BEFORE THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Power Act Section 202(c) Emergency Order: Midcontinent Independent System Operator (MISO)	)))))	Order No. 202-25-3

Exhibit to
Motion to Intervene and Request for Rehearing and Stay of
Public Interest Organizations

Filed June 18, 2025

Exhibit 44

PJM Elliott Report



Winter Storm Elliott

Event Analysis and Recommendation Report

July 17, 2023

For Public Use

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Executive Summary

Winter Storm Elliott hit the eastern United States over the Dec. 23–25 weekend and tested the reliability of much of the Eastern Interconnection. Precipitous temperature drops and powerful winds caused widespread generator failures and froze up natural gas supplies while driving up electricity demand, leading to power outages in some of PJM's neighbors.

PJM and its members were able to maintain the reliability of the system, serve customers and even support neighboring systems during some periods, which was a significant accomplishment. Specifically, PJM operators were able to avoid electricity interruptions throughout this event. Nevertheless, PJM operators had to implement multiple emergency procedures and a public appeal to reduce energy use to maintain reliability in the PJM footprint serving 13 states and the District of Columbia.

Advanced Planning

As documented in this report, PJM was prepared for the 2022/2023 winter, as well as Winter Storm Elliott, based on the information available, and conducted extensive preparations and communications with members, adjacent systems and the natural gas industry in advance of the storm, in addition to the regular steps PJM takes each year to prepare for winter.

PJM's annual pre-winter analysis indicated that PJM would have enough generation to meet load even under a combination of extreme and unlikely conditions, including pipeline disruptions similar to those previously seen under similar winter conditions, close-to-zero wind/solar generation, high generation outages and extreme weather. Despite numerous refinements to both the capacity market rules and winter preparation requirements that came out of the 2014 Polar Vortex, Winter Storm Uri in 2021, and other recent examples of increasingly extreme weather patterns, Winter Storm Elliott created a convergence of circumstances that strained the grid.

PJM's load forecasts for Dec. 23 and Dec. 24 were approximately 8% under the actual peak. The modeling challenges that resulted in this under-forecast are detailed in this report. Given the operational uncertainty, PJM operators scheduled prudently on both days (in excess of the actual load plus reserve requirements).

Operations and Generator Performance

Elliott's rapidly falling temperatures coincided with a holiday weekend that combined to produce unprecedented demand for December. This was further complicated by unexpectedly high resource unavailability and/or failures to perform.

On the first day of the storm, Dec. 23, the stress on PJM's neighbors began to signal extreme conditions headed for the region PJM serves. The Southwest Power Pool (SPP) set a new winter peak that day; the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) experienced the highest 24-hour electricity demand supplied in its history. PJM exported energy to TVA, Duke Carolinas and Duke Energy Progress before having to curtail most exports during peak conditions in the face of emergency conditions.

PJM's forecast for Dec. 23 was about 127,000 MW, and load came in at about 136,000 MW. This demand level is approximately 25,000 MW above a typical winter peak day. In preparation for this day, PJM had approximately 158,000 MW of operating capacity based on what was scheduled in the Day-Ahead Market plus available generation able to be called upon in real time. PJM was able to meet this load with the help of a Maximum Generation Action and Demand Response. Looking to Dec. 24, the coldest day of the weekend, PJM operators decided to schedule conservatively in terms of reserves (the electricity supplies that are not currently being used but can be quickly available in the case of an

unexpected loss of generation). Based on the information it had received from generation resources, PJM anticipated that approximately 155,700 MW of generation should have been available for Dec. 24.

Complications arose on Dec. 24 resulting from the unanticipated failure of generation resources that were called into the operating capacity on that day. At one point, almost a quarter of the generation capacity – 47,000 MW – was on forced outages. While generators are required to provide updates on their operating parameters, including operating status, ramp times and fuel availability, in 92% of generator outages, PJM operators had an hour's notice or less – in most cases, PJM was informed of outages when dispatchers called generators to request them to turn on.

When examined over the entire generation fleet, gas generators accounted for 70% of the outages on Dec. 24. Most outages were caused by equipment failure likely resulting from the extreme cold, though broader issues of gas availability also contributed to the outages.

Market Outcomes

Elliott was the first wide-scale use of PJM's Capacity Performance rules, which were introduced in 2016 as a market tool to incent generator performance following the 2014 Polar Vortex – a similar event characterized by extreme cold weather and high forced outage rates. The high outage rates for generators during Winter Storm Elliott resulted in substantial Non-Performance Charges that are part of Capacity Performance rules. As of this report, PJM estimates there are approximately $1.8 billion in Non-Performance Charges based on the current rules. Those charges are allocated to suppliers that exceeded their committed capacity level.

Outreach

PJM's communications and government policy teams relayed critical situation updates in a timely fashion; short operational update videos from PJM leadership were used to reach a wide audience by television, print and digital media, while external-facing personnel used the same videos to update their important state and federal contacts. The Call for Conservation was widely amplified by Transmission Owners, regulators and even governors' offices on social and traditional media, and PJM is looking at strategies to build on that effective partnership.

Recommendations Overview

The analysis of PJM's experience during Winter Storm Elliott confirms the decisions by PJM planners and operators in preparing for and navigating through the storm, including communications, emergency procedures, and the scheduling and management of interchange in support of the Eastern Interconnection. In addition, the capacity market's performance rules were implemented as written in the Tariff and manuals.

At the same time, Elliott also provides some clear lessons for PJM and its stakeholders that drive the 30 recommendations contained in this report. These recommendations are broadly focused on:

- Addressing winter risk with enhancements to market rules, accreditation, forecasting and modeling
- Improving generator performance through winterization requirements, unit status reporting and testing/verification
- Tackling long-standing gaps in gas-electric coordination, including timing mismatches between gas and electric markets, the liquidity of the gas market on weekends/holidays, and the alignment of the electricity market with gas-scheduling nomination cycles
- Evaluating how the Performance Assessment Interval (PAI) system of rewarding or penalizing generator performance is impacted by exports of electricity to other regions, whether excusal rules can be simplified, PAI

triggers need to be refined, and if the contributions of Demand Response and Energy Efficiency are accurately valued

- Pursuing opportunities with Generation Owners, other members and states to improve education, drilling and communication regarding PJM's emergency procedures, Call for Conservation and PAIs

Many of these recommendations, as indicated in the chart below, are currently being developed through the Critical Issue Fast Path – Resource Adequacy process or through other forums.

Recommendations

ID	Category	Recommendation	Type	Status
1	Resource Performance	Evaluate needed enhancements to the generator Cold Weather Checklist and the Cold Weather Operating Limit reporting practices used to prepare for cold weather to help improve generator cold weather performance in the future. Incorporate lessons learned as necessary to improve these checklists to include validation procedures. Evaluate reasons why the information provided by Curtailment Service Providers regarding their ability to curtail load was not accurate. Incorporate lessons learned as necessary to include validation procedures.		Under internal PJM review
2	Emergency Procedures	Reinforce PJM and member steps and expectations in Manual 13 for operation during emergency procedures through additional training and manual clarifications. Specific focus on: • Existing actions in Cold Weather Advisory and Cold Weather Alert regarding winterization and staffing procedures • Criteria, sequencing, and communication of alerts, warnings and actions • Consideration of potential opportunities to clarify member expectations in M-13		New
3	Operating Reserves	Evaluate triggers for increasing the Operating Reserve Requirements in advance of the operating day based on risks imposed by projected extreme temperatures, unusual temperature changes, load uncertainty, solar/wind uncertainty, generator performance uncertainty, OFOs, etc.		Pending internal process change
4	Load Forecast	Evaluate opportunities for improvements to the extreme weather load forecast processes and methodology with independent and peer analysis.		Under internal PJM review
5	Unit Parameters	PJM will provide additional training relating to the use of Parameter Limited Schedules (PLS) and price schedules. The focus of the training will include the time to start parameters for the various schedule types and the use of PLS parameters. The intended training audience is for anyone managing and updating the PLS and price schedules.		New

ID	Category	Recommendation	Type	Status
6	Unit Status	Evaluate the Temporary Exception and Real-Time Value processes that require gas-fired generators to either update their operating parameters, or confirm that no updates are needed, when Cold Weather Advisories, Alerts, Conservative Operations, or pipeline OFOs are issued that may impact their ability to procure gas outside of standard nomination timelines. Make improvements to ensure accurate offer information from generation resources.		Under discussion at the Electric Gas Coordination Senior Task Force (EGCSTF)
7	Gas Electric Coordination	Develop solutions to address near-term gas generator unavailability resulting from gas and electric market timing issues, particularly during periods of cold temperatures and high winter demand.		Under discussion at the EGCSTF
8	Gas Electric Coordination	Explore opportunities to increase alignment between the scheduling of natural gas-fired resources with nomination cycles.		Under discussion at the EGCSTF
9	Gas Electric Coordination	Evaluate the current multi-day commitment process for use during expected critical high demand periods so as to analyze the costs and benefits of providing greater certainty of fuel supply procurement through the critical period, with a focus on weekends when the gas commodity market can be less liquid.		Under discussion at the EGCSTF
10	Gas Electric Coordination	Provide recommendations to FERC to investigate weekend gas supply liquidity to facilitate increased gas procurement ability during weekend/holiday periods.		Under discussion at the EGCSTF
11	Gas Electric Coordination	Work with states to discuss opportunities to increase prioritization of natural gas for usage in electricity production for resources behind LDCs.		Under discussion at the EGCSTF
12	Gas Electric Coordination	Explore opportunities to better align submitted offer data to true availability of natural gas resources.		Under discussion at the EGCSTF
13	Gas Electric Coordination	Evaluate the ability to include fuel-specific information in the capacity accreditation model. Consider including items such as: 1. Different levels of fuel security, including dual-fuel capability, firm gas and non-firm gas 2. Minimum requirements for onsite fuel		Under discussion in the CIFP process
14	Unit Status	Evaluate options for requiring generators to provide procurement information to PJM in real time and day ahead to provide greater situational awareness to PJM regarding the ability and timeliness of procuring fuel.		Under discussion at the EGCSTF
15	Voltage Reduction	Review and update, as necessary, the expected load reduction achieved during a Voltage Reduction Action due to changing composition of load. This recommendation specifically focuses on the Voltage Reduction Summary table in Manual 13.		New

ID	Category	Recommendation	Type	Status
16	Reserve Performance	Evaluate opportunities to increase the performance of Synchronized Reserves to achieve the desired response. This may include levels procured, procurement practices, compensation or other aspects of the Reserve Market design.		Stakeholders notified that PJM's reserve requirement will be increased to 1.3 times the largest contingency MW effective May 19 until further notice
17	Reserve Pricing and Penalties	Evaluate the current Reserve Market design to ensure reserve products, estimated reserve capabilities on resources, procurement practices and timelines, quantities procured, performance incentives, etc., align with operational needs and that prices and performance incentives are similarly aligned.		Issue charge planned for August
18	Cost Offer Verification	Distribute training on the Cost Offer Verification process to members (standard email or similar notification) before cold weather events and send alerts to update MIRA ahead of time.		New
19	CIFP	Evaluate how risk modeling in the reliability analysis used in the capacity market can be improved to better account for the drivers of reliability risk experienced in the winter.		Under review at the CIFP
20	CIFP	Evaluate reforms to capacity market rules and incentives to improve the performance of resources, including: • Review the Capacity Performance construct, with consideration of financial risks. • Strengthen capacity accreditation and qualification criteria (e.g., winterization/fuel assurance). • Evaluate opportunities to improve testing rules to complement assessments during actual reliability events, including frequency of the tests, defined guidelines for test success/failure, and penalties for test failure. • Evaluate current practices in other ISO/RTOs for requiring generator inspections and implement any best practices.		Under review at the CIFP
21	CIFP	Evaluate opportunities to align the incentives from the capacity market via PAIs with real-time operating conditions, particularly with regard to PAI triggers.		PJM filed changes to the PAI triggers on May 30. Discussions will continue as part of the larger reforms in the CIFP process.
22	CIFP	Evaluate if and how exports should be accounted for in the balancing ratio.		Under review at the CIFP
23	CIFP	Reevaluate what happens in the scenario that a resource has not submitted a valid offer.		Under review at the CIFP
24	CIFP	Explore opportunities to refine and simplify excusal rules to reduce manual and case-by-case review processes.		Under review at the CIFP

ID	Category	Recommendation	Type	Status
25	CIFP	Review the M&V calculations of Energy Efficiency and Demand Resources for PAIs to assess if the determination of actual performance and bonus accurately reflects the reliability benefit provided.		Under review at the CIFP
26	CIFP	Evaluate the performance issues regarding NRBTMG, and provide recommendations on enhancing its performance or altering its participation in the capacity market.		Reviewed at the May 8 DISRS Stakeholder group
27	CIFP	Explore opportunities for further education on PAIs, such as providing periodic training sessions.		In Progress
28	Call for Conservation	Evaluate opportunities to enhance Public Notification Language in Attachment A of Manual 13 regarding Call for Conservation to better direct the appeal to all customers, not just residential. Establish a process for annual review of state alert contacts, and explore additional opportunities to further amplify PJM's message through state communication channels, up to and including Emergency Alert Systems.		In Progress
29	Outreach	Operations, Corporate Communications and SGP will seek ways to enhance communications, specifically looking at timeliness, relevance and clarity of information provided along with curating and updating of appropriate contacts for each audience and channel for messaging.		In Progress
30	Drills & Exercises	Operations, Corporate Communications and SGP will also strengthen their periodic drilling with states, Transmission Owners and other members by: 1) Finding opportunities to include states in PJM crisis exercises; 2) Providing education on PJM emergency procedures and Call for Conservation during summer and winter operations drills; 3) Following up with parties not represented at drills to make sure they are aware and contacts are up to date.		In Progress

Legend for Type

- Operational Change
- Market Construct Process Change or Addition
- Process Improvement
- Training and awareness improvement

About This Report

Purpose

The purpose of this analysis and subsequent report is to review the events up to and during Winter Storm Elliott, assess the actions of PJM and its members during those times, and look for lessons learned and associated recommendations to help improve grid reliability.

Analysis Process

The review process performed for this report was driven by the Human Performance and Operating Experience (HP&OE) program at PJM. The HP&OE program promotes excellence in human performance through behaviors that support reliable grid operations, fair and efficient energy markets, and infrastructure planning. The goals of this program are to:

- Reduce the frequency and impact of human error
- Share and learn from internal and external events
- Analyze events to identify corrective actions to prevent and reduce impacts of adverse events
- Ensure that processes and procedures are executed correctly to achieve the desired results

The fundamental aspects of the HP&OE program are:

- Prevention: Reduce errors that lead to events
- Detection: Identify potential issues across the organization
- Correction: Learn from events through event analysis and completion of remedial actions

To conduct this review and event analysis, PJM employed the Learning Teams analysis tool. Learning Teams are utilized in the industry as a collaborative event analysis best practice because it focuses on bringing people together to better understand an event with the basis on learning and identifying successes and improvements.

PJM conducted multiple different focused area Learning Team sessions with subject matter experts and independent participants across various areas of PJM to allow for open and collaborative discussions. The Facilitation Team followed a structured and consistent methodology with a focus on the event itself, and additionally on the timeline and decisions leading into the event, which allowed all members of the team to share their perspective. From the Learning Team sessions, successes and opportunities for improvement were identified that lead to recommendations for future analysis of enhancements to rules and procedures. The recommendations from PJM's Learning Team's sessions on Winter Storm Elliott are contained in this report. The recommendations are then tracked through the HP&OE program until they are resolved.

Organization of This Report

This report outlines the operational preparations that PJM takes in advance of winter generally, and took for Winter Storm Elliott during the Dec. 23–25 holiday weekend specifically, including emergency procedures, communications with members and forecasting. It documents the operating conditions PJM operators faced and the actions they took, and it details the working of the PJM markets just before and during the storm. The Conclusion summarizes the processes and forums that will be used to act on the set of recommendations. For definitions of industry terms, consult the PJM Glossary on PJM.com.

Advance Preparations

Each year, PJM performs winter readiness assessments and exercises in advance of the cold weather months. These assessments include power flow analyses that simulate potential conditions on the power system for expected and extreme winter conditions, as well as a capacity "waterfall chart" to determine if adequate capacity is expected to be available based on various stress cases. This analysis is known as the Winter Operations Assessment Task Force Study.

In 2021, in light of the severe cold weather issues experienced in Texas during February 2021, PJM initiated an analysis that resulted in numerous additional improvements to its winter preparedness efforts. Those improvements included approving rules to assist Transmission Owners (TOs) in identifying and prioritizing service to critical facilities in emergencies, prohibiting Load Management programs from including any critical gas infrastructure, further improving information sharing with the natural gas industry, and confirming that TOs were prepared to rotate outages if load shedding was required.

PJM also collects data on generating resource fuel inventory, supply and delivery characteristics, emissions limitations, and minimum operating temperatures via the Seasonal Fuel Inventory and Emissions Data Request (PJM Manual 14D, Section 7.35) and also via Periodic Fuel and Emissions Data Requests issued as needed throughout the season. Furthermore, PJM validates that Generation Owners have adequately prepared for winter by requiring that they confirm they have completed the Cold Weather Preparation Guideline and Checklist.

Also, as a result of increasing supply chain risks to fuel deliveries, PJM initiated a weekly fuel and non-fuel consumables data request for all generators that utilize coal or oil as their primary or backup fuel. Capturing this data more frequently allows PJM to better understand any fuel supply, supply chain or transportation issues that could impact generators. Due to the continued concern with supply chain issues, the practice was extended through all of 2022, including the winter of 2022. Current system conditions do not necessitate this weekly data request but will be re-initiated, if necessary. These rule changes provided better visibility into generators' supply of fuels and other material critical to their operation and enhance the flexibility those generators need to rebuild their supplies when facing shortfalls beyond their control. The data requests did not identify any issues.

As described above, PJM prepares extensively for the peak winter season, including the following key annual activities:

- PJM Winter Operations Assessment Task Force Study
- Generation Resource Cold Weather Preparation Guideline and Checklist
- Cold Weather Resource Operational Exercise
- Pre-Winter Emergency Procedures Drill
- PJM Winter Readiness Meeting

This section details PJM's processes leading up to the storm, including regular winter preparations, issuing Cold Weather Advisories and Cold Weather Alerts, and other activities taken during the week of Dec. 18 in advance of Dec. 23 and Dec. 24.

PJM Winter Operations Seasonal Study

The PJM Operations Assessment Task Force (OATF) consists of representatives from PJM and PJM Transmission Owners. This team, under the direction of PJM, conducts seasonal studies for the summer and winter periods. Each

study analyzes the PJM system with the transmission and generation configuration approximating the expected conditions for that study period.

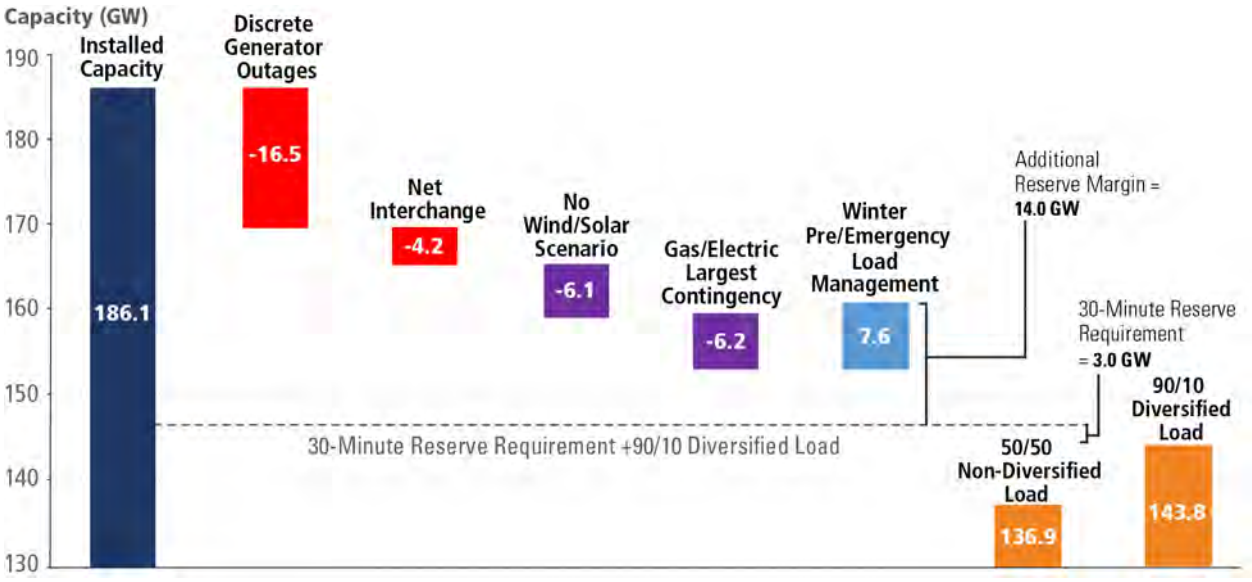
The study conditions include forecasted demand based on forecast weather and estimated outages, as well as a series of more extreme scenarios, including, but not limited to:

- External contingencies that could impact PJM reliability
- The loss of more than one bulk electric system (BES) element (N-1-1 relay trip conditions)
- A Maximum-Credible Contingency Analysis (e.g., loss of a substation, loss of multiple lines in a common right of way)
- An import capability analysis
- An extreme (90/10) load forecast study
- A solar and wind generation sensitivity study
- A gas pipeline disruption study

The results of this analysis indicated that there was sufficient generation for the 2022/2023 winter period to meet the demand under all studied conditions. The process for conducting the OATF study is documented in PJM Manual 38, Operations Planning, Attachment A.

As shown in Figure 1, PJM projected that more than adequate capacity should have been available for the 2022/2023 winter period.

Figure 1. Projected Capacity for 2022/2023 Winter Period



The OATF study is reviewed at the System Operations Subcommittee (SOS) and the Operating Committee (OC).

Generation Resource Operational Exercise

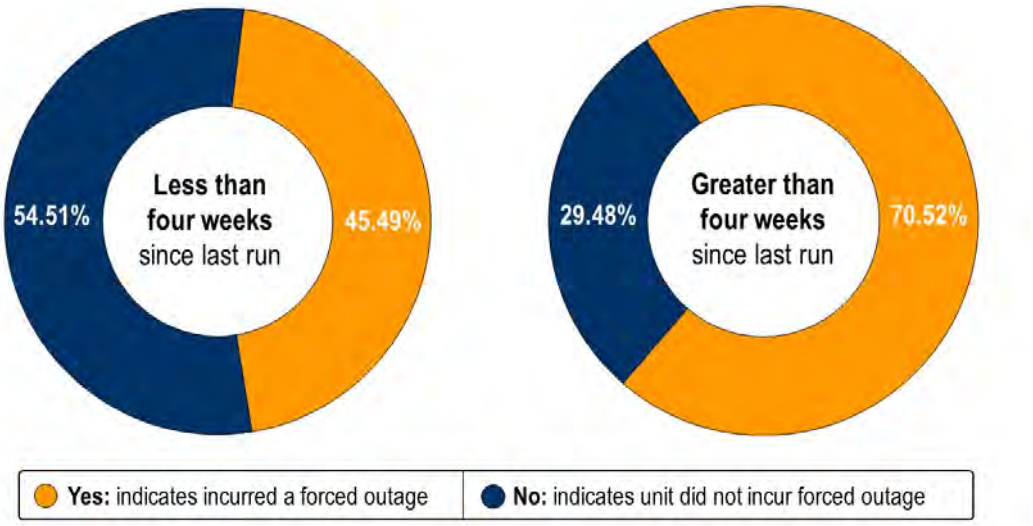
Following the 2014 Polar Vortex, PJM made several changes to its Cold Weather Operating Procedures, including establishing a Generation Resource Operational Exercise Program and a Generation Resource Cold Weather Checklist. The Generation Resource Operations Exercise Program is intended to enhance unit performance during cold weather operations and encourage generating units to be prepared for extreme cold weather and can start and run on alternate fuels, if necessary. The exercise assists in the identification and correction of start-up and fuel-switching problems (PJM Manual 14D, Section 7.5).

PJM also recommends that Generation Owners conduct an operational exercise prior to the onset of cold weather to validate a unit's cold weather operations. Specifically, PJM recommends that Generation Owners self-schedule any of their resources that have not operated in the eight weeks leading up to Dec. 1 to determine whether they are capable of reliably operating on both primary and alternate fuel and responding to PJM's dispatch instructions. Generation Owners are requested to submit an informational eDART ticket with a cause of "Cold Weather Preparation Exercise" to document that the generation resource has been scheduled to operate under the cold weather operational exercise.

The charts in Figure 2 present the forced outage rates during Elliott for units that had not run in the weeks leading up to the event. A four-week time period was used as the cutoff for the performance analysis. Those units that had not run in more than four weeks had higher forced outage rates. This data demonstrates that generators that had run in the few weeks prior to Winter Storm Elliott performed better than those that did not. As a result, PJM believes consideration should be given to making this currently recommended exercise a requirement.

When reviewing generator performance for units that did not operate for four weeks prior to Winter Storm Elliott, 70.5% of units incurred a forced outage during the event. This data supports continuing or expanding the Generation Resource Operational Exercise described in PJM Manual 14D, Section 7.5.1, which is currently recommended, but not required for Generation Owners to perform.

Figure 2. Forced Outages Versus Last Run Time



Generation Resource Cold Weather Preparation Checklist

Similarly, the Generation Resource Cold Weather Checklist (presented in PJM Manual 14D, Section 7.5 and Attachment N), or a similar one developed and maintained by the Generation Owner, should be used annually prior to the local

National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) first frost date to prepare its generation resources for extreme cold weather event operations.

This checklist includes verification by Generation Owners that they have performed everything from increasing staffing for weather emergencies to performing required maintenance activities to prepare equipment for winter conditions. This checklist was first developed and issued to Generation Owners in 2014 and is updated annually as new industry lessons learned are published by NERC and others. For this winter, the checklist was updated to require information about a generating unit's cold weather operating limits. This was added as a result of the lessons learned from Winter Storm Uri.

The checklist identifies and prioritizes components, systems and other areas of vulnerability that may experience freezing problems or other cold weather operational issues such as safety staffing, equipment preparation, fuel preparation and environmental preparation; as well notes the actions to be taken when cold weather is forecast and actions during cold weather. Between Nov. 1 and Dec. 15 of each year, the Generation Owner is required to verify via eDART that the represented generation resources have completed the items on the checklist, or a substantially equivalent one developed by the Generation Owner. Ahead of Winter Storm Elliott, 99% of the generation resource owners in the PJM region verified that they completed the items on the Generation Resource Cold Weather Preparation Checklist or equivalent.

Table 1 summarizes the Cold Weather Checklist responses:

Table 1. Cold Weather Checklist Response Summary 2022

	Unit Count	Installed Capacity (MW)
Yes – Using Generation Owner Equivalent Guideline and Checklist	1,043	179,332
Yes – Using PJM Guideline and Checklist	270	16,974
No	52	1,262
No Response	37	238

The Cold Weather Checklist is discussed in the System Operations Subcommittee (SOS), Operating Committee (OC) and Market Reliability Committee (MRC). Additional information on generation performance is presented in the Operating Day section of this report.

Transmission Outage Deferrals

Transmission outage deferrals are an approved measure to promote the ability to transfer power across the RTO and promote an abundance of caution to be as prepared as possible. When PJM issues a Cold Weather Alert, PJM recalls/cancels non-critical transmission maintenance outages. Specifically, the following transmission outages were deferred or returned to service early:

- BLACKOAK-HATFIELD (eDART # 1053409 12/19 – 12/22) outage request was denied due to a conflict and cold weather.
- Two major outages returned to service early on Dec. 23. PJM was in close coordination with the TOs for the return of Mt. Storm-Valley 500 kV and the Malizewski-Marysville 765 kV lines.

Due to emergency procedures and multiple day-ahead outage approval processes, these lines were requested to be in service for Dec. 23.

Cold Weather Advisory

In advance of the mandatory North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC)[1] Winterization Standard becoming effective on April 1, 2023, PJM established the Cold Weather Advisory. A Cold Weather Advisory provides an early notice that forecast temperatures may call for a Cold Weather Alert. The early notification of an Advisory is intended to provide PJM members ample time to gather information required by NERC standards EOP-011, Emergency Preparedness and Operations, IRO-010 RC Data Specification and Collection, and TOP-003 Operational Reliability Data. Members are to take any necessary precautions to prepare generating facilities for cold weather operations. PJM attempts to issue the advisory as far in advance as possible, typically within three to five days, but given fluctuating and changing weather forecasts, advisories could be issued up to 24 hours in advance.

Members are expected to perform the following actions upon the issuance of a Cold Weather Advisory:

- Prepare to take freeze protection actions, such as erecting temporary windbreaks or shelters, positioning heaters, verifying heat trace systems, or draining equipment prone to freezing.
- Review weather forecasts to determine any forecasted operational changes and notify PJM of any changes.
- Update Markets Gateway by entering unit-specific operation limitations associated with cold weather preparedness, including the following limitations:
  - Generator capability and availability
  - Fuel supply and inventory concerns
  - Fuel switching capabilities
  - Environmental constraints
  - Generating unit minimums (design temperature, historical operating temperature or current cold weather performance temperature as determined by an engineering analysis)

PJM conducted a Cold Weather Advisory drill on Dec. 16, 2022. In advance of the drill at the December OC and the SOS meetings, PJM reviewed the objective of the upcoming drill and the expected member actions to be performed during the drill.[2]

Pre-Winter Emergency Procedures Drill

Pursuant to PJM Manual 13, PJM conducts emergency procedure drills prior to every summer and winter that include PJM, Generation Owners and Transmission Owners, and are focused on capacity shortage events. The drill encourages all entities to be familiar with the required actions and communications required for each emergency procedure, up to and including load shed action, as specified in PJM Manual 13, Emergency Operations.

On Nov. 3, 2022, PJM conducted the 2022 Winter Emergency Procedures Drill, testing established procedures for capacity shortages in accordance with conservative operations. Participants included PJM Operations, Dispatch staff and personnel from PJM Corporate Communications/State Government Policy, Local Control Centers and Market Operations Centers.

[1] NERC is a not-for-profit international regulatory authority whose mission is to assure the effective and efficient reduction of risks to the reliability and security of the grid. NERC develops and enforces NERC Reliability Standards, which define the reliability requirements for planning and operating the North American bulk power system.
[2] Cold Weather Advisory Process, PJM System Operations Subcommittee, Dec. 2, 2022.

The following emergency procedures were implemented in the simulation stage of the drill: Cold Weather Alert, Low Voltage Alert, Maximum Generation Emergency Alert, Unit Startup Notification Alert, Primary Reserve Alert, and a Voltage Reduction Alert. All emergency procedure warnings and actions were issued as part of the drill to encourage participants to properly notify government agencies and to exercise internal communications for each member company.

Information about the drill scenario is contained in a packet sent to external participants and in a script for PJM staff. PJM also offers an eLearning module each year in support of the drill. This online training course, available via the PJM Learning Management System on the PJM website, provides an overview of the emergency procedures that participants may encounter during the drill exercise.

The plans for the drill are reviewed at the Dispatcher Training Subcommittee (DTS), the SOS and the OC.

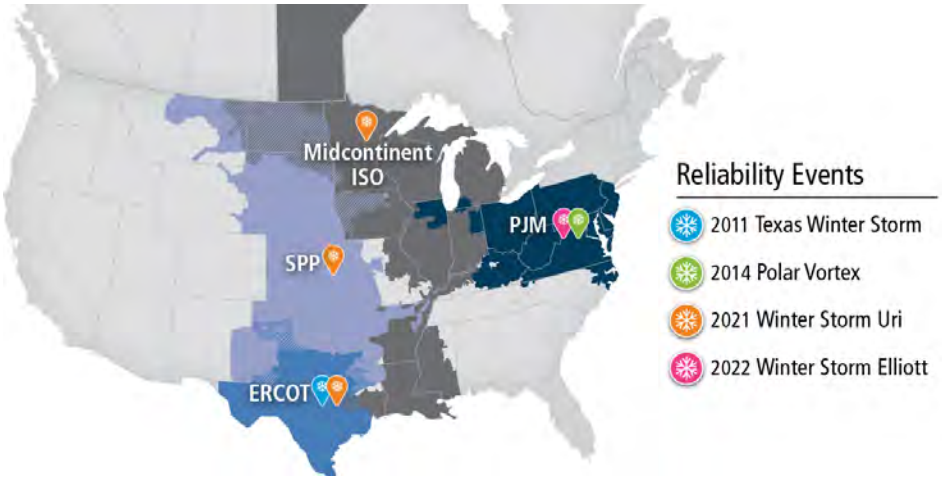
Reliability Analysis Used in the Capacity Market

PJM performs several reliability studies that inform the clearing of the capacity market.

- Installed Reserve Margin (IRM) Study – Study run by PJM that determines the amount of reserves beyond the peak load necessary to maintain a Loss of Load Expectation (LOLE) of one event in 10 years
- Capacity Emergency Transfer Objective (CETO)/Capacity Emergency Transfer Limit (CETL) Studies – Studies run by PJM to determine if the transmission system is capable of delivering enough energy to Locational Deliverability Areas (LDA) to meet reliability targets
- Accreditation – Calculation performed by PJM to determine how much capacity a resource can sell as a percentage of its nameplate capacity

These studies all assume that the reliability risk PJM may face aligns with peak loads, which typically occur in the summer. The assumption behind coinciding reliability risk with peak loads is that if enough capacity is scheduled for the expected peak load, it will also be sufficient for all other hours in the year. However, recent history in PJM and other RTO/ISOs indicates that reliability risk also occurs outside of the peak load and may be trending away from the peak to something else. Figure 3 presents the recent reliability events outside the peak load periods.

Figure 3. Recent Reliability Events



Finding the causes behind these events is important to determine how PJM's reliability risk modeling may need to be adjusted to better capture the likelihood, severity and patterns of risk. PJM and stakeholders are already working on identifying and modeling these new risks.

PJM Winter Readiness Meeting

PJM also conducts an internal, cross-divisional meeting each fall to review each PJM department's preparedness for winter operations. It includes discussions and presentations by PJM's Operations, Markets and Planning divisions. The following topics are addressed in these cross-divisional meetings:

- Weather and load forecast outlook
- Review of winter OATF study (including base case parameters, peak load study results and sensitivity studies)
- Potential gas/electric concerns for upcoming peak period
- Interconnection projects update (including key project upgrades and delays, generation additions and retirements, review of additional reactive resources coming online, generation preparation, outage and performance updates)
- Review of NERC Standard FAC-014, Requirement 6, list of multiple facility contingencies (if any) that result in stability limitations
- Review of any specific concerns or questions from PJM's Dispatch, Reliability Engineering and Markets personnel

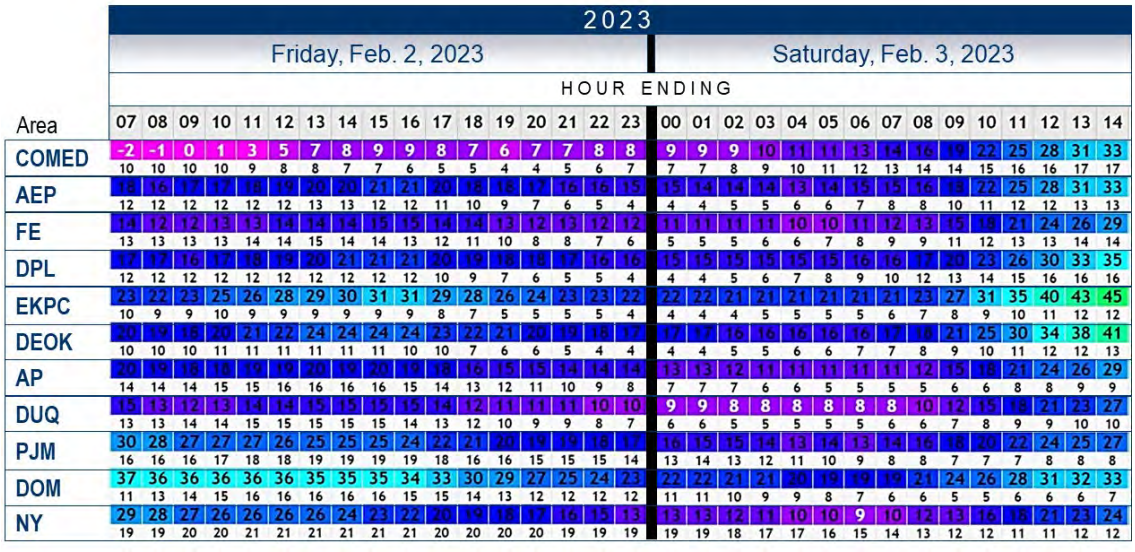
Preparations Ahead of Winter Storm Elliott

In preparation for Winter Storm Elliott, PJM performed the established load forecast planning process, issued Advisories and Alerts, and coordinated activities with both the adjacent systems and the natural gas industry. PJM also planned for the commitment of resources needed to meet the Dec. 23 and Dec. 24 operating days' demand and reserve requirements.

Load Forecast Planning Process

PJM uses a vendor tool to view forecast weather conditions up to 14 days out. At six days out, PJM begins to receive hourly weather forecast data from three separate vendors for 28 weather stations dispersed throughout the PJM region. This data is visualized in a heat map tool used by PJM system operators and engineers. Figure 4 presents a sample of the heat map tool for Feb. 2 and Feb. 3, 2023. This is an example of a wintertime heat map and does not present the actual temperatures from Winter Storm Elliott.

Figure 4. PJM Heat Map Tool Example



PJM's forecast team and Dispatch leadership also receive detailed weather forecast reports from vendors at various time horizons warning of extreme weather conditions. The PJM forecast team reviews and synthesizes data from all of these sources and delivers daily verbal reports on upcoming weather at the daily Dispatch morning meeting. The PJM forecast team supplements this communication with email summaries and dialogue with PJM system operators.

The load forecast is first performed six days out using a performance-weighted average of the three weather vendor forecasts as inputs. A suite of models trained on three years of historical data generate separate load forecasts that are then combined into one ensemble forecast using another weighted average system. Both the ensemble forecast and individual model forecasts are updated each hour as load actuals and updated weather forecast data is received.

To create the next-day load forecast, PJM Operations support staff reviews weather conditions and recent load forecast performance each day, then integrates this information with known strengths, weaknesses and biases of each model to identify adjustments to the forecast. The support staff then communicates the recommended adjustments to Dispatch, and the two groups collaborate to finalize the forecast. Extra attention is given to holidays, where the models have increased forecast error due to closures of schools and businesses and altered human behavior. Starting at least two days out, the team analyzes model error and weather conditions from that holiday in previous years, then calculates adjustments to counter repeated model biases.

The relationship between load and temperature can change with time, as behind-the-meter solar, data centers, and new types of appliances are connected to the system. PJM monitors these changes, continually evaluates load patterns to assess impacts, and retrains and enhances the models, as needed. Staff analyzed electric heating statistics from the Energy Information Administration and determined that there does not appear to be a significant transition to electric heating in the PJM footprint that would have caused under-forecasting of winter load.

The PJM Operations staff conducted the following load forecasting activities in advance of the Winter Storm Elliott event:

Date	PJM Team	Activity
Mon. **Dec. 19:**	Forecast	• Alerted PJM Dispatch of upcoming blizzard conditions and extreme cold via email • Met to discuss holiday forecasts (with extra support from other staff)
Tues.–Fri. **Dec. 20–23**	Forecast	• Delivered verbal updates on approaching storm risks at the daily Dispatch morning meeting
Wed.–Fri. **Dec. 21–23**	Forecast	• Provided on-site support, meeting daily with dispatchers to support adjusting the forecast
Thurs. **Dec. 22**	Dispatch + Forecast	• Collaborated on the load forecast for Dec. 23, increasing the peak forecast to 127,000 MW from the original forecast of 124,600 MW
	Forecast	• Created the preliminary forecast for Dec. 24 with a maximum peak of 124,000 MW
Fri. **Dec. 23**	Dispatch + Forecast	• Collaborated on load forecast for Dec. 24

Date	PJM Team	Activity
	Forecast	• At the time of the forecast's creation, the actual load on Dec. 23 was coming in lower than the forecast. When the team began assessing the forecast for Dec. 24, they observed that the actual load was coming in lower than the previous day's forecast. This led the team to determine that holiday impacts were causing the load to come in low and that effect would persist into Dec. 24. • The PJM forecast team created the preliminary load forecast for Dec. 26.
Sat.–Mon. Dec. 24–26	Forecast	• Continued to provide load forecasting guidance and support to Dispatch

Emergency Procedures Issued and Actions Taken in Advance of Operating Day

PJM is responsible for determining and declaring that an emergency is expected to exist, exists or has ceased to exist in any part of the PJM RTO or in any other Control Area that is interconnected directly or indirectly with the PJM RTO. PJM directs the operations of the PJM members, as necessary, to manage, allocate or alleviate an emergency. PJM also is responsible for transferring energy on the PJM members' behalf to resolve an emergency, as well as executing agreements with other Control Areas interconnected with the PJM RTO for the mutual provision of service to meet an emergency.

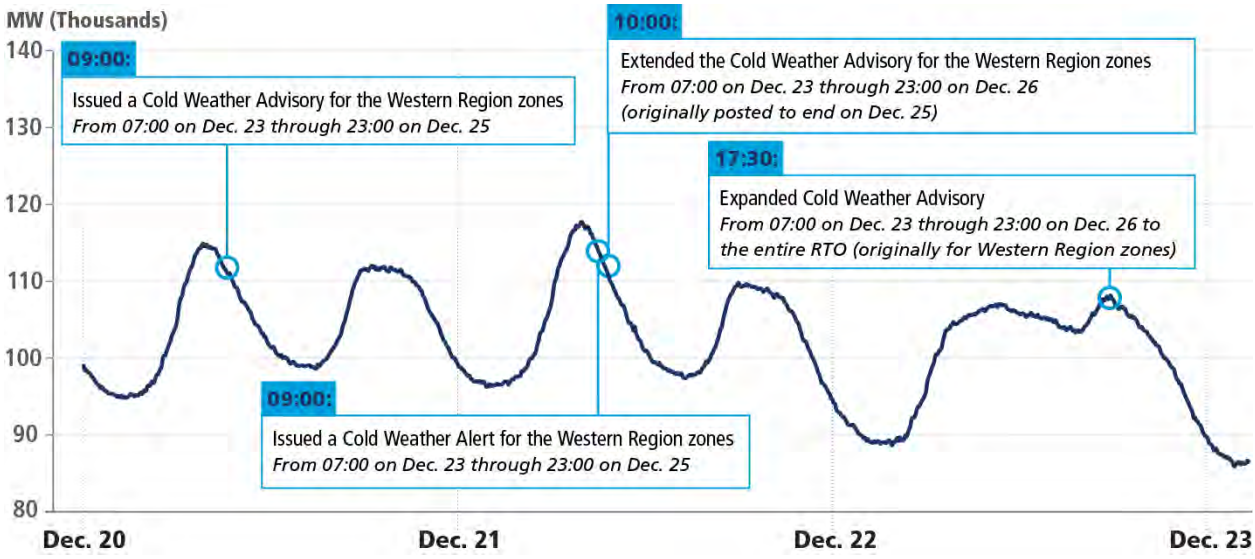
As described in PJM Manual 13, Section 2.3, PJM has established three emergency procedure levels for capacity shortages, as well as an advisory level.

Figure 5. Emergency Procedure Levels



To maximize PJM's ability to operate reliably during periods of extreme and/or prolonged severe weather conditions, procedures are necessary to keep all affected system personnel aware of the forecast and/or actual status of the system and to promote the maximum levels of resource availability are attained. PJM issued both advisories and alerts in the days leading up to Dec. 23 and Dec. 24, as presented in Figure 6:

Figure 6. Cold Weather Alerts and Advisories for Dec. 23 and 24



PJM initiated the following steps in advance of the Dec. 23 and Dec. 24 operating days:

- At 09:00 on Dec. 20, PJM issued a Cold Weather Advisory for the Western Region zones from 07:00 on Dec. 23 through 23:00 on Dec. 25. Members are to take any necessary precautions to prepare generating facilities for cold weather operations, including the following actions:
- Erecting temporary windbreaks or shelters, positioning heaters, verifying heat trace systems, or draining equipment prone to freezing
- Updating Markets Gateway by entering unit-specific operating limitations associated with cold weather preparedness (i.e., generator capability and availability, fuel supply and inventory concerns, environmental constraints)
- At 09:00 on Dec. 21, PJM issued a Cold Weather Alert for the Western Region zones from 07:00 on Dec. 23 through 23:00 on Dec. 25. At 10:00 on Dec. 21, PJM also extended the Cold Weather Advisory for the Western Region zones from 07:00 on Dec. 23 through 23:00 on Dec. 26. The purpose of a Cold Weather Alert is to prepare personnel and facilities for expected extreme cold weather conditions. PJM generally issues a Cold Weather Alert when the forecast weather conditions approach minimum or actual temperatures of 10 degrees Fahrenheit or below. PJM can initiate a Cold Weather Alert at higher temperatures if PJM anticipates increased winds or if PJM projects a portion of gas-fired capacity is unable to obtain spot market gas during load pick-up periods. When a Cold Weather Alert is issued, members are to perform the following actions:
- Update their unit parameters, including the Start-up and Notification, Min Run Time, Max Run Time, Eco Min, Eco Max, etc., in Markets Gateway.

- Report to PJM Dispatch any resource limited facilities, as they occur, via Markets Gateway.
- Determine whether alternate fuel will be made available to PJM for dispatch. If made available, any known alternate fuel resource limitations will be communicated via Markets.
- Based on direction received from PJM, call in or schedule personnel in sufficient time to ensure that all combustion turbines and diesel generators that are expected to operate are started and available for loading when needed for the morning pick up.
- At 17:30 on Dec. 22, PJM expanded its Cold Weather Advisory from 07:00 on Dec. 24 through 23:00 on Dec. 26 for the entire RTO. Given the expected weather, PJM was very prudent in developing the operating plans for Dec. 23, as presented throughout this section.

Figure 7 presents the expected member actions for the Advisories and Alerts that were issued in advance of the Dec. 23 and Dec. 24 operating days:

Figure 7. Expected Member Actions for Advisories and Alerts for Dec. 23 and Dec. 24

Dec. 20, 2022

Cold Weather Advisory for Western Region From Dec. 23–26 (Later Expanded to Entire RTO)

- Prepare to take freeze-protection actions, such as erecting temporary windbreaks or shelters, positioning heaters, verifying heat trace systems, or draining equipment prone to freezing.
- Review weather forecasts, determine any forecasted operational changes, and notify PJM of any changes.
- Members are to update PJM with operation limitations associated with cold weather preparedness. Operating limitations include: generator capability and availability, fuel supply and inventory concerns, fuel switching capabilities, environmental constraints, generating unit minimums.

Dec. 21, 2022

Cold Weather Alert Issued for the Western Region for Dec. 23–26 (Later Expanded to Entire RTO)

- Generation dispatchers review fuel supply/delivery schedules in anticipation of greater-than-normal operation of units.
- Generation dispatchers monitor and report projected fuel limitations to PJM dispatcher and update the unit Max Run field in Markets Gateway if less than 24 hours of run time remaining.
- Generation dispatchers contact PJM Dispatch if it is anticipated that spot market gas is unavailable, resulting in unavailability of bid-in generation.

Coordination With Adjacent Systems

In addition to its internal preparations for peak conditions, PJM also coordinates with adjacent systems prior to possible emergency conditions. This coordination can occur through the regional reliability entity responsible for compliance with NERC standards in that region or with the neighboring entity itself.

PJM participates in a daily morning conference call with adjacent systems at 03:30 during which peak load estimates, reserve requirements and estimated loads are discussed. Participants on the call include Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), Virginia-Carolina (VACAR), Midcontinent Independent System Operator (MISO), PJM and Florida Reliability Coordinating Council (FRCC). There is also a call at 05:00 that PJM conducts with NYISO and a daily call at 08:00 with MISO. Load projections, reserves and anticipated daily challenges are discussed on these calls as well.

During the aforementioned calls, expected conditions were reviewed, and load projections and expected reserve quantities were shared. Members of the Northeast Power Coordinating Council (NPCC), the regional reliability entity for New York ISO (NYISO), ISO New England (ISO-NE), Independent Electricity System Operator (IESO), the Canadian Maritimes, and New Brunswick Power, were anticipating large temperature drops from the incoming arctic air mass and temperatures to be in the single digits. Council members coordinated anticipated operating conditions from multiple transmission facilities that tripped from previous ice storms that had impacted Canadian entities. These transmission facilities limited the entities' ability to export energy to adjacent areas. Members of the NPCC were anticipating tight operating conditions from the reduction of imports and anticipated higher loads from the incoming arctic air mass and agreed to conduct further calls and coordination throughout the duration of the storm.

PJM also met with SERC Reliability Corporation members to review expected conditions and share information to prepare for the event. SERC members were in close coordination throughout the event as well. The FRCC issued conservative operations on Friday, Dec. 23. TVA was managing capacity concerns as they lost units over the midnight period from extreme cold conditions. TVA declared conservative operations on Dec. 23 and EEAs up to an EEA 3 at 05:12 on Dec. 23. Southwest Power Pool (SPP) issued a cold weather advisory along with a resource advisory. On Dec. 23, SPP set a new winter peak of 47, 214 MW. Its previous winter peak was 43,661 MW.

PJM met with MISO to prepare for the event. MISO was monitoring the Arctic air mass forecasted to move into the footprint beginning Dec. 21 and Dec. 22 that was pushing temperatures below normal. MISO was not anticipating any capacity or reliability concerns.

MISO's Outage Coordination Team was evaluating all planned transmission outages, in the event some may need to be delayed due to the cold temperatures. MISO continued to closely monitor the numerous gas pipelines' cold weather notices, and Operational Flow Orders (OFOs) for any potential impact to generation. MISO declared a maximum generation warning for its southern region on Dec. 23 from 09:15 until 13:00 as well as for its entire footprint from 17:30 to 22:00 EST on Dec. 23. PJM had two coordination calls with MISO on each day of the event to exchange information, one at 03:30 and one at 08:00.

The Southern Company Balancing Authority declared an EEA 1 at 01:09 and EEA 2 at 05:33 due to lower-than-optimal generation reserves. The Southern Company Balancing Authority received 1,000 MW of emergency energy from Florida Power & Light and 100 MW of emergency energy from MISO.

As described later in this report, PJM coordinated extensively with TVA throughout the event to coordinate interchange transactions and system conditions. PJM ran studies to simulate additional interchange being exported to its neighbors. PJM will continue to participate in seasonal assessments and preparedness with its neighbors and seek opportunities to enhance coordination with neighbors.

Coordination With Natural Gas Industry

Prior to each winter season, PJM, along with fellow members of the ISO/RTO Council Electric Gas Coordination Task Force, meet with the pipeline industry to review the upcoming winter and discuss mutual preparedness activities.

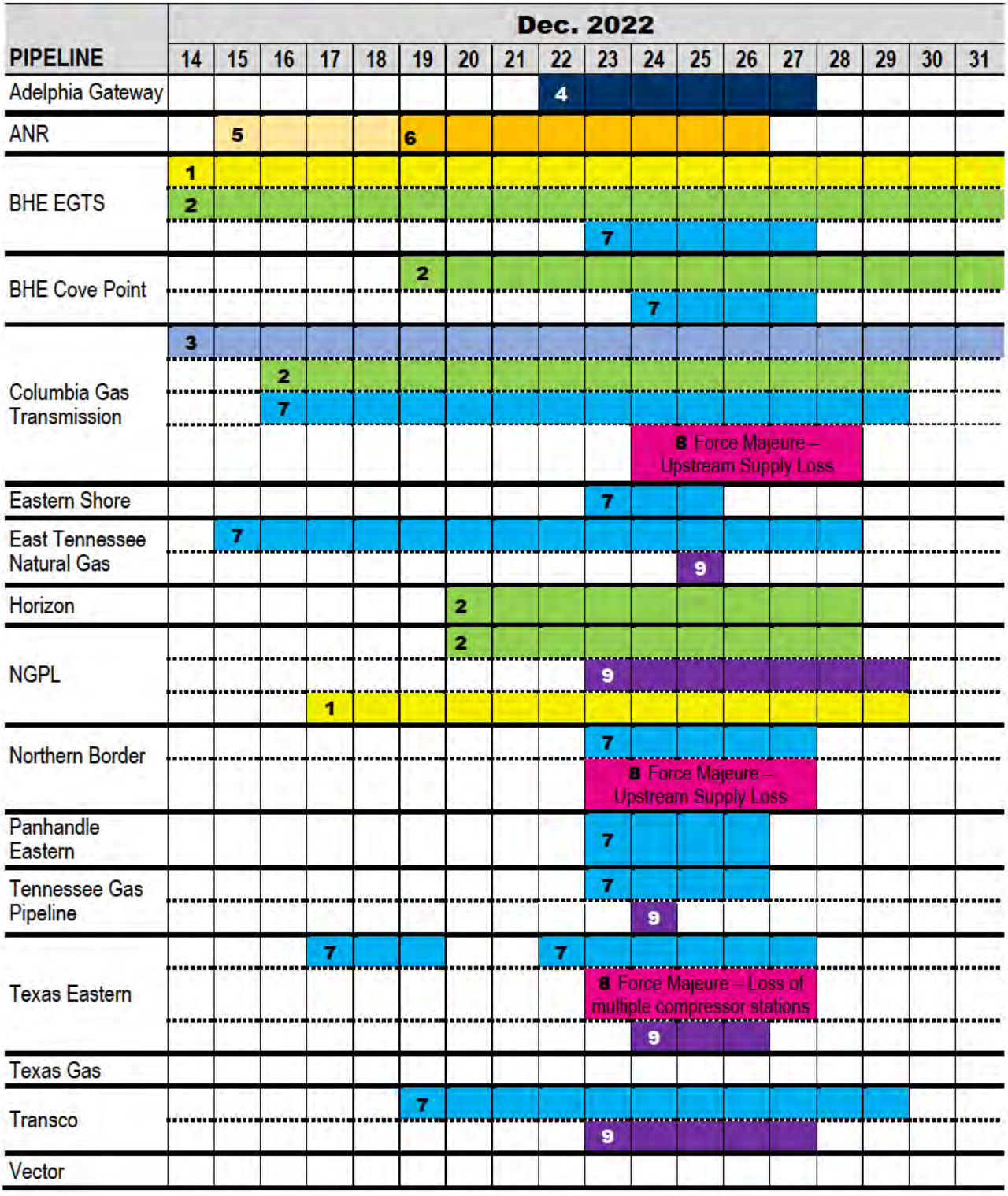
In addition to daily team meetings to review pipeline conditions and operational impacts, the PJM Gas-Electric Coordination Team conducts weekly operational calls during the winter months (November through March) with all of the major interstate natural gas pipelines within the PJM service territory. These interstate pipelines serve generation resources directly and also serve local gas distribution companies (LDCs), which in turn serve a smaller subset of PJM generators behind the LDC citygates. The purpose of these calls is to assess mutual system conditions. This includes reviewing load forecasts for both the electric and gas systems, any system outages that might impact service to

generators, active and pending pipeline capacity restrictions, and any gas generation pipeline nomination anomalies. As a result of FERC's issuance of Order 787, PJM established a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with nine of the major pipelines in 2015 and has individual agreements in place with the majority of pipelines and multiple LDCs. During critical gas pipeline capacity-constrained periods, LDCs have the ability to interrupt gas supply to certain gas-fired generators that are served behind the LDC citygates as generators are served at a lower priority level than core residential customers that are considered human needs customers. As such, it is important for PJM to understand when those generators may be interrupted, and for those generators subject to interruption to effectively communicate that information to PJM in a timely manner.

With respect to gas-electric coordination activities leading up to Winter Storm Elliott, these calls with the pipelines began early in the week immediately preceding the impacts of Elliott, and at that point, most of the pipelines had provided notification on their electronic bulletin boards announcing various cold weather alerts and system restrictions. This was in the form of OFOs and Ratable Take Requirements. OFOs are issued to enforce daily balancing rules requiring customer imbalances (difference between nominated gas volume and burned gas volume) to stay within a certain tolerance percentage. Ratable Take Requirements mandate that customers deliver and burn their gas at uniform hourly rates. Pipelines take these actions to mitigate large swings in system pressures. These restrictions gradually increased throughout the week, and by Friday morning, all pipelines had active notices of varying degrees. Operationally, all pipelines appeared to be well prepared for the cold, and even on the morning of Friday, Dec. 23, reports from the pipelines indicated that line pack was high, systems were ready and that load had not yet begun to pick up significantly, particularly in eastern zones.

Figure 8 provides a summary of the pipeline restrictions that were in place from Dec. 14 through Dec. 31.

Figure 8. Interstate/Infrastructure Pipeline Restrictions



	Pipeline Notice
1	**Restrictions on Non-Firm Contracts** Customers with interruptible transportation contracts at higher risk of not being able to schedule adequate pipeline capacity
2	**Ratable Take Requirement** Pipeline requiring customers to supply and burn gas at uniform hourly rates to avoid excessive pressure fluctuations
3	**Critical Day** (Transport Deliveries/Storage Withdrawals) Pipeline requiring customers to stay within their transportation and storage contractual requirements
4	**Action Alert** (Daily Balancing) Requires customers to ensure that their supply and demand is balanced at the end of each 24-hour gas day within the tolerances provided by the pipeline Tariff provisions
5	**Phase 1 Cold Weather Advisory** Alerting customers of pending cold temperatures and tightening system conditions
6	**Phase 2 Cold Weather Extreme Conditions** Requires customers to abide by their specific contract and rate provisions and to burn gas on a uniform hourly basis as their contracts direct; interruptible contracts at greater risk of having service cut
7	**Daily Balancing OFO** Requires customers to ensure that their supply and demand is balanced at the end of each 24-hour gas day within the tolerances provided by the pipeline Tariff provisions
8	**Force Majeure** Declared when there an event outside of the pipeline's control occurs that may render service unavailable to certain customers regardless of contractual arrangements (e.g., loss of compressor station)
9	**Loss of Upstream Supply** As a result of less gas coming into the pipeline due to upstream supply failures, pipelines provide notice that risk of downstream pressure loss and customer nomination cuts are increasing.

On the gas commodity supply side, nearly all of the natural gas consumed by generation in PJM originates in the Marcellus and Utica shale in the Appalachian region. Historically, loss of supply due to gas production well freeze-offs during cold snaps has not been as severe as compared to gas basins in the south central and southwestern United States. This was confirmed during outreach with a sample of producers after Winter Storm Uri in February 2021. While Uri did not have a major direct impact on PJM, there was a desire to get out ahead of the issues to determine if the supply losses experienced during Uri could occur in the Appalachian region. The feedback from those producers indicated that gas production and midstream processing and transport were much more hardened against cold temperatures compared to the same facilities in the south and southwest. Typical losses due to well freeze-off conditions range from around 2 to 3 Bcf (billion cubic feet) per day in the Appalachian region and this was the general assumption going into Elliott. In the end, the actual supply loss was closer to 10 Bcf, which significantly challenged the ability for natural gas-fired resources to procure fuel, likely leading to a portion of the outages on these resources.

It is important to note that while PJM coordinates with the natural gas industry prior to and during events such as Winter Storm Elliott, the tools used by PJM system operators to commit and dispatch resources relies on the availability and

offer data submitted for each generator. If the generator availability and offer data is not consistent with the resource's true capability, PJM operators are left with an inaccurate view of the true capability of the fleet.

Day-Ahead Market and Reliability Assessment Commitment Results

The PJM Energy Market consists of two markets: a Day-Ahead Market and a Real-Time Market. Two days prior to an operating day, PJM begins to set up the conditions, such as the expected outages and conditions for the operating day, in the model for the Day-Ahead Energy Market. (The two-settlement market mechanism is described in more detail in Appendix A.)

The Day-Ahead Market is cleared so that the cost to serve demand (physical and virtual) is minimized, while respecting the physical operating limits of the transmission system. Commitments in the Day-Ahead Market are financially binding on participants. Any differences between day-ahead commitments and what occurs in the operating day is addressed in the Real-Time Market. The PJM Day-Ahead Market utilizes the bid-in load from the Load Serving Entities, as well as virtual bids from Market Participants.

Capacity resources are required to offer into the Day-Ahead and Real-Time markets with accurate reporting of their availability and unit parameters, which include but are not limited to, start time, ramp rate, and minimum output and maximum output. In addition, resources can and do update their offers in both of these markets to reflect their actual fuel and operating costs.

For each operating day, PJM performs reliability analysis and develops an operating plan. PJM performs two reliability analyses a day ahead of the operating day. The first analysis, performed by the PJM reliability engineers, is an input into the PJM Day-Ahead Market performed prior to closing at 11:00. The second reliability analysis, called Reliability Assessment Commitment (RAC), is performed after the Day-Ahead Market clears and includes the commitments made in the Day-Ahead Market. After 16:15, PJM begins the RAC run, which commits adequate generation to meet the PJM forecasted demand plus reserves, while minimizing start-up and no-load cost. The focus of this commitment is reliability, and the objective is to minimize start-up and no-load costs for any additional resources that are committed. Using the most up-to-date weather forecast, load forecast, transmission facility and generator availability, and other information, PJM commits additional generation, if necessary, to satisfy both expected loads and the needed reserves for the operating day. This includes scheduling additional resources during the operating day that did not have a Day-Ahead Market commitment. PJM scheduled 4,411 MW of combustion turbines (CTs) between Dec. 23 and Dec. 24.

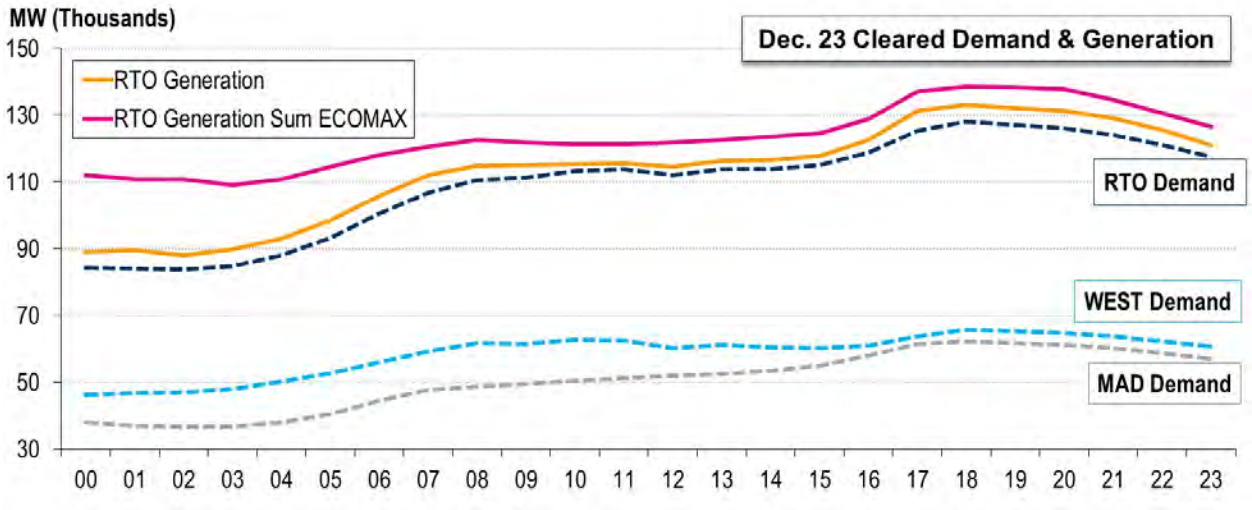
PJM also performs additional reliability analysis to confirm transmission facilities are operated within their equipment limits when committing generation. During severe winter weather events, PJM communicates extensively with both Generation Owners and gas pipeline operators to adequately understand the likelihood that natural gas-fueled generators are able to procure the gas needed to operate. PJM may perform additional resource commitment runs, as necessary, based on updated PJM load forecasts and updated resource availability information. It is important to note that these resource commitment runs use available offer data submitted into Markets Gateway by Generation Owner/operators. If the offer information is not accurate, the commitment results and operating plan PJM develops may be inadequate. Following these commitment runs, PJM sends out individual generation commitment updates to specific Generation Owners only.

The outcome of all of these processes is a set of resource commitments expected to be able to maintain reliability during the operating day.

Dec. 23

PJM's Dec. 23 operating day plan was prudent, given the expected. PJM scheduled the system such that almost 29,000 MW of reserve capacity was available to meet load and generation contingencies, and to support neighboring systems, according to the information submitted by Market Participants. Figure 9 presents the cleared day-ahead demand, and the generation committed to meet that demand, plus reserves for Dec. 23 operating day.

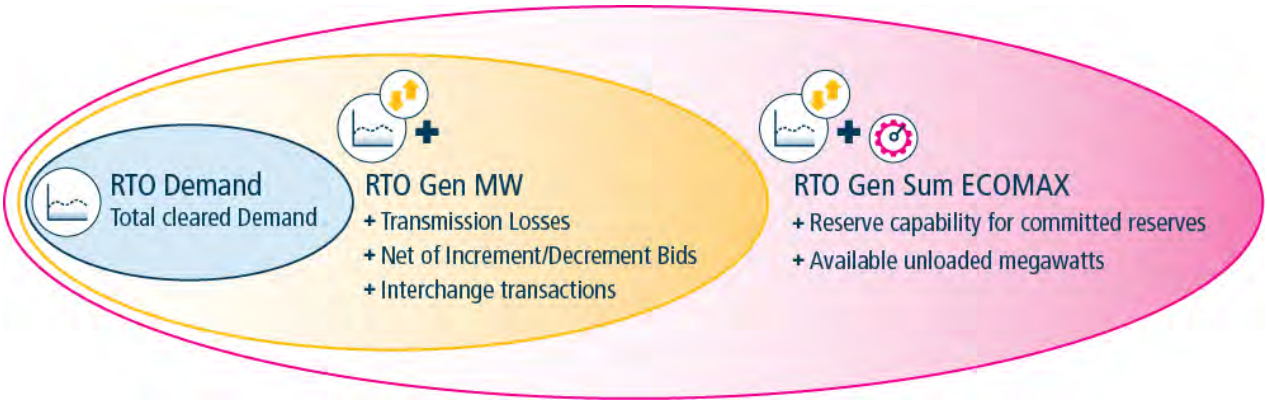
Figure 9. Dec. 23 Cleared Demand and Generation from Day-Ahead Market



In Figure 9:

- RTO Demand is the total cleared demand in the Day-Ahead Market, which includes fixed demand and cleared price-sensitive demand. The RTO Demand is not the same as the PJM Load Forecast.
- RTO Gen MW is the total generation megawatts loaded (or cleared) in the Day-Ahead Market. It includes all cleared generation. This value is greater than the RTO Demand because it accounts for transmission losses, the net of increment and decrement bids, and interchange transactions in or out of the PJM Balancing Authority.
- RTO Gen Sum ECOMAX is the total sum of all online generation resource's economic maximums committed in the Day-Ahead Market. This value is larger than the RTO Gen MW because it includes reserve capability for committed reserves and unloaded megawatts not explicitly needed in the clearing process but are available due to the mix of resources committed in the Day-Ahead Market.

Figure 10. Cleared Demand & Generation Representation



For the Dec. 23 operating day, the Day-Ahead Market committed 133,165 MW of generation for energy (yellow line in Figure 9), with 5,474 MW of unloaded generation (magenta line in Figure 9), including approximately 11,000 MW of combustion turbines (CTs) scheduled economically and 1,270 MW committed for reliability purposes to control constraints. PJM also scheduled an additional 3,168 MW in the RAC runs. In addition, there was another approximately 16,000 MW in CTs available for dispatch in real time that were not committed in the Day-Ahead Market.

Entering the operating day on Dec. 23, PJM had approximately 158,000 MW of operating capacity with a projected peak load of around 127,000 MW. Based on the Day-Ahead Market results, PJM did not anticipate the need to run a significant amount of additional CTs on Dec. 23 or Dec. 24. However, as more and more generating resources started to report their unavailability to PJM during the evening peak on Dec. 23 and through the early morning hours of Dec. 24, PJM Dispatch began scheduling additional CTs to come online.

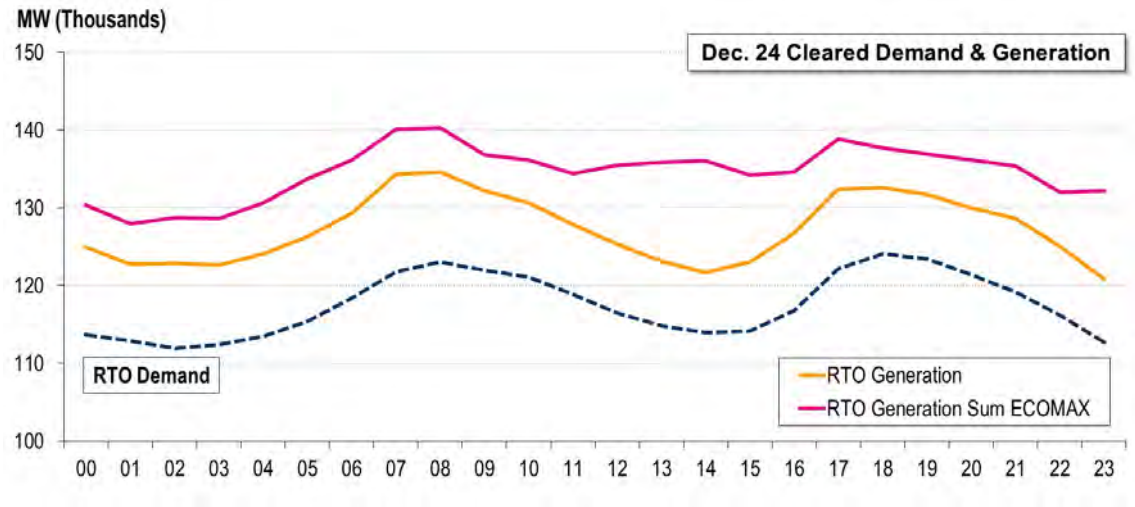
As early as Dec. 20, generation resource operating limitations and minimum operating, design or performance temperature were submitted to PJM in advance of the cold weather event after PJM declared a Cold Weather Advisory. All of the generator-submitted data was taken into consideration, with PJM forecasting a significant surplus of generation leading into the Dec. 23 operating day. This included accounting for a historical average of generator forced outages through cold weather events. As such, PJM did not declare a Unit Startup Notification Alert or commit any long lead generation or recall maintenance outages to meet capacity forecasts. As described in the Operating Day section of this report, in 92% of cases where generators failed to perform, PJM either had little or no notice, and very few resources provided updated parameters to reflect fuel supply constraints or other unit issues.

Dec. 24

Prior to the operating day of Dec. 24, PJM issued a Cold Weather Advisory on Dec. 20 for the period of Dec. 23 to 26. PJM then issued a Cold Weather Alert for the entire RTO on Dec. 23, effective for Dec. 24. The operating plan for Dec. 24 was updated based on operating conditions experienced on Dec. 23. Load forecasts were updated, and unit commitments' needs were updated based on generating resources that experienced forced outages throughout the day on Dec. 23.

Figure 11 presents the cleared day-ahead demand and committed generation to meet that demand, plus reserves for the Dec. 24 operating day.

Figure 11. Dec. 24 Cleared Demand & Generation from Day-Ahead Market



For Dec. 24, the Day-Ahead Market committed 134,615 MW of generation for energy (yellow line in Figure 11), with an additional 5,672 MW of unloaded generation (magenta line in Figure 11). PJM committed resources based on the RAC runs and for reliability. PJM also committed additional resources, based on unit availability and other parameters in Markets Gateway. In total, approximately 6,000 MW of additional capacity for Dec. 24 was committed, beyond what was committed in the Day-Ahead Market, to support the anticipated loads and reserve requirements. In addition, there were another 9,500 MW in CTs available for dispatch in real time, as communicated by generators to PJM. This results in a total of approximately 155,700 MW in operating capacity for Dec. 24.

PJM system operators knew that there was going to be uncertainty in the load forecast as a result of the extreme weather. In addition to accounting for weather and load uncertainty, PJM scheduled additional reserve resources in anticipation of generator failures. Generation failures often increase somewhat during bitter-cold conditions – recent history indicates on the order of 5% to 10%. On Dec. 24, several generating resources were committed in the Day-Ahead Market but were not available in the operating day due to forced outages. The decision was therefore made to operate prudently by scheduling additional reserves. Generation performance, including generation resources that were committed in the Day-Ahead Market but were not available in the operating day, is presented in the Operating Day section of the report.

Utilizing these commitments, as well as the generator parameters of units that did not have Day-Ahead Market commitments, but were reporting to PJM as available with short notice, PJM anticipated that approximately 155,700 MW of generation would be available for Dec. 24.

Operating Day

The Operating Day section of the report details the events and actions PJM initiated during the operating days of Dec. 23 and Dec. 24 to maintain reliability and not shed load. It describes the emergency procedures issued and actions taken, the public Call for Conservation, the Disturbance Control Standard event, as well as the generation and Demand Response performance, real-time interchange, and gas availability issues.

On Dec. 23 and Dec. 24, PJM remained reliable, was able to serve its customers, and was able to support neighboring areas to the south and minimize the amount of load shed in these external areas. PJM reliably met the demand on both

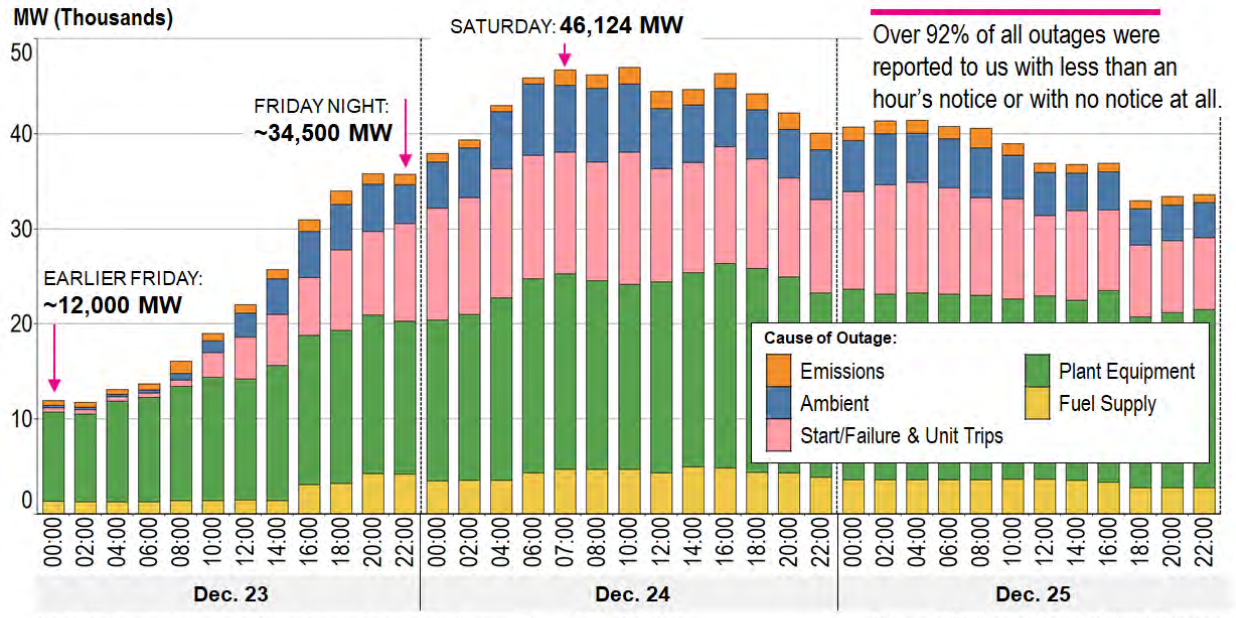
Dec. 23 and Dec. 24 by employing several emergency procedures and utilizing market signals to incent response from the supply and demand side resources. Although the 136,010[3] MW peak load on the evening of Dec. 23 was not one of PJM's top 10 peak winter load days, it essentially matched the forecasted 50/50 peak load for the 2022/2023 winter season (approximately 25,000 MW above an average winter day).

As described in the Advanced Planning section, going into the Dec. 23 operating day, PJM had over 158,000 MW of operating capacity with a projected peak load of around 127,000 MW, resulting in over 30,000 MW of reserves. Based on the Day-Ahead Market results, PJM did not anticipate the need to run a significant amount of additional generation on Dec. 23 or Dec. 24. However, as more and more generating resources started to report their unavailability to PJM during the evening peak on Dec. 23 and through the early morning hours of Dec. 24, PJM Dispatch began scheduling additional generators to come online.

Emergency Procedures Issued and Actions Taken During Dec. 23 and Dec. 24

As the extreme cold front moved into the PJM region throughout Dec. 23, the load shape looked more like a summer day, with a lower morning valley that ramped up throughout the day. Coincident with the increasing demand, PJM began experiencing rapidly increasing levels of forced generation outages, as shown in Figure 12. Additional information on generation performance is presented in later in this section.

Figure 12. Forced Outages by Cause



Note: Only even hours are shown for readability with the exception of Dec. 24, 2022, 07:00, which was the hour with the largest amount of forced outages and derates.

Source: GADS as of March 1, 2023. Wind and solar unit outages are not included in the data.

The conditions of Winter Storm Elliott led to PJM requesting the loading of Synchronized Reserve generation on five separate occasions during Dec. 23 and Dec. 24. Four of these events were called in response to a low Area Control Error (ACE) caused by increasing load and generation tripping and start failures. One of the events was called in direct response to the loss a generating unit. Five Synchronized Reserve Events over a two-day period is extremely unusual. All five of the events on Dec. 23 and Dec. 24 exceeded 10 minutes in duration, which is again extraordinary. Since the start of 2021, there have been 47 Synchronized Reserve Events, of which only 17 (36%) were more than 10 minutes in

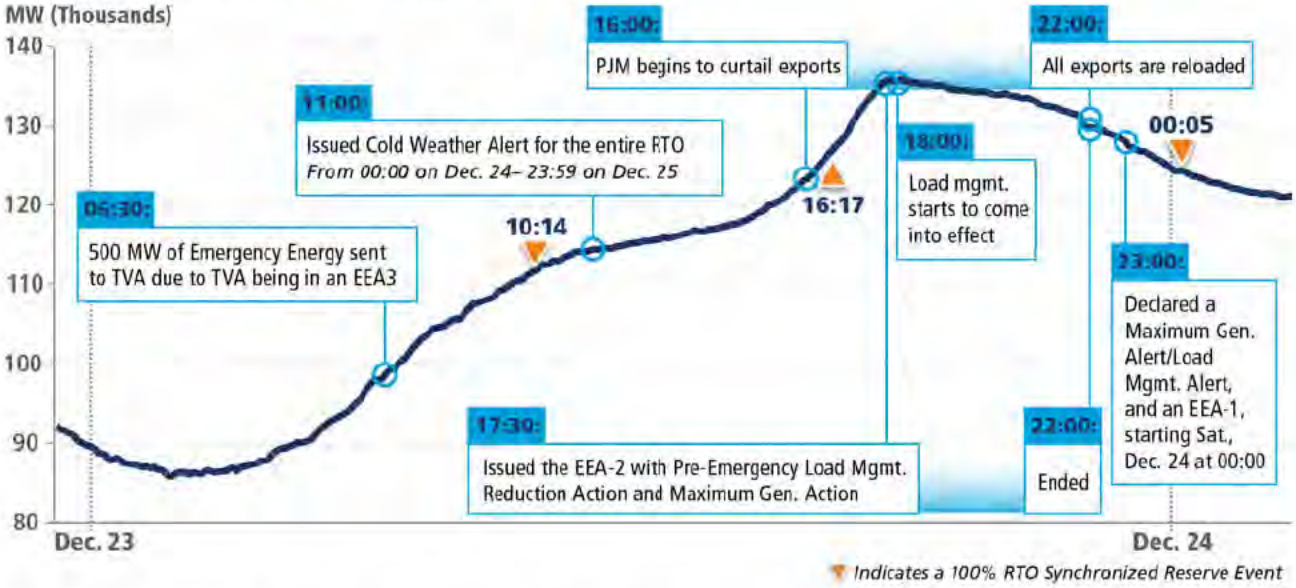
[3] The Dec. 23 peak of 136,010 MW incorporates Demand Response as part of the total.

duration, and five of these 17 occurred during Winter Storm Elliott. Additional information on Synchronized Reserve Events and Reserve performance is presented in the Markets Outcomes section of this report.

Dec. 23

PJM system operators initiated several actions on Dec. 23 as load continued to increase. **Figure 13** presents the PJM emergency procedures initiated, as well as the PJM load and the Synchronized Reserve Events, for Dec. 23.

Figure 13. Dec. 23 Emergency Procedures



Early in the morning on Dec. 23, PJM was exporting energy to adjacent areas and tracking under the load forecast. At 06:30, PJM provided 500 MW of emergency energy to TVA, who had issued a NERC Energy Emergency Alert Level 3 (EEA3), which is issued when the Balancing Authority, in this case TVA, is unable to meet the minimum contingency reserves requirements. At 10:00 on Dec. 23, PJM conducted an SOS-Transmission call to inform Transmission Owners of anticipated system conditions and the operating plan for the day.

	Dec. 23 HE 05
Outages	13,449 MW
Interchange	7,517 MW
Load	88,237 MW

At 10:14 on Dec. 23, PJM deployed Synchronized Reserves to recover low ACE caused by increasing load combined with generation resources tripping offline and failing to start. At this time, total PJM reserves were approximately 1,500 MW. At 11:00 on Dec. 23, PJM issued a Cold Weather Alert for the entire RTO from 00:00 on Dec. 24 through 23:59 on Dec. 26.

Beginning around 14:00 on Dec. 23, generation continued to trip or fail to start at a rate of approximately 1,800 MW per hour. This posed a challenge for PJM's ability to deliver exports to neighbors. During this period, the operational situation was strained for a number of reasons:

	Dec. 23 HE 13
Outages	24,032 MW
Interchange	8,283 MW
Load	115,048 MW

- PJM's ACE was dropping and trending significantly below zero, indicating insufficient generation to support load due to generator outages and failures. PJM found that it was unexpectedly and rapidly exhausting its operating and Primary Reserves because of the unexpected generator outages.
- PJM had put generation resources on notice, through Advisories and Alerts, of PJM's need for them to be prepared to run. PJM relied on Generator Owner/operator-submitted data and believed these reserves were available. In

many cases, this data did not reflect the actual capability of the generator and PJM would only learn of the generation resource failures at the time PJM was expecting these resources to begin to run.

- A Disturbance Control Standard (DCS) event, discussed later in this report, was also unfolding during this same time period.

Late in the afternoon of Dec. 23, temperatures continued to drop rapidly, and load continued to increase very quickly. During this period of operational uncertainty and deteriorating system conditions, PJM took additional emergency steps it determined were necessary to preserve the reliability of the system. Despite margins being incredibly tight, no load was shed.

Shortly after 16:00, PJM began cutting non-firm exports, consistent with PJM Manual 13. Export transactions had been decreasing throughout the afternoon, but by 16:00, it was evident PJM could no longer support non-firm exports. Given the trends in ACE, the high outage rates being observed in real time, and the time it would take for the impacts of the capacity recalls to be known, PJM Dispatch believed capacity recalls alone were insufficient to stabilize the system.

	Dec. 23 HE 15
Outages	26,672 MW
Interchange	6,732 MW
Load	117,143 MW

While the export transactions were being curtailed, at 16:17, PJM entered into another Synchronized Reserve Event due to low ACE caused by increasing load and generation resources tripping and failing to start. PJM deployed Synchronized Reserves for almost two hours, before canceling at 18:09. Load was continuing to increase, and PJM had several additional generation resource trips throughout the Synchronized Reserve Event period. The PJM ACE did not recover until after Demand Response was implemented at 18:00.

Available Synchronized Reserves continued to drop as PJM began calling upon these resources for energy, with many failing to perform at expected levels. At times during this period, PJM was within 1,000 MW of its required Synchronized Reserve level of 1,667 MW. PJM dipped below this required Synchronized Reserve threshold for a portion of the hour ending 18:00 because it was deploying Synchronized Reserves but not getting the expected response.

At 17:30, ACE was very low at nearly -3,000 MW, and the load was continuing to grow. In response, PJM issued a NERC Energy Emergency Alert Level 2 (EEA-2[4]) with Pre-Emergency Load Management Reduction Action and Maximum Generation Action, directing generation resources to operate above their normal maximum output levels. An EEA-2 is issued to ensure all NERC Reliability Authorities understand the potential and actual PJM system emergencies and is typically issued when the following events have occurred: public appeals to reduce demand; voltage reduction; and interruption of non-firm load in accordance with applicable contracts, demand-side management, or utility load conservation measures (NERC Standard EOP-11).

	Dec. 23 HE 16
Outages	28,351 MW
Interchange	6,032 MW
Load	119,375 MW

Certain emergency warnings and actions trigger a Capacity Performance Assessment Interval (PAI). The issuance of the EEA-2 with Pre-Emergency Load Management Reduction Action and Maximum Generation Action triggered the first performance assessment event, requiring PJM to evaluate the performance of all resources located in the Emergency

[4] EOP-011 NERC Energy Emergency Alerts (EEAs):
EEA0 – No Energy Deficiencies
EEA1 – All Available Resources in Use or Anticipated to be In Use; triggered when PJM issues Maximum Generation Emergency Alert)
EEA2 – Load Management Procedures in effect; triggered when PJM issues Emergency Mandatory Load Management Reduction, Voltage Reduction Action, or Deploy All Resources Action (whichever is issued first)
EEA3 – Firm Load Interruption Imminent or in Progress; triggered when PJM issues Manual Load Dump Action

Action area for each applicable five-minute interval. The performance assessment events are described in more detail in the Markets Outcomes section of the report.

PJM also called for 30-minute and 60-minute Emergency Demand Response to be activated. The 30-minute Emergency Demand Response came into effect by 18:00, and the 60-minute Demand Response came into effect by 18:30. PJM did not call for the two-hour Demand Response resources, as these resources would not have been implemented until after the evening peak. Demand Response performance can be difficult to determine in real time due to the lack of visibility of the performance to the system operator. More information on the performance of Demand Response is described later in this section.

	Dec. 23 HE 18
Outages	33,040 MW
Interchange	1,527 MW
Load	130,856 MW

Generation resources continued to trip offline and fail to start, resulting in ACE trending low during the hour ending 18:00. Starting at 17:05, PJM called Northeast Power Coordinating Council (NPCC) for 1,500 MW of shared reserves. NPCC is made up of New York and the six New England states, as well as the Canadian provinces of Ontario, Québec and the Maritime provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Shared Reserve Activation is a procedure between the NPCC and the PJM Mid-Atlantic Control Zone to jointly activate a portion of their 10-minute reserve following any of the following situations:

- Generation or energy purchase contingencies equal to or greater than 500 MW (300 MW for the Maritimes) occur under conditions where activation assists in reducing a sustained load/generation mismatch.
- Two or more resource losses below 500 MW (300 MW for the Maritimes) within one hour of each other
- Periods of significant mismatch of load and generation

The objective of Shared Reserve Activation is to provide faster relief of the initial stress on the interconnected transmission system.

Over the evening peak on Dec. 23, PJM attempted to commit additional generating units that reported to PJM as being available to schedule. PJM system operators also considered long-lead-time resources that were beyond the window to be requested to start, which totaled about 3,000 MW. Generator maintenance outages that were recallable totaled about 1,692 MW; however, these are only recallable with 72-hours' notice. (Note: if PJM determines that it must rescind its approval of a Generator Maintenance Outage of a Generation Capacity Resource that is already underway in order to preserve the reliable operation of the PJM region, PJM must provide the member at least 72-hours' advance notice.)

Following the peak at approximately 18:10, PJM began lifting export transaction curtailments. By 22:00, PJM exports had returned to full flow. (Additional information on the real-time interchange is presented later in this section.)

	Dec. 23 HE 22
Outages	36,054 MW
Interchange	3,274 MW
Load	133,096 MW

At 23:00, load began to slowly ramp down, leading PJM to cancel the EEA-2 and the Pre-Emergency Load Management Reduction action at 23:00, ending the first performance assessment event. In addition, at 23:00 on Dec. 23, PJM declared a Maximum Generation Alert/Load Management Alert for Dec. 24, which provides an early alert that system conditions may require the use of the PJM emergency procedures. This is implemented when Maximum Emergency generation is called into the operating capacity or if Demand Response is projected to be implemented. When PJM declares a Maximum Generation Alert/Load Management Alert:

- Member transmission and generation dispatchers are expected to review plans to determine if any maintenance or testing, scheduled or being performed, on any monitoring, control, transmission, or generating equipment can be

deferred or canceled. Transmission and generation dispatchers are expected to suspend any high-risk testing of generating or transmission equipment.

- Member generation dispatchers are expected to report to PJM Dispatch any and all resource-limited facilities as they occur via Markets Gateway and update PJM Dispatch. Member generation dispatchers are also expected to update the "early return time" for any planned generator outages as indicated in PJM Manual 10, Section 2.

PJM also issued a NERC Energy Emergency Alert Level 1 (EEA-1) starting Saturday, Dec. 24, at 00:00, indicating PJM foresees or is experiencing conditions where all available resources are scheduled to meet firm load, firm transactions, and reserve commitments and is concerned about sustaining its required contingency reserves.

Shortly before midnight on Dec. 23, PJM issued a Call for Conservation for the entire PJM footprint, asking consumers to scale back their energy use, where possible, between the hours of 04:00 on Dec. 24 and 10:00 on Dec. 25.

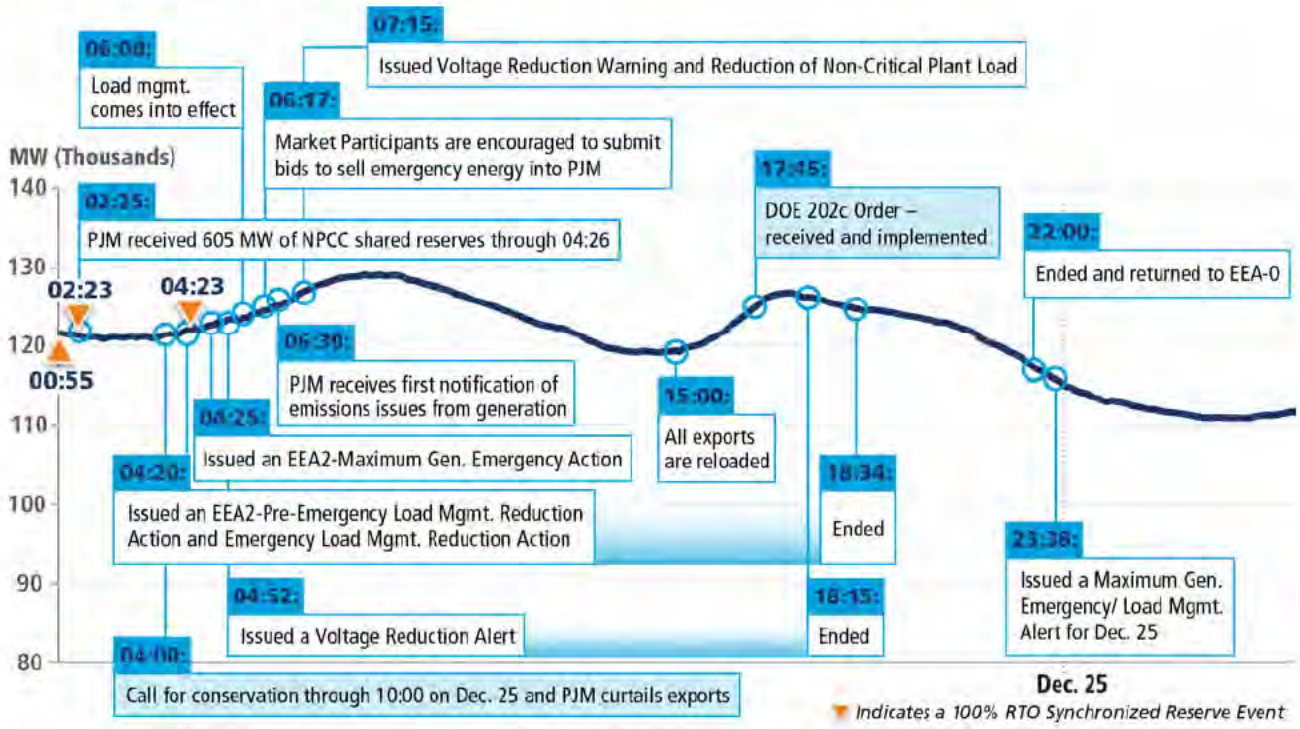
Dec. 24

The high demand for electricity continued after the peak on Dec. 23 and into the overnight period of Dec. 24. In addition to forced outages, approximately 6,000 MW of generators were called but were not online for their expected start time for the Dec. 24 morning peak, with the vast majority of these being gas-fired resources.

The high rates of generator outages also limited PJM's ability to replenish pond levels for pumped storage hydro prior to the morning peak on Dec. 24, leaving PJM with extremely limited run hours for pumped storage generation. Between forced outages, derates, generators not starting on time, and the inability to fill pumped storage hydro ponds, approximately 47,000 MW of the generation fleet in the PJM region was unavailable for the Dec. 24 morning peak. Additionally, the valley load during the early morning hours on Dec. 24 was atypically high. It was approximately 40,000 MW higher than the next-highest valley over the last decade.

PJM system operators took the several actions on Dec. 24 to maintain system reliability and serve load. Figure 14 presents the PJM emergency procedures issued, as well as the PJM load, for Dec. 24.

Figure 14. Dec. 24 Emergency Procedures



At 00:05 on Dec. 24, PJM deployed Synchronized Reserves due to low ACE caused by increasing load and generator trip and start failures. At 02:23, PJM deployed Synchronized Reserves again for approximately one hour to recover from another generation resource trip. At 02:25, PJM received 605 MW of NPCC shared reserves from 02:25 through 04:26. More information on the Synchronized Reserve Events is presented in the Markets Outcomes section of this report.

	Dec. 24 HE 01
Outages	38,368 MW
Interchange	4,604 MW
Load	124,757 MW

During a typical midnight period, load reduces, and PJM would operate pumped storage resources as pumps to fill their ponds so that they have the ability to generate for the upcoming peak. Operating a pumped storage resource in pumping mode increasing load on the system because electricity is consumed to operate the resource as a pump. Given the tight conditions, PJM was not able to pump at any of the pumped storage facilities prior to the morning peak. This left PJM with extremely limited run hours for pumped storage generation. As previously stated, going into the morning peak on Dec. 24, resource unavailability was approximately 47,000 MW, including the unavailability of pumped storage hydro generation.

At 04:20 on Dec. 24, PJM issued an EEA-2 – Pre-Emergency Load Management Reduction Action and Emergency Load Management Reduction Action. In this case, PJM dispatched all Load Management, starting with long lead (120 minute) at 04:20, short lead (60 minute) at 05:00, and quick lead (30 minute) at 05:30. Demand Response performance is described later in this section.

At 04:23, PJM deployed Synchronized Reserves again due to low ACE caused by increasing load and generation resources tripping and start failures. And then at 04:25, PJM issued an EEA-2 – Maximum Generation Emergency Action and began to load Maximum Emergency generation. This triggered the Dec. 24 PAI event. When PJM issues a Maximum Generation Emergency Action:

	Dec. 24 HE 03
Outages	40,243 MW
Interchange	3,322 MW
Load	121,487MW

- Member generation dispatchers are expected to report to PJM all resource-limited facilities as they occur in Markets Gateway and update PJM Dispatch. Generation dispatchers also suspend regulation and load all units to the Maximum Emergency generation level and then notify PJM Dispatch of any Maximum Emergency generation load prior to PJM requested Maximum Emergency generation is loaded.
- Non-Retail Behind-the-Meter Generation (NRBMG) is also loaded. NRBMG performance is described later in this section.

At 04:52, PJM issued a Voltage Reduction Alert. A Voltage Reduction Alert notifies members that a voltage reduction may be required during a future critical period. This alert is issued when the estimated Operating Reserve capacity is less than the forecasted Synchronized Reserve requirement. When PJM issues a Voltage Reduction Alert:

- Member generation dispatchers are expected to order all generating stations to curtail non-critical station light and power.
- Member transmission dispatchers and distribution providers (DPs) are expected to prepare to reduce voltage, if requested.
- Member transmission dispatchers/DPs and curtailment service providers (CSPs) are expected to notify appropriate personnel that there is a potential need to implement load management programs, in addition to interrupting their interruptible/curtailable customers in the manner prescribed by each policy, if it has not already been implemented previously.
- Market Participants are expected to remain on heightened awareness regarding PJM system conditions and the potential need for Emergency Energy Purchases.

At 06:17, PJM requested bids for emergency energy and PJM also repeated a public appeal to conserve energy. Note: PJM did not load emergency imports on Dec. 24.

	Dec. 24 HE 06
Outages	46,036 MW
Interchange	1,437 MW
Load	122,172 MW

At 07:15, PJM issued a Voltage Reduction Warning and Reduction of Non-Critical Plant Load, warning members that the available Synchronized Reserve is less than the Synchronized Reserve Requirement and that present operations have deteriorated such that a voltage reduction may be required.

At 07:30, PJM conducted an SOS-Transmission conference call with the PJM Transmission Owners to update their leadership on the situation and indicated PJM was in a very critical operating period, with the potential that PJM may need to shed load. Another SOS-Transmission conference call took place at 10:00.

As PJM approached the morning peak, PJM was a net importer of energy. TVA and Duke were both in an EEA-3 and shedding load. PJM was unable to provide assistance to TVA and Duke, and PJM was receiving assistance primarily from NYISO.

Forced outages of generation continued to increase through the morning peak on Dec. 24, with an estimated level of 41,000 MW of outages and 200 unit trips. Factoring in a number of reserve generators (units that are offline and available – that are called if needed) that missed scheduled start times Saturday morning or operated at less than capacity, combined with PJM's inability to replenish pumped storage based on the lack of availability of generators overnight, PJM was missing approximately 47,000 MW of the generation fleet by the morning peak of Dec. 24, the coldest day of the holiday weekend.

The morning peak for Dec. 24 was approximately 130,000 MW, occurring at 08:30.

As the morning peak was occurring, it was reported to PJM that several generators may need to come offline at or around the evening peak due to emissions restrictions. At this point, PJM contacted the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and held several calls to discuss the concerns and options available to ensure the units could remain online if needed. PJM also began outreach to state utility commissions and environmental agencies in states where there was a potential to operate units under a DOE Emergency Order.

Heading into Saturday evening, there was still uncertainty about resource performance. To mitigate the risk of generators coming offline due to emissions limitations, PJM submitted a petition to the DOE Saturday afternoon. At 17:30, the DOE issued an emergency order under Section 202(c) of the Federal Power Act, determining that an electric reliability emergency existed within the PJM region that required intervention by the United States Secretary of Energy to keep the power flowing.

The emergency order was effective Dec. 24 through 12:00 on Dec. 26. The order authorized all electric generating units serving the PJM footprint to operate up to their maximum generation output levels under limited, prescribed circumstances, even if doing so exceeded their air quality or other permit limitations.

Two generating units that fell under the order ran at levels that exceeded a condition in their operating permit. The Department of Energy requires PJM to identify those generators, which were Bethlehem Energy in Bethlehem, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, and York Energy 1 in Peach Bottom Township, York County, Pennsylvania. On Dec. 24, PJM communicated the need to operate these units under the DOE emergency order to the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection. In accordance with the DOE's requests, PJM followed up with communications to the local communities where the plants are located through local media outlets.

The evening peak for Dec. 24 was approximately 136,000 MW. Following the evening peak, PJM started to cancel emergency procedures. At 18:15, PJM canceled the Voltage Reduction Warning and the Reduction of Non-Critical Plant Load. At 18:34, PJM canceled the Voltage Reduction Alert.

	Dec. 24 HE 17
Outages	47,310 MW
Interchange	3,607 MW
Load	120,183 MW

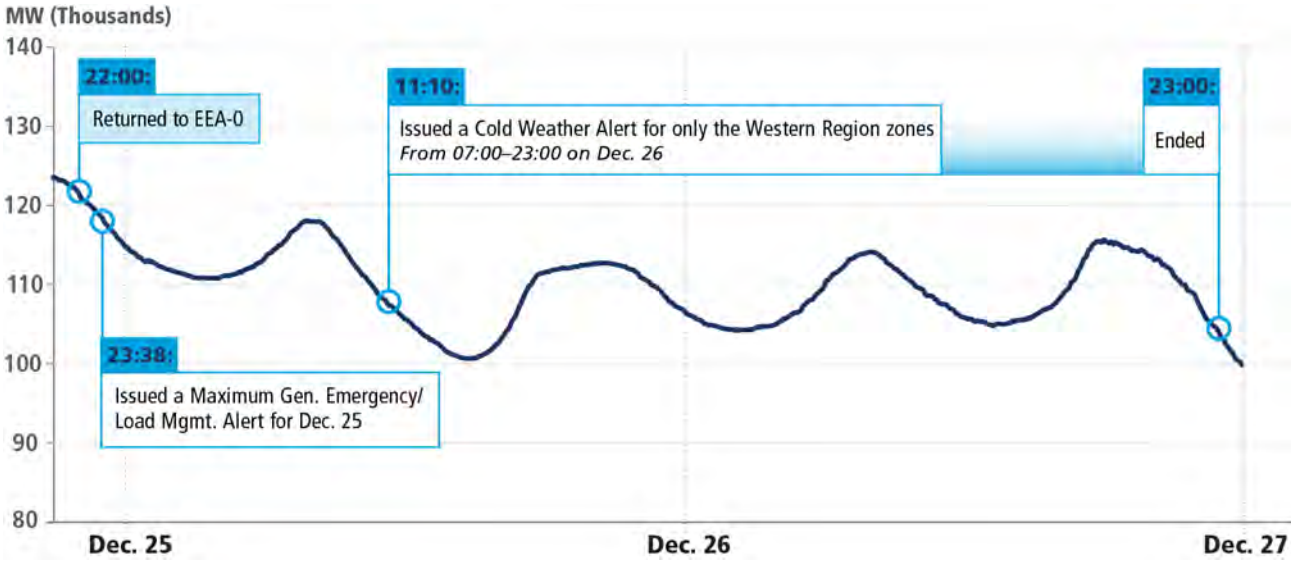
At 22:00 on Dec. 24, PJM canceled the Max Emergency Generation Action. This ended the Dec. 24 PAI. Around 22:00, the Demand Response ended, and PJM backed out of the EEA-2, indicating PJM was able to meet its load and Operating Reserve requirements. PJM's Call for Conservation also ended at this time.

At 22:38 on Dec. 24, PJM issued a Max Emergency Generation Alert for Dec. 25, resulting in PJM going into Dec. 25 in an EEA-1.

Dec. 25 and Dec. 26

On Dec. 25, a Sunday, PJM still had very high loads for a Christmas operating day. The morning peak was approximately 117,000 MW. There was sufficient capacity available to meet this morning peak as well as the evening peak, and PJM returned to EEA-0 at 22:00. **Figure 15** presents the PJM emergency procedures, as well as the load for Dec. 24 at 22:00 to Dec. 26 at 23:00.

Figure 15. Dec. 25 and Dec. 26 Emergency Procedures



At 11:10 on Dec. 25, PJM issued a Cold Weather Alert for the Western Region zones only from 07:00 Dec. 25 to 23:00 Dec. 26. At 23:00 on Dec. 26, the Cold Weather Alert ended.

Figure 16 summarizes the emergency alerts, warnings and actions PJM implemented from Dec. 23 through Dec. 26.

Figure 16. Summary of Alerts, Warnings, and Actions Issued on Dec. 23, Dec. 24 and Dec. 25

Action Warning Alert Advisory

MESSAGE TYPE	DEC. 20	DEC. 21	DEC. 22	DEC. 23	DEC. 24	DEC. 25
Cold Weather Advisory			1	1	1	1
Cold Weather Alert				1	1	1
Emergency Load Mgmt Reduction Action				2	3	
Maximum Generation Emergency Action				1	1	
Maximum Generation Emergency/Load Management Alert				1	2	1
Non-Market Post Contingency Local Load Relief Warning	1	1		2	2	1
Post Contingency Local Load Relief Warning	3	3	1	25	26	6
Pre-Emergency Load Mgmt Reduction Action				2	3	
Synchronized Reserve Event				2	3	
Maximum Generation Emergency/Load Management Alert					1	
Voltage Reduction Warning and Reduction of NCPL					1	

As outlined in PJM Manual 13, Section 2.3: Capacity Shortages, "PJM dispatchers have the flexibility of implementing the emergency procedures in whatever order is required to ensure overall system reliability. PJM dispatchers have the flexibility to exit the emergency procedures in a different order than they are implemented when conditions necessitate." As such, PJM Operations evaluated the usage and combination of any and all emergency procedures during Winter Storm Elliott in order to best maintain overall system reliability. While many emergency procedures were issues by PJM throughout the event, some were considered and ultimately not issued.

- Cold Weather Alert – While a Cold Weather Advisory was issued for the entire PJM RTO on Dec. 20 for the operating period of Dec. 23–26, PJM Operations did not declare a Cold Weather Alert for the entire RTO until the Dec. 24 operating day, opting only to declare a Cold Weather Alert for the Western PJM zones for the Dec. 23 operating day. PJM Operations forecasted the potential for cold weather starting on Dec. 23 and, as such, issued the appropriate advisory, while continuing to monitor forecasted temperatures leading up to the operating day. Per PJM Manual 13, Section 3.3.2 Cold Weather Alert, "as a general guide, PJM can initiate a Cold Weather Alert across the RTO or on a Control Zone basis when the forecasted weather conditions approach minimum or actual temperatures of 10 degrees Fahrenheit or below." Outside of the Western zones, temperatures were never forecasted to reach near a minimum of 10 degrees and instead were expected to be several degrees higher at their minimum. As such, it was not appropriate to issue a Cold Weather Alert for the zones outside of the PJM Western footprint until Dec. 24 when the trigger temperatures were forecasted.
- Deploy All Resources Action – The Deploy All Resources Action is a unique emergency procedure with a unique application. Its purpose is to immediately load all available generation and Demand Response following a severe system disturbance to attempt to halt frequency decay. This could lead to unintended loss of system control with regard to energy balance. It is only expected to be used as a means of last resort. This specific emergency procedure was discussed by PJM Operations and decided against implementing for several reasons, as implementing a Deploy All Resource Action could have aggravated some of the thermal and voltage constraints that were being managed. In addition, PJM Operations was manually controlling the output of all pumped hydro facilities during the event. Issuance of this emergency procedure would have removed PJM's controlling ability of these resources and instead would have immediately depleted the pond levels, which were needed to be precisely managed through the event.
- Manual Load Dump Warning, Voltage Reduction Action & Manual Load Dump Action – These three steps constitute the most severe emergency procedures that can be utilized to maintain reliability. While PJM Operations has these steps in the queue to issue, as necessary, system conditions never dictated a need to utilize them. During a conference call held with PJM Transmission Owners at 07:30 on Dec. 24, prior to the most challenging system conditions of the event, which was the Saturday, Dec. 24, morning peak, PJM management made a clear statement for the Transmission Owners to be prepared to respond as quickly as possible to any or all of these emergency procedures as there was the possibility that they could be issued imminently. PJM Operations kept the Voltage Reduction Action in reserve to deploy, if additional generation tripped offline. Per PJM Manual 13, this would have been approximately 1.3% of the RTO load at the time. If a Voltage Reduction Action were issued, it would have been immediately followed with a Manual Load Dump Warning and EEA-3 declaration, as a Manual Load Dump would have been the only remaining emergency procedure to maintain reliability. Then, if required, PJM would have been prepared to issue a Manual Load Dump Action. PJM was ultimately able to maintain reliability through the event without issuance of these three emergency procedures.

Disturbance Control Standard Event

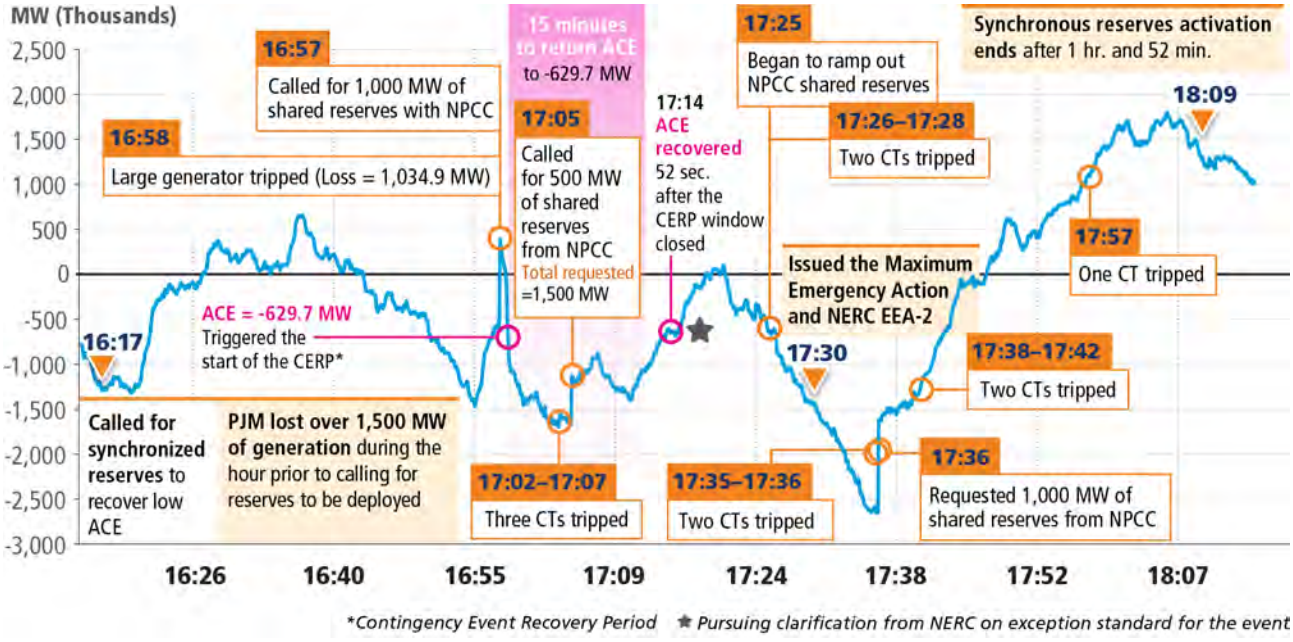
The purpose of the NERC Standard BAL-002, Disturbance Control Performance, is to ensure that PJM, a NERC Balancing Authority, is able to utilize its contingency reserve to balance resources and demand, and to return interconnection frequency to within defined limits following a Reportable Disturbance. NERC defines a Reportable Disturbance as any event that causes an Area Control Error (ACE) change greater than or equal to 80% of a Balancing Authority's or reserve sharing group's most severe contingency. ACE is a measure of how well the Balancing Authority is matching generation to the load. If load and generation are perfectly balanced, the ACE is zero. When a generator within

a Balancing Authority trips offline, the ACE goes down, and can go negative if it was already not above zero by a quantity at least as great as the output of the generator when it tripped. Because generator failures are far more common than significant losses of load and because contingency reserve activation does not typically apply to the loss of load, the application of Disturbance Control Standard (DCS) is limited to the loss of supply and does not apply to the loss of load.

PJM is required to have access to or operate with resource reserves to respond to disturbances. These reserves may be supplied from generation, controllable load, or coordinated adjustments to interchange schedules. The DCS Standard requires PJM to satisfy disturbance recovery criterion within a certain disturbance recovery period for 100% of Reportable Disturbances. The criterion requires PJM to return its ACE to zero if its ACE just prior to the Reportable Disturbance was positive or equal to zero. For negative initial ACE values just prior to the disturbance, a return of ACE is made to its pre-disturbance value. In either case, the disturbance recovery period is 15 minutes after the start of a Reportable Disturbance. Subsequently, PJM must fully restore the Synchronized Reserve within 90 minutes. All contingency losses (i.e., disturbances) with the lesser of 900 MW in the Eastern Interconnection or 80% of the Most Severe Single Contingency must be calculated and reported.

As described below, PJM was not able to recover the ACE within the prescribed 15 minutes. Figure 17 presents PJM's ACE on the evening of Dec. 23 during the DCS event:

Figure 17. ACE During DCS



Heading into the evening peak on Dec. 23, load was increasing rapidly and PJM was ramping the generation fleet to keep up with the increasing load. Load was increasing quicker than PJM was able to ramp generation, and, as a result, the PJM ACE started to go negative. By 16:17 on Dec. 23, ACE was trending at around negative 1,000 MW, indicating low capacity. In response, PJM called for Synchronized Reserves to be loaded to recover from the low ACE. After approximately ten minutes, the ACE partially recovered but, by 16:40, went negative again. By 16:55, the ACE was approximately negative 1,500 MW. At 16:57, PJM called for 1,000 MW of shared reserves from NPCC. At that point, PJM's ACE was 429 MW as a result of PJM deploying reserves for approximately 40 minutes.

Approximately one minute following PJM's call for shared reserves from NPCC, a large generator in PJM tripped, losing approximately 1,035 MW. The Generation Owner reported that the generator was loaded at 850 MW at the time the unit tripped. The loss of this large generation resource was the initiating event with respect to the BAL-002 standard reporting event. Prior to the unit tripping, PJM's ACE was negative 630 MW. After the unit tripped, PJM's ACE dropped below negative 1,500 MW. Per the BAL-002 standard, PJM is required to recover ACE to negative 630 MW within15 minutes.

PJM had been deploying reserves since 16:17. Load on the system was continuing to increase. Between 17:02 and 17:07, additional generation tripped, and, as a result, the ACE continued to decline to approximately negative 1,600 MW. At 17:05, PJM called for an additional 500 MW of shared reserves from NPCC, bringing the total shared reserves from NPCC to 1,500 MW.

By 17:14, the PJM ACE had recovered back to negative 630 MW, ending the DCS event 15 minutes and 52 seconds after the large generator tripped. Although the DCS event had technically ended, controlling the ACE continued to be a challenge. As reflected in Figure 17, the PJM ACE climbed back to around zero about five minutes later but then went negative again. Throughout all of this, PJM continued to deploy reserves and was ramping whatever resources were online and available.

At 17:25, PJM started to ramp out the shared reserves from NPCC, which can only be relied upon for 30 minutes (recall PJM called for shared reserves at 16:57). As load continued to increase and additional generation was lost, the PJM ACE was approaching negative 3,000 MW by 17:34.

At 17:36, PJM requested 1,000 MW of shared reserves from NPCC again, which helped the ACE to begin to recover. The ACE continued to recover until 18:09, at which time PJM ended the call for Synchronized Reserves to be loaded, 1 hour and 52 minutes after PJM began deploying them.

During this period, PJM was ramping generation as quickly as possible and deploying Synchronized Reserves for almost two hours. By 18:00, the rate that the load was increasing slowed as PJM was beginning to see the impact of the Demand Response that was called at 17:30.

PJM evaluated compliance with the BAL-002 standard, and engaged in communications with ReliabilityFirst regarding the matter. This evaluation included the consideration that BAL-002-3 R1.3 provides scenarios in which Responsible Entities are not subject to compliance with BAL-002-3 R1.1, provided certain thresholds are met.

In response to the low response rate and lack of available reserves, PJM will be reviewing procedures to identify triggering conditions that will further increase the amount of reserves that are scheduled leading into the operating day. This will include triggers to potential increase the amount of the Synchronized, Primary and/or Operating Reserves scheduled in the Day-Ahead, RAC and Real-Time market clearing.

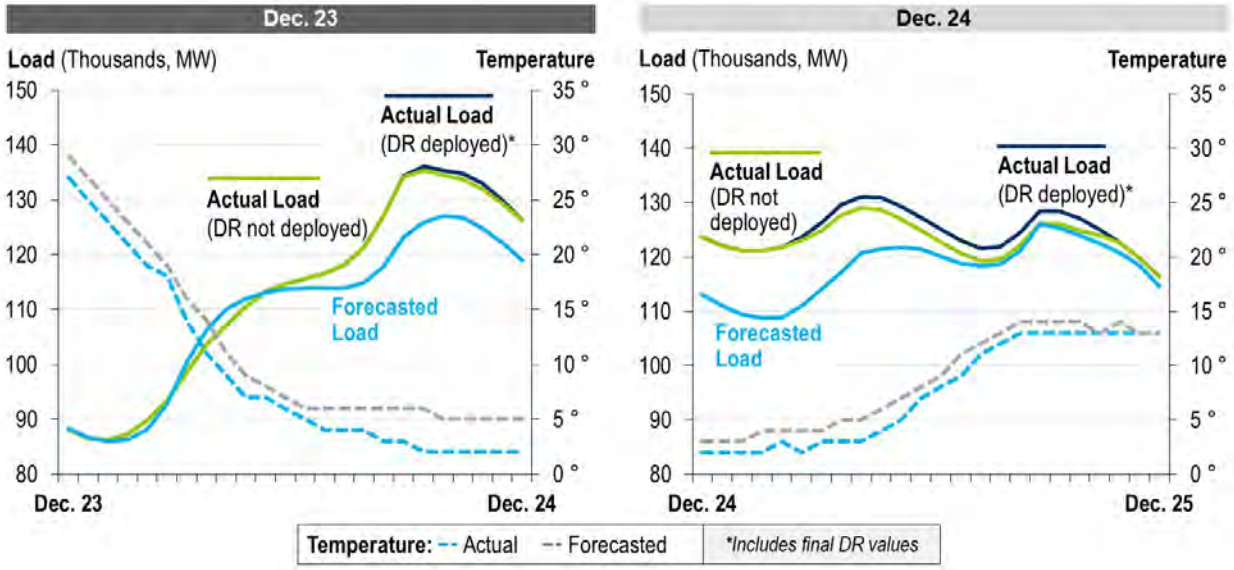
Load Forecast Versus Actual Load

The load forecasts for Dec. 23 and Dec. 24 presented a unique set of challenges. The winter holiday period has historically been a challenging time to forecast due to school vacations, business closures and atypical human behavior patterns, as presented in Figure 19. In the past, over-forecasting was more of an issue than under-forecasting, resulting in the PJM forecast team enhancing processes in recent years to correct for this over-forecasting trend. The winter 2022 holidays were further complicated by the extreme weather and Christmas Eve occurring on a Saturday, which had not occurred since 2016.

On Dec. 23, the forecasted peak load was 126,968 MW, and the actual peak was 136,010 MW, which included Demand Response added back into the load. On Dec. 24, the forecasted peak load was 121,723 MW, and the actual peak was

131,113 MW, which included Demand Response added back into load. On both Dec. 23 and Dec. 24, the actual load came in well higher than forecast, as presented in Figure 18.

Figure 18. Dec. 23 and Dec. 24 Actual Load



The high demand for electricity continued after the peak on Dec. 23 and into Dec. 24. The actual valley load, or low point of demand, on Dec. 24 was significantly greater than originally forecasted as well. The Dec. 24 valley load was higher than any other peak, or high point of demand, for that date over the previous decade, as shown in Figure 19, which presents the holiday load for 2022 and the previous 10 years.

Figure 19. Holiday Load for Previous 10 Years

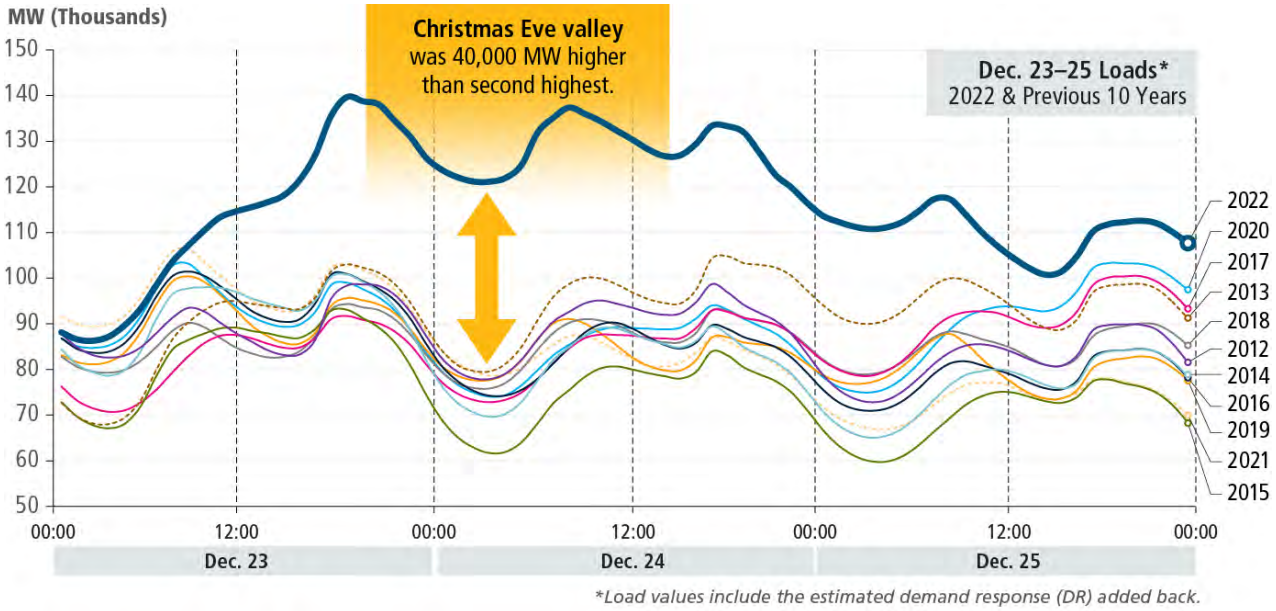
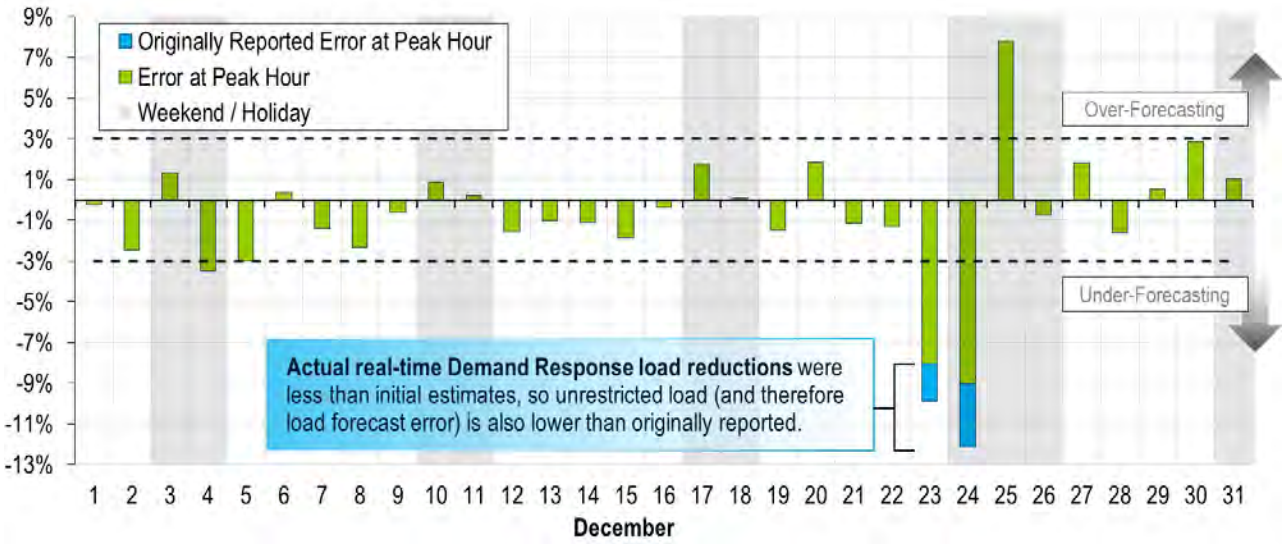


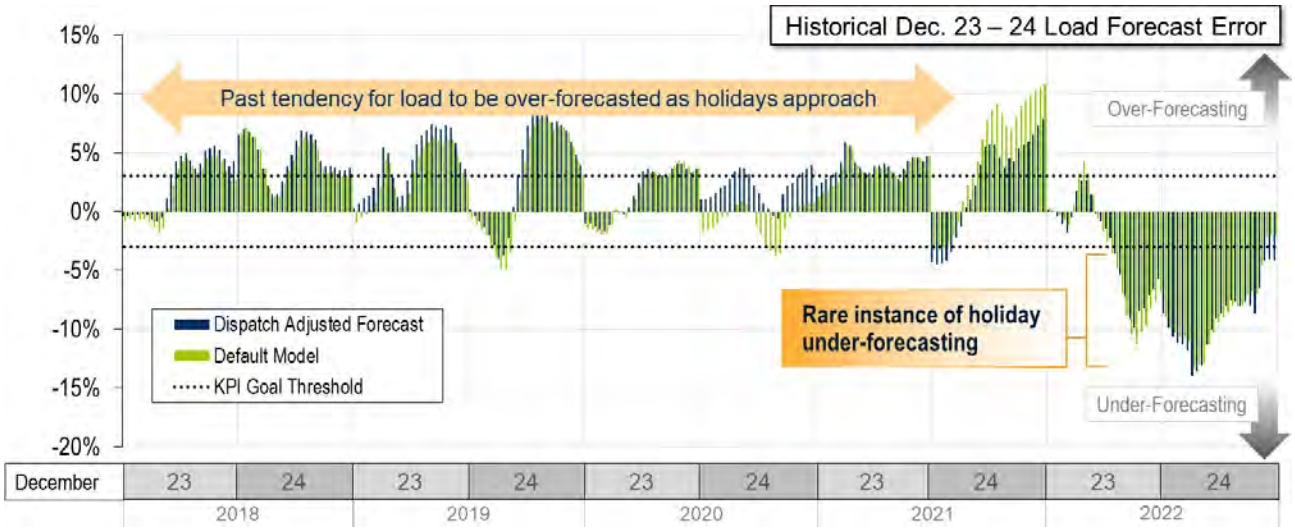
Figure 20 presents graphic presents the daily peak forecast error for December.

Figure 20. December Daily Peak Load Forecast Error



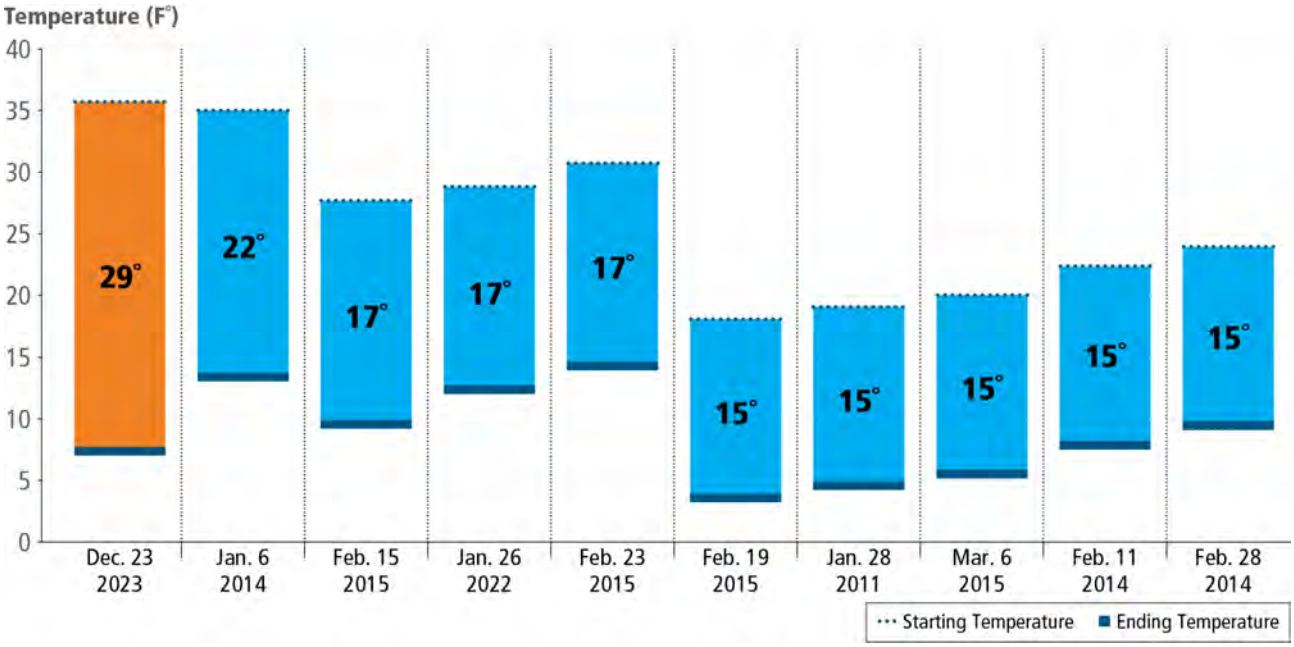
The extreme weather not only included bitter cold temperatures that were outside of the data sample used to train the load forecast models (mid-2019 to mid-2022), but also a rapid temperature drop, strong winds, heavy icing and snowfall, all of which occurred unusually early in this winter. Figure 21 presents the historical load forecast error the past five years.

Figure 21. Historical Dec. 23–24 Load Forecast Error



The load forecast is determined by an algorithm that considers expected weather conditions, day of the week and holidays. The model had not been exposed to the conditions that occurred on Dec. 23, with the confluence of unprecedented cold temperature drops, the holiday and the weekend. Within the PJM footprint, the difference between the high and low temperatures on Dec. 23 was one of the greatest in recorded history, as shown in the Figure 22.

Figure 22. Dec. 23 High and Low Temperatures



In Figure 22, the top and bottom of each bar represent the starting and ending temperature for each day, respectively.

The following primary drivers contributed to the load forecast error observed on Dec. 23 and 24:

- Extreme weather – severe cold and blizzard conditions, the most drastic temperature drop in at least 10 years, and early occurrence of cold weather
- Holiday impacts, which usually result in lower demand levels than normal

While PJM uses a sophisticated set of load forecasting tools and processes, we believe the Dec. 23 and 24 load forecasts highlight a case where two simultaneous conditions, a holiday and extreme weather with very limited analogous history, occurred together to produce atypically large forecast errors. PJM is already engaged with an independent party to further investigate enhancements to the load forecasting process, in general, and related to these specific events.

Emergency Generation and Demand Response Performance

Altogether, a Maximum Generation Action, Demand Response and public Call for Conservation helped address challenging operating conditions on Dec. 23 and 24. This section discusses information regarding the use of emergency resources. Information regarding the Call for Conservation is presented in the Government, Member & Media Outreach section.

PJM issued a Max Generation Action on Dec. 23 between 17:30 and 22:00 and observed a total increase of approximately 2,300 MW as a result of generation resources operating between their economic maximum and emergency maximum limits. Similarly on Dec. 24, PJM issued a Max Generation Action between 04:30 and 22:00 and observed a total increase of approximately 2,800 MW as a result of generation resources operating between their economic maximum and emergency maximum limits.

Demand Response was used to reduce peak loads in the entire PJM region during the winter storm. PJM called on Demand Response two times to address operational challenges with capacity shortages.

As described previously, PJM called for Demand Response on Dec. 23, which was to be implemented by 18:00. Demand Response with a capacity commitment is referred to as Load Management, which is comprised of Pre-Emergency and Emergency Demand Response. Load Management is required to reduce or maintain load at or below the committed value based on PJM dispatch within 30 minutes (quick lead time), 60 minutes (short lead time), or 120 minutes (long lead time). Based on the expected peak for the day, PJM dispatched both the 30-minute and the 60-minute lead resources on the evening of Dec. 23.

In total, PJM dispatched what it anticipated to be 4,336 MW of Load Management on Dec. 23 with 4,007 MW of 30-minute lead resources by 18:00 and another 329 MW of 60-minute lead resources by 18:30. In real-time, Curtailment Service Providers (CSPs) are required to provide estimates of their load reduction capability to PJM since customer load may already be low for other reasons (public appeal to reduce load, normal operating conditions, etc.). These estimates are intended to give PJM operators a quantity of load that will reduce if they deploy a specific category of Load Management. CSPs estimated, and therefore PJM expected, that 4,336 MW of load would be reduced based on the deployment on Dec. 23. PJM estimates, based on after-the-fact customer load data, that actual load reductions were approximately 1,100 MW. In total on Dec. 23, approximately 74% of the Demand Response that PJM operators dispatched and expected to reduce load did not.

As PJM was approaching the morning peak on Dec. 24, given the critical capacity condition, PJM system operators dispatched all Load Management with a total capacity commitment of 7,522 MW at 04:20.

4,007 MW of 30-minute Demand Response was expected to respond at 06:00.	329 MW of 60-minute Demand Response was expected to respond by 06:00.	3,186 MW of 120-minute Demand Response was expected to respond by 06:20.

CSPs estimated, and therefore PJM expected, that approximately 7,400 MW of load would be reduced. Based on after-the-fact customer load data, PJM estimates that actual load reductions from PJM dispatch was approximately 2,400 MW. This corresponds to approximately 68% of the Demand Response PJM operators dispatched and expected to reduce load not performing.

The significant difference between the data provided to PJM about load curtailment capability and the actual performance clearly identify an opportunity and need to improve the rules and processes regarding Load Management capability estimates.

Real-Time Interchange

Interchange transactions take the form of an import, meaning market participants purchase power from a neighboring area and sell into PJM, an export, where power is purchased from PJM and sold to an external area, or a wheel, where power is simultaneously purchased from a neighboring area, scheduled across PJM, and then sold to an external area. PJM is typically a net exporter of energy to neighboring systems, and that remained true in the days preceding Winter Storm Elliott. With this information in mind, PJM operators took a conservative stance in preparing for the Dec. 23 and Dec. 24 operating day and planned for sufficient reserves to meet both forecast internal load and the needs of neighboring systems who rely on support from PJM in the form of interchange transactions and emergency purchases.

As PJM made the decision to issue Cold Weather Advisories and Alerts for these operating days, the bitter cold temperatures traveled across the country from the north and west to the south and east. Early in the day on Dec. 23,

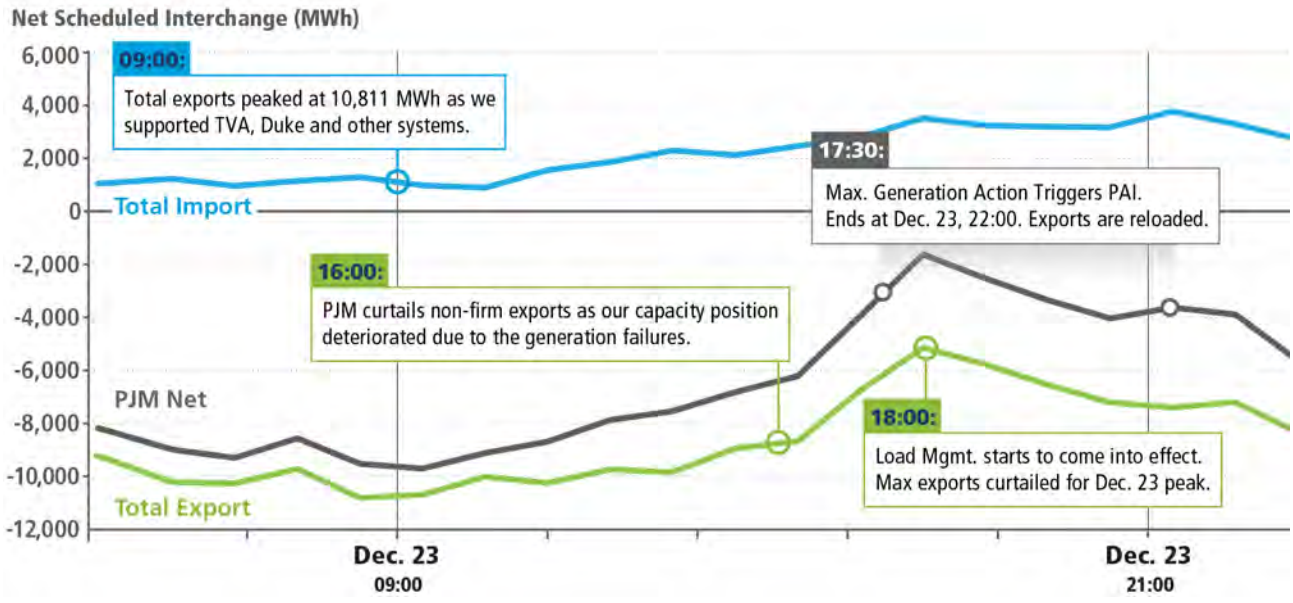
areas to PJM's west and south were already experiencing bitter cold temperatures. PJM was exporting energy throughout the morning and early afternoon on that day. Throughout the Dec. 23 to 24 period, PJM was balancing the extremely tight capacity situation due to the unprecedented amount of generator trippings and forced outages, controlling flows on the AEP-Dominion IROL[5] interface, as well as the extreme system conditions faced by our neighbors to the south.

Dec. 23

At the start of Dec. 23, PJM exported over 8,000 MWh for the hour ending 01:00 and increased that amount over the morning hours to reach almost 11,000 MWh for the hour ending 10:00 (Figure 23). These exports included the supply of emergency energy to TVA during the hours ending 07:00 through 11:00. During hour-ending 13:00, exports started a slight downward trend, and as PJM's capacity position continued to deteriorate, non-firm exports to adjacent areas were ultimately curtailed via a Maximum Generation Emergency Action. PJM system operators initiated the curtailment of non-firm export transactions at hour ending 17:00 by limiting roughly 400 MWh of exports, and quickly jumped to limiting well over 3,000 MWh of transactions each hour from hours ending 18:00 through 20:00. At that point, PJM system operators began a transition out from the heaviest Maximum Generation curtailments, with most transactions resuming full flow by hour-ending 22:00. In anticipation of, and in response to the Minimum Generation Action on Dec. 23, PJM curtailed in total almost 14,000 MWh of exports.

Figure 23 presents the Net Scheduled Interchange on Dec. 23.

Figure 23. Dec. 23 Net Scheduled Interchange



Dec. 24

When current and forecast system conditions indicated reduced availability to support exports on Dec. 24, the Transmission Load Relief (TLR) mechanism was considered as an option to provide relief for the AEP-Dominion IROL interface; however, the resulting analysis showed the need for an excessive volume of tag[6] curtailments on neighboring

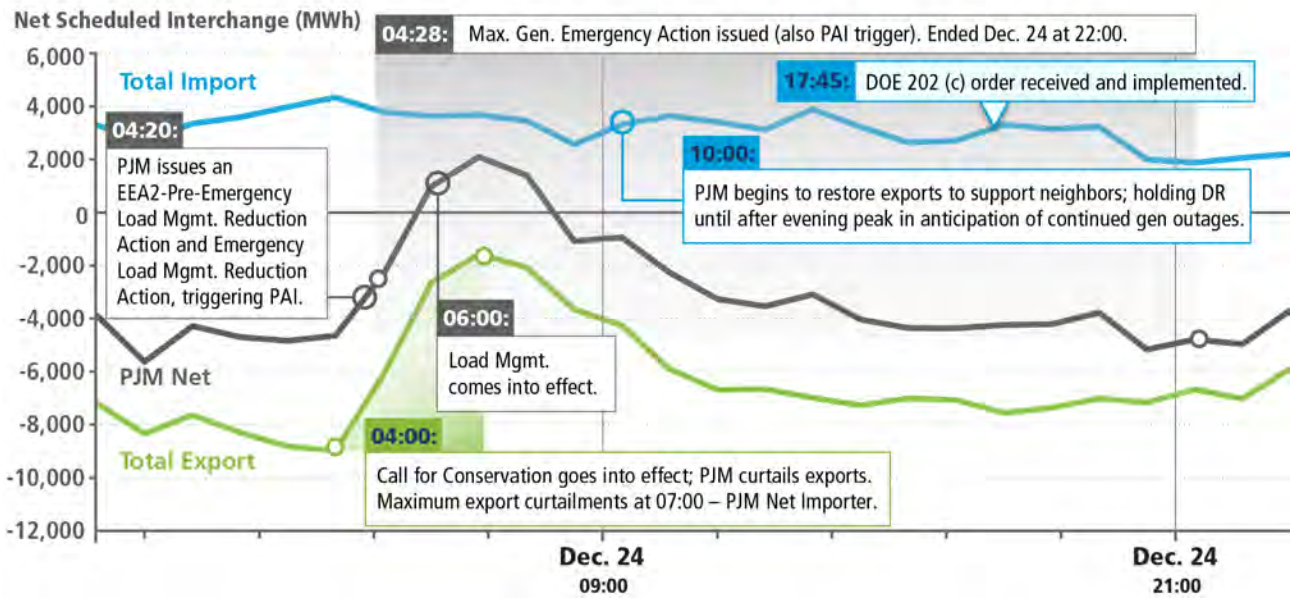
[5] Interconnection Reliability Operating Limit (IROL) is a system operating limit that, if exceeded, could lead to system instability, uncontrolled separation, or cascading that adversely impact the reliability of the bulk electric system.
[6] A tag is information describing a physical Interchange Transaction or Intra-BA Transaction and its participant.

systems that were already experiencing significant issues of their own. PJM system operators concluded that issuing a TLR would create far-reaching impacts across the Eastern Interconnection and likely make system conditions and emergencies worse for our neighbors. PJM also elected to limit curtailment of exports over the midnight period knowing the severe system conditions of our neighbors to the south. This limited PJM's ability to pump hydro stations.

Facing both a capacity emergency and lack of controlling options for AEP-DOM, PJM made the decision to take a more surgical approach and initiated curtailments in anticipation of a Maximum Generation Emergency Action, which was ultimately declared at 04:25. PJM system operators began limiting non-firm exports in hour ending 05:00 and increased the magnitude of curtailments by hour ending 06:00 when they had also begun limit firm exports. The most significant curtailments occurred in hour ending 08:00 with over 4,000 MWh of firm transactions limited and over 5,000 MWh of non-firm exports limited. Both PJM and its capacity deficient neighbors were experiencing peak loads at the same time, and PJM did not have excess capacity to support export requests regardless of the supporting transmission service priority. After the morning peak load, PJM slowly started to lift the limits on exports; however, the duration of this event was much longer than that seen on Dec. 23, with firm curtailments persisting until 12:00 and non-firm curtailments persisting until 15:00. For the event on Dec. 24, PJM curtailed over 45,000 MWh of export transactions. Conversely, PJM observed over 40,000 MWh of import transaction curtailments on Dec. 24, primarily resulting from TLRs issued by neighboring Reliability Coordinators (RCs). At the peak of the curtailments, PJM briefly transitioned to an overall net-importer of energy for several hours on the Dec. 24, with a net schedule of approximately 2,800 MWh into the footprint for hour ending 08:00.

Figure 24 presents the Net Scheduled Interchange on Dec. 24.

Figure 24. Dec. 24 Net Scheduled Interchange

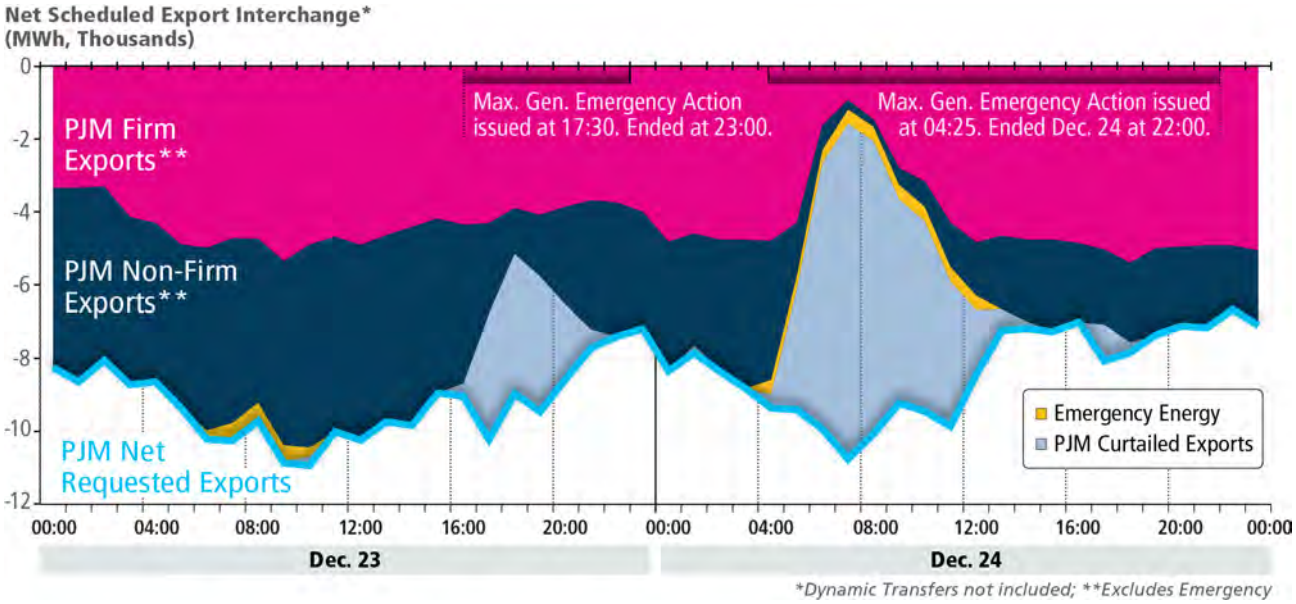


Coordination With Neighbors

As the extreme cold temperatures moved through areas to the southwest of the PJM footprint, neighboring systems began to experience strains. On both Dec. 23 and Dec. 24, PJM coordinated closely with its neighbors to maximize transfers. PJM provided emergency energy to adjacent systems as system conditions allowed on both Dec. 23 and Dec. 24 (Figure 25) before eventually having to reduce exports in order to serve consumers within the PJM footprint.

Transmission constraints also limited PJM's ability to support export transactions across the southern interfaces. These constraints included the pre-contingency emergency thermal limit of the Broadford 765/138 kV transformer and post-contingency transfer limit of the AEP-Dominion IROL interface. Figure 25 presents the Net Scheduled Exports for Dec. 23 through Dec. 24.

Figure 25. Dec. 23 and Dec. 24 Net Scheduled Exports



Comparing the values in Figure 25 to the supply/demand conditions that PJM actually experienced confirms that PJM could not have met system demand only by cutting non-firm exports. On Dec. 23, 2022, at 17:30, PJM issued a Pre-Emergency Load Management Reduction Action for the 30-minute and 60-minute Demand Resources that resulted in load reductions of about 1,100 MW. At the same time, PJM system operators also issued a Maximum Generation Emergency Action that resulted in an average of 2,372 MW of additional generation. In total, these actions had about 3,472 MW of impact. In comparison, non-firm exports were 1,241 MW for hour 18:00 and were 1,683 MWs for hour 19:00. Accordingly, even if the operators had cut all non-firm exports, there would have been a deficit of at least 1,789 MW needed to satisfy PJM load and firm exports. Pre-Emergency and Emergency Actions thus would have been necessary to satisfy capacity needs even if all non-firm exports had been cut.

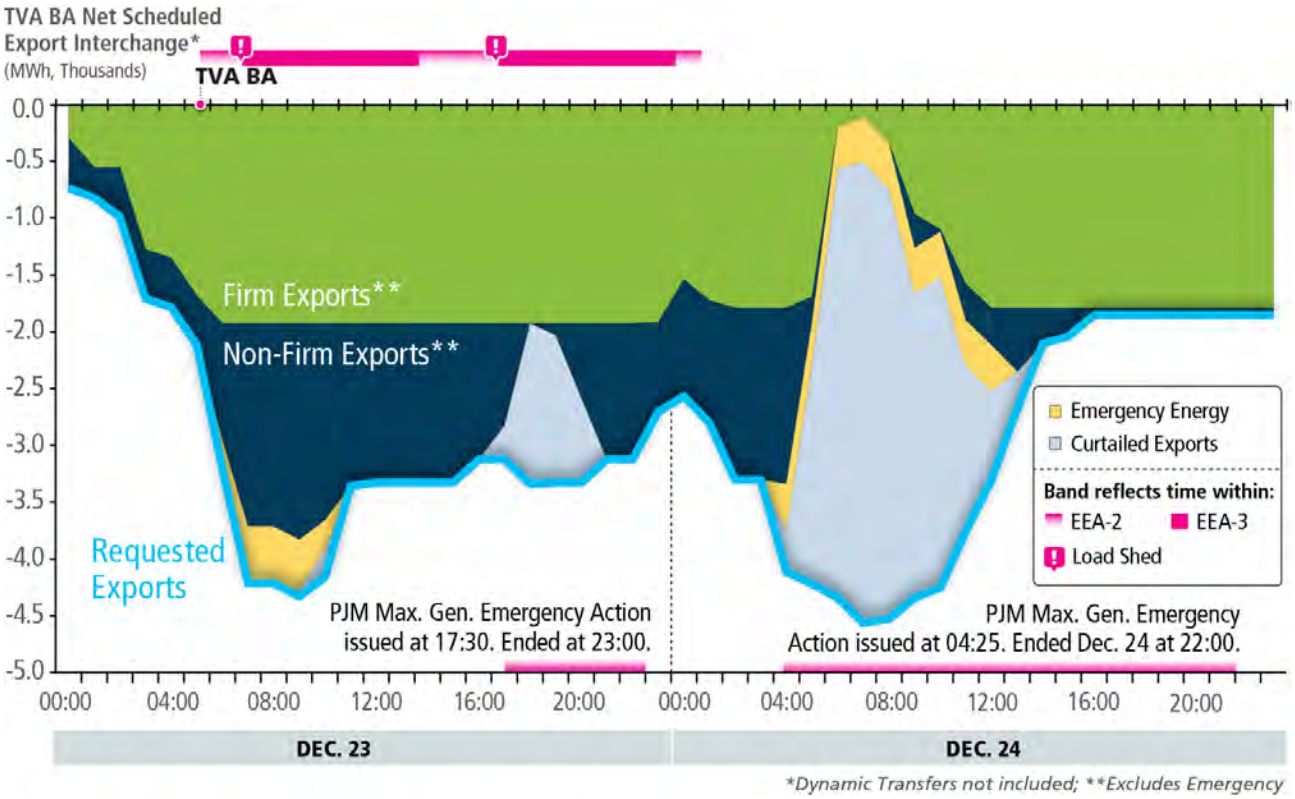
The situation for Dec. 24 is similar. At 04:20, PJM issued a Pre-Emergency Load Management Reduction Action and an Emergency Load Management Reduction Action that covered all Demand Resources and resulted in about 2,400 MW of load reduction. And at 04:28, PJM issued a Maximum Generation Emergency Action that it resulted in an average of about 2,879 MW in additional generation. In total, these actions had 5,279 MW of impact. In comparison, for hour 05:00, non-firm exports were 1,820 MW, falling to a low of 591 MW in hour 8:00 and increasing to a maximum level of 2,359 MW in hour 19:00 before the PAIs ended at 22:00. Accordingly, even if the PJM system operators had cut all non-firm exports there would have been a deficit between about 4,688 MW and 2,920 MW during this period needed to satisfy PJM load and firm exports. Pre-Emergency and Emergency Actions thus would have been necessary even if all non-firm exports had been cut.

Figure 25 also shows that PJM prioritized meeting its own load by cutting exports – both firm and non-firm – when necessary. The graph shows a significant number of hours in which the assistance requested by other regions was not

supplied. This correlates to the periods when PJM needed most of its generation for internal loads notwithstanding that, during some of these times, other regions were seeking emergency supplies.

As presented in Figure 26, PJM was able to assist TVA by providing non-firm exports during times that the TVA system was shedding load, which is represented by the fuchsia bars indicating when TVA was in an EEA-2 or EEA-3. Had PJM not done so, it is likely that TVA would have been required to engage in additional load shedding beyond what actually occurred.

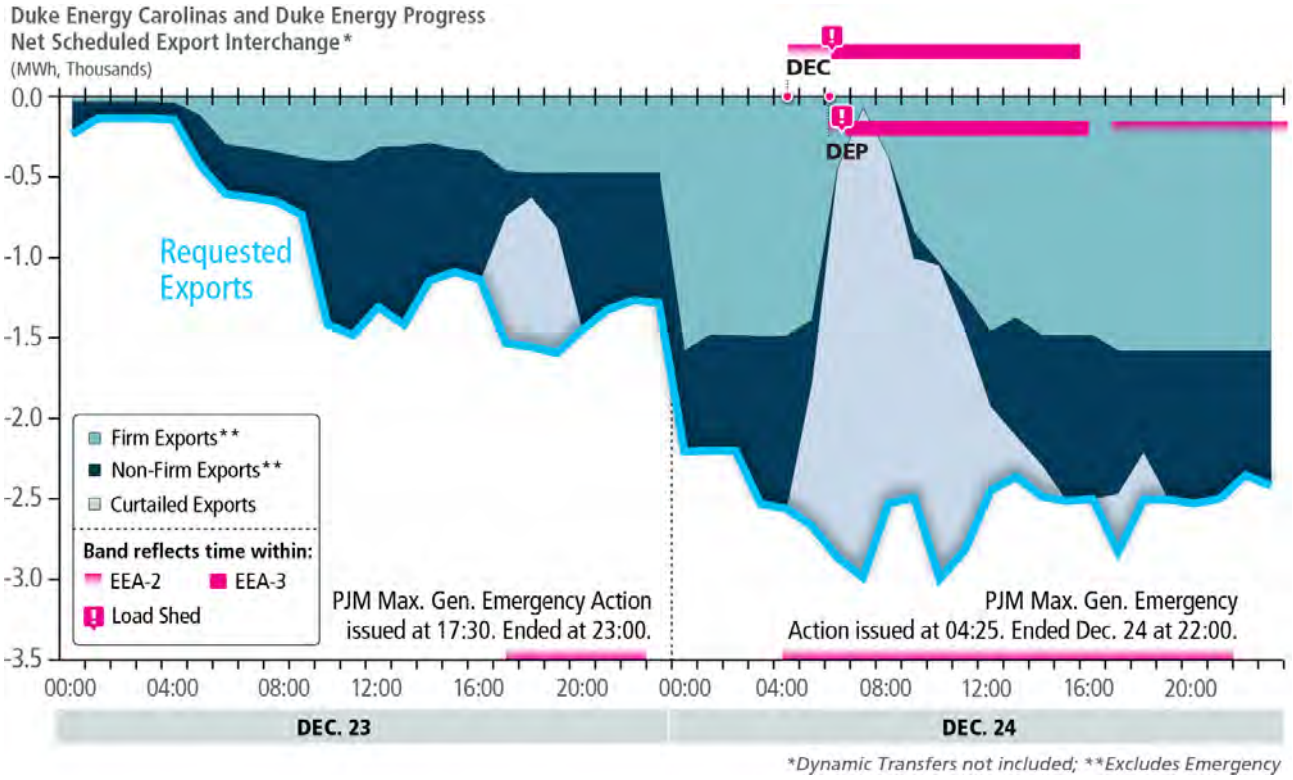
Figure 26. TVA BA Net Scheduled Export Exchange



The non-firm exports supplied to TVA provided assistance during periods when TVA was in a capacity deficient condition.

Similarly, the non-firm exports supplied to Duke Carolinas and Duke Energy Progress provided assistance to those systems when they were experiencing capacity deficient conditions as shown in the Figure 27.

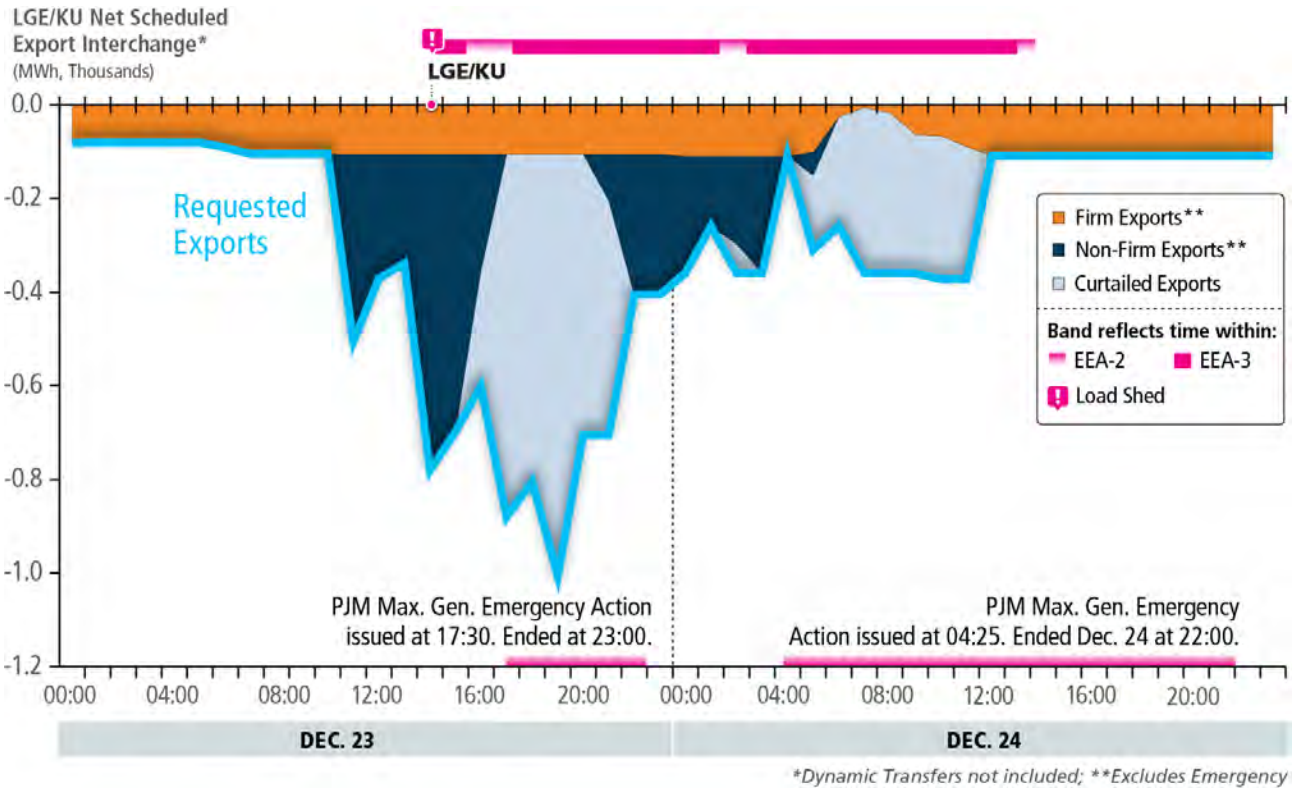
Figure 27. Duke Energy Carolinas & Duke Energy Progress Net Scheduled Export Interchange



As presented in Figure 27, PJM was also able to provide assistance by supplying non-firm exports to Duke Carolinas and Duke Energy Progress when they were shedding load. Again, if PJM had not provided this assistance, it is likely that Duke Carolinas and Duke Energy Progress would also have had to engage in more load shedding.

Lastly, Louisville Gas and Electric Company and Kentucky Utilities Company (LGE/KU) also received non-firm exports when they were experiencing capacity deficit conditions as shown in Figure 28.

Figure 28. LGE/KU Net Scheduled Export Interchange



PJM made non-firm deliveries to LGE/KU when the region was shedding load. Had PJM not made these exports, additional load shedding would likely have been needed.

Generation Performance

Prior to the operating day and Winter Storm Elliott, PJM had issued both Cold Weather Advisories and Cold Weather Alerts. Both procedures notify Generation Owners, Transmission Owners, and all PJM members of impending cold temperatures and to take action. Specifically, Generation Owners must take freeze protection actions, notify PJM of any operational changes or limitations as a result of the imminent cold weather, and update the operational parameters of generation units in Markets Gateway. These unit parameters include the Start-up and Notification Time, Min Run Time, Max Run Time, Eco Min, Eco Max, etc. Having accurate information about these unit parameters, in particular any changes to the start-up and notification times, are critical to PJM's decision making with respect to when a unit is given a commitment to run (i.e., when it is scheduled by PJM). PJM Dispatchers and their tools rely heavily on offer data information submitted by resource owner/operators. Given that 92% of forced outages that occurred were reported to PJM either after they occurred or with less than 60-minutes notice, it suggests that this information was not maintained throughout the event.

PJM started the operating day of Dec. 23 with 12,000 MW of unplanned outages, 4,293 MW of planned outages and 1,692 MW of maintenance outages at the evening peak on Dec. 23. These outages were primarily due to various equipment problems at generation facilities. PJM was tracking the cold temperatures arriving as a result of Winter Storm

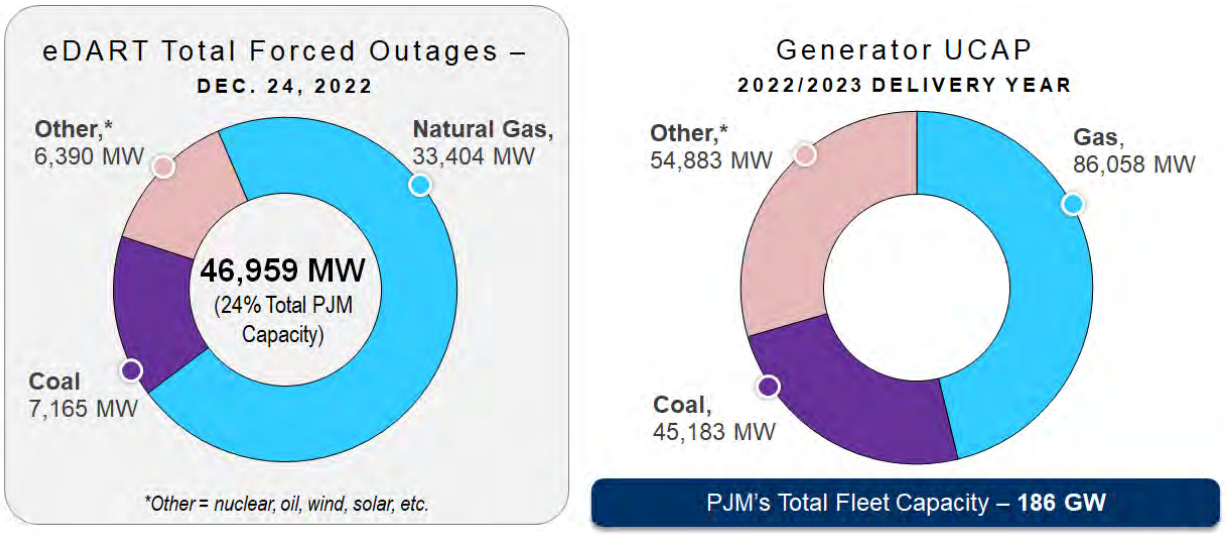
Elliott and did expect additional unplanned generation outages. For reference, the historic forced outage rate for winter is ~4.7%. The peak outage rate for the 2020/2021 winter period was 7.9%[7] and was 7.6%[8] for the 2021/2022 winter period.

While many generators performed well, the overall outage rate was unacceptably high. PJM had approximately 47,000 MW of units on forced outages during the hours when they were most needed. This correlates to a 24% forced outage rate. For comparison, the forced outage rate during the 2013 Polar Vortex was 22%. While a cross section of generation was impacted by the cold weather, gas plants and dual-fuel gas plants made up the majority of outages primarily due to mechanical issues likely resulting from the extreme cold.

Forced Outage Analysis

As presented in Figure 29, the majority of forced outage MW were from natural gas facilities. Approximately 70% of all outages were natural gas, about 16% coal, and the remainder were oil, nuclear, hydro, wind and solar.

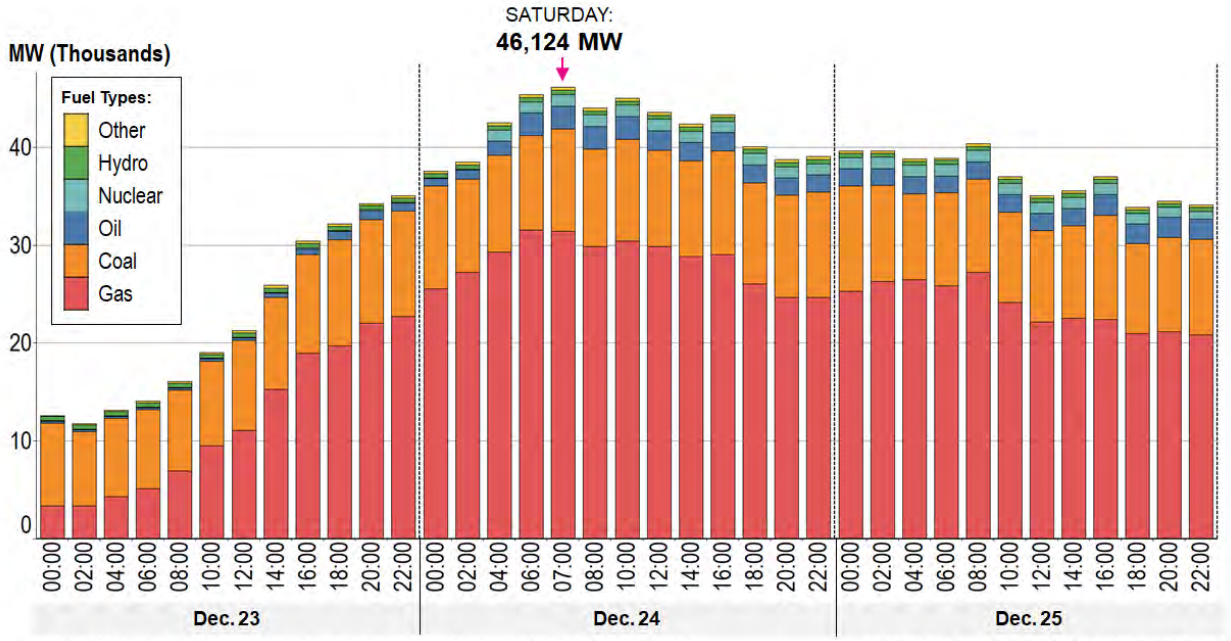
Figure 29. Forced Outages



As shown in the Figure 30, forced outages increased significantly and quickly throughout the day on Dec. 23 and peaked at over 46,000 MW at 07:00 on Dec. 24. Even as forced outage rates declined from the peak, they remained at an unacceptably high level through Dec. 25.

[7] Winter Operations of the PJM Grid: Dec. 1, 2020 – Feb. 28, 2021, PJM Operating Committee, April 8, 2021
[8] Winter Operations of the PJM Grid: Dec. 1, 2021 – Feb. 28, 2022, PJM Operating Committee, April 14, 2022

Figure 30. Dec. 23 and Dec. 24 Forced Outages

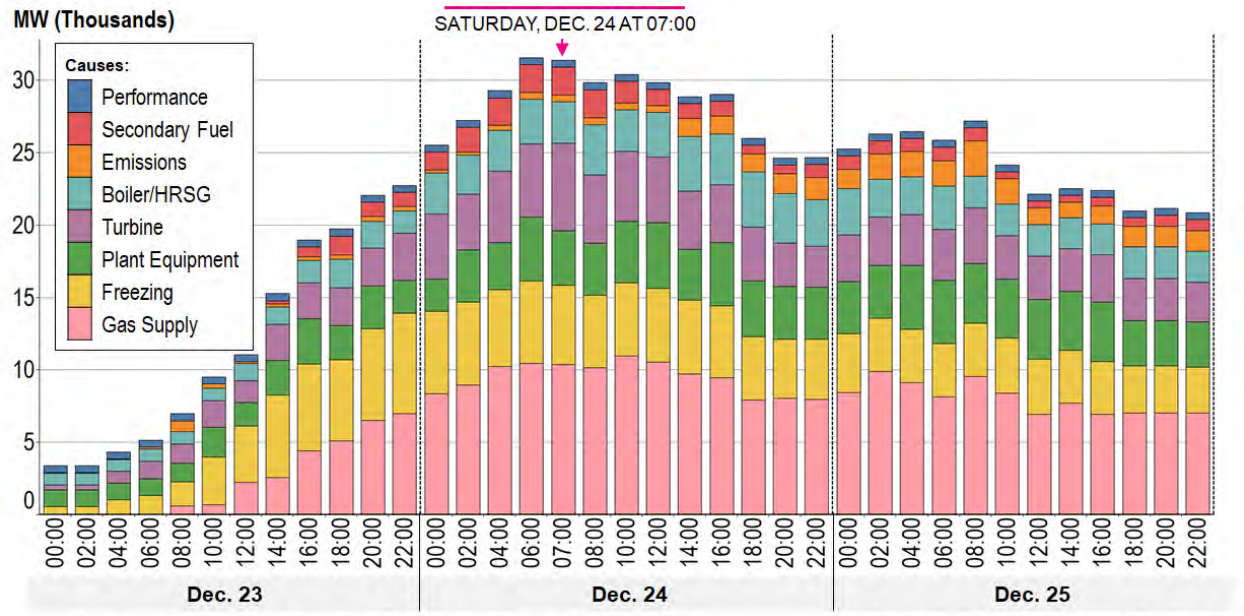


Note: Only even hours are shown for readability with the exception of Dec. 24, 2022, 07:00, which was the hour with the largest amount of forced outages and derates.

Source: GADS as of March 1, 2023. Wind and solar unit outages are not included in the data.

Looking more closely at the causes for the generation outages by fuel type indicates that various plant and mechanical failures, including freeze-related issues, were the major reasons units were unavailable. Figure 31 presents the gas unit forced outages. As with other resource types, outages on gas units were primarily attributed to physical plant issues (freezing and plant equipment issues), but gas generators also experienced a significant level of gas supply issues. The gas supply-related outages accounted for just over 11,000 MW (approximately 13% of total gas generation capacity) at the peak hour on Dec. 24. By contrast, during the 2014 Polar Vortex, the total gas resources that were unavailable on peak due to gas supply issues was 9,300 MW (approximately 19% of total gas generation capacity).

Figure 31. Dec. 23, 24 and 25 Gas – Forced Outages/Derates by Cause

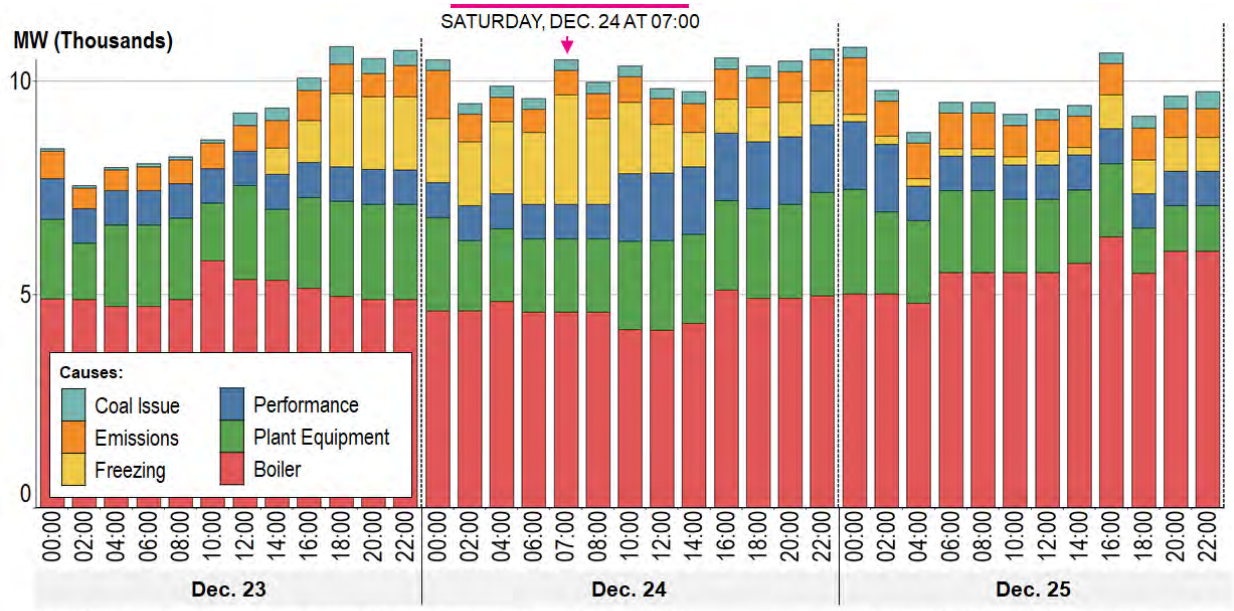


Note: Only even hours are shown for readability with the exception of Dec. 24, 2022, 07:00, which was the hour with the largest amount of forced outages and derates.

Source: GADS as of March 1, 2023. Wind and solar unit outages are not included in the data.

As presented in Figure 32, for coal units, boiler problems and tube leaks were the primary cause of outages and derates followed by other plant equipment issues. Freezing issues increased starting around 14:00 on Dec. 23 and peaked at approximately 07:00 on Dec. 24.

Figure 32. Dec. 23, 24 and 25 Coal Forced Outages/Derates by Cause

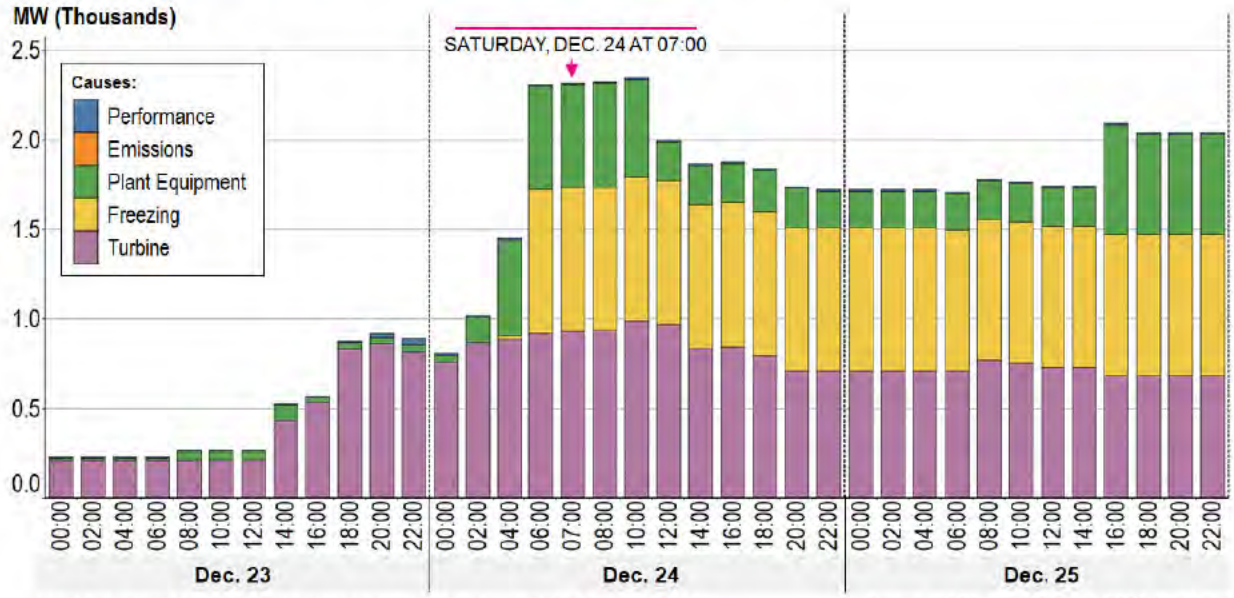


Note: Only even hours are shown for readability with the exception of Dec. 24, 2022, 07:00, which was the hour with the largest amount of forced outages and derates.

Source: GADS as of March 1, 2023. Wind and solar unit outages are not included in the data.

As shown in **Figure 33**, for oil units, turbine issues accounted for a large majority of the outages. A significant amount of freeze-related outages and derates were experienced from 06:00 on Dec. 24, and continued throughout the day on Dec. 25.

Figure 33. Dec. 23, 24 and 25 Oil Forced Outages/Derates by Cause

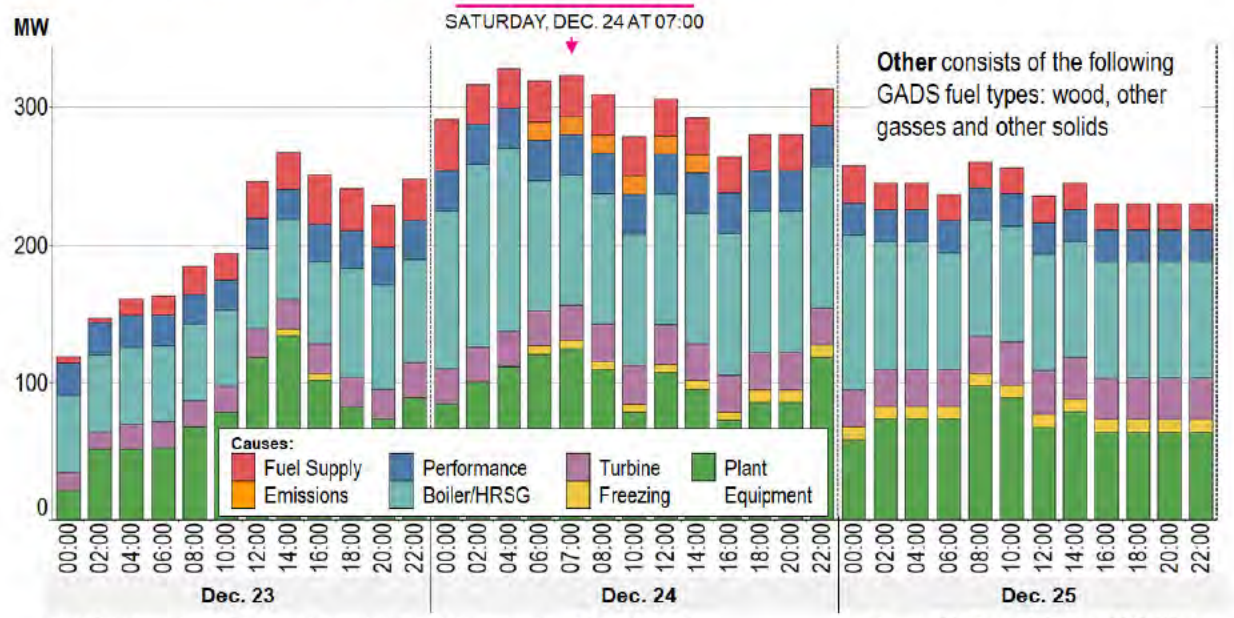


Note: Only even hours are shown for readability with the exception of Dec. 24, 2022, 07:00, which was the hour with the largest amount of forced outages and derates.

Source: GADS as of March 1, 2023. Wind and solar unit outages are not included in the data.

As presented in **Figure 34**, for generators fueled by wood, other gases or other solids, most outages/derates were attributed boiler, HRSG and other plant equipment problems.

Figure 34. Dec. 23, 24 and 25 Other – Forced Outages/Derates by Cause

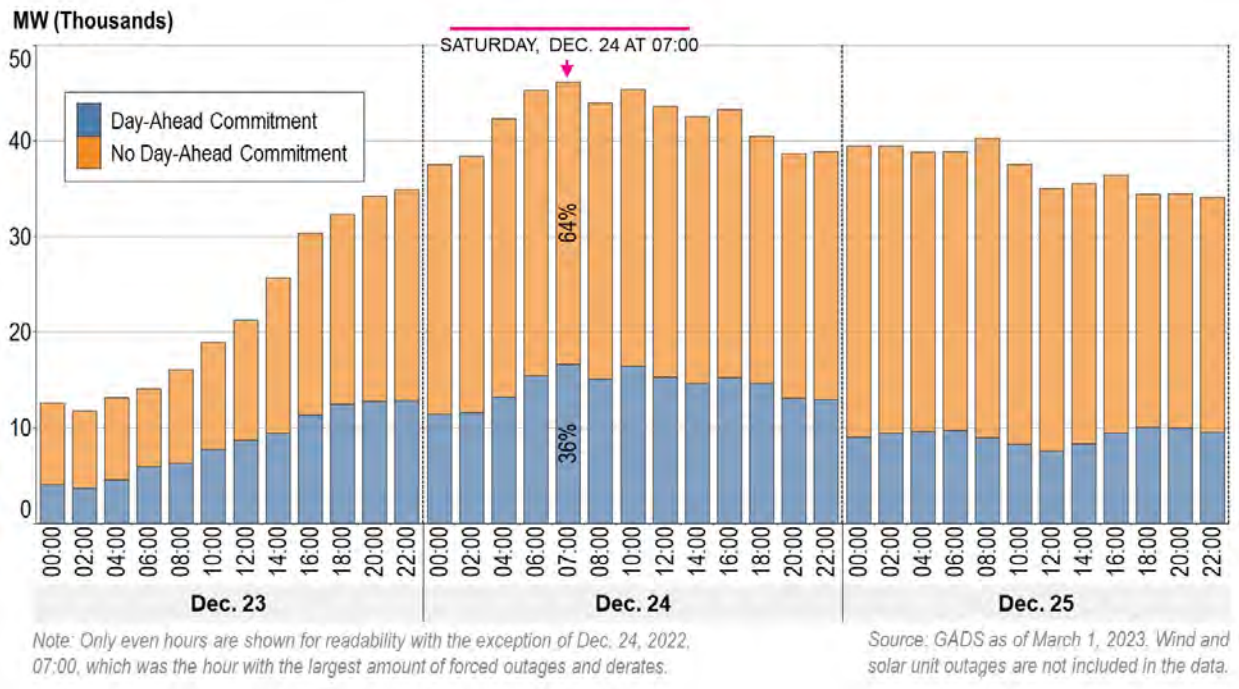


Note: Only even hours are shown for readability with the exception of Dec. 24, 2022, 07:00, which was the hour with the largest amount of forced outages and derates.

Source: GADS as of March 1, 2023. Wind and solar unit outages are not included in the data.

In addition to the causes of the forced outages and the outages by fuel type, Figure 35 presents the outages for units based on day-ahead commitments. This is an important piece of the puzzle to understand with respect to PJM's planning for the operating day. PJM always expects some resources will fail. On cold weather days in particular, this is considered and noted in PJM Manual 13. However, as Figure 35 shows, over 16,000 MW of generation that was committed in the Day-Ahead Market failed to perform.

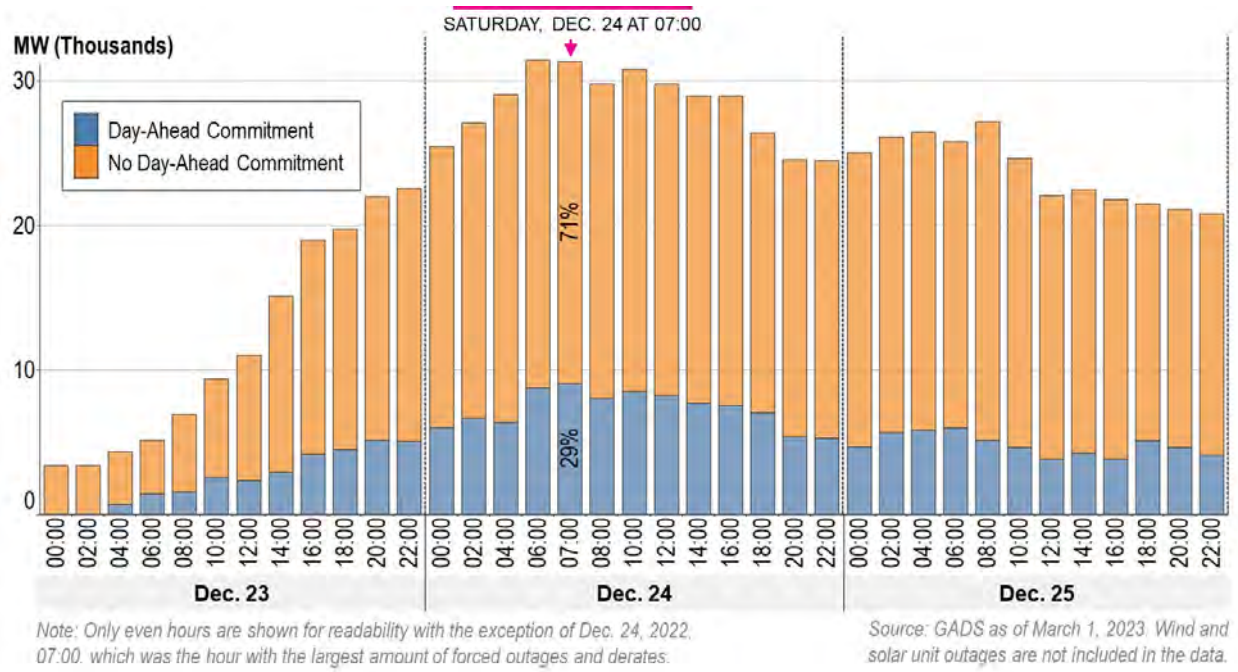
Figure 35. Dec. 23, 24 and 25 Forced Outages With and Without Day-Ahead Market Commitment



When scheduling replacement energy to account for the missing 16,000 MW, PJM was relying on the unit information submitted by Generation Owners to evaluate the amount of available reserves and the timelines needed to schedule those units if/when needed (15-minute notice, 30-minute notice, one-hour notice, etc.) As noted previously, PJM requires Generation Owners to update their parameters to reflect any changes from normal operating condition so that the reserve calculations are accurate. However, in the case of Winter Storm Elliott, these parameters were not updated for many generators. More specifically, the following information was not updated to align with actual operating conditions including longer notification times, extended minimum run times, inflexibility in dispatch range, etc. This was predominately related to gas-fired generators where pipeline restrictions, nomination deadlines and the unavailability of gas supply were not accurately reflected in generator operating parameters, despite having the ability to utilize Temporary Exceptions or Real-Time Values (PJM Manual 11, Sections 2.3.4.3 and 2.3.4.4) to convey this information accurately to PJM.

For the Dec. 23 operating day, only 6% (37 out of 578) of the gas-fired generators in the PJM system submitted increased notification time requirements. All others were reported as available to operate, with their normal operating parameters in place. This lack of timely and accurate information led to extremely challenging conditions for the PJM system operators that continued through the end of the day on Dec. 25. As presented in Figure 36, the failure of so many Day-Ahead Market committed units, coupled with the lack of generator parameter updates, led to a high volume of natural gas generators having no Day-Ahead Market commitment and then becoming forced outages due to lack of fuel.

Figure 36. Dec. 23, 24 and 25 Forced Outages With and Without Day-Ahead Market Commitment



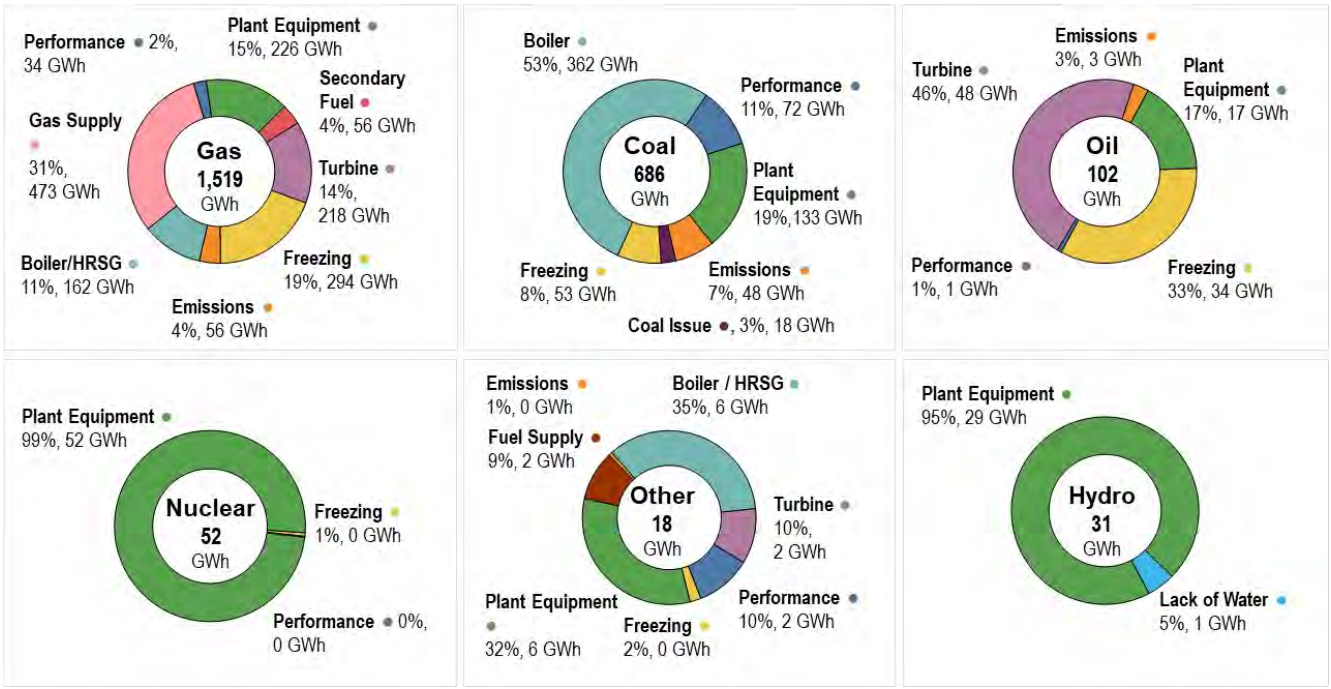
In addition to forced outages, approximately 6,000 MW of steam generation was called but was not online as expected per their time to start for the morning peak on Dec. 24. The vast majority of these resources were gas-fired resources.

The high rates of generator outages also limited PJM's ability to replenish pond levels for pumped storage hydro prior to the morning peak on Dec. 24. That left PJM with extremely limited run hours for pumped storage generation. Between forced outages, derates, generators that did not start on time, and the inability to fill pumped storage hydro ponds, PJM was operating with approximately 47,000 MW of generator unavailability for the Dec. 24 morning peak, including the unavailability of pumped storage resources to generate.

The highest forced outage rate during Winter Storm Elliott was over 24%, which is higher than PJM experienced during the Polar Vortex in 2014. This level of generation outages was unprecedented and not anticipated. PJM, along with the Independent Market Monitor, has undertaken efforts to determine what happened with these generators to understand both why these failures occurred and how to reduce them in the future. This is further discussed later in the report.

To effectively compare resource unavailability by fuel type and by cause during the Winter Storm Elliott event, both the reduction quantity and duration must be considered. While a 1,000 MW forced outage is much larger than a 100 MW forced outage, if the 1,000 MW forced outage only lasts one hour but the 100 MW forced outage lasts one day, then the 100 MW forced outage is a more significant unavailability event. Using MWh as the comparison metric incorporates both the magnitude and duration of the outage to give a more complete picture of the impact. Figure 37 presents the MWh analysis for a duration of Dec. 23 00:00 to Dec. 25 23:59.

Figure 37. Dec. 23, 24 and 25 Forced MWh by Fuel Type and Cause



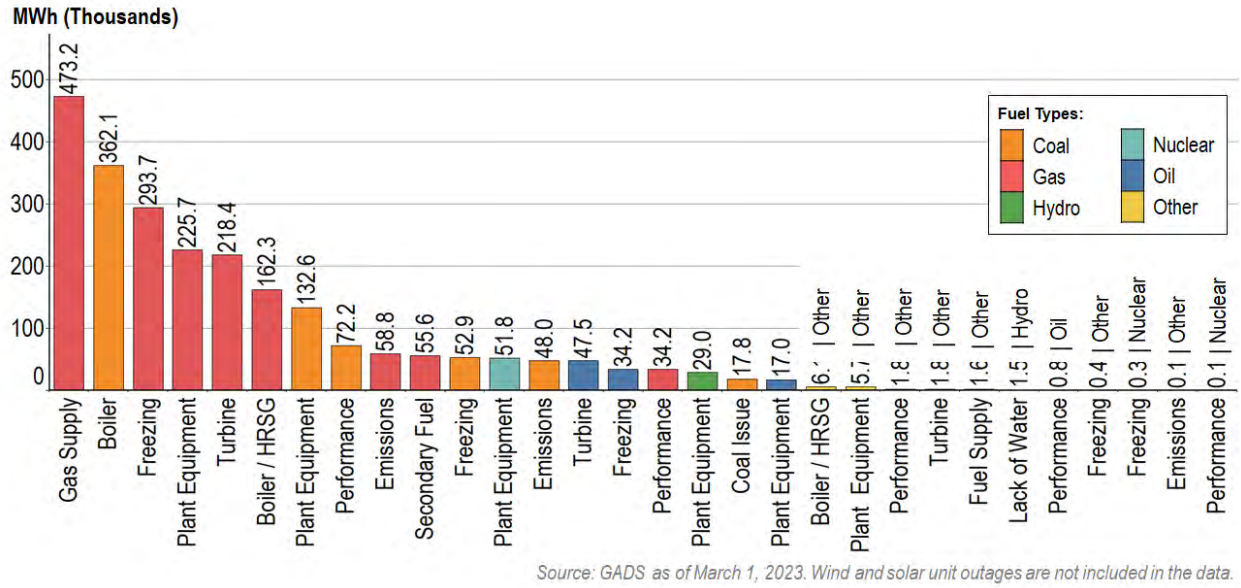
In Figure 38, total available MWh for the period of Dec. 23 to Dec. 25 was calculated by multiplying GADS Net Dependable Capacity by 72 hours. The MWh outage rates shown in Figure 38 were then overlaid to show availability by fuel type.

Figure 38. Dec. 23, 24 and 25 Availability by Fuel Type



Figure 39 breaks down the outage causes further, considering both fuel type and outage cause. Overall, freezing, plant equipment issues – including boiler, heat recovery steam generator (HRSG) and turbine problems, and emissions make up the majority of outages.

Figure 39. Dec 23, 24 and 25 Forced MWh by Fuel Type and Cause



Source: GADS as of March 1, 2023. Wind and solar unit outages are not included in the data.

Generation Cold Weather Operating Limit Analysis

As noted previously, PJM issued a data request in 2022 to capture the Cold Weather Operating Limit (CWOL) for each generating unit. This information indicates the minimum temperature that each unit can reliably operate to. The chart to the left in Figure 40 presents the results of an analysis of the percentage of units that reported in GADs specifically as freeze-related causes for their outages and tripped/failed to start at actual temperatures above or below their reported minimum operating temperature limit. The second chart (in Figure 40) shows a similar analysis, but it uses the effective temperature (i.e., wind chill) instead of the actual temperature. As can be seen, the effective temperature is a better indicator for identifying when generators are at risk of experiencing freeze-related issues. Based on the GADS data, 21,355 MW of generation incurred a forced outage at or above their limit and 18,544 MW experienced a forced outage below their limit.

PJM then expanded this temperature analysis look at specific temperature ranges. The purpose of this analysis was to understand the magnitude of deviations from the reported operating limits. This analysis drilled down to specific temperature ranges where a unit incurred a forced outage at/above or below their CWOL temperature. Note that there is one unit in the 0°F category, indicating that it incurred a forced outage exactly at its CWOL temperature. From the data analyzed, the majority (13,349 MW) of forced outages occurred within 10°F of units' CWOL temperature. Conversely, 17 units (3,113 MW) incurred a forced outage more than 20°F above their CWOL temperature, which may indicate that they either overestimated the capabilities of the unit or did not provide a practical or realistic CWOL temperature to PJM. There were 4,685 MW (five units) that were able to operate 20°F or more below their CWOL temperature.

Figure 40. Cold Weather Operating Limit Comparison Against GADS Reported Outage and Temperature

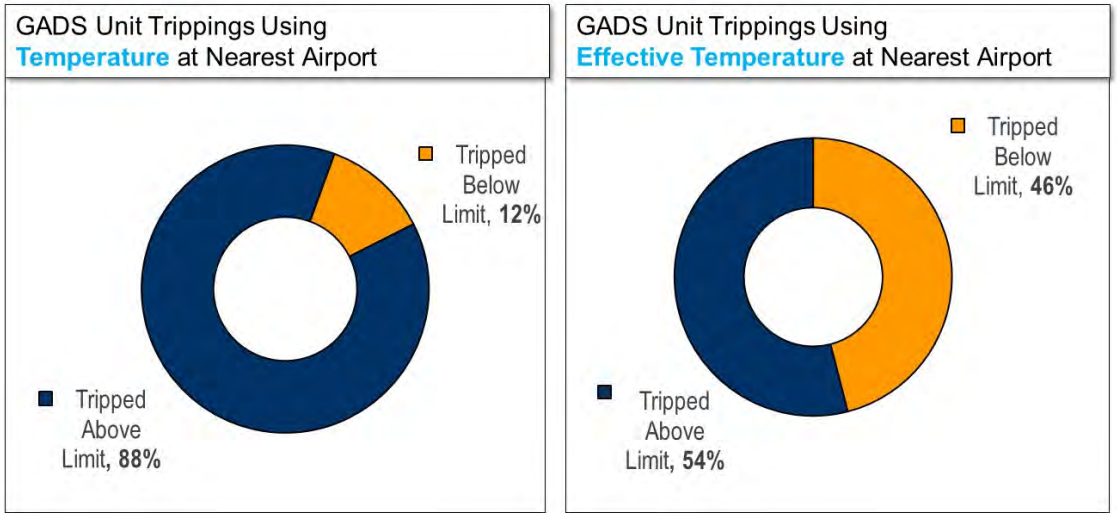
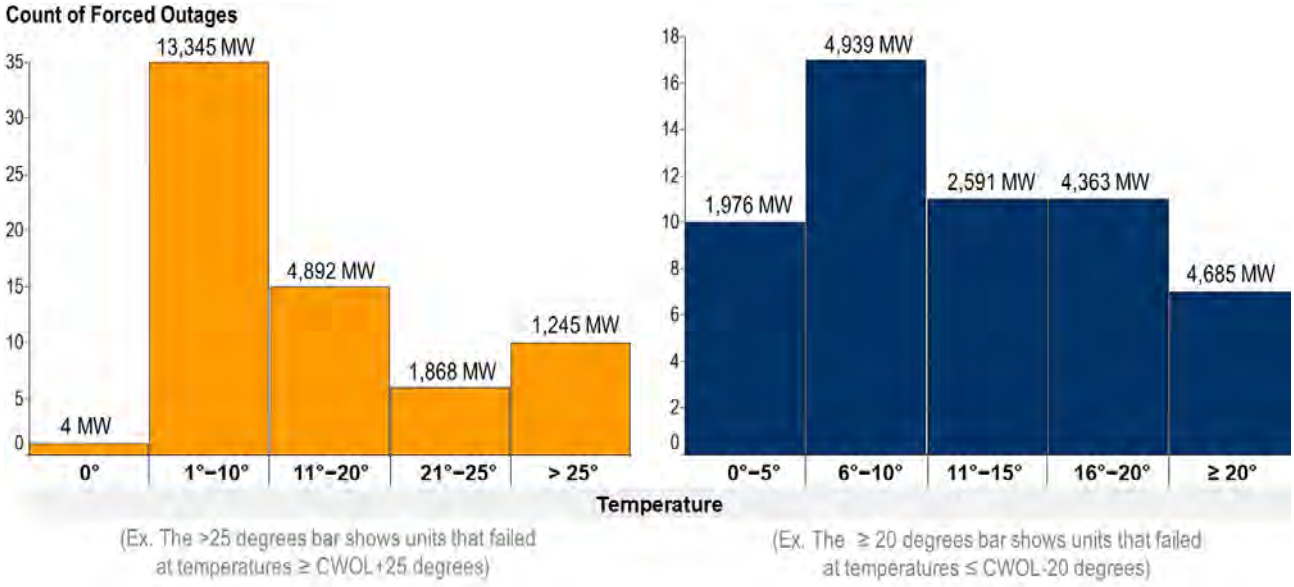


Figure 41 presents a comparison of the effective temperatures experienced by units at the time of a cold weather-related forced outage with their submitted CWOL temperature. The chart to the left presents the MW quantity of the units that failed at different temperatures ranges prior to reaching their CWOL temperature. The chart to the right (presented in blue) presents unit failures below their CWOL temperature.

Figure 41. Temperature Deviations for Weather-Related Forced Outages



Renewable Generation Performance

Figure 42 and Figure 43 represent the performance of both wind and solar resources. Both charts utilize a similar method to represent the maximum potential output, labeled Available ICAP, by taking the total Installed Capacity and subtracting out any generation outages (planned, maintenance and unplanned). The Available UCAP represents the expected performance based upon the capacity value of the Available ICAP. For the 2022/2023 Delivery Year, this value is 13% for wind and 38% for solar.

As shown in Figure 42, wind generation on average performed above its expected capacity. This is not unexpected and something PJM sees on the coldest winter days where the wind speed also increases customer demand due to increased heating needs. However, it should be noted that this does not hold true during the summer where the highest electric demand is coincident with the lack of any wind and its associated cooling effect on air conditioning usage.

Solar, on the other hand, only met or exceeded its capacity expectations during a few hours each afternoon, which was not coincident with the peak electric demand periods. That said, as noted above with wind, it is important to point out that lack of the heating from the sun does coincide with high heating demand in the winter, but the converse is true in the summer. During the peak summer hours, the electric demand is driven by heating from the sun, which is also when solar generation output is at its peak.

Figure 42. Wind Resource Performance

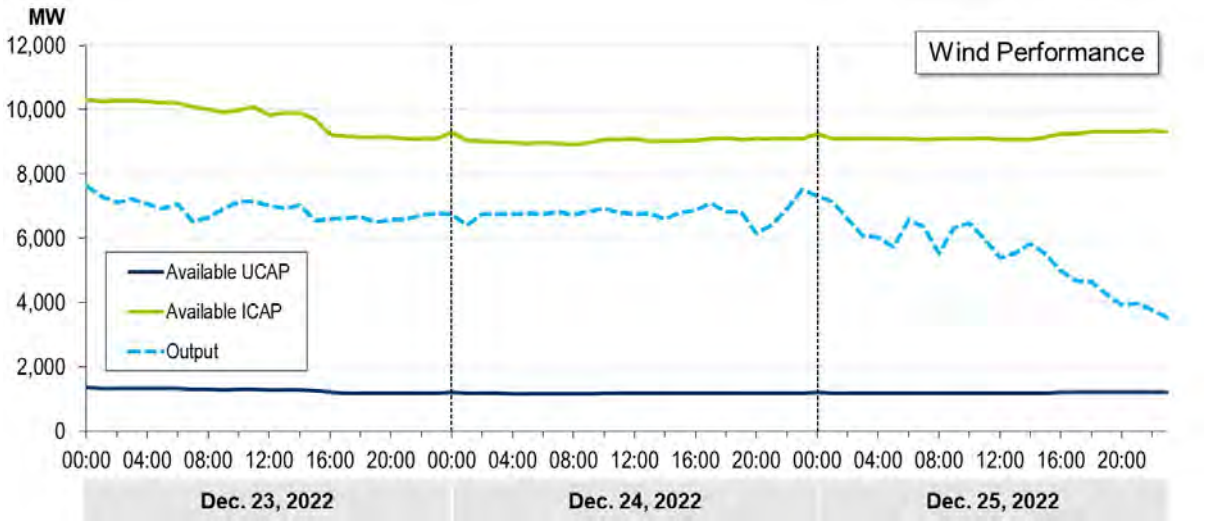
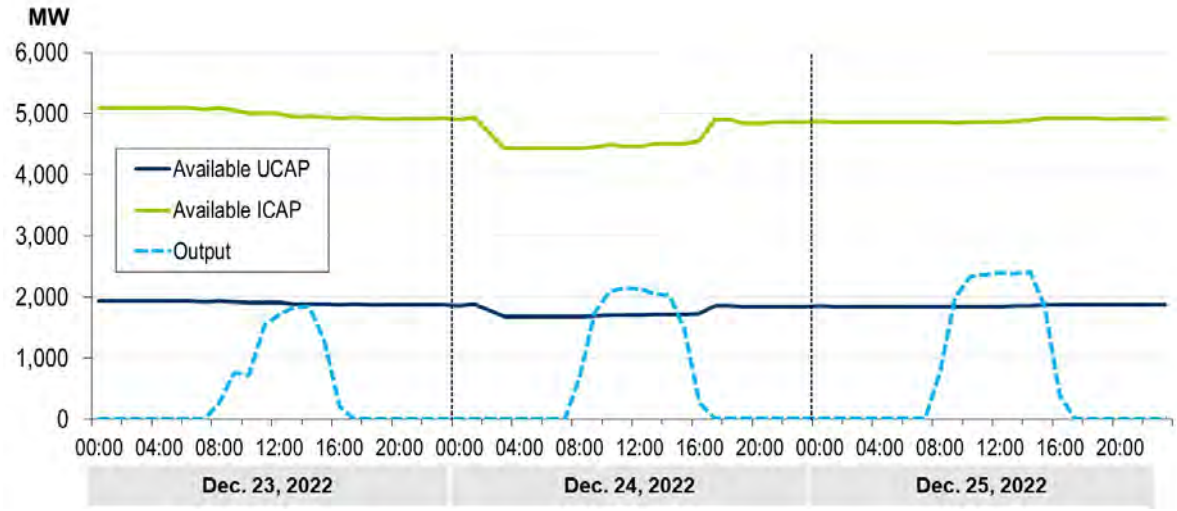


Figure 43. Solar Resource Performance

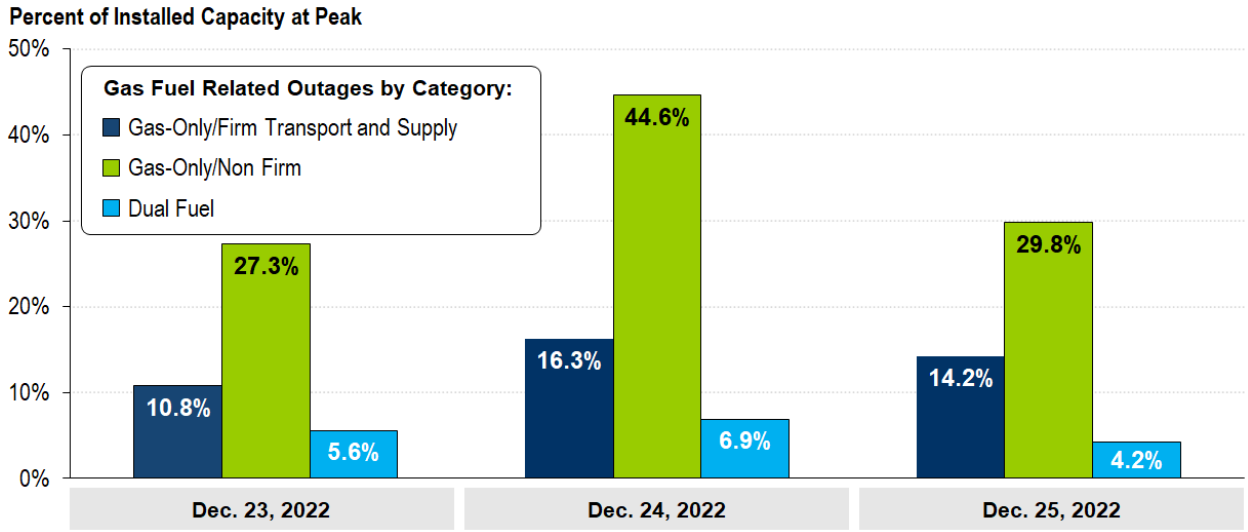


Fuel Security Observations

While PJM has focused on the 24% forced outage rate overall and by fuel type in this report thus far, it is also important to note that 76% of the generation fleet did perform well. In particular, hydro and nuclear had availability rates of 95%

and 98%, respectively, as shown in Figure 36. In addition, wind performance was well above the expected output, as shown in Figure 42. Furthermore, one of the more stark observations is the difference in the performance of gas units with respect to their level of fuel security. As shown in Figure 44, duel-fuel units performed extremely well, with an average forced outage rate of 5.6% with respect to fuel-related outages. Whereas gas units with firm and non-firm fuel supply arrangements experienced forced outage rates of 13.8% and 33.9%, respectively. While this performance data is representative of only the Winter Storm Elliott period, it does highlight the importance of having secure fuel arrangements to minimize the risk of losing access to fuel supply when it is most urgently needed.

Figure 44. Gas Fuel-Related Outages by Category by Percent of Installed Capacity at Peak



Generation Parameter and Outage Reporting Tools

PJM and members use several tools to collect and manage generator outage data, including the following applications:

- Markets Gateway – Markets Gateway is a PJM tool that allows members to submit generation schedules, as well as other information and data needed to conduct business in the Day-Ahead, Regulation and Synchronized Reserve Markets.
- eDART – eDART (Dispatcher Application and Reporting Tool) is a real-time and forward-looking tool that allows Generation and Transmission Owners to submit generation and transmission outage requests. eDART allows its users to manage their outage data by viewing the status of their outages and obtaining outage reports.
- eGADS – The Generator Availability Data System (eGADS) supports the submission and processing of generator outage and performance data as required by PJM and North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) reporting standards. eGADS is an after-the-fact outage reporting tool used to capture more detailed information about generator outages that are submitted several weeks after the outage.

The generation schedules submitted via Markets Gateway are collections of generator parameter operating limits and offer data. There are three types of schedules that can be submitted, as defined in PJM Manual 11, Section 2.3.4:

- Cost-Based Schedule – Cost-based schedules must comply with limits placed on certain parameters In addition, generation resource cost-based energy offers must be developed in accordance with Manual 15: Cost Development Guidelines and PJM's governing documents.

- Price-Based Parameter Limited Schedule (PLS) – Price-based PLS schedules must comply with limits placed on certain parameters. Price-based PLS energy offers may be market based.
- Price-Based Schedule (non-PLS) – Non-PLS price-based schedules are not subject to the parameter limits defined in and may submit market-based energy offers.

Market Sellers of capacity resources are required to submit schedules in Markets Gateway, based on whether the unit is price based or cost based:

- For Price-Based Units: At least one cost-based schedule is parameter limited and a price-based PLS.
- For Cost-Based Units: At least one cost-based schedule is parameter limited. Certain parameters on cost-based and price-based PLS schedules are subject to defined limits.

It is important for Market Participants to ensure the generator parameter operating limits and offer data are up to date in Markets Gateway. In the event that PJM declares a Maximum Generation Emergency; issues a Maximum Generation Emergency Alert, Hot Weather Alert or Cold Weather Alert; or schedules resources based on the anticipation of a Maximum Generation Emergency, Maximum Generation Emergency Alert, Hot Weather Alert, or Cold Weather Alert for all or any part of such operating day, generation resources are committed on the more economic schedule between their price-based PLS and price-based schedule.

Generation resources are required to report outages in advance of the operating day (when known) and in real time through the eDART application. This reporting must include the cause of the outage, as indicated in PJM Manual 14D. Furthermore, PJM also requires more detailed after-the-fact reporting of all outages in the GADs system by the 20th of the following month.

Generation Owners may augment previous eDART submissions to reflect additional forced outages, but retroactive eDART changes to remove or reduce previously submitted forced outages are not permitted as noted in PJM Manual 10, Section 2.2.1. If a Market Participant needs to remove or minimize a forced outage status previously submitted in eDART, such a revision must be submitted via eGADS and not eDART. PJM does not validate data on causes of outages. If a unit is out of service, it could be liable for a penalty. The eGADS outage is reported to NERC.

As part of the Cold Weather Alert, PJM requires generators to update their availability and operating parameters (notification time, start time, unit cost, etc.) in the Markets Gateway and eDART tools. In 92% of cases where generators failed to perform, PJM either had little or no notice, and very few resources provided updated parameters to reflect known fuel supply constraints or other unit issues.

Lack of timely reporting to PJM's eDART system during Winter Storm Elliott presented challenges for PJM Operations Planning. Many eDART outage submittals lacked sufficient details or inaccurate information, such as cause codes, requiring manual review and outage cause categorization for post-event analysis. PJM and Monitoring Analytics observed a large discrepancy (between 5,000 to 10,000 MW, varying over the period of the event in unplanned outage totals upon initial review of outage data in eDART and GADs). Monitoring Analytics issued a notice to Generation Owners with the recommendation to review and update or submit outage tickets in eDART and GADs to capture outages accurately for post-event analysis. Nearly 300 new outage tickets totaling more than 21,000 MWs of reductions and over 100 revisions to prior tickets totaling more than 14,000 MW of reductions were submitted after the Winter Storm Elliott event.

In addition to Operations Planning, the outage data has many additional use cases, including several of the charts and figures in this report. Having accurate and near real-time eDART outage information helps PJM understand the nature of

the outage and a potential return time to bring the unit back in service. The eGADS data are utilized in the capacity market to determine the availability of a resource in megawatts when clearing. Having updated outage information is expected under normal conditions and even more critical during emergency conditions like Winter Storm Elliott.

Gas Availability Issues

During the morning of Friday, Dec. 23, PJM's Gas-Electric Coordination Team held discussions with many of the interstate gas pipelines serving PJM gas generation to assess system operating conditions. At that point, the cold front had not yet arrived in the eastern part of the PJM system, and, in general, the pipelines in that region were reporting strong operating conditions with high line pack and low-to-moderate demand levels. Meanwhile, the severe cold had already entered the central and Western PJM zones where both gas and electric demand had begun to ramp up quickly corresponding to the rapidly dropping temperatures.

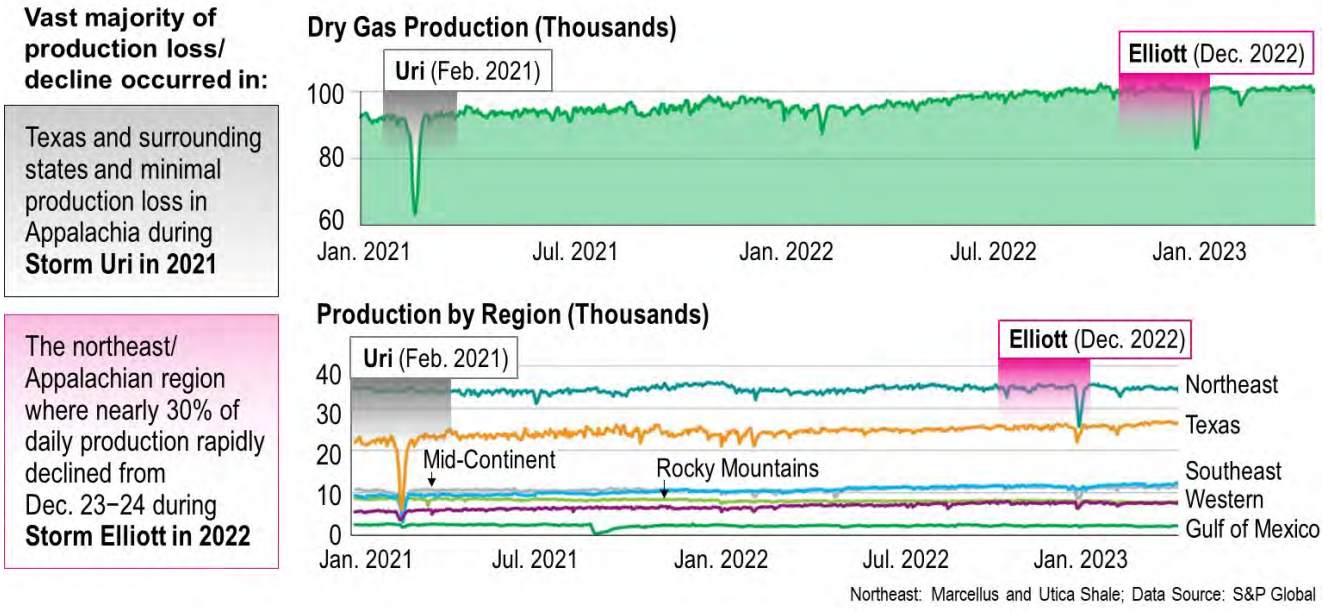
In addition, during this time, several local gas distribution companies (LDCs) began to issue interruption notices for a small number of generators behind their citygates. This is not unexpected during very cold temperatures as LDCs, by nature of their service tariffs, can interrupt gas generation customers in favor of higher priority residential and commercial human needs customers. (Generators served by LDCs make up slightly less than 20% of all gas-fired capacity in the PJM system.) In general, these units are typically smaller combustion turbines with many having dual-fuel capability during the winter months.

The PJM Gas-Electric Coordination Team, as they do each day during the winter months, provided daily gas risk assessment reports to PJM Dispatch to identify which areas of the system may be at higher risk of gas unavailability due to pipeline conditions and restrictions. These assessments also review which units have confirmed gas scheduled on their respective pipelines and compares that to the unit's award commitment to determine if any units haven't scheduled or are short supply. (While gas volumes nominated to generators that are directly connected to interstate pipelines are publically available, nominations to facilities located behind LDC citygates are not and as such not available to PJM. These LDC-served generators represent approximately 20% of the total installed gas generating capacity on the system.) PJM Dispatch uses this information in conjunction with the operating limitations information that the units are providing in eDART and Markets Gateway to have a better understanding of unit availability and which portions of the system are at greater risk of pipeline capacity and gas supply constraints.

While interactions with the pipelines and LDCs are mainly focused on the transportation of natural gas, the supply of natural gas is equally as critical in maintaining reliable fuel deliverability. Natural gas production and midstream facilities, particularly at the wellhead, are subject to freeze-offs during very cold conditions. During Winter Storm Uri in February 2021, there was an extremely large drop in daily gas production due to well freeze-offs in Texas and surrounding states, while very little freeze-off activity occurred in the northeast/Appalachian shale region where most of the gas consumed in PJM originates.

Figure 45 compares natural gas production declines between Uri and Elliott.

Figure 45. Natural Gas Production Declines – Uri Versus Elliott



While there was very little direct impact on PJM during Uri, PJM did reach out to various gas suppliers after Uri to better understand the risk of well freeze-offs and the winterization procedures utilized to mitigate supply loss during cold snaps. The consensus in feedback indicated that natural gas production infrastructure in the northeast was much more hardened and significantly better suited to withstand low temperatures compared to production and processing infrastructure in the south and southwest. Taking that information into consideration and examining past well freeze-offs that actually occurred in the Appalachian region, the best estimate of gas supply loss was around two to three billion cubic feet per day for a one-to-three-day period, which represents approximately 5% to 8% of total northeast daily production. This would not have been unprecedented as it was experienced in prior winter cold snaps, some with temperatures even colder than Elliott. In the end, what ended up occurring was a daily Appalachian gas production loss of 10 to 11 billion cubic feet or approximately 30% of total northeast daily production.

The storm and the rapid onset of cold temperatures heavily impacted natural gas production, particularly in the Marcellus and Utica basins, which are the predominant source of the natural gas procured by gas generation in the PJM footprint. This led to significant loss of gas supply for all downstream gas consumers, particularly larger, more efficient gas-fired power generation units that require nominated supplies flowing at uniform and higher pipeline pressures to operate.

- Supplies from the Appalachian Basin shrank 27% from usual levels, according to reports by Bloomberg.
- Well freeze-offs sent production plunging by more than 20% in Pennsylvania, while output more than halved in Ohio, constraining supplies into the Northeast and the Tennessee Valley.
- There were also losses of pipeline compression that occurred in Ohio and Pennsylvania, which tended to exacerbate gas delivery issues.

Exacerbating the lack of gas supply was the fact that Elliott occurred over a long holiday weekend, which tends to have lower gas supply liquidity. Many gas buyers, especially LDCs and other customers with more predictable gas usage levels, purchase their gas supplies on Friday for the Saturday, Sunday and Monday gas days. Gas generators in many cases need to buy their gas supply each day of the weekend period based on their awarded or anticipated dispatch. With

the majority of gas traded on Friday, the market for gas commodity can become less liquid, resulting in increased supply scarcity and potentially higher intraday gas prices.

Risk of Load Shed

PJM was faced with an unprecedented amount of unplanned generation outages during Winter Storm Elliott. Operations were critical on the evening of Dec. 23 and the morning of Dec. 24. Roughly 47,000 MW of generation was unavailable during the morning hours of Dec. 24. PJM was at an increased risk of load shed approaching the morning peak on Dec. 24. If another large unit was lost or imports from NYISO into PJM were cut, PJM would have considered initiating a Voltage Reduction Action, which would have resulted in approximately 1,700 MW of relief, as captured in PJM Manual 13, Section 2.3 on the Voltage Reduction Summary Table. If necessary, this action would have been followed by a Manual Load Dump Warning to communicate load dump allocations to Transmission Owners, and then a Manual Load Dump Action would be implemented if needed, followed by with the issuance of an EEA-3.

The Voltage Reduction Summary table in PJM Manual 13 should be reviewed with PJM Transmission Owners to confirm current capabilities given the changing composition of load.

Non-Retail Behind-the-Meter Generation (NRBTMG) Performance

The Maximum Generation Emergency Actions issued on Dec. 23 and Dec. 24 triggered the requirement for PJM members to load non-retail behind-the-meter generation[9] (NRBTMG). Although PJM system operators do not directly dispatch NRBTMG units, once a Maximum Generation Emergency Action or Deploy All Resource Action emergency procedure is declared in an area, NRBTMG units located in the area are requested to operate at the unit's maximum net or gross electrical power output, subject to the equipment stress limits for the unit.

Winter Storm Elliott was the first time that PJM evaluated NRBTMG units for emergency event performance. There were 339 NRBTMG units in the RTO that were expected to operate and provide 1,316.1 MW of generation during Winter Storm Elliott. The overall performance of the NRBTMG units in the RTO was also well below expected levels, with NRBTMG unit performance shortfalls totaling 888.8 MW and 635.3 MW for the Dec. 23 and Dec. 24 emergency events, respectively. For both events, the percent performance (i.e., average output during emergency event divided by expected performance) for both the Dec. 23 and Dec. 24 events was less than 50%.

Municipal electric systems, electric cooperatives, and electric distribution companies are permitted to use operating NRBTMG to net against their wholesale load. As a result, the load associated with NRBTMG is not required to carry reserves equal to the target installed reserve margin of 14.9% for the 2022/2023 Delivery Year. NRBTMG units that fail to operate during maximum generation emergency conditions can place an additional strain on the PJM system to provide generation to cover the load that NRBTMG typically serves.

Scheduled outages (full or partial) of NRBTMG units are reported to PJM through the Capacity Exchange tool. PJM does not review or approve NRBTMG scheduled outages. Only scheduled outages during the period of October through May and reported to PJM in advance of an emergency event can be used to excuse the unit for failing to perform as expected and eliminate or reduce their performance shortfall. Excusals for scheduled outages reported in advance of the Dec. 23 and Dec. 24 emergency events were granted to a number of units.

[9] Non-retail behind-the-meter generation (NRBTMG) is behind-the-meter generation that is used by municipal electric systems, electric cooperatives and electric distribution companies to serve load in a wholesale area. A NRBTMG unit delivers energy to a wholesale area's load without using the transmission system.

Failure of NBTMG units in a wholesale area to perform as expected during Winter Storm Elliott does not result in explicit financial penalties to be assessed in a member's PJM bill; however, failure to perform results in implicit penalties to the wholesale area through increased transmission charges for 2024 calendar year and capacity charges for the 2024/2025 Delivery Year. For NRBTMG units in a wholesale area that fail to perform, a netting reduction penalty amount for an emergency event is calculated as 10% of the net unit performance shortfalls in the wholesale area.

A netting reduction penalty amount will reduce the amount of the operating NRBTMG that is allowed to net against the wholesale area load during coincident peak hours during the Nov. 1, 2022, through Oct. 31, 2023, period and result in an upward adjustment to the wholesale area's network service peak load for the 2024 calendar year and obligation peak load value for the 2024/2025 Delivery Year. The total netting reduction penalty amount for the RTO as a result of Winter Storm Elliott was 153.8 MW (89.4 MW for Dec. 23 and 64.4 MW for Dec. 24).

Table 2 summarizes the NRBTMG performance results for the RTO.

Table 2. Dec. 23 and Dec. 24 NRBTMG Performance Results

	Dec. 23, 2022	Dec. 24, 2022
Expected Performance (MW)	1,316.1 MW	1316.1 MW
Unit Performance Shortfalls (MW)	888.8 MW	635.3 MW
Netting Reduction Penalty Amount (MW)	89.4 MW	64.4 MW

Market Outcomes

The Market Outcomes section of the report presents both the Day-Ahead and Real-Time market results for Dec. 23 and Dec. 24, including the ancillary services markets. This section also presents the analysis of Performance Assessment events. Appendix A presents market operations background information.

Day-Ahead Market Results

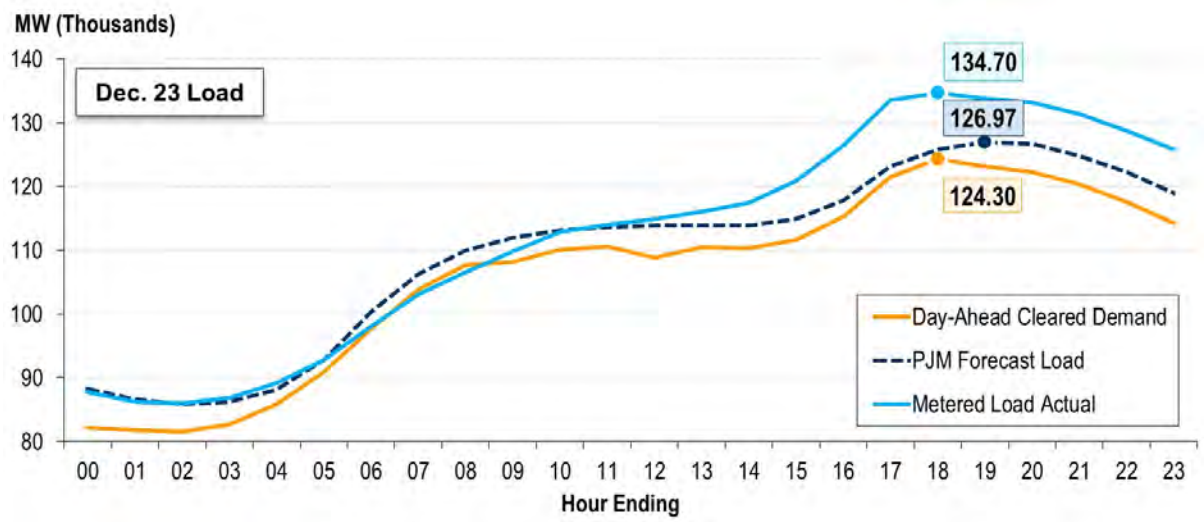
The Day-Ahead Energy Market is a forward market in which hourly clearing prices are calculated for each hour of the next operating day, based on generation offers, demand bids, increment offers, decrement bids, up-to-congestion bids and bilateral transaction schedules submitted into the Day-Ahead Energy Market. Additionally, the Day-Ahead Energy Market also incorporates reliability commitments by PJM system operators and reserve requirements into the analysis. Day-Ahead Energy Market enables participants to purchase and sell energy at binding Day-Ahead LMPs.

The resulting day-ahead hourly schedules, generated by the dispatch run, and Day-Ahead LMPs, generated by the pricing run, represent binding financial commitments to the Market Participants. The Day-Ahead Market settlement is calculated for each Day-Ahead Settlement Interval (currently hourly) based on scheduled hourly quantities resulting from the dispatch run and on Day-Ahead hourly prices resulting from the pricing run.

Day-Ahead Load and Prices

Figure 46 presents the cleared bid demand, including decrement bids and up-to-congestion bids.

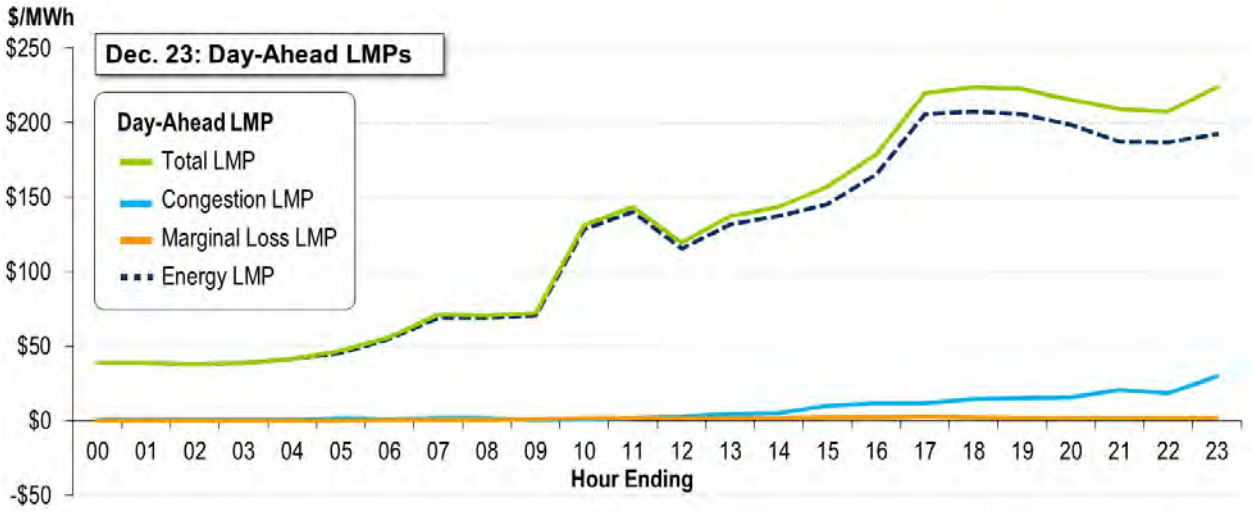
Figure 46. Dec. 23 Day-Ahead Cleared Demand, Forecast Load and Metered Load



For Dec. 23, the day-ahead demand cleared at approximately 124,300 MW, while the actual metered load, including the deployment of Demand Response, came in at approximately 134,700 MW, resulting in a net of approximately 10,400 MW more load in real time than was captured in the Day-Ahead Market cleared demand. PJM's original forecast on Dec. 22 at 18:00 was approximately 126,700 MW, which was about 7,700 MW under the actual load, less Demand Response.

Figure 47 presents the Day-Ahead LMPs for Dec. 23.

Figure 47. Dec. 23 Day-Ahead LMPs

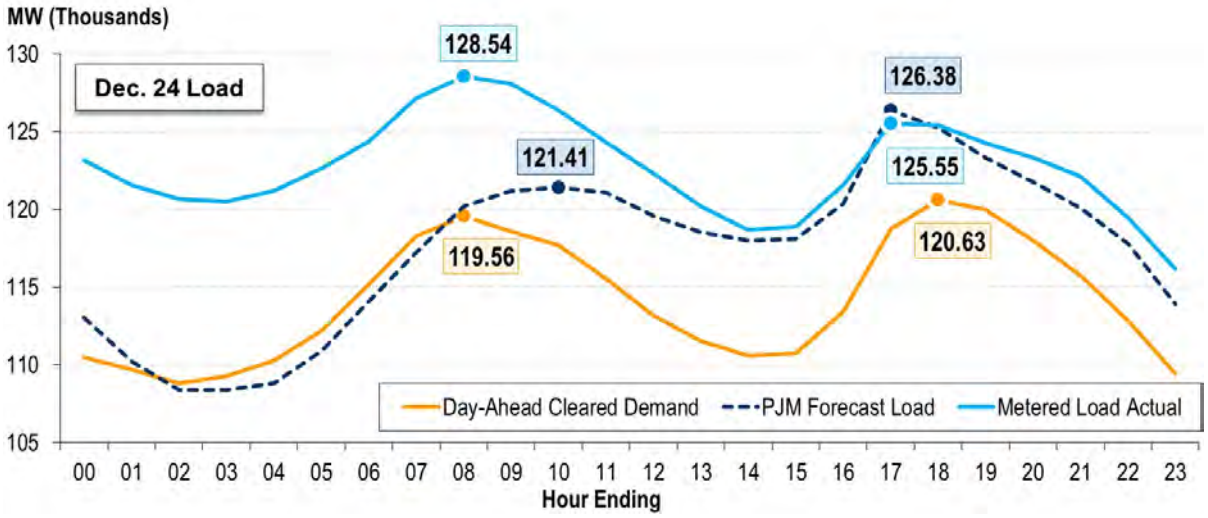


The Day-Ahead LMPs for Dec. 23 were higher than a typical Day-Ahead price, with a peak hourly LMP of $224/MWh. For example, the monthly load-weighted LMP for December 2022 was $93.39/MWh[10]. In the Day-Ahead Market, energy shortage conditions did not occur. LMPs increased in the Day-Ahead Market through the day based on the increasing load levels shown in Figure 47.

[10] Market Monitor Report presentation by Monitoring Analytics. PJM Members Committee Webinar, May 22, 2023.

Figure 48 presents the cleared bid demand, including decrement bids and up-to-congestion bids, and the resulting Day-Ahead prices for Dec. 24.

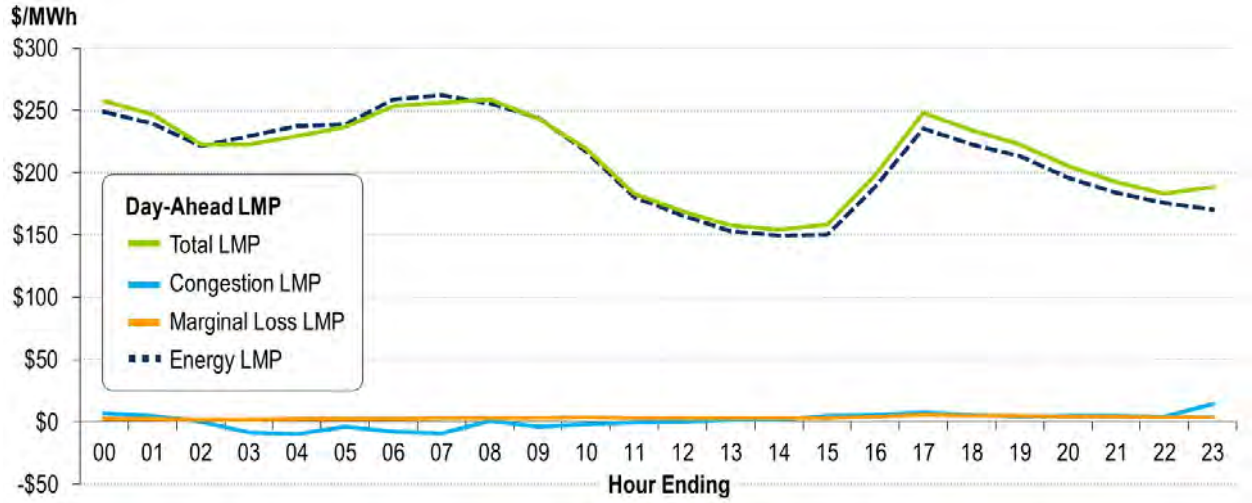
Figure 48. Dec. 24 Day-Ahead Cleared Demand, Forecast Load and Metered Load



On Dec. 24, the day-ahead cleared demand was less than real-time load by approximately 9,000 MW over the morning peak and 4,900 MW over the evening peak.

Figure 49 presents the Day-Ahead LMPs for Dec. 24.

Figure 49. Dec. 24 Day-Ahead LMPs



The Day-Ahead LMPs for Dec. 24 were higher than a typical Day-Ahead price, as noted above, with a peak hourly LMP of $259/MWh. In the Day-Ahead Market, energy shortage conditions did not occur on Dec. 24 either.

Table 3 summarizes the units that were offer-capped in the Day-Ahead Market for the Dec. 23 and Dec. 24 operating days.

Table 3. Dec. 23 & 24 Day-Ahead Offer-Capped Unit Summary

	# of Units	Total MW	Non-Liquid Fuel (MW)	
Dec. 23	32	4,428.1	1,495.5	33.8%
Dec. 24	44	6,444.8	34	0.5%

Virtual Transactions

As described earlier, in the Day-Ahead Market, participants may submit various virtual transactions to hedge risk, mirror physical commitments, or account for their expectations of market conditions. The following three types of virtual transactions are available in the Day-Ahead Market:

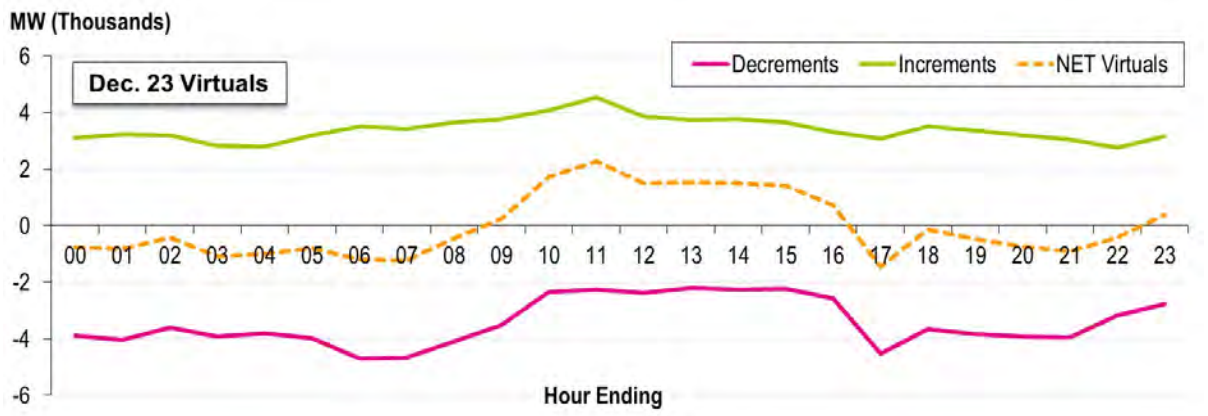
- **Increment Offers (INCs)** – INCs are submitted in the Day-Ahead Market to sell an amount of energy at a specific location (node) if the Day-Ahead clearing price for that node equals or exceeds the offer price. INCs can be thought of as virtual transactions that emulate generation offers in the Day-Ahead Market. INC transactions are paid the day-ahead LMP for their cleared quantity but must buy out of their position at the real-time LMP. INCs are profitable when the day-ahead LMP is higher than the real-time LMP.

- **Decrement Bids (DECs)** – DECs are submitted into the Day-Ahead Market as a bid to purchase energy at or below a specified price. DECs can be thought of as virtual transactions that emulate load buy bids in the Day-Ahead Market. DEC transactions pay day-ahead LMP for their cleared quantity and are paid the real-time LMP for the same quantity. Consequently, DECs are profitable when the real-time LMP is greater than the day-ahead LMP.

- **Up-to-Congestion Bids (UTCs)** – UTCs are bid in the Day-Ahead Market to purchase congestion and losses between two points. UTC bids can be based on the prevailing flow direction where the UTC is buying a position on the Day-Ahead Market congestion, or they can be in the counter-flow direction where they are paid to take a position. The UTC bid consists of a specified source and sink location and a "bid spread" that identifies how much the Market Participant is willing to pay for a congestion-and-loss position between the source and the sink. If the congestion associated with a prevailing flow UTC is less in day-ahead than in real-time, the UTC will be profitable. The opposite is true for counterflow UTCs.

Figure 50 presents the cleared virtual transactions in megawatts, both decrement bids and the increment offers, for the Dec. 23 Day-Ahead Market.

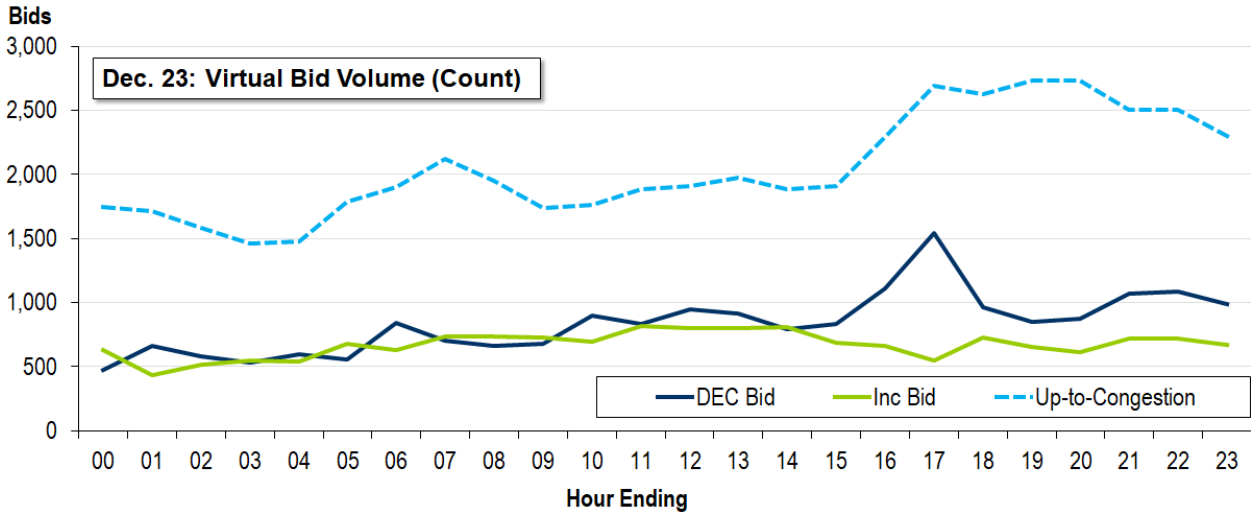
Figure 50. Dec. 23 Cleared Virtual Transactions



As shown in Figure 50, beginning in hour 11 there was approximately 2,000 MW of net virtual generation in the day-ahead solution between hours ending 10:00 and 15:00. Decrement bids in the Day-Ahead Market ranged between 2,200 MW and 4,500 MW and increment offers were between 3,000 MW and 4,500 MW.

Figure 51 presents the virtual transaction volume for Dec. 23.

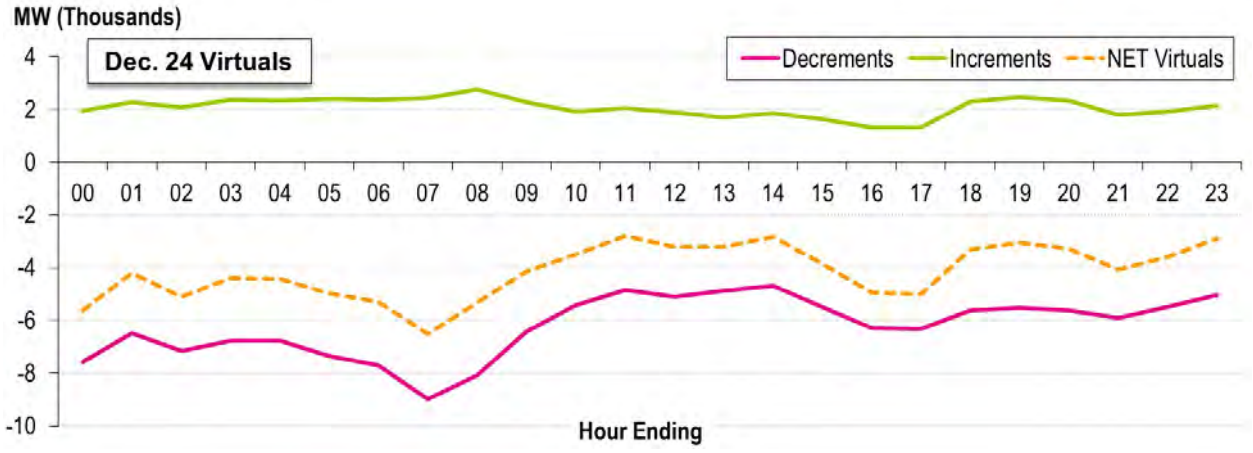
Figure 51. Dec. 23 Virtual Transaction Bid Volume



In the Day-Ahead Market for Dec. 23, there were a maximum of 1,500 individual DEC bids at 15:00 and 814 individual INCs at 11:00.

Figure 52 presents the cleared virtual transactions in megawatts for the Dec. 24 Day-Ahead Market.

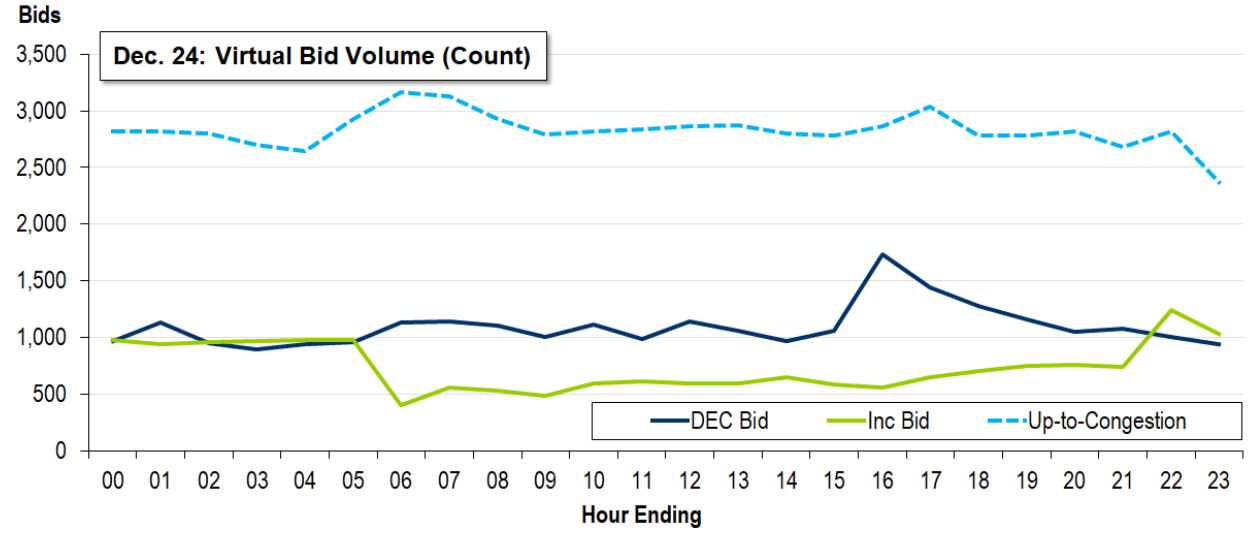
Figure 52. Dec. 24 Cleared Virtual Transactions



As shown in Figure 52, beginning in hour 07:00 there was approximately 6,500 MW of net virtual load in the day-ahead solution. Decrement bids in the Day-Ahead Market totaled approximately 9,000 MW in hour beginning 07:00 and increment bids totaled approximately 2,500 MW beginning in hour 07:00.

Figure 53 presents the virtual transaction volume for Dec. 24.

Figure 53. Dec. 24 Virtual Transaction Bid Volume



In the Day-Ahead Market for Dec. 24, there were a maximum of 1,736 individual DECs at 16:00 and 1,239 individual INCs at 22:00.

In general, demand has been underbid in the Day-Ahead Market on a consistent basis for many years. This is likely in-part due to the desire to purchase some energy on behalf of load at the real-time LMP which can be lower than the day-ahead LMP. This approach carried over to Dec. 23 and Dec. 24, leaving some LSEs exposed to Real-Time Market prices. This could be due to hedging strategies or may be due to uncertainty in load forecasting associated with the expected weather and the holiday weekend. Generators were also exposed to Real-Time Market prices when they were committed in the Day-Ahead Market and were short on their day-ahead commitment in real-time. This can occur when a unit committed in the Day-Ahead Market experiences a forced outage in real-time.

Day-Ahead Reserves

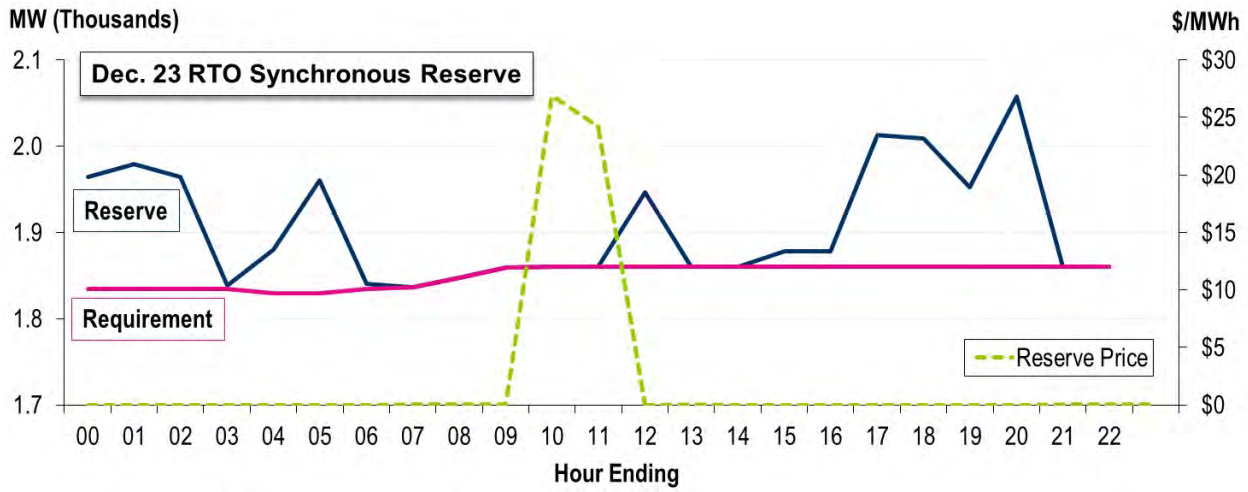
PJM procures resources to meet its reserve requirements, as described earlier in this section, in the Day-Ahead Markets. The clearing of the Day-Ahead Reserve Market results in an hourly price for Synchronized Reserves, Non-Synchronized Reserves and Secondary Reserves for the next day. These prices are posted along with the resource-specific reserve assignments from the dispatch run by 13:30 each day via the PJM Markets Gateway System. The hourly reserve product clearing prices are based upon the offer prices submitted by the committed resources and lost opportunity costs from the pricing run in the Day-Ahead Market clearing software. Lost opportunity cost captures the lost revenues in the Day-Ahead Energy Market a resource may incur by not generating energy but making itself available to provide reserves. For the Dec. 23 and Dec. 24 Day-Ahead Markets, PJM met or exceeded the reserve requirements in all hours.

Offer prices in the PJM reserve markets are limited to the expected value of the non-performance penalty for failing to provide reserves if deployed in real-time. The highest value of the penalty rate was for the month of February 2023, where it was $0.14/MWh.

The reserve markets in the Day-Ahead and Real-Time are modeled such that the highest quality product always has the highest clearing price. For example, the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price (SRMCP) will always be greater than or equal to the Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price (NSRMCP) in the same location, because Synchronized Reserve is a higher-quality product than Non-Synchronized Reserve and may be substituted for it. Similarly, the NSRMCP will always be greater than or equal to the Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price (SecRMCP) in the same location because Non-Synchronized Reserve is a higher quality product than Secondary Reserves and may be substituted for it.

Figure 54 presents the Day-Ahead Synchronized Reserve and prices for Dec. 23.

Figure 54. Dec. 23 Day-Ahead Primary Reserve



PJM met the reserve requirement in the Dec. 23 Day-Ahead Market at zero price, except for the two hours shown in Figure 54. The elevated clearing price for Synchronous Reserves was a result of resources that were backed down to meet the Synchronous Reserve requirement, resulting in non-zero cleared price.

Figure 55 and Figure 56 present Dec. 23 Day-Ahead Primary Reserve and 30-Minute Reserve and prices, respectively.

Figure 55. Dec. 23 30-Minute Reserve and Prices

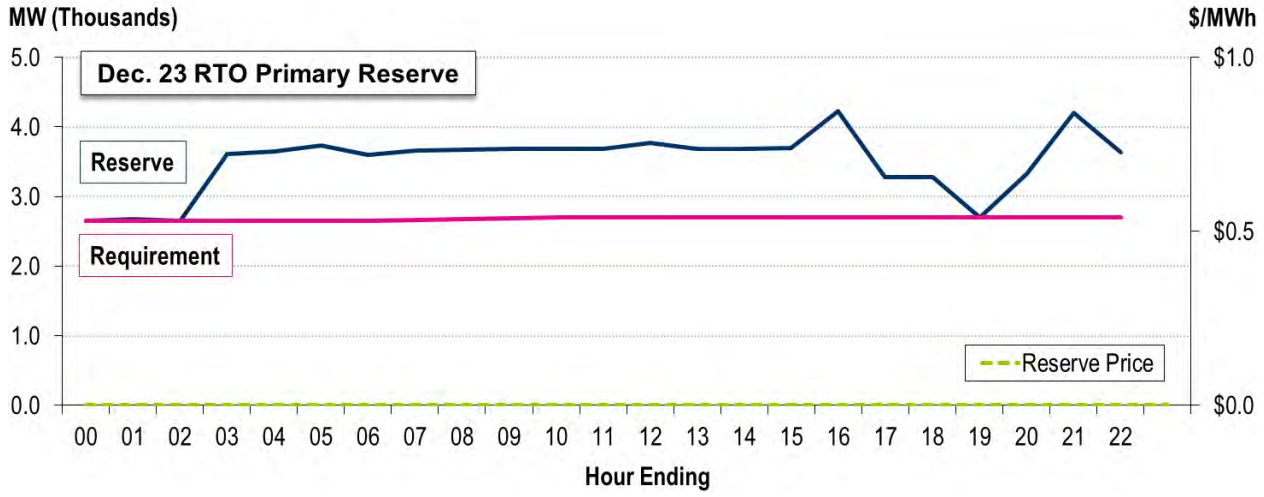
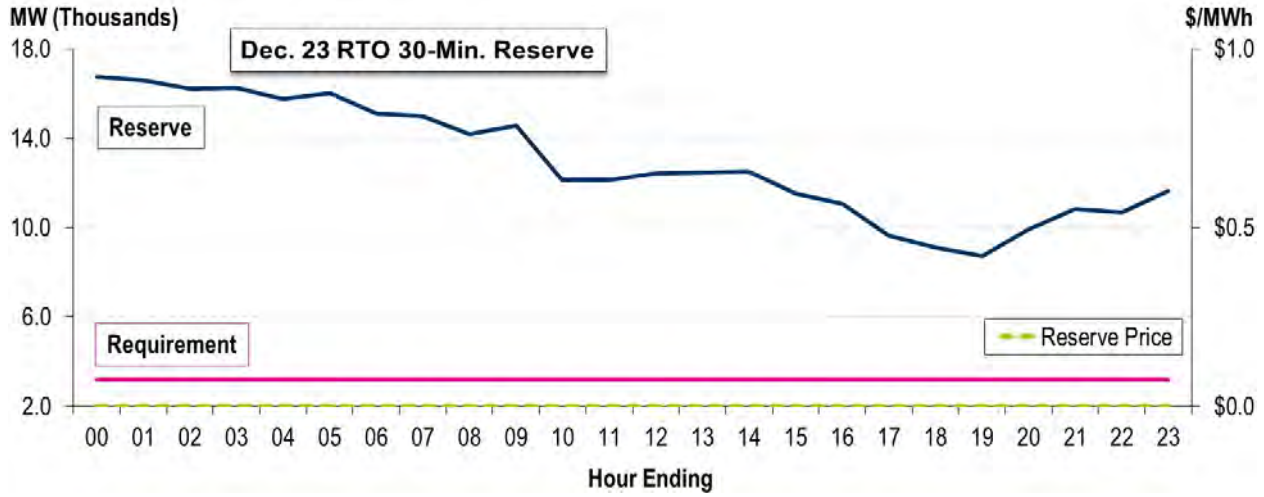


Figure 56. Dec. 23 30-Minute Reserve and Prices



Dec. 23's Day-Ahead Primary Reserve and 30-Minute Reserve prices were zero for all hours, signaling that there were sufficient resources with offers indicating they could meet the requirements to provide those reserves with no adjustment to their schedules in the Day-Ahead Market.

Figure 57, Figure 58 and Figure 59 present the Dec. 24 Day-Ahead Synchronized Reserve, Primary Reserve and 30-Minute Reserve and prices, respectively.

Figure 57. Dec. 24 Day-Ahead Synchronized Reserve

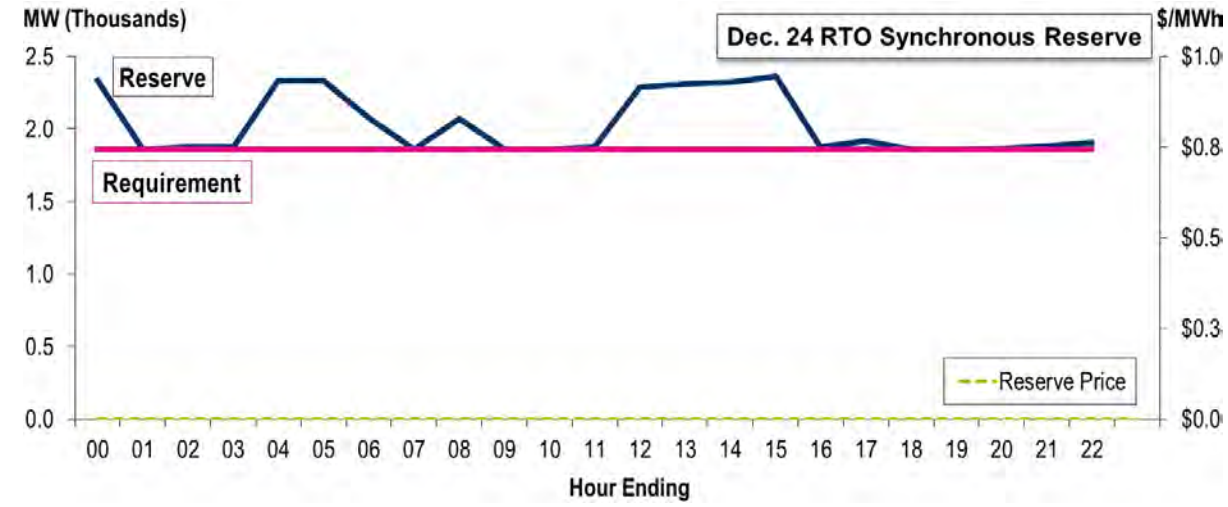


Figure 58. Dec. 24 Day-Ahead Primary Reserve

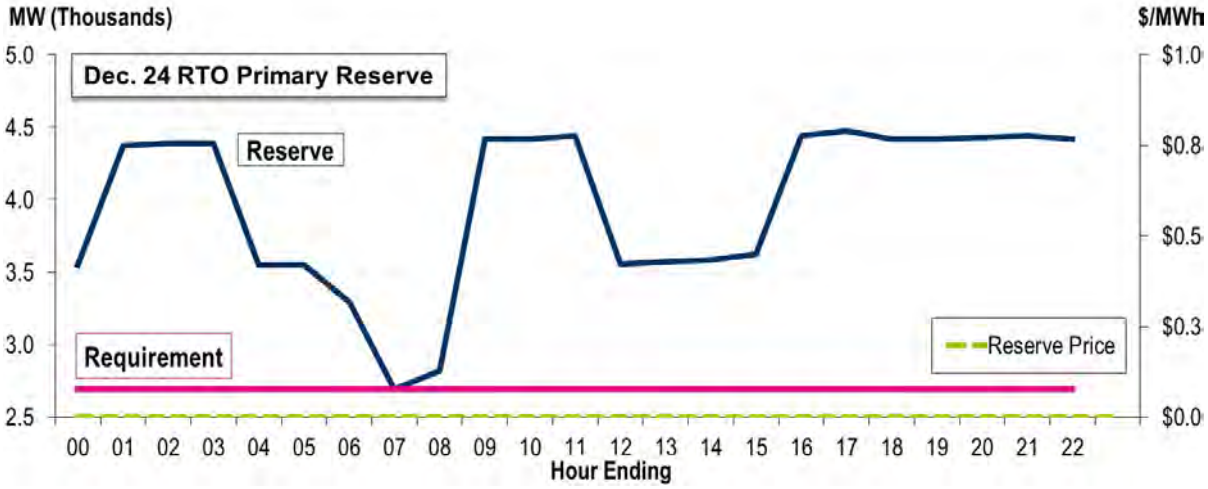
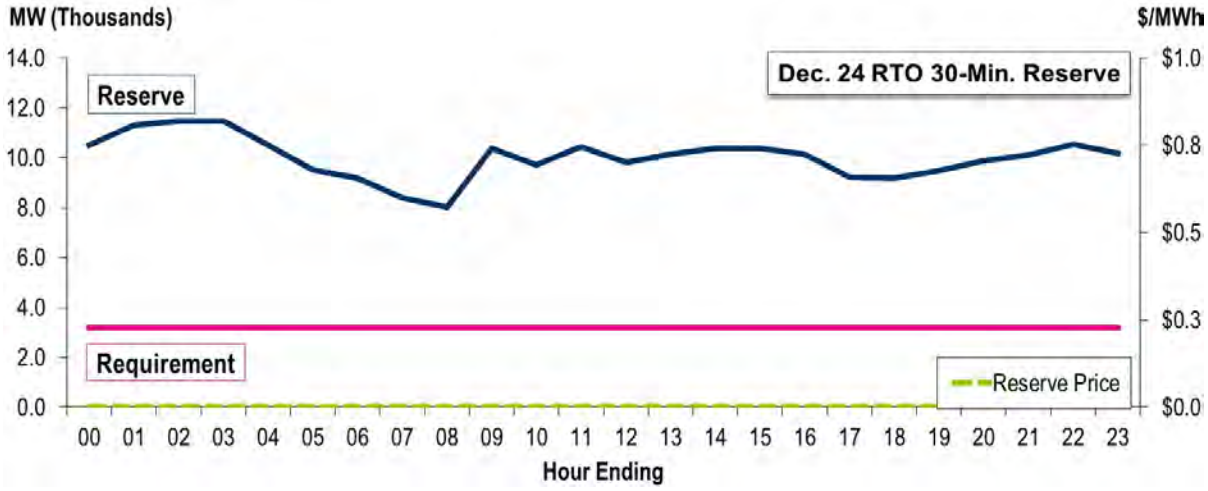


Figure 59. Dec. 24 30-Minute Reserve & Prices



Note that the Dec. 24 Day-Ahead Reserve Requirements were met at zero cost for the entire day, indicating that there were sufficient resources available to meet these requirements without adjusting their schedules based on the offer parameters submitted into the Day-Ahead Market.

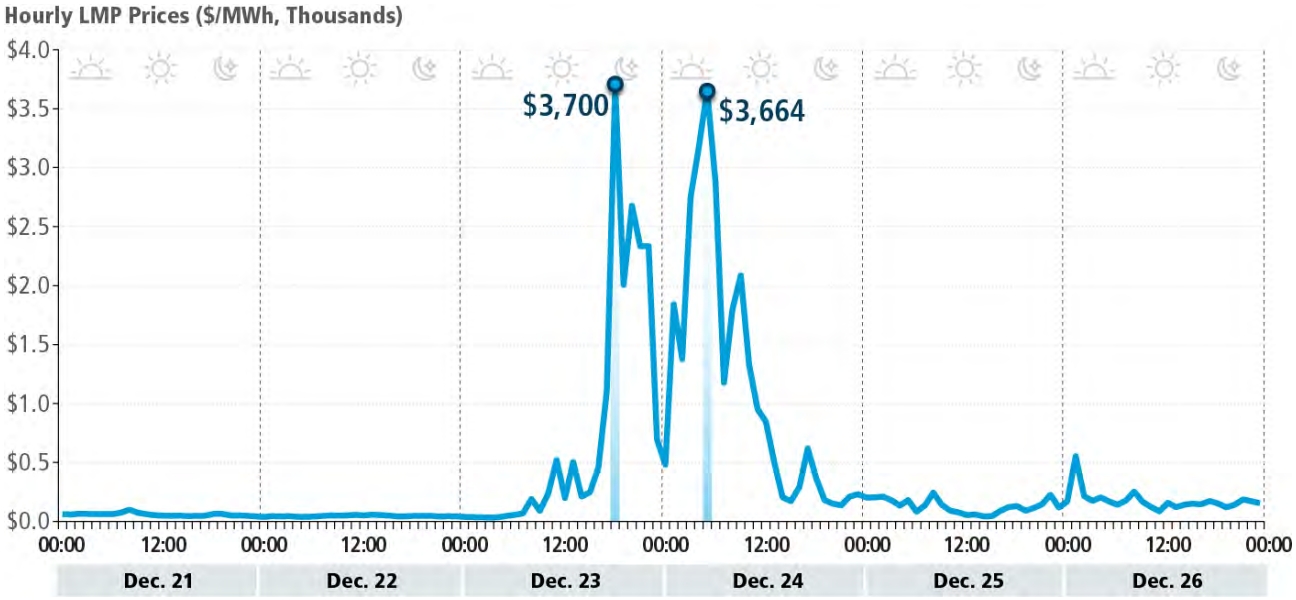
Real-Time Market Results

The Real-Time Energy Market uses the Real-Time Security Constrained Economic Dispatch (RT SCED) program, known as the "dispatch run," to determine the least-cost solution to balance supply and demand. The dispatch run considers resource offers, forecasted system conditions and other inputs in its calculations.

Real-Time LMPs and Regulation and Reserve Clearing Prices are calculated every five minutes by the Locational Price Calculator (LPC) program, in a process referred to as the pricing run, and are based on forecasted system conditions and the latest approved RT SCED program solution. Real-time prices are used to settle quantity deviations from day-ahead schedules in what is referred to as a balancing settlement.

Figure 60 presents the average Real-Time LMPs for Dec. 23 and Dec. 24.

Figure 60. Dec. 23 and Dec. 24 Hourly System Energy Prices



On Dec. 23 and 24, Real-Time LMPs across the system rose as high as $3,700/MWh on both days and were driven by fuel costs, stressed system conditions including reserve shortages, multiple emergency procedures declared by PJM operators, a high generator forced outage rate, and higher-than-expected load. In comparison, the average Real-Time LMP for the month of December 2022 was $122/MWh, while the average LMP for Dec. 21–26 was $386/MWh.

Congestion Impacts

A transmission constraint occurs when a physical limitation of a transmission facility is reached during normal or contingency system operations. When this occurs, the most economic generation cannot be delivered to the load due to physical limitations on transmission facilities. As a result, when there is a transmission constraint, more expensive generation that is electrically closer to the load must be dispatched in order to ensure that flows on transmission facilities are maintained within their operating limits.

To determine which generators have the most cost-effective benefit on relieving a transmission constraint, PJM calculates the dollar-per-megawatt effect of each generator on a transmission constraint and redispatches the lowest cost generators first to control the transmission constraint. The cost that the RT SCED will incur to control a transmission constraint is limited to the level of the Transmission Constraint Penalty Factor (TCPF), typically $2,000/MWh. The TCPF not only caps the cost of controlling actions used to control a transmission constraint but it is also the price level used to indicate that a transmission constraint cannot be controlled. This occurs when the actual or post-contingency flow on a transmission constraint exceeds the limit operators are controlling to.

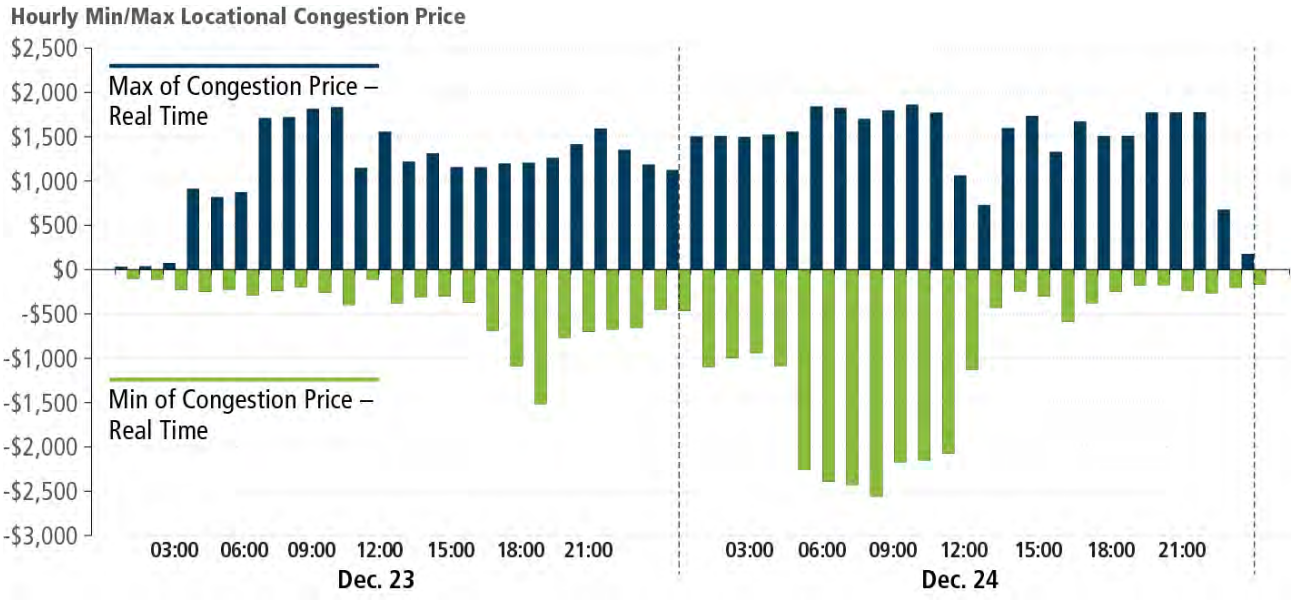
The underlying goal and intent of reflecting the TCPF in LMPs is to provide market signals that incentivize supply and/or load response to help relieve a constraint in the short term, while also incentivizing the development of additional supply, load response and/or transmission upgrades through long-term investments. Use of the TCPF, therefore, generally results in prices that signal short-term responses and longer-term investment that would be beneficial to the reliability of the transmission system and therefore have the intended impact.

On Dec. 23, 27 of the 35 active constraints in SCED bound at TCPF for at least one five-minute interval, indicating multiple locations of local scarcity within the PJM footprint. On Dec. 24, 28 of the 42 active constraints bound at the TCPF for at least one five-minute interval. While PJM maintains the ability to adjust the default level of the TCPF, no adjustments were made during Winter Storm Elliott, as all system constraints were effectively being controlled by resources available to PJM system operators.

The system pricing effects of the TCPF, and congestion in general, is locational. The TCPF is used to determine the Marginal Value of a transmission constraint when sufficient controlling actions do not exist to control the constraint at or below the applicable TCPF.

Figure 61 presents the impacts of congestion on the Real-Time Locational Congestion Price for Dec. 23 and Dec. 24.

Figure 61. Dec. 23 and Dec. 24 Congestion Prices



The locational aspect of load to constraints ultimately impacts pricing, as shown in Figure 62. Zonal prices reached as high as approximately $4,300 on Dec. 24.

Table 4 presents the binding constraints on high-voltage equipment that had a broader system impact on locational pricing on Dec. 23 and Dec. 24.

Table 4. Dec. 23 and Dec. 24 Binding Constraints on High-Voltage Equipment

Equipment Name (500 kV and Above)*	Zone	# of Intervals at TCPF	Dec. 23 (EPT)	Dec. 24 (EPT)
TRANSFER INTERFACE: AEP-DOM	N/A	129	09:35–22:30	00:05–23:50
JUNIATA 1 XFORMER H 500 KV	PPL	73	19:20–21:25	01:30 04:35–09:55
CONASTON-PEACHBOT 5012B 500 KV	BC	21	22:20–23:45	00:40
CABOT-KEYSTONE 5002B 500 KV	APS	1	12:25	
BROADFO2 T6 XFORMER H 765 KV	AEP	28	09:15–11:10 12:30–12:45 12:55	

Note: A complete list of binding constraints is available at Data Miner.

Figure 62 presents the locational impact of congestion for a sample interval on the evening of Dec. 23.

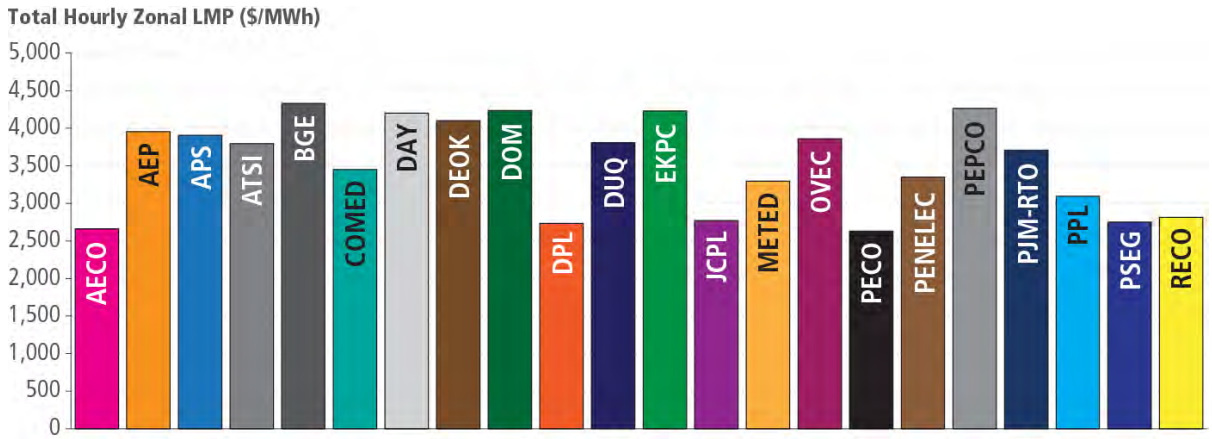
Figure 62. Dec. 23 17:00 Total Hourly Zonal LMP



Given that the System Energy Price cannot rise above $3,700/MWh, the difference can be attributed primarily to the impacts of congestion.

Figure 63 presents the locational impact of congestion for a sample interval on the evening of Dec. 24.

Figure 63. Dec. 24 08:00 Total Hourly Zonal LMP



FTRs were fully funded during the extent of Winter Storm Elliott. From Dec. 23 through Dec. 25, FTR target credits totaled $99,017,903.99. Day-ahead congestion, which is the sum of the target and surplus, over that same time period was $130,319,840.29, resulting in a $33,919,216.32 surplus. For further information on FTR accounting, please see PJM Manual 6, Section 8.

Balancing Congestion is captured in Figure 64 for the period between Dec. 20 and Dec. 26.

Figure 64. Balancing Congestion Dec. 20–26



On Dec. 23, Net Balancing Congestion was $22,134,094 and $23,504,649 for Dec. 24. Net Balancing Congestion is positive for both days, indicating some active real-time constraints were not triggered in the day-ahead solution. The reason for the imbalance is, in part, tied to the lower cleared load in the Day-Ahead Market compared to the actual load realized during the operating days of Dec. 23 and Dec. 24.

Real-Time Load and Prices

On both Dec. 23 and Dec. 24, PJM had insufficient reserves available to meet the reserve requirements. If during the execution of the pricing run, the Locational Pricing Calculator (LPC) determines that a reserve shortage exists, PJM

deems this to be a reserve shortage, triggering shortage pricing. Shortage pricing is a market rule that ensures energy and reserve prices reflect the state of the system, both leading up to and during times of reserve shortages. A reserve shortage occurs when there are insufficient resources available to maintain the balance of generation, load and reserve requirements. PJM implements shortage pricing through the inclusion of the applicable Reserve Penalty Factors in the Real-Time LMP and reserve pricing calculations.

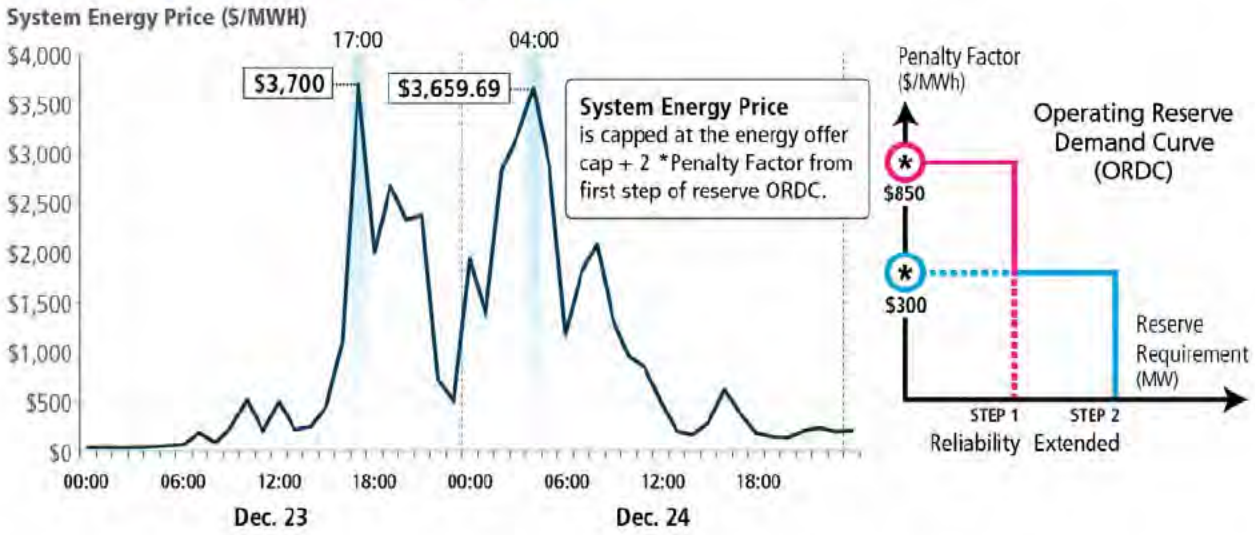
PJM uses Operating Reserve Demand Curves (ORDCs) to set the demand and willingness to pay for each of its reserve products. Like the TCPF, the ORDCs contain Reserve Penalty Factors that function as a cap on the $/MWh cost willing to be incurred to maintain a specific reserve requirement in a specific location. All Reserve Penalty Factors are currently set at either $300/MWh or $850/MWh depending on the segment of the ORDC.

The maximum reserve prices are capped as follows:

- Synchronized Reserves are capped at two times the penalty factor ($1,700).
- Non-Synchronized Reserves are capped at 1.5 times the penalty factor ($1,275).
- Secondary Reserves capped at one time the penalty factor ($850).

Figure 65 presents the System Energy Price on Dec. 23 and Dec. 24:

Figure 65. Dec. 23 and Dec. 24 System Energy Price



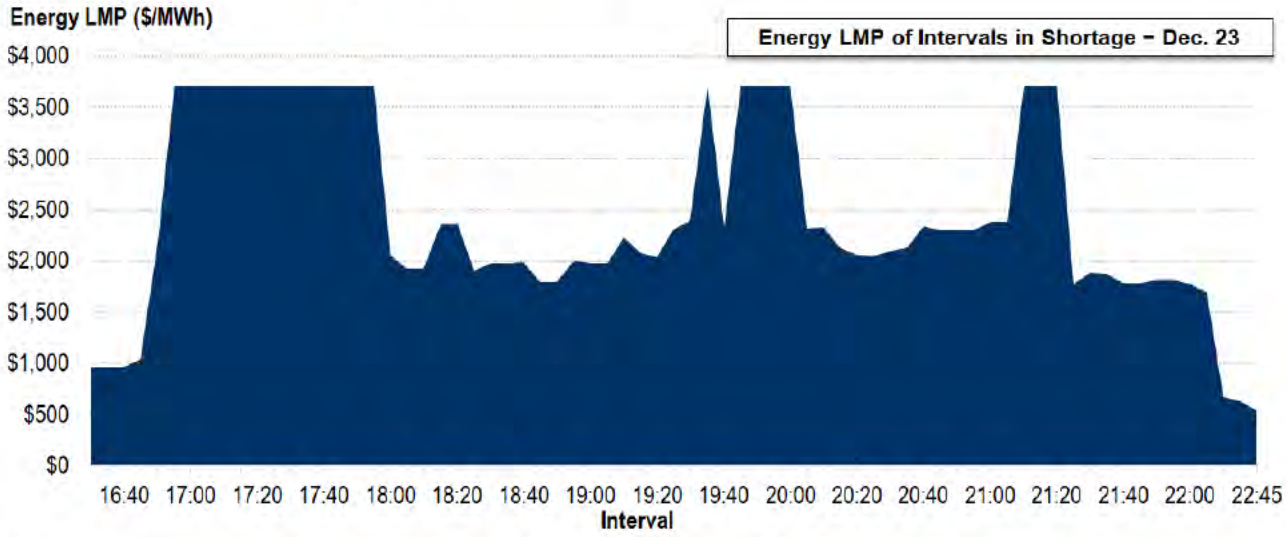
There were 71 shortage intervals approved by PJM Dispatch between 16:30 and 22:45 on Dec. 23. **Table 5** reflects the breakdown by Reserve Sub-Zones.

Table 5. Shortage Intervals by Reserve Sub-Zones

	Reserve Penalty Factors
45	MAD & RTO – Primary
21	MAD & RTO – Primary & Synchronized
2	MAD & RTO – Primary & RTO – Synchronized
3	RTO Primary

Figure 66 presents the LMPs during the shortage intervals on Dec. 23.

Figure 66. Dec. 23 LMPs During Shortage Intervals



PJM currently has rules in place that place a cap on the System Energy Price of $3,700/MWh. This cap was reached during various intervals on Dec. 23 as shown **Figure 66**. Total LMPs exceeded $3,700/MWh in some locations during these shortage intervals due to the addition of congestion and losses.

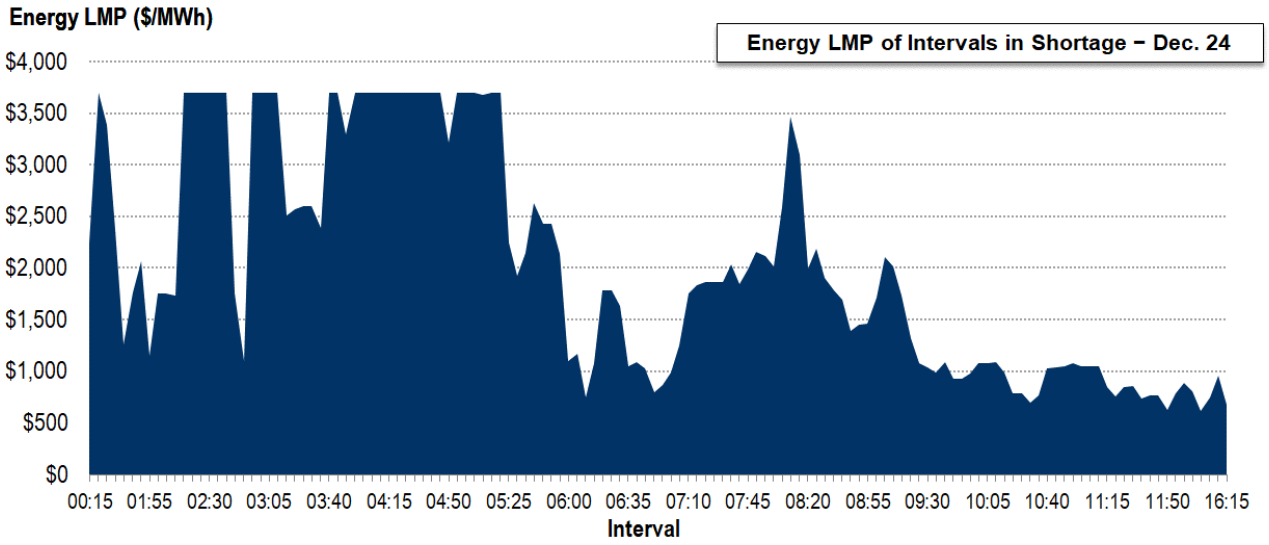
There were 134 shortage intervals approved by PJM Dispatch between 00:15 and 16:15 on Dec. 24. **Table 6** presents the breakdown of the shortage intervals by Reserve Sub-Zones.

Table 6. Shortage Intervals by Reserve Sub-Zones

	Reserve Penalty Factors
69	MAD & RTO – Primary
37	MAD & RTO – Primary & Synchronized
16	MAD & RTO – 30-Minute
1	MAD & RTO – Primary & RTO – Synchronized
11	RTO Primary

Similarly, Figure 67 presents the LMPs during the shortage intervals on Dec. 24.

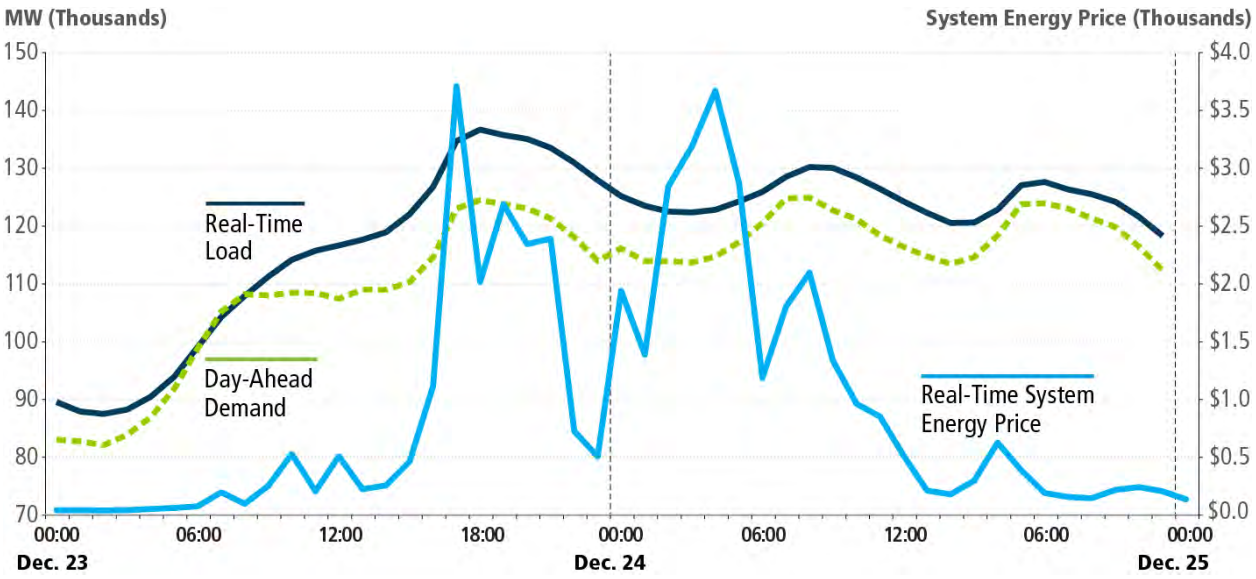
Figure 67. Dec. 24 LMPs During Shortage Intervals



On Dec. 24, the System Energy Price was $3,700/MWh during shortage intervals, as shown in Figure 67. During these intervals, there were locations on the system where LMP exceeded this price level when congestion and losses were also included.

Starting in the evening on Dec. 23, PJM experienced elevated pricing for energy and reserves, consistent with the multiple emergency procedures that were initiated due to extreme system conditions. Factors driving those extreme conditions included higher-than-anticipated loads and unprecedented forced generator outages. As a result, Real-Time Market operations accurately reflected multiple five-minute intervals with strained power balance, locational congestion management and extended periods of shortage pricing. Figure 68 overlays the System Energy Price, day-ahead forecasted load and real-time load.

Figure 68. System Energy Price, Day-Ahead Forecasted Load and Real-Time Load

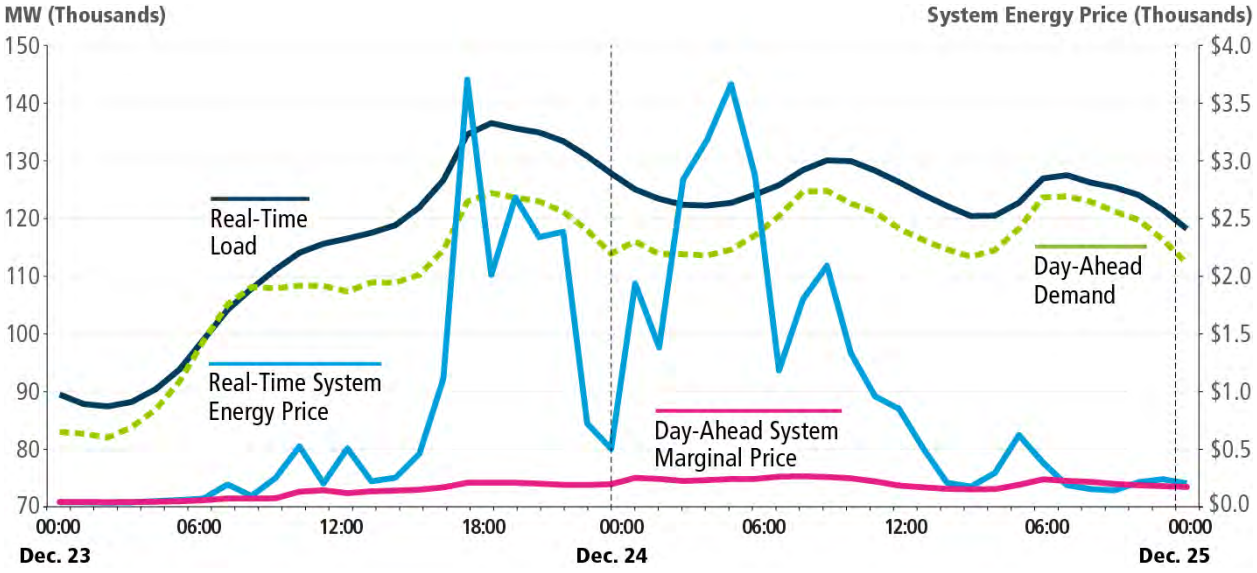


Real-Time LMPs are calculated based on five-minute intervals. Both generation and emergency Demand Response resources can and did set the price.

Day-Ahead Versus Real-Time Prices

Figure 69 presents the average day-ahead hourly load and prices compared to the real-time average load and prices.

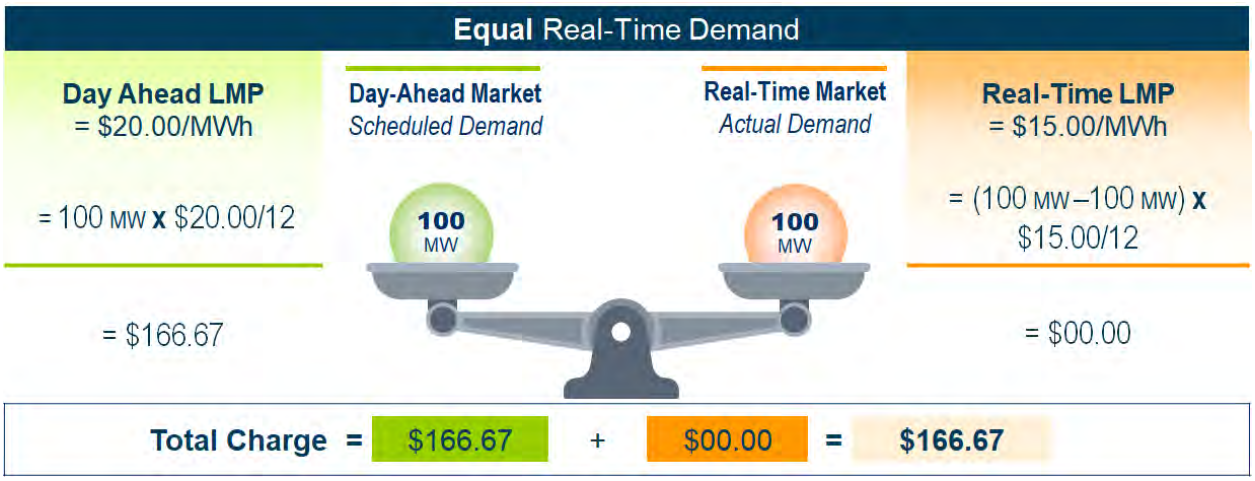
Figure 69. Day-Ahead and Real-Time Load and Day-Ahead and Real-Time Hourly System Energy Price



There is a significant difference between the day-ahead and the actual real-time load (approximately 12,172 MW), as shown in Figure 69. The difference between the Day-Ahead and Real-Time Market prices, due primarily to the unavailability of generation in real-time and under-forecasting of load in day-ahead, creates a potential for exposure to Real-Time pricing. Cleared day-ahead demand for Dec. 23 was 10,400 MW lower than the actual metered load realized at the peak. In comparison, cleared day-ahead demand for Dec. 24 was approximately 9,000 MW lower than the actual metered load realized during the morning peak. The demand that was cleared in the Day-Ahead Market was subject to the Day-Ahead LMP of $207/MWh on Dec. 23 and $262/MWh on Dec. 24. Real-time load that was not hedged in the Day-Ahead Market during the peak periods on these days was exposed to Real-Time LMPs of approximately $3,700 in both instances.

Figure 70 presents an example of a settlement example for an LSE that is fully hedged.

Figure 70. Fully Hedged LSE Settlement Example



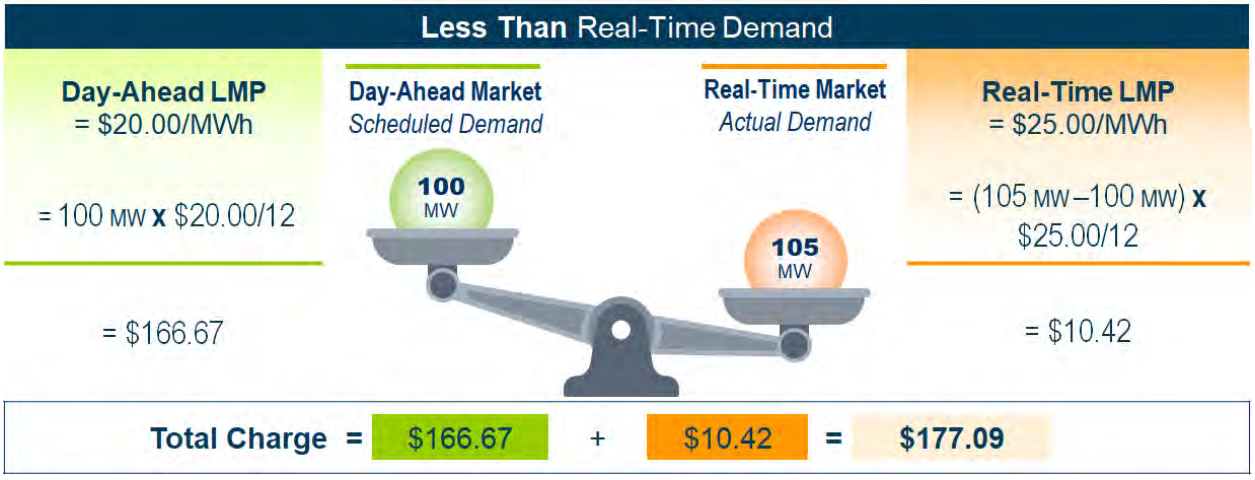
In Figure 70, the LSE submitted a 100 MW bid in the Day-Ahead Market. The Day-Ahead Market cleared at $20.00/MWh. The Day-Ahead Market settlement for this five-minute interval is the day-ahead scheduled demand multiplied by the Day-Ahead LMP divided by 12 (there are 12 five-minute intervals in an hour), or $166.67.

In the Real-Time Market, the LSE's actual demand is 100 MW. The balancing settlement for this five-minute interval is the difference between Real-Time Market actual demand and the Day-Ahead Market scheduled demand, multiplied by the Real-Time Market LMP divided by 12. Since the LSE's Real-Time Market actual demand and the Day-Ahead Market scheduled demand are both 100 MW, the LSE is fully hedged and is not exposed to the Real-Time Market prices. The Real-Time Market settlement is $0.00.

The total charge for this LSE for this sample five-minute interval is the Day-Ahead Market charge plus the Real-Time Market charge, or $166.67.

Figure 71 presents a settlement example for an LSE that is under-hedged.

Figure 71. Under-Hedged Load Settlement Example



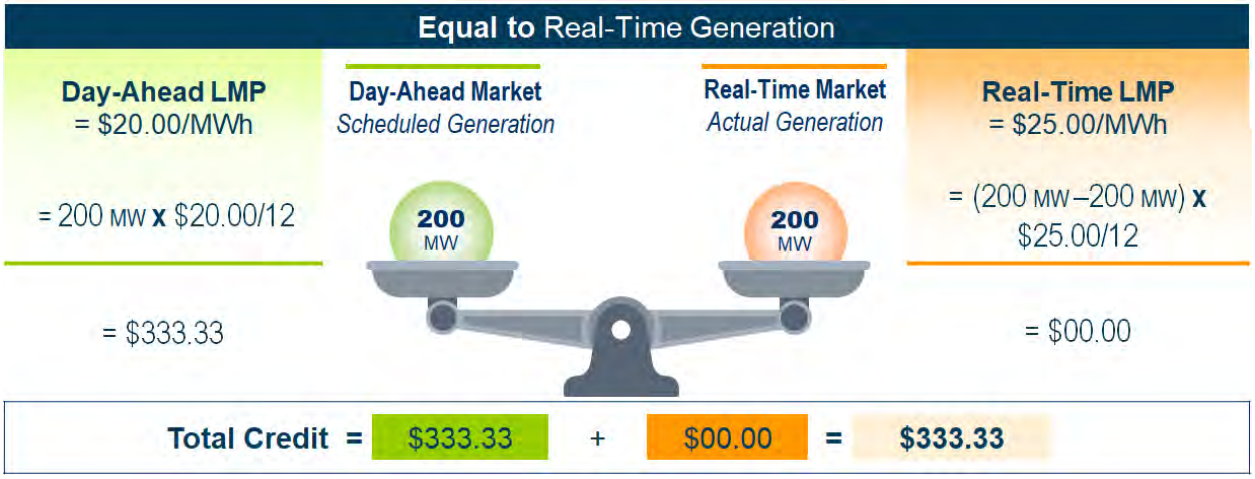
In Figure 71, the LSE submitted a 100 MW bid in the Day-Ahead Market. The Day-Ahead Market cleared at $20.00/MWh. The resulting Day-Ahead Market settlement for this sample five-minute interval is the Day-Ahead scheduled demand multiplied by the Day-Ahead Market LMP, in this case the Day-Ahead Market settlement is $166.67.

In real time, the Load Serving Entity's actual demand is 105 MW, 5 MW greater than the Day-Ahead Market. Therefore, the LSE is exposed to the Real-Time Market prices or is "under-hedged" for the additional 5 MW. The LSE purchases the 5 MW at the Real-Time LMP. The balancing settlement for this sample five-minute interval is the difference between the Real-Time actual demand minus the Day-Ahead Market scheduled demand. In this case, the LSE scheduled 100 MW in the Day-Ahead Market and the actual demand is 105 MW. The Real-Time Settlement is therefore 5 MW multiplied by the Real-Time Market LMP of $25.00/MWh, divided by 12, for a total of $10.41.

The total charge for this LSE for this five-minute interval is the Day-Ahead Market charge plus the Real-Time Market charge, or $177.09

Figure 72 presents a settlement example for a generator that is fully hedged.

Figure 72. Fully Hedged Generator Settlement Example



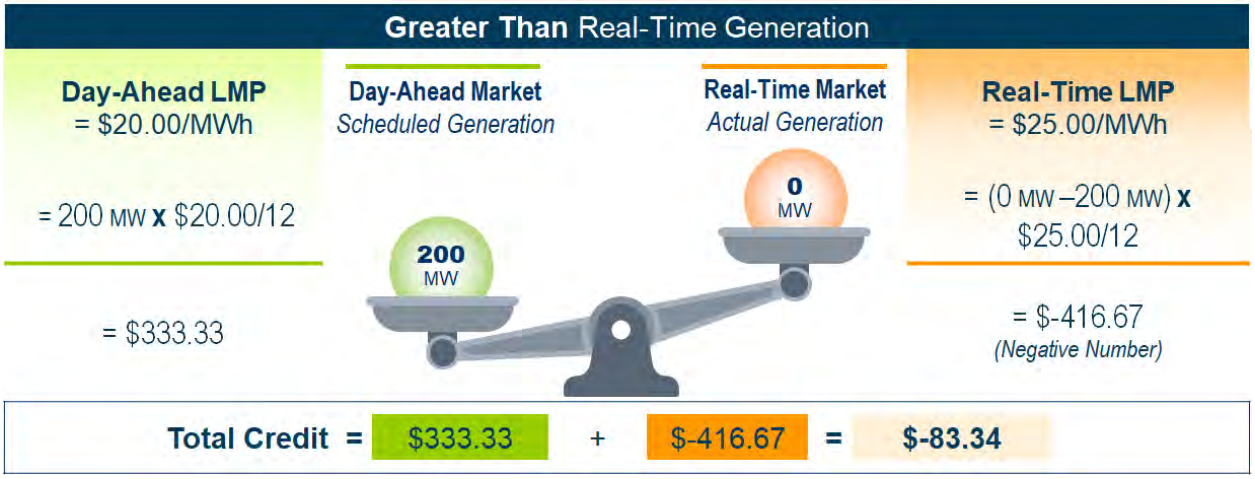
In Figure 72, the Generator submitted a 200 MW offer in the Day-Ahead Market. The Day-Ahead Market cleared at $20.00/MWh. The Day-Ahead Market settlement for the generator is the Day-Ahead Market scheduled generation multiplied by the Day-Ahead Market price, or 200 MW multiplied by $20.00 MW/h, divided by 12. The Day-Ahead Market credit for this generator is $333.33.

In real time, the Generator produced 200 MW. The balancing settlement is the difference between the Real-Time Market actual generation and the Day-Ahead Market scheduled generation. In this case, the generator was committed for 200 MW in Day-Ahead Market and produced 200 MW in real time. The generator is fully hedged (not exposed to real-time prices.) The balancing settlement is therefore $0.00.

The Total Credit for this generator for this five-minute interval is $333.33.

Figure 73 presents a settlement example for a generator that is committed in the Day-Ahead Market and trips during real time.

Figure 73. Day-Ahead Committed Generator That Trips in Real-Time Settlement Example



In Figure 73, the generator submitted a 200 MW offer in the Day-Ahead Market. The Day-Ahead Market cleared at $20.00/MWh. The Day-Ahead Market settlement for the generator is the Day-Ahead Market scheduled generation multiplied by the Day-Ahead Market price, or 200 MW multiplied by $20.00 MW/h divided by 12. The Day-Ahead Market credit for this generator is $333.33.

In real time, the generator tripped and therefore did not produce any energy. The balancing settlement is the difference between the Real-Time Market actual generation and the Day-Ahead Market scheduled generation. In this case, the generator was committed for 200 MW in the Day-Ahead Market but produced 0 MW in the Real-Time Market. The generator needs to buy back the megawatts committed in the Day-Ahead Market at the Real-Time LMP. The balancing settlement for this five-minute interval is the difference between the Real-Time Market actual generation and the Day-Ahead scheduled generation, multiplied by the Real-Time Market LMP (divided by 12). The balancing settlement for this five-minute interval is -$416.67.

The total credit for this generator for this five-minute interval is -$83.34.

Interchange

Figure 74 and Figure 75 provide hourly net interchange values between PJM and neighboring market areas NYISO and MISO along with interface price values for PJM and the neighboring market areas. Interface pricing enables Market Participants to the profitability of scheduling energy transfers between or through neighboring Balancing Authorities.

During periods where the system is stressed and internal supply is close to or inadequate to meet energy and reserve needs, interface prices are used to incentivize Market Participants in neighboring regions to sell available power to PJM to relieve emergency conditions. On Dec. 23 and Dec. 24, interchange flows were generally into PJM from NYISO, which is reflected in the interface prices. Conversely, interchange flows for both days were generally out of PJM to MISO and our southern non-market neighbors [Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), Louisville Gas and Electric Company and Kentucky Utilities Company (LGE-KU), Duke Energy Progress East (DEP-East), and Duke Energy Progress West (DEP-W)]. In those cases, system conditions were more stressed in the neighboring areas.

Figure 74. NYISO Net Interchange

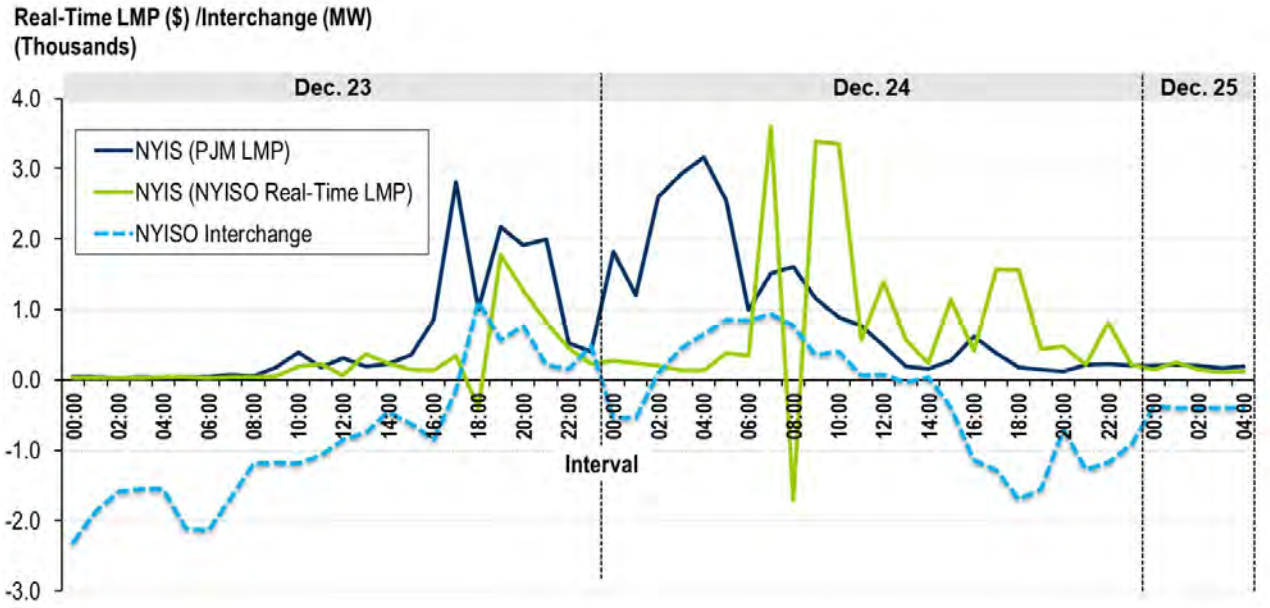


Figure 75. MISO Net Interchange

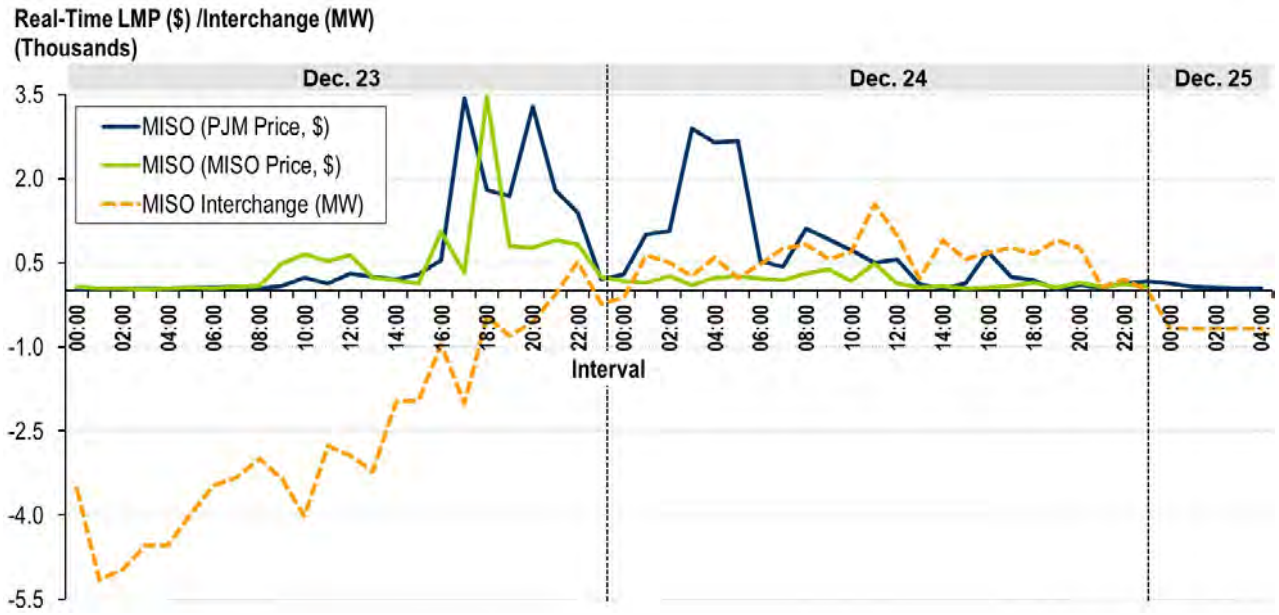


Figure 76 provides hourly net interchange values between PJM and the aggregate net interchange for LG&E-KU, TVA, Duke, DEP-East, and DEP-West, along with interface price values for PJM.

Figure 76. South Net Interchange

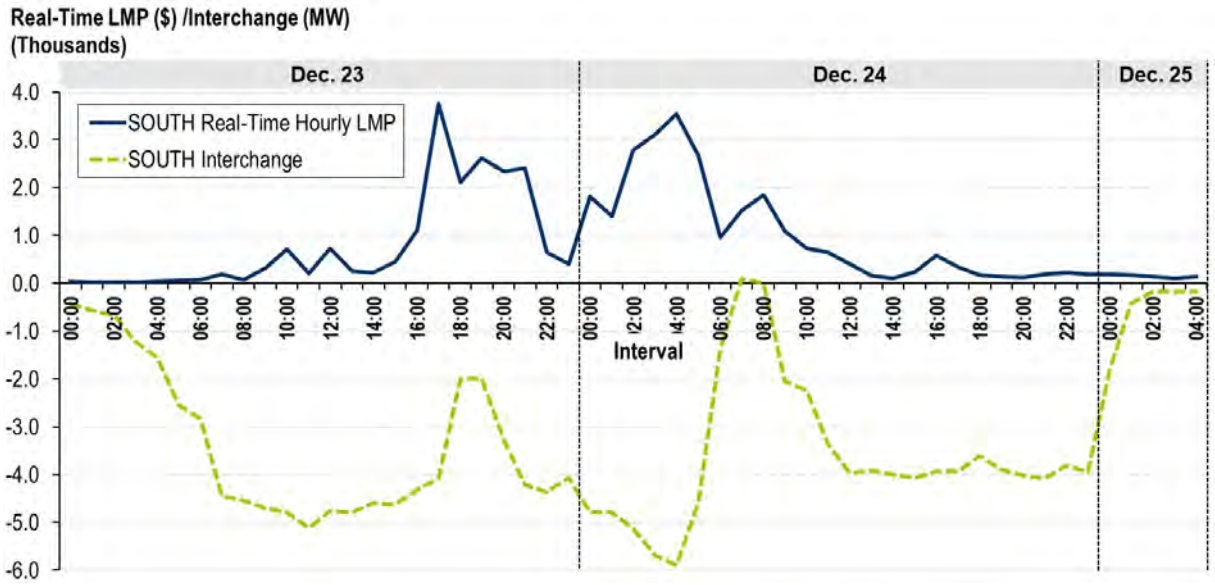
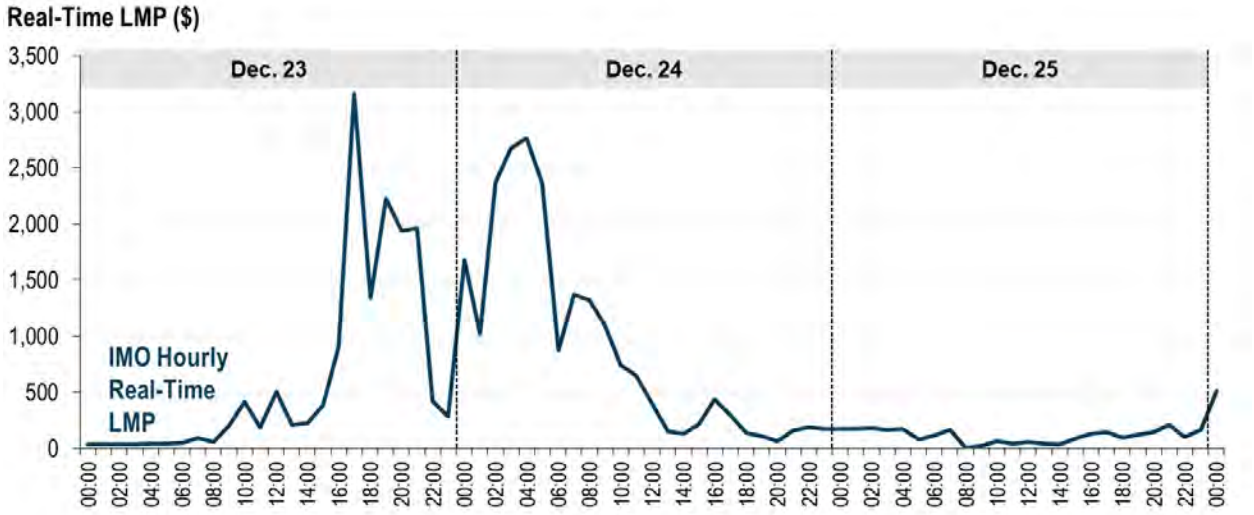


Figure 77 provides hourly pricing for the IMO interface. This information can be used by Market Participants during real time to make energy transfer decisions.

Figure 77. IMO Net Interchange



Ancillary Services: Regulation and Reserves

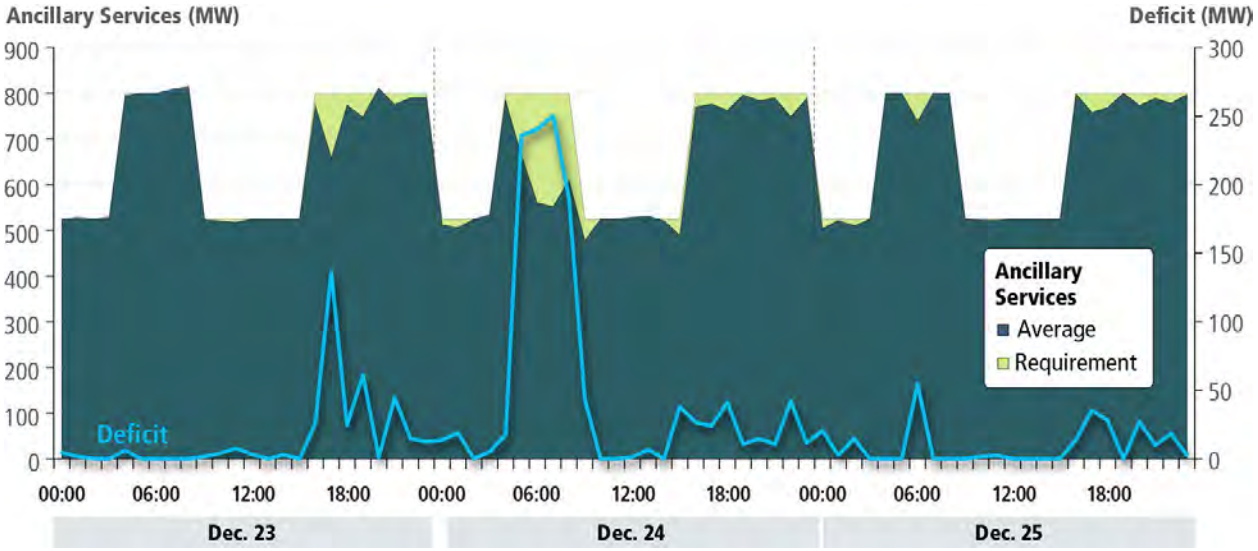
During Winter Storm Elliott, high prices for regulation, synchronized reserve, and Non-Synchronized Reserves occurred at the same time as high Real-Time Energy LMPs. During these stressed conditions, ancillary service prices increased as the reserve margin decreased, and system capacity competed to meet the ancillary services requirement while maintaining power balance.

Regulation Market Results

Regulation service corrects for short-term changes in electricity use that might affect the stability of the power system. It helps match generation and load and adjusts generation output to maintain the desired system frequency of 60 hertz. PJM's Regulation Market aligns compensation with actual performance for resources that provide regulation service. Resources are compensated for their accuracy, speed and precision of response in providing regulation service to the system.

On Dec. 23, as well as Dec. 24, PJM was deficit regulation, as presented in Figure 78, which presents the regulation megawatts, on average, by hour:

Figure 78. Regulation MW, on Average, by Hour

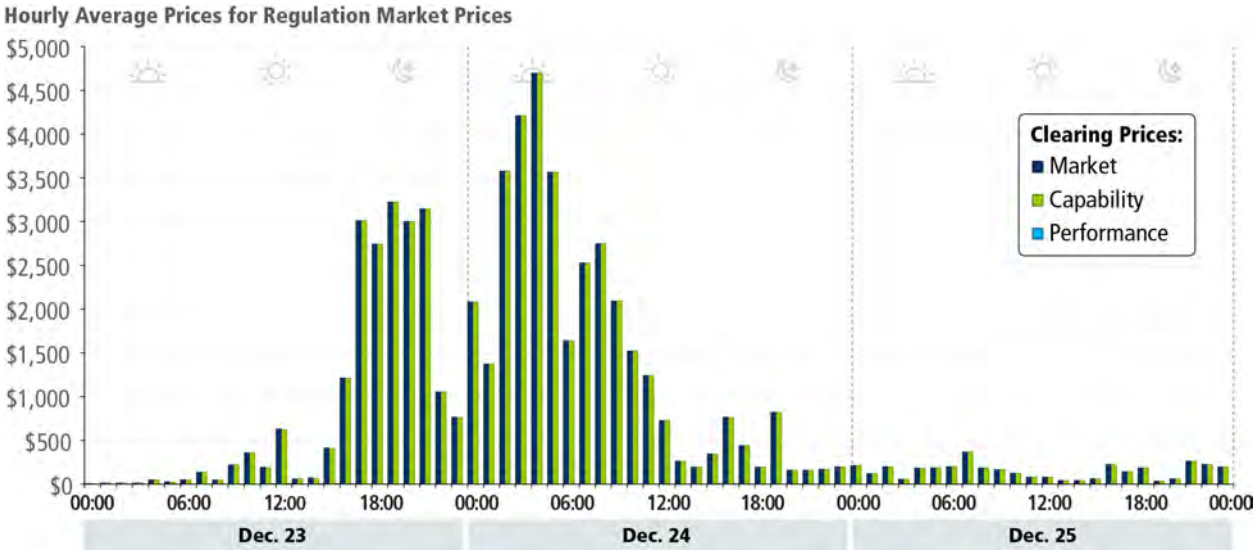


The regulation deficit is caused by the generator availability issues detailed in this report that resulted in a lack of available regulation-capable resources to commit. The regulation price spikes seen on Dec. 23 and Dec. 24 can be attributed to the low performance factor of the marginal unit for regulation as high-performing generators were being used for energy and reserves instead of regulation. High lost opportunity costs (LOC) were also a contributing factor to the high regulation prices. Recall that LOC is intended to capture foregone energy revenues from providing a service other than energy. When those foregone energy revenues are high because energy prices are high, regulation LOC and regulation prices can also be high to ensure resources are incentivized to provide needed regulation and not energy.

Unlike reserves, regulation is not co-optimized with energy in real-time. Similarly, there is also no explicit mechanism for shortage pricing of regulation as there is for reserves. As stated, regulation prices rose and fell roughly in correlation with energy prices during the evening of Dec. 23 and morning of Dec. 24 because of the calculation of regulation lost opportunity costs based on the high LMPs during these periods, not because of the regulation shortages.

Figure 79 presents the hourly average prices for RMCP for Dec. 23, 24 and 25.

Figure 79. Dec. 23, 24 and 25 Hourly Average Prices for RMCP



For more information on how the Regulation Market prices are calculated, please reference Manual 11, Section 3.

Reserve Market Price Trends

Reserves represent the generating capability that is "standing by," ready for service in the event that something happens on the power system, such as the loss of a large generator. The severity of the event determines how quickly the reserves have to be picked up.

In Oct. 2022, PJM implemented Reserve Price formation, resulting in the following changes:

- Consolidation of Tier 1 and Tier 2 Synchronized Reserve products
- Alignment of reserve products in day-ahead and real-time to ensure that the reserves needed for real-time operation are recognized on a forward basis during the scheduling processes for the next operating day
- Flexible modeling of reserve subzones

Figure 80 presents the market clearing prices (MCPs) for Synchronized Reserve (SRMCP), Non-Synchronized Reserve (NSMCP), and Secondary Reserve Market Clearing Price (SecRMCP) for Oct. 2022 through Dec. 2022. Notwithstanding Dec. 2022, the SRMCP, NSRMCP and SecRMCP prices have been at or near $0.00/MWh since the Oct. 2022 implementation of the Reserve Price Formation changes.

Figure 80. SRMCPs, NSMCPs and SecRMCPs

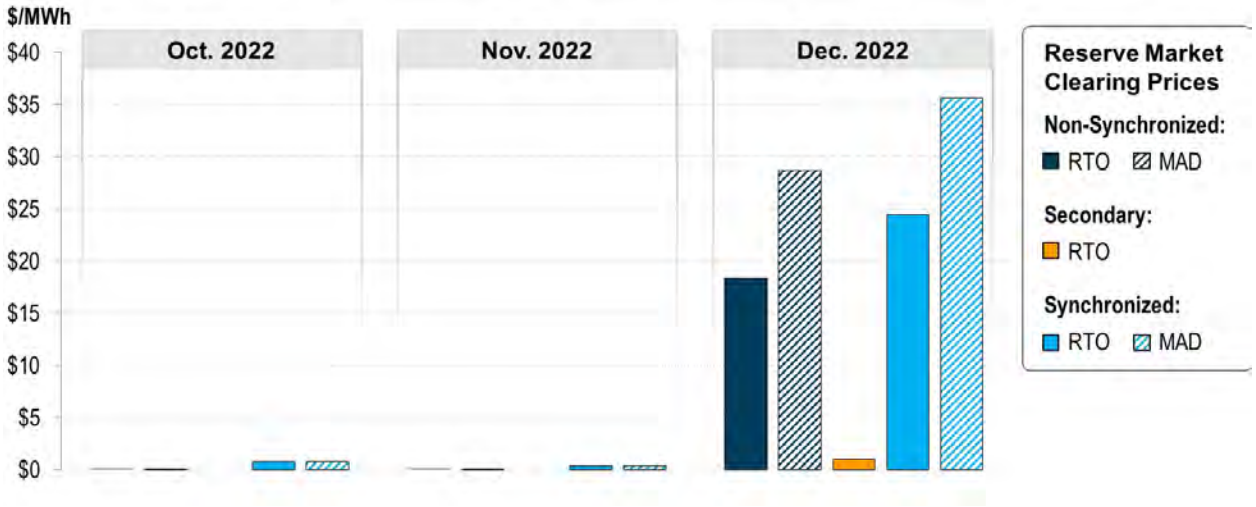


Figure 81 presents daily max and daily average SRMCPs since Oct. 1, 2022. This figure shows that the drivers of the high monthly averages SRMCPs observed in Dec. 2022 and displayed in Figure 80 are driven almost entirely by the operational events and market outcomes related to Winter Storm Elliott.

Figure 81. Shortage Pricing Impacts on SRMCP

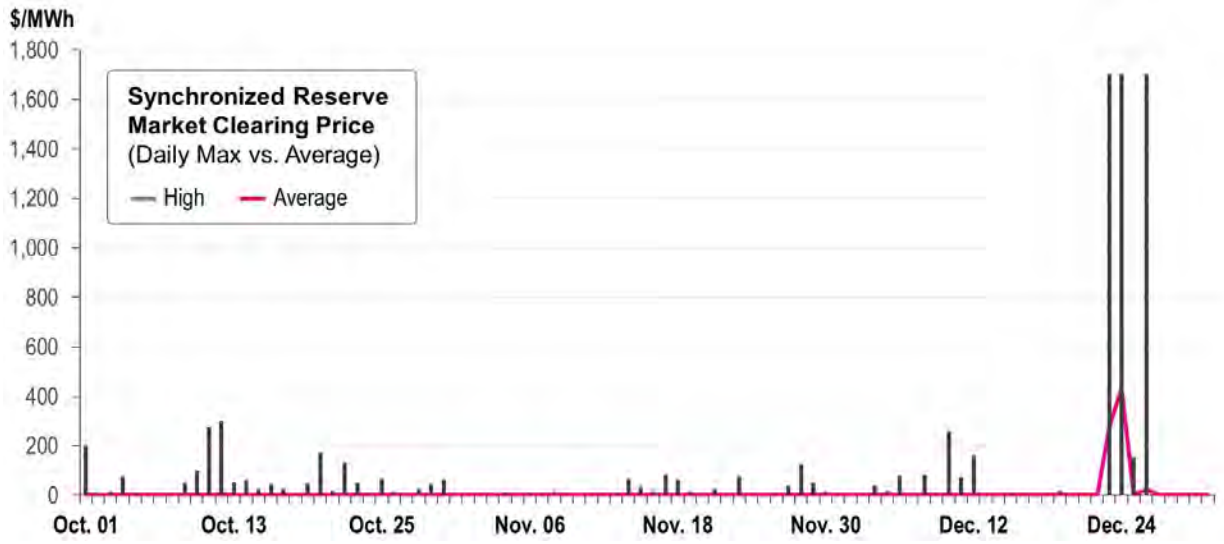
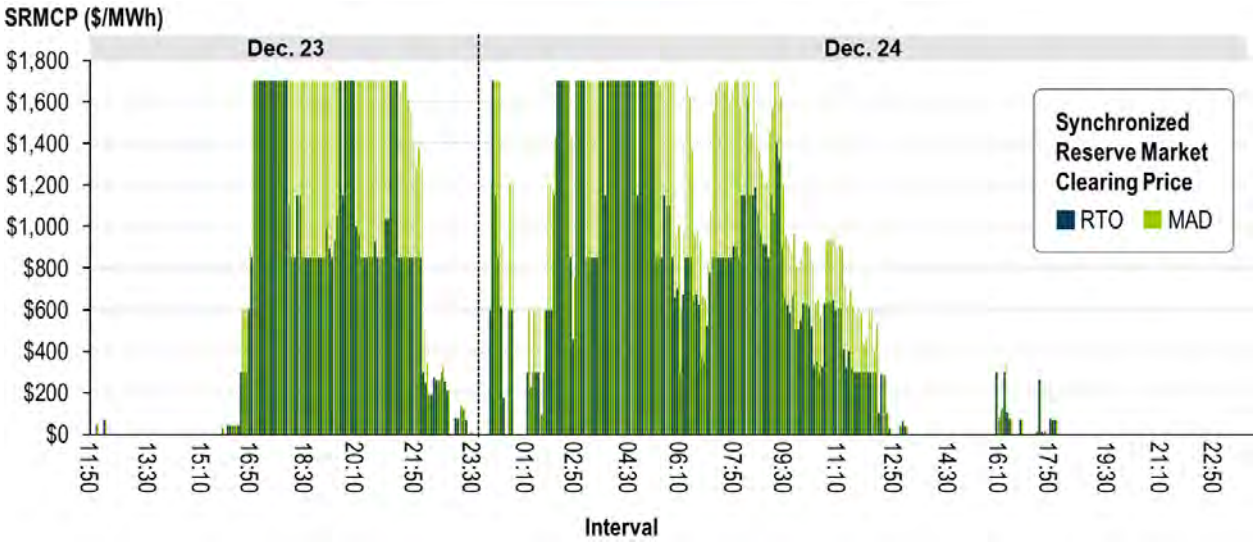


Figure 82 presents the Real-Time SRMCPs for Dec. 23 and Dec. 24.

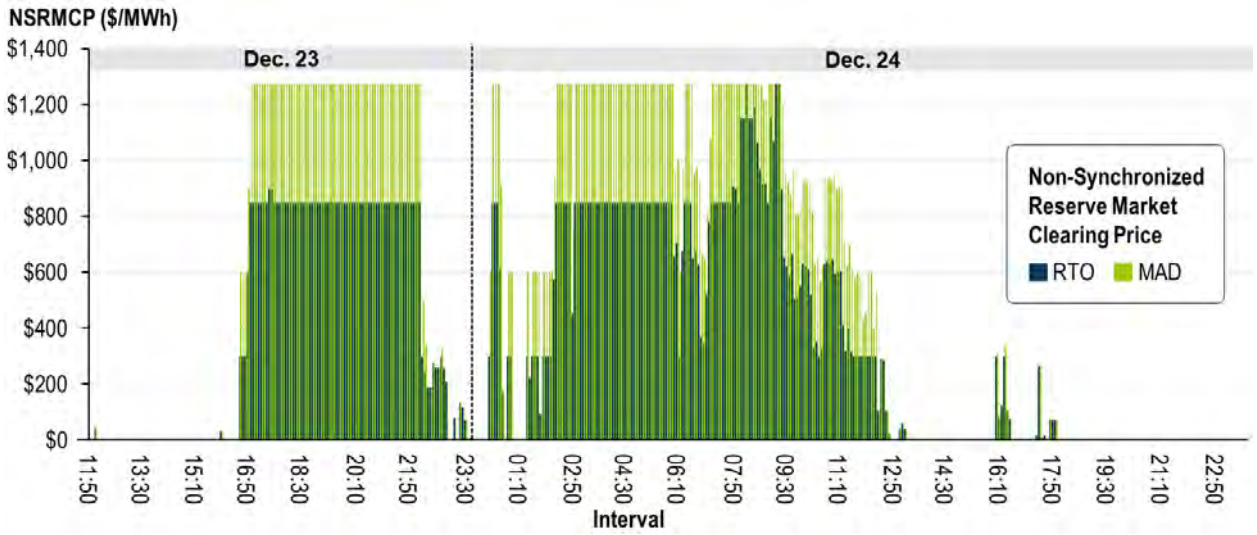
Figure 82. Dec. 23 and 24 Real-Time SRMCPs



The SRMCPs in many intervals are either at a level of $850/MWh or $1,700/MWh depending on the reserve product that was short and the location it was short. The price level of $1,700/MWh represents the price cap that exists for this product.

Figure 83 presents the Real-Time NSRMCPs for Dec. 23 and Dec. 24.

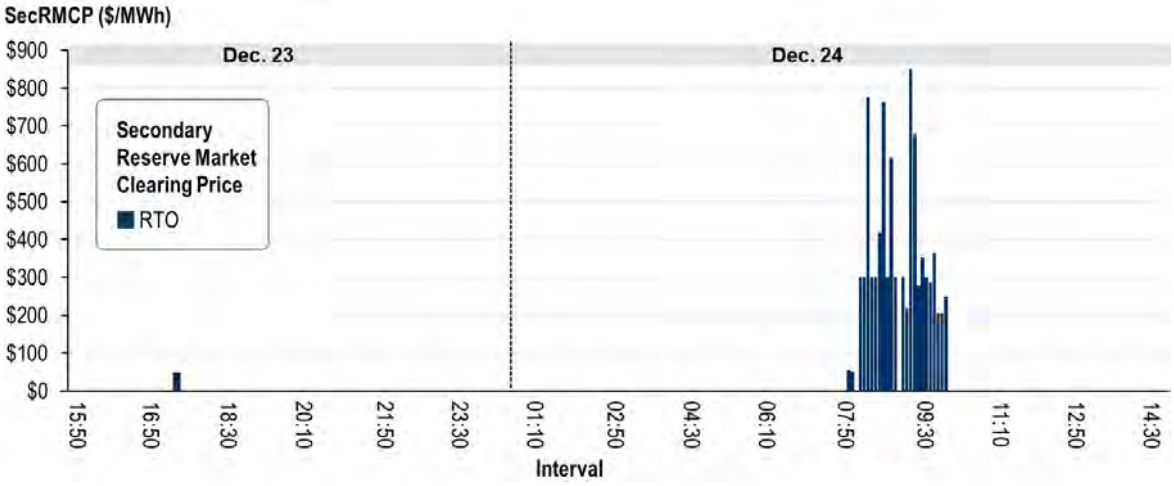
Figure 83. Dec. 23 and Dec. 24 Real-Time NSRMCPs



The Non-Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price (NSRMCP) is the clearing price paid to offline resources that can start within 10-minutes and be used to satisfy the Primary Reserve and 30-minute requirements. Market Sellers offer prices for the Non-Synchronized Reserve and Secondary Reserve products are $0.00/MWh; however, a Non-Synchronized Reserves LOC is estimated by the PJM market clearing engines. This LOC represents the foregone revenue an eligible offline resource could have received if had operated, given the forecasted LMP produced by the IT SCED engine. The current price cap Non-Synchronized Reserve is 1.5 times the Reserve Penalty Factor of $850/MWh, or $1,275/MWh.

Figure 84 presents the Real-Time SecRMCPs for Dec. 23 and Dec. 24.

Figure 84. Dec. 23 and Dec. 24 Real-Time SecRMCPs



The SecRMCP was $0.00/MWh of most of the Winter Storm Elliot event except for approximately two hours on Dec. 24. During that period, the SecRMCP reached its price cap of $850/MWh for one interval.

Given the observed issues with reserve performance and availability during Winter Storm Elliott and other inefficiencies PJM believes exist in the design of these markets, PJM believes there is a need to evaluate various aspects of its reserve market design including the products, offer structure, levels procured, performance incentives, and deployment practices to ensure the necessary amount of reserves is being procured, priced by the market and incentivized to perform at a high level. PJM plans to bring a Problem Statement and Issue Charge to Stakeholders to address these items in the near future.

Synchronized Reserve Events and Reserve Performance

As described earlier, Synchronized Reserves are reserve generators that are already synchronized to the grid and can be loaded within 10 minutes. PJM carries enough Synchronized Reserves to cover the unexpected loss of the largest single generation contingency operating on the PJM system at that time, plus a small margin. Typically, this reserve requirement is approximately 1,600 MW.

The conditions of Winter Storm Elliott led to PJM requesting the loading of Synchronized Reserve generation on five separate occasions during the two-day period of Dec. 23 and Dec. 24. Four of these events were called in response to a low ACE caused by increasing load combined with generation tripping and start failures. One of the events was called in direct response to the loss of a unit.

Five Synchronized Reserve Events over a two-day period is very unusual. Note that the average duration between Synchronized Reserve Events in 2021 was 22 days. All five of the events during Winter Storm Elliott exceeded 10 minutes in duration. Two of the events exceeded one hour in duration at 1 hour 51 minutes and 1 hour 27 minutes. The average duration for these five events was 53 minutes and 17 seconds. The average duration of the other 18 Synchronized Reserve Events that occurred in 2022 was 9 minutes and 57 seconds.

System conditions and ACE control prevented the PJM system operators from ending these Synchronized Reserve Events earlier, as all available reserve megawatts were required to support the ACE and provide overall system control. Table 7 provides details of these five events.

Table 7. Five Synchronized Reserve Events

Event Date	Start (EST)	End (EST)	Duration	Zone	Reason	PAI in effect
Dec. 23	10:14	10:25	00:11:07	RTO	Low ACE	No
	16:17	18:09	01:51:29			Yes (17:30–18:09)
Dec. 24	00:05	00:30	00:25:43			No
	02:23	02:54	00:30:35		Unit Trip	No
	04:23	05:51	01:27:32		Low ACE	Yes (04:25–01:27)

PJM measures the response of resources with a Real-Time Synchronized Reserves commitment as detailed in PJM Manual 11, Section 4.5. Note, Day-Ahead Synchronized Reserve commitments are reevaluated in real time, and only those resources that have a real-time commitment are obligated to respond.

For each Synchronized Reserve Event, the magnitude of each resource's response is the difference between the resources' output at the start of the event and its output 10 minutes after the start of the event. In order to allow for small fluctuations and possible telemetry delays, resource output at the start of the event is defined as the lowest telemetered output between one minute prior to and one minute following the start of the event. Similarly, a resource's output 10 minutes after the event is defined as the greatest output achieved between nine and 11 minutes after the start of the event.

Also relevant for the events lasting longer than 10 minutes, all resources must maintain an output level greater than or equal to that which was achieved as of 10 minutes after the event for the duration of the event or 30 minutes from the start of the event, whichever is shorter. The response actually credited to a given resource will be reduced by the amount the megawatt output of that resource falls below the level achieved after 10 minutes by either the end of the event or after 30 minutes from the start of the event, whichever is shorter. There is no current performance evaluation for events lasting longer than 30 minutes, beyond the initial 30-minute period.

Although not relevant for these events, in cases where an event lasts less than 10 minutes, resources are credited with the amount of reserve capacity they are assigned.

Since PJM's implementation of the Reserve Price Formation changes on Oct. 1, 2022, the entirety of the Synchronized Reserve Requirement is assigned to specific resources in a co-optimization with energy. Resources assigned these reserves each Real-Time interval have an obligation to perform or face a penalty in the amount of non-performance. This penalty consists of two components as follows:

1 | The resource is credited for Synchronized Reserve for the amount that actually responded for all intervals in which the resource had an assignment (either self-scheduled or assigned) on the day the event occurred.

2 | An obligation to refund at the Synchronized Reserve Market Clearing Price the amount of the shortfall for all Real-Time Settlement Intervals that the resource had an assignment for a period of the lesser of a) the average number of days between events or b) the number of days since the resources last non-performance.

Synchronized Reserve response to the five events during Winter Storm Elliott for resources assigned reserves was generally poor.

- The highest response was 86.4% of assignment, as seen during the Dec. 23, 10:14 event, which was the first Synchronized Reserve deployment during Winter Storm Elliott. Not coincidentally, this was also the shortest of the five events at 11:07 minutes.

- The lowest response was 16.8% of assignment, as seen during the Dec. 24, 04:23 event.
- The average response of these five events was 47.8%.
- The average response of assigned Synchronized Reserve since the implementation of the Reserve Price Formation changes on Oct. 1, 2022, excluding these Winter Storm Elliott events, is 49.8%.

Details of the reserve performance for resources assigned Synchronized Reserve can be found in **Table 8**.

Table 8. Assigned Reserve Performance

			Synch Reserve (MW)			
Event Date	Start (EST)	End (EST)	Assignment	Response (Units with assignment)	Shortfall to Assignment (MW)	Response to Assignment (%)
Dec. 23	10:14	10:25	1,791	1,547	244	86.4%
	16:17	18:09	1,846	945	901	51.2%
Dec. 24	00:05	00:30	1,767	930	837	52.6%
	02:23	02:54	1,665	535	1,130	32.1%
	04:23	05:51	1,007	169	838	16.8%

PJM has observed a drop in performance of approximately 20% for resources assigned Synchronized Reserve (excluding Winter Storm Elliott events) since the implementation of Reserve Price Formation on Oct. 1, 2022. Unrelated to the Winter Storm Elliott response, PJM has taken the following actions to address this drop in performance:

- Continued monitoring of Synchronized Reserve Performance and ACE recovery performance
- Identification of data trends including non-performance by specific resource, resource type and resource owner
- Reach out to resource owners with poor performance to identify causes of this poor performance

In addition to Synchronized Reserve response from resources assigned reserve, PJM typically observes significant response from resources that were not specifically assigned reserve at the time of the Synchronized Reserve event. While the All-Call message that announces a Synchronized Reserve Event requests all resources to load any Synchronized Reserve that they have available, resources without a Synchronized Reserve assignment at the start of the event are under no financial obligation to respond to these events and are not subject to nonresponse penalties for Synchronized Reserves. Since the implementation of Reserve Price Formation on Oct. 10, 2022, unassigned resources no longer receive a Tier 1 bonus for reserves provided.

There was also an over-response from some resources that exceeded their Synchronized Reserve assignment, although this was fairly minimal.

In the Dec. 24, 02:23 event, even with the additional contributions of reserves above assignment and from resources not assigned reserve, the total response still fell short of the system assigned reserve requirement. The response in megawatts from both units with and without Synchronized Reserve assignments are shown below in **Table 9**.

Table 9. Unit Synchronized Reserve Assignments Unit Synchronized Reserve Assignments Unit Synchronized MW Response With and Without Assignments

Event Date			Synch Reserve Assignment (MW)	Synch Reserve Unit Response (MW)			
				With Assignment	Above Assignment	Without Assignment	Total
Dec. 23	10:14	10:25	1,791	1,547	671	2,447	4,665
	16:17	18:09	1,846	945	161	2,512	3,618
Dec. 24	00:05	00:30	1,767	930	79	1,333	2,342
	02:23	02:54	1,665	535	78	1,006	1,619
	04:23	05:51	1,007	169	7	976	1,152

As described earlier, resources that provide less Synchronized Reserve than their assignment during a Synchronized Reserve Event are required to refund Synchronized Reserve revenue in the amount of the shortfall for the durations specified above. Since the penalties are based on the SRMCP, these penalties were higher than average due to the high SRMCPs during this time. The total retroactive penalties for these five events are listed in **Table 10** below.

Table 10. Total Retroactive Penalties for Five Events Dec. 23–24

Event Date	Start (EST)	End (EST)	Synch Reserve Retroactive Penalty $
Dec. 23	10:14	10:25	$8,331.65
	16:17	18:09	$55,156.22
Dec. 24	00:05	00:30	$866,580.05
	02:23	02:54	$384,402.02
	04:23	05:51	$437,698.69

PJM has identified an opportunity for PJM, in conjunction with stakeholders, to evaluate Synchronized Reserve commitment and performance. There is also an identified opportunity to discuss alignment of market incentives with operational decisions. Following the PJM stakeholder process as described in PJM Manual 34, Section 6, PJM staff will bring a Problem Statement and Issue Charge forward to begin engagement with stakeholders on these opportunities.

Cost Offer Verification

As directed by FERC Order 831, effective April 12, 2018, PJM implemented a verification process for cost-based Incremental Energy Offers above $1,000/MWh. A resource's Incremental Energy Offer must be capped at $1,000/MWh or the resource's cost-based Incremental Energy Offer, whichever is higher. Cost-based Incremental Energy Offers are capped at $2,000/MWh for the purpose of calculating LMPs. The costs underlying a cost-based Incremental Energy Offer above $1,000/MWh must be verified before it can be used to calculate LMPs.

If a resource submits an Incremental Energy Offer above $1,000/MWh, and the underlying costs cannot be verified before the market clearing process begins, the offer may not be used to calculate LMPs. In this case, the resource may be eligible for a make-whole payment if it is dispatched and its costs are verified after the fact. Likewise, a resource may also be eligible for a make-whole payment if it is dispatched and its verified cost-based Incremental Energy Offer exceeds $2,000/MWh. All resources, regardless of type, are eligible to submit cost-based Incremental Energy Offers in excess of $1,000/MWh.

PJM uses a screening process to verify the reasonableness of each generation resource's cost-based Incremental Energy Offer segment in excess of $1,000/MWh before it is considered eligible to be used in dispatch or the calculation of LMPs. This screening process is applicable to all generation resources, including those that are Fast-Start capable. Fast-Start capable resources are subjected to an additional screening process.

- Day-Ahead Market Incremental Energy Offers between $1,000/MWh and $2,000/MWh must be submitted prior to the close of the Day-Ahead Market bid period to be screened for eligibility to set LMP in the Day-Ahead Market.
- In the Real-Time Market, a resource's cost-based offer must be submitted at least 65 minutes prior to the start of the operating hour in order for the Incremental Energy Offer segments between $1,000/MWh and $2,000/MWh to be screened for eligibility to set LMP.

PJM uses published index settle prices for the commodity price and cost inputs provided by the Market Seller in the Cost Offer Assumptions (COA) module within the Member Information Reporting Application (MIRA) to calculate the Maximum Allowable Incremental Cost as outlined in the PJM Operating Agreement. Submission to COA, or other system(s) made available is considered submission to PJM and the MMU.

The Market Seller is required to provide heat inputs and performance factors in COA, or other system(s) made available for submission of such data. The heat inputs and performance factors should be provided at least one week prior to the operating day. For each Incremental Energy Offer segment greater than $1,000/MWh, PJM evaluates whether such offer segment exceeds the reasonably expected costs for that generation resource by determining the Maximum Allowable Incremental Cost for each segment in accordance with Section 6.4.3 of Schedule 1 of the PJM Operating Agreement.

- If the cost submitted for the offer segment is less than or equal to the Maximum Allowable Incremental Cost value, then that segment is deemed verified and is eligible to be used in dispatch and to set LMP.
- If the cost submitted for the offer segment is greater than the Maximum Allowable Incremental Cost value, then the cost-based offer for that segment and all segments at an equal or greater price are deemed not verified. Such segments are capped at the greater of $1,000/MWh or the price on the most expensive verified segment for the purposes of dispatch and setting LMP.

PJM notifies the Market Seller of the verification status of each segment upon completion of the screen. The Generation Resource Exception Process is presented in PJM Manual 11, Section 2.3.6.2. The process is triggered infrequently, and PJM is evaluating if there are opportunities to provide additional training on the process.

Table 11 illustrates the number of energy offers in excess of $1,000/MWh received by PJM during Winter Storm Elliott:

Table 11. Energy Offers in Excess of $1,000/MWh

	Number of units with:		
Market Day	Offers above $1,000/day	Schedule ID with offers above $1,000/Day	Exception request approved
Dec. 23	*	*	*
Dec. 24	12	16	12
Dec. 25	49	93	40
Dec. 26	19	28	17

** Due to PJM confidentiality rules, PJM is unable to disclose the counts for Dec. 23.*

All offers above $1,000/MWh received during Winter Storm Elliott were processed in advance of the Real-Time Market and were able to set LMP in real time. Some units with energy offers in excess of $1,000/MWh did set LMP with these offers.

Uplift

To incent generators and Demand Resources to operate as requested by PJM, resources that are scheduled by PJM and follow PJM dispatch instructions are guaranteed to fully recover their costs of operation. Uplift cost is created when market revenues are insufficient to cover the costs of the resources following PJM's direction.

Operating Reserve costs are payments made to economic Demand Resources and generation resources that follow PJM's direction to cover their costs and are the primary form of uplift in PJM. These payments are outside of the market and are not included in the pricing signals that are visible and transparent to Market Participants.

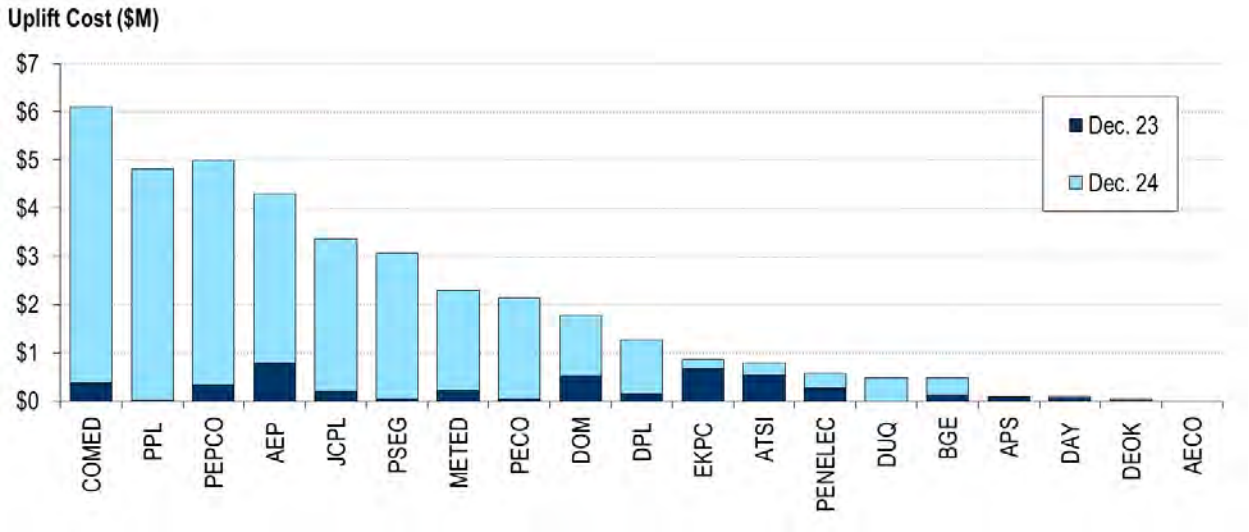
There are two reasons for out-of-market costs:

1 | Units that are running uneconomically at the direction of PJM are made whole to their offers.

2 | Units that are committed in the Day-Ahead Market and did not run in real time at PJM's direction, or had price spikes higher in real time when compared to the day-ahead lost opportunity cost, are made whole to their offers.

The Figure 85 shows the total uplift incurred by zone for Dec. 23 and Dec. 24.

Figure 85. Dec. 23 and Dec. 24 Total Uplift Incurred by Zone



A majority of the uplift cost on Dec. 23 and Dec. 24, as shown Figure 85, was due to generators scheduled by PJM running in real time to meet reliability needs.

Factors that contributed to uplift from this event include:

- Natural Gas Prices – High natural gas prices exacerbated the cost of uplift as the units operating at PJM's direction were more expensive than under more typical conditions.
- Contractual Constraints – Due to restrictions on natural gas deliveries, many resources required PJM to maintain strict megawatt output levels during periods when they were uneconomic to ensure they were

available during peak conditions. Additionally, the lack of alignment between the gas and electric day timing often required PJM to commit to running gas units prior to the Day-Ahead Energy Market.

- Prudent Operations – During Winter Storm Elliott, PJM committed resources for expected extreme system conditions. Such operations are typical during Cold Weather Alerts, resulting in the scheduling of additional reserves to account for increased forced outage rates as identified in the PJM Emergency Operations Manual. Scheduling resources in anticipation of extreme weather conditions and above-average forced outages can lower LMPs resulting in higher uplift levels.
- Interchange Volatility – Variable imports and exports of energy, which reacted to PJM energy prices, affected locational marginal prices and commitment decisions by PJM. The amount of power imported is difficult for PJM to forecast and is not completely under PJM's control; therefore, PJM must schedule internal resources to ensure that adequate generation is available given interchange uncertainty.

In the PJM market design, if a generation resource follows PJM's commitment and dispatch instructions, that generator is able to fully recover its costs for the hours it runs at PJM's direction. Operating Reserve payments are designed to incent resource owners to follow PJM direction to help maintain control of the grid in the most efficient manner possible, and also to ensure adequate operating supply plus additional capability for reserves. Day-ahead and real-time Operating Reserve credits are paid to resource owners; these credits are paid by Market Participants as Operating Reserve charges.

Increased Operating reserve costs are a side effect of running additional generation to support outages or other situations on the grid such as operational uncertainty. Uplift costs can be high when the primary fuel of additional generation being run is also high. During Winter Storm Elliott, generation was needed specifically in the northeastern region of PJM, where there is a large amount of natural gas-fired generation. Operating Reserve payments increased when the additional generation was run. Due to the tight supplies in the natural gas market, many PJM generators were kept online to mitigate the risk of being unable to obtain natural gas after shutting down. Some of these generators were run overnight because they could not shut down and restart again due to fuel or weather issues.

Market Settlement Statistics

The Day-Ahead Market allows participants to purchase and sell energy and reserves at binding day-ahead prices. Generators that are committed in the Day-Ahead Market are paid for energy based on the Day-Ahead LMP. LSEs that clear a demand bid the pay for energy based on the Day-Ahead LMP. Any quantity deviations from quantities cleared in the Day-Ahead Market are settled at the Real-Time LMP in a balancing settlement.

Units that are not committed in the Day-Ahead Market but are committed in the RAC or real-time are paid the Real-Time LMP. In the case of Dec. 23 and 24, Real-Time LMPs reached levels that were substantially higher than those in Day-Ahead. This is because the Real-Time Market is used to balance supply and demand in real time, and there is often more uncertainty about the amount of electricity that will be needed in real time. Phenomenon such as interchange volatility, load forecast uncertainty and generator trips only occur in real-time and therefore only directly influence those prices.

By understanding how balancing settlements work, generators can better manage their risks and ensure that they are adequately compensated for their output. Table 12 presents the divergence between Day-Ahead and Real-Time market prices. While this table is presented from a supply perspective, the fundamentals of the settlement apply to loads as well. That is to say that only those loads that are consuming more in real-time than they procured in the Day-Ahead Market are exposed to the high Real-Time LMPs on Dec. 23 and 24. Typically this is less than 5% of total load.

Table 12. Day-Ahead and Real-Time Market LMPs

	Day-Ahead Market		Peak LMP		Reliability Assessment Commitments (RAC) and Real-Time Commitments
	Loaded Generation (RTO Gen MW Figure 9)	Committed Generation with Outages	Day-Ahead	Real-Time	
Dec. 23	133,165 MW	12,847 MW	$224	$3,707	3,168 MW
Dec. 24	134,615 MW	16,560 MW	$259	$3,664	6,000 MW

The weekly gross billing statistics represent the total charges included in the weekly month-to-date invoices (generally spot market energy, congestion, losses and capacity charges).[11] Spot market energy, transmission congestion and transmission loss charges include positive and negative charges for supply and demand-side billing in a single charge billing line item, rather than separate charge and credit line items, as is the case with most other line items. To account for this difference, only the positive charges billed through these line items are included in the gross billing metric.

PJM's weekly invoices bill activity from the first day of the month through the end of the weekly billing period. The weekly gross billing values are calculated as the difference between the total month-to-date bill for a given week and the month-to-date bill for the prior week. For weeks with fewer than seven days, of which there was one, the gross billing was normalized to represent a seven-day week. **Figure 86** presents the weekly gross billings statistics for the few weeks before and after Winter Storm Elliott.

Figure 86. Weekly Gross Billing Statistics

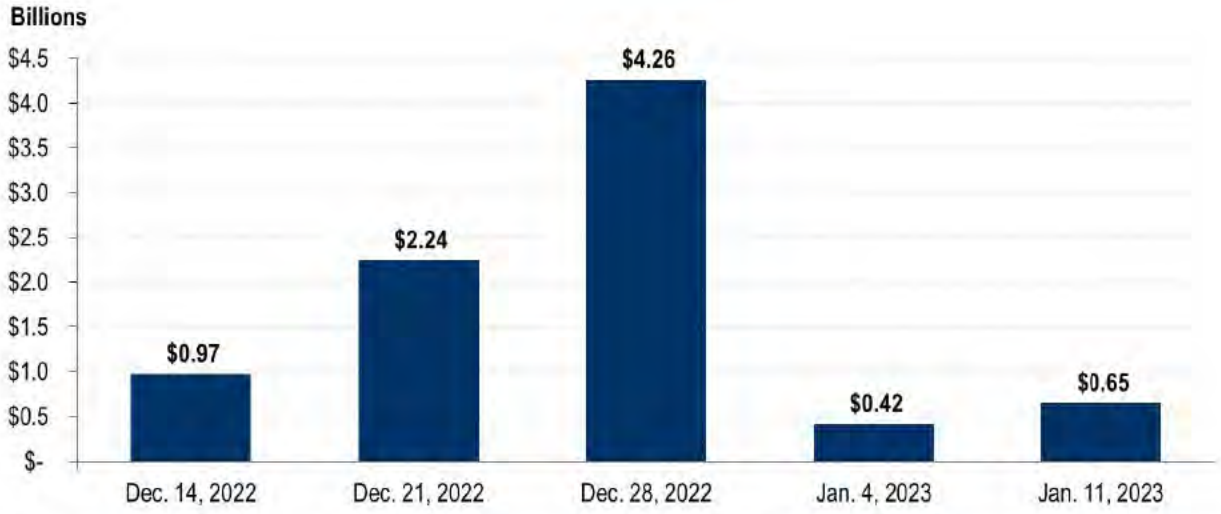
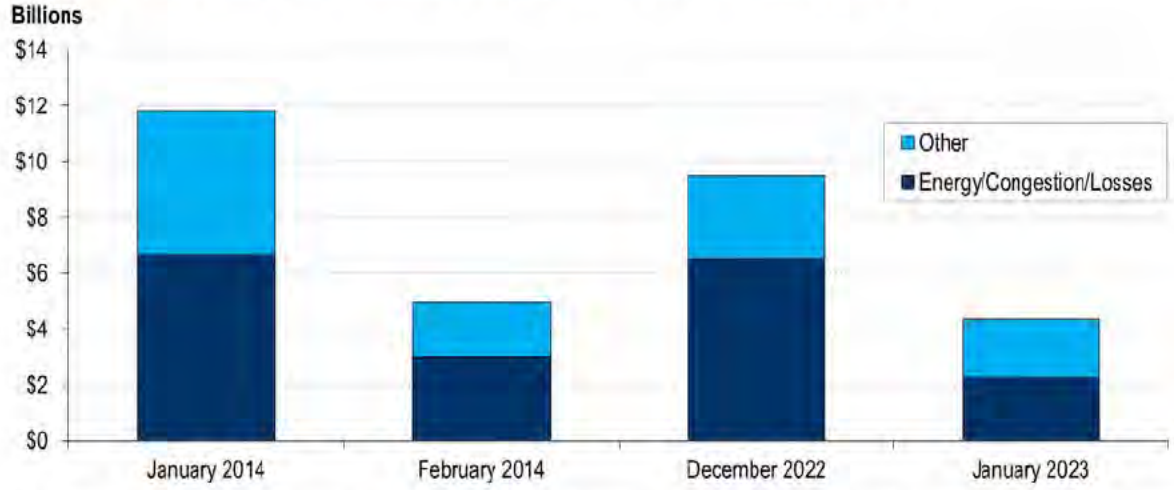


Figure 37 displays gross billing for Dec. 23 and Dec. 24, embedded in the bar chart for the week of Dec. 28. A significant increase in gross billing is observed when comparing the prior two weeks and successive two weeks to the week of Dec. 28. System conditions and operator actions reflecting the status of the RTO resulted in the higher gross billing. A contributing factor can be found in the average temperature for Dec. 23, which was 9.3 degrees Fahrenheit, with an average temperature on Dec. 24 of 7.6 degrees Fahrenheit.

Figure 87 presents the monthly gross billing comparison of Winter Storm Elliott to the 2014 Polar Vortex.

[11] PJM Manual 29, Section 3.2 details the charge line items included in the weekly invoices.

Figure 87. Winter Storm Elliott Monthly Billing vs. 2014 Polar Vortex Monthly Billing



In **Figure 87**, "Other" includes all billing except for spot market energy, congestion and transmission loss billing, including Schedule 9 and 10 charges, uplift, capacity and FTRs. As observed in the bar chart, gross monthly billing for the 2014 Polar Vortex exceeded gross monthly billing stemming from Winter Storm Elliott. A contributing factor for this difference ties to average temperatures. Average temperature for the month of January 2014 was 24.2 degrees Fahrenheit, with an average temperature of 35.4 degrees Fahrenheit for the month on December 2022.

Performance Assessment Intervals

Note: All data in this section is reflective of the performance assessment information used in the May 2023 billing statement and is being presented for informational purposes only. Nothing in this section may be construed to provide any settled expectations of charges or bonus payments. As such, to the extent adjustments are made subsequent to the May 2023 billing statement, the values herein may differ from those observed on market participants' settlement reports.

Background

The Maximum Emergency Generation Actions issued on Dec. 23 and Dec. 24, 2022, triggered Performance Assessment Intervals (PAIs) that require PJM to evaluate the performance of all resources located in the Emergency Action area for each applicable five-minute interval. The Emergency Action area for the Winter Storm Elliott performance assessment event covered the entire RTO for the intervals designated in **Table 13**. In total, there were 277 intervals for which performance was assessed. Given the significant number of intervals, most performance assessment data will be presented on an hourly basis (typically an average of the five-minute interval values in the hour) for purposes of this report. Other data will be looked at across the aggregate PAIs, from 17:30 EPT on Dec. 23 to 22:00 EPT on Dec. 24, or across the aggregate PAIs within a day.

Table 13. Impacted Zones for the Performance Assessment Events on Dec. 23 and Dec. 24

Location	Performance Assessment Intervals		Number of Intervals
Entire RTO	**Dec. 23** 17:30–23:00		66
	Dec. 24 04:25–22:00		211
	Total		**277**

The resources located in the RTO that were evaluated for this performance assessment event include:

- Generation: All generation resources, inclusive of Capacity Performance (CP) resources, energy-only resources and regulation-only resources
- Demand Response:
  - For Dec. 23, all pre-emergency and emergency DR (also referred to as Load Management) with 30-minute or 60-minute lead times dispatched by PJM
  - For Dec. 24, all pre-emergency and emergency DR dispatched by PJM (this includes all 30-minute, 60-minute and 120-minute lead times)
  - For both dates, some economic DR that was also dispatched or cleared in the energy and ancillary services markets
- Energy Efficiency: All annual Energy Efficiency resources
- Price-Responsive Demand: All price-responsive Demand Resources with a strike price that equaled or was lower than the five-minute LMP at their location

Based on the resource's performance and capacity commitment, resources may be assessed Non-Performance Charges or be eligible for bonus performance credits. Non-performance is determined based on the response of resources to fulfill their capacity commitments during each five-minute PAI, and no netting is permitted across intervals. Any performance shortfall or excess is calculated separately for each resource and each interval. Resources with a shortfall, or delivered energy (or reduction) less than expected based on the capacity commitment, are assessed a financial penalty. Resources demonstrating excess performance, or delivery of energy (or reduction) greater than expected based on the capacity commitment, are eligible for bonus payments.

PJM fielded many questions from Market Participants throughout and following the PAI event relating to the details of PAI business rules, penalty and bonus calculations, and Market Seller expectations during Winter Storm Elliott. This indicated the lack of widespread, detailed knowledge around the PAI process, likely due to the infrequent nature of performance assessments. It also reinforced the need to provide transparency into the PAI settlement process.[12]

PJM previously identified the following existing business rules, among others, that would benefit from more transparency, clarification or additional detail:

- Identification of assessed resources
- Calculation of real-time reserve and regulation assignment
- Calculation of scheduled megawatts for non-performance and bonus determinations

The effort to provide more transparency into the PAI settlement process started at the Market Implementation Committee and was eventually incorporated into the Resource Adequacy Senior Task Force scope. The recent requests for more

[12] Transparency Into PAI Settlements, PJM Issue Tracking, PJM.com

information into the process following Winter Storm Elliott underscore the need for this work to be addressed in the Critical Issue Fast Path – Resource Adequacy discussions.[13]

Balancing Ratio

For each PAI, PJM calculates a balancing ratio that represents the percentage share of total generation capacity commitments needed to support the load and reserves on the system within the Emergency Action area during that interval. This balancing ratio is then used to set the expected performance level of generation CP resources within the Emergency Action area for each PAI.

The balancing ratio is calculated as:

Balancing Ratio (BR) = (Total Actual Generation and Storage Performance + Net Energy Imports + DR Bonus Performance + PRD Bonus Performance) / All Generation and Storage Committed Unforced Capacity (UCAP) Commitments

Where:

- **Total actual generation and storage performance** is the actual metered output of the resources from PowerMeter, adjusted for any real-time regulation or reserves assignment.
- **Net energy imports** are the net energy import quantity during the event reported in ExSchedule, calculated as imports minus exports. This value is set to 0 for any intervals where exports exceeded imports.
- **DR bonus performance** is the net bonus megawatts for over-performing curtailment service providers (CSPs).
- **PRD bonus performance** is the net bonus megawatts for over-performing PRD resources.
- All **generation and storage-committed UCAP** are the sum of the CP commitment UCAP value for all Reliability Pricing Model (RPM) generation resources included in the assessment.

The balancing ratio is expected to align with the system demands during the Emergency Action period. The peak demand was 135,000 MW on Dec. 23 and 130,000 MW on Dec. 24. While these are high loads for the month of December, they are lower than the PJM peak load forecast that is used to establish the RPM reliability requirement (~163,000 MW). The RPM reliability requirement is established as the amount of capacity resources that are required to serve the forecast peak load and installed reserve margin to satisfy the PJM reliability criteria. As a result, it was expected that the balancing ratio would be less than 100%, because the demand during the PAIs was below the total committed capacity for those intervals. The average balancing ratio over the entire performance assessment event was 82.1%. The average balancing ratios for each day of the event are provided in **Table 14**. The balancing ratios for each five-minute interval of the event are available in Data Miner.[14]

Table 14. Summarized Balancing Ratios (BR) for Performance Assessment Intervals on Dec. 23 and Dec. 24

		Balancing Ratios		
	Area(s)	Average	Min	Max
Dec. 23 17:30–23:00	RTO	85.48%	82.23%	88.54%
Dec. 24 04:25–22:00		81.04%	77.67%	83.96%

[13] Critical Issue Fast Path – Resource Adequacy page

[14] See PJM.com, Performance Assessment Interval Final balancing ratio.

As noted in Real-Time Interchange, PJM was a net exporter of energy to neighboring systems during a significant portion of the PAIs on Dec. 23 and Dec. 24, which impacts the calculation of the balancing ratio in those intervals. During those intervals when exports exceeded imports, the Net Energy Imports figure in the balancing ratio formula is floored at zero. This has the effect of setting the balancing ratio, and subsequently the expected performance levels of committed generation, at a value that reflects both needs of the PJM system plus the assistance provided to neighboring systems in that interval. This result, of setting the balancing ratio and expected performance of committed generation capacity at a level beyond what's needed to satisfy PJM's system demand, warrants further consideration and discussion on the treatment of exports and imports in the balancing ratio and the level to which committed generation capacity should be held accountable during PAIs.

Performance Shortfall

Non-performance is measured by comparing a resource's actual performance to their expected performance to calculate a performance shortfall. This performance shortfall represents the amount of the committed capacity from the resource that was needed during the event but was not delivered to the system. The performance shortfall is calculated as: expected performance minus actual performance.

The expected performance of a resource is its CP commitment, adjusted by the balancing ratio (for generation) to account for the megawatts needed during the PAI. The actual performance of a resource is defined as the output of the resource during the event, accounting for both energy and ancillary services. The energy output is measured by the metered output (or load reduction) of the resource. The ancillary services portion of actual performance is based on the real-time regulation, Synchronized Reserves, Non-Synchronized Reserves or Secondary Reserves on the resource. The calculation for the ancillary service adjustment captures any movement off of the economic basepoint for the resource to provide the service in real time, so that the actual performance calculation credits the resource for any energy megawatts they did not produce in order to provide an ancillary service assignment.

The expected and actual performance calculations for CP resources are based on resource type:

- Generation/Storage:
  - Expected Performance = Capacity Commitment (UCAP) x Balancing Ratio
  - Actual Performance = Metered Energy Output + Reserve/Regulation Adjustment[15]
- Demand Response:
  - Expected Performance = CP Capacity Commitment (ICAP)[16]
  - Actual Performance = Load Reduction + Reserve/Regulation Adjustment[5]
- Price Responsive Demand
  - Expected Performance = CP Capacity Commitment (ICAP)

[15] For calculations for reserve and regulation assignment megawatts factored into actual performance, see the Performance Assessment Settlement Summary on PJM.com.

[16] Capacity Performance Demand Resources are only required to interrupt their load between the hours of 6:00 through 21:00 EPT for the months of November through April. As such, even though the emergency and pre-emergency load management reduction actions on the Dec. 23 did not end until 21:30 and 22:15, respectively, Capacity Performance Demand Resources were not required to curtail consumption beyond 21:00. Expected Performance is 0 MW outside the required hours of curtailment.

- Actual Performance = Load Reduction

- Energy Efficiency:
  - Expected Performance = CP Capacity Commitment (ICAP)
  - Actual Performance = PJM-Approved Post-Installation Load Reduction

If a resource's expected performance is greater than the actual performance, the resource will be assessed a non-performance penalty, unless the shortfall is excused from the performance shortfall. The reasons for excusal and the megawatts that were excused for the Winter Storm Elliott performance assessment event are discussed in the Excusal section of this paper.

The average initial shortfall across the performance assessment event, prior to excusals, was 38,068 MW. The hourly average data for the expected, actual and shortfall megawatts can be found in **Table 15**. Notably, actual performance across all resources in the Emergency Action area exceeds expected performance for each five-minute interval, which at first glance seems somewhat contrary to the presence of an initial shortfall. However, this is explained by performance from resources that did not have a performance obligation at the time of the performance assessment event, as well as over-performance by some resources that did have a CP obligation.

Due to the number of CP resources that exceeded the expected performance, energy-only resources that were online and generating, and net energy imports flowing into the RTO during the performance assessment event, the aggregate actual performance in all intervals was greater than the expected performance, resulting in bonus megawatts for each interval of this event.

Table 15. Aggregate Expected, Actual and Initial Shortfall Performance (hourly avg. of five-minute interval totals)

Hour Beginning (EPT)		AVERAGE		
		Expected MW Per Interval	Actual MW Per Interval	Initial Shortfall MW Per Interval
Dec. 23, 2022	17:00	142,502	144,350	35,861
	18:00	147,697	149,537	36,446
	19:00	147,850	149,788	36,566
	20:00	148,011	149,936	36,924
	21:00	147,359	149,726	37,719
	22:00	139,231	141,239	36,559
Dec. 24, 2022	04:00	131,369	133,283	39,552
	05:00	131,661	133,557	39,666
	06:00	141,681	142,127	41,179
	07:00	146,004	145,228	40,926
	08:00	147,220	147,511	39,435
	09:00	146,875	148,993	38,452
	10:00	145,829	147,957	39,210
	11:00	145,045	147,264	39,611
	12:00	144,689	146,911	39,036
	13:00	143,037	145,269	38,164
	14:00	140,860	142,988	38,448
	15:00	141,807	143,929	38,587

Hour Beginning (EPT)		AVERAGE		
		Expected MW Per Interval	Actual MW Per Interval	Initial Shortfall MW Per Interval
	16:00	144,464	146,607	38,653
	17:00	145,637	147,793	37,650
	18:00	145,211	147,327	36,820
	19:00	142,313	144,420	36,317
	20:00	134,636	136,550	34,505
	21:00	132,933	134,927	34,744

Although actual performance exceeded expected performance in aggregate for each interval, non-performance is assessed on an individual resource basis. Therefore, shortfall megawatts and associated Non-Performance Charges were assessed to resources in each of these intervals if their individual resource performance fell short of the expected megawatts. Breaking out the shortfall megawatts to a more granular level, the next few graphs and charts contain only the CP resources that had an initial shortfall. CP resources that have met or exceeded their expected performance, and energy-only resources, are excluded from these data sets. In aggregate, resources with shortfall megawatts provided 27% of their expected megawatts during the event. This aggregate performance was weighed down by the number of capacity resources on full or partial forced outages during the event.

Table 16. Expected, Actual and Initial Shortfall Performance for Under Performing Resources (hourly average of five-minute interval totals)

Hour Beginning (EPT)		AVERAGE Expected MW per Interval	AVERAGE Actual MW per Interval	AVERAGE Initial Shortfall MW per Interval
Dec. 23, 2022	17:00	46,052	10,192	35,861
	18:00	49,254	12,808	36,446
	19:00	48,287	11,722	36,566
	20:00	47,773	10,849	36,924
	21:00	49,873	12,154	37,719
	22:00	47,221	10,662	36,559
Dec. 24, 2022	4:00	50,346	10,793	39,552
	5:00	50,340	10,674	39,666
	6:00	54,181	13,002	41,179
	7:00	54,893	13,967	40,926
	8:00	52,794	13,359	39,435
	9:00	51,993	13,540	38,452
	10:00	52,162	12,952	39,210
	11:00	52,497	12,886	39,611
	12:00	52,563	13,528	39,036
	13:00	54,373	16,209	38,164
	14:00	56,301	17,853	38,448
	15:00	54,230	15,643	38,587
	16:00	52,981	14,328	38,653
	17:00	53,101	15,451	37,650
	18:00	55,288	18,468	36,820
	19:00	54,934	18,616	36,317
	20:00	53,868	19,363	34,505
	21:00	52,893	18,149	34,744

Excusals

A resource's performance shortfall is evaluated for excusals and may be adjusted downward if the shortfall is deemed to be exempt. Megawatts are excused from performance if they were solely unavailable for the following reasons:

- Megawatts were on a PJM-approved planned or maintenance outage.
- Megawatts were not scheduled to operate by PJM, or were scheduled down by PJM, in alignment with the dispatch run LMP resulting from the Security Constrained Economic Dispatch and/or reliability needs.

However, if a resource was needed by PJM and would otherwise have been scheduled by PJM to perform, but was not scheduled to operate, or was scheduled down solely due to: (1) any operating parameter limitations submitted in the resource's offer, or (2) submission of market-based offer higher than cost-based offer, then these megawatts are not excused and will not result in downward adjustment of performance shortfall.

For the Winter Storm Elliott event, the average excused megawatts deemed unavailable solely due to approved maintenance and planned outages were approximately 3,800 MW. The maintenance and planned outages are in line with what can be expected in a typical winter or summer season. These outages are scheduled and approved by PJM and recallable 72 hours in advance. This is the reason these megawatts are deemed to be exempt from performance during their approved outage period. Prior to Dec. 23, PJM did not recall any generation maintenance outages, as load projections did not indicate that would be necessary. Forced outages, or outages that are unscheduled or unplanned, are not exempt from performance requirements; resources on a forced outage with a performance shortfall are assessed Non-Performance Charges.

Megawatts that were not supported by LMP, or were otherwise scheduled down by PJM, are exempt from performance penalties, because their megawatts were not needed to support the system or production of those megawatts when unneeded could have been detrimental to system reliability. It is important to system reliability during a performance assessment event that resources continue to follow PJM direction to help maintain power balance. Resources may not be scheduled by PJM due to economic reasons, such as projected system conditions and locational marginal prices (LMPs) that did not support bringing the resource online; or controlling transmission constraints that supported lowering the unit's output; or the resource is held offline or down by PJM for reserves.

Some instances of PJM manual dispatch instruction or units that were not scheduled required extensive case-by-case review by PJM staff including the review of operator logs, market data, outage data and operator conversations to determine the required level of excusal or bonus.

A more granular breakdown of the excused megawatts for each hour of the event, and the resulting final shortfall, is included in Table 17. This includes shortfalls from generation, Demand Response and Price Responsive Demand resources. Energy Efficiency resources are excluded solely because they did not have any performance shortfalls for this event. As discussed further in the

Netting for Demand Response and Price Responsive Demand section of this paper, while Demand Response and Price Responsive Demand Resources are not eligible for excusals in the same manner as generation resources, their performance shortfalls can be offset by over-performance of other resources. Any shortfall megawatts that were offset by over-performance from other resources have been included in the Average Not Scheduled column in the table below to facilitate complete accounting of final shortfall megawatts across the fleet of capacity resources. [17]

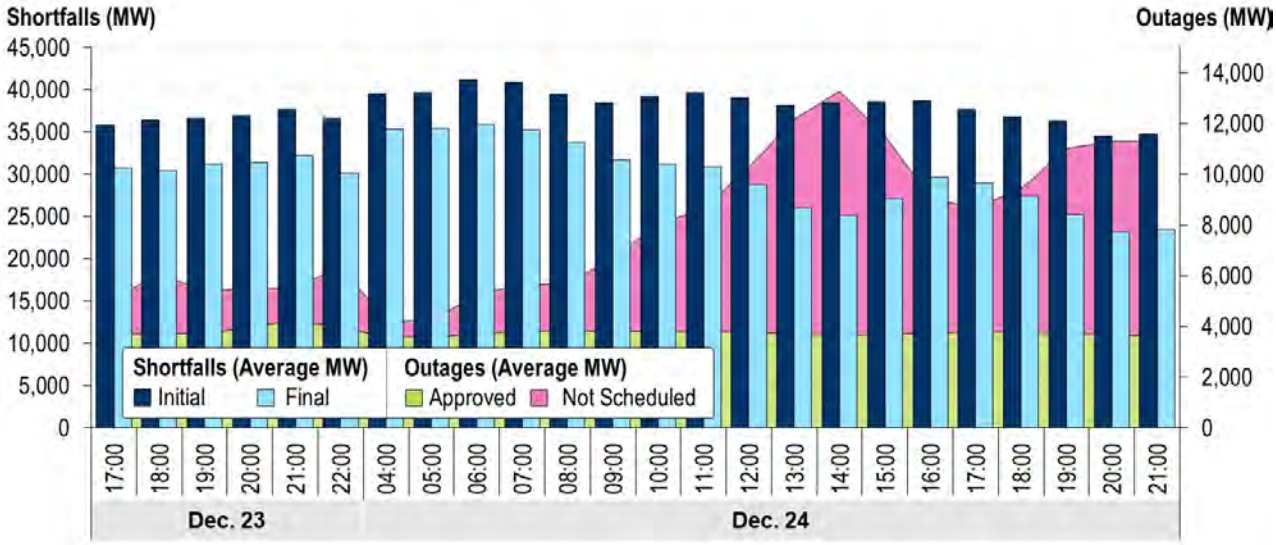
[17] The average DR and PRD shortfall megawatts offset by over-performance by other resources is 230 MW per interval.

Table 17. Initial Shortfall, Excused MW and Final Shortfall (hourly average of five-minute interval totals)

Hour Beginning (EPT)		AVERAGE			
		Initial Shortfall (MW)	Approved Outages (MW)	Not Scheduled (MW)	Final Shortfall (MW)
Dec. 23, 2022	17:00	35,861	3,674	1,469	30,718
	18:00	36,445	3,709	2,351	30,385
	19:00	36,566	3,700	1,694	31,172
	20:00	36,924	3,989	1,505	31,430
	21:00	37,719	4,238	1,262	32,219
	22:00	36,559	3,977	2,418	30,164
Dec. 24, 2022	04:00	39,552	3,581	658	35,313
	05:00	39,666	3,589	642	35,435
	06:00	41,179	3,700	1,572	35,907
	07:00	40,926	3,791	1,860	35,275
	08:00	39,435	3,827	1,826	33,782
	09:00	38,452	3,820	2,887	31,745
	10:00	39,210	3,791	4,219	31,200
	11:00	39,610	3,769	4,902	30,939
	12:00	39,034	3,759	6,528	28,747
	13:00	38,164	3,710	8,441	26,013
	14:00	38,448	3,645	9,634	25,169
	15:00	38,587	3,673	7,852	27,062
	16:00	38,652	3,751	5,305	29,596
	17:00	37,649	3,786	4,885	28,978
	18:00	36,797	3,773	5,644	27,380
	19:00	36,285	3,733	7,277	25,275
	20:00	34,505	3,657	7,640	23,208
	21:00	34,744	3,634	7,645	23,465

The average total excused megawatts in each PAI on Dec. 23 was approximately 5,600 MW per interval. The average for Dec. 24 was higher, at approximately 8,700 MW per interval. **Figure 88** shows that planned outages were consistent across all intervals of the event, and that the increase in excusals on Dec. 24 was driven by higher levels of excusals for megawatts not scheduled on Dec. 24 as strain on the system eased throughout the day.

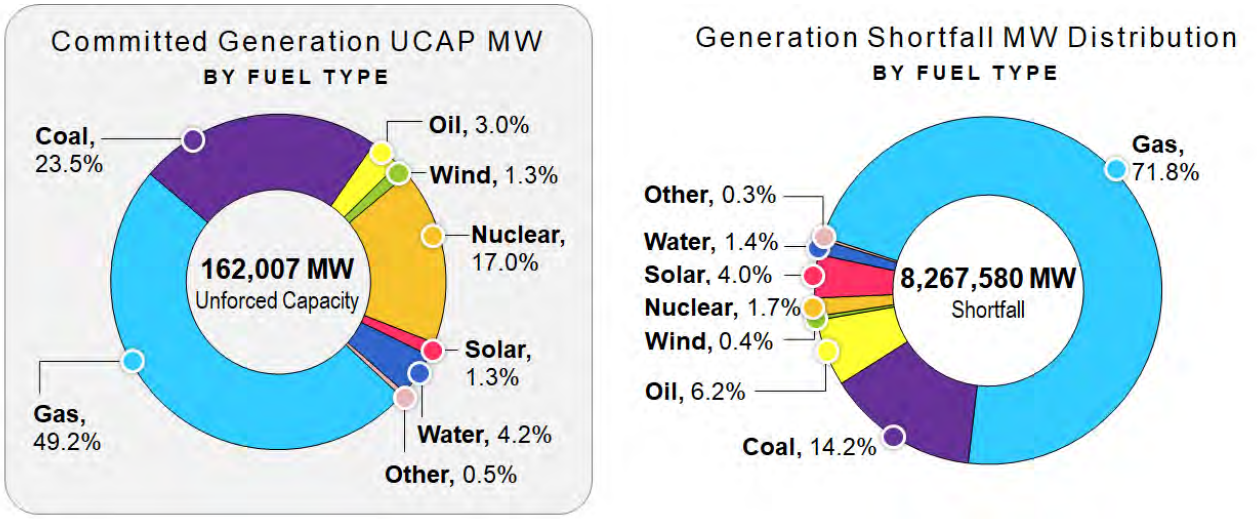
Figure 88. Excusal Megawatts and Final Shortfall MW (hourly average of five-minute interval values)



Generation Shortfall Distribution by Fuel Type

Figure 89 depicts how the final shortfall megawatts for generation resources were distributed across the generation fleet using primary fuel type. Also provided in this figure is the distribution of committed generation capacity megawatts by primary fuel type to assist in understanding how proportionate the shortfall megawatts by fuel type are to that fuel type's share of total committed generation capacity. For example, while gas units make up roughly half of committed generation capacity, they represented 71.8% of all shortfall megawatts, which tracks with the observations in the Operating Day section of this report that gas resources represented the majority of the forced outages during Winter Storm Elliott for the reasons explained therein. Solar resources also had an outsized proportion of the shortfall megawatts compared to their share of committed capacity. This is attributed to the timing of the performance assessment intervals, the majority of which occurred during hours with low levels of solar irradiance. Conversely, wind resources represented an undersized share of the performance shortfall, which tracks their strong performance noted in the Positive Observations section of this paper. The high availability factor of nuclear resources during Winter Storm Elliott resulted in the strong performance of nuclear resources and their undersized share of the shortfall megawatts.

Figure 89. Generation Shortfall MW Distribution by Fuel Type compared to Capacity Commitment



Netting for Demand Response and Price Responsive Demand

Performance shortfalls for Demand Resources deployed during a performance assessment event are evaluated as a group with all other Demand Resources in the same Emergency Action area belonging to the curtailment service provider (CSP) that committed the resource to the capacity market. For the Winter Storm Elliott event, the Emergency Action area encompassed the entire RTO, resulting in initial performance shortfall (positive or negative) of all resources belonging to the CSP being netted to determine a net performance shortfall.

In this manner, over-performance on some resources within a CSP's portfolio is able to offset under-performance on other resources in the same interval. If a CSP has a net positive shortfall of megawatts once the performance of all of its Demand Resources are netted together, the resulting shortfall is allocated to Demand Resources that under-performed pro-rata using their under-compliance megawatts. Based on this netting, a Demand Resource's final shortfall megawatts will be less than its initial shortfall megawatts if other Demand Resources in the portfolio over-performed for the same interval and were able to offset some of its shortfall.

Performance shortfalls for Price Responsive Demand (PRD) resources deployed during a performance assessment event are also evaluated as a group with all other PRD resources belonging to the provider that committed the resource to the capacity market, similar to the netting that occurs for Demand Resources.

The initial and final shortfall megawatts for Demand Resources and PRD resources during this performance assessment event are shown in Table 18. The difference between the initial and final shortfall values is reflective of the DR or PRD over-performance megawatts that was able to offset any performance shortfalls. Megawatts of over-performance that are used to net against under-performance of other resources are not eligible to receive bonus credits. The Demand Response and PRD performance values have been aggregated in the table below to adhere to posting rules around market-sensitive data given the small number of Market Participants with PRD resources.[18] For some hours, the number of combined DR and PRD Market Participants with shortfalls still does not meet the requirements for posting market-sensitive data. The data for those hours has been omitted and marked with **.

[18] PJM Manual 33, Section 6.1

Table 18. DR and PRD Initial and Final Shortfall (hourly average of 5-minute interval values)

Hour Beginning (EPT)		Average DR & PRD Initial Shortfall	Average DR & PRD Final Shortfall
Dec. 23, 2022	17:00	**	**
	18:00	583.8	267.4
	19:00	519.3	197.8
	20:00	526.4	213.7
	21:00	**	**
	22:00	0	0
Dec. 24, 2022	04:00	**	**
	05:00	**	**
	06:00	312.7	14.3
	07:00	528.3	126.3
	08:00	521.5	116.4
	09:00	433.5	38.4
	10:00	382.8	21.6
	11:00	365.3	20.8
	12:00	359.1	22.1
	13:00	337	16.3
	14:00	316.6	15.5
	15:00	315.8	14.8
	16:00	337.7	14.5
	17:00	371.6	16.2
	18:00	357.1	14.9
	19:00	88.6	11.4
	20:00	**	**
	21:00	0	0

Non-Performance Charges

Non-Performance Charge rates are calculated on a modeled RPM Locational Deliverability Area (LDA) basis for the relevant delivery year. The Non-Performance Charge rate for a specific resource is based on the Net Cost of New Entry (Net CONE) ($/MW-day in installed capacity terms) for the LDA in which such resource resides and is calculated as:

Non-Performance Charge Rate ($/MW-5-Minute Interval) =
Net CONE x Number of Days in Delivery Year / 30 Hours / 12 Intervals

The applicable charge rates for the Winter Storm Elliott PAIs for the 2022/2023 Delivery Year are detailed in **Table 19.**[19]

Table 19. Non-Performance Charge Rates by LDA ($/MW-5-Minute Interval)

Non-Performance Charge Rates by Locational Deliverability Area (LDA)					
ATSI	221.83	DPL-SOUTH	227.29	PS-NORTH	258.34
ATSI-CLEVELAND	221.83	EMAAC	249.60	PSEG	258.34
BGE	217.85	MAAC	235.90	RTO	250.69
COMED	238.54	PEPCO	249.76	SWMAAC	233.81
DAY	217.8	PPL	240.99		
DEOK	215.22				

These charge rates are multiplied by the final performance shortfall in each five-minute interval to determine the non-performance financial penalty for committed capacity resources. The Non-Performance Charge is calculated as:

Non-Performance Charge = *Performance Shortfall MW * Non-Performance Charge Rate*

The Non-Performance Charge for the performance assessment event totals approximately $1.80 billion, which was allocated across roughly 750 resources with final performance shortfall megawatts.

This represents 45% of the $3.97 billion in RPM auction credits paid across all committed capacity resources for the 2022/2023 Delivery Year. When isolating only the resources with shortfalls, the $1.80 billion in Non-Performance Charges represents 83% of the $2.17 billion in RPM auction credits collectively received by these under-performing resources for the 2022/2023 Delivery Year.

The hourly average and total Non-Performance Charges by hour are listed in **Table 20**.

[19] Modeled LDA Net CONE values for the 2022/2023 Delivery Year are available on PJM.com.

Table 20. Non-Performance Charges by Hour

Hour Beginning (EPT)		Non-Performance Charges ($)	
		Average of Interval-Level	Total Hourly
Dec. 23, 2022	17:00	6,589,973.18	39,539,839.05
	18:00	6,505,727.97	78,068,735.58
	19:00	6,731,000.98	80,772,011.71
	20:00	6,827,351.73	81,928,220.72
	21:00	7,031,512.93	84,378,155.18
	22:00	6,532,125.94	78,385,511.32
Dec. 24, 2022	04:00	7,785,599.61	54,499,197.25
	05:00	7,799,035.09	93,588,421.11
	06:00	7,733,603.22	92,803,238.65
	07:00	7,768,289.54	93,219,474.49
	08:00	7,473,896.14	89,686,753.62
	09:00	7,034,963.27	84,419,559.27
	10:00	6,910,820.64	82,929,847.71
	11:00	6,858,699.63	82,304,395.52
	12:00	6,370,314.53	76,443,774.40
	13:00	5,704,554.02	68,454,648.19
	14:00	5,508,448.92	66,101,387.04
	15:00	5,831,635.11	69,979,621.27
	16:00	6,365,883.24	76,390,598.86
	17:00	6,103,588.46	73,243,061.57
	18:00	5,739,415.91	68,872,990.94
	19:00	5,314,600.31	63,775,203.73
	20:00	4,951,402.92	59,416,835.04
	21:00	5,033,588.91	60,403,066.98
			$1,799,604,549.20

Stop-loss provisions are in place to limit the total Non-Performance Charge that can be assessed on each capacity resource. For CP resources, the maximum yearly Non-Performance Charge is 1.5 times the modeled LDA Net CONE ($/MW-day in installed capacity terms), times the number of days in the delivery year, times the maximum daily unforced capacity committed by the resource from June 1 of the delivery year through the end of the month for which the Non-Performance Charge was assessed. For all CP resources involved in the Winter Storm Elliott performance assessment event, the calculated Non-Performance Charge for the event was below the maximum yearly Non-Performance Charge. Further, for those Demand Response resources that were also subject to the performance assessment event in June 2022 earlier that same delivery year, the cumulative Non-Performance Charge for the delivery year did not exceed the maximum yearly Non-Performance Charge. As a result, it was not necessary to apply the stop-loss provision to any CP resource for the Winter Storm Elliott performance assessment event.

A resource that does not have enough unforced capacity value to cover the RPM commitment on the resource is subject to a Daily Capacity Resource Deficiency Charge. The Daily Capacity Resource Deficiency Charge is equal to the Daily

Deficiency Rate times the Daily RPM Commitment Shortage for generation resource, Demand Resource or Energy Efficiency Resource.[20]

Resources with Daily Capacity Resource Deficiency Charges may also have Non-Performance Charges during a non-performance event. In this case, a cap is placed on the total amount of deficiency-related charges a resource can be assessed. A resource that is subject to a Non-Performance Charge during one or more intervals occurring during a continuous time period of Daily RPM Commitment Shortages is assessed a charge equal to the greater of: a) the total Daily Capacity Resource Deficiency Charges calculated for shortages associated with Capacity Performance commitments for such continuous time period, or b) the total Non-Performance Charges calculated for the Performance Assessment Intervals occurring during such continuous time period.

The sum of the Daily Capacity Resource Deficiency Charges and Non-Performance Charges actually billed for such continuous time period may not exceed the resultant greater of charge. For the Winter Storm Elliott event, approximately $815,000 in Non-Performance Charges were excluded from the performance assessment billing based on this cap on total deficiency-related charges assessed to deficient resources. This $815,000 is not reflected in the values in Table 20.

Fixed Resource Requirement Shortfall Megawatts and Non-Performance Penalties

Resources that have been committed to a Fixed Resource Requirement (FRR) plan have the same obligation to perform during a performance assessment event as resources with RPM capacity commitments.

Shortfall megawatts from resources committed to FRR plans were included in the above tables summarizing resource performance and Non-Performance Charges, where applicable. Market Participants meeting their capacity obligations through FRR plans have the additional option to elect the physical non-performance assessment option.[21]

Entities that elect the FRR physical option are not assessed Non-Performance Charges and are not eligible for bonus performance credits for any performance associated with their FRR commitments. Instead, these entities must commit an additional megawatt quantity to their FRR capacity plan for the next delivery year in an amount equal to the sum of the net positive shortfalls for resources committed to their FRR plan across all five-minute intervals in the performance assessment event, multiplied by the FRR physical penalty rate.

The physical penalty rate is 0.00139 MW / Performance Assessment Interval [i.e., 0.5 MW / 30 PAHs / 12 intervals per hour]. For example, a resource with 1,000 MW of shortfall summed across all five-minute intervals in the performance assessment event would need to commit an additional 1.4 MW of capacity to their FRR plan for the delivery year following the event. In contrast, if the FRR entity for this resource instead chose the financial non-performance assessment option and was subject to the RTO Non-Performance Charge rate of $250.69/MW per five-minute interval, the resource would be assessed a charge of $250,690.

PJM is unable to report on the breakout of FRR Market Participants that have elected the physical non-performance assessment option vs. the financial non-performance assessment option or the penalties assessed to resources within their plans due to the small number of Market Participants utilizing FRR plans and requirements for posting market-sensitive data.[22]

Bonus Performance

A resource with actual performance above its expected performance is considered to have provided bonus performance, and will be assigned a share of the collected Non-Performance Charge revenues in the form of a bonus performance

[20] See PJM Manual 18, Section 9.1.3 for more information about Daily Capacity Resource Deficiency Charges.
[21] Refer to PJM Manual 11, Section 11.8.7 Physical Non-Performance Assessment.
[22] PJM Manual 33, Section 6.1

credit. Bonus performance from a resource represents greater delivered energy (or reductions), in comparison to the amount of the committed capacity from the resource that was needed during the event. Bonus performance is calculated on all over-performing resources as actual performance minus expected performance.

The expected and actual performance calculations for bonus megawatt evaluations are based on resource type:

- Generation/Storage:
  - Expected Performance = CP Commitment (UCAP) x Balancing Ratio
  - Actual Performance = Metered Energy Output + Reserve/Regulation Adjustment[23]
- Demand Response:
  - Expected Performance = CP Capacity Commitment (ICAP)
  - Actual Performance = Load Reduction + Reserve/Regulation Adjustment
- Energy Efficiency:
  - Expected Performance = CP Capacity Commitment (ICAP)
  - Actual Performance = PJM Approved Post-Installation Load Reduction
- Price Responsive Demand
  - Expected Performance = CP Capacity Commitment (ICAP)
  - Actual Performance = Load Reduction
- Net Imports
  - Expected Performance = 0 MW
  - Actual Performance = Sum (Import MW) – Sum (Export MW)

When calculating bonus megawatts, the actual performance for a generation resource is capped at the megawatt level at which such resource was scheduled and dispatched by PJM during the performance assessment event. PJM caps the megawatt level that a resource is eligible to receive bonus credit for to incent resources to follow dispatch in real time to support operations, and not chase potential bonus credits by over-generating. Resources must also have at least one available schedule with an economic minimum, economic maximum and emergency maximum, and at least one segment on the incremental energy offer curve so that PJM can determine the scheduled megawatts used in the determination of the cap. [24]

On average, approximately 2,700 MWh of energy in excess of expected megawatts was not eligible for bonus credits in each interval due to capping or failure to meet the energy offer requirements. PJM observed that a subset of these ineligible megawatts were from renewable resources that provided energy in excess of their expected megawatts. Many of these resources do not submit fuel cost policies and by default agree to be dispatched as a zero-cost resource in the

[23] The reserve/regulation adjustment made for actual performance for bonus purposes is the same as the adjustment made for shortfall calculation purposes. For calculations for reserve and regulation assignment megawatts factored into actual performance, see the Performance Assessment Settlement Summary.
[24] This rule is defined in Manual 11, Section 2.3.7.

absence of an approved fuel-cost policy. As such, these resources did not enter any segments on their Incremental Energy Offer curve and were therefore excluded from bonus payments.

The average bonus megawatts eligible for bonus credits for the Winter Storm Elliott performance assessment event was 34,318 MW per interval. On average, approximately 70% of these megawatts came from CP resources, while 30% came from energy-only resources (including net energy imports). The larger percent of bonus megawatts from the CP resources are driven by those resources being online and generating, and the average 82.1% balancing ratio. On average, resource output in excess of 82.1% of their capacity commitment, up to the megawatt level at which the resource was scheduled and dispatched, can be attributed to over-performance.

Table 21. Bonus Performance Megawatts by Hour by CP Resources and Energy Resources (hourly average of five-minute interval values)

Hour Beginning (EPT)		Average Bonus MW		Average Total Bonus MW
		CP Resources	Energy Resources	
Dec. 23, 2022	17:00	22,988.9	10,128.8	**33,117.7**
	18:00	23,102.9	10,827.0	**33,930.0**
	19:00	23,342.9	10,555.7	**33,898.6**
	20:00	23,825.6	10,312.1	**34,137.8**
	21:00	25,530.0	10,228.4	**35,758.4**
	22:00	23,059.9	10,717.0	**33,776.9**
Dec. 24, 2022	04:00	25,566.7	11,408.0	**36,974.8**
	05:00	25,850.1	10,984.0	**36,834.1**
	06:00	25,966.6	10,927.8	**36,894.4**
	07:00	24,469.0	11,490.8	**35,959.9**
	08:00	24,406.5	10,500.8	**34,907.3**
	09:00	25,106.4	9,974.4	**35,080.8**
	10:00	25,818.1	10,900.9	**36,719.1**
	11:00	26,328.8	10,850.1	**37,178.9**
	12:00	25,020.0	10,390.9	**35,410.9**
	13:00	22,903.1	10,435.4	**33,338.6**
	14:00	22,955.3	10,782.6	**33,737.9**
	15:00	24,371.7	10,314.0	**34,685.8**
	16:00	25,360.7	9,607.9	**34,968.7**
	17:00	23,723.6	9,569.2	**33,292.8**
	18:00	21,557.6	10,219.8	**31,777.4**
	19:00	21,716.6	9,978.6	**31,695.2**
	20:00	19,887.0	9,678.5	**29,565.6**
	21:00	21,310.7	8,681.8	**29,992.6**

Table 21 breaks out the average total bonus megawatts by resource type. On average, 80% of bonus megawatts were produced by generation, 10% came from net import transactions, 5% were produced by Energy Efficiency resources, and 5% were produced by Demand Response and PRD resources.

Energy Efficiency bonus megawatts are a static 1,720.9 MW across each five-minute interval of the entire performance assessment event. Actual performance for Energy Efficiency resources is established by the average demand reduction reported in the last post-installation measurement and verification report submitted by the Market Seller and approved by PJM prior to the delivery year in question.[25] Energy Efficiency resources automatically receive bonus megawatts for demand reduction in excess of their capacity commitment, as demonstrated in the post-installation measurement and verification report when a Capacity Performance event occurs.

The Demand Response and PRD bonus megawatt values include pre-emergency and emergency load management resources as well as economic Demand Resources cleared for energy or ancillary services. Pre-Emergency and Emergency Load Response resources are only required to interrupt their load between the hours of 06:00 through 21:00 EPT for the months of November through April. As such, even though the emergency and pre-emergency load management reduction actions on Dec. 23 did not end until 21:30 and 22:15, respectively, Capacity Performance Demand Resources were not required to curtail consumption beyond 21:00. The expected megawatts from these resources in the hours outside their mandatory curtailment period is 0 MW. One-hundred percent of the load reductions from pre-emergency and emergency load management resources in such hours are therefore counted as bonus megawatts. This is the reason the Average DR and PRD bonus megawatts for hour beginning 22:00 jumps five-fold from the previous hour.

Table 22. Bonus Performance Megawatts Broken Down by Resource Type (hourly average of five-minute interval values)

Hour (EPT Hour Beginning)		Average Bonus MW			
		Generation	Net Imports	EE	DR & PRD
Dec. 23, 2022	17:00	28,350.9	2,849.5	1,720.9	196.40
	18:00	27,965.0	3,490.5	1,720.9	753.50
	19:00	28,023.9	3,243.0	1,720.9	910.70
	20:00	28,410.3	3,032.2	1,720.9	974.20
	21:00	25,926.2	3,158.3	1,720.9	4,952.90
	22:00	27,974.1	3,834.8	1,720.9	247.00
Dec. 24, 2022	04:00	30,731.4	4,392.8	1,720.9	129.50
	05:00	31,103.6	3,897.8	1,720.9	111.70
	06:00	29,108.1	3,953.5	1,720.9	2,111.80
	07:00	28,213.2	4,289.4	1,720.9	1,736.30
	08:00	27,811.6	3,601.9	1,720.9	1,772.90
	09:00	28,422.5	3,084.0	1,720.9	1,853.30
	10:00	29,135.8	3,953.2	1,720.9	1,909.00
	11:00	29,514.4	3,849.5	1,720.9	2,094.10
	12:00	27,890.1	3,631.0	1,720.9	2,168.90
	13:00	25,798.2	3,603.0	1,720.9	2,216.40
	14:00	25,767.6	3,980.7	1,720.9	2,268.60
	15:00	27,083.5	3,610.1	1,720.9	2,271.20
	16:00	27,785.5	3,287.5	1,720.9	2,174.70
	17:00	26,248.9	3,254.7	1,720.9	2,068.20

[25] See PJM Manual 18, Section 4.4.1: Determination of Nominated value of EE Resources for more detail on how the average demand reduction upon which actual performance for Energy Efficiency resources is established.

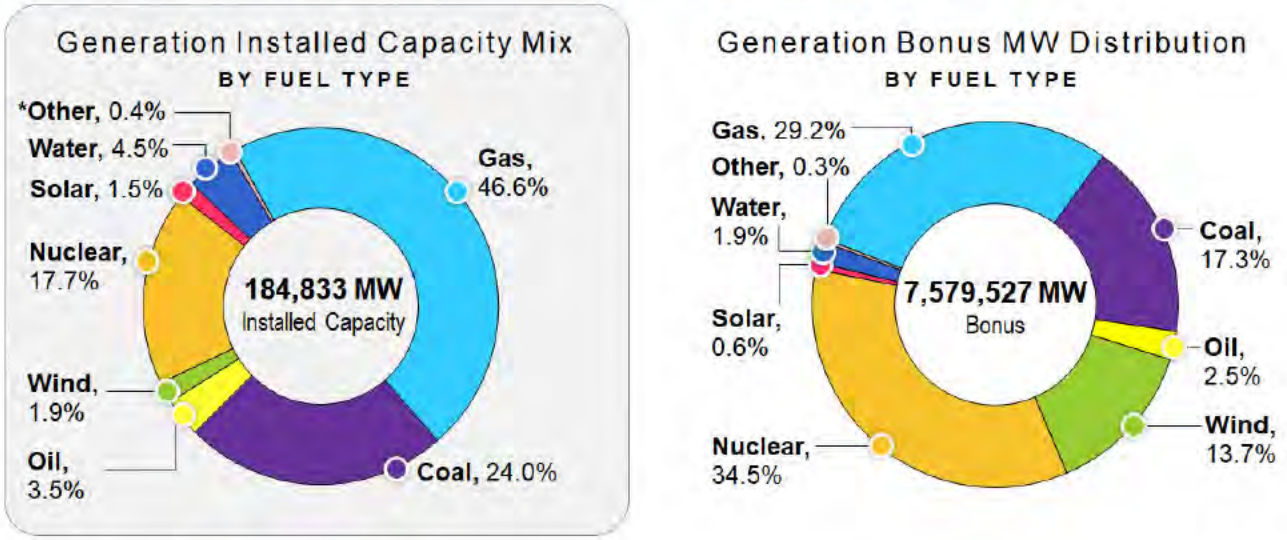
Hour (EPT Hour Beginning)		Average Bonus MW			
		Generation	Net Imports	EE	DR & PRD
	18:00	24,265.0	3,670.7	1,720.9	2,120.80
	19:00	23,588.6	3,549.7	1,720.9	2,835.90
	20:00	23,533.7	3,461.0	1,720.9	849.90
	21:00	25,954.5	2,280.0	1,720.9	37.10

Generation Bonus Performance Distribution by Fuel Type

Figure 90 depicts how the bonus performance megawatts from generation resources was distributed across the generation fleet using primary fuel type. Also provided in this figure is the installed capacity mix of the PJM generation fleet by primary fuel type to assist in understanding how proportionate the bonus performance by fuel type is to that fuel type's share of total generation capability. Consistent with their undersized portion of the shortfall megawatt pool, nuclear and wind resources in particular had outsized shares of the bonus performance pool given their strong performance during Winter Storm Elliott. Nuclear resources represented the largest share of bonus performance megawatts at 34.5%, or roughly double their share of the installed capacity mix. This stems from the high availability factor of both committed and uncommitted nuclear generation resources, the latter of which received bonus performance for all megawatts produced up to the level scheduled and dispatched by PJM.

It bears noting that these figures depict the bonus performance megawatts which received a share of bonus credits. As noted above in this section, resources that do not meet the energy offer requirements are not eligible to receive bonus performance credits and are excluded from the bonus performance megawatt values in this section.

Figure 90. Generation Bonus Performance Distribution by Fuel Type compared to Installed Capacity



Bonus Performance Rates and Credits

Total Non-Performance Charges are allocated, at the account level, as bonus performance credit to resources that have bonus megawatts based on their pro-rata share of total bonus performance megawatts. The average $/MW-interval rate across the performance assessment event for bonus megawatts was $188.85, or 75% of the non-performance penalty rate for the RTO. These rates are based on the total Non-Performance Charges assessed.

Table 23. Average Bonus Performance Rate (hourly average of five-minute interval values)

Hour Beginning (EPT)		Total Bonus MW	Total Non-Performance Charge	Bonus $/MW-Interval
Dec. 23, 2022	17:00	33,117.7	6,589,973.18	198.99
	18:00	33,930	6,505,727.97	191.74
	19:00	33,898.6	6,731,000.98	198.56
	20:00	34,137.8	6,827,351.73	199.99
	21:00	35,758.4	7,031,512.93	196.64
	22:00	33,776.9	6,532,125.94	193.39
Dec. 24, 2022	04:00	36,974.8	7,785,599.61	210.57
	05:00	36,834.1	7,799,035.09	211.73
	06:00	36,894.4	7,733,603.22	209.61
	07:00	35,959.9	7,768,289.54	216.03
	08:00	34,907.3	7,473,896.14	214.11
	09:00	35,080.8	7,034,963.27	200.54
	10:00	36,719.1	6,910,820.64	188.21
	11:00	37,178.9	6,858,699.63	184.48
	12:00	35,410.9	6,370,314.53	179.9
	13:00	33,338.6	5,704,554.02	171.11
	14:00	33,737.9	5,508,448.92	163.27
	15:00	34,685.8	5,831,635.11	168.13
	16:00	34,968.7	6,365,883.24	182.05
	17:00	33,292.8	6,103,588.46	183.33
	18:00	31,777.4	5,739,415.91	180.61
	19:00	31,695.2	5,314,600.31	167.68
	20:00	29,565.6	4,951,402.92	167.47
	21:00	29,992.6	5,033,588.91	167.83

Bonus credits paid to over-performing resources are based on Non-Performance Charges collected from under-performers. The bonus rates in the table above assume 100% collection of all Non-Performance Charges. To the extent that an account with under-performing resources is unable to pay their Non-Performance Charges, the total pool of bonus dollars to be paid out is reduced. This is achieved through the use of a bonus holdback.

Because both Non-Performance Charges and bonus credits for a given month are initially billed in the same billing statement, the amount of Non-Performance Charges that may be uncollected is unknown at the time the bill is issued. A bonus holdback is utilized to withhold an estimate of the potential uncollected Non-Performance Charges from the pool of bonus credits that are paid out in the initial bill. This hedges against the risk of paying out bonus credits that exceed the penalties that will actually be collected.

Once financial settlement occurs, PJM adjusts the bonus holdback to reflect observed nonpayment and issues adjustments to true-up the bonus credits paid with the total Non-Performance Charges collected. Ongoing reporting on the expected and actual bonus holdbacks for the billing of the Winter Storm Elliott performance assessment event is conducted at PJM Risk Management Committee meetings.[26] The Settlement Timelines and Results section of this report contains additional details on the total Non-Performance Charges to be billed each month, and therefore total potential bonus credits to be paid, as well as actual Non-Performance Charges collected as of the time this report was issued.

Resources that have been committed to an FRR plan and elected the physical non-performance assessment option had bonus megawatts calculated for the Winter Storm Elliott performance assessment events. These megawatts are not eligible to receive bonus credits. However, they are eligible to net against shortfall megawatts within the FRR entity's portfolio when calculating the amount of additional capacity the FRR entity will be required to carry in the following delivery year's FRR plan as a result of under-performance during the event. The details on the FRR physical bonus megawatts cannot be posted for data confidentiality reasons.[27]

Demand Response and Price Responsive Demand Performance

Detailed performance of DR for the Winter Storm Elliott Performance assessment event is reviewed in the Load Management Performance Report.[28] A summary of these details on performance, shortfall, bonus and penalties are detailed below. The full report can be referenced for more detailed analysis.

Table 24 summarizes Load Management (emergency and pre-emergency Demand Response) performance for the two days. For Dec. 23, all Load Management resources with 30-minute or 60-minute lead times were dispatched by PJM. For Dec. 24, all Load Management resources were dispatched by PJM (this includes all 30-minute, 60-minute or 120-minute lead times). Overall average event performance during the mandatory compliance period (06:00 through 21:00) was 126%. Capacity compliance is primarily measured based on the "firm service level" approach. This is where a resource is committed to maintain load at or below a defined level. The capacity reduction represents the megawatts reduced based on their load levels during the event, compared to their winter peak load. Capacity load reductions can be significantly different from real-time energy load reductions, since load may already be at the committed level before the resource is dispatched. This is the driver for the relatively strong Capacity Performance for this event, versus the relatively weak energy load reduction performance outlined in the Operating Day section of this report.

Table 24. Load Management Event Summary for Dec. 23 and Dec. 24

Date	Product	Average Capacity		
		Committed (MW)	Reduction (MW)	Performance
Dec. 23	Emergency Load Management	186	167	90%
	Pre-Emergency Load Management	4,042	4,907	121%
Dec. 24	Emergency Load Management	287	218	76%
	Pre-Emergency Load Management	6,888	9,035	131%

[26] Risk Management Committee web page at PJM.com
[27] PJM Manual 33, Section 6.1
[28] See Load Management Performance Report section of PJM DR web page.

Table 25 summarizes PRD performance. PRD is required to ensure load is below the committed level when there is a PAI and LMP greater than the strike price provided by the PRD provider. The capacity reduction represents the megawatts reduced based on their load levels during the event, compared to their peak load contribution.

Table 25. PRD Event Summary for Dec. 23 and Dec. 24

Date	Product	Average Capacity Committed (MW)	Average Capacity Reduction (MW)	Performance
Dec. 23	Price Responsive Demand	209	90	43%
Dec. 24	Price Responsive Demand	230	117	51%

The shortfalls from capacity commitments receive Non-Performance Charges, whereas the performance above the commitment level receives a bonus payment. Economic energy reductions and cleared ancillary services offers during the event intervals are eligible for bonus payments. The non-performance penalty and bonus breakdown for DR and PRD is detailed in **Table 26**. The Load Management and PRD performance values have been aggregated in the table below to adhere to posting rules around market-sensitive data given the small number of Market Participants with PRD resources. [29]

Table 26. DR and PRD Non-Performance Charges and Bonus Credits

Date	Load Management & PRD: Non-Performance Charge ($)	Load Management & PRD: Bonus Credit ($)	Economic Energy / Ancillary Services Bonus Credit ($)
Dec. 23	$2,421,812	$16,193,113.36	$2,546,949.14
Dec. 24	$1,610,469	$62,125,444.36	$5,782,104.47
Total	**$4,032,281**	**$78,318,558**	**$8,329,054**

Settlement Timelines and Results

Non-performance assessments are billed starting three calendar months after the calendar month that included the performance assessment event and are spread across the remaining months in the delivery year. For the Winter Storm Elliott event, this means charges are billed starting in March 2023 and spread in three equal installments through the May 2023 billing statement. However, given the magnitude of the penalties for this event, PJM filed Tariff revisions to provide participants with the option of spreading their Non-Performance Charges across a nine-month period, subject to interest for the additional six months included in this billing option.

Monthly charges are billed by dividing the total dollar amount due for each account by either three or nine months, depending on which billing option the participant selected. Participants electing the nine-month billing option were billed starting in the March 2023 billing statement and will continue to be billed through the November 2023 billing statement. Bonus credits will be paid over the same time frame, with the amount credited each month equal to the amount of Non-Performance Charges collected each month. Based on the aforementioned elections, $524 million, or 30% of the total

[29] PJM Manual 33, Section 6.1

$1.8 billion in Non-Performance Charges for this event, will be billed over a three-month period. The remaining $1,276 million, or 70%, will be billed over a nine-month period and will be assessed $15 million in interest charges. [30]

The following table displays the total charges to be assessed each month, the total Non-Performance Charges that were not collected, and the resulting bonus credits available to be paid to bonus recipients as of June 21, 2023. Ongoing updates will be provided through the PJM Risk Management Committee meetings.

Table 27. Non-Performance Charges and Bonus Credits Invoiced

Billing Month	Total Non-Performance Charges ($)	Total Interest Charges ($)	Total Nonpayment ($)	Total Bonus Credits Paid (including interest) ($)
March 2023	$316,419,632.80	$1,704,168.62	$8,422,793.53	$309,701,007.89
April 2023	$316,419,632.80	$1,704,168.62	$7,877,961.45	$310,245,839.97
May 2023	$316,419,632.80	$1,704,168.62	$7,875,909.02	$310,247,892.40
June 2023	$141,724,275.13	$1,704,168.62	TBD	TBD
July 2023	$141,724,275.13	$1,704,168.62	TBD	TBD
August 2023	$141,724,275.13	$1,704,168.62	TBD	TBD
September 2023	$141,724,275.13	$1,704,168.62	TBD	TBD
October 2023	$141,724,275.13	$1,704,168.62	TBD	TBD
November 2023	$141,724,275.13	$1,704,168.62	TBD	TBD
Total	$1,799,604,549.20	$15,337,517.54	$24,176,664.01 (as of 6/21/2023)	$930,194,740.26 (as of 6/21/2023)

Government, Member and Media Outreach

PJM's Corporate Communications, Federal, and State & Member Services teams are responsible for communicating situation updates to, and answering inquiries from, the general public, stakeholders, and state and federal contacts through direct channels, as well as PJM.com, social media and traditional media. Corporate Communications regularly participates in PJM's annual Operations Winter Emergency Procedures Drill and Summer Emergency Procedures Drill. These drills include a call with Transmission Owner communications departments, in which a PJM Operations supervisor and PJM external communications staff provide a situation update and information on how PJM contacts them if needed in an emergency, including through an emergency alert tool managed by PJM's Business Continuity Department. Corporate Communications conducts a roll call of communicators during these drills and uses the occasion to update its Transmission Owner communicator contact list.

PJM's State Government Policy (SGP) Department prepares for emergency procedure communications and coordination with state emergency contacts throughout the year. These state emergency contacts, categorized by email and phone number (all-call list), are informed by the state agencies within the PJM footprint and serve as the primary point of contact to receive standard PJM emergency procedure notifications, which are sent by the designated on-call SGP employee.

SGP tests its ability to successfully communicate with the state emergency email and all-call lists during PJM's summer and winter emergency drills, as well as other emergency drills, such as the November 2022 Grid Security Drill. These summer and winter drills allow for state emergency contacts to familiarize (or re-familiarize) themselves with PJM's

[30] The interest charges collected on a monthly basis will be allocated to bonus performance credit recipients based on their ratio share of total bonus performance credits (under the assumption of 100% collection of all Non-Performance Charges).

emergency notifications, help PJM test its emergency communication channels with the states, and provide biannual checkpoints for PJM to curate the state emergency contact lists. The state emergency contact lists are also updated on an ad-hoc basis.

PJM external-facing communicators also participate in biannual GridEx exercises and Grid Security Drills, coordinating with both member communicators and other ISOs/RTOs as part of the scenarios.

Beginning with the 2021/2022 winter season, SGP and Operations leadership began holding winter operations calls with the PJM states to discuss winter preparedness and operational developments throughout the winter. The calls continued for the 2022/2023 winter season, with one meeting held with the states on Dec. 15, 2022.

The activation of PJM's crisis communication plans and outreach to members, states and the general public through national/local/social media appeared to help reduce electricity use and ensure the reliability of the grid. Member communicators expressed appreciation for PJM's handling of the media and willingness to do local media interviews. In addition, PJM continues to seek additional feedback on opportunities for better coordination to refine and enhance its crisis communications and outreach procedures.

The outreach by Corporate Communications, State & Member Services, and other PJM employees, and coordinated response by both member companies and state partners was effective. The Call for Conservation, which depends on members to relay the message to their retail customers, and the impact of consumers' resulting efforts, appeared to have led to a reduction in demand. Though it is difficult to measure precisely, electricity demand leveled off over the course of Saturday, and peak demand Saturday evening came in less than what was forecast.

While the conservation effort appeared to be successful, PJM is exploring further opportunities to maximize the reach of such appeals with states and Transmission Owners.

Event Communications

Starting on Dec. 21 through Dec. 23, Corporate Communications published on its news site, Inside Lines, a series of articles noting the Cold Weather Advisory and subsequent Cold Weather Alert updates, and amplified them on social media. On Dec. 23, conditions deteriorated as more generators continued to go offline, resulting in a Call for Conservation.

A Call for Conservation, as outlined in Manual 13, "instructs affected Transmission Owners to request the public to conserve electricity because of developing power supply problems." Transmission Owners are the most logical point of contact for retail customers, with PJM also broadcasting the conservation appeal via news release, PJM.com, social media and traditional media.

The decision to issue a Call for Conservation was made at approximately 23:30 on Friday, Dec. 23, so that both Transmission Owners and PJM's press release would reach any outlets or audiences that could respond late Friday into early Saturday morning and have some impact on the morning peak. PJM Corporate Communications and State & Member Services teams relayed system conditions and the Call for Conservation to the communications staff of PJM Transmission Owners, as well as state regulators and elected officials, throughout Winter Storm Elliott from Dec. 23 to Dec. 25.

Corporate Communications posted a news release on PJM.com at 23:54 and sent the release via email to Transmission Owner communicators, members and media contacts, and posted to Twitter and LinkedIn. PJM reissued the news release to our extensive media and member communicators' contact lists at 05:40, Dec. 24, and retweeted the Call for Conservation news release.

Corporate Communications activated its crisis communications plan at 05:45, Dec. 24, to make sure sufficient resources were available to handle outreach and media response needs Saturday and Sunday.

PJM noted the end of the Call for Conservation on Sunday, Dec. 25, with direct email to members, social media posts and video on PJM.com.

Transmission Owner Communicators

At approximately 21:50, Friday, Dec. 23, before PJM had made the decision to issue a Call for Conservation, PJM Corporate Communications scheduled a meeting with Transmission Owner communicators for 08:30, Saturday, Dec. 24, to provide utility partners a situational update. PJM also directly emailed Transmission Owner communicators the news release shortly after 00:00 Saturday.

This 08:30 Saturday meeting became PJM's main venue to request these members' support in broadcasting the Call for Conservation appeal. More than 30 partners (including elected officials and regulators in addition to members) joined in the effort to amplify the Call for Conservation to their customers, gaining nearly 1 million impressions on Twitter alone. PJM believes that the actions of these members, combined with PJM media outreach, helped to broadcast the Call for Conservation and flatten the load beginning at 07:15 Saturday, when the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities issued the first tweet in response to PJM's call.

PJM held an event review with Transmission Owner communicators on Jan. 9. This discussion informed Corporate Communications' observations and lessons learned from the event. Transmission Owner communicators stated that PJM's willingness to do interviews with local media was helpful to them as they dealt with both distribution outages and the transmission challenges highlighted by the Call for Conservation.

Federal

During the winter storm, PJM's Federal Government Policy group kept in close contact with FERC and the Department of Energy (DOE), consistent with its regular practice when emergency procedures are invoked. Communications are directed to FERC commissioners and their advisors, as well as to staff, throughout the Commission and reports on the system conditions with updates after the morning and evening peaks. In addition, PJM utilizes FERC's emergency notification procedures for such notices. PJM's reporting requirements to FERC are identified in in PJM Manual 13 and NERC Standard EOP-4.

In addition, the Federal Government Policy group similarly reaches out to DOE officials in the office of Cybersecurity, Emergency Security and Emergency Response (CESER) with updates after the morning and evening peaks. These early communications represented an early reach-out prior to PJM seeking to invoke the Section 202(c) process to obtain an emergency order from the Secretary of Energy.

Public/Media

PJM posted three video updates from System Operations leadership at the top of PJM.com homepage. The video was retweeted and reposted by customer-facing members as well as elected officials and regulators, used by State & Member Services to inform key stakeholders, and quoted or captured directly by media for use in broadcasts.

PJM responded to approximately 50 media requests, including at least 20 interviews on Dec. 24 and Dec. 25. PJM worked with customer-facing members' communications departments, who referred inquiries to PJM. In follow-up discussions, these members indicated that PJM's willingness to handle local media requests freed them to handle other pressing issues at the distribution level.

PJM deployed Twitter, LinkedIn and Facebook to draw attention to the video updates provided on PJM.com. Posts promoting the video received more than 300,000 impressions. Total impressions from PJM posts during Winter Storm Elliott were:

Twitter – 519,298	Facebook – 27,368	LinkedIn – 27,182

The PJM Now app is a popular source for system alerts (including emergency procedures) and allows users to track energy use, fuel mix and emissions data. More than 1,800 unique users accessed the app during Winter Storm Elliott, and the app was opened 6,600 times on Dec. 25 – compared with an average daily use of 750 app opens. The PJM Now app experienced unprecedented usage that slowed service during the storm, and PJM's Inside Lines news site went down Saturday because of unprecedented usage. Corporate Communications has taken steps to enhance these platforms so that similar usage levels will not result in the same performance issues as experienced during Winter Storm Elliott.

Between Dec. 23 and Dec. 25, Corporate Communications tracked more than 70 news stories noting PJM's Call for Conservation. This included national and newswire coverage from CNN, the Associated Press and Bloomberg, as well as regional coverage from television, radio and print media throughout the region PJM serves.

States

Heading into Winter Storm Elliott, SGP began its emergency procedure communications with the states on Dec. 21, relaying the issuance of a Cold Weather Alert for the Western Region of PJM on Dec. 23. SGP then communicated the issuance of a second Cold Weather Alert on Dec. 23 for the entire PJM region that began on Dec. 24.

As the storm progressed on Dec. 23 and emergency conditions arose, SGP relayed PJM's emergency procedure positioning to the state emergency email contacts as this information was provided to SGP by PJM's Operations Team. This included the escalation and de-escalation of emergency conditions heading into Dec. 24. SGP also communicated PJM's Dec. 24 Call for Conservation to the states, but instead of sending the conservation message to just the standard state emergency contacts, SGP utilized a broader list of state contacts that also included the emergency contacts.

In addition to member utilities, social media reach was greatly extended by participation of elected officials. Two governors tweeted the Call for Conservation and attracted two of the top three Twitter impression totals. Corporate Communications and SGP are working together to maximize impact from state partners when issuing a conservation appeal.

As SGP continued to provide system condition updates to its state emergency contacts the morning of Dec. 24, these communications progressed to individualized updates to the states via the SGP regulatory managers. Periodic system condition updates continued to be provided to the standard state emergency contacts through Dec. 25, although no new emergency procedures were issued by PJM.

Stakeholders

Figure 91 presents the stakeholder messages made between Dec. 23 and Dec. 25, color-coded by audience. These communications are in addition to direct communications made to generators, Load Serving Entities, Market Participants and others in emergency conditions as well as normal operating situations. General email notifications about the start and end of Performance Assessment Intervals are made for general awareness of all members. Members directly impacted by Performance Assessment Intervals receive separate, direct notifications in real time.

Figure 91. Stakeholder Messages

Type	Audience	Message	Time Sent Dec. 23	Dec. 24	Dec. 25
Maximum Generation Emergency Action Email	Stakeholders	Notifying the beginning of a Performance Assessment Interval	19:01		
Email Notification	Transmission Owner communications departments	A winter operation update conference call to be held with PJM Corporate Communications at 08:30, Dec. 24.	21:54		
Email Notification	Stakeholders	The Maximum Emergency Generation Action has ended at 23:00, Dec. 23, along with the corresponding Performance Assessment Interval.	23:32		
Email Notification	Stakeholders	The issuance of a public call for electricity conservation shortly before midnight		00:31	
Maximum Generation Emergency Action Email	Stakeholders	General email notification to stakeholders, notifying the beginning of a Performance Assessment Interval		05:19	
PJM New Release Distribution List	PJM news release distribution list	On public Call for Conservation sent to PJM news release distribution lists		05:40	
Generation Owner Request	Generation Owners with actual/potential emission restrictions	Update and maintain this information in Markets Gateway for PJM to prepare a 202(c) filing with the Department of Energy.		10:31	
Email Notification	Stakeholders	PJM's 202(c) filing with the Department of Energy requesting for a finding that an electricity reliability emergency exists within the PJM region		17:38	
Email Notification	Stakeholders	On the Department of Energy's issuance of the requested emergency order and providing the names, municipalities and zip codes of the generation resources subject to the order		19:27	
Email Notification	Stakeholders	The Maximum Emergency Generation Action has ended at 20:00, Dec. 24, along with the corresponding Performance Assessment Interval.		22:14	
Email Notification	Stakeholders	Announcing the end of the public call for electricity conservation			11:54
Technical Communication	Market Participants	Announcing that Dec. 26 Day-Ahead Market results are posted and that the rebid period was extended to 14:45			14:31

Maximum Generation Emergency Action Email
Email Notification
PJM New Release Distribution List
Generation Owner Request
Technical Communication

Conclusion

The observations and recommendations in this report were developed through intensive data gathering, analysis and feedback from various groups regarding areas of study. Learning Teams were convened for operations and markets that included subject matter experts not directly involved in this report, adding their independent evaluation of the research presented.

Extreme events like Winter Storm Elliott offer opportunities to improve our rules, practices, preparations and processes. Following the 2014 Polar Vortex, PJM took important steps to improve reliability by implementing Capacity Performance incentives for generation to perform during emergencies, strengthening winterization rules and refining operating procedures.

In 2021 following the lessons of Winter Storm Uri that impacted Texas and surrounding regions, PJM introduced rules to help Transmission Owners ensure service to critical facilities in emergencies, improve information sharing with the natural gas industry, and strengthen load-shedding preparation and practices. PJM also enhanced data gathering from generating resources, including more frequent fuel and equipment inventory reporting in the face of global supply chain issues. In advance of the 2022/2023 winter, PJM updated its winter preparation generator checklist to include cold weather operating limits.

The 30 recommendations listed at the outset of this report will be acted on through multiple stakeholder forums, including the ongoing Critical Issue Fast Path – Resource Adequacy process that was initiated to produce a set of improvements to PJM capacity market rules by October. Other recommendations will be pursued in various PJM forums to include the Electric Gas Coordination Senior Task Force, Operating Committee and the Market Implementation Committee.

While PJM and its members were able to maintain reliability during Winter Storm Elliott, the increasing volatility of weather patterns and reliance on gas generation underscore the need to advance the performance of operations, planning and markets for the increasing risk presented by the winter season.

Appendix A

Two-Settlement Market Mechanics

As described in the Operating Day section of this report, the PJM Energy Market consists of two markets: a Day-Ahead Market and a Real-Time Market. The Day-Ahead Energy Market offers an opportunity for Market Participants to lock in their positions in advance of an operating day in a financially firm way to reduce their risk of exposure to real-time prices.

Market Participants have until 11:00 the day prior to the operating day to submit their bids and offers for the Day-Ahead Market. Generation resources, regardless of fuel type, fall into one of two categories, Capacity Resources or Energy Resources. If available, all Generation Capacity Resources that have a Reliability Pricing Model (RPM) or Fixed Resource Requirement (FRR) Commitment must submit offer data into the Day-Ahead Market and may elect either to Self-Schedule or offer the resource to PJM for scheduling as a PJM RTO-Scheduled Resource. Several types of entities participate in the Day-Ahead Energy Market.

- Generation Owners submit their offers to supply power and will adjust offers for factors, such as cost of fuel.
- Load Serving Entities will submit bids for their expected need for electricity for the operating day. For a typical operating day, PJM observes approximately 90–95% of real-time load cleared in the Day-Ahead Market with the remainder clearing and settling in the Real-Time Market.
- Market Participants also may submit various “virtual transactions,” which are offers to buy or sell at particular locations that are generally not associated with physical generation or load. Market Participants may use virtual transactions for various reasons including hedging risk on physical positions and arbitraging price differences between the Day-Ahead and Real-Time Markets.

When the Day-Ahead Market closes at 11:00 on the day prior to an operating day, PJM begins the process of clearing the Day-Ahead Market, and the results are made available to Market Participants by 13:30 the day prior to the operating day. The Day-Ahead Market is cleared so that the cost to serve physical and virtual demand is minimized, while still respecting the physical operating limits of the transmission system. Commitments in the Day-Ahead Market are financially binding on participants. Any differences between those commitments and what occurs in the operating day is settled in the Real-Time Energy Market.

Generation and Demand Resources may alter their offers for use in the Real-Time Energy Market during the following periods:

- The Generation Rebidding Period, which is defined from the time the office of interconnection posts the results of the Day-Ahead Energy Market until 14:15
- Starting at 18:30 (typically after the Reliability Assessment and Commitment Run is completed) and up to 65 minutes prior to the start of the operating hour

There are often cases where the load levels cleared in the Day-Ahead Market do not meet the level of forecasted load for the operating day. To address this, PJM has a process called the Reliability Assessment Commitment (RAC) that begins after 16:15, which commits additional supply to meet the forecasted load plus reserves, while minimizing start-up and no-load cost of those commitments. The focus of this commitment is reliability and the objective is to minimize start-up and no-load costs for any additional resources that are committed. Using the most up-to-date weather forecast, load forecast, transmission facility and generator availability, and other information, PJM commits additional supply, if necessary, to satisfy both expected loads and the needed reserves for the operating day.

Leading up to and throughout the operating day, PJM examines updated information and system conditions and acts to continually balance generation with the need for electricity and maintaining adequate reserves to prepare for unexpected issues. PJM manages changes from day-ahead commitments and schedules in the Real-Time Energy Market using the offers from generation resources and Demand Resources to jointly minimize the cost of energy and reserves while maintaining energy balance and respecting the limits of the transmission system. Any differences in supply and demand from the Day-Ahead Energy Market commitments are settled at price levels determined by the Real-Time Energy Market.

Energy and Reserve Market Pricing

Locational Marginal Price (LMP) is defined as the marginal price for energy at the location where the energy is delivered or received and is based on forecasted system conditions and the latest approved Real-Time Security Constrained Economic Dispatch program solution. LMP is expressed in dollars per megawatt-hour ($/MWh). LMPs are determined as an output of the co-optimization of energy and reserves and is the cost to provide the next increment of energy while respecting reserve requirements, transmission constraints and losses.

PJM's real-time dispatch and LMP calculation systems include Operating Reserve Demand Curves (ORDCs) for 30-minute Operating Reserves, Primary Reserves and Synchronized Reserves. During times where an area of PJM is experiencing a reserve shortage, those ORDCs are used to set reserve prices and may have a direct impact on LMPs. Specifically, when the marginal energy megawatts are provided by converting a megawatt of reserves into a megawatt of energy, the resulting LMP takes into account the opportunity cost of that exchange. This direct impact of the ORDCs on LMPs during a reserve shortage is referred to as shortage or scarcity pricing. More information on this is contained in PJM Manual 11.

In performing this LMP calculation, the cost of serving an increment of load at each bus from each resource associated with an eligible energy offer is calculated as the sum of the following three components of LMP:

- System Energy Price – This is the system-wide, unconstrained price. The System Energy Price may include a portion of the defined Reserve Penalty Factors should a reserve shortage exist.
- Congestion Price – This is the effect on transmission congestion costs (whether positive or negative) associated with increasing the output of a generation resource or decreasing the consumption by a Demand Resource, based on the effect of increased generation from or consumption by the resource on transmission line loadings.
- Loss Price – This is the effect on transmission loss costs (whether positive or negative) associated with increasing the output of a generation resource or decreasing the consumption by a Demand Resource, based on the effect of increased generation from or consumption by the resource on transmission losses.

LMPs are calculated in both the Day-Ahead Energy Market and the Real-Time Energy Market. The Day-Ahead LMP is calculated based on the Security Constrained Economic Dispatch for the Day-Ahead Market. The Real-Time LMP is calculated based on the approved Security Constrained Economic Dispatch solution for the target dispatch interval.

PJM procures resources to meet the required Reserve Services in the Day-Ahead Reserve Markets:

- Synchronized Reserve Service – Reserve capability that can be converted fully into energy or load that can be removed from the system within 10 minutes of the request from the PJM system operator and must be provided by equipment electrically synchronized to the system. Synchronous Reserves can only be satisfied by online resources that are able to respond in 10 minutes or less.

- Contingency (Primary) Reserve Service – Reserve capability satisfied by online or offline resources that are able to respond in 10 minutes or less. Contingency (Primary) Reserve is reserve capability that can be converted fully into energy or load that can be removed from the system within 10 minutes of the request from the PJM system operator.
- 30-Minute Reserve Service – Reserve capability satisfied by online or offline resources that are able to respond in 30 minutes or less.

Figure 92 presents the relationship among the three reserve services described above.

Figure 92. Reserve Services



Regulation Market

The PJM Regulation Market provides PJM participants with a market-based system for the purchase and sale of the Regulation ancillary service. Resource owners submit specific offers for Regulation Capability and Regulation Performance, and PJM utilizes these offers together with energy offers and resource schedules from the Markets Gateway System as input data to the Ancillary Service Optimizer (ASO), which is an hour-ahead Market Clearing Engine. ASO optimizes the RTO dispatch profile and forecasts LMPs to determine hourly commitments of Regulation to meet the requirement. The Real-Time Security Constrained Economic Dispatch (RT SCED) program jointly optimizes Energy and Reserves subject to transmission constraints, Reserve Requirements and prior committed Regulation.

The five-minute Regulation Market Clearing Price (RMCP) and Regulation Market Performance Clearing Price (RMPCP), are calculated by the Locational Price Calculator and are used to derive the five-minute Regulation Market Capability Clearing Price (RMCCP). These clearing prices are then used in market settlements to determine the credits awarded to providers and charges allocated to purchasers of the Regulation service.

PJM uses resource schedules, Regulation offers, and energy offers from the Markets Gateway System as input data to the ASO to provide the lowest cost alternative for the procurement of Regulation for each hour of the operating day. The lowest cost alternative for this service is achieved through a co-optimization with Synchronized Reserves, Primary Reserves, 30-Minute Reserves and energy. Within the co-optimization, an RTO dispatch profile is forecasted along with LMPs for the market hour. Using the dispatch profile and forecasted LMPs, an opportunity cost, adjusted by the applicable Performance Score and Benefits Factor, is estimated for each resource that is eligible to provide Regulation. The estimated opportunity cost for Demand Resources is zero. The adjusted lost opportunity cost is added to the adjusted regulation capability cost and the adjusted regulation performance cost to make the adjusted total regulation offer cost. The adjusted total regulation offer cost is then used to create the merit order price.

All available regulating resources are then ranked in ascending order of their merit order prices, and the lowest cost set of resources necessary to simultaneously meet the PJM Regulation Requirement, PJM Synchronized Reserve Requirement, PJM Primary Reserve Requirement, and PJM 30-minute Reserve Requirement and provide Energy in that hour is determined. If there is an excess of self-scheduled and zero-cost offers over and beyond the Regulation Requirement, PJM uses resource-specific historic performance scores, selecting those resources with the highest performance scores, as a tie-breaker to determine which set of resources to commit to meet the Regulation Requirement. The least cost set of Regulation resources identified through this process are then committed.

Prices for Regulation are calculated simultaneously with Energy and Reserves every five minutes by the Locational Pricing Calculator (LPC) in the pricing run. The highest merit order price associated with this lowest cost set of resources awarded Regulation becomes the RMCP. The RMPCP is calculated as the highest adjusted performance offer from the set of cleared resources. The RMCCP is the difference between RMCP and RMPCP.

Financial Transmission Rights

Financial Transmission Rights (FTRs) are financial instruments awarded to bidders in the FTR Auction and entitle the holder to receive a stream of revenues (or charges) based on hourly Day-Ahead Congestion Price differences across a path. They provide hedging and protections against future locational energy price differences.

A Market Participant can obtain FTRs in the Annual Auction, Long-Term Auctions, Monthly Auction and secondary market.

PJM awards FTRs based on the capability of the transmission system. There must be adequate revenue from congestion to fund the FTRs that are awarded. Revenue adequacy issues occur when PJM under-collects congestion revenue to fund FTRs.

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

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

The total target allocation for a Market Participant for each hour is then the sum of the target allocations for all of the Market Participant's FTRs. Note, if the DA LMPDelivery or the DA LMPReceipt is an aggregate zone, the following formula is used:

$$Target = FTR * \Sigma Load\ Percentage * (DALMPDelivery - i - DALMPReceipt)$$

Where:

- FTR Financial Transmission Rights between the designated Load Aggregation Zone and the designated bus, in megawatts
- Load Percentage – the percentage of the load at time of annual peak associated with each individual load bus in the Load Aggregation Zone designated in the FTR

PJM compares the total of all Transmission Congestion Credit target allocations to the total Transmission Congestion Charges for the PJM Control Area in each hour resulting from the Day-Ahead Market.

- If the total of the target allocations is less than the total Day-Ahead Transmission Congestion Charges, the Day-Ahead Transmission Congestion Credit for each FTR is equal to its target allocation. All excess Day-Ahead Transmission Congestion Charges are distributed at the end of the month.
- If the total of the target allocations is equal to the total Day-Ahead Transmission Congestion Charges, the Day-Ahead Transmission Congestion Credit for each FTR is equal to its target allocation.
- If the total of the target allocations is greater than the total Day-Ahead Transmission Congestion Charges, the Day-Ahead Transmission Congestion Credit for each FTR is equal to its target allocation only for those customer accounts whose total target allocation position for their FTR portfolio is net negative for the hour. Customer accounts whose total target allocation position for their FTR portfolio is net positive for the hour receives a share of the total Day-Ahead Transmission Congestion Charges (including revenues resulting from the collection of the net negative target allocation positions) in proportion to its target allocation. The shortfalls in hourly Day-Ahead Transmission Congestion Credits compared to target allocations may be offset by excess charges from other hours in the end of the month accounting.
- If the total Day-Ahead Transmission Congestion Charges is negative, the Day-Ahead Transmission Congestion Credit for each FTR is equal to its target allocation only for those customer accounts whose total target allocation position for their FTR portfolio is net negative for the hour. If the revenues resulting from the collection of the net negative target allocation positions is more than enough to cover the negative Day-Ahead Transmission Congestion Charge, then any remaining revenues are distributed as Day-Ahead Transmission Congestion Credits to customer accounts whose total target allocation position for their FTR portfolio is net positive for the hour, in proportion to their target allocations. If the revenues resulting from the collection of the net negative target allocation positions is not enough to cover the negative Day-Ahead Transmission Congestion Charge, then no Day-Ahead Transmission Congestion Credits are awarded to customer accounts whose total target allocation position for their FTR portfolio is net positive, and the remaining Day-Ahead Transmission Congestion Charge liability will be subtracted from the total monthly excess prior to the month-end distribution described in the next section. The shortfalls in hourly Day-Ahead Transmission Congestion Credits compared to target allocations may be offset by excess charges from other hours in the end of the month accounting.

Errata

1 | Pages 53 and 54, Figures 35 and 36: Legend colors swapped:

- Orange: No Day-Ahead Commitment
- Blue: Day-Ahead Commitment

2 | Page 73, Figure 60: Y Axis changed to show the increment thousands

BEFORE THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Power Act Section 202(c) Emergency Order: Midcontinent Independent System Operator (MISO)	)))))	Order No. 202-25-3

Exhibit to
Motion to Intervene and Request for Rehearing and Stay of
Public Interest Organizations

Filed June 18, 2025

Exhibit 45

DOE Order No. 202-21-1

Department of Energy
Washington, DC 20585

Order No. 202-21-1

Pursuant to the authority vested in the Secretary of Energy by section 202(c) of the Federal Power Act (FPA), 16 U.S.C. § 824a(c), and section 301(b) of the Department of Energy Organization Act, 42 U.S.C. § 7151(b), and for the reasons set forth below, I hereby determine that an emergency exists in Texas due to a shortage of electric energy, a shortage of facilities for the generation of electric energy, and other causes, and that issuance of this Order will meet the emergency and serve the public interest.

On February 14, 2021, the Electric Reliability Council of Texas (ERCOT), the Independent System Operator (ISO) whose service territory includes 90 percent of the electric customers in the state of Texas, filed a *Request for Emergency Order Under Section 202(c) of the Federal Power Act* (Application) with the United States Department of Energy (Department) "to preserve the reliability of bulk electric power system."

ERCOT is in the beginning stages of an unprecedented cold weather event brought on by a rare, southward excursion of the jet stream into the South Central United States. Temperatures for Sunday and Monday in many parts of Texas are forecasted to drop well below the lowest temperatures experienced in several decades, and abnormally low temperatures are expected to persist for several more days. This weather event is expected to result in record winter electricity demand that will exceed even ERCOT's most extreme seasonal load forecasts.

On February 12, 2021, Greg Abbott, the Governor of the State of Texas declared a state of disaster in all 254 Texas counties due to severe weather posing an "imminent threat of widespread and severe property damage, injury, and loss of life due to prolonged freezing temperatures, heavy snow, and freezing rain statewide." On the morning of February 14, ERCOT issued a system-wide conservation notice addressing the expected system emergency and describing steps that homeowners and businesses can take to reduce system demand.[1] ERCOT has also worked with state agencies to take measures that maximize generation availability in Texas. For example, on February 12, the Railroad Commission of Texas issued an Emergency Order pursuant to Texas Utilities Code affecting the gas utility systems in the state. The order specified increasing the priority of gas supplies to ERCOT generators. ERCOT's application also noted that the "Texas Commission on Environmental Quality has indicated that it will provide enforcement discretion to generators in the ERCOT region that may exceed state emissions requirements during emergency conditions."

According to ERCOT, the measures taken by ERCOT and other state agencies may not prove sufficient to avoid rotating outages of as much as 4,000 MW. Moreover,

[1] ERCOT, *Grid Operator Requests Energy Conservation for System Reliability*, www.ercot.com/news/releases/show/225151.

ERCOT has been alerted that numerous generation units will be unable to operate at full capacity without violating federal air quality or other permit limitations.

ERCOT requests that the Secretary issue an order immediately, effective February 14, 2021 through February 19, 2021, authorizing "the provision of additional energy from all generation units subject to emissions or other permit limits" in the ERCOT region. The generating units (Specified Resources) that this Order pertains to are listed on the Order 202-21-1 Resources List, as described below.

Given the emergency nature of the expected load stress, the responsibility of ERCOT to ensure maximum reliability on its system, and the ability of ERCOT to identify and dispatch generation necessary to meet the additional load, I have determined that additional dispatch of the Specified Resources is necessary to best meet the emergency and serve the public interest for purposes of FPA section 202(c). Because the additional generation may result in a conflict with environmental standards and requirements, I am authorizing only the necessary additional generation, with reporting requirements as described below.

FPA section 202(c)(2) requires the Secretary of Energy to ensure that any 202(c) order that may result in a conflict with a requirement of any environmental law be limited to the "hours necessary to meet the emergency and serve the public interest, and, to the maximum extent practicable," be consistent with any applicable environmental law and minimize any adverse environmental impacts. ERCOT anticipates that this Order may result in exceedance of emissions of sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxide, mercury, and carbon monoxide emissions, as well as wastewater release limits. To minimize adverse environmental impacts, this Order limits operation of dispatched units to the times and within the parameters determined by ERCOT for reliability purposes.

Based on my determination of an emergency set forth above, I hereby order:

A. From February 14, to February 19, 2021, in the event that ERCOT determines that generation from the Specified Resources is necessary to meet the electricity demand that ERCOT anticipates in Texas during this event, I direct ERCOT to dispatch such unit or units and to order their operation only as needed to maintain the reliability of the power grid in the ERCOT region when the demand on the ERCOT system exceeds expected energy and reserve requirements. Specified Resources are those natural gas, coal, or distillate fuel oil generating units set forth on the Order 202-21-1 Resource List, subject to updates directed here and as described in paragraph D, which the Department shall post on www.energy.gov. ERCOT is directed to update Exhibit A to its Application with the anticipated category of environmental impact (i.e. sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxide, mercury, carbon monoxide emissions, wastewater release, other air pollutants) by 21:00 Central Standard Time on February 15, 2021.

B. To minimize adverse environmental impacts, this Order limits operation of dispatched units to the times and within the parameters determined by ERCOT for reliability purposes. Consistent with good utility practice, ERCOT shall exhaust all reasonably and

practically available resources, including available imports, demand response, and identified behind-the-meter generation resources selected to minimize an increase in emissions, to the extent that such resources provide support to maintain grid reliability, prior to dispatching the Specified Resources. ERCOT shall provide a daily notification to the Department reporting each generating unit that has been designated to use the allowance and operated in reliance on the allowances contained in this Order.

In furtherance of the foregoing and, in each case, subject to the exhaustion of all available imports, demand response, and identified behind-the-meter generation resources selected to minimize an increase in emissions available to support grid reliability:

(i) with respect to any Specified Resource that is an ERCOT Generation Resource or Settlement Only Generator whose operator notifies ERCOT that the unit is unable, or expected to be unable, to produce at its maximum output due to an emission or effluent limit in any federal environmental permit, ERCOT shall ensure that such Specified Resource is only allowed to exceed any such limit during a period for which ERCOT has declared an Energy Emergency Alert (EEA) Level 2 or Level 3. This incremental amount of restricted capacity would be offered at a price no lower than $1,500/MWh. Once ERCOT declares that such an EEA Level 2 or Level 3 event has ended, the unit is required to immediately return to operation within its permitted limits; and

(ii) with respect to any Specified Resource that is an ERCOT Generation Resource whose operator notifies ERCOT that the unit is offline or would need to go offline due to an emission or effluent limit in any federal environmental permit, and to which ERCOT has issued a Reliability Unit Commitment (RUC) instruction, the operator may make all of the unit's capacity available to ERCOT for dispatch during a period for which ERCOT has declared an EEA Level 2 or Level 3. This incremental amount of restricted capacity would be offered at a price no lower than $1,500/MWh. Once ERCOT declares that such an EEA Level 2 or Level 3 event has ended, the unit is required to immediately return to operating at a level below the higher of its minimum operating level or the maximum output allowable under the permitted limit.

In the event ERCOT identifies the need to exceed other relevant environmental permitting levels, ERCOT shall specifically identify such permitting levels and DOE will consider ERCOT's request in good faith.

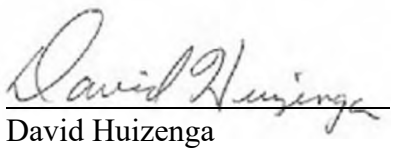
C. All entities must comply with environmental requirements to the maximum extent necessary to operate consistent with the emergency conditions. This Order does not provide relief from an entity's obligations to purchase allowances for emissions that occur during the emergency condition or to use other geographic or temporal flexibilities available to generators.

D. In the event that ERCOT identifies additional generation units that it deems necessary to operate in excess of federal environmental permitting limits in order to maintain the reliability of the power grid in the ERCOT region when the demand on the ERCOT system exceeds expected energy and reserve requirements, including any such entity to which ERCOT intends to issue a Reliability Unit Commitment (RUC), ERCOT shall provide prompt written notice to the Department of Energy at AskOE@hq.doe.gov identifying in an updated Exhibit A to its Application such additional generation units, the fuel type of such unit, and the anticipated category of environmental impact, at 9:00 Central Standard Time or 21:00 Central Standard Time, whichever follows closest in time to the unit identification by ERCOT to the greatest extent feasible. Such additional generation unit shall be deemed a Specified Resource for the purpose of this Order for the hours prior to the required written notice to the Department, and ERCOT may dispatch such additional generation units, provided that if the Department of Energy notifies ERCOT that its does not approve of such generation unit being designated as a Specified Resource, such generation unit shall not constitute a Specified Resource upon notification from the Department. The Department shall post an updated Order 202-21-1 Resource List as soon as practicable following notification from ERCOT under this paragraph.

E. ERCOT shall provide such additional information regarding the environmental impacts of this Order and its compliance with the conditions of this Order, in each case as requested by the Department of Energy from time to time. By March 1, 2021, ERCOT shall report all dates between February 14, 2021, and February 19, 2021, on which the Specified Resources were operated, the hours of operation, and exceedance of permitting limits, including sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxide, mercury, carbon monoxide, and other air pollutants, as well as exceedances of wastewater release limits. ERCOT shall submit a final report by March 31, 2021, with any revisions to the information reported on March 1, 2021. In addition, ERCOT shall provide information to the Department quantifying the net revenue associated with generation in excess of environmental limits accruing to non-RUC units in connection with orders issued by the Department pursuant to Section 202(c) of the Federal Power Act.

F. This Order shall be effective upon its issuance, and shall expire at 11:59 p.m. Central Standard Time Friday, February 19, 2021, with the exception of the reporting requirements in paragraph E. Renewal of this Order, should it be needed, must be requested before this Order expires.

Issued in Washington, D.C. at 8:51 PM Eastern Standard Time on this 14th day of February, 2021.



David Huizenga
Acting Secretary of Energy

BEFORE THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

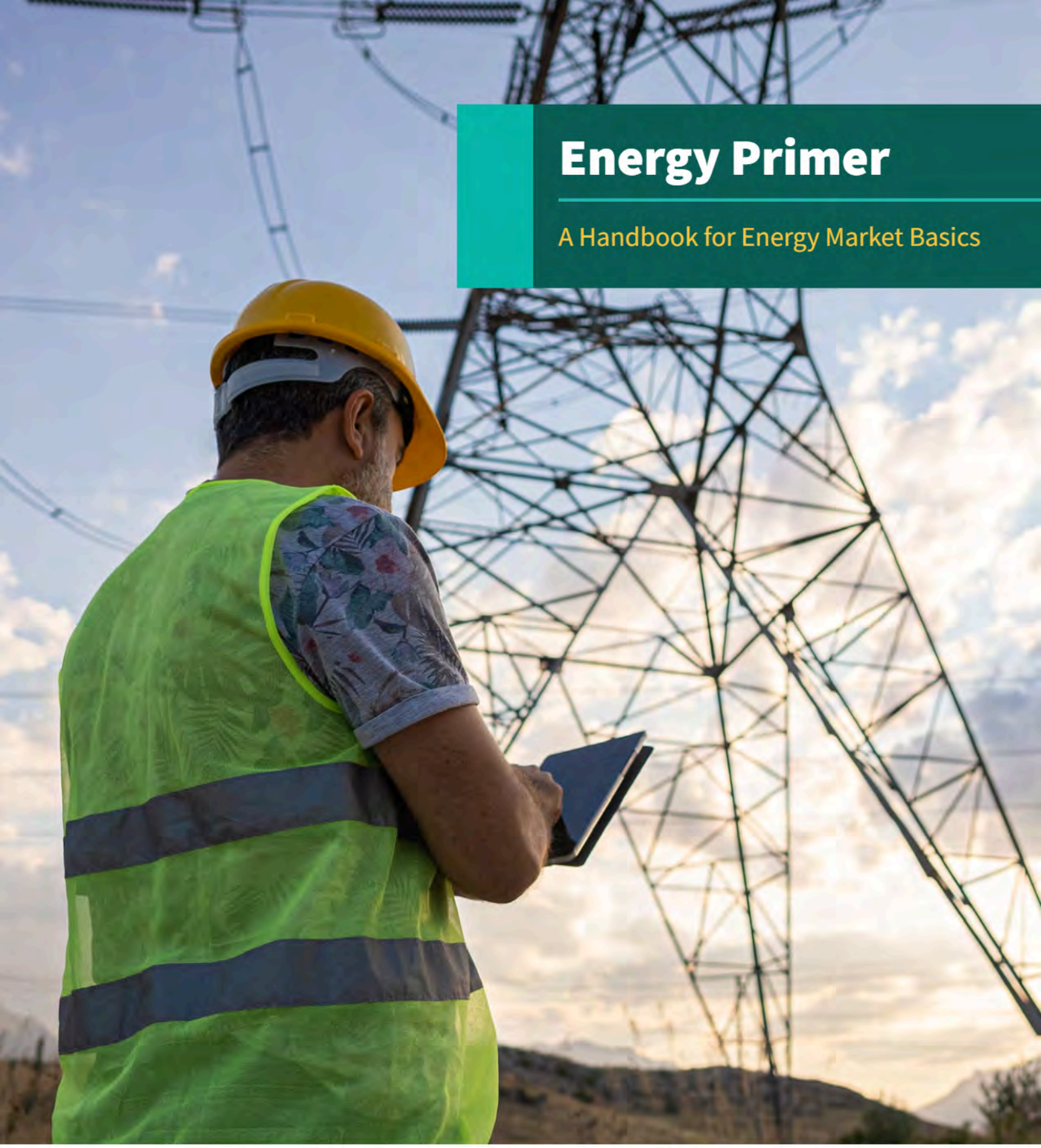
Federal Power Act Section 202(c) Emergency Order: Midcontinent Independent System Operator (MISO)	)))))	Order No. 202-25-3

Exhibit to
Motion to Intervene and Request for Rehearing and Stay of
Public Interest Organizations

Filed June 18, 2025

Exhibit 46

FERC Energy Primer



Energy Primer

A Handbook for Energy Market Basics

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
Office of Energy Policy and Innovation

Energy Primer

A Handbook for Energy Market Basics

FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION
Office of Energy Policy and Innovation
December 2023

This report is a product of the staff of the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (Commission or FERC). The opinions and views expressed in this paper represent the preliminary analysis of the Commission staff. This report does not necessarily reflect the views of the Commission, its Chairman, or individual Commissioners, and is not binding on the Commission.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The Energy Market Primer was originally issued in 2012 and has been updated several times since its first issuance. This update to the Energy Market Primer is the result of the combined efforts of many dedicated individuals throughout the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC or Commission). The team consisted of individuals from the Commission's Office of Energy Policy and Innovation, Office of Enforcement, Office of Energy Market Regulation, and Office of External Affairs. We specifically wanted to recognize the primary contributors to each chapter.

Chapter 1: Wholesale Natural Gas Markets – Eric Primosch

Chapter 2: Wholesale Electricity Markets – Patricia Schaub

Chapter 3: Gas-Electric Interdependency – Thomas Pinkston

Chapter 4: U.S. Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Markets – Eric Primosch

Chapter 5: Trading and Capital Markets – Astrid Rapp and Gareth Jones

Chapter 6: Market Manipulation – Thomas Olson

IN MEMORIAM



Lance Hinrichs

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
Office of Energy Policy and Innovation

Lance was instrumental in the creation and publication of the Energy Market Primer. He will forever be remembered as a dedicated public servant whose knowledge of energy markets was unsurpassed.



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INTRODUCTION

Natural gas, electricity, and crude oil are forms of energy that are of particular interest to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) pursuant to its authority under the Natural Gas Act, the Federal Power Act, and the Interstate Commerce Act. This primer explores the workings of the wholesale markets for these forms of energy, as well as energy-related financial markets.

Energy markets consist of both physical and financial elements. The physical markets contain the natural resources, infrastructure, institutions and market participants involved in producing energy and delivering it to consumers. The financial markets include the buying and selling of financial instruments that derive value from the price of the physical commodity. These financial markets have their own set of market structures and institutions, market participants, and traded products which have their own drivers of supply and demand. In general, physical and financial markets can be distinguished by the products and by the intentions of the market participants involved.

Much of the wholesale natural gas and electric power industry in the United States trades competitively, while some markets and their prices are established through administrative processes based on the cost of providing service. In competitive markets, prices are largely driven by the economic concepts of supply and demand. Underlying the supply and demand for energy are physical fundamentals - the physical realities of how markets produce and deliver energy to consumers and how they form prices. These physical fundamentals will be covered in Chapter 1 (Wholesale Natural Gas Markets), Chapter 2 (Wholesale Electricity Markets), and Chapter 4 (U.S. Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Markets).

The significant shift in the U.S. fuel mix has heightened the importance over the past decade of the interdependence of the natural gas and electric systems. Given the importance of natural gas in electricity generation, integration of market operations between the natural gas and electricity industries is critical. The primer provides an overview of natural gas and electric system interdependencies in Chapter 3, Gas-Electric Interdependency.

Market participants buy and sell energy based financial contracts for a number of reasons. Physical market participants, such as producers and large consumers, usually use financial contracts to manage price risk and to protect against price volatility. That is, financial contracts can serve as a tool for managing risk akin to insurance. Other market participants use the energy markets to speculate, or to assume a market risk in hope of profiting from market fluctuations. Additionally, companies turn to the capital markets if they need to raise or invest money. This primer explores the market participants, products, market mechanisms and trading at work for natural gas and electricity in the financial markets in Chapter 5, Financial Markets and Trading.

Where there are markets, there will be those who attempt to manipulate the markets for their own benefit. These practices undermine the market's ability to operate efficiently, reduce other market participants' confidence in the markets and distort market outcomes, including prices. Some of these practices are discussed in Chapter 6, Market Manipulation.

This primer is written to be used either as a traditional text – read front to back – or as a reference guide. Consequently, some material is repeated in different sections and references are provided to other parts of the primer where a concept is addressed in greater detail.

Further information about various aspects of energy markets and FERC regulation can be found at www.ferc.gov; then navigate to the Market Oversight tab. You can find the market oversight pages here: https://www.ferc.gov/market-assessments.







Chapter 2
Wholesale Electricity Markets

WHOLESALE ELECTRICITY MARKETS

Electricity is a physical product – the flow of electrical power. It is a secondary energy source, in that it results from the conversion of other energy forms such as natural gas, coal or uranium, or the energy inherent in wind, sunshine or the flow of water in a river. Electricity is not visible or directly observable, but it can be turned on and off and measured.

Quick Facts: *Measuring Electricity*

A key measure of electricity used in industry is the rate at which it is produced, transferred, or consumed – how much energy per unit of time a generator produces, with the units of electricity called watts. Similar measures are kilowatts (kW) – 1,000 watts, and megawatts (MW) – 1,000 kilowatts. A watt, kilowatt, or megawatt is a unit of power.

The amount of electric energy generated, transmitted, or used over time is measured as the number of watt-hours (also expressed as kilowatt-hours, megawatt-hours, or gigawatt-hours).

The amount of electricity a generator can produce in an hour is its capacity, which is typically noted as megawatts. For example, a generator with a capacity of 100 MW can produce 100 MW in an hour. The amount of power consumed at any location is the demand at that point.



Electricity markets have retail and wholesale components. Retail service involves the sales of electricity to consumers and may involve retail markets; wholesale markets typically involve the sales of electricity among electric utilities and electricity traders before it is eventually sold to consumers. Because the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) has jurisdiction over wholesale electric rates and not retail electric rates, this document focuses on wholesale electricity markets, although it does address retail demand and other instances where retail markets strongly influence wholesale markets.

Most wholesale electric markets rely upon competitive markets to set prices, but some prices are based on the service provider's cost of service. For wholesale markets, FERC either authorizes jurisdictional entities to sell at market-based rates or at cost-based rates.

Both market-based and cost-of-service prices are affected by physical factors or conditions that drive electric supply and demand – these factors are known as physical fundamentals. For example, weather affects both supply and demand. Fuel costs, capital costs, transmission capacity and constraints, and the operating characteristics of power plants affect the cost at which supply can be provided. The actual price for power is determined by the interaction of supply and demand. For example, extreme heat can drive up demand and require grid operators to activate less-efficient, more-expensive power plants, and consequently drive prices up.

Electric Power Industry

ELECTRICITY ON DEMAND

In the United States and other developed countries, consumers expect electricity to be available whenever they need it. Electricity use has grown as consumers integrate various devices and amenities such as lighting, refrigerators and computers into their everyday lives. Consumers also expect to pay reasonable prices for the electricity that they use.

Meeting these customer expectations requires substantial effort and activity. While technology continues to develop and advance, electric markets can only store a portion of the electricity required to serve electric loads. Thus, the vast majority of electricity must be produced instantaneously as needed. Further, unlike most other markets, electricity's historically inelastic demand does not move with prices. To provide electricity on demand, electric system operations have to be planned and conducted with that goal in mind. In the absence of significant amounts of storage and price responsive demand, operators must plan and operate power plants and the transmission grid so that demand and supply exactly match, every moment of the day, every day of the year, in every location.

ECONOMIES OF SCALE

Electric power is one of the most capital-intensive industries. Generation, transmission and distribution require significant investment in capital intensive equipment, the costs of which are fixed. Spreading these significant fixed costs over more customers helps bring down the cost that each customer pays.

Thomas Edison's first street lighting project in the 1880s grew to electrifying whole neighborhoods, towns, and cities. Providing service over larger areas allowed utilities to take advantage of economies of scale and the cost per unit of production dropped as power plants grew larger and larger. The companies building these facilities were generally self-contained and not connected to each other. They owned and operated generation, transmission, and distribution facilities and were vertically integrated.

While successful for launching the electric utility industry, this market structure had limitations. The larger generating units were difficult to replace if they experienced unexpected shutdowns. As a result, the utilities held and maintained excess capacity in reserve (reserves) to ensure reliable electric service. These reserves were able to quickly replace electricity lost due to an unexpected shutdown or an unexpected increase in electric loads.

RESERVE SHARING

The solution to high reserve costs was to share reserves with adjacent utilities. Instead of building and maintaining all of the capacity required to provide energy and sufficient reserves, utilities were able to pool their reserves and could buy power from their neighbors in times of need cutting their costs significantly as a result. To facilitate reserve sharing, utilities built interconnecting transmission lines between their transmission systems to deliver electricity in the event of a generator outage or some other system disruption. Today's bulk power grid began as a way to maintain reliable service while lowering costs. The value of reserve-sharing agreements led to the formation of power pools, the forerunners of today's regional transmission organizations.

Coordinating exchanges of energy and reserves also led to closer coordination of other utility functions, such as the process of determining which generating units to use to serve electric loads. Operators want to commit just enough capacity to ensure reliability, but no more than is needed. Over time, this coordination ultimately led to the creation of regional transmission organizations that use markets to determine the set of resources to reliably serve electric loads at least cost. These wholesale electricity markets operate over large regions of the country.

Regional coordination also was spurred by special circumstances, particularly in the West. Large federally owned dams on the Columbia and Colorado river systems generate power from the spring runoff of melting mountain snow. When the reservoirs are full and hydroelectric plants are generating plentiful amounts

of power, there is not enough local demand to use the available supply. Since hydropower was cheaper than any alternative, long distance transmission lines were built to deliver the excess power from the Northwest and Southwest to load centers in California. With these transmission interconnections in place, northwestern utilities found that they could get cheaper power from southern power generation at other times of the year. These seasonal and regional disparities in availability and price introduced a lively bilateral trading market.

In the 1960s, the electric power industry created an informal, voluntary organization of operating staff to aid in coordinating the reliable operation of the bulk electric system. Then, in 1965, the largest power blackout until that time hit the northeastern United States and southeastern Ontario, Canada, affecting 30 million people. The blackout led to the development of the National Electric Reliability Council in 1968, shortly thereafter renamed the North American Electric Reliability Council (NERC), and nine regional reliability councils.[74] Rather than serving as a power pool or other entity for sharing reserves, NERC focused on reliability. In 2006, using authority granted in the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPAct 2005), FERC certified NERC as the electric reliability organization for the United States, and reliability standards became mandatory and enforceable.

ECONOMY ENERGY TRADE

Transmission interconnections between adjacent utilities were originally built for the primary purpose of delivering reserves in emergencies. However, this created excess transmission capacity, since these events were rare. The interconnections allowed utilities to trade power, which became profitable when the marginal cost of operating their generation was higher or lower than that of their neighbors. Transmission availability provided opportunities for utilities to save money by buying energy when it was cheaper than generating and selling energy to utilities with higher costs. This is called economy energy trading.

EVOLVING PUBLIC POLICIES

Evolving public policies, regulatory constructs and organizational structures shaped the electric power industry over its history. Five concepts that helped shape the electricity industry and markets are outlined below, and still affect the industry today.

REGULATED MONOPOLIES

In the early years of the industry, investors provided funds and took ownership shares in the power stations and electric distribution systems. These utilities became regulated – typically by state agencies – to overcome concern they were natural monopolies in the areas they served, lacking competition, and to bring stability to a capital-intensive industry. Stability came from granting exclusive service territories (or franchises), transparent financial statements, and the formulaic setting of electricity rates that were subject to regulatory oversight and approval. Over time, many of the utilities issued stock, which gave stockholders a share of the company's ownership, commonly referred to as investor-owned utilities (IOUs). The regulatory model for setting electricity rates was almost exclusively cost of service-based until about 30 years ago. Today, retail electric rate regulation is largely still based on cost-of-service, while wholesale electric rate regulation has become increasingly market-based. State regulators are responsible for approving retail rates, as well as utilities' investments in generation and distribution facilities. Some states eventually developed elaborate integrated resource planning (IRP) processes to determine what facilities should be built.[75]

NOT-FOR-PROFIT UTILITIES

Another approach to serving customers emerged in the form of nonprofit electric providers. In the early years of the industry, electrification started in towns and cities

74 In 2006, the North American Electric Reliability Council changed its name to the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (also referred to as NERC).

75 For additional background and context on the early years of the electrification of the U.S., National Museum of American History, *Powering a Generation of Change, Emergence of Electrical Utilities in America* (2002), http://americanhistory.si.edu/powering/past/h1main.htm.

where utility service was provided by municipal power agencies or city governments. The federal government also stepped in to develop and market electricity from the nation's significant hydroelectric resources. Finally, the Depression-era rural electrification program promoted customer-owned rural electric cooperatives and low-interest government loans. There are currently more than 1,700 municipal and almost 900 cooperative utilities in the United States.

POWER POOLS

Power pools are multilateral arrangements with members ceding operational control over their generating units and transmission facilities to a common operator. Members provide incremental cost data about their units and system status data to the operator. The operator then runs an energy management system that uses the unit cost data to optimize the overall unit commitment and economic dispatch.

The first of the power pools was PJM, which began in 1927 for utilities to share their generating resources. The Electric Reliability Council of Texas (ERCOT) and the Southwest Power Pool (SPP) formed in 1941 to pool resources for the war effort. Later, the New York Power Pool was formed in 1966 and the New England Power Pool in 1971, in response to the 1965 Northeast blackout.

COMPETITION, PART 1: COMPETITIVE GENERATION AND OPEN ACCESS

Environmental policy and initiatives to open the airline and trucking industries to competition helped shape the energy industry in the 1970s. A provision in President Carter's energy plan led to passage of the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (PURPA), which ushered in the next era.

PURPA established a program implemented by states and overseen by FERC to encourage the use of efficient cogeneration (using the heat from industrial or other processes to generate electricity) and small-scale renewable generation. FERC's role was to issue regulations for the program and certify that qualifying facilities (QFs) met statutory requirements. States administratively set the price to be paid to these generators at the cost the utilities would avoid by purchasing the power rather than generating it themselves. Such prices are referred to as avoided-cost rates.

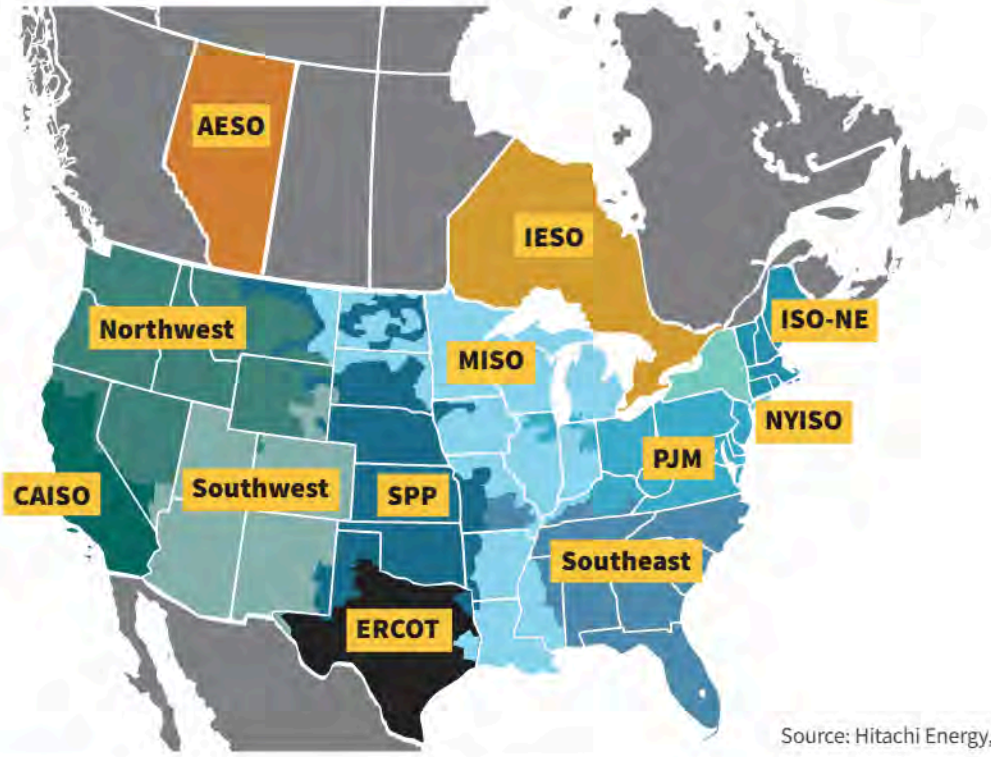
Most states set their avoided-cost rates so low that they got little QF capacity. However, California, Texas, and Massachusetts set relatively generous avoided-cost rates, and were overwhelmed with QF capacity, much of which received prices that turned out to be higher than the actual costs avoided by the purchasing utilities. The rapid growth and size of the QF industry surprised many policymakers and entrepreneurs and got them thinking about the viability of generation independent of regulated monopolies.

Under the original regulated monopoly model, utilities owned and operated the transmission lines with no obligation to allow others to use them. This posed a significant barrier to the development of an independent power industry. FERC started conditioning approval in merger cases on the utility's voluntary provision of open transmission access. The Energy Policy Act of 1992 gave FERC the authority to grant transmission access on request. These approaches to open access resulted in a patchwork of transmission access.

By the mid-1990s, support for opening the transmission grid to all users encouraged FERC to pursue a generic solution. FERC issued Order No. 888 in 1996 and required mandatory open transmission access by all transmitting utilities and a reciprocity provision successfully extended open access to non-jurisdictional entities (municipal, cooperative and federal utilities).

Order No. 889 addressed matters needed to implement open access. The rule established the Internet-based Open Access Same-Time Information System (OASIS) for posting available transmission capacity and reserving transmission capacity. These rules required significant changes to utility control room operations and limited the ability of companies to share transmission-related information with their own power marketing operating units.

Figure 2-1: North American Regional Transmission Organizations, Independent System Operators and Bilateral Regions



Source: Hitachi Energy, Velocity Suite

COMPETITION, PART 2: INTEGRATING MARKETS AND OPERATIONS – ISOS AND RTOS

While the industry had historically traded electricity through bilateral transactions and power pool agreements, Order No. 888 promoted the concept of independent system operators (ISOs). Along with facilitating open access to transmission, an ISO would operate the transmission system independently of wholesale market participants and foster competition for electricity generation. Several groups of transmission owners formed ISOs, some from existing power pools.

In Order No. 2000, FERC encouraged utilities to join regional transmission organizations (RTOs) which, like ISOs, would operate the transmission systems and develop innovative procedures to manage transmission equitably. FERC's proceedings in Order Nos. 888 and 2000, along with the efforts of the states and the industry, led to the voluntary formation of ISOs and RTOs. Each of the ISOs and RTOs subsequently developed full-scale energy and ancillary service markets in which buyers and sellers could bid for or offer generation. Both organizations use bid-based markets to determine economic dispatch. Throughout the subsequent sections of the primer, when referring to the organized RTO and ISO markets generally and collectively, the term RTO/ISO is used.

Major parts of the country operate under more traditional market structures, notably the West (excluding California) and the Southeast. Two-thirds of the nation's electricity load is served in RTO/ISO regions.

Electricity Demand

Americans consume electricity for an ever-increasing range of uses. While consumption has grown over the years, it varies annually based on many influences, such

as weather, economic activity, and other factors. Total generation at utility-scale facilities reached 4,108,303 gigawatt hours in 2021.[76]

Vertically-integrated IOUs, federal entities, municipally owned, and electric cooperatives sell the majority of electric generation to retail consumers. Additionally, some retail consumers generate all or part of the power that they consume. The rest of the electricity ultimately consumed by customers is bought and sold through wholesale electricity markets.

DEMAND CHARACTERISTICS

The amount of electricity consumed (demand) is continuously varying and follows cycles throughout the day and year. Regionally, electric demand may peak in either the summer or the winter. Spring and fall are considered shoulder months, with lower peak demand. Seasonal peaks vary regionally, although the highest levels of power load in almost all regions of the United States occur during summer heat waves, in the late afternoon. However, a minority of regions reach their peak load when the weather is extremely cold. These are primarily areas with significant space-heating requirements and little summer air conditioning load, such as the far northern areas of the United States.

Throughout the year, and in most locations, daily demand typically peaks in the late afternoon, as commercial and domestic activities peak, and in the winter, when lighting needs grow. Electricity use also varies between weekdays and weekends. Commercial and industrial activities are lower on weekends and peoples' noncommercial activities change with their personal schedules. The load on different weekdays can also show distinct usage. For example, Mondays and Fridays, being adjacent to weekends, may have different loads than Tuesday through Thursday. This is particularly true in the summer.

Since supply must rise and fall to provide exactly the amount of electricity customers need, the cost of providing power typically rises as demand grows and falls as demand declines. This is because higher levels of demand require activation of increasingly expensive sources of power generation, and reductions as demand declines. As a result, power prices are typically highest during periods of peak demand.

DEMAND DRIVERS

The amount of electricity demanded is insensitive to prices in the short-term. Electricity is a necessity to most people and businesses. While they may be able to reduce their demand in the short-term – by turning down the thermostat or turning off lights, for example – electricity consumers find it difficult to do without electricity altogether. Further, most customers – especially smaller customers – do not get price signals to which they can respond. A vast majority of residential customers are billed monthly on a preset rate structure. Large industrial customers, on the other hand, may receive real-time price signals.

In the longer-term, options for reducing electricity use include installing insulation and implementing other energy efficiency measures. Larger consumers may also consider building their own generation facilities.

As discussed below, utilities, at the direction of government, have developed demand-response programs, which can provide reduced rates or other compensation to customers who agree to reduce load in periods of electric system stress.

Climate and Weather

Weather is one of the primary factors affecting demand. General climatic trends drive long-term consumption patterns and therefore the infrastructure needed to ensure reliable service.

Weather also can have extreme short-term effects on electricity usage. A sudden cold snap can drive heating use up quickly and a heat wave can push up air conditioning loads. Other, less obvious weather patterns affect demand

76 Derived from EIA, *Electric Power Annual, Table 3.1.A* (released November 8, 2022), www.eia.gov/electricity/annual/html/epa_03_01_a.html.

– rain and wind, for example, may result in sudden cooling, affecting heating or air conditioning usage.

Economic Activity

The overall level of economic activity affects power demand. During periods of robust activity, loads increase. Conversely, loads drop during recessions. These changes are most evident in the industrial sector, where businesses and plants may close, downsize, or eliminate factory shifts. In addition to reducing overall demand, these changes affect the pattern of demand; for example, a factory may eliminate a night shift, cutting off-peak use but continue its use of power during peak hours. In some cases, these effects can be significant. For example, the COVID-19 pandemic changed how consumers used electricity as communities and companies implemented social distancing and stay-at-home measures to combat the spread of COVID-19 in the spring of 2020. Electricity demand shifted from commercial and industrial uses to residential consumption. Overall, electricity demand in the U.S. dropped about 4% in 2020, as commercial and industrial demand dropped 6% and 8%, respectively, and residential demand rose 1%.[77]

Energy Policies and Regulations

State regulatory agencies, such as public utility commissions, oversee retail electric rates and set policies affecting retail customer service. Some states allow utilities to offer retail rate structures that enable customers to receive more accurate price signals. They include, among other things, rates that vary with the time of day and the cost of providing electricity.

Efforts to reduce overall demand by improving energy efficiency are also supported by governmental and utility programs. These include rebates for the purchase of energy efficient appliances and home improvements, as well as capacity market payments for load reductions, also known as demand response, that are made available in certain markets.

Quick Facts: *Heating and Cooling Degree Days*

In the United States, engineers developed the concept of heating and cooling degree days to measure the effects of temperature on demand. Average daily temperatures are compared to a 65°F standard - those in excess of 65° yield cooling degree days; those below 65° yield heating degree days. For example, a day with an average temperature of 66° would yield one cooling degree day.



Retail Customer Mix

Most electric utilities serve three distinct classes of customers: residential, commercial, and industrial. Each class uses electricity differently, resulting in a differing load profile, or the amount of energy each customer class uses throughout the day. If a consumer uses electricity consistently throughout the day and seasons, the load shape is flat. Another consumer may use more at some times than others. More variable demand is typically more expensive to serve, especially if the peak occurs at the same time as other customers' use peaks. Consequently, the mix of customer types affects a region's overall demand and costs.

77 EIA, *Short-Term Annual Outlook*, at 3 (January 2020).

Residential consumers form one of the top two customer segments in the United States at approximately 39 percent of electricity demand in 2021. Residential consumers use electricity for air conditioning, refrigerators, space and water heating, lighting, washers and dryers, computers, televisions, and other appliances. Prices for residential service are typically highest, reflecting both residential customers' load shape and their service from lower-voltage distribution facilities, meaning that more power lines and related assets are needed to provide service to them.

Commercial use, the next largest customer segment, represented approximately 35 percent of electricity demand in 2021.[78] This customer segment includes office buildings, hotels and motels, restaurants, street lighting, retail stores, wholesale businesses, and medical, religious, educational, and social facilities. More than half of commercial consumers' electricity use is for heating and lighting.

Industrial consumers use about 26 percent of the nation's electricity.[79] This customer segment includes manufacturing, construction, mining, agriculture and forestry operations. Industrial customers often see the lowest rates, reflecting their relatively flat load profile and their ability to take service at higher voltage levels.

Transportation demand for electricity stems primarily from trains and urban transportation systems. This is less than 1 percent of total electricity demand.[80] However, state and federal policies that advance electrification of the transportation fleet are expected to increase electric load growth in the near future.

LOAD FORECASTING

Demand is constantly changing, which challenges grid operators and suppliers who are responsible for ensuring that supply will meet demand at all times. Consequently, they expend considerable resources to forecast demand.

Load forecasting uses mathematical models to predict demand across a region, such as a utility service territory or an RTO/ISO footprint. Forecasts can be divided into three categories: short-term forecasts, which range from one hour to one week ahead; medium-term forecasts, usually a week to a year ahead; and long-term forecasts, which are longer than a year. It is possible to predict the next-day load with an accuracy of approximately one to three percent of what will actually happen. The accuracy of these forecasts is limited by the accuracy of the weather forecasts used in their preparation and the uncertainties of human behavior.

The forecasts for different time horizons are important for different operations within a utility company. Short-term load forecasting can help to estimate transmission system power flows and to make decisions that can prevent overloading of transmission systems. Timely implementation of such decisions leads to the improvement of network reliability and to reduced occurrences of equipment failures and blackouts. Forecasted weather parameters are the most important factors in short-term load forecasts, with temperature and humidity as the most commonly used load predictors.

The medium- and long-term forecasts take into account historical load and weather data, the number of customers in different customer classes, appliances used in the area and their characteristics, economic and demographic data, and other factors. For the next-year peak forecast, it is possible to provide an estimated peak load based on historical loads and weather conditions. Long-term forecasts extending 10 to 20 years into the future are used for system infrastructure planning and are meant to ensure that there are sufficient resources available to meet the needs of the expected future peak demand.

Forecasts are necessary for the variety of actions that must occur to ensure that sufficient supply is available in the immediate and long term. These include the

78 Derived from EIA, *Electric Power Annual, Table 2.5* (November 7, 2022), www.eia.gov/electricity/annual/html/epa_02_05.html.

79 *Id.*

80 *Id.*

planning of long-term infrastructure, purchasing fuel and other supplies, and ensuring adequate staffing of specific personnel. Load forecasts are also extremely important for suppliers, financial institutions, and other participants in electric energy generation, transmission, distribution, and trading. Missed forecasts, when actual demand differs significantly from the forecast, can cause wholesale prices to be significantly higher or lower than they otherwise might have been.

DEMAND RESPONSE

Electricity demand is generally insensitive to price, meaning that demand does not typically fall when prices rise. This occurs for several reasons, including that most end-use consumers of electricity are not exposed to real-time electricity prices. However, some utilities and grid operators have developed ways to stimulate a response from consumers through demand-response programs.

Demand response is the reduction in consumption of electricity by customers from their expected consumption levels, in response to either reliability needs or price signals. Customers will forego power use for short periods, shift some energy use from peak periods to other times, or use on-site generation in response to price signals or incentives for load reduction. The signals to respond to electric power system needs or high market prices may come from a utility or other load-serving entity, an RTO/ISO, or an independent provider of demand response. Both retail and wholesale entities administer these programs. Demand response has the potential to lower system-wide power costs and assist in maintaining reliability. It can also mitigate system stress and allow operators to resolve shortages, avoid operating inefficient power plants, or relieve transmission congestion. There can also be environmental benefits, such as lower levels of power plant-related emissions that result from not operating peaking units.

Measuring and verifying the amount of reduced consumption during a demand response activation requires development of consumers' baseline usage, against which their actual use is measured.

Demand-Response Programs

Programs generally fall into three categories: curtailing, shifting, or on-site generation.

Curtailing, or forgoing, involves reducing power use (load) during times of high prices or threats to reliability without making up the use later. For example, residential customers might turn off lights or raise thermostats during hot weather. Commercial facilities may turn off office equipment, lower building lighting or change thermostat settings by a few degrees.

Shifting involves moving or rescheduling high energy-use activities in response to high prices or demand response program events to off-peak periods – evenings, nights, or weekends. Industrial customers might reschedule batch production processes to evening hours or the next day. Commercial establishments may delay high-energy operations. Residential customers may wait until evening or night to use high energy consuming appliances, such as clothes dryers or dishwashers. In shifting, the lost amenity or service is made up at a subsequent time.

On-site generation is when customers respond by turning on an on-site or backup emergency generator to supply some or all of their electricity needs. Although these customers may have little or no interruption to their electrical usage, their net load and requirements from the power system are reduced. The ability to use on-site generation is most common for institutional customers, such as hospitals, large schools, or data centers.

Demand response programs can be further distinguished by whether they are controlled by the system operator (dispatchable) or the customer (non-dispatchable). Dispatchable demand response refers to programs where the system operator can direct the customer to reduce its energy use, such as direct load control of residential appliances or directed reductions to industrial customers. Dispatchable demand response programs can be used for both reliability and economic reasons. Non-dispatchable demand response lets the retail customer decide whether and when to reduce

consumption in response to the price of power. This includes time-sensitive pricing programs that are based on rates that charge higher prices during high-demand hours and lower prices at other times.

As a result of technological innovations and policy directions, new types and applications of demand response are emerging that encompass the use of smart appliances that respond in near real-time to price or other signals. These models may allow customers to respond more easily, as they require little customer monitoring or interaction.

Retail Demand Response Programs

Utilities and third-party aggregators offer a variety of demand response programs that include time-based rates and interruptible contracts. Also, some states mandate energy efficiency resource standards that include peak load reduction targets.

Time-based rates include time-of-use rates and dynamic pricing. Time-based rates depend on advanced meters at customer premises that can record usage over short increments, typically groupings of hours or individual hours. In time-of-use programs, customers are charged different prices at different times of the day, with hours on or near peak demand costing more than off-peak hours. Dynamic pricing is a category of programs where rates change frequently to better reflect system costs. The practice of adjusting prices as costs change provides an incentive for consumers to shift load to other periods or to reduce peak load. One form of dynamic pricing is termed real-time pricing. In these programs, customers are charged prices reflecting the immediate cost of power. Industrial or very large commercial customers are the most likely to choose real-time tariffs.

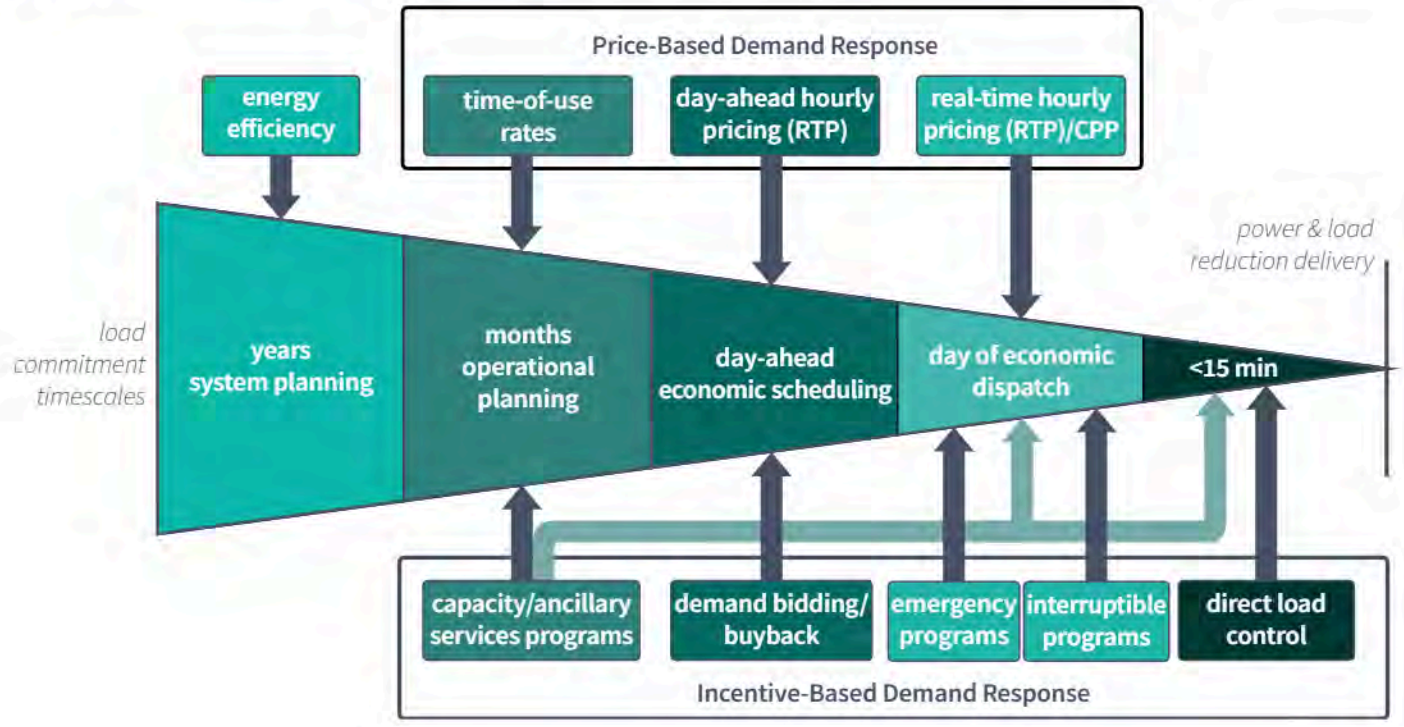
Another form of dynamic pricing is critical peak pricing. These programs use real-time prices at times of extreme system peak but are restricted to a limited number of hours annually. They feature higher prices than time-of-use prices during the critical peak. Consumers do not know in advance when a critical peak might be called. Critical peak programs for residential customers typically use rebates as an incentive to participate in the program, but customers take the risk of paying higher prices or reducing load during critical peak periods. These programs seek to have customers respond to price signals, as opposed to penalizing them, if they do not lower their use in the critical peak hours.

Interruptible contracts are used by utilities to control load and address potential reliability issues, such as reducing stress on the electric system during heat waves. The two primary forms of this category of demand response are direct load control and interruptible rates. Direct load control entails the utility curtailing a portion of customer load as described above. Under interruptible rates, customers agree to turn off equipment or switch their energy supply to an on-site generator.

Energy efficiency resource standards exist in 25 states, while five states and the District of Columbia. have energy efficiency goals.[81] The standards typically require utilities to achieve electric energy savings, and many include peak load reduction targets. These mandates provide incentives for utilities to reduce customers' energy consumption and include mechanisms that decouple profits from the amount of electricity sold or performance bonuses for utilities that meet or exceed reduction targets.

81 DSIRE, N.C. Clean Energy Technology Center, *Energy Efficiency Resource Standards (and Goals)* at 1 (September 2021), https://ncsolarcen-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Energy-Efficiency-Resource-Standards_Sept-2021.pdf.

Figure 2-2: Demand Response and Energy Efficiency in Electric System Planning and Operations



Source: U.S. Department of Energy[82]

Wholesale Market Demand Response Programs

On the wholesale level, market operators have some programs that dispatch the demand response resources. Other demand response programs are dispatched by the utilities or aggregators that sponsor the programs, rather than the market operator. Note that with most retail demand response programs, which can also aid wholesale markets, market operators may not be able to invoke them or even see the specific amount of response that occurs.

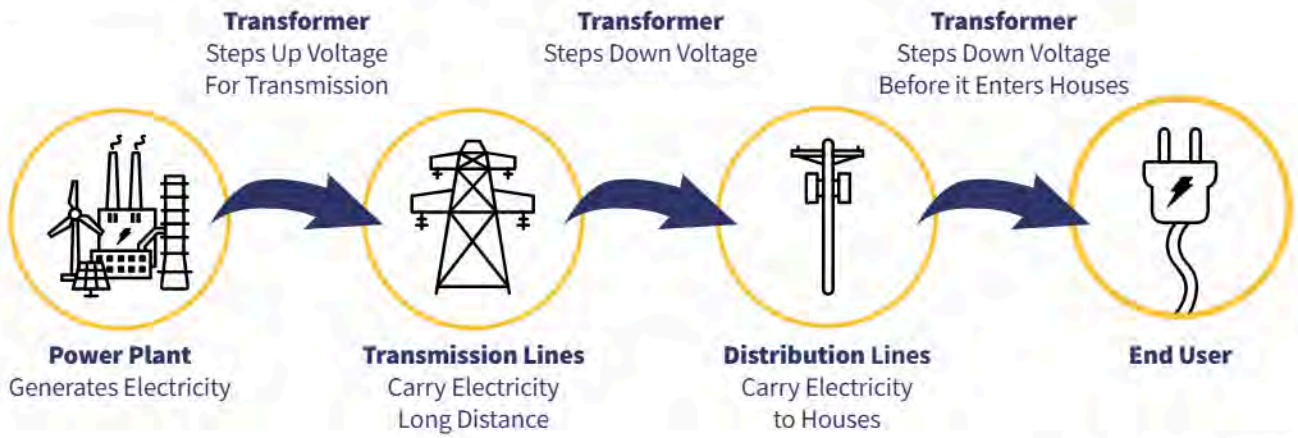
Demand response participation in RTO/ISOs has been encouraged in U.S. national energy policy and by various FERC orders.[83] Overall, approximately 30.8 GW of demand response participated in RTOs/ISOs in 2020.[84] These resources primarily participate in RTO/ISOs as capacity resources and receive advance reservation payments in return for their commitment to participate when called upon or activated. Additionally, demand resources may offer into the RTO/ISO day-ahead markets, specifying the hours, number of MWs and price at which they are willing to curtail.

82 U.S. Department of Energy, *Benefits of Demand Response in Electricity Markets and Recommendations for Achieving Them: A Report to the United States Congress Pursuant to Section 1252 of the Energy Policy Act of 2005*, at 15, (2006), https://www.energy.gov/oe/articles/benefits-demand-response-electricity-markets-and-recommendations-achieving-them-report.

83 EPAct 2005 included policy encouraging time-based pricing and other forms of demand response and the elimination of barriers to demand response participation in the energy, capacity, and ancillary services markets. Examples of FERC orders include Order No. 719, 128¶61,059, (July 16, 2009); Order No. 745, 134¶61,187 (March 15, 2011); and Order No. 2222, 174¶61,197, (March 18, 2021).

84 *See* FERC, *Assessment of Demand Response and Advanced Metering Staff Report*, at 3 (December 2021), https://www.ferc.gov/media/2021-assessment-demand-response-and-advanced-metering.

Figure 2-3: Electricity Supply and Delivery



Source: The NEED Project[85]

Some of the RTO/ISO demand response comes from individual entities; the rest is accumulated through third-party aggregators, or curtailment service providers, who recruit customers too small to participate on their own, such as schools, commercial chains or groups of residential customers. In aggregating small customers, curtailment service providers have increased customer participation in many wholesale reliability and emergency programs.

Demand Response and Energy Efficiency in Planning and Operations

Different demand response programs can be used at various times to support planning and operations (see Figure 2-2). Energy efficiency programs that reduce baseload or peak demand over the long-term are incorporated into system planning. Dispatchable programs that are quickly implemented and targeted for short-term peak reductions – such as direct load control – lie on the other end of the spectrum and are used in the moment of operation.

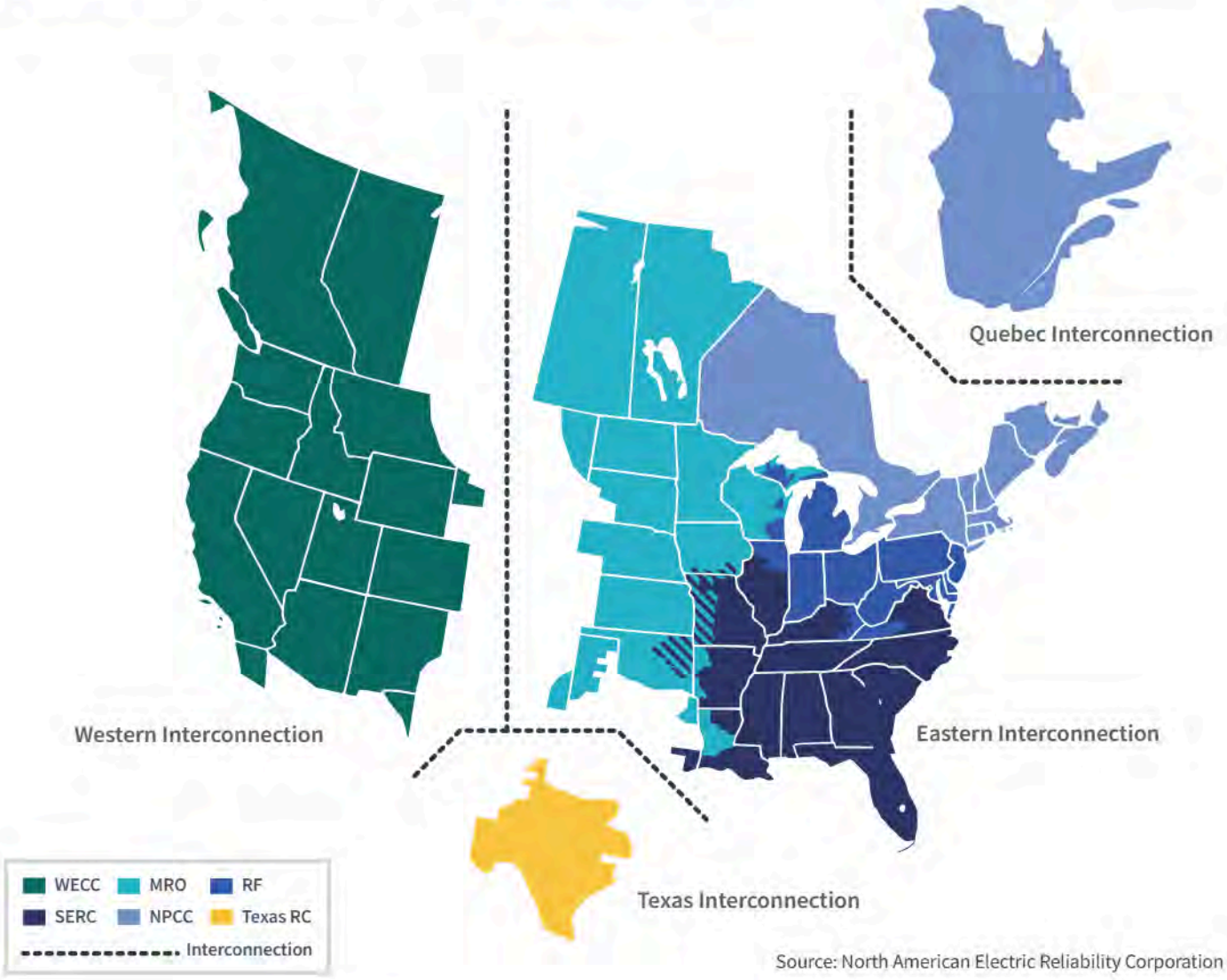
Electricity Supply and Delivery

Unlike many other products, electricity cannot be stored in any appreciable quantity relative to the total consumed across the country each day. Further, electricity is a necessity for most consumers, whose use responds little to price changes. Finally, electric equipment and appliances are tuned to very specific standards of power, measured as voltage and frequency. For example, deviations in voltage can cause devices to operate poorly or may even damage them. Consequently, the supply side of the electricity market must provide and deliver exactly the amount of power customers want at all times, at all locations. This requires constant monitoring of the grid and close coordination among industry participants.

Electricity service relies on a complex system of infrastructure that falls into two general categories: generation and delivery services of transmission and distribution. Together, the power generation and high-voltage transmission lines that deliver power to distribution facilities constitute the bulk power system. Transmission and distribution facilities are also referred to as the power grid. These are coordinated, and at times operated by, a grid coordinator.

85 National Energy Education Development Project, *Electricity*, at 56 (2017), http://www.need.org/Files/curriculum/infobook/Elec1S.pdf.

Figure 2-4: North American Electric Reliability Corporation Regions



Source: North American Electric Reliability Corporation

Nationally, the grid is geographically split into three main sections – the Western, Eastern and Texas Interconnections. These sections operate independently and have limited interconnections between them.

The nation, along with Canada and a small part of Mexico, is also divided into regional entities for reliability purposes. The regional reliability entities fall under the purview of North American Electric Reliability Corporations (NERC), which was designated by FERC as the nation's electric reliability organization, and which develops and enforces mandatory reliability standards to better ensure the reliable operation of the nation's bulk-power system (the interconnected transmission grid). The reliability standards, once approved by FERC, must be met by applicable industry participants as designated in each reliability standard. Consequently, the grid is planned and operated to meet these standards.

NERC's regions include:

- Midwest Reliability Organization (MRO)
- Northeast Power Coordinating Council (NPCC)
- Reliability First Corporation (RFC)
- SERC Reliability Corporation (SERC)
- Texas Reliability Entity (TRE)
- Western Electricity Coordinating Council (WECC)

FERC JURISDICTION

Under the Federal Power Act (FPA), FERC regulates the transmission of electric energy in interstate commerce and the sale of electric energy at wholesale in interstate commerce. The FPA requires that every public utility file with FERC all rates and charges for any transmission or sale subject to the jurisdiction of FERC. Under Sections 205 and 206 of the FPA, 16 U.S.C. §§ 824d, 824e, FERC ensures that the rates and charges made, demanded, or received by any public utility for, or in connection with, the transmission or sale of electric energy subject to the jurisdiction of FERC, and all rules and regulations affecting, or pertaining to, such rates or charges are just and reasonable and not unduly preferential or unduly discriminatory.

GENERATION

Power generators are typically categorized by the fuel that they use and subcategorized by their specific operating technology. In 2021, the United States had approximately 1,218 GW of total generating capacity.[86] The majority of power generation is produced from coal, natural gas, nuclear fuels, and renewables.

Power plants each have differing costs and operational characteristics, both of which determine when, where and how plants will be built and operated. Plant costs fall into two general categories: capital investment costs, which are amounts spent to build the plant, and operational costs, the amounts spent to maintain and run the plant. In general, there is a trade-off between these expenses: more capital-intensive plants tend to be cheaper to run – they have lower variable costs – and, conversely, the least capital intensive plants tend to be more expensive to run – they have higher variable cost. For example, nuclear plants produce vast amounts of power at low variable costs but are expensive to build. Conversely, natural gas-fired combustion turbines are far less expensive to build but can be more expensive to run. Grid operators dispatch plants – or call them into service – with the simultaneous goals of providing reliable power at the lowest cost. Because various generation technologies have differing variable costs, plants are dispatched only when they are part of the most economic combination of plants needed to supply the customers on the grid. For plants operating in RTOs/ISOs, this cost is determined by the price that generators offer. In other areas, it is determined by the marginal cost of the available generating plants.

CONVENTIONAL GENERATION

Generation is often described as conventional or renewable (described further in the Renewable Generation section below). Conventional generation typically includes natural gas-, oil-, coal- or nuclear-powered generation.

Natural Gas-Fired Generation

Natural gas power plants consist of three major technologies, each with its distinct set of market advantages and limitations. They are steam boilers, gas turbines and combined cycle generators. Natural gas fuels nearly a third of U.S. electricity generation.

Steam boiler technology is an older design that burns gas in a large boiler furnace to generate steam at both high pressure and high temperature. The steam is then run through a turbine that is attached to a generator, which spins and produces electricity. Typical plant size ranges from 300 MW to 1,000 MW. Because of their size and the limited flexibility that is inherent in the centralized boiler design, these plants require fairly long start-up times to become operational and are limited in their flexibility to produce power output beyond a certain range. Furthermore, these plants are generally not as economical or easy to site as some newer technologies – which explains why few have been built in recent years.

86 Installed nameplate capacity is assessed through December 2021 and captures Operating and Standby resources available. Note that these estimates do not imply that generation output will match the nameplate capacity of a resource type. Derived from EIA, *Preliminary Monthly Electric Generator Inventory (based on Form EIA-860M)* (February 2022), https://www.eia.gov/electricity/data/eia860m/.

Gas turbines (GT) are small, quick-start units similar to an aircraft jet engine. These plants are also called simple cycle turbines or combustion turbines (CT). GTs are relatively inexpensive to build but are expensive to operate because they are relatively inefficient, providing low power output for the amount of gas burned, and have high maintenance costs. They are not designed to run on a continuous basis and are used to serve the highest demand during peak periods, such as hot summer afternoons. GTs also run when there are system-wide shortages, such as when a power line or generator trips offline. GTs typically have a short operational life due to the wear-and-tear caused by cycling. The typical capacity of a GT is 10-50 MW, and they are usually installed in banks of multiple units.

Combined cycle power plants (CCPPs) are a hybrid of the GT and steam boiler technologies. Specifically, this design incorporates a gas-combustion turbine unit along with an associated generator, and a heat recovery steam generator along with its own steam turbine. The result is a highly efficient power plant. They produce negligible amounts of SO2, and particulate emissions and their NOx and CO2 emissions are significantly lower than a conventional coal plant. CCPPs, on average, require 80 percent less land than a coal-fired plant, typically 100 acres for a CCPP versus 500 acres for comparable coal plant, and CCPPs also use modest amounts of water compared to other technologies.

Coal-Fired Generation

Coal plants produced approximately 22 percent of the electricity in the United States in 2021.[87] These facilities generate power by creating steam which is used to spin a very large turbine. These plants tend to be used as baseload units, meaning that they run continuously and are not especially flexible in raising or lowering their power output. They have high initial capital costs, with complex designs and operational requirements. However, coal plants have low marginal costs and can produce substantial amounts of power. Most of the coal-fired plants in the United States are located in the Southeast and Midwest.

Oil-Fired Generation

Oil plants generally produce only a small amount of the total electricity generated in the U.S. power markets. These facilities are expensive to run and also emit more pollutants than natural gas plants. They are frequently uneconomic and typically run at low-capacity factors. Like natural gas-fired generators, there are several types of units that burn oil; primarily, these are steam boilers and combustion turbines. Most dual-fuel power plants are located in the eastern half of the United States, especially on the East Coast.[88]

Generally, two types of oil are used for power generation: number 2 and number 6 (bunker) fuel oil. Number 2 is a lighter and cleaner fuel. It is more expensive, but because it produces fewer pollutants when burned, it is better for locations with stringent environmental regulations such as major metropolitan areas. Conversely, number 6 fuel oil is cheaper, but considered dirty because of its higher emissions. It is highly viscous (thick and heavy), and it comes from the bottom of the barrel in the refining process.

Nuclear Generation

Nuclear plants provided roughly 19 percent of the nation's electricity in 2021, when 93 nuclear plants operated in the United States with a total capacity of approximately 100 GW.[89] Like generating units that use coal, nuclear plants tend to be large, baseload units that run continuously. Nuclear plants have high capital and fixed costs, but low variable costs, which includes fuel cost. They typically run at full power for 18 or 24 months, which is the duration of a unit's fuel cycle, and are then taken offline for refueling and maintenance. Outages

87 EIA, *Electric Power Annual* (November 7, 2022), *Generation at Utility Scale Facilities*, *Tables 3.1A. and 3.1.B*, (accessed December 2022), www.eia.gov/electricity/annual/html/epa_01_02.html.

88 Derived from Hitachi Energy, Velocity Suite data (Accessed March 28, 2023).

89 EIA, *Form EIA-860* (November 2022), www.eia.gov/electricity/data/eia860/.

typically last from 20 days to significantly longer, depending on the work needed. Of the 92 operating nuclear plants, most reside in the eastern United States. Only six are in the West, four in Texas. Illinois had the largest number of plants at 11, followed by Pennsylvania at eight, and South Carolina at seven.[90]

RENEWABLE GENERATION

Renewable resources use fuels that are naturally replaced, such as wind, solar, hydroelectric and geothermal or which use fuels that are readily replaceable, such as biomass and biogas.

Such generation (generation termed renewable generation or renewables) is an increasingly important part of total U.S. supply, accounting for 29 percent of electric energy produced in 2021.[91] As total generation from all fuels has remained relatively constant in recent years, renewable generation's share has risen, spurred by technological advancements, state policy, and federal tax credits.[92]

Wind and solar capacity have grown faster than other renewable resources in recent years. Wind capacity grew substantially, from approximately 10 GW in 2006 to 193 GW in 2021.[93] Utility-scale solar capacity grew even faster, from approximately 0.1 GW to 61 GW over the same period. [94]

Additions of renewable generation capacity are usually reported in megawatts of nameplate capacity. Actual capability varies from the nameplate for any unit type due to such factors as age, wear, maintenance and ambient conditions. But as renewable resources are often weather-dependent, their capacity factors – the ratio of average generation to the nameplate capacity for a specific period – have been lower (for example, approximately 30 percent), depending on the technology type, than for fossil-fuel generation. Grid operators pay close attention to the difference between nameplate and capacity factor values when they evaluate capacity available to cover expected load, however, capacity factors have risen with technological innovation and improved manufacturing processes.

Wind

Wind generation is among the fastest-growing renewable resource, in part due to cost declines and technology improvements, as well as receipt of federal tax credits. Increases in average hub heights and rotor diameters have increased average wind turbine capacity. Because the best wind resources are often located far from load centers, obtaining sufficient transmission presents a challenge to delivering wind output. Other market challenges for future wind development include its variable output, which is often inversely correlated to demand (seasonally and daily); system operators' limited ability to dispatch wind resources to meet load increases; difficulties related to accurately forecasting its ramping; and the need for companion generation (usually fossil-fueled) or energy storage to be available to balance wind generation when the wind is not blowing.

Solar

Solar generation transforms sunlight into electricity using one of two technologies: photovoltaic (PV) or concentrating solar power (CSP). PV modules, or panels, transform sunlight directly into power using cells made of silicon or thin-film materials. They can be installed on roofs of buildings or at ground-level PV farms. CSP plants use a two-step process to transform the sun's energy. First, mirrors direct sunlight towards a receiver that captures

90 EIA, *Form EIA-860M* (February 2023), www.eia.gov/electricity/data/eia860M/.

91 Derived from EIA, *Electricity Annual* (September 2022), www.eia.gov/electricity/annual/html/epa_01_01.html.

92 Lawrence Berkeley National Lab, *U.S. State Renewables Portfolio and Clean Electricity Standards: 2023 Status Update* (June 2023), https://eta-publications.lbl.gov/sites/default/files/lbnl_rps_ces_status_report_2023_edition.pdf.

93 Installed nameplate capacity is assessed through December 2021 and captures Operating and Standby resources available. Note that these estimates do not imply that generation output will match the nameplate capacity of a resource type. Derived from EIA, *Preliminary Monthly Electric Generator Inventory (based on Form EIA-860M)* (February 2022), https://www.eia.gov/electricity/data/eia860m/.

94 *Id.*

the heat. CSP then employs a thermal process to create steam, driving an engine or turbine to produce electricity. CSP plants, which are dispatchable, can include low-cost energy storage that extends their availability later in peak hours. PV growth has increased greatly as a result of policy incentives and cost declines. Total PV generation for 2021 was 161.5 GW, with approximately two-thirds of that generation coming from utility-scale facilities and one-third from small-scale generation.[95]

By the end of 2021, 1.5 GW of CSP was operational – a decline from 2017 when CSP capacity was 1.8 GW.[96] Total CSP capacity is significantly lower than PV owing to PV's lower costs.[97] Seven western and southwestern states have extensive CSP potential: Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, Texas, California and Colorado.[98] Developing that potential will require overcoming challenges of cost, siting, transmission, and the need for extensive water supplies to clean mirrors.

Hydroelectric

Hydroelectric generation is powered by the kinetic energy of falling water that drives turbine generators, which convert the energy into electricity. There are two types of hydroelectric projects: conventional and pumped storage. Conventional projects, which use a dam in a waterway, can operate in a run-of-river mode, in which water outflow from the project approximates inflow, or in a peaking mode, in which the reservoir is mostly drained to generate power during peak periods when energy is more valuable. Pumped storage projects use bodies of water at two different elevations. Water is pumped into elevated storage reservoirs during off-peak periods when pumping energy is cheaper; the water is then used to generate power during peak periods as it flows back to the lower elevation reservoir. In 2021, total U.S. hydro-electric capacity (including conventional and pumped-storage capacity) reached 246 GW. Conventional hydro-electric capacity was 285.3 GW and pumped storage hydro-electric capacity was 5.1 GW.[99]

Geothermal

Geothermal generation taps into reservoirs of steam and hot water deep beneath the earth's surface to produce power. The majority of the plants are based in California and Nevada. Geothermal potential is determined by thermal conductivity, thickness of sedimentary rock, geothermal gradient, heat flow and surface temperature. Geothermal generation, which stood at 16 GW in 2021, increased from 0.6 GW in 2011, but has decreased as a portion of total renewable output, due to the growth of other renewables. California hosts about 76 percent of geothermal U.S. operating capacity.[100]

Biomass

Biomass generation includes power production from many waste byproducts, such as agricultural residues, landfill gas, municipal solid waste, and wood resources. The largest biomass category is wood waste, burned for heat and power in the lumber, pulp and paper industries. Challenges to biomass production include impacts on food supplies (for example, converting corn into ethanol), conserving natural resources, and minimizing water pollution. In 2021, net utility-scale power generation using biomass fuel sources was 54.3 GWh - composed of 36.5 GWh from wood and wood-derived fuels as well as 17.8 GWh from other biomass sources.[101]

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95 Derived from EIA, *Electric Power Annual, Tables 3.1.A. and 3.1.B* (released November 7, 2022 and accessed December 2022), www.eia.gov/electricity/annual/html/epa_01_02.html.

96 Derived from EIA, See table 4.3 in *Electric Power Annual 2021 and Electric Power Annual 2017*, www.eia.gov/electricity/annual/html/epa_04_03.html and www.eia.gov/electricity/annual/archive/pdf/03482017.pdf.

97 *See* National Renewable Energy Laboratory, *Annual Technology Baseline* (July 2018), https://atb.nrel.gov/electricity/2018/summary.html

98 EIA, *Form EIA-860*, (September 13, 2018), https://www.eia.gov/electricity/data/eia860/.

99 Derived from EIA, *Electric Power Annual* (November 7, 2022), *Generation at Utility Scale Facilities, Tables 3.1.A and 3.1.B* (accessed December 2022), www.eia.gov/electricity/annual/html/epa_01_02.html.

100 Derived from EIA, *Form EIA-860* (accessed November 2017), https://www.eia.gov/electricity/data/eia860/.

101 *Id.*

Biogas

Biogas energy is created through the anaerobic (without oxygen) bacterial decomposition of biodegradable waste, which is turned into a gas containing 60-70 percent methane. Biogas recovery is typically installed at farms and used to run farm operations and reduce methane emissions from natural manure decomposition.

Renewable Energy Policies

Renewable generation development is frequently tied to policies promoting their use, which include tax credits, low-cost loans, rebates and production incentives. Federal funding of research and development has played an important role in lowering the costs or reducing the time it takes for renewable technologies to become commercially viable.

Congress has provided tax incentives to spur renewable resource investments. Originally enacted in 1992, federal production tax credits (PTC) are available for wind, biomass, geothermal, and other forms of renewable generation based on a facility's production. An inflation-adjusted credit, the PTC generally has a duration of 10 years from the date the facility goes online. The PTC has been revised several times, most recently in August 2022 under the Inflation Reduction Act, which extended the PTC for projects that begin construction before 2025, including solar projects that had previously been excluded from the PTC program.[102] After 2024, the PTC becomes technology neutral and emission based, and phases out starting in 2032, or when the U.S. electricity sector emissions are 75% below 2022 levels. If projects over 1 MW meet certain labor requirements, their PTC is 2.6 c/kWh; if the projects do not meet the labor requirements, the PTC would be 0.3 c/kWh. A further 10% adder on the PTC and ITC can be obtained if a project uses U.S. steel and roughly half the of manufactured components (as measured by cost) are sourced in the United States.

Another form of tax credit for renewables, including solar and other types of projects, has been a federal investment tax credit (ITC). The ITC has generally been set at 30 percent of a project's equipment and construction costs. The Inflation Reduction Act also revised the ITC, with the same terms as for the PTC. Projects meeting labor requirements may receive a 30% ITC, otherwise the ITC drops to 6%. Projects may also receive a 10% increase in the ITC if they use U.S. components, as described for the PTC.

State renewable portfolio standards (RPS) and renewable energy standards (RES) have been significant drivers in the growth of investment in renewable generation. An RPS requires a certain percentage of energy sales measured by megawatt-hours (MWh) to come from renewable resources. Percentages usually increase incrementally from a base year to an ultimate target. Currently, 30 states plus Washington, D.C., have an RPS with financial penalties for non-achievement.[103] As utilities and independent developers build more renewable-powered generation, the markets in which they participate continue to address the integration of renewable output into their day-ahead and real-time operations, and incorporate the expected growth of renewable generation in their long-term transmission-planning processes.

Renewable energy certificates (RECs) allow state regulators to track compliance with mandatory RPS targets or verify progress in voluntary state renewable programs. They also allow compliance entities to purchase credits – subject to state-imposed limits on amount and price – if they have not generated or bought enough renewable energy to meet their annual requirements.

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102 Congress.gov, *H.R. 5376-Inflation Reduction Act of 2022*, (became law August 4, 2022) https://www.congress.gov/bill/117th-congress/house-bill/5376/text.

103 Barbose, Galen. Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, *U.S. Renewables Portfolio Standards: 2021 Status Update: Early Release* (February 2021), https://eta-publications.lbl.gov/sites/default/files/rps_status_update-2021_early_release.pdf.

ELECTRIC STORAGE

Historically, utility-scale storage of electricity for later use had been limited to pumped-hydro storage facilities. Recent advances in technology have made other types of electric storage resources, including batteries and flywheels, more economically feasible. The lower costs and improved capabilities of electric storage, along with favorable state and federal policies, increased penetration of variable energy resources, and a continued focus on grid reliability have helped spur the development of electric storage resources.[104]

As of 2021, the combined capacities of utility-scale electric storage and battery storage represented less than 2 percent of total generating capacity in the United States.[105] The majority of storage capacity consists of pumped-hydro storage (21 GW in 2021), which has grown very slowly. Battery storage capacity, in contrast, has grown from 3 MW in 2016 to 4,482 MW in 2021.[106] EIA projects that total U.S. battery storage capacity could reach 30 GW by 2025.[107]

Electric storage projects are increasingly available to help balance supply and demand particularly during periods of high demand or excess supply. These resources can charge during periods of low demand or excess generation, when electricity is less expensive, and discharge when demand is high and electricity is more expensive. Batteries, flywheels, and other fast-acting electric storage technologies can also provide ancillary services which help maintain grid reliability. The vast majority of battery storage capacity in the electricity markets is used to provide ancillary services or capacity, because these applications provide the most revenue for storage owners.[108]

Some states have passed legislation to incentivize investment in storage projects. In 2013, California adopted targets for utilities to procure 1,325 MW of energy storage capacity by 2024 and subsequently increased the capacity requirement target and compressed the timeline for reaching that target.[109] As of May 2021, five states besides California also set energy storage requirements or targets: Oregon, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and Virginia. Additionally, some states which do not have formal energy storage requirements offer financial incentives such as grants and tax incentives, while others have begun requiring utilities to include storage in integrated resource plans.

DISTRIBUTED ENERGY RESOURCES

In Order No. 2222, the Commission defined Distributed Energy Resources (DERs) as any resource located on the distribution system, any subsystem thereof or behind a meter. These resources may include, but are not limited to, electric storage resources, distributed generation, demand response, energy efficiency, thermal storage, and electric vehicles and their supply equipment.[110] In most instances, these resources are located close to the

104 FERC has issued various orders to help remove barriers to the participation of electric storage resources in FERC-jurisdictional markets. *See, Electric Storage Participation in Markets Operated by Regional Transmission Organizations and Independent System Operators, Order No. 841, 162 FERC ¶61,127 (2018); Participation of Distributed Energy Resource Aggregations in Markets Operated by Regional Transmission Organizations and Independent System Operators, Order No. 2222*, 172 FERC ¶ 61,247 (2020).

105 Installed nameplate capacity is assessed through December 2021 and captures Operating and Standby resources available. Note that these estimates do not imply that generation output will match the nameplate capacity of a resource type. Derived from EIA, *Preliminary Monthly Electric Generator Inventory (based on Form EIA-860M)* (February 2022), https://www.eia.gov/electricity/data/eia860m/.

106 *Id.*

107 EIA, *U.S. battery storage capacity will increase significantly by 2025* (December 8, 2022), https://www.eia.gov/todayinenergy/detail.php?id=54939#:~:text=As%20of%20October%202022%2C%207.8%20GW%20of%20utility-scale,add%20another%2020.8%20GW%20of%20battery%20storage%20capacity.

108 EIA, *U.S. Battery Storage Market Trends*, 13-15 (August 2021), https://www.eia.gov/analysis/studies/electricity/batterystorage/pdf/battery_storage_2021.pdf.

109 California Public Utilities Commission, *Energy Storage* (accessed December 1, 2022), www.cpuc.ca.gov/industries-and-topics/electrical-energy/energy-storage.

110 Order No. 2222, 172¶61,247, (September 17, 2020), at 4.

end user of power. While individual installations of DER tend to have capacities much smaller than that of central station power plants (for example DER installations may range from a fraction of a kW to systems producing less than 10 MW), the overall quantity of DER installations has grown tremendously, particularly in states with beneficial policies toward DERs.

One such policy is known as net metering, which is a system in which DERs are connected behind the meter to a distribution system and any surplus power is transferred onto the grid, allowing customers to offset the cost of power drawn from a distribution utility. Such surplus flow typically occurs during periods when the DER's production outstrips the customer's total demand. Under one measure of DER, as tracked by EIA, total net-metered capacity grew by approximately 277 percent between 2014 and 2020, from approximately 7.5 GW of capacity to 28.3 GW. The bulk of this capacity was solar PV, which made up 94 percent of net-metered capacity in 2020, with 62 percent of that capacity owned by residential customers.[111] In some cases, surplus power from a large DER or a set of net metered DERs may flow onto the transmission system.

TRANSMISSION

The alternating current (AC) power grid operates like an interconnected web, where, with a few exceptions, the flow of power is not specifically controlled by the operators on a line-by-line basis. Instead, power flows from sources of generation to consumers across any number of lines simultaneously, following the path of least resistance. There are also a limited number of direct current (DC) lines, which are set up as specific paths with definite beginning and end points for scheduling and moving power. These lines are controllable by operators and have other characteristics that make them attractive to grid planners and operators, such as providing greater grid stability and lower line losses. However, DC lines cost significantly more than AC lines to construct. Consequently, DC lines are typically built for certain specialized applications such as the movement of large amounts of power over long distances, for example the Pacific Intertie, which extends between the Northwest and California.

Transmission lines provide a certain amount of resistance to the flow of power as electricity travels through them. This resistance is not unlike the wind resistance that a car must overcome as it travels along a highway. The resistance in power lines creates losses: the amount of power injected into a power line diminishes as it travels through the line. The amount of these losses is contingent on many factors including the voltage of the transmission facilities.

111 EIA, *Electric Power Annual* (December 2022), (March 2022), www.eia.gov/electricity/annual/html/epa_04_10.html.

Wholesale Electricity Markets and Trading

Electric markets encompass different organizational structures and different mechanisms for buying and selling power at the wholesale level. Electric systems for delivering power to consumers in the United States are split into two structures: traditional systems and those run by RTO/ISOs. Traditional systems are typically vertically integrated, rely on management to make operational decisions, and sell electricity to retail customers based on their cost of service. In general, RTO/ISOs use their markets to make operational decisions, such as generator dispatch, and to price the resulting electricity. Load-serving entities then buy the power through the RTOs/ISOs for resale to retail customers.

Both traditional systems and RTOs/ISOs conduct certain functions, although they may perform these functions in different ways. These include:

- Ensuring the electric grid operates reliably in a defined geographic footprint
- Balancing supply and demand instantaneously and maintaining sufficient operating reserves
- Dispatching system resources as economically as possible
- Coordinating system dispatch with neighboring balancing authority areas (BAAs)
- Planning for transmission in its footprint
- Coordinating system development with neighboring systems and participating in regional planning efforts
- Providing non-discriminatory transmission access

Buying and selling electricity in the wholesale markets – trading – occurs through bilateral and RTO/ISO transactions, as discussed below. Bilateral transactions occur in both traditional systems and in RTO/ISO regions. Pricing for bilateral transactions in both RTO/ISO and traditional regions incorporates both cost-based and market-based rates.

SUPPLYING LOAD

Load serving entities (LSE) serve customer load through a combination of self-supply, bilateral market purchases and purchases from RTO/ISO markets. Self-supply means that the LSE generates power from plants it owns or operates to meet demand. With bilateral purchases, the LSE buys power from a supplier. RTO/ISO market purchases means the supplying company purchases power through the RTO's/ISO's markets.

LSEs' sources of energy vary considerably. In ISO-NE, NYISO, and CAISO, the LSEs have divested much or all their generation. In these circumstances, LSEs supply their customers' requirements through bilateral and RTO/ISO market purchases. In PJM, MISO, and SPP, LSEs may own significant amounts of generation, either directly or through affiliates, and therefore use self-supply as well as bilateral and RTO market purchases.

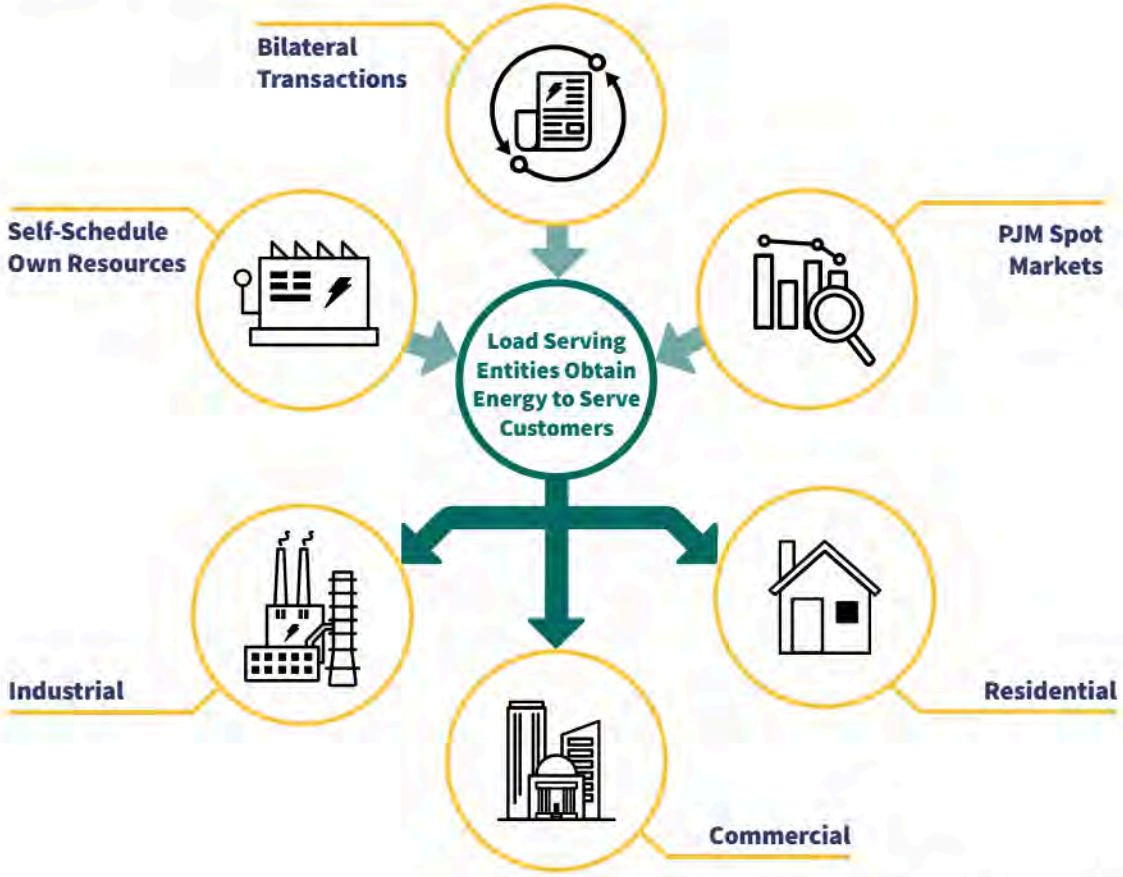
BILATERAL TRANSACTIONS

Bilateral transactions between two parties do not occur through an RTO/ISO and can occur through direct contact and negotiation, through a voice broker or through an electronic brokerage platform, such as the Intercontinental Exchange (ICE). The deals can range from standardized contract packages, such as those traded on ICE, to customized, complex contracts known as structured transactions. In bilateral transactions, buyers and sellers know the identity of the party with whom they are doing business.

Whether the trade is done on ICE, directly between parties or through another type of broker, the trading of standard physical and financial products, such as next-day on-peak firm or swaps, allows index providers to survey traders and publish price indexes. These indices provide price transparency.

Physical bilateral trades involving the movement of energy from one point to another require the parties to reserve transmission capacity to move the power over the transmission grid. Transmitting utilities are required to post the availability of transmission capacity and offer

Figure 2-5: Options for Energy Supply



Source: PJM Traditional Wholesale Electricity Markets

service on an OASIS website. Traders usually reserve transmission capacity on OASIS at the same time they arrange the power contract.

Transfers of power between Balancing Authority Areas (BAAs) require one of the parties to the transaction to submit a request for interchange, also known as an eTag.[112] The receiving BAA (the entity to which the power is transferred or sinks), or its agent, will process the eTag, ensure a reliability assessment has been completed, and send it to all parties named on the eTag. This ensures an orderly transfer of energy and provides transmission system operators with the information that they need to institute curtailments, as needed. Curtailments may be necessary when a change in system conditions reduces the capability of the transmission system to move power and requires some transactions to be reduced or cut.

Bilateral physical transactions that are conducted in RTO/ISOs are settled financially. Generators offer their power into the markets, and load is served through the power dispatched by the RTO/ISO. The RTO/ISO then settles bilateral transactions based on the prices in the contracts and the prices that occurred in their markets.

112 A BAA is a collection of generation, transmission, and loads within the metered boundaries of the entity (a Balancing Authority) that is responsible for balancing load, generation, and net interchange between other BAAs. Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards (March 2022), https://www.nerc.com/files/glossary_of_terms.pdf.

COST-BASED RATES

Cost-based rates are used to price most transmission services and some electricity when FERC determines that market-based rates are not appropriate, or when an entity does not seek market-based rate authority. Cost-based rates are set to recover costs associated with providing service and give a fair return on capital. These rates are typically listed in a published tariff.

The following are major inputs to setting cost-based electricity rates:

- Determining used-and-useful electricity plant costs. This may include the cost of generation facilities, transmission facilities, distribution plants and office and related administration facilities.
- Determining expenses for the production, transmission and distribution of electricity, including fuel and purchased power, taxes and administrative expenses.
- Establishing a fair return on capital, known as the cost of capital. This includes determining the cost of debt, common equity, preferred stock and commercial paper and other forms of short-term borrowing, such as lines of credit used to finance projects and provide cash for day-to-day operations.
- Allocating electric plant and other expenses among various customer classes and setting the rate structure and rate levels.

MARKET-BASED RATES

Under market-based rates, the terms of an electric transaction are negotiated by the sellers and buyers in bilateral markets or through RTO/ISO market operations. FERC grants market-based rate authority to electricity sellers that demonstrate that they and their affiliates lack, or have adequately mitigated, horizontal market power (typically based on whether the seller is a pivotal supplier and on the percent of generation owned by the seller relative to the total amount of generation available in a market). Sellers must also show that they lack, or have adequately mitigated, vertical market power (the ability to erect barriers to entry or influence the cost of production for competitive electricity suppliers). Wholesale sellers who have market-based rate authority and sell into day-ahead or real-time markets administered by an RTO/ISO do so subject to the specific RTO/ISO market rules approved by FERC. Thus, a seller in such markets must have an authorization from FERC and must also abide by the additional rules contained in the RTO/ISO tariff.

TRANSMISSION SERVICE

FERC requires that public utilities that own transmission lines used in interstate commerce offer transmission service on a nondiscriminatory basis to all eligible customers. The rates and terms of service are published in each utility's Open Access Transmission Tariff (OATT). Each utility's OATT specifies the transmission services available. Customers submit requests for transmission service through the OASIS. Utilities evaluate each transmission-service request using a model of the grid called a state estimator. Based on the model's estimation of the effects on the system, the request for transmission service is either approved or denied.

The two most common types of transmission service are network and point-to-point service. Network service allows a transmission customer the use of the entire transmission network to deliver generation from specified resources to specified loads. The price for service is cost-based and published in the OATT. Network service has higher priority than point-to-point service.

Point-to-point service involves paying for and reserving a fixed quantity of transmission capacity and moving power up to the reservation amount from one location, the point of receipt (POR), to another location, the point of delivery (POD). The POR and POD may be outside the transmission operator's footprint. Depending on availability, customers may purchase firm or non-firm point-to-point service for durations of one hour to multiple years.

Customers holding firm point-to-point transmission capacity may sell that capacity in a secondary market – such a sale is known as capacity reassignment. An entity holding transmission rights may want to resell

that capacity to another transmission customer in the secondary market because it is unneeded, or to make a profit. Resellers of transmission capacity are permitted to charge market-based rates for capacity reassignments, instead of the original cost-based rate at which they purchased the capacity. Most capacity reassignments are hourly, although capacity can also be reassigned on a daily, weekly, monthly, or yearly basis.[113]

If the market price of energy is greater at the POD than at the POR, the transmission has value. The transmission holder can capture this value by using the transmission – buying energy at the POR, moving it to the POD and selling it. Alternatively, the transmission holder can sell the transmission through a capacity reassignment. Thus, the price of a capacity reassignment should be consistent with, and rarely exceed, the expected price differential between the POD and the POR.

Transmission Planning

Each transmission-operating utility must participate in regional planning processes that identify transmission system additions and improvements needed to maintain reliability. Studies are conducted to test the transmission system against mandatory national reliability standards, as well as regional reliability standards. Planning studies may look 10-15 years into the future to identify transmission overloads, voltage limitations, and other reliability problems.

GRID OPERATIONS

Grid operators dispatch their systems using the least costly generation, consistent with the constraints of the transmission system and reliability requirements. The dispatch process occurs in two stages. For RTOs/ISOs, the market determines a day-ahead unit commitment, then updates the unit commitment and dispatches in real time. Grid operators in traditional utilities plan for the next day's dispatch, then update and implement that dispatch in real time.

Dispatch Planning

Grid operators decide which generating units should be committed in advance of actual operations. For RTOs/ISOs, this is done, in part, through the day-ahead markets and forecasts. For operators in traditional utilities, this is done through various planning and forecasting processes. Planning dispatch in advance of real-time operations is needed because some generating units need to obtain fuel or require several hours of lead time before they are brought online. In selecting the most economic generators to commit, operators take into account forecast load requirements and each unit's physical operating characteristics, such as how quickly output can be changed, maximum and minimum output levels and the minimum time a generator must run once it is started. Operators must also take into account each generating unit's cost factors, such as fuel and nonfuel operating costs, and the cost of environmental compliance.

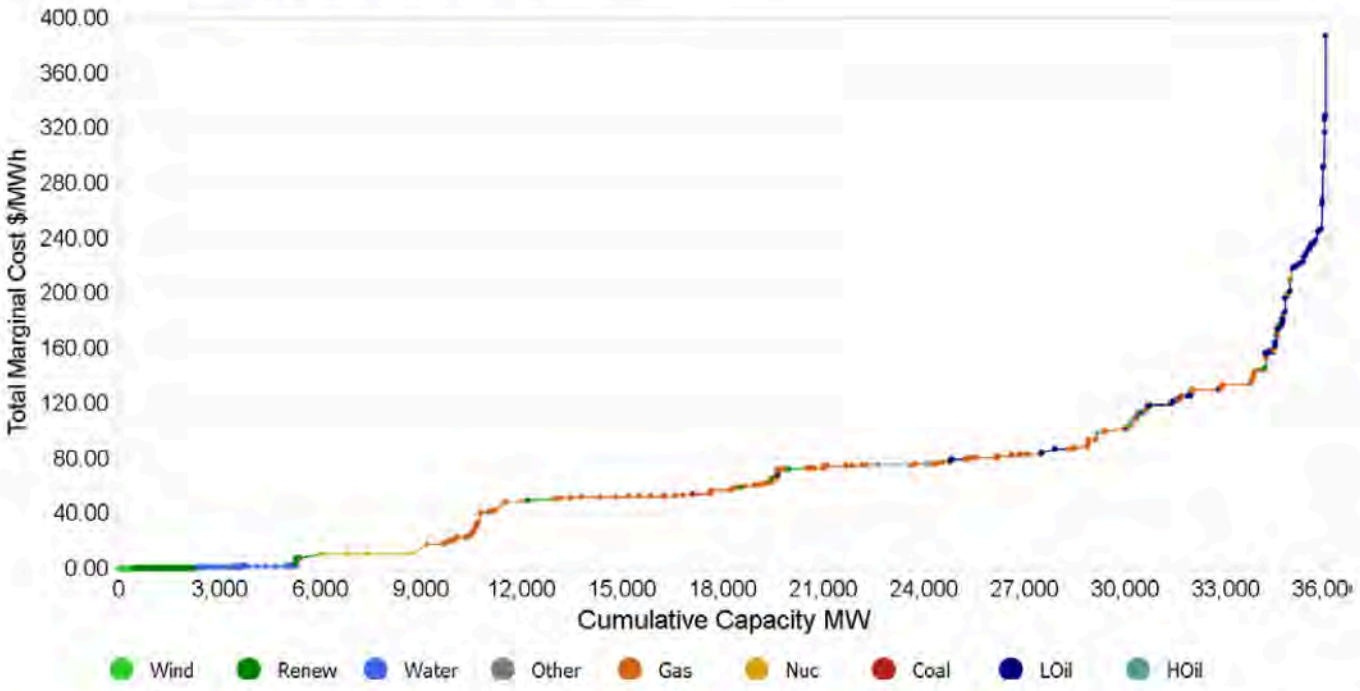
Forecast conditions can also affect how the transmission grid is optimally dispatched to reliably meet load. This is the security aspect of commitment analysis. The factors that can affect grid capabilities include generation and transmission facility outages, line capacities as affected by loading levels and flow direction, and weather conditions. If the security analysis indicates that the optimal economic dispatch cannot be carried out reliably, relatively expensive generators may have to be called upon to replace less-expensive units.

System and Unit Dispatch

Grid operators must decide the actual level at which each available resource should be operated, given the actual real-time load and grid conditions, so that reliability is maintained and overall production costs are minimized. Actual conditions will vary from those forecast prior to real-time, and grid operators must adjust the dispatch accordingly. As part of real-time operations, demand, generation and interchange (imports and exports) must be continually kept in balance to maintain a system frequency of 60 hertz.

113 FERC, *Electric Quarterly Reports, Downloads, Quarterly Filings* (2021), https://eqrreportviewer.ferc.gov.

Figure 2-6: Market Supply Curve for NYISO (Illustrative)



Source: Hitachi Energy, Velocity Suite[114]

This is typically done by automatic generation control (AGC) to change the generation dispatch as needed.

In general, dispatch occurs based on the cost of generation from given resources, with the lowest-cost resources dispatched first and the higher-cost resources dispatched last. The chart above is a depiction of the market supply curve for the New York Independent System Operator (NYISO). This is also commonly called the supply stack. In it, all the generating units in the New York market are shown, sorted according to their marginal cost of production. Their cost of production is shown on the vertical axis in terms of dollars per MWh. The cheapest units to run are to the left and the most expensive to the right.

Dispatch in New York, for example, first calls upon wind generating units, followed successively by hydroelectric, nuclear and coal-, gas- and oil-fired generating units.

This assumes that the generating units have sufficient resources – enough wind for the wind-powered generators or enough river flow for the hydroelectric plants, for example – and that sufficient transmission capability exists to deliver generator output and meet reliability needs.

In addition to these considerations, transmission flows must be monitored to ensure that the grid operates within voltage and reliability limits. If transmission flows exceed accepted limits, the operator must take corrective action, which could involve curtailing schedules, changing the dispatch or shedding load. Operators may check conditions and issue adjusted dispatch instructions as often as every five minutes.

ANCILLARY SERVICES

Ancillary services maintain electric reliability and support the transmission of electricity. These services

114 Derived from Hitachi Energy, Velocity Suite, *Supply Curve Analyst, Form EIA 860, NERC Electric Supply and Demand database, FERC Form 1, FERC Form 714, ISO Load Data, Hitachi Energy Primary Research, et al* (February 2023).

are produced and consumed in real-time, or in the very near term. NERC and regional entities establish the minimum amount of each ancillary service that is required for maintaining grid reliability.[115]

Regulation matches generation with very short-term changes in load by moving the output of selected resources up and down via an automatic control signal, typically every few seconds. The changes to output are designed to maintain system frequency at 60 hertz. Failure to maintain a 60-hertz frequency can result in systemic failure of an electric grid.

Operating reserves are needed to restore load and generation balance when a supply resource trips offline. Operating reserves are provided by generating units and demand resources that can act quickly, by increasing output or reducing demand, to make up a generation deficiency. There are three types: spinning reserves, non-spinning reserves and supplemental reserves.

Spinning reserves are provided by generators that are online (synchronized to the system frequency) with some unloaded (spare) capacity and capable of increasing its electricity output within a specified period, such as 10 minutes. During normal operation, these reserves are provided by increasing output on electrically synchronized equipment or by reducing load on pumped storage hydroelectric facilities. Synchronized reserve can also be provided by demand-side resources.

Non-spinning reserves are provided by generating units that are not necessarily synchronized to the power grid but can be brought online within a specified amount of time, such as 10 minutes. Non-spinning reserve can also be provided by demand-side resources.

Supplemental reserves are provided by generating units that can be made available within a specified amount of time, such as 30 minutes and are not necessarily synchronized with the system frequency.

Blackstart generating units have the ability to go from a shutdown condition to an operating conditi on and start delivering power without any outside assistance from the electric grid. Hydroelectric facilities and diesel generators predominately have this capability. These are the first facilities to be started up in the event of a system failure or blackout to restore the rest of the grid.

Reactive power: Electricity consists of current, the flow of electrons, and voltage, the force that pushes the current through the wire. Reactive power is the portion of power that establishes and maintains electric and magnetic fields in AC equipment. It is necessary for transporting AC power over transmission lines, and for operating magnetic equipment, including rotating machinery and transformers. It is consumed by current as it flows. As the amount of electricity flowing on a line increases, so does the amount of reactive power needed to maintain voltage and move current. Power plants can produce both real and reactive power and can change the output of both. Special equipment installed on the transmission grid is also capable of injecting reactive power to maintain voltage.

WEATHER

Weather is the single most important factor affecting the level of electricity demand and, thus, is a major factor in grid operations. System operators therefore rely heavily on weather forecasts to ensure they have the right generation, in the right locations, to run the grid reliably.

Weather affects grid operations in other ways, as well. Primary among these is on the productivity of certain types of power generators: wind and hydroelectric. Wind turbines' power output changes

115 For additional information on the definitions of ancillary services, NERC, *Glossary of Terms Used in NERC Reliability Standards*, (March 2022), https://www.nerc.com/pa/Stand/Glossary%20of%20Terms/Glossary_of_Terms.pdf.

with wind availability and speed, which affects cost of wholesale power. Solar generation declines with cloud cover, which not only decreases available generation but can increase demand as behind-the-meter solar, such as residential and commercial installations, decrease their supply to retail users.

Hydroelectric plants rely on rain and snowfall to provide the river flow needed for their output. Geographically, this is most important in the Pacific Northwest, where seasonal hydroelectric plant output is a critical source of power. Rain and the melting of winter snowpack feed the Columbia and Snake River systems. Surplus power from these generators is typically exported to California to help meet summer peak demand, increase reliability and lower prices.

Temperature can also affect the output of other power plants and capacity of transmission lines. Thermal plants that use a turbine – coal, gas, oil, and nuclear plants – become less efficient at higher temperatures. Additionally, the capacity of transmission lines is limited by heat because the conductive material used in fabrication becomes more electrically resistant as they heat up, limiting their throughput capability.

Traditional Electricity Systems

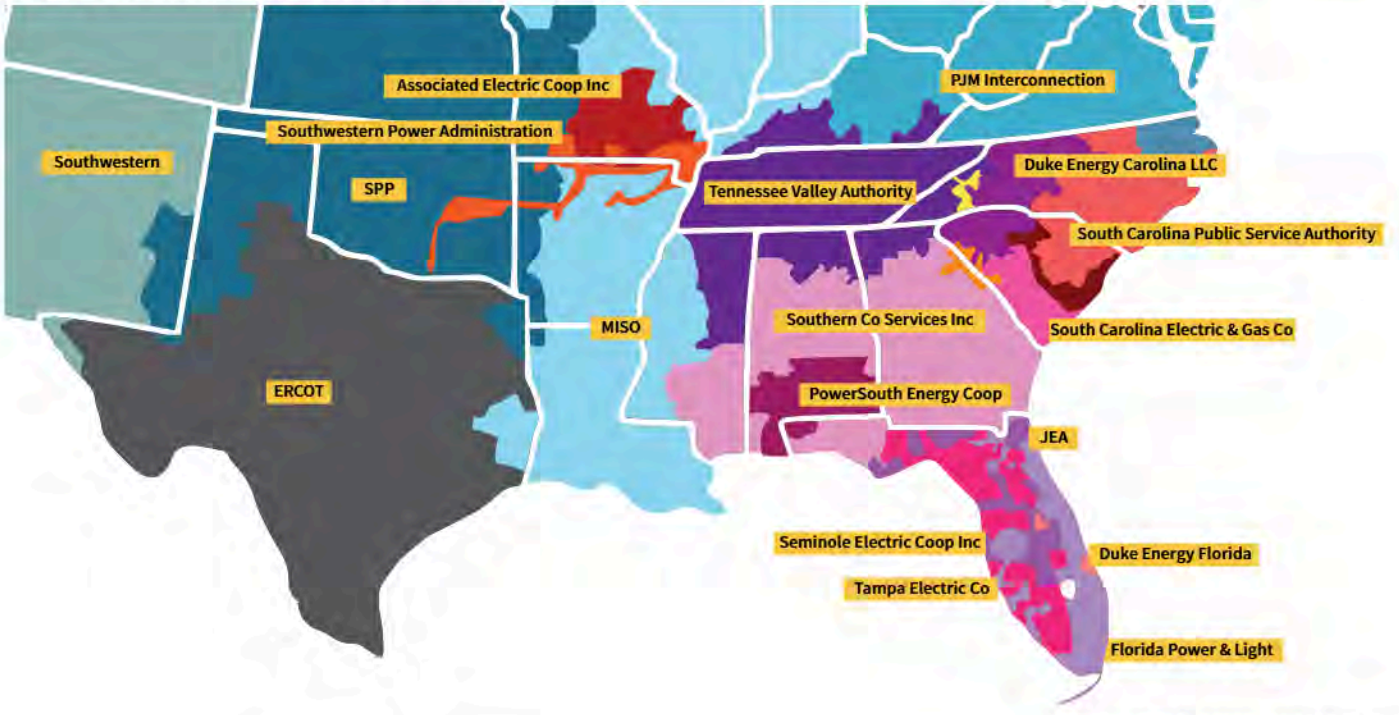
Traditional wholesale electricity markets exist primarily in the Southeast and the West outside of California, where utilities are responsible for system operations and management, and, typically, for providing power to retail consumers. Utilities in these markets are frequently vertically integrated – they own the generation, transmission and distribution systems used to serve electricity consumers. They may also include federal systems, such as the Bonneville Power Administration (BPA), the Tennessee Valley Authority and the Western Area Power Administration. Wholesale physical power trading typically occurs through bilateral transactions. In addition to the responsibilities listed in the overview to this section, a utility in a traditional region has the following responsibilities:

- Generating or obtaining the power needed to serve customers (this varies by state)
- Dispatching resources based on some cost minimizing algorithm
- Ensuring the reliability of the transmission grid

Southeast Wholesale Market Region

The Southeast electricity market is a bilateral market that includes all or parts of Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Missouri, and Tennessee. It encompasses the Southeastern Electric Reliability Council (SERC) NERC region. Major hubs include Into Southern and the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA). The Southeast region's hourly peak demand is greater than 203 GW.[116] While traditional bilateral trading continues in the Southeast, some utilities in the region have created a trading platform, the Southeast Energy Exchange Market (SEEM), discussed further below. Southern Company also conducts an auction for some of its available generation, also discussed further below.

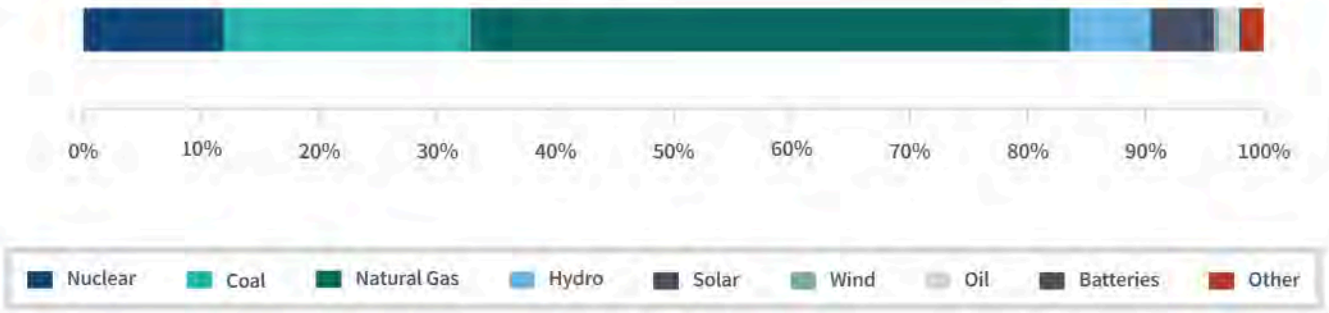
Figure 2-7: Southeast Electric Region



Source: Hitachi Energy, Velocity Suite

116 The hourly peak demand observed between 2000 and 2020. Based on FERC Form 714, Annual Electric Balancing Authority Area and Planning Area Report. Derived from the Balancing Authority Areas within the SERC NERC region, using the Hitachi Energy, Velocity Suite, Balancing Authority Area Net Energy for Load & Peak Demand dataset.

Figure 2-8: Southeast Electric Region Capacity Mix



Source: EIA Form 860-M[117]

Supply Resources

The total generating capacity in the Southeast Electric Region is over 256 GW and is predominately composed of natural gas and coal-fired generators. Hydroelectric and nuclear capacity are also substantial resources in the region.

The Southeast generates most of its electricity from coal, nuclear, and natural gas-fired plants, as shown in the bar chart above.

The TVA sub-region has a majority of its capacity and output from coal and nuclear, while the Virginia-Carolina (VACAR) sub-region has the highest utilization of nuclear generation in the Southeast.

TRADING AND MARKET FEATURES

Physical sales in the Southeast are done bilaterally and long-term energy transactions are particularly prominent, compared to short-term transactions. Many long-term agreements involve full-requirements contracts or long-term power purchase agreements. For example, Southern Company's short-term transactions account for around 30 percent of its total wholesale energy sales in 2021.[118]

Short-term energy is traded among various entities, including investor-owned utilities, municipal utilities, public utility districts, independent power producers, and marketers. Some of the largest sellers of short-term power include Southern Company, North Carolina Municipal Power Agency, Cargill, and Exelon.

Industry-referenced trading points for short-term bilateral transactions in the Southeast include the following locations: Into Southern, TVA, VACAR, and Florida. Volumes for short-term transactions can be low, particularly under normal weather conditions. Overall demand for short-term transactions tends to rise during periods of system stress, for example summer heat waves or winter cold snaps.

The Southeast has relatively low volumes of short-term trades compared to the Western regions. Thus, there is limited data on that price index publishers have on which to base their price reporting. Given the bilateral nature of wholesale power transactions in the Southeast, and a relatively small market for short-term transactions, interest in financial power products in the Southeast is weak.

117 Installed nameplate capacity is assessed through December 2021 and captures Operating and Standby resources available. Note that these estimates do not imply that generation output will match the nameplate capacity of a resource type. Derived from EIA, *Preliminary Monthly Electric Generator Inventory* (based on Form EIA-860M) (released February 2022), https://www.eia.gov/electricity/data/eia860m/.

118 FERC, *Electric Quarterly Reports, Downloads, Quarterly Filings* (2021), https://eqrreportviewer.ferc.gov.

SOUTHEAST ENERGY EXCHANGE MARKET

The Southeast Energy Exchange Market (SEEM) launched on November 9, 2022. However, on July 14, 2023, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuited remanded to FERC orders addressing the Seem. Consequently, the SEEM proposal is now pending before the Commission once again.

SOUTHERN COMPANY AUCTION

Southern Company has held daily and hourly auctions for power within its balancing area since April 2009 as a requirement of Southern Company's market-based rate tariff. This BAA encompasses the service territories of Southern Company utilities: Georgia Power, Alabama Power, Mississippi Power, and Gulf Power. The products included in the auction are day-ahead power and real-time power.

According to the auction rules, Southern Company must offer all of its available uncommitted thermal generation capacity into the auction, after regulation and contingency reserves are met. The auction is intended to mitigate the potential ability of Southern Company to exercise market power within its balancing authority area and certain adjacent balancing authority areas. In February 2017, Southern Company revised its market-based rate tariff to cap all market-based sales of less than one year outside of the auction at a cost-based tariff rate.[119]

Western Wholesale Market Regions

The power markets in the western United States are primarily bilateral markets. A key exception is most of California and portions of Nevada, which operate under CAISO. Further, several entities buy and sell electricity in a regional, short-term markets run by CAISO, called the Western Energy Imbalance Market (WEIM), and the SPP-run Western Energy Imbalance Service (WEIS). CAISO and SPP are discussed further in the RTO and ISO Markets section. The West includes the Western Power Pool (WPP), the Rocky Mountain Power Area, and the Arizona, New Mexico, Southern Nevada Power Area within the Western Electricity Coordinating Council (WECC), a regional entity. These areas contain over 30 balancing authority areas responsible for dispatching generation, procuring power, operating the transmission grid reliably, and maintaining adequate reserves.[120]

NORTHWEST ELECTRIC REGION

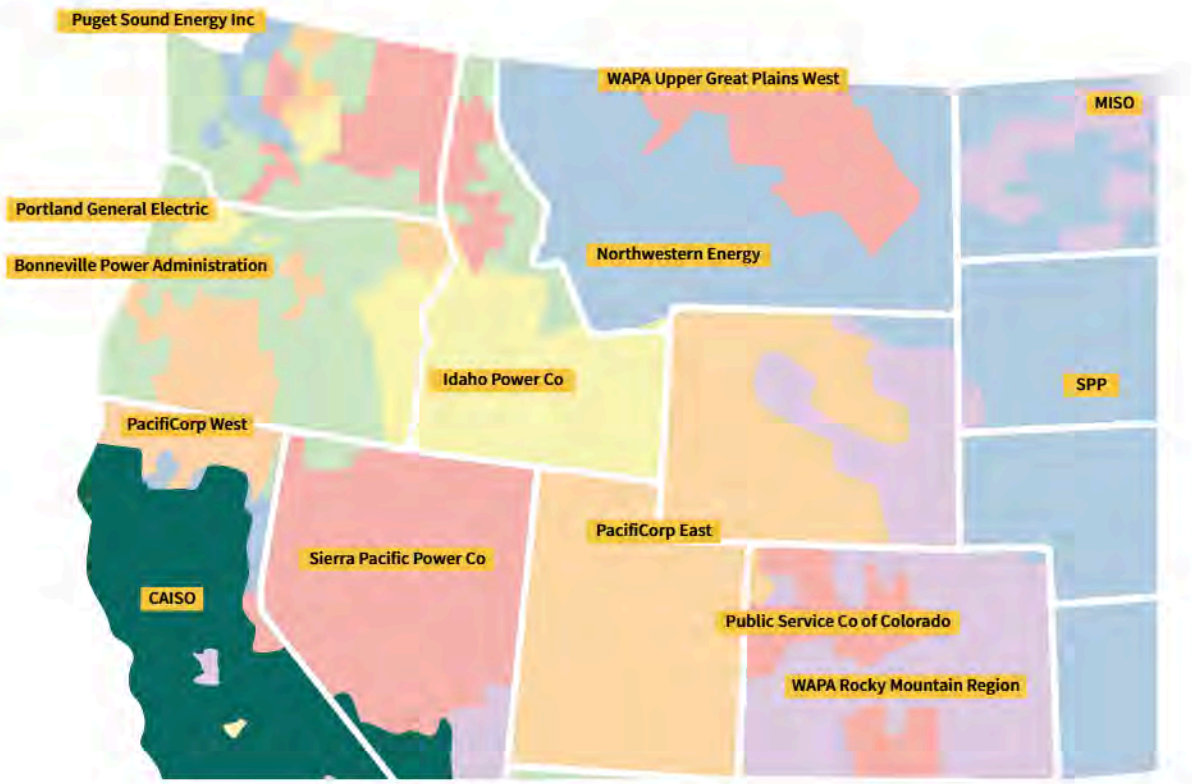
The Northwest Electric Region is composed of the Northwest Power Pool (NWPP) NERC region in the northwestern section of the Western Electric Coordinating Council (WECC) NERC region. The hourly peak demand is approximately 49 GW[121]

119 *Alabama Power Company*, 158 FERC ¶ 61,131 (2017) (February 2, 2017 Order) (order accepting market-based rate tariff revisions subject to condition).

120 Western Electricity Coordinating Council, *Western Interconnection Balancing Authorities* (accessed November 2022), https://www.wecc.org/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/Administrative/Balancing_Authorities_JAN17.pdf&action=default&DefaultItemOpen=1.

121 The hourly peak demand observed in a given month between 2000 and 2020. Based on FERC Form 714, *Annual Electric Balancing Authority Area and Planning Area Report*. Derived from the Balancing Authority Areas within the NWPP NERC subregion, using the Hitachi Energy, Velocity Suite, Balancing Authority Area Net Energy for Load & Peak Demand dataset.

Figure 2-9: Northwest Electric Region



Source: Hitachi Energy, Velocity Suite

Supply Resources

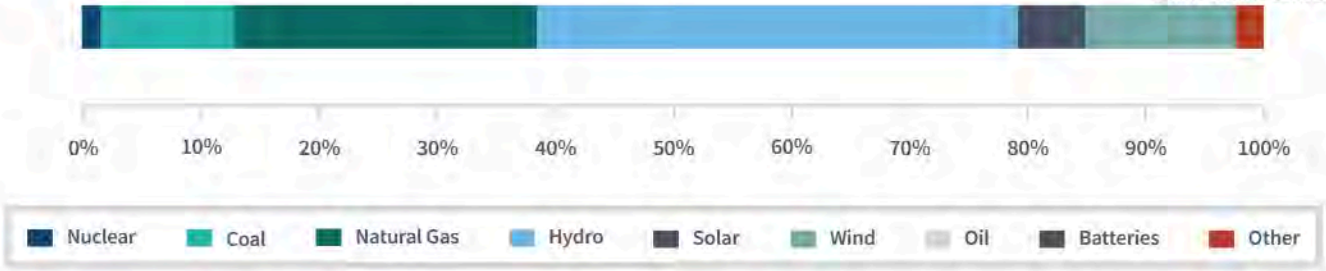
The total capacity in the Northwest Electric Region is approximately 79 GW and is primarily composed of hydroelectric, natural gas, and coal-fired generators, as shown in the bar chart below. Wind generator capacity is also a significant resource for the region.

The Northwest has a unique resource mix, as demonstrated in the bar chart below, with hydroelectric generation capacity comprising approximately 40 percent of the power supply, which is sourced from many dams that are in the Columbia River system. The largest dam, Grand Coulee, can produce up to as much power as six nuclear plants. Due to the large amount of hydroelectric generation, the Northwest typically has low-cost power during the spring and early summer. During these periods, the region exports power to neighboring regions, especially California, where power prices are typically higher.

The amount of hydroelectric power produced depends on a number of factors, some natural and some controllable. On a seasonal basis, the intensity and duration of the water flow is driven by snowpack in the mountains, the fullness of the reservoirs, and rainfall. On a short-term basis, the levels of hydroelectric power generation output are influenced by decisions to release water locally and upstream to generate power, as well as local water-use decisions that are independent of the economics of the power markets, based on recreation, irrigation, and wildlife considerations, for example. The peak hydroelectric power generation period begins in the spring, when the snow melts, and may last into early summer. When less water is available, the Northwest may rely more on its coal and natural gas generation, and occasionally import power from neighboring regions, including Canada, when loads are high.

Figure 2-10: Northwest Electric Region Capacity Mix

Source: EIA Form 860-M



Trading and Market Features

Two Canadian BAAs, Alberta Electric System Operator

The water forecast affects the forward market for electricity in the Northwest. Similarly, the daily water flow conditions influence the prices in the daily physical market. When there is an abundance of hydroelectric generation, the Northwest will export as much as possible on the transmission lines leading into California and elsewhere in the West. Sometimes in off-peak hours, more electricity is available than can move through transmission lines or be used locally, so electric prices become negative.

The largest seller of wholesale power in the region is the BPA, a federal agency that markets the output from federally owned hydroelectric facilities, as well as a non-federal nuclear plant and several other smaller non-federal power plants. BPA meets approximately one-third of the firm energy supply in its service territory and owns 75 percent of the region's high-voltage transmission.[122] BPA gives preference to municipal and other publicly owned electric systems in allocating and pricing its generation output.[123]

and British Columbia Hydro, are also substantial suppliers of energy to the United States via the Northwest Electric Region. These Canadian BAAs often import power to, and export power from, the United States, depending on market conditions. The Canadian BAAs generally import power from the United States when prices are low in order to save water in their hydroelectric reservoirs. The water is later released to generate and sell hydroelectric power during higher-priced periods[124]

The Northwest region trading points for bilateral transactions include Mid-Columbia (Mid-C), California-Oregon Border (COB), Nevada-Oregon Border (NOB), and Mona (Utah). Of these, Mid-C is the most actively traded location.

SOUTHWEST ELECTRIC REGION

The Southwest electric market encompasses Arizona, New Mexico, and Southern Nevada in the WECC NERC region. The hourly peak demand is approximately 25 GW.[125]

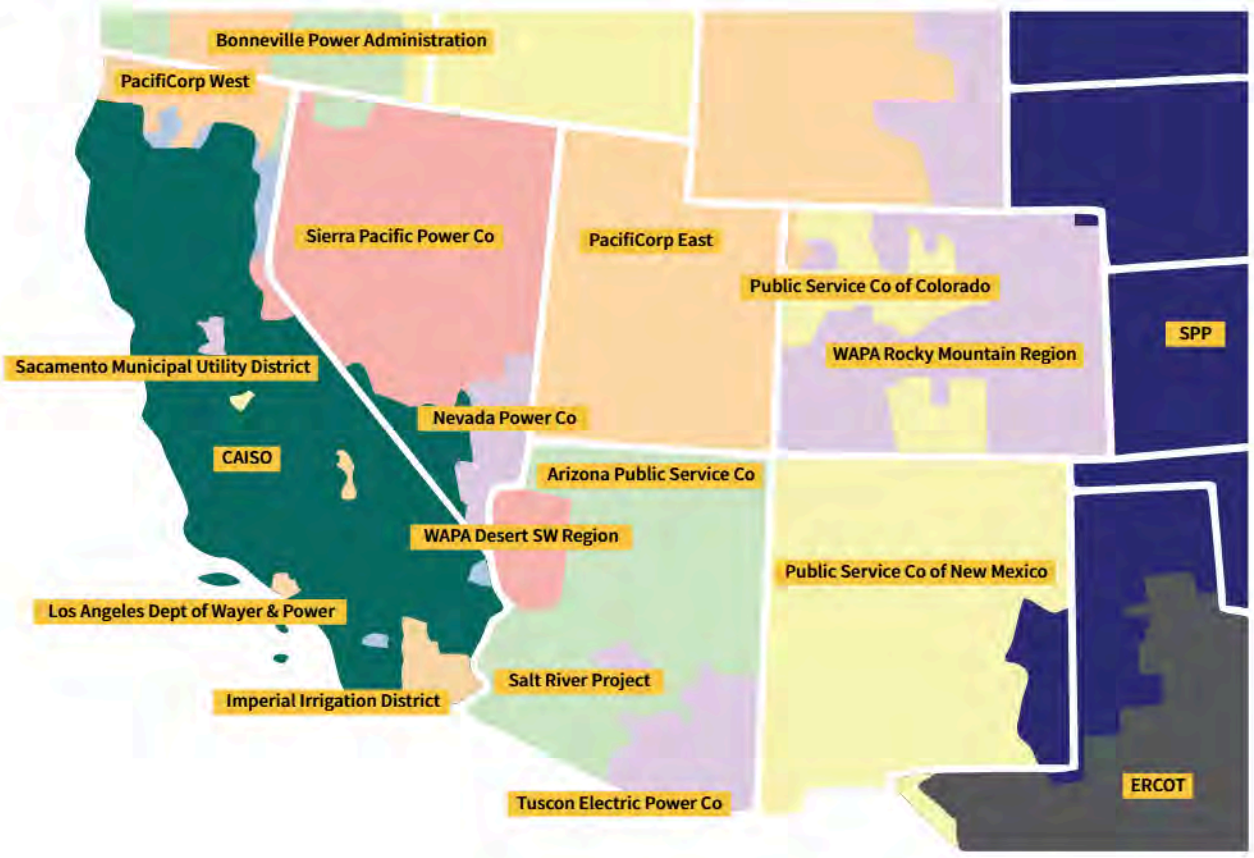
122 Bonneville Power Administration, *BPA Overview,* 45, https://energy.gov/sites/prod/files/2016/01/f28/0911review_ikakoula.pdf.

123 Bonneville Project Act, 16 U.S.C. §§ 832-832m (2000).

124 National Energy Board, *Market Snapshot: Which states trade electricity with British Columbia?* (September 2022) https://www.cer-rec.gc.ca/en/data-analysis/energy-markets/market-snapshots/; National Energy Board, *Market Snapshot: Why Canada is one of the world's largest electricity consumers* (August 2022), https://www.cer-rec.gc.ca/en/data-analysis/energy-markets/market-snapshots/

125 The hourly peak demand observed between 2000 and 2020. Based on *FERC Form 714, Annual Electric Balancing Authority Area and Planning Area Report*. Derived from the Balancing Authority Areas within the AZ/NM/SNV NERC subregion, using the Hitachi Energy, Velocity Suite, Balancing Authority Area Net Energy for Load & Peak Demand dataset.

Figure 2-11: Southwest Electric Region



Source: Hitachi Energy, Velocity Suite

Supply Resources

The total capacity in the Southwest Electric Region is over 40 GW and is predominately composed of natural gas and coal-fired generators. Hydroelectric, wind, solar, and nuclear capacity account for the majority of the remaining capacity, as shown in the bar chart below.

The majority of generation in the Southwest is produced from natural gas and coal, as demonstrated in the bar chart above. The coal generators are generally located in close proximity to coal mines, resulting in low delivered fuel costs. Some generation is jointly owned among multiple nearby utilities, including the Palo Verde nuclear plant, a plant with three units totaling approximately 4,000 MW,[126] which has owners in California and the Southwest.[127] The Southwest is also characterized by large amounts of solar capacity, as this region has the highest solar potential in the nation.[128]

Trading and Market Features

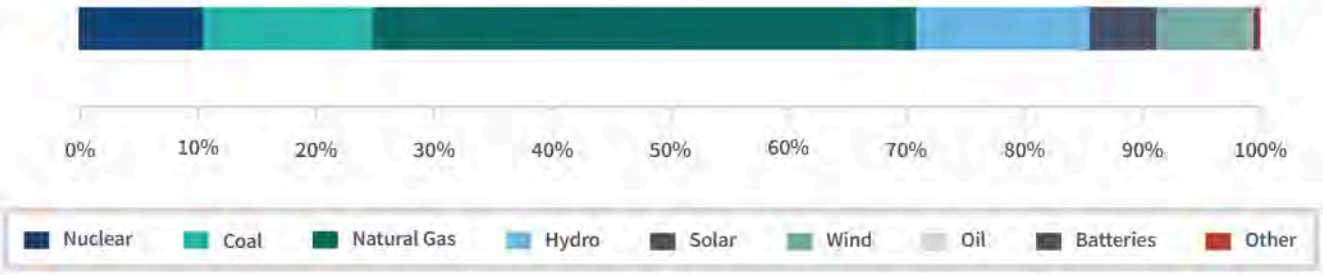
The Southwest region is summer-peaking and experiences peak loads coincident with air conditioning demand. The daily high temperature averages above 100 degrees from June through mid-September in Phoenix.

126 Derived from EIA, *Form EIA-860, 3-1-Generator_Y2021 Report*, (2021), https://www.eia.gov/electricity/data/eia860/.

127 Plant Operating License, Palo Verde, Unit 1, Current Facility Operating License NpF-41, Tech Specs, Revised 08/18/2022, https://www.nrc.gov/info-finder/reactors/palo1.html.

128 Western Electricity Coordinating Council, *State of the Interconnection*, at 9 (September 2017), https://www.wecc.biz/epubs/StateOfTheInterconnection/.

Figure 2-12: Southwest Electric Region Capacity Mix



Source: EIA Form 860-M[129]

However, power prices tend to be the highest when there is also hot weather in Southern California, creating competition for the region's generation resources. The Southwest trading points include Palo Verde, Four Corners, and West Wing. Of these, Palo Verde is the most actively traded location.

RTO and ISO Markets

Two-thirds of the population of the United States is served by electricity markets run by regional RTOs/ISOs. A key distinction between RTO/ISO markets and vertically integrated utilities, municipal utilities and co-ops is that RTO/ISO markets deliver electricity through competitive market mechanisms coordinated by a non-profit entity over a large geographic footprint. Further, RTOs/ISOs do not own or conduct maintenance on the transmission or other resources involved in providing electric service.

Currently, seven RTO/ISOs operate in the United States, listed below in order of the size of their all-time peak load.[130] FERC regulates all RTOs/ISOs except ERCOT. In addition to operating RTOs/ISOs, SPP and CAISO also operate regional short-term or imbalance energy markets, which, while not RTOs/ISOs, provide markets for real-time energy sales and purchases. SPP operates the WEIS and CAISO runs the WEIM, which are discussed at the end of the SPP and CAISO sections below.

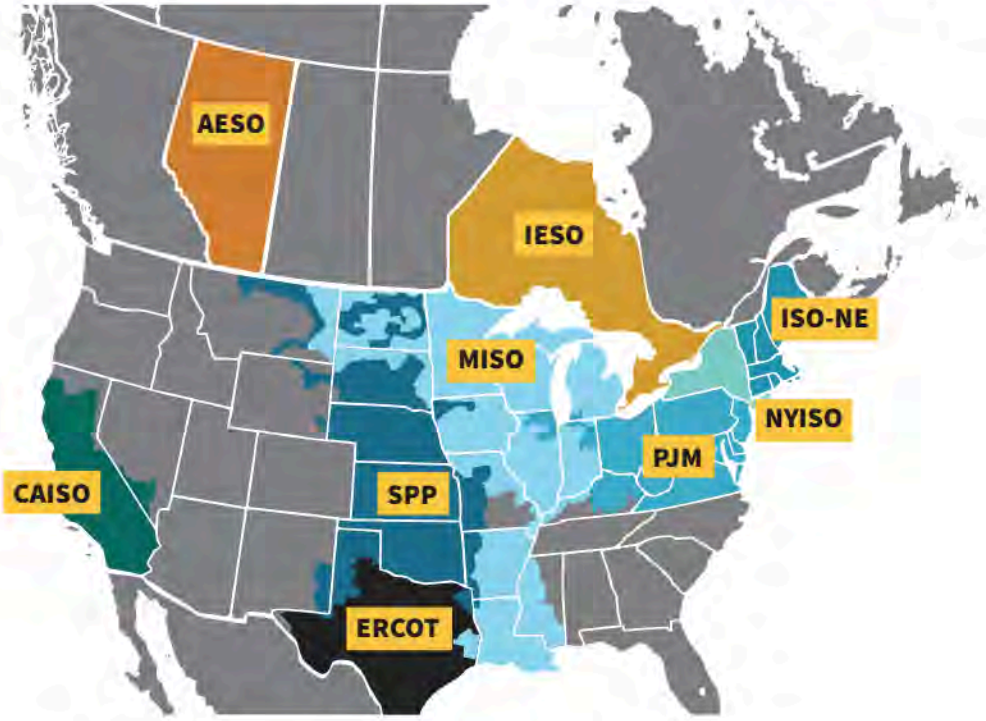
- PJM, 165 GW (summer of 2006)
- MISO, 127 GW (summer of 2011)
- ERCOT, 80 GW (summer of 2022)
- SPP, 53 GW (summer of 2022)
- CAISO, 52 GW (summer of 2022)
- NYISO, 34 GW (summer of 2013)
- ISO-NE, 28 GW (summer of 2006)

Unlike traditional electricity systems, RTOs/ISOs also operate competitive, nondiscriminatory electricity markets, which allow resource owners to offer resources and load-serving entities to submit bids for generation. These markets are the primary mechanism for dispatching resources, managing transmission congestion and pricing electricity. RTOs/ISOs work in conjunction with the resources and transmission-owning resources that participate in the RTO/ISO to maintain reliability. RTOs/ISOs also coordinate the maintenance of generation and transmission systems and oversee a transmission planning process to identify needed upgrades in both the near- and long-term.

129 Installed nameplate capacity is assessed through December 2021 and captures Operating and Standby resources available. Note that these estimates do not imply that generation output will match the nameplate capacity of a resource type. EIA, *Preliminary Monthly Electric Generator Inventory* (based on Form EIA-860M) (February 2022), https://www.eia.gov/electricity/data/eia860m/.

130 For source information on the peak load statistics for PJM Interconnection, Midcontinent ISO, Southwest Power Pool, California ISO, New York ISO, and New England ISO, see the individual region's description later in this chapter. For ERCOT, see *ERCOT, Fact Sheet*, (October 2022), https://www.ercot.com/files/docs/2022/02/08/ERCOT_Fact_Sheet.pdf.

Figure 2-13: North American Regional Transmission Organizations and Independent System Operators



Source: Hitachi Energy, Velocity Suite

RTO/ISO FEATURES

All RTOs/ISOs function as non-profit entities that operate markets to dispatch and price electricity across a large, defined footprint. To do this, the RTOs/ISOs perform functions such as operating day-ahead and real-time markets, but also perform an array of functions not directly part of the markets, but essential to allow their efficient performance. For example, RTOs/ISOs manage the flow of payments between market participants. The next section discusses markets operated by RTOs/ISOs. The remainder of this section discusses key RTO/ISO support features or functions.

Governance

RTOs/ISOs, resource owners and operators, investor-owned, public and cooperative utilities, marketers and financial entities participate in the RTO/ISO under a governance structure and rules determined through RTO/ISO-run processes.[131] RTO/ISO governance typically involves a board of directors and stakeholder committees, which, among other things, review rule revisions. Rules underlying RTO/ISO functions are included in the RTO's/ISO's tariff and are subject to FERC's approval. Details on rule implementation can be found in RTO's/ISO's Business Practice Manuals.

Financial Policies

Financial settlement is the process through which payments due from customers, and to generators, are calculated. Such settlements are based upon day-ahead schedules, real-time metering, interchange schedules, internal energy schedules, ancillary service obligations, transmission reservations, energy prices, Financial Transmission Rights (FTR) positions, and capacity positions. Each market participant's invoice of charges and credits includes the costs of services used to serve load and the costs for operating the RTO/ISO.

131 Order No. 2000, *Regional Transmission Organizations*, 89¶61,285, (December 20, 1999).

Generally, customers receive weekly or monthly invoices stating their charges and credits. Weekly invoices must be settled within a few days of being issued, while monthly invoices must be paid within either one or two weeks, depending on the policies of each RTO/ISO. All payments are made electronically.

While RTO/ISO energy and ancillary service markets operate to price electricity at a level that compensates resources for their energy supply and meet other requirements of their tariffs, instances do occur where additional cost recovery is needed – this is commonly known as uplift. The need for uplift may arise, for example, when unplanned transmission and generation outages occur, resulting in actual operations differing from the assumptions included in the market models underlying the energy and ancillary service markets.[132]

Credit Policies

RTOs/ISOs settle the many financial charges that are paid by, or to, market participants. As RTOs/ISOs are non-profit entities with no financial interest in the markets they operate, any financial shortfall or over-collection goes to the various market participants. To protect the RTO/ISO and its market participants, each RTO/ISO has tariff provisions and other policies to ensure that market participants have the ability to pay, known as credit policies.[133] Defaults by market participants in RTOs/ISOs are rare and the costs have generally been spread across the market. Credit policies contain provisions related to credit evaluations, credit limits, forms of collateral, and the consequences of violations or defaults.

Transmission Planning

RTO/ISOs coordinate transmission planning for their footprint as required under Order 1000, a comprehensive transmission rule issued by FERC in 2011.[134] Each of the RTO/ISOs has system-wide or regional planning processes that identify transmission system additions and improvements that are needed to keep electricity flowing. Studies are conducted to test the transmission system against mandatory national reliability standards, as well as regional reliability standards. The RTO/ISO transmission planning studies may look 10-15 years into the future to identify transmission overloads, voltage limitations, and other reliability problems. RTO/ISOs then develop transmission plans in collaboration with transmission owners to resolve potential problems that could otherwise lead to overloads and blackouts. This process culminates in one recommended plan for the entire RTO/ISO footprint.

RTO/ISO MARKETS AND ASSOCIATED FUNCTIONS

RTOs/ISOs operate several markets and functions that address the physical supply of electricity and its pricing – energy and capacity markets. To physically provide the supply of electricity at all times in all places, RTOs/ISOs operate energy markets that LSEs use to procure energy and ancillary services. Some RTOs/ISOs also operate capacity markets, which, along with underlying resource adequacy rules, ensure sufficient capacity is available. RTOs/ISOs also operate financial markets associated with the energy markets – financial transmission rights and virtual transactions.

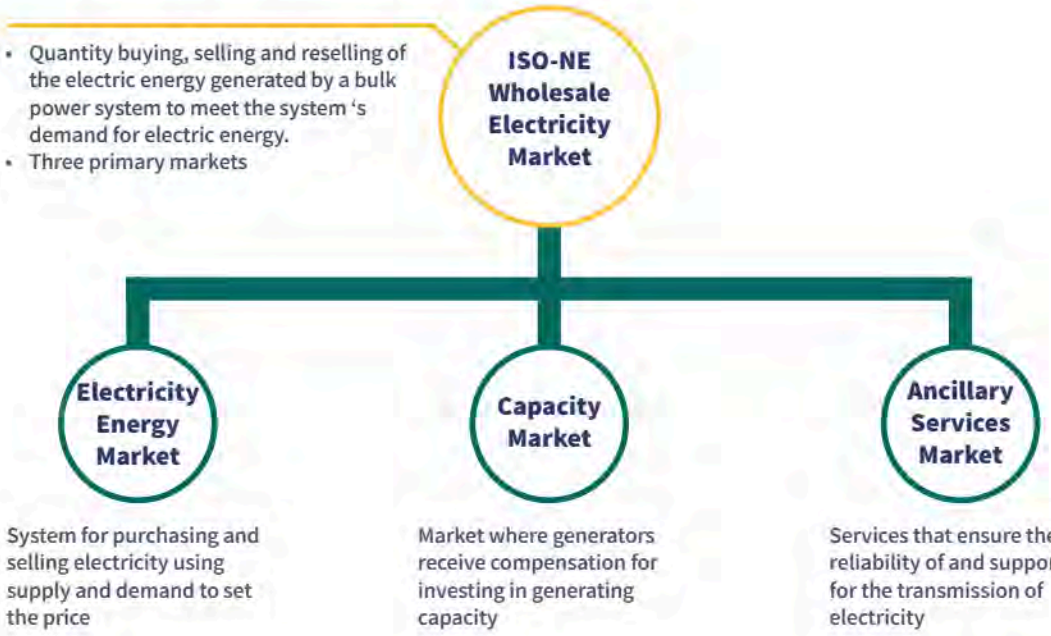
RTOs/ISOs must define rules and operate programs needed to ensure efficient market operations. The operations of the markets are discussed further below. Underlying these market operations are an extensive list of detailed rules and functions. For example, these rules detail what types of resources can participate, at limits on what prices resources can offer, and the operation of an independent market monitoring program:

132 Order No. 844, *Uplift Cost Allocation and Transparency in Markets Operated by Regional Transmission Organizations and Independent System Operators*, 163¶61,041, (April 19, 2018).

133 Order No. 741, *Credit Reforms in Organized Wholesale Electric Markets*, 133¶61,060, (October 21, 2010).

134 Order No. 1000, *Transmission Planning and Cost Allocation by Transmission Owning and Operating Public Utilities*, 135¶61,051, (July 21, 2011).

Figure 2-14: ISO-NE Wholesale Electricity Market



Source: ISO-NE

Resource Participation In addition to generation, demand response resources (DR), DER, energy efficiency and batteries may participate in RTO/ISO markets.[135]

Offer Caps Each RTO/ISO caps a resource's supply offer at $1,000. If a resource's costs exceed $1,000, they may request authority to offer at a higher price that reflects their verified costs. Offers up to $2,000 may be used by the RTO/ISO to set the locational marginal price.[136]

Market Monitoring Each RTO/ISO must have independent market monitors which oversee various aspects of the RTO's/ISO's markets and performance, such as market power mitigation, assessment and referral of market manipulation and assessing and reporting on the competitiveness of market operations.[137]

Energy Markets

All RTOs/ISOs have day-ahead and real-time markets. The day-ahead market schedules electricity production, ancillary services commitments and consumption before the operating day, whereas the real-time market reconciles any differences between the schedule in the day-ahead market and the real-time conditions. Both the day-ahead and real-time markets reflect reliability criteria and infrastructure conditions, such as transmission topology and limitations, resource outages, and resource operating limits.

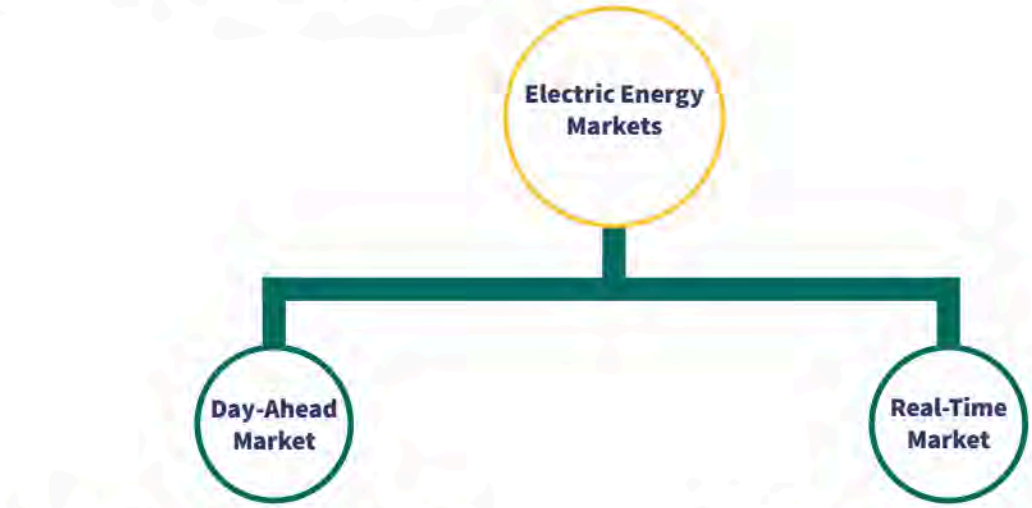
Energy markets operate to match the supply options offered by resource oprators to the demand bid in by LSEs and RTO/ISO demand forecasts. The market models select the most economic supply offers available,

135 Order No. 2222, *Participation of Distributed Energy Resource Aggregations in Markets Operated by Regional Transmission Organizations and Independent System Operators*, 172¶61,247; Order No. 841, *Electric Storage Participation in Markets Operated by Regional Transmission Organizations and Independent System Operators*, 162¶61,127 (2018); Order No. 745, *Demand Response Compensation in Organized Wholesale Energy Markets*, 134¶61,187, (March 15, 2011).

136 Order No. 831, *Offer Caps in Markets Operated by Regional Transmission Organizations and Independent System Operators*, 157¶61,115, (November 17, 2016).

137 Order No. 719, *Wholesale Competition in Regions with Organized Electric Markets*, 125¶61,071.

Figure 2-15: ISO-NE Wholesale Electricity Market



Source: ISO-NE

recognizing physical resource and transmission limitation. The overall market price for electricity is determined by the highest offer accepted. However, transmission limitations may require the market to adjust the offers selected, which can change the price for different locations in the RTO/ISO – the locational marginal price (LMP). The RTO/ISO markets calculate the LMP at each location on the power grid. The LMP reflects the marginal cost of serving load at the specific location, given the set of resources that are being dispatched and the limitations of the transmission system. LMP has three elements: an energy charge, a congestion charge, and a charge for transmission system energy losses.

If there are no transmission constraints, known as transmission congestion, LMPs will not vary significantly across the RTO/ISO footprint. However, when transmission congestion occurs, LMPs will vary across the footprint because operators are not able to dispatch the least-cost generators across the entire region and some more expensive generation must be dispatched to meet demand in the constrained area.

When transmission is constrained, the highest variable cost unit that must be dispatched to meet load within transmission-constrained boundaries will set the LMP in that area. All sellers receive the LMP for their location and all buyers pay the price for their location.

The primary means used for relieving transmission congestion constraints is by changing the output of generation at different locations on the grid. The market-based LMP sends price signals that reflect congestion costs to market participants. Thus, LMPs take into account both the impact of specific generators on the constrained facility and the cost to change (redispatch) the generation output to serve load. This process is known as security-constrained economic dispatch.

This redispatch could be implemented by using non-market procedures, such as transmission loading relief (TLR). NERC established the TLR process for dealing with reliability concerns when the transmission network becomes overloaded and power flows must be reduced to protect the network. A TLR is used to ration transmission capacity when the demand for transmission is greater than the available transmission capacity (ATC). The rationing is a priority system that cuts power flows

based on size, contractual terms and scheduling.

Day-Ahead Energy Markets

The day-ahead energy market produces financially binding schedules for the production and consumption of electricity one day before its production and use (the operating day). The purpose of the day-ahead market is to give generators and load-serving entities a means for scheduling their activities with sufficient lead time to procure fuel or bring up resources with longer start times. The day-ahead bids and offers are based on a forecast of loads and are consistent with resources' business strategies.

In day-ahead markets, offers of supply and demand bids are compiled hours ahead of the beginning of the operating day. The RTO/ISO then runs a computerized market model that matches demand and supply throughout the market footprint for each hour of the day. Additionally, the model must account for changing system capabilities that occur, based on weather and equipment outages, transmission and resource capabilities, and the rules and procedures that are used to ensure system reliability.[138] The market rules dictate that generators submit supply offers and that loads submit demand bids to the RTO/ISO by a deadline that is typically in the morning of the day-ahead scheduling. Typically, 95 percent of all load is scheduled in the day-ahead market and the rest is scheduled in real-time. Generation and demand bids that are scheduled in the day-ahead market are settled at the day-ahead market prices.

Inputs into setting a day-ahead market schedule include:

- Generators' offers to sell electricity for each hour
- Load-serving entities' bids to buy electricity for each hour
- Demand-response offers by customers to curtail usage of electricity
- Virtual demand bids and supply offers
- Operational information about the transmission grid and generating resources, including planned or known transmission and generator outages, the physical characteristics of generating resources including minimum and maximum output levels and minimum run time, and the status of interconnections to external markets.

Real-Time Energy Markets

The real-time market is used to balance the differences between the day-ahead scheduled amounts of electricity cleared in the day-ahead market and the actual real-time load and supply. The real-time market is run in five-minute intervals and clears a much smaller volume of energy and ancillary services than the day-ahead market (some RTOs/ISOs also run hour-ahead and 15 minutes- ahead of the operating interval). The real-time market also provides supply resources additional opportunities for offering energy into the market. When the real-time generation and load are different from the day-ahead cleared amount, the difference is settled at the real-time price.

Real-time market prices are significantly more volatile than day-ahead market prices. This stems from demand uncertainty, transmission and generator forced outages, and other unforeseen events. Since the day-ahead market generally is not presented with these events, it produces more stable prices than in real-time. Also, because the volumes in the real-time market are much smaller, there is an increased likelihood of supply and demand imbalances, which can lead to both positive and negative price movements.

Ancillary Services

RTOs/ISOs procure ancillary services, which are described in the Electricity Supply and Delivery Section, through the day-ahead and real-time market dispatch. RTOs/ISOs primarily procure ancillary service through their market mechanisms, although they compensate blackstart and voltage service based on the cost of providing the service (cost-of-service). Changes in the

138 In evaluating which generators provide the power to meet hourly load, the market model assesses whether the power flows can travel without exceeding the physical capability of any transmission path. If the model shows such a violation of transmission capability, the combination of assigned generators will be changed in a process known as redispatch.

resources providing supply have necessitated changes in ancillary service procurement and compensation. For example, the advent of faster-ramping resources led to changes in compensation for frequency regulation.[139]

While not an ancillary service, ramping capacity is a service for which some RTOs/ISOs have developed products. The growth of renewable generation has increased the need for generation that can increase its production rapidly to offset swings in generation or load.

Shortage Pricing

RTO/ISO markets dispatch energy and ancillary services to meet demand and reserve requirements. However, the markets may find that not enough supply is available. If the RTOs/ISOs cannot procure sufficient generation to meet demand and reserve requirements in the real-time market, they trigger shortage pricing[140] to send price signals to incentivize resources to increase the supply offered. Shortage events can be caused by unexpectedly high electric loads, supply disruptions, or both.

The common method that RTO/ISOs employ to implement shortage pricing is through the use of an operating reserve demand curve. The demand curve specifies price levels for the degree of the shortages.[141] The price of the reserves, reflecting shortage as determined by the demand curves, sets the price for ancillary services and energy.

Market Power Mitigation

RTO/ISO energy and capacity markets are typically competitive, allowing the markets to set the price. However, situations may occur that result in certain resources being essential to serving demand, thus enabling those resources to increase prices in a specific area – in other words, the ability to exercise market power. Typically, this occurs when a transmission constraint limits the amount of electricity that can flow into an area, rendering generation located inside that area essential to serving that local load. RTOs/ISOs have mechanisms for determining whether such market power may occur, and if appropriate, to mitigate the price at which affected resources may offer their supply. RTO/ISO market power mitigation typically examines whether a resource has the potential to exert market power; whether they actually offer in a way that could be an exertion of market power (conduct test); and whether any potential exertion of market power actually affected the market price (impact test).

RTO/ISO Capacity Markets and Resource Adequacy

RTO/ISOs, like other electric systems, are required to maintain adequate generation and demand-resource capacity to meet load and reliability requirements. LSEs have typically satisfied their reserve obligations with owned generation or bilateral contracts with other suppliers. In general, LSEs are required to procure sufficient capacity to meet their load. Some RTOs/ISOs also have mechanisms through which LSEs can obtain capacity commitments, such as capacity auctions and capacity payments.

Most RTOs/ISOs run a capacity market that allows LSEs to satisfy their reserve obligation. The markets cover short-term capacity, such as a month, season or year. PJM and ISO-NE run capacity auctions up to three years prior to when the capacity is needed. The capacity markets are intended to provide more certainty for investment in new capacity resources while including an opportunity for all resources to recover their fixed costs over time.

Other ISOs/RTOs, such as SPP and CAISO, rely on resource adequacy programs, in which the RTO/ISO determines the capacity each LSE is required to provide

139 Order No. 755, Frequency Regulation Compensation in the Organized Wholesale Power Markets, 137¶61,064, (October 20, 2011).

140 Order No. 825, *Settlement Intervals and Shortage Pricing in Markets Operated by Regional Transmission Organizations and Independent System Operators*, 155¶61,276 (June 16, 2016).

141 RTO/ISOs apply shortage pricing in the LMP for all intervals in which the operating software indicates that there is insufficient available energy to provide system or localized demand and reserves. *Settlement Intervals and Shortage Pricing in Markets Operated by Regional Transmission Organizations and Independent System Operators*, Order No. 825, 81 Fed. Reg. 42,882 (June 30, 2016), FERC Stats. & Regs. ¶ 31,384 (2016).

at different times of the year. These programs require each LSE to show the RTO/ISO that it has procured the required capacity for different times of the year.

Special Provisions for Essential Resource Retirements
Reliability must-run (RMR) units are generating plants that would otherwise retire but that the RTO/ISO has deemed necessary to ensure reliability. They can also be units that have market power due to their location on the grid. RTO/ISOs enter into cost-based contracts with these generating units and allocate the cost of the contract to transmission customers. In return for these payments to the generator, the RTO/ISO may call on the owner of an RMR generating unit to run the unit for grid reliability. The payment must be sufficient to pay for the cost of owning and maintaining the unit, even if it does not operate. Transmission upgrades can reduce the need for RMR units by increasing generation deliverability throughout the RTOs/ISOs.

Financial Transmission Rights

Financial transmission rights (FTRs) are contracts that give market participants an offset, or hedge, against transmission congestion costs in the day-ahead market.

FTRs were originally developed in part to give native LSEs in the nascent RTOs/ISOs price certainty similar to that available to traditional vertically integrated utilities operating in non-RTO/ISO markets. This practice continues, as FTRs are allocated to load-serving entities, transmission owners, or firm transmission right holders in RTOs/ISOs, typically based on historical usage. Entities that fund the construction of specific new transmission facilities may also be eligible to receive FTRs. The details of the allocations vary by RTO/ISO.

FTRs allow customers to protect against the risk of congestion-driven price increases in the day-ahead market in the RTOs/ISOs. Specifically, FTRs grant their holders the right to day-ahead congestion revenues over specific paths and periods of time. Congestion costs occur as the demand for scheduled power over a transmission path exceeds that path's flow capabilities. This causes the price at the source to decline or the price at the sink to increase, or both, causing the congestion cost of serving Point B from Point A to increase. By buying an FTR over the path from Point A to Point B, the FTR holder is paid the difference of the congestion price components at the sink and source, thus allowing it to hedge against the congestion costs incurred in the day-ahead market.

FTRs are acquired through allocations and purchases. Purchases take place in the RTO-administered auctions or in a secondary market. Allocations stem from a related product, the auction revenue rights (ARR). ARRs provide the firm transmission capacity holders, transmission owners or LSEs with the rights to revenue from the FTR auctions. In general, ARRs are allocated based on historical load served and, in some RTO/ISOs, ARRs can be converted to FTRs. If ARRs are converted to FTRs, the holder receives revenue from congestion. If ARRs are kept as such, the holder receives revenue from the FTR auction.

The main method for procuring FTRs is through an auction, which typically includes an annual (or multiyear) auction of one-year FTRs and monthly (or semiannual) auctions of shorter-term FTRs provided by existing FTR holders or made available by the RTO/ISO. The auctions are scheduled and run by the RTO, which requires bidding parties to post credit to cover the positions taken. FTR auction revenues are used to pay the holders of ARRs and assist the funding of future congestion payments to FTR holders. There is also a secondary market for FTRs (such as PJM's eFTR), but historically only a small number of transactions have been reported.

The quantity of FTRs made available by the RTO/ISO is bounded by the physical limits of the grid, as determined by a simultaneous feasibility test across all potential flowgates. This test is performed by the RTO/ISO prior to making FTRs available at auction and takes into account existing FTR positions and system constraints. The resulting portfolio of FTRs allocated or offered at auction represents an absolute constraint on the size of the net positions that can be held by the market. Participants in FTR auctions can procure counterflow FTRs, which directly offset prevailing flow FTR capacity, thereby allowing the

value at risk on a given path to exceed the physical limits of the line. However, such bids are physically constrained, as the net position held on the path must always conform to the simultaneous feasibility test.

FTRs can also be purchased by a creditworthy entity seeking their financial attributes as a speculative investment. In this regard, FTRs are similar to financial swaps that are executed as a contract for differences between two day-ahead LMPs (swaps are explained in Chapter 5, Trading and Capital Markets). However, FTRs are substantially different from swaps in that the quantity of FTRs is linked to physical constraints in the transmission grid, while the quantity of swaps is not. Further, FTRs are procured by allocation or FTR auction, while swaps are procured through financial over-the-counter markets or exchanges.

All six FERC-jurisdictional RTOs/ISOs trade FTRs or FTR-equivalent products. However, the types and qualities of the rights traded across the organized markets vary, as do the methods used to allocate, auction, and transfer these rights. These attributes of the FTR markets are discussed below.

Flow Type: Prevailing Flow and Counterflow. A prevailing flow FTR generally has a source in a historical generation-rich location and a sink that is in a historical load-heavy location. Alternatively, the source of a prevailing flow FTR is on the unconstrained side of a transmission interface and the sink on the constrained side. Auction clearing prices for prevailing flow FTRs are positive. Conversely, a counterflow FTR often has a source in a historical load-heavy location and a sink in a historical generation-rich location. As a result, auction clearing prices for counterflow FTRs are negative; bidders are paid to take the counterflow FTR position.

Peak Type: On-peak, Off-peak, 24-hour. FTRs can be purchased for either 16-hour on-peak blocks, 8-hour off-peak blocks or around-the-clock. Only PJM offers all three peak-type products. NYISO offers only the 24-hour product. The other RTO/ISOs offer on-peak and off-peak products.

Allocated Rights: The RTO/ISOs allocate transmission rights to transmission owners or load-serving entities within their markets. In PJM, MISO, SPP, and ISO-NE, these are allocated as auction revenue rights (ARRs), which give their holders the right to receive a share of the funds raised during the FTR auctions. CAISO allocates congestion revenue rights (CRR), which provide their holders a stream of payments based on the actual congestion occurring on associated paths. NYISO allocates both auction-based and congestion-based rights through multiple instruments. PJM and MISO allow ARR holders to convert all these rights to FTRs; NYISO allows only a portion of ARR-equivalent instruments to be converted to its version of FTRs, called Transmission Congestion Credits (TCCs). ISO-NE does not allow such conversions, while CAISO's allocation is already in a form equivalent to an FTR. Converted ARRs are fully fungible in PJM, MISO, and NYISO; CAISO only allows the sale of allocated CRRs in its secondary market, and ISO-NE has no converted instruments to sell.

Auctioned Rights: All RTOs provide FTRs (or equivalent CRRs or TCCs) for sale to the public through two or more auctions held at various times of the year. The products vary by market and by auction, with some products made available only at specific auctions.

Secondary Markets: With the exception of NYISO, each of the markets that auction FTRs also operates a bulletin board or similar venue designed to enable a secondary trading platform for FTRs. However, none of these platforms has had significant volume. NYISO offered to create a bulletin board for its participants, if requested, but received no requests.

Virtual Transactions

Virtual bids and offers (collectively, virtuals) are a form of financial trading used by market participants to hedge physical positions and by speculative traders to profit from differences between day-ahead and real-time prices. The quantity of MW purchased or sold in the day-ahead market is offset by a sale or purchase of an identical quantity of MW in the real-time, so that the net effect on the market quantity traded is zero. A virtual

trader pays (or is paid) the day-ahead price while being paid (or paying) the real-time price.

Although a trader does not have to deliver power, the transaction is not strictly financial as virtual transactions can set LMPs; the price is applied to physical as well as financial transactions. Virtual transactions can also affect the resource selection in the day-ahead market.

For each hour in the day-ahead market, virtual trades are added to the demand – day-ahead scheduled load – if virtual demand is greater than virtual supply. This has the effect of raising the price in the day-ahead market and, more importantly, increasing the amount of generation resources procured by the RTO/ISO. Since these generation resources will be available to the real-time market, the fact that virtual load does not carry forward into the real-time market will decrease the real-time demand below day-ahead scheduled load, thus placing downward pressure on real-time prices. The placement of virtuals affects the dispatch of physical capacity.

The primary benefits of virtual transactions are achieved through their financial impact on the markets. Virtuals sometimes are referred to as convergence bidding, as a competitive virtual market should theoretically cause the day-ahead and real-time prices to converge in each hour. The convergence of day-ahead and real-time prices within the RTOs/ISOs is intended to mitigate market power and improve the efficiency of serving load.

Figure 2-16: New England Independent System Operator



Source: Hitachi Energy, Velocity Suite

ISO-New England (ISO-NE)

MARKET PROFILE

ISO-NE serves the six New England states: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont. As the RTO for New England, ISO-NE is responsible for operating wholesale power markets that trade electricity, capacity, transmission congestion contracts, and related products, in addition to administering auctions for the sale of capacity.[142] ISO-NE operates the region's high-voltage transmission network and performs long-term planning for the New England system. ISO-NE operates its master control center in Holyoke, Mass.

Peak Demand

New England's all-time peak demand was 28 GW in summer 2006.[143]

Imports and Exports

ISO-NE is interconnected with the NYISO, TransEnergie (Québec), and the New Brunswick System Operator and imports around 15 percent of its annual energy needs. New England receives imports from Québec and New

142 ISO-New England Inc. Internal Market Monitor, *An Overview of New England's Wholesale Electricity Markets, A Market Primer* (June 5, 2023), https://www.iso-ne.com/static-assets/documents/2023/06/imm-markets-primer.pdf.

143 ISO New England, *Key Grid and Market Stats*, https://www.iso-ne.com/about/key-stats/.

Brunswick in most hours, and power flows in alternate directions between New England and New York, depending on market conditions.

Market Participants

The ISO-NE participants consist of end-users, IOUs, publicly owned utilities, generators, transmission owners, and financial institutions.

Membership and Governance

ISO-NE is a not-for-profit entity governed by a 10-member, independent, non-stakeholder board of directors. The sitting members of the board elect people to fill board vacancies.

NEPOOL is the principal stakeholder organization for the ISO-NE and is authorized to represent its more than 440 members in proceedings before FERC. It was organized in 1971 and its members include all the electric utilities rendering or receiving services under the ISO-NE Tariff, as well as independent power generators, marketers, load aggregators, brokers, consumer-owned utility systems, demand response providers, developers, end users, and a merchant transmission provider.

Transmission Owners

ISO-NE's largest transmission owners include:

- Central Maine Power Company
- Cross Sound Cable Company, LLC
- Emera Maine, Inc.
- Eversource Energy Service Company
- Maine Electric Power Company
- National Grid USA
- NSTAR Electric Company
- The United Illuminating Company
- VT Transco, LLC

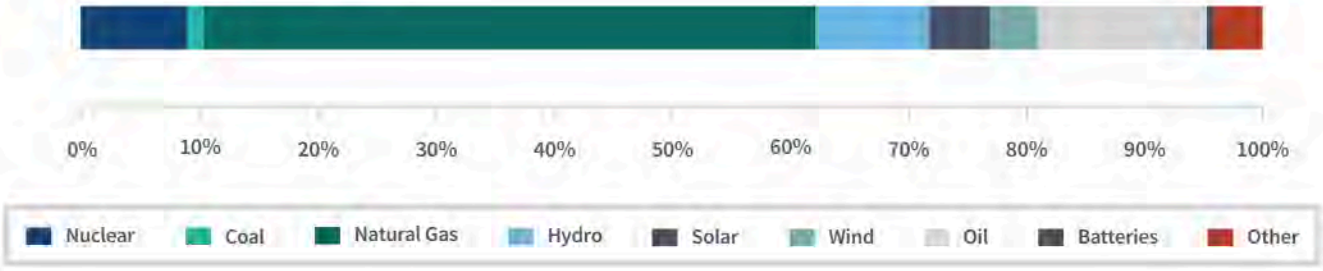
Chronic Constraints

Overall, transmission upgrades have reduced transmission constraints in ISO-NE. Constraints in ISO-NE may occur in regions affected by intermittent resources (notably wind), or by major interconnections with New Brunswick, Hydro-Quebec, and New York.[144]

Transmission Planning

Each year, ISO-NE prepares a comprehensive 10-year regional system plan (RSP) that reports on the results of ISO system planning processes. Each plan includes forecasts of future loads (the demand for electricity measured in megawatts) and addresses how this demand may be satisfied by adding supply resources; demand resources, including demand response and energy efficiency; and new or upgraded transmission facilities. The plans also summarize the region's overall needs, as well as the needs in specific areas, and includes solutions and processes required to ensure the

Figure 2-17: ISO-NE Capacity Mix



Source: EIA Form 860-M[146]

144 ISO-New England Internal Market Monitor, *2021 Annual Markets Report* (May 26, 2022), https://www.iso-ne.com/static-assets/documents/2022/05/2021-annual-markets-report.pdf.

145 Installed nameplate capacity is assessed through December 2021 and captures Operating and Standby resources available. Note that these estimates do not imply that generation output will match the nameplate capacity of a resource type. Derived from EIA, *Preliminary Monthly Electric Generator Inventory* (based on Form EIA-860M) (February 2022), https://www.eia.gov/electricity/data/eia860m/.

reliable and economic performance of the New England power system.

Supply Resources

The total capacity in ISO-NE is over 38 GW and is predominately composed of natural gas-fired, oil-fired, and nuclear generators, as shown in the bar chart below. The region has a substantial proportion of oil-fired generation that is a particularly important resource to address potential power plant fuel shortages in the winter months during periods of local natural gas market stress.

Demand Response

ISO-NE administers the following demand-response programs for the New England wholesale electricity market:

- Real-Time Demand Response Resources (RTDR): These resources are required to respond within 30 minutes of the ISO's instructions.
- Real-Time Emergency Generation Resources that the ISO calls on to operate during a 5-percent voltage reduction that requires more than 10 minutes to implement. They must begin operating within 30 minutes of receiving a dispatch instruction.
- Transitional Price-Response Demand: An optional program that allows market participants with assets registered as RTDRs to offer load reductions in response to day-ahead LMP. The participant is paid the day-ahead LMP for the cleared interruptions, and real-time deviations are charged or credited at the real-time LMP.
- Price Responsive Demand (PRD): In June 2018, ISO New England launched a new PRD structure that fully integrates active demand resources into the regional wholesale electricity marketplace. With PRD, ISO-NE deploys its active demand resources as part of the energy dispatch and reserve-designation process along with generating resources. PRD incorporates demand response into the energy market, the reserves market and the capacity market.[146]

MARKET FEATURES

Energy Markets

ISO-NE operates day-ahead and real-time markets, generally consistent with the discussion in the RTO/ISO Features section of this report. In the real-time market, ISO-NE uses 5-minute intervals. Market participants can offer imports or request exports of electricity from neighboring control areas with at least one hour's notice throughout the day.

Ancillary and Other Services

Ancillary services, described in the Electricity Supply and Delivery section, are services that support the grid and reliability. ISO-NE procures and sets prices for ancillary services in the real-time and forward reserve markets.

Market Power Mitigation

In ISO-NE, market power mitigation is applied for physical withholding, economic withholding, uneconomic production, certain types of virtual transactions and other conduct, if the activity has a material effect on prices or uplift payments. The market monitor uses defined thresholds to identify physical and economic withholding and uneconomic generation. Additionally, defined thresholds determine whether bids and offers would, if not mitigated, cause a material effect on LMPs or uplift charges.

Capacity Markets

ISO-NE's capacity market is termed the Forward Capacity Market (FCM). The FCM includes annual Forward Capacity Auctions (FCA) where both generator and demand resources offer capacity three years in advance of the period for which capacity will be supplied. The three-year lead time is intended to encourage new resource entry by affording market participants additional time to plan and make decisions relative to the forward market prices. Resources whose capacity clears the FCA acquire capacity supply obligations (CSOs). ISO-NE held its first two FCAs in 2008 for the 2010-11 and 2011-12 delivery years. The first full year of

146 ISO-NE, *Price-responsive demand explained: Q&A with Henry Yoshimura, ISO Director of Demand Resource Strategy* (June 6, 2018), http://isonewswire.com/updates/2018/6/6/price-responsive-demand-explained-qa-with-henry-yoshimura-is.html.

capacity market commitments began on June 1, 2010. The FCA process includes the modeling of transmission constraints to determine if load zones will be import- or export-constrained.

The FCM includes rules known as Pay-for-Performance, which mandate performance-based financial incentives for capacity resources during times of system stress.[147] Under Pay-For-Performance, resource owners are subject to charges or incentive payments, based on performance during shortage conditions. Those resources unable to fulfill their CSOs are penalized and compensate the overperforming resources that relieve the capacity shortfall. ISO-NE additionally requires the owners of capacity resources to offer into the day-ahead and real-time energy markets.

Special Provisions for Essential Resource Retirements

When a resource owner requests to withdraw from the capacity market (termed a delist bid) or to retire the resource (termed a non-price retirement request), the ISO evaluates whether the resource is needed for reliability, such as when a resource's withdrawal could lead to a violation of a reliability requirement, such as inadequate reserve margins or a loss of electric system stability.

In New England, the resource owner has the option to retire the unit or continue to operate it while the ISO works with regional stakeholders to find alternate supply or engineering solutions that could allow the resource to retire and still maintain grid reliability. Alternative solutions might include obtaining emergency sources of generation or more expensive generation from outside the region. If no other alternative is available, the ISO may compensate the unit through certain payment provisions of the capacity market or by entering into a cost-of-service agreement with the resource owner while other options are pursued.

Financial Transmission Rights

New England FTRs are monthly and annual products that provide market participants with a means to offset or hedge against transmission congestion costs in the day-ahead energy market. An FTR is an instrument that entitles the FTR holder to a payment for costs that arise with transmission congestion over a selected path, or source-and-sink pairs of locations on the grid. The FTR also requires its holder to pay a charge for those hours when congestion occurs in the opposite direction of the selected source-and-sink pair. The RTO holds FTR auctions to allow market participants the opportunity to acquire FTRs or to sell FTRs they currently hold. In New England, ARRs represent the right to receive revenues from the FTR auctions. ISO-NE allocates ARRs to both LSEs, in relation to historical load, and to entities who make transmission upgrades that increase the capability of the transmission system.

Virtual Transactions

New England's market includes a virtual transaction feature, as generally described in the Virtual Transactions part of the RTO/ISO Features section.

Credit Requirements

ISO-NE's tariff includes credit requirements for participants that assist in mitigating the potential effects of defaults that would otherwise be borne among all market participants. ISO-NE assesses and calculates the required credit dollar amounts for the segments of the market in which an entity requests to participate. ISO-NE then establishes a credit limit for each market participant in accordance with tariff formulas that include various creditworthiness-related specifications, such as tangible net worth and total amounts due to the ISO-NE market.

147 ISO-NE's Pay-For-Performance rules became effective June 1, 2018, for Forward Capacity Auction 9. ISO-NE, Internal Market Monitor, *2017 Annual Markets Report*, at 138 (2018), https://www.iso-ne.com/static-assets/documents/2018/05/2017-annual-markets-report.pdf.

Figure 2-18: New York Independent System Operator



Source: Hitachi Energy, Velocity Suite

New York Independent System Operator (NYISO)

MARKET PROFILE

The NYISO footprint covers the entire state of New York. Prior to restructuring of the electric industry in the 1990s, New York's private utilities and public power authorities owned and operated New York's electric system. Operation of the electric grid was coordinated by a voluntary collaboration of the utilities and power authorities known as the New York Power Pool (NYPP). The creation of the NYISO was authorized by FERC in 1998. The formal transfer of the NYPP's responsibilities to the NYISO took place on Dec. 1, 1999. NYISO operates its system from control centers in Rensselaer, NY, and Guilderland, NY.

NYISO is responsible for operating wholesale power markets that trade electricity, capacity, transmission congestion contracts, and related products, in addition to administering auctions for the sale of capacity. NYISO operates New York's high-voltage transmission network and performs long-term planning. NYISO also serves as the reliability coordinator for its footprint.

Peak Demand

NYISO's all-time peak demand was 34 GW in summer 2013.[148]

Imports and Exports

NYISO imports and exports energy through interconnections with ISO-NE, PJM, TransEnergie (Quebec) and Ontario.

Market Participants

NYISO's market participants include generators, transmission owners, financial institutions, traditional local utilities, electric co-ops, and industrials.

Membership and Governance

NYISO is governed by an independent 10-member board of directors, ISO management, and the business issues and operating committees. Each committee oversees its own set of working groups or subcommittees. These committees comprise transmission owners, generation owners and other suppliers, consumers, public power, and environmental entities. Tariff revisions on market rules and operating procedures filed with FERC are largely developed through consensus by these committees. The members of the board, as well as all employees, must not be directly associated with any market participant or stakeholder.

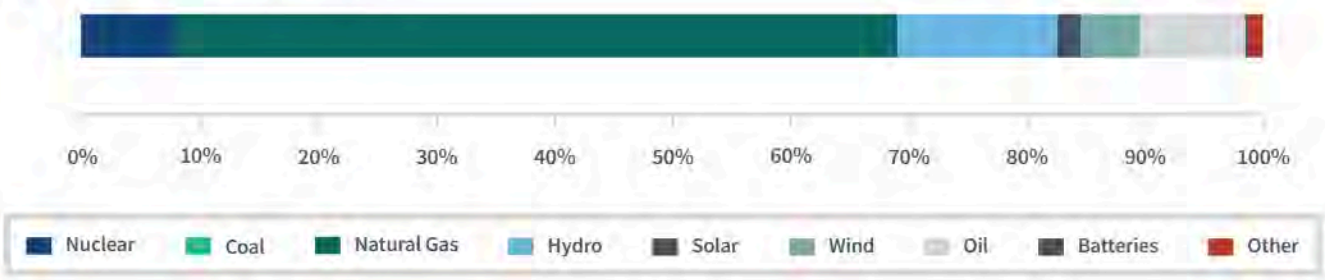
Transmission Owners

NYISO's largest transmission owners include:

- Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corp.
- Consolidated Edison Co. of New York
- Long Island Power Authority (LIPA)

148 New York Independent System Operator, Gold Book, *2022 Load & Capacity Data Report 67* (April 2022), https://www.nyiso.com/documents/20142/2226333/2022-Gold-Book-Final-Public.pdf/cd2fb218-fd1e-8428-7f19-df3e0cf4df3e.pdf.

Figure 2-19: NYISO Capacity Mix



Source: EIA Form 860-M[150]

- New York Power Authority (NYPA)
- New York State Electric and Gas Corp. (NYSEG)
- National Grid
- Orange & Rockland Utilities
- Rochester Gas and Electric Corp.

Chronic Constraints

The chronic transmission constraints in NYISO are in the southeastern portion of the state, leading into New York City and Long Island. As a result of their dense populations, New York City and Long Island are the largest consumers of electricity. Consequently, energy flows from the west and the north towards these two large markets, frequently requiring transmission facilities to operate near their limits. This results in transmission constraints in several key areas, often resulting in higher prices in the New York City and Long Island markets.

Transmission Planning

NYISO conducts a biennial transmission planning process with stakeholders that includes both short-term and long-term projects as part of its Comprehensive System Planning Process. This work evaluates the adequacy and security of the bulk power system in New York over a ten-year study period. Reliability needs are addressed through the development of a reliability plan. Planning focuses on congestion on the bulk power system and possible projects to alleviate the congestion.

A component of NYISO's transmission planning includes evaluating proposals to meet transmission needs driven by public policy requirements identified by the New York Public Service Commission.

Supply Resources

The total capacity in NYISO is over 43 GW and is predominately composed of natural gas-fired, hydroelectric, nuclear and oil-fired generators, as shown in the bar chart below. The region's hydroelectric capacity is particularly important and includes the Niagara Falls and St. Lawrence facilities.

Demand Response

NYISO has four demand-response programs: the emergency demand-response program (EDRP), the installed capacity (ICAP) special case resources program (SCR), the Day-Ahead Demand-Response Program (DADRP) and the Demand-Side Ancillary Services Program (DSASP).

Both the emergency and special case programs can be deployed in energy shortage situations to maintain the reliability of the bulk power grid. The participants in these programs are paid by NYISO for reducing energy consumption when asked to do so and reductions are voluntary for EDRP participants.However, SCR participants are required to reduce power usage as part of their agreement and are compensated for this obligation.

149 Installed nameplate capacity is assessed through December 2021 and captures Operating and Standby resources available. Note that these estimates do not imply that generation output will match the nameplate capacity of a resource type. Derived from EIA, *Preliminary Monthly Electric Generator Inventory (based on Form EIA-860M)* (February 2022), https://www.eia.gov/electricity/data/eia860m/.

NYISO's DADRP program allows energy users to bid their load reductions into the day-ahead market and offers that are determined to be economic are paid the market clearing price. Under day-ahead demand-response, flexible loads may effectively increase the amount of supply in the market and moderate prices.

The DSASP provides retail customers that can meet telemetry and other qualifications with the ability to bid their load curtailment capability into either the day-ahead market or real-time market to provide reserves and regulation service. Accepted offers are paid the market clearing price for the supplied reserves or regulation services.

MARKET FEATURES

Energy Markets

NYISO operates day-ahead and real-time markets, generally consistent with the discussion in the RTO/ISO Features section of this report. In the real-time market, NYISO uses 5-minute intervals. Market participants can offer imports or request exports of electricity from neighboring control areas with at least one hour's notice throughout the day. NYISO refers to LMPs as locational-based marginal prices, or LBMPs.

NYISO's real-time market also offers an hour-ahead feature. The hour-ahead market allows buyers and sellers of electricity to balance unexpected increases or decreases of electricity consumption after the day-ahead market closes. Bids and offers are submitted an hour ahead of time and prices are set based on those bids and offers, generally for use in matching generation and load requirements, but those prices are advisory only. Hour-ahead scheduling is completed at least 45 minutes prior to the beginning of the dispatch hour after NYISO reviews transmission outages, the load forecast, reserve requirements and hour-ahead generation and firm transaction bids, among other things.

Ancillary and Other Services

NYISO co-optimizes ancillary services with the energy through its markets. Operating reserves and regulation are typically provided by generators, but NYISO also allows demand-side providers to participate in these markets.

Ancillary services are those functions performed by electric generating, transmission and system-control equipment to support the transmission of electric power from generating resources to load. RTOs procure or direct the supply of ancillary services to maintain the reliability of the transmission system.

Market Power Mitigation

ISO-NE conducts automatic market power mitigation in its day-ahead and real-time markets. This automated mitigation performs conduct and impact tests and applies mitigation where it deems appropriate. The categories of conduct that may warrant mitigation by NYISO include physical withholding, economic withholding, and uneconomic production by a generator or transmission facility to obtain benefits from a transmission constraint. NYISO does not impose mitigation unless the conduct causes or contributes to a material change in prices, or substantially increases guarantee payments to participants.

Generators in New York City are subject to automated market power mitigation procedures because New York City is frequently separated by transmission congestion from other parts of New York. Additionally, generators in New York City have been deemed to have market power. These automated procedures determine whether any day-ahead or real-time energy bids, including start-up cost bids and minimum generation bids, but excluding ancillary services bids, exceed the tariff's thresholds for economic withholding. The protocols also determine whether such bids would cause material price effects or changes in guaranteed payments. If these two tests are met, mitigation is imposed automatically, and the applicable reference level is substituted for the entity's actual bid to determine the clearing price.

Capacity Markets

NYISO's capacity market requires LSEs to procure capacity through installed-capacity (ICAP) auctions, self-supply or bilateral arrangements based on their forecasted peak

load plus a margin. New York has capacity requirements for four zones: New York City, Long Island, Lower Hudson Valley, and New York-Rest of State. NYISO conducts auctions for three time periods: the capability period auction (covering six months), the monthly auction and the spot market auction. The resource requirements do not change in the monthly auctions and spot market auctions relative to the capability period auction. The shorter monthly auctions are designed to account for incremental changes in LSEs' load forecasts.

Under the NYISO capacity auction rules, entities that offer capacity into an auction that is subsequently purchased by load are required to offer that amount of capacity into the day-ahead energy market. This rule ensures that capacity sold through the capacity auctions is actually delivered into the market.

Capacity for New York City is subject to offer caps and floors. Offer caps in New York City are based on the projected clearing price for capacity in the spot market.[150] Capacity from generators within New York City must be offered in each ICAP spot market auction, unless that capacity has been exported out of New York or sold to meet ICAP requirements outside New York City.[151]

Special Provisions for Essential Resource Retirements

Generation owners within New York that seek to retire or suspend a generator must first obtain approval from state regulators. After an assessment, if the generator is found to be necessary for reliability purposes, the local transmission owner can be compelled to reach a contract with the generator that includes compensation to support continued operation of the plant until the reliability need is resolved.

Financial Transmission Rights

The NYISO refers to FTRs as Transmission Congestion Contracts (TCCs). A TCC is an instrument that entitles the holder to a payment for the costs that arise with transmission congestion over a selected path, or source-and-sink pair of locations (or nodes) on the grid. The TCC also requires its holder to pay a charge for those hours when congestion is in the opposite direction of the selected source-and-sink pair. The payment, or charges, are calculated relative to the difference in congestion prices in the day-ahead market across the specified FTR transmission path.

Virtual Transactions

NYISO's market includes a virtual transaction feature that allows a participant to buy or sell power in the day-ahead market without requiring physical generation or load. Virtual trading in NYISO takes place on a zonal level, not a nodal level.

Credit Requirements

NYISO's tariff includes credit requirements that assist in mitigating the effects of defaults that would otherwise be borne among all market participants. NYISO assesses and calculates the required credit dollar amounts for the segments of the market in which an entity requests to participate. The market participant may request an unsecured credit allowance subject to certain restrictions. NYISO must review the entity's request relative to various creditworthiness-related specifications such as investment grade or equivalency rating and payment history.

150 New York Independent System Operator, Inc., NYISO *MST - Market Administration and Control Area Services Tariff (MST) - 23MST Att H - ISO Market Power Mitigation Measures - 23.2 MST Att H Conduct Warranting Mitigation at 625* (accessed October 6, 2022), https://nyisoviewer.etariff.biz/ViewerDocLibrary/MasterTariffs/9FullTariffNYISOMST.pdf; New York Independent System Operator, Inc., *NYISO MST - Market Administration and Control Area Services Tariff (MST) - 23 MST Att H - ISO Market Power Mitigation Measures - 23.4.5 MST Att Installed Capacity Market Mitigation Measures - 23.4.5.2 MST Att H at 705* (accessed October 6, 2022), https://nyisoviewer.etariff.biz/ViewerDocLibrary/MasterTariffs/9FullTariffNYISOMST.pdf.

151 New York Independent System Operator, Inc., *NYISO MST - Market Administration and Control Area Services Tariff (MST) - 23 MST Att H - ISO Market Power Mitigation Measures - 23.4.5 MST Att Installed Capacity Market Mitigation Measures - 23.4.5.4 MST Att H* at 708 (accessed October 6, 2022), https://nyisoviewer.etariff.biz/ViewerDocLibrary/MasterTariffs/9FullTariffNYISOMST.pdf.

PJM

MARKET PROFILE

PJM centrally dispatches generation and coordinates the movement of wholesale electricity in all or part of 13 states (Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia) and the District of Columbia. PJM operates two fully functional dispatch centers at Valley Forge and Milford, Pennsylvania. The control rooms operate simultaneously with parallel operations. PJM operates a competitive wholesale electricity market and manages the reliability of its transmission grid. PJM provides open access to the transmission system it manages and performs long-term planning. PJM's markets include energy (day-ahead and real-time), capacity and ancillary services.

PJM was founded in 1927 as a power pool of three utilities serving customers in Pennsylvania and New Jersey. In 1956, with the addition of two Maryland utilities, it became the Pennsylvania-New Jersey-Maryland Interconnection, or PJM. PJM became a fully functioning ISO in 1996 and, in 1997, it introduced markets with bid-based pricing and locational market pricing. PJM was designated an RTO in 2001.

Peak Demand

PJM's all-time peak demand was 165.6 GW in summer 2006.[152]

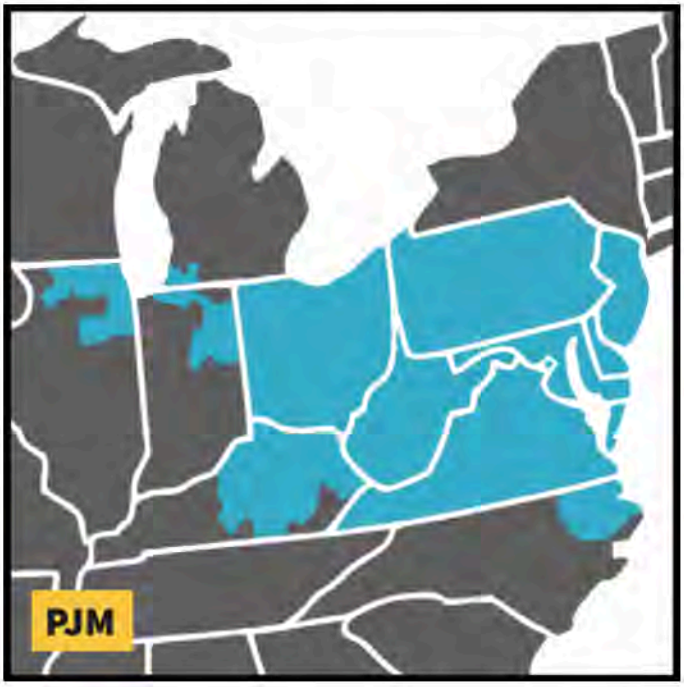
Imports and Exports

PJM has interconnections with MISO and the NYISO. PJM also has direct interconnections with TVA, Progress Energy Carolinas and the VACAR, among other systems. PJM market participants import energy from, and export energy to, external regions continuously. PJM is a primarily a net exporter of electricity, but occasionally is a net importer during periods of system stress.

Market Participants

PJM's market participants include power generators, transmission owners, electric distributors, power marketers, large consumers, and financial traders.

Figure 2-20: The PJM Interconnection



Source: Hitachi Energy, Velocity Suite

Membership and Governance

PJM has a two-tiered governance model consisting of a board of managers and the members committee. PJM is governed by a 10-member board, nine of whom PJM members elect. The board appoints the tenth, the president and CEO, to supervise day-to-day operations. The board is generally responsible for oversight of system reliability, operating efficiency and short- and long-term planning. The board ensures that no member or group of members exerts undue influence. The members committee, which advises the board, is composed of five voting sectors representing power generators, transmission owners, electric distributors, power marketers and large consumers.

Transmission Owners

PJM transmission owners eligible to vote in PJM

152 PJM Interconnection, PJM 2021 *Annual Report, Summer Performance by the Numbers*, https://services.pjm.com/annualreport2021/operations/.

stakeholder proceedings include:

- Appalachian Power Company, AEP Subsidiary[153]
- AMP Transmission, LLC
- Dayton Power & Light Company, AES Subsidiary
- Duke Energy Business Services, LLC[154]
- Duquesne Light Company
- East Kentucky Power Cooperative, Inc.
- Exelon Business Services Company, LLC[155]
- ITC Interconnection LLC
- Linden VFT LLC
- Monongahela Power d/b/a Allegheny Power, First Energy Subsidiary [156]
- Neptune Regional Transmission System, LLC[157]
- PPL Electric Utilities Corporation, d/b/a PPL Utilities[158]
- Public Service Electric and Gas Company
- Rockland Electric Company
- Virginia Electric and Power Company

Chronic Constraints

The most severe constraints occur on 230 kV transmission facilities moving power south from Pennsylvania and New Jersey to Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia. Local congestion also occurs on low-voltage lines near load centers in northern Illinois, New Jersey, eastern Pennsylvania, central and eastern Maryland, northern Virginia, the District of Columbia, and Delaware.

Transmission Planning

PJM's Regional Transmission Expansion Plan identifies transmission system additions and improvements needed to keep electricity flowing within PJM. Studies are conducted to test the transmission system against national and regional reliability standards. These studies look forward to identify future transmission overloads, voltage limitations, and other reliability standards violations. PJM then develops transmission plans to resolve violations that could otherwise lead to overloads and blackouts.

Supply Resources

The total capacity in PJM is over 219 GW and is predominately comprised of natural gas, coal, and nuclear generators, as shown in the bar chart below. Much of PJM's gas-fired capacity is located near the Marcellus and Utica shale formations. Of note, 40.6 gigawatts of coal-fired capacity are projected to retire in PJM between 2011 and 2026.[159]

Demand Response

End-use customers providing demand response have the opportunity to participate in PJM's energy, capacity, synchronized reserve, and regulation markets. PJM's demand response programs can be grouped into emergency or economic programs. The emergency program compensates end-use customers who reduce their usage during emergency conditions on the PJM system. Participation in the emergency program may be voluntary or mandatory and payments may include energy payments, capacity payments or both.

The economic program allows end-use customers to reduce electricity consumption in the energy markets and receive a payment when LMPs are high. Under this program, all hours are eligible and all participation is voluntary. Participation in the program takes three forms: submitting an offer into the day-ahead market

153 Transmission Companies represented: AEP Appalachian Transmission, AEP Energy Partners, AEP Energy, AEP Indiana Michigan Transmission, AEP Kentucky Transmission, AEP Ohio Transmission, AEP West Virginia Transmission, Appalachian Power, Indiana Michigan Power, Kentucky Power, Kingsport Power, Ohio Power, Ohio Valley Electric, PATH West Virginia Transmission, Transource Energy, Wheeling Power.

154 Transmission Companies represented: Duke Energy Kentucky, Duke Energy Ohio.

155 Transmission Companies represented: Commonwealth Edison, PECO Energy, Baltimore Gas and Electric.

156 Transmission Companies represented: American Transmission Systems, Jersey Central Power & Light, Mid-Atlantic Interstate Transmission, PATH Allegheny Transmission, Potomac Edison, Trans-Allegheny Interstate Line, West Penn Power.

157 Transmission Companies represented: Hudson Transmission Partners.

158 Transmission companies represented: Louisville Gas and Electric, Kentucky Utilities.

159 Monitoring Analytics, *2022 Quarterly State of the Market Report, January Through June*, Section 12, p. 673 (https://www.monitoringanalytics.com/reports/PJM_State_of_the_Market/2022/2022q2-som-pjm-sec12.pdf).

Figure 2-21: PJM Capacity Mix



Source: EIA Form 860-M[161]

that clears; submitting an offer into the real-time market that is dispatched; and self-scheduling load reductions while providing notification to PJM. End-use customers participate in demand response in PJM through members called curtailment service providers who act as agents for the customers. Curtailment service providers aggregate the demand of retail customers, register that demand with PJM, submit the verification of demand reductions for payment by PJM and receive the payment from PJM.

MARKET FEATURES

Energy Markets

Energy Markets: PJM operates day-ahead and real-time markets, generally consistent with the discussion in the RTO/ISO Features section of this report. In the real-time market, PJM uses 5-minute intervals. Generators that are available but not selected in the day-ahead scheduling may alter their offers for use in the real-time market during the generation rebidding period from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m.; otherwise, their original day-ahead market offers remain in effect for the real-time market.

Ancillary and Other Services

Ancillary services, described in the Electricity Supply and Delivery section, are services that support the grid and reliability. PJM procures most ancillary services via its energy markets. Blackstart service and reactive power are compensated on a cost-of-service basis.

Market Power Mitigation

PJM caps offers for any hour in which there are three or fewer generation suppliers available for redispatch that are jointly pivotal, meaning they have the ability to increase the market price above the competitive level. This is called the Three Pivotal Supplier Test. When this occurs, generator offers are adjusted to price levels reflecting short-run marginal cost.

Capacity Markets

PJM's capacity market is called the Reliability Pricing Model (RPM). The RPM market was implemented in 2007 and is designed to ensure the future availability of capacity resources, including demand-resources and energy-efficiency resources that will be needed to keep the regional power grid operating reliably. The RPM market design is based on three-year, forward-looking annual obligations for locational capacity, under which supply offers are cleared against a downward-sloping demand curve, called the variable resource requirement (VRR) curve. The VRR curve establishes the amount of capacity that PJM requires its LSE customers to purchase, and the price for that capacity, in each capacity zone (locational deliverability area or LDA). Under RPM, when an LDA is transmission-constrained in the auction (limited in the amount of generation that can be imported into those areas), capacity prices generally rise in that area relative to the overall PJM footprint.

160 Installed nameplate capacity is assessed through December 2021 and captures Operating and Standby resources available. Note that these estimates do not imply that generation output will match the nameplate capacity of a resource type. Derived from EIA, *Preliminary Monthly Electric Generator Inventory (based on Form EIA-860M)* (released February 2022), https://www.eia.gov/electricity/data/eia860m/.

Annual auctions are referred to as Base Residual Auctions (BRA). LSEs that are able to fully supply their own capacity needs can choose not to participate in the auctions. The largest amounts of capacity in PJM are procured through the BRA, with lesser quantities procured through self-supply and contracted (bilateral) resources.

Market power mitigation in PJM's capacity market includes rules delineating a must-offer requirement, offer caps, minimum offer prices, exceptions for competitive entry, among others. Demand resources and energy efficiency resources may be offered into RPM auctions and receive the clearing price without mitigation.

Specific RPM rules, termed Capacity Performance, provide performance incentives for power plants, demand response, and energy efficiency resources to provide electricity at peak demand regardless of extreme weather events and system emergencies. Capacity Performance rules provide performance bonus payments for resources that over-perform during system emergencies, and severe financial penalties for resources that do not perform during such events.

Existing generation that qualifies as a capacity resource must be offered into RPM auctions, except for resources owned by entities that elect the fixed resource requirement option. The fixed resource option allows LSEs to meet their supply obligation outside PJM's capacity market, using, for example, resources they own.[161] Intermittent and capacity storage resources, including hydro, and demand response and energy efficiency, are also exempt from must-offer requirements. An administratively determined demand curve defines scarcity pricing levels and, with the supply curve derived from capacity offers, determines market prices in each BRA. Participation by load-serving entities is mandatory, except for those entities that elect the fixed resource requirement option. Also, any generator that has a commitment from the capacity market must submit an offer into the day-ahead energy market.

Special Provisions for Essential Resource Retirements

A generator owner who wishes to retire a unit must request permission from PJM to deactivate the unit at least 90 days in advance of the planned date. The request includes an estimate of the amount of project investment necessary to keep the unit in operation. PJM, in turn, analyzes if the retirement would lead to a reliability issue. Additionally, PJM estimates the period of time it would take to complete transmission upgrades necessary to alleviate the reliability issue.

If PJM requests the unit to operate past the desired deactivation date, the generator owner may file with FERC for cost recovery associated with operating the unit until it may be deactivated. Alternatively, the owner may choose to receive avoided cost compensation calculated according to PJM's tariff.

Financial Transmission Rights

PJM conducts auctions for selling and buying FTRs made available for the PJM transmission system. Proceeds from the auctions are paid to Auction Revenue Right (ARR) holders, where the ARRs are allocated to firm transmission service customers. PJM conducts its auctions on a long-term, annual, and monthly basis. In PJM, market participants are able to acquire financial transmission rights in the form of options or obligations. The RTO includes a secondary market for its FTRs, which facilitates bilateral trading of existing FTRs between PJM members through an internet-based computer application.

Virtual Transactions

PJM's market includes a virtual transaction feature that allows a participant to buy or sell power in the day-ahead market without requiring physical generation or load. In addition to the types of transaction discussed above, PJM offers Up to Congestion (UTC) transactions, a spread bid. In a UTC transaction, a market participant submits an offer to simultaneously inject energy at a specified source and withdraw the same megawatt

161 PJM, *Securing Fixed Resources*, (accessed December 2, 2022), https://pjm.com/-/media/about-pjm/newsroom/fact-sheets/securing-resources-through-fixed-resource-requirement-fact-sheet.ashx.

quantity at a specified sink in the day-ahead marketand specifies the maximum difference in locational marginal prices (LMP) at the transaction's source and sink that the market participant is willing to pay. PJM accepts the bid if the day-ahead LMP differential, i.e., the difference in day-ahead LMPs at the sink and the source, does not exceed the participant's UTC transaction bid. UTC positions are liquidated in the real-time energy market.

Credit Requirements

PJM's tariff includes credit requirements that a market participant needs to meet in order to participate in the market. The credit requirements assist in mitigating the effects of defaults that would otherwise be borne among all market participants. The RTO assesses and calculates the required credit amounts for the segments of the market in which an entity requests to participate. The market participant may request an unsecured credit allowance subject to certain restrictions. The RTO must review the entity's request relative to various creditworthiness-related specifications such as tangible net worth and credit scores.

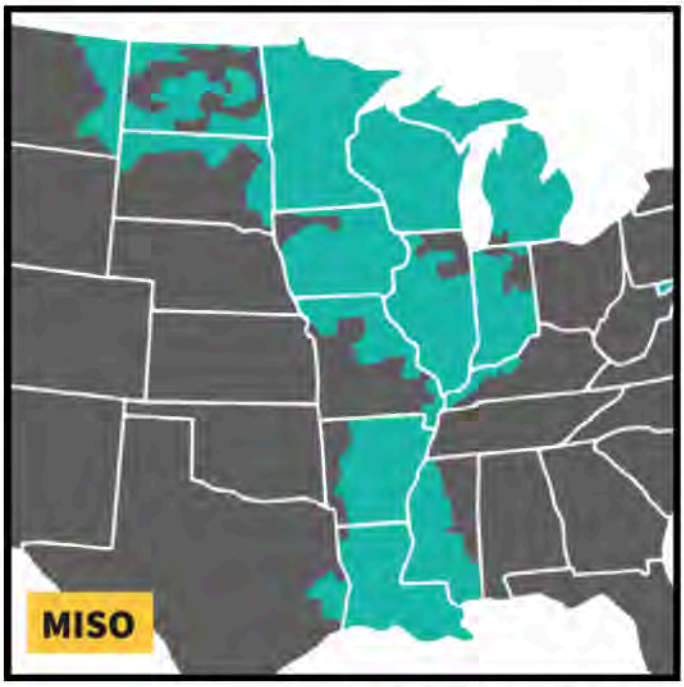
Midcontinent Independent System Operator (MISO)

MARKET PROFILE

MISO operates the transmission system and a centrally dispatched market in portions of 15 states in the Midwest and the South, extending from Michigan and Indiana to Montana and from the Canadian border to the southern areas of Louisiana and Mississippi. The system is operated from three control centers: Carmel, Indiana; Eagan, Minnesota; and Little Rock, Arkansas. MISO also serves as the reliability coordinator for additional systems outsideof its market area, primarily to the north and northwest of the market footprint.

MISO was not a power pool before organizing as an ISO in December 2001. It began market operations in April 2005.

Figure 2-22: Midcontinent Independent System Operator



Source: Hitachi Energy, Velocity Suite

In January 2009, MISO implemented a market redesign that added auctioned and optimized ancillary services along with energy. As part of the market update, MISO combined its 24 separate balancing areas into a single balancing area. In 2013, the RTO began operations in the MISO South region, including the utility footprints of Entergy, Cleco, and South Mississippi Electric Power Association, among others, in parts of Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas.

Peak Demand

MISO's all-time peak demand was 127 GW in summer 2011.[162]

Imports and Exports

MISO has interconnections with the PJM and SPP RTOs. It is also directly connected to Southern Company, TVA, the electric systems of Manitoba and Ontario, and several smaller systems. MISO is a net importer of power overall, but the interchange with some areas can flow

162 MISO, Corporate Fact Sheet, at 1 (June 2022), https://www.misoenergy.org/about/media-center/corporate-fact-sheet.

in either direction, depending on the relative loads and prices in the adjoining regions. Manitoba Hydro supplies a large part of MISO's load with its excess capacity, particularly in the summer.

Market Participants

MISO includes approximately 56 transmission owners, whose assets define the MISO market area. MISO's market participants include generators, power marketers, transmission-dependent utilities and load-serving entities.[163]

Membership and Governance

An independent board of directors of ten members, including the CEO, governs MISO. Directors are elected by the MISO membership from candidates provided by the board.[164]

MISO relies upon a stakeholder process that works to find collaborative solutions to problems faced by the RTO. These entities have an interest in MISO's peration and include state regulators, consumer advocates, transmission owners, independent power producers, power marketers and brokers, municipal and cooperative utilities and large-volume customers.

Transmission Owners

MISO's largest transmission owners include:

- American Transmission Co.
- Ameren (Missouri and Illinois)
- American Transmission Systems
- Duke
- Cleco
- Entergy
- Indianapolis Power and Light
- ITC
- Michigan Public Power Agency
- NSP Companies (Xcel)
- Northern Indiana Public Service Co.
- Otter Tail Power
- MidAmerican Energy

Chronic Constraints

MISO has certain pathways that are more likely to become congested, but the likelihood and pattern of congestion in any area is subject to weather patterns, wind production, and interchange with external regions. When load is high in the eastern part of MISO and to the east in PJM, constraints occur on pathways from the Minnesota and Wisconsin areas through Chicago and across Indiana. A particular congestion point with this pattern is northern Indiana. When colder weather occurs in Minnesota and the Dakotas, there is often congestion in the northern direction, particularly in Iowa. Higher wind production can cause localized constraints in some areas and can cause congestion in pathways from southern Minnesota and western Iowa moving eastward. New Orleans and East Texas are two constrained areas in MISO South. Additionally, constraints frequently arise between MISO Midwest and MISO South.

Transmission Planning

The main vehicle MISO uses for transmission planning is the MISO Transmission Expansion Plan developed by the MISO planning department in collaboration with transmission owners and other stakeholders who form the planning advisory committee. The plan is updated annually. Once approved by the board, the plan becomes the responsibility of the transmission owners.

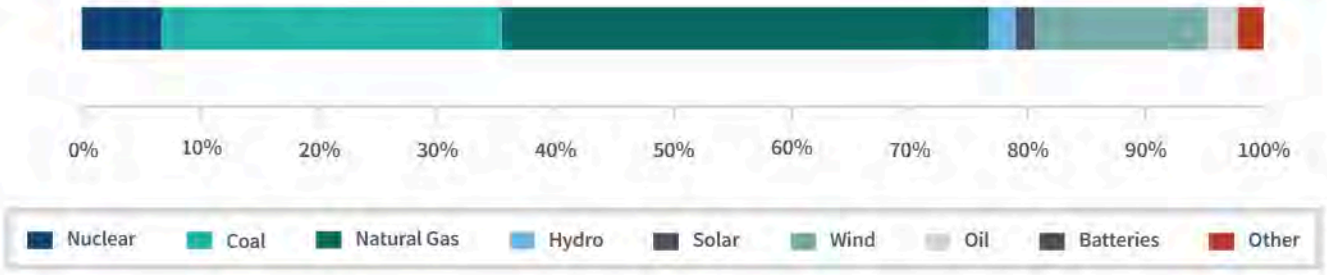
Supply Resources

The total capacity in MISO is over 197 GW and is predominately composed of coal and natural gas-fired generators, providing roughly 70 percent of the total capacity combined, as shown in the bar chart below. Nuclear and wind are also important resources for the region.

163 *Id.*

164 MISO, *Principals of Corporate Governance*, at 3, https://cdn.misoenergy.org/Principles%20of%20Corporate%20Governance110859.pdf.

Figure 2-23: MISO Capacity Mix



Source: EIA Form 860-M[165]

Demand Response

MISO has more than 12.2 GW of demand response resources, including behind-the-meter generation. A number of these resources are operated through local utility programs and are not under the direct control of MISO. MISO has provisions allowing demand-side resources to participate in the energy and reserve markets, but participation is a small part of demand response. Some of the demand response under MISO's direct control is only available under emergency conditions.[166]

MARKET FEATURES

Energy Markets

MISO operates day-ahead and real-time markets, generally consistent with the discussion in the RTO/ISO Features section of this report. MISO's real-time market operates for 5-minutes intervals.

Ancillary and Other Services

Ancillary services, described in the Electricity Supply and Delivery section, are services that support the grid and reliability. MISO procures ancillary services via the co-optimized energy and ancillary services market.

In addition to ancillary services, MISO has implemented a ramping product that provides capacity that can increase output rapidly to help offset shifts in generation or load, known as the Ramp Capability Product (RCP).

Market Power Mitigation

When congestion occurs, there may be limits on the number of generators that can satisfy load in some areas, so that they may be able to exercise market power. In response, MISO may impose mitigation for those generators whose offers are significantly higher than their costs and have a significant impact on one or more LMPs. When these conditions are met, MISO reduces the generator's offer to an offer that is consistent with a competitive result.

Capacity Markets

MISO maintains an annual capacity requirement on all LSEs based on the load forecast plus reserves. LSEs are required to specify to MISO what physical capacity, including demand-side resources, they have designated to meet their load forecast. This capacity can be acquired either through an annual capacity auction, bilateral purchase, or self-supply. For the capacity market, MISO is divided into 10 zones whose forecast demand must be met by internal generation, demand-side resources, or deliverable external capacity.

165 Installed nameplate capacity is assessed through December 2021 and captures Operating and Standby resources available. Note that these estimates do not imply that generation output will match the nameplate capacity of a resource type. Derived from EIA, *Preliminary Monthly Electric Generator Inventory (based on Form EIA-860M)* (released February 2022), https://www.eia.gov/electricity/data/eia860m/.

166 Potomac Economics, *2021 State of the Market Report for the MISO Electricity Markets,* at 100 (June 2022), https://www.potomaceconomics.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/06/2021-MISO-SOM_Report_Body_Final.pdf.

Resources used to meet LSEs' annual capacity requirements must offer that capacity into MISO's energy markets and, when qualified, into the ancillary services markets, for each hour of each day for the entire planning year. Must-offer requirements support MISO's mitigation process by providing an objective measure with which to identify physical withholding.

Special Provisions for Essential Resource Retirements

Power plant owners that seek to retire or suspend a generator must first obtain approval from MISO. The RTO evaluates plant retirement or suspension requests against reliability needs, and System Support Resource (SSR) designations are made where reliability is threatened. Once an agreement has been reached, SSRs receive compensation associated with remaining online and available.

Financial Transmission Rights

MISO holds FTR auctions to allow market participants the opportunity to acquire FTRs, sell FTRs that they currently hold, or to convert ARRs to FTRs. ARRs provide LSEs, and entities who make transmission upgrades, with a share of the revenues generated in the FTR auctions. MISO allocates ARRs to transmission customers relative to historical usage, or upgraded capability, of the transmission system. MISO FTRs are monthly and annual products.

Virtual Transactions

MISO's market includes a virtual transaction feature that allows a participant to buy or sell power in the day-ahead market without requiring physical generation or load. Virtual transactions allow for more participation in the day-ahead, price-setting process, allow participants to manage risk, and promote price convergence between the day-ahead and real-time markets.

These transactions are a component of the day-ahead market where the bids and offers are included in the determination of the LMP along with physical resource offers and actual load bids. Market participants, whose virtual transactions clear in the day-ahead market, have their positions cleared in the real-time market at the real-time price. Virtual bids and offers are allowed in MISO at any pricing node or aggregate of pricing nodes.

Credit Requirements

MISO's tariff includes credit requirements that a market participant needs to meet in order to participate in the market. The credit requirements assist in mitigating the effects of defaults that would otherwise be borne among all market participants. The RTO assesses and calculates the required credit dollar amounts for the segments of the market in which an entity requests to participate. The market participant may request an unsecured credit allowance subject to certain restrictions. The RTO must review the entity's request relative to various creditworthiness-related specifications such as tangible net worth and credit scores.

Southwest Power Pool (SPP)

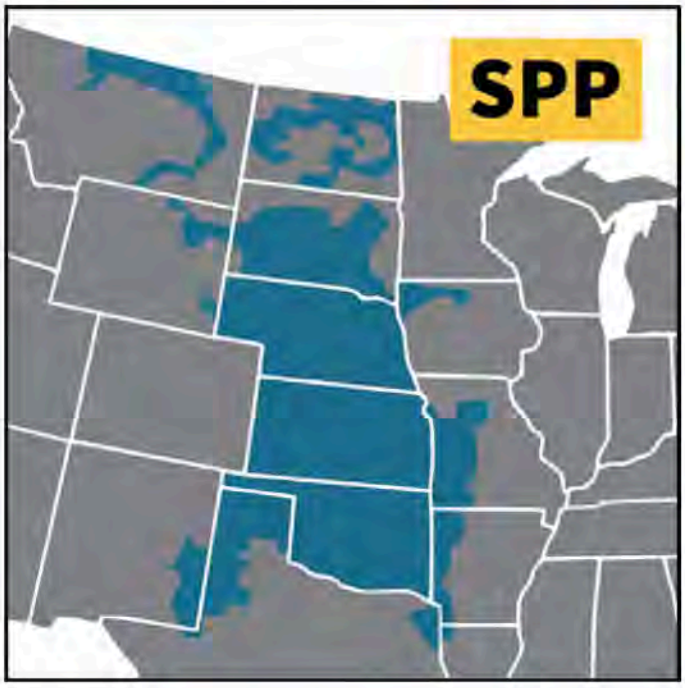
MARKET PROFILE

SPP's RTO manages transmission in fourteen states: Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas, and Wyoming. Founded as an 11-member tight power pool in 1941, SPP achieved RTO status in 2004, ensuring reliable power supplies, adequate transmission infrastructure, and competitive wholesale electricity prices for its members. SPP operates through its control center in Little Rock, Ar.

SPP began operating its real-time Energy Imbalance Service (EIS) market in 2007. In the same year, SPP became a FERC-approved Regional Entity. The SPP Regional Entity serves as the reliability coordinator for the NERC region, overseeing compliance with reliability standards.

SPP implemented its Integrated Marketplace in March 2014 which includes a day-ahead energy market, a real-time energy market, and an operating reserve market. SPP's Integrated Marketplace also includes a market for Transmission Congestion Rights. The SPP Integrated Marketplace co-optimizes the deployment of energy and operating reserves to dispatch resources on a least-cost basis.

Figure 2-24: Southwest Power Pool



Source: Hitachi Energy, Velocity Suite

SPP expanded its footprint in 2015, incorporating the Western Area Power Administration – Upper Great Plains region, the Basin Electric Power Cooperative, and the Heartland Consumers Power District. The expansion nearly doubled SPP's service territory by square miles, adding more the 5 GW of peak demand and over 7 GW of generating capacity.[167]

SPP also operates a real-time energy imbalance market in the Western Interconnect, which is described further below.

Peak Demand

SPP's all-time peak demand of 53 GW occurred in summer 2022.[168]

Imports and Exports

SPP has interties with MISO, TVA, and other systems. Additionally, SPP has two DC interties with ERCOT and seven DC interties to the Western Interconnection through New Mexico, Colorado, Nebraska, South Dakota and Montana. At times, SPP is both a net importer and net exporter of electricity at times.

Market Participants

SPP's market participants include investor-owned utilities, generation and transmission cooperatives, independent power producers, municipal utilities, state authorities, independent transmission companies, power marketers, financial participants, and a federal power marketing administration.

Membership and Governance

SPP is governed by a board of directors representing and elected by its members. Supporting the board is the members committee, which provides non-binding input. The members' committee is composed of representatives from each sector of SPP's membership. The SPP Regional State Committee represents retail regulatory commissions from state agencies and provides input on matters of regional importance related to the development and operation of bulk electric transmission.

Transmission Owners

SPP's largest transmission owners include:

- American Electric Power
- Oklahoma Gas and Electric
- Westar Energy
- Southwestern Public Service (Xcel Energy)
- Great Plains Energy
- Kansas City Power & Light
- Omaha Public Power District
- Nebraska Public Power District
- Tri-State Generation and Transmission
- Empire District Electric
- Western Area Power Administration – Upper Great Plains
- Western Farmers Electric Cooperative

167 Southwest Power Pool, *Western, Basin, Heartland join Southwest Power Pool,* at 1 (October 2015), https://www.spp.org/about-us/newsroom/western-basin-heartland-join-southwest-power-pool/.

168 Southwest Power Pool, *Fast Facts*, https://www.spp.org/about-us/fast-facts/.

Chronic Constraints

SPP has certain pathways that are more likely to become congested, based on the physical characteristics of the transmission grid and associated transfer capability, the geographic distribution of load, and the geographic differences in fuel costs. The eastern side of the SPP footprint has a higher concentration of load and congestion can occur when wind-powered generation from the west tries to travel across limited connections to the east. The most significant congestion has typically occurred in the Oklahoma and Texas Panhandle region.[169]

Transmission Planning

SPP conducts its transmission planning according to its Integrated Transmission Planning process,which is a three-year planning process that includes 20-year, 10-year, and near-term assessments designed to identify transmission solutions that address both near-term and long-term transmission needs. The Integrated Transmission Planning process focuses on identifying cost-effective regional transmission solutions, which are identified in an annual SPP Transmission Expansion Plan report.

Supply Resources

The total capacity in SPP is approximately 94 GW and is predominately composed of natural gas and coal-fired generators, as shown in the bar chart below. Wind is an important and growing resource in the region.

Demand Response

SPP allows demand response resources to register in its market.[170] As of December 31, 2021, 102 demand resources participated in SPP's markets, representing 176 MW of nameplate capacity. While the demand response resources can participate in SPP's markets, they are rarely dispatched.

SPP allows Market Participants to register two types of demand response resources: Block Demand Response (BDR) resources and Dispatchable Demand Response (DDR) resources. BDR resources can participate in SPP's markets by providing energy and reserves in 60-minute blocks. DDR resources can participate in SPP's markets by providing energy, regulation, and reserves in 5-minute blocks.

MARKET FEATURES

Energy Markets

SPP operates day-ahead and real-time markets, generally consistent with the discussion in the RTO/ISO Features section of this report. SPP's real-time market operates in 5-minute intervals.

Figure 2-25: SPP Capacity Resources



Source: EIA Form 860-M[171]

169 See Southwest Power Pool Market Monitoring Unit, *State of the Market 2022* (May 2022), at 202, https://www.spp.org/documents/67104/2021%20annual%20state%20of%20the%20market%20report.pdf.

170 SPP Market Monitor, State of the Market 2021 (May 10, 2021), at 49, https://www.spp.org/documents/67104/2021%20annual%20state%20of%20the%20market%20report.pdf.

171 Installed nameplate capacity is assessed through December 2021 and captures Operating and Standby resources available. Note that these estimates do not imply that generation output will match the nameplate capacity of a resource type. Derived from EIA, *Preliminary Monthly Electric Generator Inventory (based on Form EIA-860M)* (released February 2022), https://www.eia.gov/electricity/data/eia860m/.

Ancillary and Other Services

Ancillary services, described in the Electricity Supply and Delivery section, are services that support the grid and reliability. SPP procures ancillary services via the co-optimized energy and ancillary services market. Separately, SPP has a ramping product to procure capacity that can quickly increase output to offset both anticipated and unforeseen future changes in generation or load within the hour, known as the Ramp Capability Product. SPP launched this ramp product in March 2022.

Market Power Mitigation

SPP applies a set of behavioral and market outcomes tests to determine if the local market is competitive and if generator offers should be adjusted to approximate short-run marginal costs. SPP's mitigation test includes a local market power test, a conduct test, and a market impact test. Where mitigation measures are triggered by the tests, SPP generates a mitigated resource offer that the RTO then uses for dispatch, commitment, and settlement purposes.

Capacity Markets

SPP does not offer a capacity market. However, it requires each Load Responsible Entity (LRE) to have sufficient energy supply (capacity) to cover its energy obligations. SPP develops and implements policies and processes necessary to ensure resource adequacy and determines the amount of capacity each LRE must have available to meet its energy obligations. [172]

Special Provisions for Essential Resource Retirements

A generator owner who wishes to retire a unit must request that SPP study the retirement of the resource no less than one year from the expected retirement date. SPP will then conduct studies to examine the potential effects of the resource retirement including the need for transmission network upgrades, if any.

Otherwise, SPP prepares annual reliability studies as part of its system planning responsibilities. In the event that the studies reveal a potential constraint on SPP's ability to deliver power to a local area on the transmission system, SPP works with regional stakeholders to find alternate transmission, operating procedure, or generation solutions for the constraint and thus maintain grid reliability. The SPP parties then determine an appropriate sharing of the costs, and, if unable to reach agreement, SPP will submit a proposed cost-sharing arrangement to FERC for approval.

Financial Transmission Rights

SPP refers to FTRs as Transmission Congestion Rights (TCR). A TCR is an instrument that entitles the holder to receive compensation, or requires the holder to pay a charge, for costs that arise from transmission congestion over a selected path, or source-and-sink pair of locations on the grid. A TCR provides the holder with revenue, or charges, equal to the difference in congestion prices in the day-ahead market across the selected TCR transmission path. SPP TCRs include monthly and annual products, as well as a long-term instrument called Long-Term Congestion Rights.

A related product, ARRs, provide their holders with a share of the revenue generated in the TCR auctions. In general, ARRs are allocated based on firm transmission rights. As with TCRs, ARRs provide transmission owners and eligible transmission service customers an offset or hedge against transmission congestion costs in the day-ahead market.

Virtual Transactions

SPP's market includes a virtual transaction feature that allows a participant to buy or sell power in the day-ahead market without requiring physical generation or load. In SPP, virtual bids are sometimes used in the day-ahead market as a placeholder or hedge for wind generation expected in the real-time market.

Credit Requirements

SPP's tariff includes credit requirements that a market participant needs to meet in order to participate in the

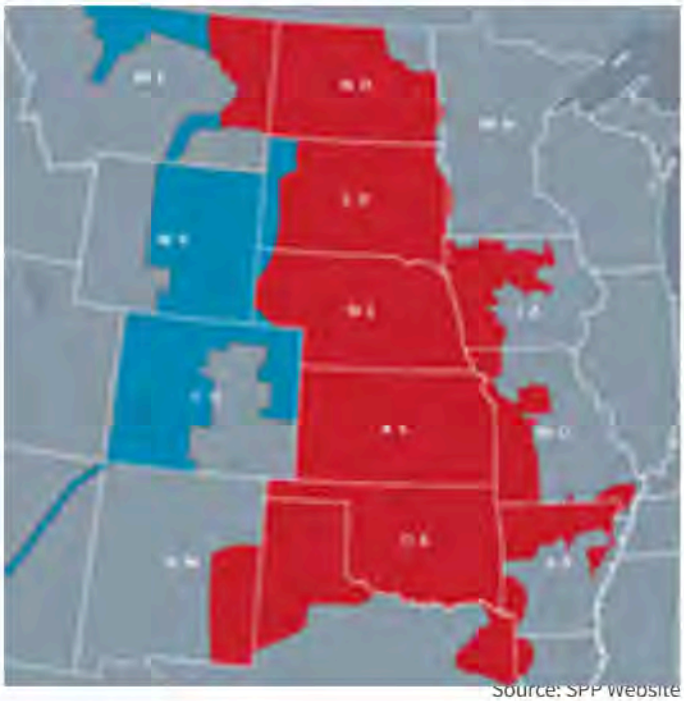
172 *Southwest Power Pool Market Monitoring Unit, State of the Market 2022 (May 2022), at 202,* https://www.spp.org/documents/67104/2021%20annual%20state%20of%20the%20market%20report.pdf

market. The credit requirements assist in mitigating the effects of defaults that would otherwise be borne among all market participants. The RTO assesses and calculates the required credit amounts for the segments of the market in which an entity requests to participate. The market participant may request an unsecured credit allowance subject to certain restrictions. SPP must review the entity's request relative to various creditworthiness-related specifications such as tangible net worth and various financial measures.

Western Energy Imbalance Service (WEIS)

SPP launched its WEIS market in February 2021. The WEIS market balances generation and load regionally in real time for participants in the Western Interconnection. SPP's WEIS market centrally dispatches generation from participating resources every five minutes using the lowest-cost resource available to meet demand. As of August 2022, ten entities participate or plan to participate in the WEIS Market with three more anticipated to join in April 2023: Basic Electric Power Cooperative, BlackHills Energy (April 2023), Colorado Springs Utilities, Deseret Power Electric Cooperative, Guzman Energy, Municipal Energy Agency of Nebraska, Platte River Power Authority (April 2023), Tri-State Generation and Transmission Association, WAPA (Upper Great Plains West, Rocky Mountain, and Colorado River Storage Projects regions), and Xcel Energy (April 2023). The following map shows SPP's footprint in red and the WEIS in blue.

Figure 2-26: Western Energy Imbalance Service



Source: SPP Website

California Independent System Operator (CAISO)

MARKET PROFILE

CAISO operates an ISO serving most of California and part of Nevada. CAISO is a California nonprofit public benefit corporation started in 1998 when the state restructured its electric power industry. CAISO manages wholesale electricity markets, centrally dispatching electric generators. In managing the grid, CAISO provides open access to the transmission system and performs long-term transmission planning. It manages energy and ancillary markets in day-ahead and real-time markets and is responsible for regional reliability. CAISO also operates a real-time energy imbalance market, the Western Energy Imbalance Market (WEIM), which is discussed further below. CAISO operates its grid out of its main control center in Folsom, CA.

Peak Demand

CAISO's all-time peak demand was 52 GW in summer 2022.[173]

Imports and Exports

Up to about one-third of CAISO's energy is supplied by imports, principally from the Southwest (Arizona, Nevada, and New Mexico) and the Pacific Northwest (Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia). Imports from the Pacific Northwest generally increase in the

173 California ISO, *California ISO Peak Load History 1998 through 2022*, at 1 (n.d.), http://www.caiso.com/documents/californiaisopeakloadhistory.pdf.

late spring when hydroelectric production peaks from increases in winter snowmelt and runoff.

Market Participants

CAISO's market participants include load-serving investor-owned utilities, load-serving municipal utilities, generators, power marketers, utility customers, and financial entities.

Membership and Governance

The CAISO has a board of governors that consists of five members appointed by the governor and confirmed by the California Senate. The board provides corporate direction, reviews and approves management's annual strategic plans, and approves CAISO's operating and capital budgets.

CAISO uses an informal stakeholder process to propose solutions to problems that may ultimately require a filing at FERC. Unlike other RTOs, which have a formal committee structure, CAISO's stakeholder process generally consists of rounds of dialogue with stakeholders on major policy issues.

Transmission Owners

CAISO's largest transmission owners include:

- Pacific Gas and Electric
- Southern California Edison
- San Diego Gas and Electric
- Valley Electric Association
- Municipal utilities such as Vernon, Anaheim, and Riverside

Chronic Constraints

CAISO has several locally constrained areas, typically near population centers and where transmission lines have relatively low voltage (115 kV and below). The locally constrained areas that have local capacity requirements include the Greater Bay Area, Greater Fresno, Sierra, Humboldt, Los Angeles Basin, San Diego, and North Coast/North Bay.

Transmission Planning

CAISO conducts an annual transmission planning process with stakeholders that includes both short-term and long-term projects.

Figure 2-27: California Independent System Operator



Source: Hitachi Energy Velocity Suite

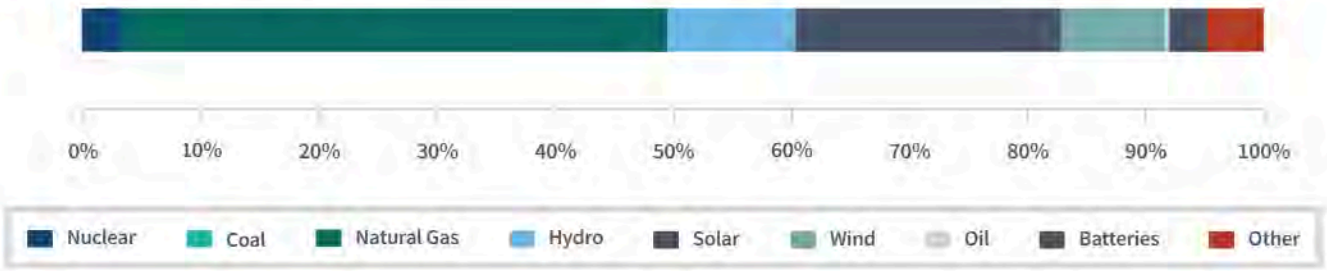
Supply Resources

The total capacity in CAISO is over 70 GW and is predominately composed of natural gas-fired and hydroelectric generators, as shown in the bar chart below. CAISO also has substantial renewable resources, including roughly half of the installed solar capacity in the U.S.

Demand Response

Demand response participation in the wholesale energy market includes programs entitled Proxy Demand Response, Reliability Demand Response Resources, and CAISO's Participating Load program. Proxy Demand Response allows for customer loads, aggregated by LSEs or third-party providers, to offer load reduction into CAISO's day-ahead, real-time, and ancillary services markets in return for compensation. Reliability Demand Response Resources allows customer loads, also aggregated by LSEs or third-party providers, to reduce load for compensation when triggered for

Figure 2-28: CAISO Capacity Mix



Source: EIA Form 860-M[175]

reliability-related events. Reliability Demand Response Resources can also offer into the day-ahead market. The Participating Load program allows the CAISO operators to directly curtail end-users' load, rather than through aggregators. This is a relatively small program that is primarily composed of the power demand from California's water pumping projects. Other demand response in California consists of programs for managing peak summer demands operated by the state's electric utilities. In general, activation of the utility demand response programs is based on criteria that are internal to the utility or when CAISO issues a Flex Alert. Flex Alerts also inform consumers of how and when to conserve electricity usage.

MARKET FEATURES

Energy Markets

CAISO operates day-ahead and real-time markets, generally consistent with the discussion in the RTO/ISO Features section of this report. CAISO operates a 15-minute market to adjust schedules from those determined in the day-ahead market, then a 5-minute market to balance supply and load in real-time. Real-time bids can be submitted up to 75 minutes before the start of the operating hour.

CAISO also procures capacity in the real-time market to provide upward and downward ramping of generation in order to accommodate changes in net load with the Flexible Ramping Product.[175] This service provides compensation to the generators selected to provide the desired flexible ramping capability.[176]

Ancillary and Other Services

Ancillary services, described in the Electricity Supply and Delivery section, are services that support the grid and reliability. CAISO procures ancillary services via its co-optimization of energy and ancillary services in its energy markets

In addition to ancillary services, CAISO has implemented a ramping product to procure capacity that can quickly increase output to offset changes in generation or load, known as the Flexible Ramping Product.

Market Power Mitigation

CAISO applies a set of behavioral and market outcome tests to determine if the local market is competitive and if generator offers should be adjusted to approximate price levels that would be seen in a competitive market – close to short-run marginal costs.

174 Installed nameplate capacity is assessed through December 2021 and captures Operating and Standby resources available. Note that these estimates do not imply that generation output will match the nameplate capacity of a resource type. Derived from EIA, *Preliminary Monthly Electric Generator Inventory (based on Form EIA-860M)* (released February 2022), https://www.eia.gov/electricity/data/eia860m/.

175 Net load in CAISO is total market demand minus generation output from solar and wind resources.

176 CAISO describes ramping capability as a resource's ability to move from one energy output to a higher (upward ramp) or lower (downward ramp) energy output; *California Independent System Operator Corp.*, 156 FERC ¶ 61,226, at P 2 (2016).

Figure 2-29: Western Energy Imbalance Market



Copyright © 2023 California ISO

Capacity Markets

CAISO does not operate a formal capacity market, but it does have a mandatory resource adequacy (RA) requirement. The program requires LSEs to procure 115 percent of their aggregate system load on a monthly basis, unless a different reserve margin is mandated by the LSE's local regulatory authority. The program provides deliverability criteria that each LSE must meet, as well as system and local capacity requirements and flexibility requirements.

The CAISO market rules also include must-offer provisions pertaining to resources procured as RA resources. These resources must make themselves available to the CAISO day-ahead and real-time markets for the capacity for which they were counted.

Special Provisions for Essential Resource Retirements

CAISO employs RMR contracts to assure that it has the ability to reliably serve load in local import-constrained areas. RMR contracts also help to mitigate any local market power that one or more units may have. Over time, CAISO has been able to significantly decrease its RMR designations in much of the system. Remaining generators with RMR contracts are located primarily near the San Francisco and Los Angeles areas.

Financial Transmission Rights

In California, FTRs are referred to as Congestion Revenue Rights (CRR). A CRR is an instrument that entitles the CRR holder to a payment for costs that arise with transmission congestion over a selected path, or source-and-sink pair of locations on the grid. The CRR also requires its holder to pay a charge for those hours when congestion occurs in the opposite direction of the selected source-and-sink pair. CRRs are monthly or quarterly products. CRRs can be bought at auction or allocated by CAISO. Allocated CRRs receive the congestion value for a specific path, similar to a converted FTR. CAISO also allocates open market CRR auction revenues to LSEs, based on their physical participation in the market, similar to an ARR in other markets.

Virtual Transactions

CAISO's market includes a virtual transactions feature, termed convergence bidding. CAISO's convergence bidding includes both virtual supply and virtual demand transactions.

Credit Requirements

CAISO's tariff includes credit requirements that a market participant needs to meet in order to participate in the market. The credit requirements assist in mitigating the effects of defaults that would otherwise be absorbed by all market participants. CAISO assesses and calculates the required credit dollar amounts for the segments of the market in which an entity requests to participate. The market participant may request an unsecured credit allowance subject to

certain restrictions – CAISO must review the entity's request relative to various creditworthiness-related specifications such as tangible net worth, net assets, and credit rating.

Western Energy Imbalance Market (WEIM)

On Nov. 1, 2014, CAISO began operation of an energy imbalance market (EIM) with PacifiCorp's two BAAs, PacifiCorp East and PacifiCorp West. The EIM is an extension of the CAISO's real-time market into other BAAs in the Western Interconnection. The market dispatches resources inside the participating entities' BAAs to meet intra-hour changes in their energy demand and supply. The EIM's imbalance energy helps the BAAs meet their energy demand in real-time. Overall, EIM energy represents about two to three percent of the energy used to meet load in the participating BAAs. With the balancing authorities in the Pacific Northwest, the EIM integrates low-cost hydroelectric power generation with the significant amount of solar and wind generation capacity in CAISO.

The EIM is a voluntary market where the participating balancing authorities can choose which resources to include in the market. The market participants have the flexibility to add and remove capacity from the EIM on an hourly basis. The transmission system operators for each participating BAA preserve the responsibility and flexibility to respond to events such as a sudden large imbalance between load and supply caused by a loss of a power plant or transmission line.

As of November 2022, the EIM consisted of the following LSEs and their respective BAAs: BPA, Puget Sound Energy, Portland General Electric, PacifiCorp West, PacifiCorp East, Idaho Power, NV Energy, Tucson Electric Power, Avista, NorthWestern Energy, Los Angeles Department of Water & Power, Public Service Company of New Mexico, Turlock Irrigation District, Salt River Project, Seattle City Light, Balancing Authority of Northern California, Idaho Power Company, Portland General Electric, Puget Sound, NV Energy, Arizona Public Service, and CAISO. Additionally, Powerex (the marketing arm of the Canadian utility, BC Hydro) joined the EIM, providing contributions of generation and load imbalance (the difference between generation supply and demand schedules).[177] Other balancing authorities have expressed interest in becoming EIM Entities.

The EIM provides a market mechanism for dispatching generation resources to meet imbalance energy needs along with a limited amount of power flows between the participating BAAs. The market dispatches generation based on the relative cost of the resources, resulting in cost savings for the participants. Before the EIM, a balancing authority such as PacifiCorp West or PacifiCorp East resolved imbalances between energy demand and supply in real-time by dispatching its resources and using ancillary services (mainly regulation). Under the EIM, by contrast, the market automates the dispatch of enough resource capacity within the BAAs, along with transmission flows between BAAs, to resolve energy imbalances.[178] The automated EIM sets LMPs at both 15-minute and 5-minute intervals.

Along with dispatch cost savings, the EIM also helps integrate renewable generation resources. Prior to the EIM, CAISO imported power from outside its service territory to balance load throughout most hours of the day. However, with the growth of solar and wind generation, particularly in California, there were periods when these resources were forced to curtail because there was too much energy offered into the market. Now, with the EIM, any excess power can be exported throughout the participating BAAs. In some hours, this results in power exports from CAISO to other BAAs.[179]

177 Powerex (BC Hydro) also makes transmission rights available to the EIM, providing its power to the EIM at the British Columbia-U.S. border

178 The EIM software calculates dispatch solutions for the EIM market area as a whole. Consequently, participating balancing authorities need not maintain high levels of reserves.

179 *See* Department of Market Monitoring – California ISO, *2017 Annual Report on Market Issues & Performance*, at 118 (June 2018), http://www.caiso.com/Documents/2017AnnualReportonMarketIssuesandPerformance.pdf.

As the independent system operator of the EIM, CAISO addresses local market power mitigation at 5-minute and 15-minute intervals across the EIM area, which includes the non-CAISO balancing authority areas. CAISO also procures a Flexible Ramp Product to provide upward and downward flexible capacity to meet energy ramp requirements. In these respects, CAISO's operator responsibilities have grown in the EIM as enhancements to the market design have been implemented.

BEFORE THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Power Act Section 202(c) Emergency Order: Midcontinent Independent System Operator (MISO)	)))))	Order No. 202-25-3

Exhibit to
Motion to Intervene and Request for Rehearing and Stay of
Public Interest Organizations

Filed June 18, 2025

Exhibit 47

2024 Coal Ash Inspection Report

REPORT

J.H. Campbell Generating Facility
2024 Facility Inspection Report

West Olive, Michigan

Pursuant to 40 CFR 257.84

Submitted to:

Consumers Energy Company

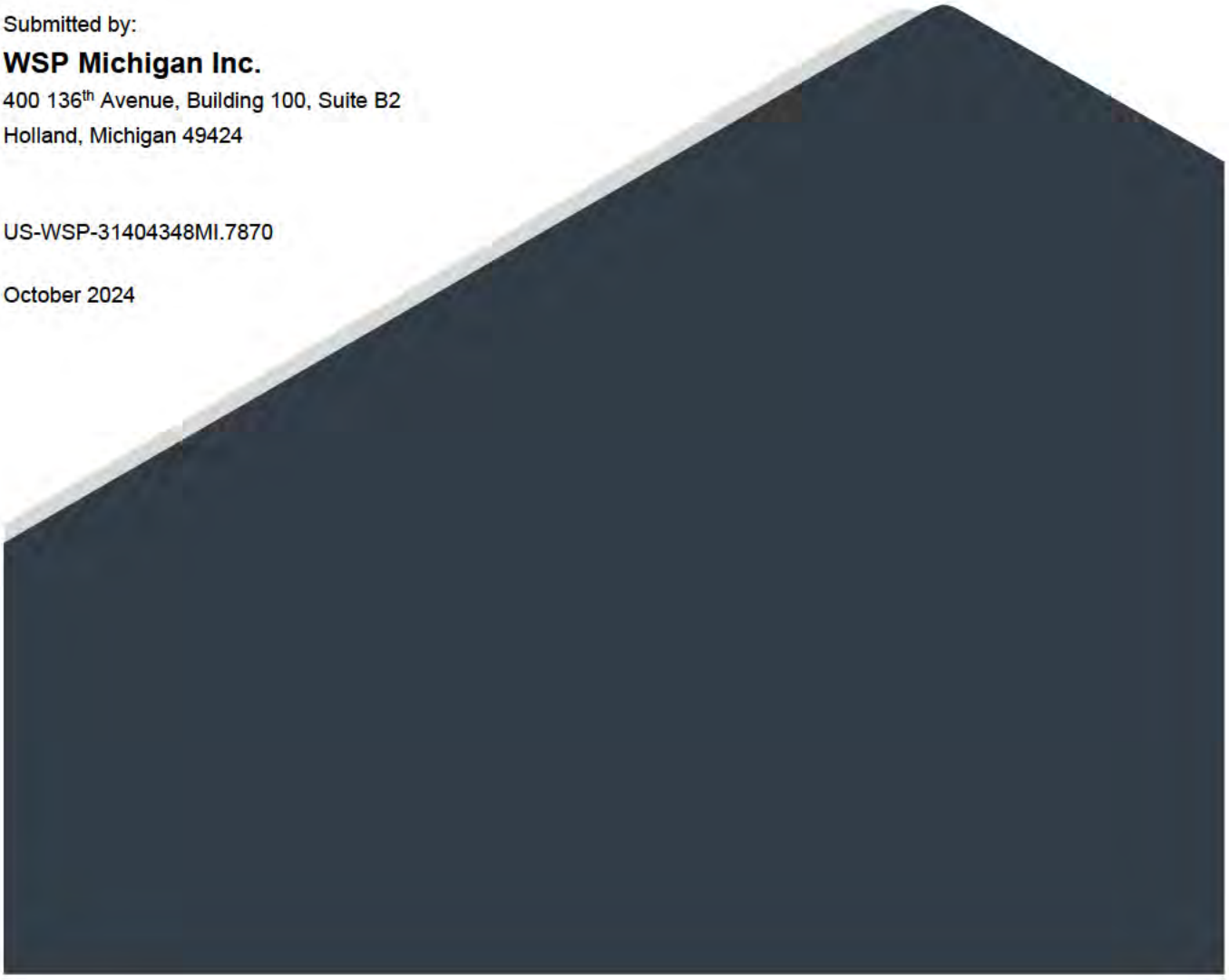
1945 W. Parnall Road
Jackson, Michigan 49201

Submitted by:

WSP Michigan Inc.
400 136th Avenue, Building 100, Suite B2
Holland, Michigan 49424

US-WSP-31404348MI.7870

October 2024



Certification

Professional Engineer Certification Statement [40 CFR 257.84]

I hereby certify that, having reviewed the attached documentation and being familiar with the provisions of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations Section 257.84 (40 CFR Part 257.84), I attest that this Annual Inspection Report is accurate and has been prepared in accordance with good engineering practices, including the consideration of applicable industry standards, and with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 257.84.

WSP Michigan Inc.



Signature

October 6, 2024

Date of Report Certification

Brian A. Brown, PE

Name

6201311749

Professional Engineer Certification Number

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APPENDICES

Appendix A – Visual Inspection Checklist

1.0 INTRODUCTION

On April 17, 2015, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued the Coal Combustion Residual (CCR) Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Rule (40 CFR 257 Subpart D) ("CCR RCRA Rule"). The CCR RCRA Rule requires owners or operators of existing CCR landfills to have those units inspected on an annual basis by a qualified professional engineer (QPE) in accordance with 40 CFR 257.84(b). The annual QPE inspections are required to be completed and the results documented in inspection reports per CFR 257.84(b)(2) for landfills.

WSP Michigan Inc. (WSP) was retained by Consumers Energy Company (CEC) to perform the QPE annual inspection of the Dry Ash Landfill at the J.H. Campbell Generating Facility (JH Campbell) to document, to the extent reasonable based on information provided by CEC and the limits of the visual inspection; that the design, construction, operation, and maintenance for the CCR unit is consistent with recognized and generally accepted good engineering standards. WSP reviewed available information regarding the status and condition of the CCR unit and performed an onsite visual inspection to identify signs of distress or malfunction of the CCR unit and visible leachate collection system features.

2.0 BACKGROUND AND DOCUMENT REVIEW SUMMARY

The Dry Ash Landfill serves as the facility's primary disposal area for dry ash and currently consists of six dual lined landfill cells and two leachate storage ponds. Total permitted capacity of the landfill, per the most current Construction Permit Application (CPA) Number 4173 dated November 30, 2021, is 10,032,000 cubic yards (CY) with approximately 6,177,295 CY consumed at the time of the inspection, per Consumers reporting. It should be noted that the total permitted volume capacity will be achieved once the remaining permitted cells have been constructed and filled.

At the time of the 2024 inspection; Cells 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 had been constructed with active filling occurring in uncapped portions of Cell 4, Cell 5, and Cell 6. Phase 6 of closure construction was completed in 2019 on portions of Cells 3 and 4. A final cover system was in place on Cell 3, the eastern portion of Cell 4, the north and east slopes of Cell 2, and the north and west slope of Cell 1.

The applicable available information reviewed for this assessment is summarized in Table 1 below.

Table 1: Summary of Background Document Review

Document	Date	Author
Weekly inspections performed by CEC	July 2023 – July 2024	Dry Ash Landfill Qualified Personnel
J.H. Campbell Dry Ash Landfill 2023 Annual RCRA CCR Landfill Inspection Report	October 2023	WSP Michigan Inc.
J.H. Campbell Dry Ash Landfill 2022 Annual RCRA CCR Landfill Inspection Report	October 2022	Golder Associates Inc.
J.H. Campbell Dry Ash Landfill Solid Waste Disposal Area Construction Permit	November 2021	Golder Associates Inc.
J.H. Campbell Dry Ash Landfill 2021 Annual RCRA CCR Landfill Inspection Report	October 2021	Golder Associates Inc.
J.H. Campbell Dry Ash Landfill 2020 Annual RCRA CCR Landfill Inspection Report	October 2020	Golder Associates Inc.

Document	Date	Author
J.H. Campbell Dry Ash Landfill 2019 Annual RCRA CCR Landfill Inspection Report	October 2019	Golder Associates Inc.
J.H. Campbell Dry Ash Landfill 2018 Annual RCRA CCR Landfill Inspection Report	October 2018	Golder Associates Inc.
J.H. Campbell Dry Ash Landfill Construction Permit Upgrade Request Cells 5 through 9	March 2018	Golder Associates Inc.
J.H. Campbell Dry Ash Landfill 2017 Annual RCRA CCR Landfill Inspection Report	October 2017	Golder Associates Inc.
J.H. Campbell Dry Ash Landfill 2016 Annual RCRA CCR Landfill Inspection Report	October 2016	Golder Associates Inc.
J.H. Campbell Dry Ash Landfill 2015 Initial Annual RCRA CCR Landfill Inspection Report	January 2016	Golder Associates Inc.
Surveillance Monitoring Programs (SMPs)	December 2010, Revised 2015	CEC
J.H. Campbell Ash Storage Facility Expansion	November, 1993	STS Consultants Ltd.

3.0 2024 VISUAL INSPECTION

WSP performed an onsite inspection of the Dry Ash Landfill on August 6, 2024 and August 7, 2024. WSP inspectors Brian Brown, PE and Scott Fulmer, were accompanied by two CEC representatives, as follows:

- Mr. George McKenzie, PE - CEC System Engineering Department
- Mr. Joseph Firlit, PMP - CEC Manager Engineering Support

The inspection checklist form is provided in Appendix A. The checklist includes observations and recommendations resulting from the visual inspection and also includes the following information as stipulated in 40 CFR 257.84(b):

- Any changes in geometry of the structure since the previous annual inspection.
  - At the time of inspection, the southern portion of the landfill (Cell 4, Cell 5, and Cell 6) was undergoing active filling.
- Approximate volume of CCR at the time of inspection.
  - The volume of airspace consumed within the Dry Ash Landfill at the time of inspection was estimated at approximately 6,177,295 CY.
- Appearances of an actual or potential structural weakness of the CCR unit, in addition to any existing conditions that are disrupting or have the potential to disrupt the operation and safety of the CCR unit and appurtenant structures.
  - None were observed or noted.

- Any other change(s) which may have affected the stability or operation of the CCR unit since the previous inspection.
    - None were observed or noted.

The checklist categorizes observed conditions of the impoundment or appurtenant structures as either acceptable, monitor/maintain, investigate, or repair, which are defined as follows:

- Acceptable: The condition was visually documented to be acceptable, requiring no action beyond periodic inspection in accordance with the SMP and typical maintenance.
- Monitor/Maintain: The condition was visually identified to exhibit the potential for or show existing degeneration that should either be monitored or maintained as detailed in the checklist.
    - Items identified in this category are not considered a deficiency or release as classified under 40 CFR 257.84(b)(5) requiring immediate action by CEC.
- Investigate: The limitations of the visual inspection did not allow for an opinion to be made on the condition of the item observed, and WSP recommends additional investigation to categorize the item.
- Repair: WSP recommends that items identified with a repair designation exhibited conditions that should initiate measures be taken to rectify the area of concern.
    - It should be noted that no items identified for repair were considered a deficiency or release as classified under 40 CFR 257.84(b)(5) requiring immediate action by CEC.

Based on a review of previous inspection reports listed in Table 1 compared to conditions noted during the inspection, the following changes were observed:

- Localized areas of sparse vegetation, and some undesirable woody vegetation observed in localized areas of the Dry Ash Landfill final cover;
- Small animal burrows, animal cover damage, and minor erosion noted along north, east, and south sides of the Dry Ash landfill along storm water berms and toe;
- Minor erosion in localized areas on the Dry Ash Landfill and active measures to address historical erosion were observed; and
- Area of leachate collection sand erosion causing exposure of geocomposite observed on the Dry Ash Landfill Cell 5/6 intercell berm.

4.0 LIMITATIONS OF ASSESSMENT

WSP has conducted the site inspection and prepared this report for the Dry Ash Landfill at J.H. Campbell. The factual data, assessment, interpretations, and recommendations provided herein are based on the results of field observations from site inspections performed by WSP and review of previous site inspection reports provided to WSP by CEC and pertain to the specific project as described in this report and are not applicable to any other project or site location.

WSP has prepared this report in a manner consistent with that level of care and skill ordinarily exercised by members of the engineering and science professions currently practicing under similar conditions and has

characterized the site conditions within the limitations of the scope of services as defined by CEC and subject to the time limits and physical constraints applicable to this report. No other warranty, expressed or implied, is made. Any change of site conditions, purpose, development plans, or operation may alter the validity of this report. WSP cannot be responsible for use of this report, or portions thereof, unless WSP is requested to review and, if necessary, revise the report.

5.0 CLOSING

This report has been prepared in general accordance with normally accepted civil engineering practices to fulfill the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) reporting requirements in accordance with 40 CFR 257.84(b)(2). WSP has reviewed the available information on the J.H. Campbell Dry Ash Landfill and performed an onsite visual inspection. WSP's assessment is limited to the information provided by CEC and to the aspects that could be inspected visually in a safe manner. WSP cannot attest to the condition of subsurface or submerged structures.

WSP Michigan Inc.



Brian Brown, PE
Consultant, Geotechnical Engineer



Blaine Litteral, PE
Vice President

APPENDIX A

Visual Inspection Checklist

CCR LANDFILL VISUAL INSPECTION CHECKLIST

Facility Name: J.H. Campbell Dry Ash Landfill

Owner: Consumers Energy Company (CEC)

Purpose of Facility: Dry Ash Disposal

County, State: Ottawa County, Michigan

Inspected By: Brian Brown and Scott Fulmer **Inspection Date:** August 6th & 7th, 2023

Weather: 72-degrees F, Cloudy.

ITEM	Acceptable	Monitor/Maintain	Investigate	Repair	REMARKS
1. General Conditions					
a. Current volume of CCR					Total Airspace Consumed: 6,177,295 CY Volume of leachate drainage layer: 140,355 CY Volume of CCR: 6,036,940 CY
b. Alterations	X				
c. Grass cover	X				
d. Settlement / misalignment / cracks	X				None observed.
e. Leachate Collection	X				.
2. Landfill Slope					
a. Erosion – liner exposed?		X			Exposed geocomposite on Cell 5/6 intercell berm, see note 3.
b. Rodent burrows		X			Burrows observed on final cover benches, adjacent to leachate vaults, and near toe of slope, see note 3.
c. Vegetation	X				Some localized areas of sparse vegetation, see note 3.
d. Cracks/settlement	X				None observed.
e. Riprap/other erosion protection	X				
f. Slide, Slough, Scarp	X				None observed.

ITEM	Acceptable	Monitor/Maintain	Investigate	Repair	REMARKS
g. Benches	X				
h. Final Cover		X			Localized areas of minor erosion on final cover slopes, see note 3.
i. Downchutes	X				
3. Crest					
a. Soil condition	X				
b. Comparable to design width or previous inspection	X				
c. Vegetation	X				
d. Rodent burrows	X				
e. Exposed to heavy traffic	X				
f. Damage from vehicles / machinery	X				None observed.
4. Toe					
a. Vegetation	X				
b. Rodent burrows		X			Small animal burrows observed near toe of slope, see note 3.
c. Settlement	X				None observed.
d. Drainage conditions	X				
e. Seepage	X				None observed.

Notes:

1) Leachate collection system inspection was limited by visual observation of surficial components of the system, i.e. condition of riser pipes.
2) Maintain erosion controls per the SMP. This is not a deficiency or release as classified under 40 CFR 257.84(b)(5).
3) Features observed and documented in this checklist were not considered a deficiency or release as classified under 40 CFR 257.84(b)(5) and required no immediate action beyond periodic inspection in accordance with the SMP and typical maintenance.



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BEFORE THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Power Act Section 202(c) Emergency Order: Midcontinent Independent System Operator (MISO)	)))))	Order No. 202-25-3

Exhibit to
Motion to Intervene and Request for Rehearing and Stay of
Public Interest Organizations

Filed June 18, 2025

Exhibit 48

2021 CWA Permit

PERMIT NO. MI0001422

STATE OF MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT, GREAT LAKES, AND ENERGY

AUTHORIZATION TO DISCHARGE UNDER THE NATIONAL POLLUTANT DISCHARGE ELIMINATION SYSTEM

In compliance with the provisions of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, 33 U.S.C., Section 1251 *et seq*., as amended; Part 31, Water Resources Protection, of the Natural Resources and Environmental Protection Act, 1994 PA 451, as amended (NREPA); Part 41, Sewerage Systems, of the NREPA; and Michigan Executive Order 2019-06,

Consumers Energy Company
One Energy Plaza
Jackson, MI 49201

is authorized to discharge from the **Consumers Energy Company, J. H. Campbell Power Plant** located at

17000 Croswell St.
West Olive, MI 49460

designated as **CECO-J H Campbell Power Plt**

to the receiving waters named Lake Michigan and the Pigeon River in accordance with effluent limitations, monitoring requirements, and other conditions set forth in this permit.

This permit is based on a complete application submitted on March 22, 2016, as amended through September 1, 2016; and a complete modification request submitted on January 11, 2021.

This permit originally took effect on June 1, 2018. This modified permit takes effect on October 1, 2021. The provisions of this permit are severable. After notice and opportunity for a hearing, this permit may be modified, suspended, or revoked in whole or in part during its term in accordance with applicable laws and rules. On its original effective date, the permit superseded National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit No. MI0001422 (expiring October 1, 2016).

This permit and the authorization to discharge shall expire at midnight on **October 1, 2022**. In order to receive authorization to discharge beyond the date of expiration, the permittee shall submit an application that contains such information, forms, and fees as are required by the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy (Department) by **April 4, 2022**.

Issued: May 29, 2018. Modified (major) September 30, 2021.

Original signed by Christine Alexander
Christine Alexander, Manager
Permits Section
Water Resources Division

PERMIT FEE REQUIREMENTS

In accordance with Section 324.3120 of the NREPA, the permittee shall make payment of an annual permit fee to the Department for each October 1 the permit is in effect regardless of occurrence of discharge. The permittee shall submit the fee in response to the Department's annual notice. Payment may be made electronically via the Department's MiWaters system. The MiWaters website is located at https://miwaters.deq.state.mi.us. Payment shall be submitted or postmarked by January 15 for notices mailed by December 1. Payment shall be submitted or postmarked no later than 45 days after receiving the notice for notices mailed after December 1.

Annual Permit Fee Classification: Industrial-Commercial Major

In accordance with Section 324.3118 of the NREPA, the permittee shall make payment of an annual storm water fee to the Department for each January 1 the permit is in effect regardless of occurrence of discharge. The permittee shall submit the fee in response to the Department's annual notice. Payment may be made electronically via the Department's MiWaters system. The MiWaters website is located at https://miwaters.deq.state.mi.us. Payment shall be submitted or postmarked by March 15 for notices mailed by February 1. Payment shall be submitted or postmarked no later than 45 days after receiving the notice for notices mailed after February 1.

CONTACT INFORMATION

Unless specified otherwise, all contact with the Department required by this permit shall be made to the Grand Rapids District Office of the Water Resources Division. The Grand Rapids District Office is located at State Office Building, Fifth Floor, 350 Ottawa Ave NW, Unit 10, Grand Rapids, Michigan, 49503-2341, Telephone: 616-356-0500, Fax: 616-356-0202.

CONTESTED CASE INFORMATION

Any person who is aggrieved by this permit may file a sworn petition with the Michigan Administrative Hearing System within the Michigan Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs, c/o the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy, setting forth the conditions of the permit which are being challenged and specifying the grounds for the challenge. The Department of Licensing and Regulatory Affairs may reject any petition filed more than 60 days after issuance as being untimely.

PART I

Section A. Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

1. Effluent Limitations, Monitoring Point 001A

During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting until the expiration date of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge a maximum of 984.841 MGD of noncontact cooling water; intake screen backwash; low volume wastewater, which includes but is not limited to: boiler blowdown, boiler drainage, recirculating house service water, laboratory and sampling streams, and water from floor drains; bottom ash transport water; chemical metal cleaning wastewater; coal pile runoff; storm water; leachate retention pond water; reverse osmosis backwash and reject water; and groundwater seepage from ash ponds and the recirculation pond from Monitoring Point 001A through Outfall 001. Outfall 001 discharges to Lake Michigan at Latitude 42.91164, Longitude -86.21269. Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below.

	Maximum Limits for Quantity or Loading			Maximum Limits for Quality or Concentration				
Parameter	**Monthly**	**Daily**	**Units**	**Monthly**	**Daily**	**Units**	**Monitoring Frequency**	**Sample Type**
Flow	(report)	(report)	MGD	---	---	---	Daily	Report Total Daily Flow
Total Residual Oxidant (TRO) – See Part I.A.1.g.								
During Chlorination – No Bromine Use								
Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) Discharge Time			---	---	(report)	min/day	Daily	Report Total Discharge Time
Continuous (greater than 160 min/day)	---	---	---	---	38	ug/l	Daily	Grab
				Daily Average	**Instantaneous Maximum**			
Intermittent (less than/equal to 160 min/day)				200	300	ug/l	Daily	Grab
During Bromination – Alone or With Chlorine								
Intermittent (less than/equal to 120 min/day)				(report)	50	ug/l	Daily	Grab
					Maximum Daily			
TRO Discharge Time		---	---	---	120	min/day	Daily	Report Total Discharge Time
Total Phosphorus (as P)	---	(report)	lbs/day	---	(report)	mg/l	Quarterly	Grab
Total Copper, see Part I.A.1.i.	---	---	---	---	(report)	mg/l	Daily	Grab
Total Iron, see Part I.A.1.i.	---	---	---	---	(report)	mg/l	Daily	Grab
EVAC (as amine)	---	---	---	---	78	ug/l	Every 2 Hrs During Discharge	Grab
Temperature								
Intake (Unit 3 intake)	---	---	---	(report)	(report)	°F	Daily	Continuous
Discharge	---	---	---	(report)	(report)	°F	Daily	Continuous
Outfall Observation	(report)	---	---	---	---	---	5X Weekly	Visual

PART I

Section A. Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

Parameter	Maximum Limits for Quantity or Loading			Maximum Limits for Quality or Concentration			Monitoring Frequency	Sample Type
	Monthly	Daily	Units	Monthly	Daily	Units		
				Minimum Daily				
pH	---	---	---	6.5	9.0	S.U.	2X Monthly	Grab

a. Narrative Standard
The receiving water shall contain no turbidity, color, oil films, floating solids, foams, settleable solids, suspended solids, or deposits as a result of this discharge in unnatural quantities which are or may become injurious to any designated use.

b. Monitoring Location
Samples, measurements, and observations taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements above shall be taken prior to discharge to Lake Michigan. Intake temperature monitoring shall be taken at the Unit 3 intake.

c. Outfall Observation
Outfall observation shall be reported as "yes" or "no." The permittee shall report yes if this requirement was completed and no if this requirement was not completed. Any unusual characteristics of the discharge (i.e., unnatural turbidity, color, oil film, floating solids, foams, settleable solids, suspended solids, or deposits) shall be reported within 24 hours to the Department followed with a written report within 5 days detailing the findings of the investigation and the steps taken to correct the condition.

d. Quarterly Monitoring
Quarterly samples shall be taken during the months of January, April, July, and October. If the facility does not discharge during these months, the permittee shall sample the next discharge occurring during the period in question. If the facility does not discharge during the period in question, a sample is not required for that period. For any month in which a sample is not taken, the permittee shall enter "*G" on the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR).

e. Water Treatment Additives
This permit does not authorize the discharge of water treatment additives without approval. Approval of water treatment additives is authorized under separate correspondence. Water treatment additives include any material that is added to water used at the facility or to a wastewater generated by the facility to condition or treat the water. In the event a permittee proposes to discharge water treatment additives, including an increased discharge concentration of a previously approved water treatment additive, the permittee shall submit a request for approval in accordance with Part I.A.6. of this permit.

f. Analytical Methods and Quantification Levels for Total Phosphorus and Total Copper
The sampling procedures, preservation and handling, and analytical protocol for compliance monitoring for Total Phosphorus and Total Copper shall be in accordance with Part II.B.2. of this permit. The quantification level for Total Phosphorus and Total Copper, shall be 10 ug/l and 1.0 ug/l, respectively, unless a higher level is appropriate because of sample matrix interference. Justification for higher quantification levels shall be submitted to the Department within 30 days of such determination. Upon approval from the Department, the permittee may use alternate analytical methods (for parameters with methods specified in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 136, the alternate methods are restricted to those listed in 40 CFR, Part 136).

PART I

Section A. Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

g. Total Residual Oxidant (Chlorine and Bromine) Requirements

Total Residual Oxidant (TRO) shall be analyzed in accordance with Part II.B.2. of this permit. TRO monitoring is only required during periods of chlorine or bromine use and subsequent discharge. The limitations specified in Part I.A.1. for the intermittent discharge of chlorine alone apply only when the discharge of chlorine alone is less than or equal to 160 minutes per day, otherwise the limitations for continuous discharge of chlorine alone apply. Authorization to discharge bromine alone or with chlorine is limited to 120 minutes per day at the limitations specified in Part I.A.1., with the additional requirement that any discharge of chlorine is further restricted to a concurrent discharge with bromine (no additional discharge of chlorine is authorized for that day).

During the intermittent discharge of chlorine without bromine ("During Chlorination – No Bromine Use"), the daily average concentration reported for TRC shall be the average of the individual analytical results of a minimum of three (3) grab samples collected at equal intervals during a chlorine discharge event, with the additional limitation that no single sample may exceed 300 ug/l.

During the intermittent discharge of bromine alone or with chlorine ("During Bromination – Alone or With Chlorine"), the daily average concentration reported for TRO shall be the average of the individual analytical results of a minimum of three (3) grab samples collected at equal intervals during a bromine, or bromine plus chlorine, discharge event, with the limitation that no single sample may exceed 50 ug/l of TRO.

The permittee shall enter "*G" on the Discharge Monitoring Report for the TRO discharge modes not being used.

The permittee may use dehalogenation techniques to achieve the applicable TRO limitations, using sodium thiosulfate, sodium sulfite, sodium bisulfite, or other dehalogenating reagents approved by the Department. The quantity of the reagent(s) used shall be limited to 0.6 times the stoichiometric amount of TRO for sodium thiosulfate, 1.5 times the stoichiometric amount of TRO for sodium bisulfite, and 1.8 times the stoichiometric amount of TRO for sodium sulfite. The TRO samples taken to determine the amount of each chemical to add shall be taken upstream of dehalogenation.

h. Zebra Mussel Control Requirements

The discharge of EVAC (as amine) is restricted to no more than six (6) times per year, for no more than 12 hours per discharge event. The permittee shall notify the Department at least one (1) week prior to each discharge.

The sampling procedure, preservation and handling, and analytical protocol for compliance monitoring for EVAC (as amine) shall be in accordance with the Acid Orange Method. The quantification level shall not exceed 50 ug/l for EVAC (as amine), unless higher levels are appropriate because of sample matrix interference. Justification for higher quantification levels shall be submitted to the Department within 30 days of such determination. Other methods may be used upon approval from the Department. The highest value measured during the discharge event shall be reported. If the concentration in all samples is less than the quantification level, report “<” the quantification level used by the analyzing laboratory on the DMR.

i. Total Copper and Total Iron Monitoring

The monitoring requirements for total copper and total iron apply only when a discharge from the chemical treatment facility occurs through Monitoring Point 001A.

j. Temperature Monitoring

When the continuous temperature monitoring system is inoperative, the effluent daily maximum temperature may be reported on a single daily reading.

PART I

Section A. Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

k. Acid Cleaning
The periodic use of Muriatic acid for cleaning sodium hypochlorite injection systems nozzles is approved.

l. Power Plants – Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB) Prohibition
The permittee shall not discharge any PCBs to the receiving waters of the state of Michigan as a result of plant operations.

2. Effluent Limitations, Monitoring Point 001B (Ash Pond System Discharge)

During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting until the expiration date of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge a maximum of 7.77 MGD of bottom ash transport water; chemical metal cleaning wastewater; coal pile runoff; low volume wastewater, which includes but is not limited to: boiler blowdown, boiler drainage, recirculating house service water, laboratory and sampling streams, reverse osmosis backwash and reject, and water from floor drains; storm water; leachate retention pond water; and groundwater seepage from ash ponds and recirculation pond from Monitoring Point 001B through Monitoring Point 001A and Outfall 001. Outfall 001 discharges to Lake Michigan at Latitude 42.91164, Longitude -86.21269. Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below.

	Maximum Limits for Quantity or Loading			Maximum Limits for Quality or Concentration			Monitoring	Sample
Parameter	Monthly	Daily	Units	Monthly	Daily	Units	Frequency	Type
Flow	---	(report)	MGD	---	---	---	Monthly	Report Total Daily Flow
Total Suspended Solids	---	---	---	30	50	mg/l	Monthly	Grab
Oil & Grease	---	---	---	15	20	mg/l	Annually	Grab
Total Copper, see Part I.A.2.a.	---	---	---	---	1.0	mg/l	Daily	Grab
Total Iron, see Part I.A.2.a.	---	---	---	---	1.0	mg/l	Daily	Grab

a. Total Copper and Total Iron Limits
The limits and monitoring requirements for total copper and total iron apply only to the discharge from the chemical treatment facility when operating. The chemical treatment facility effluent shall not be mixed with any other waste stream prior to sampling for compliance monitoring. All samples shall be taken prior to discharge to the recirculation pond.

b. Monitoring Location
Samples, measurements, and observations taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements above shall be taken prior to the Unit 2 condenser discharge channel.

c. Annual Monitoring
Annual samples shall be taken during the month of April. If the facility does not discharge during this month, the permittee shall sample the next discharge occurring during the period in question. If the facility does not discharge during the period in question, a sample is not required for that period. For any month in which a sample is not taken, the permittee shall enter "*G" on the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR).

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Section A. Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

d. Analytical Methods and Quantification Levels for Total Copper
The sampling procedures, preservation and handling, and analytical protocol for compliance monitoring for Total Copper shall be in accordance with Part II.B.2. of this permit. The quantification level for Total Copper shall be 1.0 ug/l unless a higher level is appropriate because of sample matrix interference. Justification for higher quantification levels shall be submitted to the Department within 30 days of such determination. Upon approval from the Department, the permittee may use alternate analytical methods (for parameters with methods specified in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 136, the alternate methods are restricted to those listed in 40 CFR, Part 136).

3. Effluent Limitations, Monitoring Point 001C (Plant Oil/Water Separator Discharge)

During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting until the expiration date of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge a maximum of 9.65 MGD of noncontact cooling water; low volume wastewater, which includes but is not limited to: boiler blowdown, recirculating house service water, laboratory and sampling streams, and water from floor drains; treated coal pile runoff; and storm water from Monitoring Point 001C through Monitoring Point 001A and Outfall 001. Outfall 001 discharges to Lake Michigan at Latitude 42.91164, Longitude -86.21269. Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below.

	Maximum Limits for Quantity or Loading			Maximum Limits for Quality or Concentration			Monitoring	Sample
Parameter	**Monthly**	**Daily**	**Units**	**Monthly**	**Daily**	**Units**	**Frequency**	**Type**
Flow	---	(report)	MGD	---	---	---	Monthly	Report Total Daily Flow
Total Suspended Solids	---	---	---	25	40	mg/l	Monthly	Grab
Oil & Grease	---	---	---	---	10	mg/l	Monthly	Grab

a. Monitoring Location
Samples, measurements, and observations taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements above shall be taken prior to discharge to Units 1 & 2 intake channel.

b. Monitoring Frequency Reduction for Oil & Grease
After the submittal of 12 months of data, the permittee may request, in writing, Department approval for a reduction in monitoring frequency for Oil & Grease. This request shall contain an explanation as to why the reduced monitoring is appropriate. Upon receipt of written approval and consistent with such approval, the permittee may reduce the monitoring frequency indicated in Part I.A.3. of this permit. The monitoring frequency for Oil & Grease shall not be reduced to less than Annually. The Department may revoke the approval for reduced monitoring at any time upon notification to the permittee.

PART I

Section A. Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

4. Effluent Limitations, Monitoring Point 002A (Ash Pond Discharge)

During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting until the expiration date of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge a maximum of 10.45 MGD of bottom ash transport water; economizer ash wastewater; chemical metal cleaning wastewater; coal pile runoff; low volume wastewater which includes but is not limited to: ion exchange wastewater, boiler blowdown, boiler drainage, recirculating house service water, laboratory and sampling streams, reverse osmosis backwash and reject water, and water from floor drains; storm water; and groundwater seepage from ash ponds and the recirculation pond from Monitoring Point 002A through Outfall 002. Outfall 002 discharges to the Pigeon River at Latitude 42.90292, Longitude -86.196033. Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below.

	Maximum Limits for Quantity or Loading			Maximum Limits for Quality or Concentration			Monitoring	Sample
Parameter	**Monthly**	**Daily**	**Units**	**Monthly**	**Daily**	**Units**	**Frequency**	**Type**
Flow	(report)	(report)	MGD	---	---	---	2X Monthly	Report Total Daily Flow
Total Suspended Solids	---	---	---	30	50	mg/l	Monthly	Grab
Oil & Grease	---	---	---	15	20	mg/l	Annually	Grab
Total Copper, see Part I.A.4.f.	---	---	---	---	(report)	mg/l	Daily	Grab
Total Iron, see Part I.A.4.f.	---	---	---	---	(report)	mg/l	Daily	Grab
Total Arsenic	---	(report)	lbs/day	---	(report)	ug/l	Quarterly	Grab
Total Phosphorus (as P)	---	(report)	lbs/day	---	(report)	mg/l	Quarterly	Grab
Total Selenium	0.47	(report)	lbs/day	5.3	(report)	ug/l	Quarterly	Grab
EVAC (as amine), see Part I.A.4.h.		---	---	---	78	ug/l	See Permit Requirements	Grab
Outfall Observation	(report)	---	---	---	---	---	5X Weekly	Visual
				Minimum Daily				
pH	---	---	---	6.5	9.0	S.U.	2X Monthly	Grab

a. Narrative Standard
The receiving water shall contain no turbidity, color, oil films, floating solids, foams, settleable solids, or deposits as a result of this discharge in unnatural quantities which are or may become injurious to any designated use.

b. Monitoring Location
Samples, measurements, and observations taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements above shall be taken prior to discharge to the Pigeon River.

c. Outfall Observation
Outfall observation shall be reported as "yes" or "no." The permittee shall report yes if this requirement was completed and no if this requirement was not completed. Any unusual characteristics of the discharge (i.e., unnatural turbidity, color, oil film, floating solids, foams, settleable solids, suspended

PART I

Section A. Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

solids, or deposits) shall be reported within 24 hours to the Department followed with a written report within 5 days detailing the findings of the investigation and the steps taken to correct the condition.

d. Quarterly and Annual Monitoring
Quarterly samples shall be taken during the months of January, April, July, and October. Annual samples shall be taken during the month of April. If the facility does not discharge during these months, the permittee shall sample the next discharge occurring during the period in question. If the facility does not discharge during the period in question, a sample is not required for that period. For any month in which a sample is not taken, the permittee shall enter "*G" on the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR).

e. Water Treatment Additives
This permit does not authorize the discharge of water treatment additives without approval. Approval of water treatment additives is authorized under separate correspondence. Water treatment additives include any material that is added to water used at the facility or to a wastewater generated by the facility to condition or treat the water. In the event a permittee proposes to discharge water treatment additives, including an increased discharge concentration of a previously approved water treatment additive, the permittee shall submit a request for approval in accordance with Part I.A.6. of this permit.

f. Total Copper and Total Iron Monitoring
The monitoring requirements for total copper and total iron apply only when a discharge from the chemical treatment facility occurs through Monitoring Point 002A.

g. Analytical Methods and Quantification Levels for Total Arsenic, Total Copper, and Total Phosphorus
The sampling procedures, preservation and handling, and analytical protocol for compliance monitoring for Total Arsenic, Total Copper, and Total Phosphorus shall be in accordance with Part II.B.2. of this permit. The quantification level for Total Arsenic, Total Copper, and Total Phosphorus shall be 1.0 ug/l, 1.0 ug/l, and 10 ug/l, respectively, unless a higher level is appropriate because of sample matrix interference. Justification for higher quantification levels shall be submitted to the Department within 30 days of such determination. Upon approval from the Department, the permittee may use alternate analytical methods (for parameters with methods specified in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 136, the alternate methods are restricted to those listed in 40 CFR, Part 136).

h. Zebra Mussel Control Requirements
The discharge of EVAC (as amine) is restricted to no more than six (6) times per year, for no more than five (5) days per discharge event. The permittee shall notify the Department at least one (1) week prior to each discharge. Upon initiation of each EVAC treatment, samples shall be collected at Monitoring Point 002A at least once every three hours for a twelve (12) hour period. Once treatment is complete following the twelve (12) hour period, sampling will occur once daily the following day for five consecutive days to show that the concentration (as an amine) measured at Monitoring Point 002A is below detection (zero).

The sampling procedure, preservation and handling, and analytical protocol for compliance monitoring for EVAC (as amine) shall be in accordance with the Acid Orange Method. The quantification level shall not exceed 50 ug/l for EVAC (as amine), unless higher levels are appropriate because of sample matrix interference. Justification for higher quantification levels shall be submitted to the Department within 30 days of such determination. Other methods may be used upon approval from the Department. The highest value measured during the discharge event shall be reported. If the concentration in all samples is less than the quantification level, report “<” the quantification level used by the analyzing laboratory on the DMR.

i. Power Plants – Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB) Prohibition
The permittee shall not discharge any PCBs to the receiving waters of the state of Michigan as a result of plant operations.

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Section A. Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

5. Effluent Limitations, Monitoring Point 002C

During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting until the expiration date of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge a maximum of 1.092 MGD of chemical metal cleaning wastewater from Monitoring Point 002C through Monitoring Point 002A and Outfall 002. Outfall 002 discharges to the Pigeon River at Latitude 42.90292, Longitude -86.196033. Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below.

	Maximum Limits for Quantity or Loading			Maximum Limits for Quality or Concentration			Monitoring	Sample
Parameter	Monthly	Daily	Units	Monthly	Daily	Units	Frequency	Type
Flow	---	(report)	MGD	---	---	---	Monthly	Report Total Daily Flow
Total Copper, see Part I.A.5.a.	---	---	---	---	1.0	mg/l	Daily	Grab
Total Iron, see Part I.A.5.a.	---	---	---	---	1.0	mg/l	Daily	Grab

a. Total Copper and Total Iron Limits
The limits and monitoring requirements for total copper and total iron apply only to the discharge from the chemical treatment facility when operating. The chemical treatment facility effluent shall not be mixed with any other waste stream prior to sampling for compliance monitoring. All samples shall be taken prior to discharge to the recirculation pond.

b. Monitoring Location
Samples, measurements, and observations taken in compliance with the monitoring requirements above shall be taken prior to the Unit 2 condenser discharge channel.

c. Analytical Methods and Quantification Levels for Total Copper
The sampling procedures, preservation and handling, and analytical protocol for compliance monitoring for Total Copper shall be in accordance with Part II.B.2. of this permit. The quantification level for Total Copper shall be 1.0 ug/l unless a higher level is appropriate because of sample matrix interference. Justification for higher quantification levels shall be submitted to the Department within 30 days of such determination. Upon approval from the Department, the permittee may use alternate analytical methods (for parameters with methods specified in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 136, the alternate methods are restricted to those listed in 40 CFR, Part 136).

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6. Request for Discharge of Water Treatment Additives

Prior to discharge of any water treatment additive, the permittee shall obtain written approval from the Department. Requests for such approval shall be submitted via the Department's MiWaters system. The MiWaters website is located at https://miwaters.deq.state.mi.us. Instructions for submitting such a request may be obtained at http://www.michigan.gov/deqnpdes (near the bottom of that page, click on one or both of the links located under the Water Treatment Additives banner). Additional monitoring and reporting may be required as a condition for the approval to discharge the additive.

A request to discharge water treatment additives shall include all of the following usage and discharge information for each water treatment additive proposed to be discharged:

a. Safety Data Sheet (formerly known as Material Safety Data Sheet);

b. the proposed water treatment additive discharge concentration with supporting calculations;

c. the discharge frequency (i.e., number of hours per day and number of days per year);

d. the outfall and monitoring point from which the product is to be discharged;

e. the type of removal treatment, if any, that the water treatment additive receives prior to discharge;

f. the product's function (i.e. microbiocide, flocculant, etc.);

g. a 48-hour LC_{50} or EC_{50} for a North American freshwater planktonic crustacean (either *Ceriodaphnia sp., Daphnia sp., or Simocephalus sp.*); and

h. the results of a toxicity test for one (1) other North American freshwater aquatic species (other than a planktonic crustacean) that meets a minimum requirement of R 323.1057(2) of the Water Quality Standards. Examples of tests that would meet this requirement include a 96-hour LC_{50} for rainbow trout, bluegill, or fathead minnow.

7. Cold Shock Prevention

Cessation of thermal inputs to the receiving water by this facility shall occur gradually so as to avoid fish mortality due to cold shock during the winter months (November through March). The basis for this requirement is to allow fish associated with the discharge-heated mixing zone for Outfall 001 to acclimate to the decreasing temperature. The Department acknowledges that the permittee meets this condition based on the equipment and practices implemented at Outfall 001 identified in the application.

8. Intake Screen Backwash, Outfall 001

During the period beginning on the effective date of this permit and lasting until the expiration date of this permit, the permittee is authorized to discharge intake screen backwash from Outfall 001 to Lake Michigan. The permittee shall collect and remove debris accumulated on intake trash bars and dispose of such material on land in an appropriate manner.

9. Periodic/Temporary Rerouting of Combined Plant Discharge

The permittee is authorized to divert the combined flow from Units 1 & 2 and Unit 3 offshore intake structure under the following conditions: (a) for deicing when the intake water temperature falls below 36° F and intakes are at risk of becoming partially or completely restricted because of icing, (b) when Unit 3 is off line during a scheduled or unscheduled outage and the deepwater discharge pumps are turned off, or (c) for thermal treatment or control of zebra mussels and asiatic clams. The permittee is not required to provide any additional monitoring of this discharge because the effluent limitations and monitoring requirements for Outfall 001, for

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which monitoring/reporting shall be continued as usual during the diversion, will determine compliance with the applicable water quality standards and any other requirements.

10. Cooling Water Intake Structures – Interim Approval

The federal rules promulgated by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) in 40 CFR Parts 122 and 125 establishing the requirements of section 316(b) of the Clean Water Act for Existing Facilities took effect October 14, 2014. Beginning October 14, 2014, any facility covered by the rules requesting permit reissuance shall submit an application in accordance with the rules and shall be subject to the best technology available (BTA) standards for impingement mortality and entrainment as defined in the rules. In accordance with 40 CFR 125.95(a)(2), the Department approved the permittee's March 10, 2016, request for an alternate schedule for submission of the information required in 40 CFR 122.21(r). The alternate schedule for submission of the reports identified in the request for is set for April 30, 2018 (received).

The cooling water intake structure operated by the permittee has been evaluated using all available information relating to its location, design, construction, and capacity. At this time, the Department has made an **interim** determination that the cooling water intake structure represents BTA to minimize adverse environmental impact in accordance with section 316(b) of the federal Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. section 1326). The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain the cooling water intake structure and associated equipment to minimize adverse environmental impact. The permittee shall give advance notice to the Department of any planned changes in the location, design, operation, or capacity of the intake structure. If the Department determines that additional technologies or control measures are necessary to reduce the impact of impingement or entrainment, the Department may revise the requirements of this condition. Nothing in this permit shall either be construed to relieve the permittee from civil or criminal penalties for previous or future fish losses, or authorize take for the purposes of a facility's compliance with the Endangered Species Act.

11. Facility Contact

The "Facility Contact" was specified in the application. The permittee may replace the facility contact at any time, and shall notify the Department in writing within 10 days after replacement (including the name, address and telephone number of the new facility contact).

a. The facility contact shall be (or a duly authorized representative of this person):
   - for a corporation, a principal executive officer of at least the level of vice president; or a designated representative if the representative is responsible for the overall operation of the facility from which the discharge originates, as described in the permit application or other NPDES form,
   - for a partnership, a general partner,
   - for a sole proprietorship, the proprietor, or
   - for a municipal, state, or other public facility, either a principal executive officer, the mayor, village president, city or village manager or other duly authorized employee.

b. A person is a duly authorized representative only if:
   - the authorization is made in writing to the Department by a person described in paragraph a. of this section; and
   - the authorization specifies either an individual or a position having responsibility for the overall operation of the regulated facility or activity such as the position of plant manager, operator of a well or a well field, superintendent, position of equivalent responsibility, or an individual or position having overall responsibility for environmental matters for the facility (a duly authorized representative may thus be either a named individual or any individual occupying a named position).

Nothing in this section obviates the permittee from properly submitting reports and forms as required by law.

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12. Discharge Monitoring Report – Quality Assurance Study Program

The permittee shall participate in the Discharge Monitoring Report – Quality Assurance (DMR-QA) Study Program. The purpose of the DMR-QA Study Program is to annually evaluate the proficiency of all in-house and/or contract laboratory(ies) that perform, on behalf of the facility authorized to discharge under this permit, the analytical testing required under this permit. In accordance with Section 308 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. § 1318); and R 323.2138 and R 323.2154 of Part 21, Wastewater Discharge Permits, promulgated under Part 31 of the NREPA, participation in the DMR-QA Study Program is required for all major facilities, and for minor facilities selected for participation by the Department.

Annually and in accordance with DMR-QA Study Program requirements and submittal due dates, the permittee shall submit to the Michigan DMR-QA Study Program state coordinator all documentation required by the DMR-QA Study. DMR-QA Study Program participation is required only for the analytes required under this permit and only when those analytes are also identified in the DMR-QA Study.

If the permitted facility's status as a major facility should change, participation in the DMR-QA Study Program may be reevaluated. Questions concerning participation in the DMR-QA Study Program should be directed to the Michigan DMR-QA Study Program state coordinator.

All forms and instructions required for participation in the DMR-QA Study Program, including submittal due dates and state coordinator contact information, can be found at http://www.epa.gov/compliance/discharge-monitoring-report-quality-assurance-study-program.

13. Schedule of Compliance for Bottom Ash Transport Water

The permittee shall manage the discharge of bottom ash transport water (BATW) to surface waters of the state in accordance with EPA's Final Steam Electric Reconsideration Rule (Final Rule), effective October 13, 2020. This schedule of compliance (SOC) is based on two separate compliance pathways established by the Final Rule for BATW: the Cessation of Coal Burning Activities subcategory, and the implementation of an ELG-compliant technology. The permittee shall attain compliance with the Final Rule by completing the following requirements.

a. On or before October 13, 2021, the permittee shall:

1) submit a Notice of Planned Participation (NOPP) in the Cessation of Coal Burning Activities subcategory in accordance with 40 CFR §423.19 – if this compliance pathway is being considered, and/or

2) submit an update on the feasibility evaluation to select an ELG-compliant technology – if this compliance pathway is being considered.

b On or before April 4, 2022, with the application for reissuance, the permittee shall submit a description of the ELG-compliant technology selected – if the ELG-compliant technology pathway is being considered.

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c. On or before December 31, 2022, the permittee shall:

1) submit an annual progress report in accordance with 40 CFR §423.19 to ensure compliance under the Cessation of Coal Burning Activities subcategory – if this compliance pathway is being considered, and/or

2) commence the engineering and design process for implementation of the selected ELG-compliant technology and submit a status report on this process – if this compliance pathway is being considered.

d. On or before December 31, 2023, the permittee shall submit to the Department a report identifying the final pathway selected for compliance with the Final Rule: either the Cessation of Coal Burning Activities subcategory (including the annual progress report in accordance with 40 CFR §423.19), or the implementation of an ELG-compliant technology.

e. On or before December 31, 2024, the permittee shall:

1) submit an annual progress report in accordance with 40 CFR §423.19 to ensure compliance under the Cessation of Coal Burning Activities subcategory – if this compliance pathway was selected, or

2) continue construction of the selected ELG-compliant technology and submit a construction status report that includes a description of any impediments to final implementation by December 31, 2025 – if this compliance pathway was selected.

f. On or before December 31, 2025, the permittee shall:

1) submit an annual progress report in accordance with 40 CFR §423.19 to ensure compliance under the Cessation of Coal Burning Activities subcategory – if this compliance pathway was selected, or

2) submit an Initial Certification Statement in accordance with 40 CFR §423.19(c) and comply with the requirements set forth in Part I.A.14.b. of this permit – if the ELG-compliant technology pathway was selected.

g. If the permittee selected the Cessation of Coal Burning Activities subcategory as the final pathway for compliance with the Final Rule, the permittee shall complete the following:

1) On or before December 31, 2026, the permittee shall submit an annual progress report in accordance with 40 CFR §423.19 to ensure compliance under the Cessation of Coal Burning Activities subcategory.

2) On or before December 31, 2027, the permittee shall submit an annual progress report in accordance with 40 CFR §423.19 to ensure compliance under the Cessation of Coal Burning Activities subcategory.

3) On or before December 31, 2028, the permittee shall comply with the requirements set forth in Part I.A.14.a. of this permit.

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14. Bottom Ash Transport Water Discharge Prohibition

a. If the permittee has certified to the Department the intention to pursue the Cessation of Coal Burning Activities subcategory as set forth in Part I.A.13. of this permit, then the discharge of all BATW shall comply with the final effluent limitations set forth in Part I.A.2. and Part I.A.4. of this permit until no later than December 31, 2028, by which date the permittee shall cease discharge of newly generated BATW from any outfall and the discharge of previously generated BATW shall comply with the final effluent limitations set forth in Part I.A.2. and Part I.A.4. of this permit.

b. Beginning December 31, 2025, the permittee is prohibited from discharging newly generated BATW from any outfall in accordance with 40 CFR 423.13(k)(1), except for those discharges to which paragraph (k)(2) applies. After December 31, 2025, any discharge volume of BATW shall be reduced or eliminated to the extent achievable using control measures that are technologically available and economically achievable in light of best industry practices. The total volume of BATW allowed to be discharged under (k)(2) shall be determined by the Department on a case-by-case basis and in no event shall such discharge exceed a 30-day rolling average of 10 percent of the primary active wetted bottom ash system volume. At least 180 days prior to the discharge of any newly generated BATW, the permittee shall submit to the Department all information required under 40 CFR 423.19(c) for reviews required under (k)(2).

The Department may modify or reissue this permit in accordance with applicable rules in order to establish the permit requirements set forth in the rules for 40 CFR Part 423, Steam Electric Power Generating Point Source Category.

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1. Final Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Requirements

The permittee is authorized to discharge storm water associated with industrial activity, as defined under 40 CFR 122.26(b)(14)(i-ix), to the surface waters of the state. Such discharge shall be limited and monitored by the permittee as specified below.

a. Narrative Standard
The receiving water shall contain no turbidity, color, oil films, floating solids, foams, settleable solids, suspended solids, or deposits as a result of this discharge in unnatural quantities which are or may become injurious to any designated use.

b. Visual Assessment of Storm Water Discharges
To ensure that storm water discharges from the facility do not violate the narrative standard in the receiving waters, storm water discharges shall be visually assessed in accordance with this permit.

c. Implementation of Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
The permittee shall implement an acceptable Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) as required by this permit.

d. Certified Operator
The permittee shall have an Industrial Storm Water Certified Operator who has supervision over the facility's storm water treatment and control measures included in the SWPPP.

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The Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) is a written procedure to reduce the exposure of storm water to significant materials and to reduce the amount of significant materials in the storm water discharge. An acceptable SWPPP shall identify potential sources of contamination and describe the controls necessary to reduce their impacts in accordance with Part I.B.2. through Part I.B.8. of this permit.

2. Source Identification

To identify potential sources of significant materials that can pollute storm water and subsequently be discharged from the facility, the SWPPP shall, at a minimum, include the following:

a. A site map identifying:

1) buildings and other permanent structures;

2) storage or disposal areas for significant materials;

3) secondary containment structures and descriptions of the significant materials contained within the primary containment structures;

4) storm water discharge points (which include outfalls and points of discharge), numbered or otherwise labeled for reference;

5) location of storm water and non-storm water inlets (numbered or otherwise labeled for reference) contributing to each discharge point;

6) location of NPDES-permitted discharges other than storm water;

7) outlines of the drainage areas contributing to each discharge point;

8) structural controls or storm water treatment facilities;

9) areas of vegetation (with brief descriptions such as lawn, old field, marsh, wooded, etc.);

10) areas of exposed and/or erodible soils and gravel lots;

11) impervious surfaces (e.g., roofs, asphalt, concrete, etc.);

12) name and location of receiving water(s); and

13) areas of known or suspected impacts on surface waters as designated under Part 201 (Environmental Response) of the NREPA.

b. A list of all significant materials that could pollute storm water. For each material listed, the SWPPP shall include each of the following descriptions:

1) the ways in which each type of significant material has been, or has reasonable potential to become, exposed to storm water (e.g., spillage during handling; leaks from pipes, pumps, and vessels; contact with storage piles, contaminated materials, or soils; waste handling and disposal; deposits from dust or overspray; etc.);

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2) identification of the discharge point(s) and the inlet(s) contributing the significant material to each discharge point through which the significant material may be discharged if released; and

3) an evaluation of the reasonable potential for contribution of significant materials to storm water from at least the following areas or activities:

a) loading, unloading, and other significant material-handling operations;

b) outdoor storage, including secondary containment structures;

c) outdoor manufacturing or processing activities;

d) significant dust- or particulate-generating processes;

e) discharge from vents, stacks, and air emission controls;

f) on-site waste disposal practices;

g) maintenance and cleaning of vehicles, machines, and equipment;

h) areas of exposed and/or erodible soils;

i) Sites of Environmental Contamination listed under Part 201 (Environmental Response) of the NREPA;

j) areas of significant material residues;

k) areas where animals (wild or domestic) congregate and deposit wastes; and

l) other areas where storm water may come into contact with significant materials.

c. A listing of significant spills and significant leaks of polluting materials that occurred in areas that are exposed to precipitation or that discharge to a point source at the facility. The listing shall include spills that occurred over the three (3) years prior to the effective date of a permit authorizing discharge. The listing shall include the date, volume, and exact location of the release, and the action taken to clean up the material and/or prevent exposure to storm water or contamination of surface waters of the state. Any release that occurs after the SWPPP has been developed shall be controlled in accordance with the SWPPP and is cause for the SWPPP to be updated as appropriate within 14 calendar days of obtaining knowledge of the spill or loss.

d. A determination as to whether its facility discharges storm water to a water body for which an EPA-approved Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) has been established. If so, the permittee shall assess whether the TMDL requirements for the facility's discharge are being met through the existing SWPPP controls or whether additional control measures are necessary. The permitee's assessment of whether the TMDL requirements are being met shall focus on the effectiveness, adequacy, and implementation of the permitee's SWPPP controls.

e. A summary of existing storm water discharge sampling data (if available), describing pollutants in storm water discharges at the facility. This summary shall be accompanied by a description of the suspected source(s) of the pollutants detected.

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3. Nonstructural Controls

To prevent significant materials from contacting storm water at the source, the SWPPP shall, at a minimum, include each of the following nonstructural controls:

a. Written procedures and a schedule for routine preventive maintenance. Preventive maintenance procedures shall describe routine inspections and maintenance of storm water management and control devices (e.g., cleaning of oil/water separators and catch basins, routine housekeeping activities, etc.), as well as inspecting and testing plant equipment and systems to uncover conditions that could cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to the storm sewer system or the surface waters of the state. The routine inspection shall include areas of the facility in which significant materials have the reasonable potential to contaminate storm water. A written report of the inspection and corrective actions shall be retained in accordance with Record Keeping, below.

b. Written procedures and a schedule for good housekeeping to maintain a clean, orderly facility. Good housekeeping procedures shall include routine inspections that focus on the areas of the facility that have a reasonable potential to contaminate storm water entering the property. The routine housekeeping inspections may be combined with the routine inspections for the preventive maintenance program. A written report of the inspection and corrective actions shall be retained in accordance with Record Keeping, below.

c. Written procedures and a schedule for **quarterly** comprehensive site inspections, to be conducted by the Industrial Storm Water Certified Operator. At a minimum, one inspection shall be performed within each of the following quarters: January-March, April-June, July-September, and October-December. The comprehensive site inspections shall include, but not be limited to, inspection of structural controls in use at the facility, and the areas and equipment identified in the routine preventive maintenance and good housekeeping procedures. These inspections shall also include a review of the routine preventive maintenance reports, good housekeeping inspection reports, and any other paperwork associated with the SWPPP. The permittee may request Department approval of an alternate schedule for comprehensive site inspections. A written report of the inspection and corrective actions shall be retained in accordance with Record Keeping, below, and the following shall be included on the comprehensive inspection form/report:

    1) Date of the inspection.

    2) Name(s), title(s), and certification number(s) of the personnel conducting the inspection.

    3) Precipitation information (i.e., a description of recent rainfall/snowmelt events).

    4) All observations relating to the implementation of control measures. Items to include if applicable:

        a) updates on corrective actions implemented due to previously identified pollutant and/or discharge issues;

        b) any evidence of, or the potential for, pollutants to discharge to the drainage system or receiving waters and the condition of and around the discharge point including flow dissipation measures needing maintenance or repairs;

        c) any control measures needing maintenance or repairs; and

        d) any additional control measures needed to comply with permit requirements.

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5) Any required revisions to the SWPPP resulting from the inspection.

6) A written certification stating the facility is in compliance with this permit and the SWPPP, or, if there are instances of noncompliance, they are identified.

7) Written procedures and a schedule for **quarterly** visual assessments of storm water discharges. At a minimum, one visual assessment shall be conducted within each of the following quarters: January-March, April-June, July-September, and October-December. These assessments shall be conducted as part of the comprehensive site inspection within one month of control measure observations made in accordance with 4), above. If the Department has approved an alternate schedule for the comprehensive site inspection, the visual assessment may likewise be conducted in accordance with the same approved alternate schedule.

The following are the requirements of the visual assessment. The permittee shall develop and clearly document, in writing, procedures for meeting these requirements:

a) Within six (6) months of the effective date of this permit, the permittee shall develop written procedures for conducting the visual assessment and incorporate these procedures into the SWPPP. If Qualified Personnel rather than an Industrial Storm Water Certified Operator will collect storm water samples, these procedures shall include a written description of the training given to these personnel to qualify them to collect the samples, as well as documentation verifying that these personnel have received this training. The first visual assessment shall be conducted in conjunction with the next occurring comprehensive inspection. If changes resulting in altered drainage patterns occur at the facility, the permittee shall modify the procedures for conducting the visual assessment in accordance with the requirements of Keeping SWPPPs Current, below, and these modifications shall be incorporated into the SWPPP prior to conducting the next visual assessment.

b) A visual assessment shall be conducted of a representative storm water **sample** collected **from each storm water discharge point**. Storm water samples shall be visually assessed for conditions that could cause a violation of water quality standards as defined in Water Quality Standards, below. The visual assessment shall be made of the storm water sample in a clean, clear glass or plastic container. Only an Industrial Storm Water Certified Operator shall conduct this visual assessment. Visual assessment of the storm water sample shall be conducted within 48 hours of sample collection.

Representative storm water samples shall be collected:

(1) from each storm water discharge point identified as set forth under Source Identification, above. These samples may be collected by one or more of the following: an Industrial Storm Water Certified Operator; and/or an individual who meets qualifications acceptable to the Department and who is authorized by an Industrial Storm Water Certified Operator to collect the sample (“Qualified Personnel”); and/or an automated sampling device; and

(2) within the first 30 minutes of the start of a discharge from a storm event and on discharges that occur at least 72 hours (3 days) from the previous discharge. If it is not possible to collect the sample within the first 30 minutes of discharge, the sample shall be collected as soon thereafter as practicable, but not exceeding 60 minutes. In the case of snowmelt, samples shall be collected during a period with measurable discharge from the site.

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c) A visual assessment shall be conducted of the storm water **discharge at each storm water discharge point**. (If an automated sampling device is used to collect the storm water sample, this requirement is waived). Either an Industrial Storm Water Certified Operator and/or Qualified Personnel may conduct this visual assessment. This visual assessment may be conducted directly – by someone physically present at the storm water discharge at each storm water discharge point; or it may be conducted indirectly – through the use of a visual recording taken of the storm water discharge at each storm water discharge point. Direct visual assessment shall be conducted at the same time that the storm water sample is collected. Indirect visual assessment shall be conducted using a visual recording taken of the storm water discharge at the same time that the storm water sample was collected.

d) Visual assessments shall be documented. This documentation shall be retained in accordance with Record Keeping, below, and shall include the following:

(1) sampling location(s) at the storm water discharge point(s) identified on the site map (see Source Identification, above);

(2) storm event information (i.e., length of event expressed in hours, approximate size of event expressed in inches of precipitation, duration of time since previous event that caused a discharge, and date and time the discharge began);

(3) date and time of the visual assessment of each storm water **discharge** at each storm water discharge point;

(4) name(s) and title(s) of the Industrial Storm Water Certified Operator or Qualified Personnel who conducted the visual assessment of the storm water **discharge** at each storm water discharge point. If an automated sampling device was used to collect the storm water sample associated with this discharge point, this documentation requirement is waived;

(5) observations made during visual assessment of the storm water **discharge** at each storm water discharge point. If an automated sampling device was used to collect the storm water sample associated with this discharge point, this documentation requirement is waived;

(6) if applicable, any visual recordings used to conduct the visual assessment of the storm water **discharge** at each storm water discharge point;

(7) date and time of sample collection for each storm water **sample**;

(8) name(s) and title(s) of the Industrial Storm Water Certified Operator or Qualified Personnel who collected the storm water **sample**. If an automated sampling device was used to collect the storm water sample, the permittee shall document that, instead;

(9) date and time of the visual assessment of each storm water **sample**;

(10) name(s), title(s), and operator number(s) of the Industrial Storm Water Certified Operator(s) who conducted the visual assessment of each storm water **sample**;

(11) observations made during visual assessment of each storm water **sample**;

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(12) full-color photographic evidence of the storm water **sample** against a white background;

(13) nature of the discharge (i.e., rainfall or snowmelt);

(14) probable sources of any observed storm water contamination; and

(15) if applicable, an explanation for why it was not possible to collect samples within the first 30 minutes of discharge.

e) When adverse weather conditions prevent a visual assessment during the quarter, a substitute visual assessment shall be conducted during the next qualifying storm event. Documentation of the rationale for no visual assessment during a quarter shall be included with the SWPPP records as described in Record Keeping, below. Adverse conditions are those that are dangerous or create inaccessibility for personnel, such as local flooding, high winds, electrical storms, or situations that otherwise make sampling impractical such as drought or extended frozen conditions.

f) If the facility has two (2) or more discharge points that are believed to discharge substantially identical storm water effluents, the facility may conduct visual assessments of the discharge at just one (1) of the discharge points and report that the results also apply to the other substantially identical discharge point(s). The determination of substantially identical discharge points is to be based on the significant material evaluation conducted as set forth under Source Identification, above, and shall be clearly documented in the SWPPP. Visual assessments shall be conducted on a rotating basis of each substantially identical discharge point throughout the period of coverage under this permit.

d. A description of material handling procedures and storage requirements for significant materials. Equipment and procedures for cleaning up spills shall be identified in the SWPPP and made available to the appropriate personnel. The procedures shall identify measures to prevent spilled materials or material residues from contaminating storm water entering the property. The SWPPP shall include language describing what a reportable spill or release is and the appropriate reporting requirements in accordance with Part II.C.6. and Part II.C.7. The SWPPP may include, by reference, requirements of either a Pollution Incident Prevention Plan (PIPP) prepared in accordance with the Part 5 Rules (R 324.2001 through R 324.2009 of the Michigan Administrative Code); a Hazardous Waste Contingency Plan prepared in accordance with 40 CFR 264 and 265 Subpart D, as required by Part 111 of the NREPA; or a Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure (SPCC) plan prepared in accordance with 40 CFR 112.

e. Identification of areas which, due to topography, activities, or other factors, have a high potential for significant soil erosion. Gravel lots shall be included. The SWPPP shall also identify measures used to control soil erosion and sedimentation.

f. A description of the employee training program that will be implemented on an annual basis to inform appropriate personnel at all levels of their responsibility as it relates to the components and goals of the SWPPP. The SWPPP shall identify periodic dates for the employee training program. Records of the employee training program shall be retained in accordance with Record Keeping, below.

g. Identification of actions to limit the discharge of significant materials in order to comply with TMDL requirements, if applicable.

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h. Identification of significant materials expected to be present in storm water discharges following implementation of nonstructural preventive measures and source controls.

4. Structural Controls

Where implementation of the measures required by Nonstructural Controls, above, does not control storm water discharges in accordance with Water Quality Standards, below, the SWPPP shall provide a description of the location, function, design criteria, and installation/construction schedule of structural controls for prevention and treatment. Structural controls may be necessary:

a. to prevent uncontaminated storm water from contacting, or being contacted by, significant materials; or

b. if preventive measures are not feasible or are inadequate to keep significant materials at the site from contaminating storm water. Structural controls shall be used to treat, divert, isolate, recycle, reuse, or otherwise manage storm water in a manner that reduces the level of significant materials in the storm water and provides compliance with water quality standards as identified in Water Quality Standards, below.

5. Keeping SWPPPs Current

a. The permittee and/or the Industrial Storm Water Certified Operator shall review the SWPPP annually after it is developed and maintain a written report of the review in accordance with Record Keeping, below. Based on the review, the permittee or the Industrial Storm Water Certified Operator shall amend the SWPPP as needed to ensure continued compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. The written report shall be submitted to the Department on or before January 10th of each year.

b. The SWPPP developed under the conditions of a previous permit shall be amended as necessary to ensure compliance with this permit.

c. The SWPPP shall be updated or amended whenever changes at the facility have the potential to increase the exposure of significant materials to storm water, significant spills occur at the facility, or when the SWPPP is determined by the permittee or the Department to be ineffective in achieving the general objectives of controlling pollutants in storm water discharges associated with industrial activity. Updates based on increased activity or spills at the facility shall include a description of how the permittee intends to control any new sources of significant materials, or respond to and prevent spills in accordance with the requirements of this permit (see Source Identification; Nonstructural Controls; and Structural Controls, above).

d. The Department may notify the permittee at any time that the SWPPP does not meet minimum requirements of this permit. Such notification shall identify why the SWPPP does not meet minimum requirements of this permit. The permittee shall make the required changes to the SWPPP within 30 days after such notification from the Department or authorized representative and shall submit to the Department a written certification that the requested changes have been made.

e. Amendments to the SWPPP shall be signed and retained on-site with the SWPPP pursuant to Signature and SWPPP Review, below.

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Section B. Storm Water Pollution Prevention

6. Industrial Storm Water Certified Operator Update

If the Industrial Storm Water Certified Operator is changed or an Industrial Storm Water Certified Operator is added, the permittee shall provide the name and certification number of the new Industrial Storm Water Certified Operator to the Department. If a facility has multiple Industrial Storm Water Certified Operators, the names and certification numbers of all shall be included in the SWPPP.

7. Signature and SWPPP Review

a. The SWPPP shall be reviewed and signed by the Industrial Storm Water Certified Operator(s) and by either the permittee or an authorized representative in accordance with 40 CFR 122.22. The SWPPP and associated records shall be retained on-site at the facility that generates the storm water discharge.

b. The permittee shall make the SWPPP, reports, log books, storm water discharge sampling data (if collected), and items required by Record Keeping, below, available upon request to the Department. The Department makes the non-confidential business portions of the SWPPP available to the public.

8. Record Keeping

The permittee shall maintain records of all SWPPP-related inspection and maintenance activities. Records shall also be kept describing incidents such as spills or other discharges that can affect the quality of storm water. All such records shall be retained for three (3) years. The following records are required by this permit (see Nonstructural Controls; and Keeping SWPPPs Current, above):

a. routine preventive maintenance inspection reports;

b. routine good housekeeping inspection reports;

c. comprehensive site inspection reports;

d. documentation of visual assessments;

e. employee training records; and

f. written summaries of the annual SWPPP review.

PART I

Section B. Storm Water Pollution Prevention

9. Water Quality Standards

At the time of discharge, there shall be no violation of water quality standards in the receiving waters as a result of the storm water discharge. This requirement includes, but is not limited to, the following conditions:

a. In accordance with R 323.1050 of the Part 4 Rules promulgated pursuant to Part 31 of the NREPA, the receiving waters shall not have any of the following unnatural physical properties as a result of this discharge in quantities which are, or may become, injurious to any designated use: turbidity, color, oil films, floating solids, foams, settleable solids, suspended solids, or deposits.

b. Any unusual characteristics of the discharge (i.e., unnatural turbidity, color, oil film, floating solids, foams, settleable solids, suspended solids, or deposits) shall be reported within 24 hours to the Department, followed by a written report within five (5) days detailing the findings of the investigation and the steps taken to correct the condition.

c. Any pollutant for which a level of control is specified to meet a TMDL established by the Department shall be controlled at the facility so that its discharge is reduced by/to the amount specified in the TMDL.

PART I

Section B. Storm Water Pollution Prevention

10. Prohibition of Non-Storm Water Discharges

Discharges of material other than storm water shall be in compliance with an NPDES permit issued for the discharge. Storm water shall be defined to include all of the following non-storm water discharges, provided pollution prevention controls for the non-storm water component are identified in the SWPPP:

a. discharges from fire hydrant flushing;

b. potable water sources, including water line flushing;

c. water from fire system testing and fire-fighting training without burned materials or chemical fire suppressants;

d. irrigation drainage;

e. lawn watering;

f. routine building wash-down that does not use detergents or other compounds;

g. pavement wash waters where contamination by toxic or hazardous materials has not occurred (unless all contamination by toxic or hazardous materials has been removed) and where detergents are not used;

h. uncontaminated condensate from air conditioners, coolers, and other compressors and from the outside storage of refrigerated gases or liquids;

i. springs;

j. uncontaminated groundwater;

k. foundation or footing drains where flows are not contaminated with process materials such as solvents; and

l. discharges from fire-fighting activities. Discharges from fire-fighting activities are exempted from the requirement to be identified in the SWPPP.

11. Tracer Dye Discharges

This permit does not authorize the discharge of tracer dyes without approval from the Department. Requests to discharge tracer dyes shall be submitted to the Department in accordance with Rule 1097 (R 323.1097 of the Michigan Administrative Code).

PART II

Part II may include terms and /or conditions not applicable to discharges covered under this permit.

Section A. Definitions

Acute toxic unit (TU_A) means $100/LC_{50}$ where the LC_{50} is determined from a whole effluent toxicity (WET) test which produces a result that is statistically or graphically estimated to be lethal to 50% of the test organisms.

Annual monitoring frequency refers to a calendar year beginning on January 1 and ending on December 31. When required by this permit, an analytical result, reading, value or observation shall be reported for that period if a discharge occurs during that period.

Authorized public agency means a state, local, or county agency that is designated pursuant to the provisions of section 9110 of Part 91 of the NREPA to implement soil erosion and sedimentation control requirements with regard to construction activities undertaken by that agency.

Best management practices (BMPs) means structural devices or nonstructural practices that are designed to prevent pollutants from entering into storm water, to direct the flow of storm water, or to treat polluted storm water.

Bioaccumulative chemical of concern (BCC) means a chemical which, upon entering the surface waters, by itself or as its toxic transformation product, accumulates in aquatic organisms by a human health bioaccumulation factor of more than 1000 after considering metabolism and other physiochemical properties that might enhance or inhibit bioaccumulation. The human health bioaccumulation factor shall be derived according to R 323.1057(5). Chemicals with half-lives of less than 8 weeks in the water column, sediment, and biota are not BCCs. The minimum bioaccumulation concentration factor (BAF) information needed to define an organic chemical as a BCC is either a field-measured BAF or a BAF derived using the biota-sediment accumulation factor (BSAF) methodology. The minimum BAF information needed to define an inorganic chemical as a BCC, including an organometal, is either a field-measured BAF or a laboratory-measured bioconcentration factor (BCF). The BCCs to which these rules apply are identified in Table 5 of R 323.1057 of the Water Quality Standards.

Biosolids are the solid, semisolid, or liquid residues generated during the treatment of sanitary sewage or domestic sewage in a treatment works. This includes, but is not limited to, scum or solids removed in primary, secondary, or advanced wastewater treatment processes and a derivative of the removed scum or solids.

Bulk biosolids means biosolids that are not sold or given away in a bag or other container for application to a lawn or home garden.

Certificate of Coverage (COC) is a document, issued by the Department, which authorizes a discharge under a general permit.

Chronic toxic unit (TU_C) means 100/MATC or $100/IC_{25}$, where the maximum acceptable toxicant concentration (MATC) and IC_{25} are expressed as a percent effluent in the test medium.

Class B biosolids refers to material that has met the Class B pathogen reduction requirements or equivalent treatment by a Process to Significantly Reduce Pathogens (PSRP) in accordance with the Part 24 Rules. Processes include aerobic digestion, composting, anaerobic digestion, lime stabilization and air drying.

Combined sewer system is a sewer system in which storm water runoff is combined with sanitary wastes.

PART II

Section A. Definitions

Daily concentration is the sum of the concentrations of the individual samples of a parameter divided by the number of samples taken during any calendar day. If the parameter concentration in any sample is less than the quantification limit, regard that value as zero when calculating the daily concentration. The daily concentration will be used to determine compliance with any maximum and minimum daily concentration limitations (except for pH and dissolved oxygen). When required by the permit, report the maximum calculated daily concentration for the month in the "MAXIMUM" column under "QUALITY OR CONCENTRATION" on the Discharge Monitoring Reports (DMRs).

For pH, report the maximum value of any *individual* sample taken during the month in the "MAXIMUM" column under "QUALITY OR CONCENTRATION" on the DMRs and the minimum value of any *individual* sample taken during the month in the "MINIMUM" column under "QUALITY OR CONCENTRATION" on the DMRs. For dissolved oxygen, report the minimum concentration of any *individual* sample in the "MINIMUM" column under "QUALITY OR CONCENTRATION" on the DMRs.

Daily loading is the total discharge by weight of a parameter discharged during any calendar day. This value is calculated by multiplying the daily concentration by the total daily flow and by the appropriate conversion factor. The daily loading will be used to determine compliance with any maximum daily loading limitations. When required by the permit, report the maximum calculated daily loading for the month in the "MAXIMUM" column under "QUANTITY OR LOADING" on the DMRs.

Daily monitoring frequency refers to a 24-hour day. When required by this permit, an analytical result, reading, value or observation shall be reported for that period if a discharge occurs during that period.

Department means the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy.

Detection level means the lowest concentration or amount of the target analyte that can be determined to be different from zero by a single measurement at a stated level of probability.

Discharge means the addition of any waste, waste effluent, wastewater, pollutant, or any combination thereof to any surface water of the state.

EC_{50} means a statistically or graphically estimated concentration that is expected to cause 1 or more specified effects in 50% of a group of organisms under specified conditions.

Fecal coliform bacteria monthly
FOR WWSLs THAT COLLECT AND STORE WASTEWATER AND ARE AUTHORIZED TO DISCHARGE ONLY IN THE SPRING AND/OR FALL ON AN INTERMITTENT BASIS – Fecal coliform bacteria monthly is the geometric mean of all daily concentrations determined during a discharge event. Days on which no daily concentration is determined shall not be used to determine the calculated monthly value. The calculated monthly value will be used to determine compliance with the maximum monthly fecal coliform bacteria limitations. When required by the permit, report the calculated monthly value in the "AVERAGE" column under "QUALITY OR CONCENTRATION" on the DMR. If the period in which the discharge event occurred was partially in each of two months, the calculated monthly value shall be reported on the DMR of the month in which the last day of discharge occurred.

FOR ALL OTHER DISCHARGES – Fecal coliform bacteria monthly is the geometric mean of all daily concentrations determined during a reporting month. Days on which no daily concentration is determined shall not be used to determine the calculated monthly value. The calculated monthly value will be used to determine compliance with the maximum monthly fecal coliform bacteria limitations. When required by the permit, report the calculated monthly value in the "AVERAGE" column under "QUALITY OR CONCENTRATION" on the DMR.

PART II

Section A. Definitions

Fecal coliform bacteria 7-day
FOR WWSLs THAT COLLECT AND STORE WASTEWATER AND ARE AUTHORIZED TO DISCHARGE ONLY IN THE SPRING AND/OR FALL ON AN INTERMITTENT BASIS – Fecal coliform bacteria 7-day is the geometric mean of the daily concentrations determined during any 7 consecutive days of discharge during a discharge event. If the number of daily concentrations determined during the discharge event is less than 7 days, the number of actual daily concentrations determined shall be used for the calculation. Days on which no daily concentration is determined shall not be used to determine the value. The calculated 7-day value will be used to determine compliance with the maximum 7-day fecal coliform bacteria limitations. When required by the permit, report the maximum calculated 7-day geometric mean value for the month in the "MAXIMUM" column under "QUALITY OR CONCENTRATION" on the DMRs. If the 7-day period was partially in each of two months, the value shall be reported on the DMR of the month in which the last day of discharge occurred.

FOR ALL OTHER DISCHARGES – Fecal coliform bacteria 7-day is the geometric mean of the daily concentrations determined during any 7 consecutive days in a reporting month. If the number of daily concentrations determined is less than 7, the actual number of daily concentrations determined shall be used for the calculation. Days on which no daily concentration is determined shall not be used to determine the value. The calculated 7-day value will be used to determine compliance with the maximum 7-day fecal coliform bacteria limitations. When required by the permit, report the maximum calculated 7-day geometric mean for the month in the "MAXIMUM" column under "QUALITY OR CONCENTRATION" on the DMRs. The first calculation shall be made on day 7 of the reporting month, and the last calculation shall be made on the last day of the reporting month.

Flow-proportioned sample is a composite sample with the sample volume proportional to the effluent flow.

General permit means a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit issued authorizing a category of similar discharges.

Geometric mean is the average of the logarithmic values of a base 10 data set, converted back to a base 10 number.

Grab sample is a single sample taken at neither a set time nor flow.

IC_{25} means the toxicant concentration that would cause a 25% reduction in a nonquantal biological measurement for the test population.

Illicit connection means a physical connection to a municipal separate storm sewer system that primarily conveys non-storm water discharges other than uncontaminated groundwater into the storm sewer; or a physical connection not authorized or permitted by the local authority, where a local authority requires authorization or a permit for physical connections.

Illicit discharge means any discharge to, or seepage into, a municipal separate storm sewer system that is not composed entirely of storm water or uncontaminated groundwater. Illicit discharges include non-storm water discharges through pipes or other physical connections; dumping of motor vehicle fluids, household hazardous wastes, domestic animal wastes, or litter; collection and intentional dumping of grass clippings or leaf litter; or unauthorized discharges of sewage, industrial waste, restaurant wastes, or any other non-storm water waste directly into a separate storm sewer.

Individual permit means a site-specific NPDES permit.

Inlet means a catch basin, roof drain, conduit, drain tile, retention pond riser pipe, sump pump, or other point where storm water or wastewater enters into a closed conveyance system prior to discharge off site or into waters of the state.

PART II

Section A. Definitions

Interference is a discharge which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, both: 1) inhibits or disrupts the POTW, its treatment processes or operations, or its sludge processes, use or disposal; and 2) therefore, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation) or, of the prevention of sewage sludge use or disposal in compliance with the following statutory provisions and regulations or permits issued thereunder (or more stringent state or local regulations): Section 405 of the Clean Water Act, the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA) (including Title II, more commonly referred to as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), and including state regulations contained in any state sludge management plan prepared pursuant to Subtitle D of the SWDA), the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, and the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act. [This definition does not apply to sample matrix interference].

Land application means spraying or spreading biosolids or a biosolids derivative onto the land surface, injecting below the land surface, or incorporating into the soil so that the biosolids or biosolids derivative can either condition the soil or fertilize crops or vegetation grown in the soil.

LC_{50} means a statistically or graphically estimated concentration that is expected to be lethal to 50% of a group of organisms under specified conditions.

Maximum acceptable toxicant concentration (MATC) means the concentration obtained by calculating the geometric mean of the lower and upper chronic limits from a chronic test. A lower chronic limit is the highest tested concentration that did not cause the occurrence of a specific adverse effect. An upper chronic limit is the lowest tested concentration which did cause the occurrence of a specific adverse effect and above which all tested concentrations caused such an occurrence.

Maximum extent practicable means implementation of best management practices by a public body to comply with an approved storm water management program as required by a national permit for a municipal separate storm sewer system, in a manner that is environmentally beneficial, technically feasible, and within the public body’s legal authority.

MGD means million gallons per day.

Monthly concentration is the sum of the daily concentrations determined during a reporting period divided by the number of daily concentrations determined. The calculated monthly concentration will be used to determine compliance with any maximum monthly concentration limitations. Days with no discharge shall not be used to determine the value. When required by the permit, report the calculated monthly concentration in the “AVERAGE” column under “QUALITY OR CONCENTRATION” on the DMR.

For minimum percent removal requirements, the monthly influent concentration and the monthly effluent concentration shall be determined. The calculated monthly percent removal, which is equal to 100 times the quantity [1 minus the quantity (monthly effluent concentration divided by the monthly influent concentration)], shall be reported in the "MINIMUM" column under "QUALITY OR CONCENTRATION" on the DMRs.

Monthly loading is the sum of the daily loadings of a parameter divided by the number of daily loadings determined during a reporting period. The calculated monthly loading will be used to determine compliance with any maximum monthly loading limitations. Days with no discharge shall not be used to determine the value. When required by the permit, report the calculated monthly loading in the “AVERAGE” column under “QUANTITY OR LOADING” on the DMR.

Monthly monitoring frequency refers to a calendar month. When required by this permit, an analytical result, reading, value or observation shall be reported for that period if a discharge occurs during that period.

PART II

Section A. Definitions

Municipal separate storm sewer means a conveyance or system of conveyances designed or used for collecting or conveying storm water which is not a combined sewer and which is not part of a publicly-owned treatment works as defined in the Code of Federal Regulations at 40 CFR 122.2.
Municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4) means all separate storm sewers that are owned or operated by the United States, a state, city, village, township, county, district, association, or other public body created by or pursuant to state law, having jurisdiction over disposal of sewage, industrial wastes, storm water, or other wastes, including special districts under state law, such as a sewer district, flood control district, or drainage district, or similar entity, or a designated or approved management agency under Section 208 of the Federal Act that discharges to the waters of the state. This term includes systems similar to separate storm sewer systems in municipalities, such as systems at military bases, large hospital or prison complexes, and highways and other thoroughfares. The term does not include separate storm sewers in very discrete areas, such as individual buildings.

National Pretreatment Standards are the regulations promulgated by or to be promulgated by the Federal Environmental Protection Agency pursuant to Section 307(b) and (c) of the Federal Act. The standards establish nationwide limits for specific industrial categories for discharge to a POTW.

No observed adverse effect level (NOAEL) means the highest tested dose or concentration of a substance which results in no observed adverse effect in exposed test organisms where higher doses or concentrations result in an adverse effect.

Noncontact cooling water is water used for cooling which does not come into direct contact with any raw material, intermediate product, by-product, waste product or finished product.

Nondomestic user is any discharger to a POTW that discharges wastes other than or in addition to water-carried wastes from toilet, kitchen, laundry, bathing or other facilities used for household purposes.

Outfall is the location at which a point source discharge enters the surface waters of the state.

Part 91 agency means an agency that is designated by a county board of commissioners pursuant to the provisions of section 9105 of Part 91 of the NREPA; an agency that is designated by a city, village, or township in accordance with the provisions of section 9106 of Part 91 of the NREPA; or the Department for soil erosion and sedimentation activities under Part 615, Part 631, or Part 632 pursuant to the provisions of section 9115 of Part 91 of the NREPA.

Part 91 permit means a soil erosion and sedimentation control permit issued by a Part 91 agency pursuant to the provisions of Part 91 of the NREPA.

Partially treated sewage is any sewage, sewage and storm water, or sewage and wastewater, from domestic or industrial sources that is treated to a level less than that required by the permittee's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit, or that is not treated to national secondary treatment standards for wastewater, including discharges to surface waters from retention treatment facilities.

Point of discharge is the location of a point source discharge where storm water is discharged directly into a separate storm sewer system.

Point source discharge means a discharge from any discernible, confined, discrete conveyance, including but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, or rolling stock. Changing the surface of land or establishing grading patterns on land will result in a point source discharge where the runoff from the site is ultimately discharged to waters of the state.

Polluting material means any material, in solid or liquid form, identified as a polluting material under the Part 5 Rules (R 324.2001 through R 324.2009 of the Michigan Administrative Code).

PART II

Section A. Definitions

POTW is a publicly owned treatment work.

Pretreatment is reducing the amount of pollutants, eliminating pollutants, or altering the nature of pollutant properties to a less harmful state prior to discharge into a public sewer. The reduction or alteration can be by physical, chemical, or biological processes, process changes, or by other means. Dilution is not considered pretreatment unless expressly authorized by an applicable National Pretreatment Standard for a particular industrial category.

Public (as used in the MS4 individual permit) means all persons who potentially could affect the authorized storm water discharges, including, but not limited to, residents, visitors to the area, public employees, businesses, industries, and construction contractors and developers.

Public body means the United States; the state of Michigan; a city, village, township, county, school district, public college or university, or single-purpose governmental agency; or any other body which is created by federal or state statute or law.

Qualified Personnel means an individual who meets qualifications acceptable to the Department and who is authorized by an Industrial Storm Water Certified Operator to collect the storm water sample.

Qualifying storm event means a storm event causing greater than 0.1 inch of rainfall and occurring at least 72 hours after the previous measurable storm event that also caused greater than 0.1 inch of rainfall. Upon request, the Department may approve an alternate definition meeting the condition of a qualifying storm event.

Quantification level means the measurement of the concentration of a contaminant obtained by using a specified laboratory procedure calculated at a specified concentration above the detection level. It is considered the lowest concentration at which a particular contaminant can be quantitatively measured using a specified laboratory procedure for monitoring of the contaminant.

Quarterly monitoring frequency refers to a three month period, defined as January through March, April through June, July through September, and October through December. When required by this permit, an analytical result, reading, value or observation shall be reported for that period if a discharge occurs during that period.

Regional Administrator is the Region 5 Administrator, U.S. EPA, located at R-19J, 77 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Illinois 60604.

Regulated area means the permittee's urbanized area, where urbanized area is defined as a place and its adjacent densely-populated territory that together have a minimum population of 50,000 people as defined by the United States Bureau of the Census and as determined by the latest available decennial census.

Secondary containment structure means a unit, other than the primary container, in which significant materials are packaged or held, which is required by State or Federal law to prevent the escape of significant materials by gravity into sewers, drains, or otherwise directly or indirectly into any sewer system or to the surface or ground waters of this state.

Separate storm sewer system means a system of drainage, including, but not limited to, roads, catch basins, curbs, gutters, parking lots, ditches, conduits, pumping devices, or man-made channels, which is not a combined sewer where storm water mixes with sanitary wastes, and is not part of a POTW.

Significant industrial user is a nondomestic user that: 1) is subject to Categorical Pretreatment Standards under 40 CFR 403.6 and 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N; or 2) discharges an average of 25,000 gallons per day or more of process wastewater to a POTW (excluding sanitary, noncontact cooling and boiler blowdown wastewater); contributes a process waste stream which makes up five (5) percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW treatment plant; or is designated as such by the permittee as defined in 40 CFR 403.12(a) on the basis that the industrial user has a reasonable potential for adversely

PART II

Section A. Definitions

affecting the POTW's treatment plant operation or violating any pretreatment standard or requirement (in accordance with 40 CFR 403.8(f)(6)).

Significant materials Significant Materials means any material which could degrade or impair water quality, including but not limited to: raw materials; fuels; solvents, detergents, and plastic pellets; finished materials such as metallic products; hazardous substances designated under Section 101(14) of Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) (see 40 CFR 372.65); any chemical the facility is required to report pursuant to Section 313 of Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA); polluting materials as identified under the Part 5 Rules (R 324.2001 through R 324.2009 of the Michigan Administrative Code); Hazardous Wastes as defined in Part 111 of the NREPA; fertilizers; pesticides; and waste products such as ashes, slag, and sludge that have the potential to be released with storm water discharges.

Significant spills and significant leaks means any release of a polluting material reportable under the Part 5 Rules (R 324.2001 through R 324.2009 of the Michigan Administrative Code).

Special-use area means secondary containment structures required by state or federal law; lands on Michigan's List of Sites of Environmental Contamination pursuant to Part 201, Environmental Remediation, of the NREPA; and/or areas with other activities that may contribute pollutants to the storm water for which the Department determines monitoring is needed.

Stoichiometric means the quantity of a reagent calculated to be necessary and sufficient for a given chemical reaction.

Storm water means storm water runoff, snow melt runoff, surface runoff and drainage, and non-storm water included under the conditions of this permit.

Storm water discharge point is the location where the point source discharge of storm water is directed to surface waters of the state or to a separate storm sewer. It includes the location of all point source discharges where storm water exits the facility, including *outfalls* which discharge directly to surface waters of the state, and *points of discharge* which discharge directly into separate storm sewer systems.

SWPPP means the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan prepared in accordance with this permit.

Tier I value means a value for aquatic life, human health or wildlife calculated under R 323.1057 of the Water Quality Standards using a tier I toxicity database.

Tier II value means a value for aquatic life, human health or wildlife calculated under R 323.1057 of the Water Quality Standards using a tier II toxicity database.

Total maximum daily loads (TMDLs) are required by the Federal Act for waterbodies that do not meet water quality standards. TMDLs represent the maximum daily load of a pollutant that a waterbody can assimilate and meet water quality standards, and an allocation of that load among point sources, nonpoint sources, and a margin of safety.

Toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) means a site-specific study conducted in a stepwise process designed to identify the causative agents of effluent toxicity, isolate the sources of toxicity, evaluate the effectiveness of toxicity control options, and then confirm the reduction in effluent toxicity.

Water Quality Standards means the Part 4 Water Quality Standards promulgated pursuant to Part 31 of the NREPA, being R 323.1041 through R 323.1117 of the Michigan Administrative Code.

PART II

Section A. Definitions

Weekly monitoring frequency refers to a calendar week which begins on Sunday and ends on Saturday. When required by this permit, an analytical result, reading, value or observation shall be reported for that period if a discharge occurs during that period.

WWSL is a wastewater stabilization lagoon.

WWSL discharge event is a discrete occurrence during which effluent is discharged to the surface water up to 10 days of a consecutive 14 day period.

3-portion composite sample is a sample consisting of three equal-volume grab samples collected at equal intervals over an 8-hour period.

7-day concentration
FOR WWSLs THAT COLLECT AND STORE WASTEWATER AND ARE AUTHORIZED TO DISCHARGE ONLY IN THE SPRING AND/OR FALL ON AN INTERMITTENT BASIS – The 7-day concentration is the sum of the daily concentrations determined during any 7 consecutive days of discharge during a WWSL discharge event divided by the number of daily concentrations determined. If the number of daily concentrations determined during the WWSL discharge event is less than 7 days, the number of actual daily concentrations determined shall be used for the calculation. The calculated 7-day concentration will be used to determine compliance with any maximum 7-day concentration limitations. When required by the permit, report the maximum calculated 7-day concentration for the WWSL discharge event in the “MAXIMUM” column under “QUALITY OR CONCENTRATION” on the DMR. If the WWSL discharge event was partially in each of two months, the value shall be reported on the DMR of the month in which the last day of discharge occurred.

FOR ALL OTHER DISCHARGES – The 7-day concentration is the sum of the daily concentrations determined during any 7 consecutive days in a reporting month divided by the number of daily concentrations determined. If the number of daily concentrations determined is less than 7, the actual number of daily concentrations determined shall be used for the calculation. The calculated 7-day concentration will be used to determine compliance with any maximum 7-day concentration limitations in the reporting month. When required by the permit, report the maximum calculated 7-day concentration for the month in the “MAXIMUM” column under “QUALITY OR CONCENTRATION” on the DMR. The first 7-day calculation shall be made on day 7 of the reporting month, and the last calculation shall be made on the last day of the reporting month.

PART II

Section A. Definitions

7-day loading
FOR WWSLs THAT COLLECT AND STORE WASTEWATER AND ARE AUTHORIZED TO DISCHARGE ONLY IN THE SPRING AND/OR FALL ON AN INTERMITTENT BASIS – The 7-day loading is the sum of the daily loadings determined during any 7 consecutive days of discharge during a WWSL discharge event divided by the number of daily loadings determined. If the number of daily loadings determined during the WWSL discharge event is less than 7 days, the number of actual daily loadings determined shall be used for the calculation. The calculated 7-day loading will be used to determine compliance with any maximum 7-day loading limitations. When required by the permit, report the maximum calculated 7-day loading for the WWSL discharge event in the "MAXIMUM" column under "QUANTITY OR LOADING" on the DMR. If the WWSL discharge event was partially in each of two months, the value shall be reported on the DMR of the month in which the last day of discharge occurred

FOR ALL OTHER DISCHARGES – The 7-day loading is the sum of the daily loadings determined during any 7 consecutive days in a reporting month divided by the number of daily loadings determined. If the number of daily loadings determined is less than 7, the actual number of daily loadings determined shall be used for the calculation. The calculated 7-day loading will be used to determine compliance with any maximum 7-day loading limitations in the reporting month. When required by the permit, report the maximum calculated 7-day loading for the month in the "MAXIMUM" column under "QUANTITY OR LOADING" on the DMR. The first 7-day calculation shall be made on day 7 of the reporting month, and the last calculation shall be made on the last day of the reporting month.

24-hour composite sample is a flow-proportioned composite sample consisting of hourly or more frequent portions that are taken over a 24-hour period. A time-proportioned composite sample may be used upon approval of the Department if the permittee demonstrates it is representative of the discharge.

PART II

Section B. Monitoring Procedures

1. Representative Samples

Samples and measurements taken as required herein shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge.

2. Test Procedures

Test procedures for the analysis of pollutants shall conform to regulations promulgated pursuant to Section 304(h) of the Federal Act (40 CFR Part 136 – Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants), unless specified otherwise in this permit. **Test procedures used shall be sufficiently sensitive to determine compliance with applicable effluent limitations**. Requests to use test procedures not promulgated under 40 CFR Part 136 for pollutant monitoring required by this permit shall be made in accordance with the Alternate Test Procedures regulations specified in 40 CFR 136.4. These requests shall be submitted to the Section Manager of the Permits Section, Water Resources Division, Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy, P.O. Box 30458, Lansing, Michigan, 48909-7958. The permittee may use such procedures upon approval.

The permittee shall periodically calibrate and perform maintenance procedures on all analytical instrumentation at intervals to ensure accuracy of measurements. The calibration and maintenance shall be performed as part of the permittee's laboratory Quality Control/Quality Assurance program.

3. Instrumentation

The permittee shall periodically calibrate and perform maintenance procedures on all monitoring instrumentation at intervals to ensure accuracy of measurements.

4. Recording Results

For each measurement or sample taken pursuant to the requirements of this permit, the permittee shall record the following information: 1) the exact place, date, and time of measurement or sampling; 2) the person(s) who performed the measurement or sample collection; 3) the dates the analyses were performed; 4) the person(s) who performed the analyses; 5) the analytical techniques or methods used; 6) the date of and person responsible for equipment calibration; and 7) the results of all required analyses.

5. Records Retention

All records and information resulting from the monitoring activities required by this permit including all records of analyses performed and calibration and maintenance of instrumentation and recordings from continuous monitoring instrumentation shall be retained for a minimum of three (3) years, or longer if requested by the Regional Administrator or the Department.

PART II

Section C. Reporting Requirements

1. Start-up Notification

If the permittee will not discharge during the first 60 days following the effective date of this permit, the permittee shall notify the Department within 14 days following the effective date of this permit, and then 60 days prior to the commencement of the discharge.

2. Submittal Requirements for Self-Monitoring Data

Part 31 of the NREPA (specifically Section 324.3110(7)); and R 323.2155(2) of Part 21, Wastewater Discharge Permits, promulgated under Part 31 of the NREPA, allow the Department to specify the forms to be utilized for reporting the required self-monitoring data. Unless instructed on the effluent limitations page to conduct "Retained Self-Monitoring," the permittee shall submit self-monitoring data via the Department's MiWaters system.

The permittee shall utilize the information provided on the MiWaters website, located at https://miwaters.deq.state.mi.us, to access and submit the electronic forms. Both monthly summary and daily data shall be submitted to the Department no later than the 20th day of the month following each month of the authorized discharge period(s). The permittee may be allowed to submit the electronic forms after this date if the Department has granted an extension to the submittal date.

3. Retained Self-Monitoring Requirements

If instructed on the effluent limits page (or otherwise authorized by the Department in accordance with the provisions of this permit) to conduct retained self-monitoring, the permittee shall maintain a year-to-date log of retained self-monitoring results and, upon request, provide such log for inspection to the staff of the Department. Retained self-monitoring results are public information and shall be promptly provided to the public upon request.

The permittee shall certify, in writing, to the Department, on or before January 10th (April 1st for animal feeding operation facilities) of each year, that: 1) all retained self-monitoring requirements have been complied with and a year-to-date log has been maintained; and 2) the application on which this permit is based still accurately describes the discharge. With this annual certification, the permittee shall submit a summary of the previous year's monitoring data. The summary shall include maximum values for samples to be reported as daily maximums and/or monthly maximums and minimum values for any daily minimum samples.

Retained self-monitoring may be denied to a permittee by notification in writing from the Department. In such cases, the permittee shall submit self-monitoring data in accordance with Part II.C.2., above. Such a denial may be rescinded by the Department upon written notification to the permittee. Reissuance or modification of this permit or reissuance or modification of an individual permittee's authorization to discharge shall not affect previous approval or denial for retained self-monitoring unless the Department provides notification in writing to the permittee.

4. Additional Monitoring by Permittee

If the permittee monitors any pollutant at the location(s) designated herein more frequently than required by this permit, using approved analytical methods as specified above, the results of such monitoring shall be included in the calculation and reporting of the values required in the Discharge Monitoring Report. Such increased frequency shall also be indicated.

PART II

Section C. Reporting Requirements

Monitoring required pursuant to Part 41 of the NREPA or Rule 35 of the Mobile Home Park Commission Act (Act 96 of the Public Acts of 1987) for assurance of proper facility operation shall be submitted as required by the Department.

5. Compliance Dates Notification

Within 14 days of every compliance date specified in this permit, the permittee shall submit a *written* notification to the Department indicating whether or not the particular requirement was accomplished. If the requirement was not accomplished, the notification shall include an explanation of the failure to accomplish the requirement, actions taken or planned by the permittee to correct the situation, and an estimate of when the requirement will be accomplished. If a written report is required to be submitted by a specified date and the permittee accomplishes this, a separate written notification is not required.

6. Noncompliance Notification

Compliance with all applicable requirements set forth in the Federal Act, Parts 31 and 41 of the NREPA, and related regulations and rules is required. All instances of noncompliance shall be reported as follows:

a. 24-Hour Reporting
Any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment (including maximum and/or minimum daily concentration discharge limitation exceedances) shall be reported, verbally, within 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the noncompliance. A written submission shall also be provided within five (5) days.

b. Other Reporting
The permittee shall report, in writing, all other instances of noncompliance not described in a. above at the time monitoring reports are submitted; or, in the case of retained self-monitoring, within five (5) days from the time the permittee becomes aware of the noncompliance.

Written reporting shall include: 1) a description of the discharge and cause of noncompliance; and 2) the period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times, or, if not yet corrected, the anticipated time the noncompliance is expected to continue, and the steps taken to reduce, eliminate and prevent recurrence of the noncomplying discharge.

7. Spill Notification

The permittee shall immediately report any release of any polluting material which occurs to the surface waters or groundwaters of the state, unless the permittee has determined that the release is not in excess of the threshold reporting quantities specified in the Part 5 Rules (R 324.2001 through R 324.2009 of the Michigan Administrative Code), by calling the Department at the number indicated on the second page of this permit (or, if this is a general permit, on the COC); or, if the notice is provided after regular working hours, call the Department's 24-hour Pollution Emergency Alerting System telephone number, 1-800-292-4706 (calls from **out-of-state** dial 1-517-373-7660).

Within ten (10) days of the release, the permittee shall submit to the Department a full written explanation as to the cause of the release, the discovery of the release, response (clean-up and/or recovery) measures taken, and preventive measures taken or a schedule for completion of measures to be taken to prevent reoccurrence of similar releases.

PART II

Section C. Reporting Requirements

8. Upset Noncompliance Notification

If a process "upset" (defined as an exceptional incident in which there is unintentional and temporary noncompliance with technology based permit effluent limitations because of factors beyond the reasonable control of the permittee) has occurred, the permittee who wishes to establish the affirmative defense of upset, shall notify the Department by telephone within 24 hours of becoming aware of such conditions; and within five (5) days, provide in writing, the following information:

a. that an upset occurred and that the permittee can identify the specific cause(s) of the upset;

b. that the permitted wastewater treatment facility was, at the time, being properly operated and maintained (note that an upset does not include noncompliance to the extent caused by operational error, improperly designed treatment facilities, inadequate treatment facilities, lack of preventive maintenance, or careless or improper operation); and

c. that the permittee has specified and taken action on all responsible steps to minimize or correct any adverse impact in the environment resulting from noncompliance with this permit.

No determination made during administrative review of claims that noncompliance was caused by upset, and before an action for noncompliance, is final administrative action subject to judicial review.

In any enforcement proceedings, the permittee, seeking to establish the occurrence of an upset, has the burden of proof.

9. Bypass Prohibition and Notification

a. Bypass Prohibition
Bypass is prohibited, and the Department may take an enforcement action, unless:

1) bypass was unavoidable to prevent loss of life, personal injury, or severe property damage;

2) there were no feasible alternatives to the bypass, such as the use of auxiliary treatment facilities, retention of untreated wastes, or maintenance during normal periods of equipment downtime. This condition is not satisfied if adequate backup equipment should have been installed in the exercise of reasonable engineering judgment to prevent a bypass; and

3) the permittee submitted notices as required under 9.b. or 9.c. below.

b. Notice of Anticipated Bypass
If the permittee knows in advance of the need for a bypass, it shall submit prior notice to the Department, if possible at least ten (10) days before the date of the bypass, and provide information about the anticipated bypass as required by the Department. The Department may approve an anticipated bypass, after considering its adverse effects, if it will meet the three (3) conditions listed in 9.a. above.

c. Notice of Unanticipated Bypass
The permittee shall submit notice to the Department of an unanticipated bypass by calling the Department at the number indicated on the second page of this permit (if the notice is provided after regular working hours, use the following number: 1-800-292-4706) as soon as possible, but no later than 24 hours from the time the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances.

PART II

Section C. Reporting Requirements

d. Written Report of Bypass
A written submission shall be provided within five (5) working days of commencing any bypass to the Department, and at additional times as directed by the Department. The written submission shall contain a description of the bypass and its cause; the period of bypass, including exact dates and times, and if the bypass has not been corrected, the anticipated time it is expected to continue; steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the bypass; and other information as required by the Department.

e. Bypass Not Exceeding Limitations
The permittee may allow any bypass to occur which does not cause effluent limitations to be exceeded, but only if it also is for essential maintenance to ensure efficient operation. These bypasses are not subject to the provisions of 9.a., 9.b., 9.c., and 9.d., above. This provision does not relieve the permittee of any notification responsibilities under Part II.C.11. of this permit.

f. Definitions

1) Bypass means the intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of a treatment facility.

2) Severe property damage means substantial physical damage to property, damage to the treatment facilities which causes them to become inoperable, or substantial and permanent loss of natural resources which can reasonably be expected to occur in the absence of a bypass. Severe property damage does not mean economic loss caused by delays in production.

10. Bioaccumulative Chemicals of Concern (BCC)

Consistent with the requirements of R 323.1098 and R 323.1215 of the Michigan Administrative Code, the permittee is prohibited from undertaking any action that would result in a lowering of water quality from an increased loading of a BCC unless an increased use request and antidegradation demonstration have been submitted and approved by the Department.

11. Notification of Changes in Discharge

The permittee shall notify the Department, in writing, as soon as possible but no later than 10 days of knowing, or having reason to believe, that any activity or change has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge of: 1) detectable levels of chemicals on the current Michigan Critical Materials Register, priority pollutants or hazardous substances set forth in 40 CFR 122.21, Appendix D, or the Pollutants of Initial Focus in the Great Lakes Water Quality Initiative specified in 40 CFR 132.6, Table 6, which were not acknowledged in the application or listed in the application at less than detectable levels; 2) detectable levels of any other chemical not listed in the application or listed at less than detection, for which the application specifically requested information; or 3) any chemical at levels greater than five times the average level reported in the complete application (see the first page of this permit, for the date(s) the complete application was submitted). Any other monitoring results obtained as a requirement of this permit shall be reported in accordance with the compliance schedules.

PART II

Section C. Reporting Requirements

12. Changes in Facility Operations

Any anticipated action or activity, including but not limited to facility expansion, production increases, or process modification, which will result in new or increased loadings of pollutants to the receiving waters must be reported to the Department by a) submission of an increased use request (application) and all information required under R 323.1098 (Antidegradation) of the Water Quality Standards or b) by notice if the following conditions are met: 1) the action or activity will not result in a change in the types of wastewater discharged or result in a greater quantity of wastewater than currently authorized by this permit; 2) the action or activity will not result in violations of the effluent limitations specified in this permit; 3) the action or activity is not prohibited by the requirements of Part II.C.10.; and 4) the action or activity will not require notification pursuant to Part II.C.11. Following such notice, the permit or, if applicable, the facility's COC may be modified according to applicable laws and rules to specify and limit any pollutant not previously limited.

13. Transfer of Ownership or Control

In the event of any change in control or ownership of facilities from which the authorized discharge emanates, the permittee shall submit to the Department 30 days prior to the actual transfer of ownership or control a written agreement between the current permittee and the new permittee containing: 1) the legal name and address of the new owner; 2) a specific date for the effective transfer of permit responsibility, coverage and liability; and 3) a certification of the continuity of or any changes in operations, wastewater discharge, or wastewater treatment.

If the new permittee is proposing changes in operations, wastewater discharge, or wastewater treatment, the Department may propose modification of this permit in accordance with applicable laws and rules.

14. Operations and Maintenance Manual

For wastewater treatment facilities that serve the public (and are thus subject to Part 41 of the NREPA), Section 4104 of Part 41 and associated Rule 2957 of the Michigan Administrative Code allow the Department to require an Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Manual from the facility. An up-to-date copy of the O&M Manual shall be kept at the facility and shall be provided to the Department upon request. The Department may review the O&M Manual in whole or in part at its discretion and require modifications to it if portions are determined to be inadequate.

At a minimum, the O&M Manual shall include the following information: permit standards; descriptions and operation information for all equipment; staffing information; laboratory requirements; record keeping requirements; a maintenance plan for equipment; an emergency operating plan; safety program information; and copies of all pertinent forms, as-built plans, and manufacturer's manuals.

Certification of the existence and accuracy of the O&M Manual shall be submitted to the Department at least sixty days prior to start-up of a new wastewater treatment facility. Recertification shall be submitted sixty days prior to start-up of any substantial improvements or modifications made to an existing wastewater treatment facility.

PART II

Section C. Reporting Requirements

15. Signatory Requirements

All applications, reports, or information submitted to the Department in accordance with the conditions of this permit and that require a signature shall be signed and certified as described in the Federal Act and the NREPA.

The Federal Act provides that any person who knowingly makes any false statement, representation, or certification in any record or other document submitted or required to be maintained under this permit, including monitoring reports or reports of compliance or noncompliance, shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 per violation, or by imprisonment for not more than 6 months per violation, or by both.

The NREPA (Section 3115(2)) provides that a person who at the time of the violation knew or should have known that he or she discharged a substance contrary to this part, or contrary to a permit, COC, or order issued or rule promulgated under this part, or who intentionally makes a false statement, representation, or certification in an application for or form pertaining to a permit or COC or in a notice or report required by the terms and conditions of an issued permit or COC, or who intentionally renders inaccurate a monitoring device or record required to be maintained by the Department, is guilty of a felony and shall be fined not less than $2,500.00 or more than $25,000.00 for each violation. The court may impose an additional fine of not more than $25,000.00 for each day during which the unlawful discharge occurred. If the conviction is for a violation committed after a first conviction of the person under this subsection, the court shall impose a fine of not less than $25,000.00 per day and not more than $50,000.00 per day of violation. Upon conviction, in addition to a fine, the court in its discretion may sentence the defendant to imprisonment for not more than 2 years or impose probation upon a person for a violation of this part. With the exception of the issuance of criminal complaints, issuance of warrants, and the holding of an arraignment, the circuit court for the county in which the violation occurred has exclusive jurisdiction. However, the person shall not be subject to the penalties of this subsection if the discharge of the effluent is in conformance with and obedient to a rule, order, permit, or COC of the Department. In addition to a fine, the attorney general may file a civil suit in a court of competent jurisdiction to recover the full value of the injuries done to the natural resources of the state and the costs of surveillance and enforcement by the state resulting from the violation.

16. Electronic Reporting

Upon notice by the Department that electronic reporting tools are available for specific reports or notifications, the permittee shall submit electronically all such reports or notifications as required by this permit.

PART II

Section D. Management Responsibilities

1. Duty to Comply

All discharges authorized herein shall be consistent with the terms and conditions of this permit. The discharge of any pollutant identified in this permit, more frequently than, or at a level in excess of, that authorized, shall constitute a violation of the permit.

It is the duty of the permittee to comply with all the terms and conditions of this permit. Any noncompliance with the Effluent Limitations, Special Conditions, or terms of this permit constitutes a violation of the NREPA and/or the Federal Act and constitutes grounds for enforcement action; for permit or Certificate of Coverage (COC) termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or denial of an application for permit or COC renewal.

It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

2. Operator Certification

The permittee shall have the waste treatment facilities under direct supervision of an operator certified at the appropriate level for the facility certification by the Department, as required by Sections 3110 and 4104 of the NREPA. Permittees authorized to discharge storm water shall have the storm water treatment and/or control measures under direct supervision of a storm water operator certified by the Department, as required by Section 3110 of the NREPA.

3. Facilities Operation

The permittee shall, at all times, properly operate and maintain all treatment or control facilities or systems installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the terms and conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures.

4. Power Failures

In order to maintain compliance with the effluent limitations of this permit and prevent unauthorized discharges, the permittee shall either:

a. provide an alternative power source sufficient to operate facilities utilized by the permittee to maintain compliance with the effluent limitations and conditions of this permit; or

b. upon the reduction, loss, or failure of one or more of the primary sources of power to facilities utilized by the permittee to maintain compliance with the effluent limitations and conditions of this permit, the permittee shall halt, reduce or otherwise control production and/or all discharge in order to maintain compliance with the effluent limitations and conditions of this permit.

5. Adverse Impact

The permittee shall take all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any adverse impact to the surface waters or groundwaters of the state resulting from noncompliance with any effluent limitation specified in this permit including, but not limited to, such accelerated or additional monitoring as necessary to determine the nature and impact of the discharge in noncompliance.

PART II

Section D. Management Responsibilities

6. Containment Facilities

The permittee shall provide facilities for containment of any accidental losses of polluting materials in accordance with the requirements of the Part 5 Rules (R 324.2001 through R 324.2009 of the Michigan Administrative Code). For a Publicly Owned Treatment Work (POTW), these facilities shall be approved under Part 41 of the NREPA.

7. Waste Treatment Residues

Residuals (i.e. solids, sludges, biosolids, filter backwash, scrubber water, ash, grit, or other pollutants or wastes) removed from or resulting from treatment or control of wastewaters, including those that are generated during treatment or left over after treatment or control has ceased, shall be disposed of in an environmentally compatible manner and according to applicable laws and rules. These laws may include, but are not limited to, the NREPA, Part 31 for protection of water resources, Part 55 for air pollution control, Part 111 for hazardous waste management, Part 115 for solid waste management, Part 121 for liquid industrial wastes, Part 301 for protection of inland lakes and streams, and Part 303 for wetlands protection. Such disposal shall not result in any unlawful pollution of the air, surface waters or groundwaters of the state.

8. Right of Entry

The permittee shall allow the Department, any agent appointed by the Department, or the Regional Administrator, upon the presentation of credentials and, for animal feeding operation facilities, following appropriate biosecurity protocols:

a. to enter upon the permittee's premises where an effluent source is located or any place in which records are required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit; and

b. at reasonable times to have access to and copy any records required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this permit; to inspect process facilities, treatment works, monitoring methods and equipment regulated or required under this permit; and to sample any discharge of pollutants.

9. Availability of Reports

Except for data determined to be confidential under Section 308 of the Federal Act and Rule 2128 (R 323.2128 of the Michigan Administrative Code), all reports prepared in accordance with the terms of this permit, shall be available for public inspection at the offices of the Department and the Regional Administrator. As required by the Federal Act, effluent data shall not be considered confidential. Knowingly making any false statement on any such report may result in the imposition of criminal penalties as provided for in Section 309 of the Federal Act and Sections 3112, 3115, 4106 and 4110 of the NREPA.

10. Duty to Provide Information

The permittee shall furnish to the Department, within a reasonable time, any information which the Department may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating this permit or the facility's COC, or to determine compliance with this permit. The permittee shall also furnish to the Department, upon request, copies of records required to be kept by this permit.

Where the permittee becomes aware that it failed to submit any relevant facts in a permit application, or submitted incorrect information in a permit application or in any report to the Department, it shall promptly submit such facts or information.

PART II

Section E. Activities Not Authorized by This Permit

1. Discharge to the Groundwaters

This permit does not authorize any discharge to the groundwaters. Such discharge may be authorized by a groundwater discharge permit issued pursuant to the NREPA.

2. POTW Construction

This permit does not authorize or approve the construction or modification of any physical structures or facilities at a POTW. Approval for the construction or modification of any physical structures or facilities at a POTW shall be by permit issued under Part 41 of the NREPA.

3. Civil and Criminal Liability

Except as provided in permit conditions on "Bypass" (Part II.C.9. pursuant to 40 CFR 122.41(m)), nothing in this permit shall be construed to relieve the permittee from civil or criminal penalties for noncompliance, whether or not such noncompliance is due to factors beyond the permittee's control, such as accidents, equipment breakdowns, or labor disputes.

4. Oil and Hazardous Substance Liability

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties to which the permittee may be subject under Section 311 of the Federal Act except as are exempted by federal regulations.

5. State Laws

Nothing in this permit shall be construed to preclude the institution of any legal action or relieve the permittee from any responsibilities, liabilities, or penalties established pursuant to any applicable state law or regulation under authority preserved by Section 510 of the Federal Act.

6. Property Rights

The issuance of this permit does not convey any property rights in either real or personal property, or any exclusive privileges, nor does it authorize violation of any federal, state or local laws or regulations, nor does it obviate the necessity of obtaining such permits, including any other Department of Environment, Great Lakes, and Energy permits, or approvals from other units of government as may be required by law.

BEFORE THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Power Act Section 202(c) Emergency Order: Midcontinent Independent System Operator (MISO)	)))))	Order No. 202-25-3

Exhibit to
Motion to Intervene and Request for Rehearing and Stay of
Public Interest Organizations

Filed June 18, 2025

Exhibit 49

2025 Energy Innovation Dataset

State	Increase in Coal Power Cost By State ($/MWh)	Weighted Avg Cost of Coal Power by State in 2024 ($/MWh)
AL	37.93393999	7.480297212
AR	41.90122231	5.944721732
AZ	56.51554642	14.08344442
CA		
CO	39.33535838	10.30820944
CT		
DC		
DE	221.8761029	127.3387759
FL	53.50549995	5.689998956
GA	66.71100175	19.00841935
IA	38.63343192	9.725805912
ID		
IL	38.81721467	7.571739858
IN	58.81188822	14.90842856
KS	42.54800667	9.509355837
KY	46.35093349	9.308201802
LA	63.2739221	18.79729695
MA		
MD	73.70844799	17.10580366
ME		
MI	45.07020455	10.30771609
MN	41.18833898	5.034647863
MO	34.34030065	5.707797427
MS	60.76349909	15.46149471
MT	41.0604362	7.122524784
NC	68.01818431	19.01343787
ND	34.53581284	6.265181942
NE	27.86386333	4.19594737
NH	202.3922844	94.96768747
NJ		
NM	61.31310294	8.548435411
NV	79.4294835	28.32650169
NY		
OH	48.82266897	13.98484121
OK	53.95115581	16.43031007
OR		
PA	60.74068094	17.62564958
RI		
SC	54.28073668	7.077291056
SD	46.0068521	9.695183185
TN	53.30676073	12.71282206
TX	39.11171011	6.261700769
UT	58.53091529	23.6707588

VA	89.18327645	31.34968258
VT		
WA	46.8715898	8.836472222
WI	40.58935338	5.864332044
WV	50.24364994	14.67356958
WY	33.81029024	4.901115837

Plant Id	Plant Name	Plant State	Operator Name	Balancing Authority Code	Planned Retirement Year	2020 Values									2021 Values									
						# of Generators	Avg Age	Nameplate Capacity (MW)	All Net Generation (MWh)	Capacity Factor (%)	Going Forward Costs ($/MWh)	Final Fixed and Variable O&M ($/MWh)	Final Fuel Cost ($/MWh)	Total Going Forward Cost ($/MWh)	Fuel Cost Source	# of Generators	Avg Age	Nameplate Capacity (MW)	All Net Generation (MWh)	Capacity Factor (%)	Going Forward Costs ($/MWh)	Final Fixed and Variable O&M ($/MWh)	Final Fuel Cost ($/MWh)	Total Going Forward Cost ($/MWh)	Fuel Cost Source	Total Cost Increase ($/MWh)	Percentage Cost Increase (%)
3	Barry	AL	Alabama Power Co	SOCO		2	54	1190.0	862,166	8.25	41.59	6.98	30.60	70.64	EIA	2	55	1190.0	3,870,545	37.05	7.99	7.16	33.09	48.74	EIA	21.90	45%
26	E C Gaston	AL	Alabama Power Co	SOCO		1	50	952.0	1,964,654	23.36	15.33	11.62	56.67	83.62	EIA	1	47	952.0	2,424,914	41.07	6.82	10.04	42.30	59.17	EIA	24.45	41%
60	Wheelan Energy Center	NE	City of Hastings - (NE)	SWPP		2	20	324.3	1,177,286	41.44	6.84	16.68	15.20	38.82	EIA	2	17	324.3	1,299,367	45.74	5.08	16.42	21.52	41.02	EIA	-2.19	-5%
108	Holcomb	KS	Sunflower Electric Power Corp	SWPP		1	41	348.7	1,159,092	37.94	8.55	10.90	16.72	36.16	EIA	1	38	348.7	1,596,571	52.27	5.05	9.42	14.32	28.78	EIA	9.38	33%
113	Childs	AZ	Arizona Public Service Co	APSC		2	49	420.9	1,209,775	32.66	9.16	8.18	29.91	47.26	EIA	2	49	420.9	1,926,547	51.64	5.43	7.67	25.10	37.60	EIA	9.66	26%
136	Cross	SC	South Carolina Public Service Authority	SC		4	25	2390.1	8,534,996	40.76	7.05	7.30	31.13	45.38	EIA	4	22	2390.1	7,356,688	35.14	7.07	6.22	29.07	42.36	EIA	3.02	7%
136	Seminole (FL)	FL	Seminole Electric Cooperative Inc	SEC		1	49	714.6	3,215,336	51.39	9.17	6.40	34.12	49.68	EIA	1	37	1429.2	6,550,658	52.33	5.05	5.63	25.18	36.07	EIA	3.62	10%
160	Apache Station	AZ	Arizona Electric Pwr Coop Inc	WALC		1	45	264.0	1,192,584	66.18	4.99	10.25	21.16	36.31	EIA	1	42	264.0	1,222,875	68.43	4.69	8.66	30.43	43.18	EIA	-6.88	-16%
163	GREC	OK	Grand River Dam Authority	SWPP	2036	1	54	504.0	955,054	21.63	26.31	8.28	24.70	58.82	EIA	1	55	504.0	1,214,996	33.34	11.33	7.15	17.58	36.06	EIA	22.55	63%
298	Limestone	TX	NRG Texas Power LLC	ERCO		2	38	1849.8	5,364,672	33.11	9.24	16.28	25.28	50.80	EIA Agg	2	35	1849.8	5,792,129	35.19	7.51	14.67	21.39	42.97	EIA Agg	7.83	18%
470	Comanche (CO)	CO	Public Service Co of Colorado	WACM	2035 (Unit 2), 2036 (Unit 3)	2	25	1252.9	5,674,675	51.71	5.58	7.38	17.03	29.97	EIA	3	26	1635.3	8,175,602	57.07	4.35	6.94	14.74	26.03	EIA	3.94	15%
515	Hayden	CO	Public Service Co of Colorado	PSCO	2028 (Unit 1), 2027 (Unit 2)	2	42	465.4	2,101,658	51.54	6.65	8.50	28.48	44.71	EIA	2	43	465.4	2,474,836	60.79	4.62	7.24	21.78	33.63	EIA	11.07	33%
564	Stanton Energy Center	FL	Orlando Utilities Comm	FMPP	2035 (Unit 1)	2	33	929.0	3,773,661	34.09	8.98	7.11	37.71	53.80	EIA	2	30	929.0	4,573,755	56.20	4.42	6.15	30.90	41.47	EIA	12.32	30%
594	Indian River Generating Station	DE	Indian River Operations Inc	PJM	2025	4	44.5	447.7	147,776	3.76	85.66	7.95	138.27	231.88	EIA Agg	1	41	445.5	264,647	7.29	38.44	6.87	49.23	94.54	EIA Agg	127.34	135%
602	Brandon Shores	MD	Brandon Shores LLC	PJM	2035	2	37	1270.2	3,168,467	18.07	16.93	13.22	43.56	73.71	EIA Agg	2	34	1270.2	2,476,805	19.58	12.84	11.42	32.34	56.60	EIA Agg	17.11	30%
628	Crystal River	FL	Duke Energy Florida, LLC	FRC		1	47	1478.4	1,262,305	25.10	12.88	8.61	32.66	54.14	EIA	1	38	1478.4	1,842,283	38.90	6.79	7.44	41.23	55.46	EIA	-1.32	-2%
645	Big Bend	FL	Tampa Electric Co			1	39	486.0	639,737	15.03	20.36	37.86	19.29	77.51	EIA	1	26	486.0	1,832,101	38.34	6.89	13.98	31.04	51.91	EIA	25.60	49%
667	Northside Generating Station	FL	JEA	JEA		2	51	580.0	304,796	17.90	19.11	7.39	40.06	66.76	EIA	2	52	580.0	1,823,464	31.15	9.51	6.39	49.10	65.00	EIA	1.76	3%
703	Bowen	GA	Georgia Power Co	SOCO		4	51	3494.0	16,712,354	34.95	9.81	11.28	50.96	72.04	EIA	4	48	3494.0	16,042,156	30.84	9.09	9.75	27.76	46.60	EIA	25.45	55%
876	Kincaid Generation LLC	IL	Dynegy Kincaid Generation	PJM	2027	2	57	1319.0	2,209,670	19.13	17.92	11.75	25.34	55.01	EIA Agg	2	54	1319.0	3,933,111	34.04	8.70	10.15	21.78	40.64	EIA Agg	14.37	35%
879	Powerton	IL	Midwest Generations EME LLC	PJM		2	51	1785.6	2,220,605	14.20	24.14	11.19	30.10	65.44	EIA Agg	2	48	1785.6	2,701,322	17.27	16.23	9.67	24.05	49.95	EIA Agg	15.49	31%
889	Baldwin Energy Complex	IL	Dynegy Midwest Generation Inc	MISO	2027	3	52	1239.6	5,667,388	58.79	5.83	12.26	23.72	41.53	EIA Agg	2	49	1239.6	5,281,139	52.45	4.69	10.60	20.34	35.63	EIA Agg	6.11	17%
963	Dallman	IL	City Springfield - (IL)			1	55	230.1	547,210	27.15	9.91	23.80	29.22	62.93	EIA	2	27	437.4	1,225,024	31.97	7.77	21.54	18.80	48.10	EIA	14.83	31%
976	Marion	IL	Southern Illinois Power Coop			3	61	69.0	632,679	72.93	4.91	8.79	55.55	69.26	EIA	3	58	69.0	625,673	72.15	4.19	7.59	22.79	34.49	EIA	34.80	101%
983	Clifty Creek	IN	Indiana Kentucky Electric Corp	PJM		6	69	1303.8	5,174,526	45.31	7.97	20.40	36.26	64.63	EIA	6	66	1303.8	5,034,223	44.08	7.08	17.63	26.40	51.12	EIA	13.52	26%
994	AES Petersburg	IN	IN Indiana	MISO		2	43	1341.8	1,987,398	15.42	12.76	6.81	26.41	49.65	EIA	3	43	1965.1	7,797,260	47.73	5.67	5.92	21.26	32.99	EIA	16.66	49%
997	Michigan City	IN	Northern Indiana Pub Serv Co	MISO	2028	1	50	540.0	924,047	19.54	17.54	13.68	27.56	59.12	EIA	1	47	540.0	1,485,339	31.48	8.92	11.82	24.60	45.35	EIA	13.77	30%
1001	Cayuga	IN	Duke Energy Indiana, LLC	SWPP		2	53	1002.0	4,012,776	45.13	7.95	12.14	28.76	48.87	EIA	2	50	1002.0	4,062,813	49.05	6.94	10.49	26.46	43.99	EIA	-4.88	-10%
1012	F B Culley	IN	Southern Indiana Gas & Elec Co	MISO	2035 (Unit 2)	2	53	368.9	1,806,162	55.95	6.13	23.04	28.57	57.74	EIA	2	50	368.9	2,116,170	65.55	4.29	19.92	25.10	49.30	EIA	8.44	17%
1073	Pierce Creek	IA	Interstate Power and Light Co	MISO		2	57	64.6	38,155	6.74	10.64	8.97	47.87	107.68	EIA	2	54	64.6	69,130	8.68	34.11	7.75	43.86	85.72	EIA	21.95	26%
1082	Walter Scott Jr Energy Center	IA	Midamerican Energy Co	PJM		4	27	1848.3	4,365,218	44.22	6.50	6.97	17.95	31.42	EIA	3	27	1848.3	6,262,644	44.87	5.64	6.02	14.39	26.05	EIA	5.37	21%
1091	George Neal North	IA	Midamerican Energy Co	MISO		1	49	564.1	750,002	14.66	22.13	11.19	27.84	61.16	EIA	1	46	564.1	1,702,451	33.27	8.42	9.67	17.43	35.52	EIA	25.64	72%
1104	Muscatine	IA	Board of Water Electric & Communications	MISO		2	47	275.5	5,616	22.87	14.18	10.90	26.79	51.87	EIA	4	43	290.5	676,207	37.97	7.38	9.42	27.66	44.48	EIA	7.39	17%
1241	La Cygne	KS	La Cygne	SWPP		2	49	1508.9	5,216,103	37.38	8.68	15.73	18.88	43.29	EIA	2	46	1508.9	6,390,767	43.63	6.14	13.59	15.36	35.10	EIA	8.19	23%
1250	Lawrence Energy Center	KS	Evergy Kansas Central, Inc	SWPP		2	53	517.0	1,177,231	25.96	13.19	6.85	23.74	43.78	EIA	2	52	517.0	1,888,665	41.71	7.10	5.82	17.95	30.88	EIA	12.90	41%
1356	E W Brown	KY	Kentucky Utilities Co	LGEE		1	53	464.0	1,320,473	32.49	10.55	9.75	32.70	53.00	EIA	1	50	464.0	932,832	22.95	13.90	8.43	24.56	45.88	EIA	7.11	16%
1356	Ghent	KY	Kentucky Utilities Co	LGEE		4	45	2225.0	10,543,291	54.07	6.09	11.27	24.33	41.50	EIA	4	42	2225.0	10,582,129	54.27	5.16	9.74	20.39	35.30	EIA	6.20	17%
1364	Mill Creek (KY)	KY	Louisville Gas & Electric Co	LGEE	2027 (Unit 2)	3	45	1361.7	6,096,034	51.10	6.35	16.26	26.03	48.64	EIA	4	44	1717.2	7,403,799	49.22	5.69	14.22	20.84	40.76	EIA	7.88	19%
1379	Shawnee	KY	Tennessee Valley Authority	TVA	2033	9	70	1175.5	5,799,838	60.04	9.03	21.79	19.14	49.94	EIA	9	67	1175.5	6,093,761	63.51	7.17	18.82	16.09	41.59	EIA	4.86	11%
1384	Cooper	KY	East Kentucky Power Coop, Inc	PJM		2	56	344.0	641,141	14.64	23.41	19.16	45.76	88.35	EIA	2	53	344.0	478,612	15.88	19.64	16.58	42.70	77.92	EIA	10.43	13%
1393	R D Nelson	LA	Entergy Louisiana LLC	MISO		4	43	1341.8	1,671,795	27.34	11.87	13.01	24.56	50.32	EIA	3	39	1341.8	1,210,031	28.62	9.30	11.66	24.49	45.47	EIA	4.85	11%
1715	J H Campbell	MI	Consumers Energy Co - (MI)	MISO	2035	3	50	1560.8	6,218,670	60.18	5.70	10.07	24.89	40.65	EIA	3	47	1560.8	8,271,415	60.30	4.63	8.71	20.30	33.64	EIA	7.01	21%
1723	Monroe (MI)	MI	DTE Electric Company	MISO	2032 (Units 1-2), 2028 (Units 3-4)	4	51	3278.8	13,116,464	45.68	7.51	9.56	29.92	45.99	EIA	4	48	3278.8	14,723,662	51.25	5.47	8.26	20.96	34.69	EIA	11.30	32%
1769	Clay Boswell	MN	ALLETE, Inc.	MISO		2	47	922.5	4,997,727	54.42	5.96	5.83	24.19	35.97	EIA	2	44	922.5	5,846,585	62.45	4.49	5.04	23.52	33.05	EIA	2.93	9%
1822	Miami Fort	OH	Northern States Power Co - Minnesota	MISO	2038	1	66	1066.4	543,656	10.38	34.61	16.28	31.78	73.98	EIA	1	63	1066.4	1,249,364	24.76	14.16	12.69	29.65	56.50	EIA	24.53	50%
2079	Hawthorn	MO	Evergy Metro	SWPP		1	55	569.0	2,291,631	45.96	7.46	14.91	17.75	39.21	EIA	1	52	569.0	2,635,990	52.88	5.92	12.11	15.12	33.84	EIA	6.37	19%
2153	Labadie	MO	Union Electric Co - (MO)	MISO		4	52	2389.4	14,491,714	69.51	4.68	6.36	21.75	27.34	EIA	4	49	2389.4	16,600,015	79.35	3.53	5.41	15.96	24.93	EIA	2.41	10%
2167	Sioux	MO	Union Electric Co - (MO)	MISO	2038	2	57	1099.4	3,337,571	34.66	8.89	15.65	21.65	47.39	EIA	2	54	1099.4	3,886,900	40.36	7.34	13.02	20.07	40.93	EIA	6.46	16%
2167	New Madrid	MO	Associated Electric Coop, Inc	AECI		2	50	1300.0	5,325,976	46.77	6.84	6.09	23.63	36.46	EIA	2	47	1300.0	5,649,269	49.61	5.65	5.26	20.22	31.13	EIA	5.32	17%
2168	Thomas Hill	MO	Associated Electric Coop, Inc	AECI		2	47	1181.7	5,126,592	53.68	6.06	5.46	29.42	32.14	EIA	2	44	1181.7	5,648,237	62.77	3.39	4.71	18.51	26.61	EIA	5.53	21%
2277	Sheldon	NE	Nebraska Public Power District	SWPP		2	61	224.7	653,156	32.60	11.08	25.60	17.14	53.82	EIA	2	58	224.7	844,659	42.16	7.02	22.13	16.84	45.99	EIA	7.83	17%
2291	North Omaha	NE	Omaha Public Power District	SWPP		4	54	3519.6	979,414	31.62	10.84	9.33	21.55	65.71	EIA	2	55	1014.6	1,726,771	52.23	5.67	7.20	14.29	27.16	EIA	13.55	50%
2364	Merrimack	NH	Granite Shore Power	ISNE		2	58	459.2	224,687	5.59	61.37	21.93	159.09	202.39	EIA Agg	2	55	459.2	284,416	7.07	81.88	18.96	46.59	167.42	EIA Agg	94.97	88%
2442	Four Corners	NM	Arizona Public Service Co	APSC	2031	5	38	1636.2	8,450,204	59.36	5.79	18.92	26.61	61.31	EIA	5	32	1636.2	7,964,157	55.15	5.37	16.35	21.04	52.76	EIA	8.55	16%
2712	Reidsons	NC	Duke Energy Progress - (NC)	CPLE		4	51	2558.2	6,775,236	30.23	11.34	10.32	48.43	70.09	EIA	4	49	2558.2	5,519,132	24.63	11.38	8.92	31.22	51.52	EIA	18.57	36%
2727	Marshall (NC)	NC	Duke Energy Carolinas, LLC	DUK	2034 (Unit 2)	4	51	1659.1	4,918,678	45.39	7.92	6.86	44.63	61.41	EIA	4	53	2159.0	6,897,413	37.16	7.97	6.66	26.14	42.18	EIA	19.23	46%
2817	Leland Olds	ND	Basin Electric Power Coop	SWPP		2	52	656.0	3,061,660	53.27	6.43	12.46	22.37	41.27	EIA	2	49	656.0	2,592,127	45.11	6.21	10.77	19.09	36.07	EIA	5.20	14%
2823	Milton R Young	ND	Minnkota Power Coop, Inc	MISO		2	43	734.0	4,240,329	67.50	4.81	7.67	26.95	39.42	EIA	2	40	734.0	4,473,693	69.80	4.03	6.63	19.82	30.48	EIA	8.94	29%
2828	Cardinal	OH	Cardinal Operating Company	PJM	2036 (Unit 3)	3	54	1888.4	9,697,135	57.66	5.95	14.27	26.76	46.98	EIA Agg	3	51	1888.4	10,066,943	61.11	4.85	12.34	16.33	33.51	EIA Agg	15.47	46%
2832	Miami Fort	OH	Dynegy Kincaid Generation	PJM	2027	2	47	1144.8	1,509,649	56.53	5.74	5.99	26.70	41.21	EIA Agg	2	44	1144.8	4,776,336	69.39	4.04	5.17	17.59	26.80	EIA Agg	14.41	54%
2836	Kyger Creek	OH	Ohio Valley Electric Corp	OVEC		5	69	1088.5	4,763,371	50.26	7.19	19.37	29.26	55.82	EIA	5	66	1088.5	5,034,291	52.89	5.90	16.74	20.09	42.73	EIA	13.09	31%
2952	Muskogee	OK	Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co	SWPP		1	46	572.0	509,739	10.17	31.88	8.28	32.95	73.11	EIA	1	47	572.0	2,778,163	55.65	4.77	7.16	29.60	42.55	EIA	40.56	125%
2963	Northeastern	OK	Public Service Co of Oklahoma	SWPP		1	45	473.0	1,220,830	31.88	10.18	6.66	26.03	44.87	EIA	1	42	473.0	2,326,823	56.16	4.99	5.76	18.40	29.15	EIA	15.72	54%
2964	Redbud	OK	Oklahoma Gas & Electric Co	SWPP		1	54	1811.0	1,066,696	20.99	16.33	14.24	20.37	60.94	EIA Agg	2	51	1811.0	7,262,671	42.56	6.97	12.31	21.67	40.94	EIA Agg	20.00	49%
3136	Keystone	PA	KeyCon Operating LLC	PJM		2	57	1872.0	3,042,420	18.55	16.48	8.58	31.81	56.86	EIA Agg	2	54	1872.0	7,415,681	45.23	6.55	7.41	21.09	35.05	EIA Agg	23.82	68%
3149	Talen Energy Montour	PA	Talen Energy Marketing LLC	PJM		2	52	1644.9	1,436,380	10.04	18.44	12.03	32.82	64.29	EIA Agg	2	49	1707.9	1,396,105	8.38	14.24	11.27	20.57	46.08	EIA Agg	-18.21	-28%
3167	Wateree	SC	Dominion Energy South Carolina, Inc	SCEG		2	54	771.8	3,241,668	33.16	10.34	9.91	43.70	63.95	EIA	2	51	771.8	1,098,649	23.31	13.27	8.56	31.43	53.27	EIA	10.68	20%
3298	Williams	SC	South Carolina Genertg Co, Inc	SCEG		1	51	659.7	1,898,619	32.65	10.43	18.47	31.66	60.36	EIA	1	48	659.7	2,433,125	42.10	6.66	12.90	33.09	52.64	EIA	27.72	53%
3399	Cumberland (TN)	TN	Tennessee Valley Authority	TVA	2038 (Unit 1), 2026 (Unit 2)	2	33	2600.0	9,511,813	41.76	8.21	10.60	26.75	47.55	EIA	2	34	2600.0	10,262,624	45.59	5.16	9.16	17.13	31.45	EIA	15.10	47%
3403	Gallatin (TN)	TN	Tennessee Valley Authority	TVA	2031	4	66	1255.2	4,096,720	37.28	9.69	7.59	29.43	46.72	EIA	4	63	1255.2	3,973,622	36.14	8.63	6.56	25.26	40.46	EIA Agg	6.25	15%
3407	Kingston	TN	Tennessee Valley Authority	TVA	2027	9	64	1700.0	3,466,569	23.24	15.54	22.34	39.04	76.82	EIA	9	66	1700.0	2,775,598	18.64	16.74	19.31	27.08	63.13	EIA	13.79	22%
3470	W A Parish	TX	NRG Texas Power LLC	ERCO		4	45	2736.8	10,675,949	42.03	7.72	7.01	26.27	41.00	EIA Agg	4	42	2736.8	13,173,360	54.95	5.10	6.18	21.68	32.84	EIA Agg	9.16	25%
3845	Tanasita Centralia Generation	WA	Tanasita Centralia LLC	BPAT	2025	1	51	729.9	3,831,764	44.39	7.74	6.26	20.65	46.87	EIA Agg	1	48	729.9	4,314,145	48.71	5.75	7.15	23.13	36.04	EIA Agg	9.83	23%
3935	John E Amos	WV	Appalachian Power Co	PJM		3	52	2932.6	9,613,014	37.42	9.16	12.68	37.01	58.85	EIA	3	49	2932.6	12,011,111	46.75	5.99	10.96	20.83	37.78	EIA	21.07	56%
3943	FirstEnergy Fort Martin Power Station	WV	Monongahela Power Co	PJM		2	51	1152.0	3,660,338	38.34	8.96	11.65	24.35	44.96	EIA	2	54	1152.0	5,206,498	51.61	5.74	9.55	24.02	39.31	EIA	5.05	13%
3944	FirstEnergy Harrison Power Station	WV	Monongahela Power Co	PJM		3	51	2052.0	10,618,152	59.07	5.80	6.31	20.29	32.40	EIA	3	48	2052.0	11,494,151	63.94	4.38	5.45	19.79	29.62	EIA	2.78	9%
3948	Mitchell (WV)	WV	Appalachian Power Co	PJM		2	53	1622.6	4,090,177	28.60	11.99	11.02	38.48	61.49	EIA	2	50	1622.6	4,769,164	33.35	8.89	9.52	21.38	39.79	EIA	21.70	55%
3954	Mt Storm	WV	Virginia Electric & Power Co	PJM		3	56	1662.4	4,160,693	28.07	12.00	19.45	40.65	72.10	EIA	3	53	1662.4	5,506,683	37.83	7.83	16.81	26.23	50.87	EIA	21.24	42%
3991	South Oak Creek	WI	Wisconsin Electric Power Co	MISO	2035	2	51	641.6	1,892,720	33.68	10.18	16.90	23.17	50.25	EIA	4	58	1340.0	4,475,795	41.29	7.19	14.36	20.79	42.34	EIA	7.91	19%
4050	Edgewater	WI	Wisconsin Power & Light Co	MISO		1	39	413.7	2,092,135	57.73	5.30	6.96	22.95	35.21	EIA	1	36	413.7	2,310,548	63.76	4.15	6.01	23.07	33.23	EIA	1.98	6%
4078	Weston	WI	Wisconsin Public Service Corp	MISO		2	46	945.5	3,981,205	48.07	5.98	7.22	22.26	35.47	EIA	2	43	945.5	4,733,736	57.39	4.33	6.24	21.17	31.74	EIA	3.73	12%
4158	Dave Johnston	WY	PacifiCorp	PACE	2027	4	58	816.7	3,839,647	53.66	6.39	5.66	14.53	26.59	EIA	4	55	922.2	3,601,242	44.58	6.64	4.90	11.84	23.38	EIA	3.21	14%
4162	Naughton	WY	PacifiCorp	PACE	2025	3	68	369.8	1,658,751	49.73	6.89	10.02	31.72	48.64	EIA	2	55	440.0	2,273,649	57.91	5.11	8.66	29.61	43.38	EIA	5.26	12%
4271	John P Madgett	WI	Dairyland Power Coop	MISO		1	45	387.0	914,277	26.97	12.03	17.65	33.69	63.37	EIA	1	42	387.0	1,721,629	50.78	5.52	15.25	26.42	47.19	EIA	16.38	35%
4602	James H Miller Jr	AL	Alabama Power Co	SOCO		4	12	2822.0	10,597,292	42.91	4.67	6.26	21.57	31.84	EIA	4	13	2822.0	12,723,665	63.04	3.16	5.36	18.13	26.73	EIA	5.11	19%
6004	Pleasants Power Station	WV	Omnis Pleasants, LLC	PJM		2	45	1368.0	955,020	7.97	40.70	9.49	36.54	86.73	EIA Agg	2	42	1368.0	7,582,771	63.28	4.43	8.20	20.47	33.10	EIA Agg	53.63	162%
6009	White Bluff	AR	Entergy Arkansas LLC	MISO		2	44	1980.0	2,645,196	12.97	25.01	8.34	24.66	57.91	EIA	2	41	1800.0	7,960,258	44.79	6.26	7.12	20.83	34.21	EIA	23.70	69%
6017	Newton	IL	Dynegy Midwest Generation Co	MISO	2027	2	43	617.4	2,821,660	52.17	6.22	10.39	23.82	40.43	EIA Agg	2	44	617.4	3,254,166	60.17	4.66	8.98	20.32	34.15	EIA Agg	6.28	18%
6018	East Bend	KY	Duke Energy Kentucky Inc	PJM		1	43	772.0	2,264,495	33.48	9.69	16.00	34.77	58.46	EIA	1	40	772.0	2,542,673	37.60	7.45	12.10	20.53	40.09	EIA	18.37	46%
6021	Craig (CO)	CO	Tri-State G & T Assn, Inc	WACM	2035 (Unit 1), 2028 (Unit 2), 2029 (Unit 3)	3	43	1427.4	6,512,666	56.09	8.99	6.13	34.17	49.29	EIA	3	40	1427.4	7,210,480	58.24	4.54	5.30	19.76	29.60	EIA	19.69	67%
6030	Coal Creek	ND	Ramboe Energy Center	MISO		2	45	1299.6	8,258,614	77.94	4.16	5.28	21.19	30.63	EIA	2	42	1299.6	8,970,990	84.66	3.31	4.57	16.77	24.65	EIA	5.99	24%
6034	Belle River	MI	DTE Electric Company	MISO	2028	2	46	1395.0	3,553,971	45.65	8.73	13.94	28.77	69.65	EIA	2	47	1395.0	6,865,645	56.35	4.69	10.11	21.79	36.59	EIA	12.85	26%
6041	H L Spurlock	KY	East Kentucky Power Coop, Inc	PJM		4	33	1616.5	7,633,686	54.19	5.65	16.38	32.66	54.68	EIA	4	30	1616.5	8,428,929	59.82	4.42	14.16	18.29	36.87	EIA	17.61	48%
6055	Big Cajun 2	LA	Louisiana Generating LLC	MISO		3	42	1736.9	661,027	7.70	42.14	8.89	39.60	90.62	EIA Agg	2	39	1276.9	2,245,691	22.86	13.55	7.68	28.12	47.35	EIA Agg	43.27	91%
6064	Newman Creek	WY	City of Kenai City - (KS)	SWPP		1	43	261.0	661,122	28.92	11.22	17.77	27.83	56.82	EIA	1	40	261.0	1,272,074	55.64	5.04	15.36	18.85	39.25	EIA	17.57	45%
6065	Iatan	MO	Evergy Kansas Central, Inc	SWPP		2	47	1703.9	4,033,814	36.21	10.95	6.97	21.37	39.30	EIA	2	44	1703.9	7,861,696	51.96	4.78	6.03	13.65	24.76	EIA	14.54	59%
6068	Jeffrey Energy Center	KS	Evergy Kansas Central, Inc	SWPP		3	44	2160.0	5,396,264	28.53	11.37	10.50	18.89	40.76	EIA	3

State	Increase in Coal Power Cost By State ($/MWh)
AL	37.93393999
AR	41.90122231
AZ	56.51554642
CA	
CO	39.33535838
CT	
DC	
DE	221.8761029
FL	53.50549995
GA	66.71100175
IA	38.63343192
ID	
IL	38.81721467
IN	58.81188822
KS	42.54800667
KY	46.35093349
LA	63.2739221
MA	
MD	73.70844799
ME	
MI	45.07020455
MN	41.18833898
MO	34.34030065
MS	60.76349909
MT	41.0604362
NC	68.01818431
ND	34.53581284
NE	27.86386333
NH	202.3922844
NJ	
NM	61.31310294
NV	79.4294835
NY	
OH	48.82266897
OK	53.95115581
OR	
PA	60.74068094
RI	
SC	54.28073668
SD	46.0068521

TN	53.30676073
TX	39.11171011
UT	58.53091529
VA	89.18327645
VT	
WA	46.8715898
WI	40.58935338
WV	50.24364994
WY	33.81029024

Weighted Avg Cost of Coal Power by State in 2024 ($/MWh)

7.480297212
5.944721732
14.08344442

10.30820944

127.3387759
5.689998956
19.00841935
9.725805912

7.571739858
14.90842856
9.509355837
9.308201802
18.79729695

17.10580366

10.30771609
5.034647863
5.707797427
15.46149471
7.122524784
19.01343787
6.265181942
4.19594737
94.96768747

8.548435411
28.32650169

13.98484121
16.43031007

17.62564958

7.077291056
9.695183185

12.71282206
6.261700769
23.6707588
31.34968258

8.836472222
5.864332044
14.67356958
4.901115837

BEFORE THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Power Act Section 202(c) Emergency Order: Midcontinent Independent System Operator (MISO)	)))))	Order No. 202-25-3

Exhibit to
Motion to Intervene and Request for Rehearing and Stay of
Public Interest Organizations

Filed June 18, 2025

Exhibit 50

2025 Energy Innovation Coal Cost Report

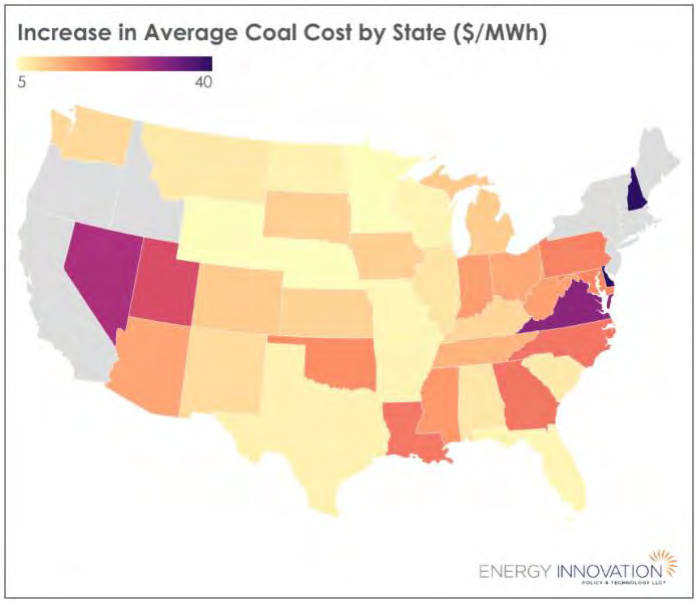
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COAL POWER 28 PERCENT MORE EXPENSIVE IN 2024 THAN IN 2021

Since 2021, the cost to generate coal power in the United States has increased faster than inflation, on average, meaning that coal is putting further inflationary pressure on American electricity consumers. This updated analysis on coal costs shows that in 2024, coal power was 28 percent more expensive than in 2021, costing consumers $6.2 billion more to generate power via coal than it would have cost in 2021.

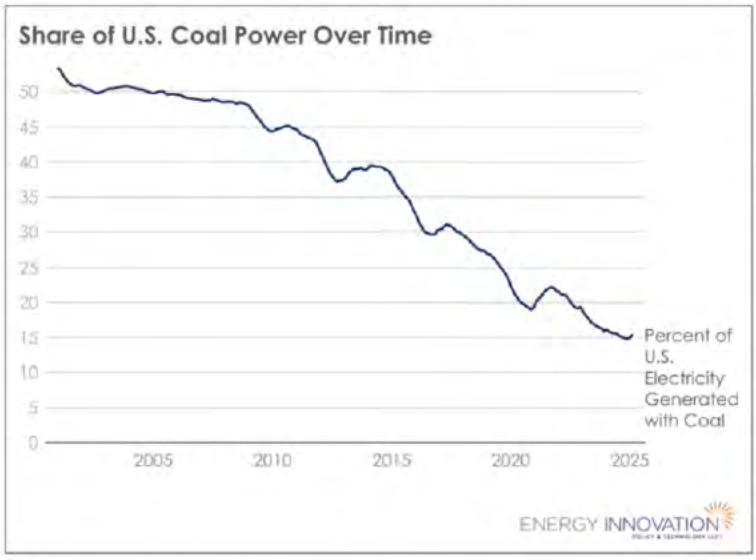
Coal power is declining across the United States, largely because of these poor economics. Total coal power use peaked in 2007 and has fallen ever since, generating barely 15 percent at the beginning of 2025. Between 2021 and the beginning of 2025, nearly 50 plants retired or are no longer burning coal, and over a third of the remaining fleet is expected to retire by 2030.[1]



This reality sits in stark contrast to U.S. federal power policy. The Trump administration issued a series of executive orders in April 2025 aiming to keep coal plants running despite their impact on electricity consumers. These include orders to reduce the number of plants subject to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Mercury and Air Toxics Standards,[2] and to keep uneconomic plants running long-term using short-term emergency powers.[3] This has already resulted in a plant ordered to remain open – the J.H Campbell plant owned by Consumers Energy in Michigan which was scheduled to close May 31.[4]

[1] https://ieefa.org/resources/nowhere-go-down-us-coal-capacity-generation
[2] https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/04/rregulatory-relief-for-certain-stationary-sources-to-promote-american-energy/?utm_source=chatgpt.com
[3] https://www.whitehouse.gov/presidential-actions/2025/04/strengthening-the-reliability-and-security-of-the-united-states-electric-grid/
[4] https://apnews.com/article/michigan-power-plant-coal-trump-aa6244ce5e7cca4326e582c849e0bc98

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Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration

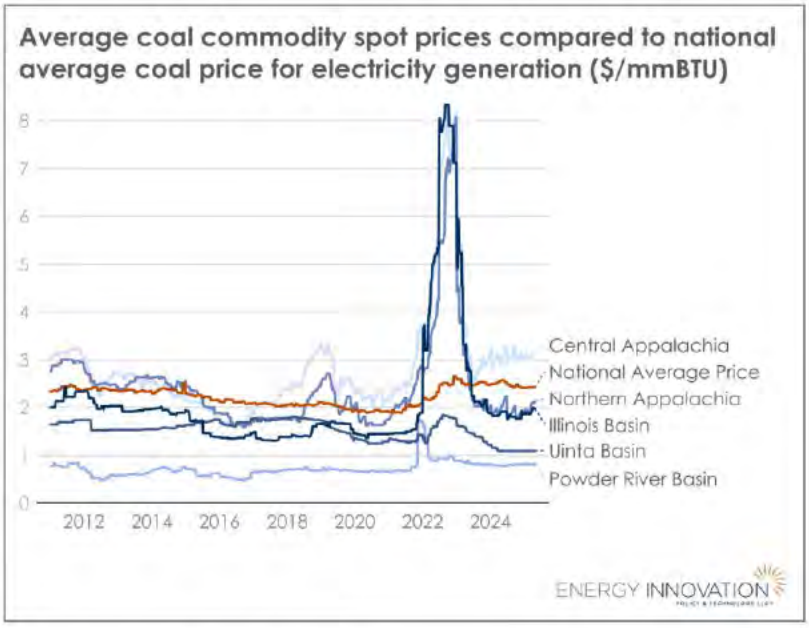
But these orders ignore the economic fundamentals underpinning coal's decline: wind, solar, batteries, natural gas, and efficiency are simply cheaper than coal power. Previous Energy Innovation research showed that 99 percent of coal plants were more expensive to continue operating compared to replacement with local wind or solar.[5] Attempts to keep coal running beyond plants' economic lifetime will force Americans to pay higher electricity bills.

As the new analysis detailed here shows, coal plants have only gotten more expensive since our last analysis based on the 2021 coal fleet, which largely followed the trends of the overall cost of coal for fuel.

Prices spiked in 2022, after Russia invaded Ukraine. This event increased all fossil fuel prices. While coal fuel prices fell after 2022, they remained elevated over 2021 levels in most regions of the country, and the national average price of coal delivered to the electricity sector remained elevated, too.

These higher prices are seen most acutely in the Appalachian coal producing regions, where coal has been more expensive for years due to the depth of coal within the mines, a problem that only becomes more acute with more mining.[6]

Our updated analysis uses the same methodology as detailed in the Coal Cost Crossover 3.0 for calculation of coal costs,[7] and shows coal's economic decline has continued.



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration

[5] https://energyinnovation.org/report/the-coal-cost-crossover-3-0/
[6] https://www.eia.gov/energyexplained/coal/prices-and-outlook.php
[7] This methodology does not account for any increases in cost due to very large capital expenditures such as those required to comply with air pollutant regulations. Any pollution upgrades would significantly increase the costs of plants beyond what is calculated here.

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KEY FINDINGS

Power generated by coal in 2024 was 28 percent more expensive on average than in 2021

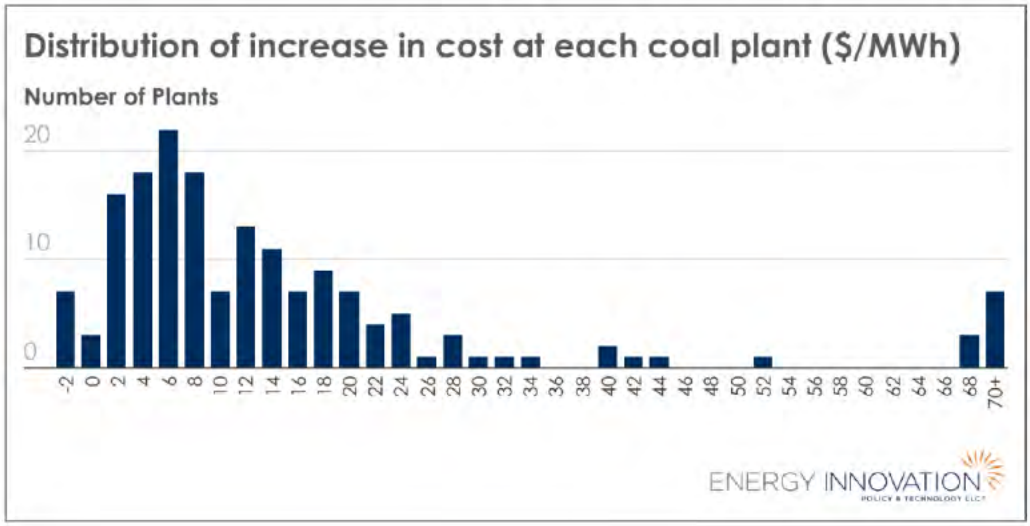
In 2021, the weighted average cost of a megawatt-hour (MWh) of power generated by coal-fired power plants was $36/MWh, while in 2024, this number rose to $46/MWh, or a 28 percent increase across the U.S. coal fleet. The Consumer Price Index, a proxy for inflation, increased by 16 percent from 2021 to 2024,[8] which means the cost of power generated by coal grew significantly faster than inflation.

Factors contributing to this increase include a rise in the cost of fuel for plants, as well as increased operations and maintenance costs and capital costs due to aging plants and inflation. Plants also ran less on average, which drives up their cost in dollars per MWh, with our analysis showing that the average coal plant capacity factors dropped to 38 percent in 2024 from 46 percent in 2021.

With 622 million megawatt hours of power generated by coal in 2024, this means coal plant owners spent over $6.2 billion more than they would have spent for that same amount of electricity generated by coal in 2021, costs that are directly passed onto consumers through electricity rates.

95 percent of remaining coal plants generated power at a higher cost than they did in 2021

We analyzed 162 plants, consisting of 181 GW of capacity, that were still operating at the beginning of 2025. Almost every plant saw costs increase but increases ranged widely between plants. 95 percent of plants were more expensive, and 76 percent of plants (142 GW) saw costs rise faster than inflation since 2021. Nearly half of these saw cost increases double the rate of inflation over this period.



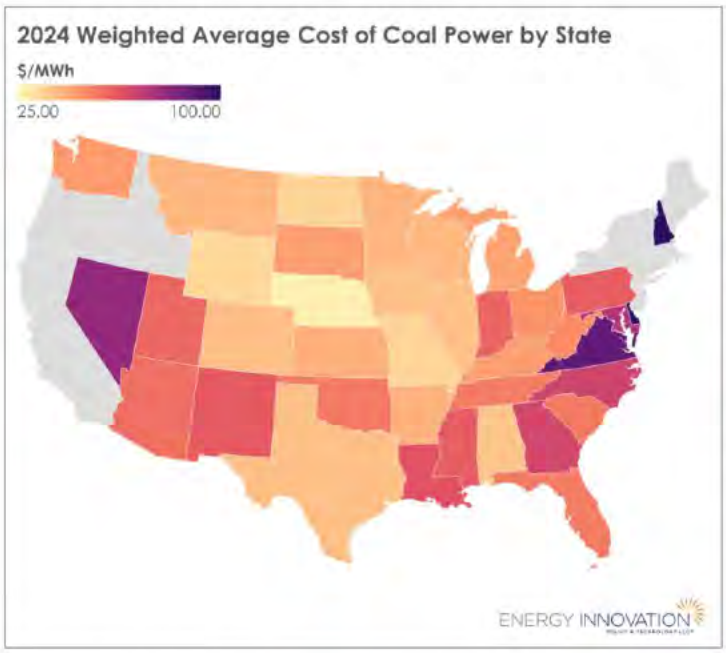
[8] https://www.minneapolisfed.org/about-us/monetary-policy/inflation-calculator/consumer-price-index-1913-

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The cost of coal was highest in the Mid-Atlantic, Southeast, and Southwest

Delaware and New Hampshire saw the highest coal costs on average in 2024. Each state has only one plant still in operation, and plans to shut these plants down are imminent, with Delaware's scheduled for retirement in 2026 and New Hampshire's in 2028. Outside of these two, the states with the highest coal cost were Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, and Virginia.

Many of the most expensive coal-burning states source coal from the most expensive mines, with states east of the Mississippi generally seeing more expensive average costs than those in the West.



Despite these high costs, states like Georgia and South Carolina have extended the lives of several plants, including Plant Bowen and Williams. Plant Bowen was originally scheduled for retirement in 2028, but Georgia Power has recently extended its life to 2035.[9] Its costs increased by $26/MWh, from $46/MWh to $72/MWh. Williams, a 659 MW plant in South Carolina has had its retirement pushed from 2028 to 2031 or even later in Dominion Energy's recent integrated resource plan. This delay comes even as this analysis shows the plant has increased in cost by $27/MWh, or over 50 percent.[10]

States in the West were not insulated from cost increases. Cost increases in Utah were particularly high, largely due to the Hunter and Huntington plants, which were previously scheduled for retirement in 2032, but instead are now planned to stay online indefinitely. The cost increase is largely due to issues with the mine that supplies coal to these plants, the Lila Coal Mine, which caught on fire in 2022, was declared "idled indefinitely" at the end of 2023 and all 150 workers laid off.[11] Costs to run these two plants nearly doubled from around $30/MWh to over $60/MWh. Even plants that have functioning dedicated mines in the cheapest coal region of the country, the Powder River Basin, have still seen significant increases in coal costs.

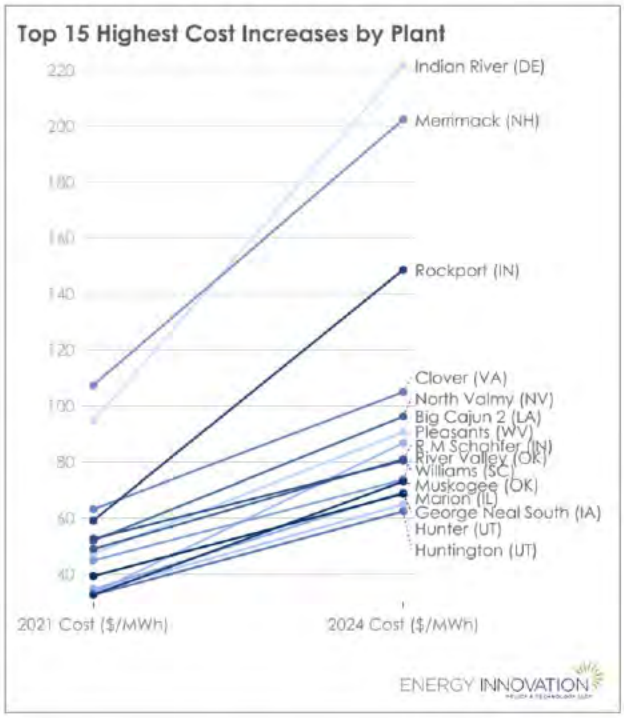
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[9]https://georgiarecorder.com/briefs/two-georgia-power-coal-plants-among-the-dozens-now-exempt-from-biden-era-pollution-rule/
[10]https://www.wfyi.org/news/articles/duke-energy-plans-to-delay-gibson-coal-plant-retirement-activists-say-its-a-step-backward
[11]https://www.sierraclub.org/press-releases/2025/04/dominion-energy-keeps-south-carolina-s-coal-plants-operating-2025-irp-update#:~:text=Dominion%20has%20already%20pushed%20back,potentially%20as%20late%20as%202034.

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ACTIONS TO PROTECT CONSUMERS FROM RISING COSTS

Because the cost of coal power is increasing faster than inflation, the Trump administration's executive orders and attempts to keep coal-fired power plants running will increase the cost of electricity.



Coal-fired power increases its cost burden on customers year after year, and the period from 2021 to 2024 was no different. With costs increasing across America's entire fleet, states that continue to rely on coal, like Kentucky and West Virginia, have unsurprisingly suffered electric rates climbing faster than even those coal-heavy states that have begun to incorporate renewable power.[12] Even as this coal reliance has harmed electricity customers and neighboring states have declined cost recovery for upgrades, regulators in West Virginia have required plants to stay online. Meanwhile, residential electricity rates in West Virginia have risen 24 percent since 2021.

While keeping coal power online longer to meet growing load may seem like an attractive option, continuing to rely on these aging plants with high fuel costs will likely continue harming those captive customers whose policymakers force expensive plants to stay online, even as cheaper options are available. Strategies like moving new generation and battery storage through interconnection queues more quickly,[13] getting more out of the grid by upgrading transmission lines[14] and utilizing surplus interconnection capacity,[15] and deploying demand response and efficiency[16] can help ensure America has the capacity needed to meet growing load while protecting consumers from paying the price to subsidize uneconomic coal.

Comprehensive planning and competitive procurement are also essential to ensuring that electricity customers pay the cheapest price for power. Using best practices in integrated resource planning will make sure that least-cost resource portfolios are selected. These include inclusive stakeholder processes with technical experts participating, developing model inputs and cost estimates that align with real-world data and high quality forecasts, and analyzing multiple scenarios and sensitivities.[17]

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[12] https://kentuckylantern.com/2025/04/10/heavy-reliance-on-coal-has-eroded-a-ky-economic-advantage-can-trump-reverse-the-trend/
[13] https://collaborative.evergreenaction.com/memos/approving-clean-energy-projects-faster-could-save-consumers-505-a-year-in-these-13-states-16
[14] https://www.2035report.com/reconductoring/
[15] https://www.utilitydive.com/news/surplus-interconnection-gridlab-berkeley-report/740262/
[16] https://energyinnovation.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/MEETING-GROWING-ELECTRICITY-DEMAND-WITHOUT-GAS.pdf
[17] https://emp.lbl.gov/publications/best-practices-integrated-resource

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Beyond good planning, all-source competitive procurement, or the process by which all technologies are fairly considered to meet grid needs, can make sure that the cheapest plans turn into the cheapest projects built.[18]

Common-sense policies can also help reduce the impact of expensive coal plants on consumers. For instance, in many states, coal plants are permitted to run even when they are not the cheapest resource to meet the need. This is called "uneconomic dispatch," costs consumers over $2 billion annually, and is most prevalent in the Southeast and West where the lack of regional transmission operator reduces pricing transparency. Where full electricity markets are not implemented, moving towards day ahead or real time energy markets that are coordinated by a centralized entity is key to ensuring consumers pay a fair price, and utility regulators can push for better operational practices to save customers money.[19]

Electricity planners have options to keep the lights on, but electricity consumers generally have little to no choice in the price they pay for power. As costs continue to rise, now is not the time to double down on coal. It is up to the regulators and policymakers overseeing the coal fleet to protect consumers, and find cheaper, cleaner options to help Americans thrive.

[18]https://energyinnovation.org/report/making-the-most-of-the-power-plant-market-best-practices-for-all-source-procurement-of-electric-generation/
[19] https://rmi.org/how-utilities-can-save-customers-billions-of-dollars/

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BEFORE THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Power Act Section 202(c) Emergency Order: Midcontinent Independent System Operator (MISO)	)))))	Order No. 202-25-3

Exhibit to
Motion to Intervene and Request for Rehearing and Stay of
Public Interest Organizations

Filed June 18, 2025

Exhibit 51

2023 Energy Innovation Coal Cost Report

Coal Cost Crossover 3.0: Local Renewables Plus Storage Create New Opportunities for Customer Savings and Community Reinvestment

MICHELLE SOLOMON, ERIC GIMON, MIKE O'BOYLE (ENERGY INNOVATION®), UMED PALIWAL, AND AMOL PHADKE (UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY)

JANUARY 2023

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The cost of operating existing coal power plants in the United States continues to increase while coal jobs, generation, and mining all decrease.[i] New coal retirement announcements seem to happen faster, even as natural gas prices skyrocket, and renewable energy prices keep dropping.

The Inflation Reduction Act (IRA), which extended and expanded clean energy tax credits, along with new funding to guarantee loans for refinancing fossil assets and reinvesting in clean energy infrastructure, has shifted the economic scale even further toward wind and solar. But it also creates thoughtful new investment opportunities in areas burdened by existing coal plants with a 10 percent tax credit boost for projects located in nearby communities.

These factors underpin the third iteration of our Coal Cost Crossover analysis, which shows wind and solar energy are unequivocally cheaper than coal-fired generation across the country. This study finds 99 percent of all coal-fired power plants in the U.S. are more expensive to operate on a forward-

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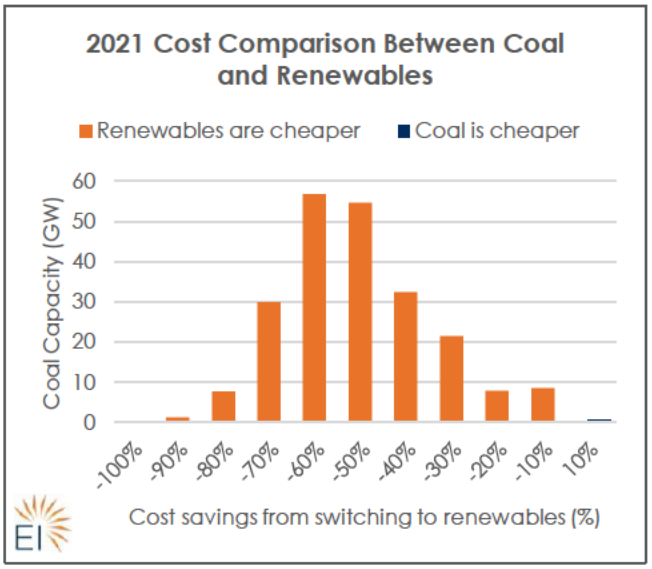
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looking basis than the all-in cost of replacement renewable energy projects, and 97 percent are more expensive than renewable energy projects sited within 45 kilometers (approximately 30 miles), a significant acceleration from our two previous analyses. For more than three quarters of U.S. coal capacity, the all-in cost per MWh of the cheapest renewable option is at least a third cheaper than the going-forward costs for the coal it would replace.

In this report we compare the cost of operating each continental U.S. coal plant in 2021, totaling 220 gigawatts (GW) of coal capacity across the country, to the estimated costs of building new wind and solar generation. We consider the wind and solar costs within two geographic scopes: local to the coal plants (within 45 kilometers) and regionally (roughly within the utility balancing area), finding that nearly all existing coal plants have multiple lower-cost clean energy replacement options.



This research shows all but one of the country's 210 coal plants are more expensive to operate than either new wind or new solar. If the IRA's new energy community tax credit is included in the equation, 199 of the 210 plants are more expensive to operate compared to local solar resources sited within 45 kilometers of the plant. Local wind resources are also cost-effective and readily available, with 104 plants having cheaper wind resources within 45 kilometers.

Altogether, 205 plants have local renewable options that would be cheaper than coal-fired electricity. This potential to replace existing coal plants with cheap, local clean energy generation creates significant economic benefits for community transition. Our analysis finds replacing these plants with local solar or wind would drive $589 billion in local capital investment that could support economic diversification, job creation, and tax revenue.

These local wind and solar resources could also help solve the problem of long interconnection queues—a significant barrier to renewables deployment. Renewable projects built near a retiring coal plant could use the existing plant's interconnection, helping to further lower costs. If more policymakers consider this dynamic, they can streamline economic replacement and anticipate coal retirements, which are accelerating due to the cost dynamics analyzed in this report.

While solar and wind replacement resources provide significant low-cost energy and reliability value to the grid, savings generated by switching from more expensive coal to cheaper clean energy can finance other resources to provide additional energy and reliability value.

We find that the savings generated by shifting to local solar could fund the addition of 137 GW of four-hour batteries across all plants, and 80 percent or more of the capacity at a third of existing coal plants – the economics of replacing coal with renewables are so favorable that they could fund a massive battery storage buildout to add reliability value along with emissions reductions. However, it is important to remember reliability is a system attribute—replacement renewable

portfolios need not bear sole responsibility for replacing the reliability services of individual coal plants.

While the economic case is clear and virtually universal, barriers remain to replacing coal with clean energy, and policymakers must act to unlock the cost savings and human health benefits for coal communities while reducing climate pollution.

Several policies can enable a faster coal-to-clean transition. Specifically:

- To prepare the way for coal transition, regulators and system operators should:
  - Improve methods to assess reliability and resource adequacy reflecting the reliability value of renewable portfolios and valuing the reliability attributes of a high-renewables grid.
  - Update interconnection study rules to leveraging existing coal plant interconnection rights to speed grid connection processes for local renewable replacement resources.
- To proactively pursue the transition, regulators should:
  - Encourage utilities to utilize IRA financing programs available through the Departments of Energy and Agriculture to remove financial barriers to coal community economic transition and investment.
  - Enable competitive resource procurement.
  - Require re-assessment of any utility investment plan, including integrated resource plans and market-based solicitations for renewable supply, completed prior to IRA as renewables costs are now out of date.
- To create a just transition for affected communities, state legislatures and energy offices should:
  - Plan for and fund a coal community-centered economic transition, where local clean energy resources are the anchor for a more expansive economic transition plan.

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INTRODUCTION

The U.S. power sector is in transition, with coal-fired power generation falling to 55 percent of its 2007 peak in 2021. This transition is also decreasing the number of coal mines, power plants, and workers. Over the same period, utility-scale solar and wind generation have increased more than

18,000 percent and 1,000 percent, respectively, as costs declined by 90 percent for solar and 72 percent for wind.[1,ii]

In 2019, Energy Innovation Policy & Technology LLC® partnered with Vibrant Clean Energy to compile and analyze a 2018 dataset of capital, operations and maintenance, and fuel costs for coal, wind, and solar. Our first Coal Cost Crossover report found that 62 percent of existing coal capacity was uneconomic compared to producing the same amount of energy with new local wind or solar. To make this comparison, we evaluated the marginal cost of running each coal plant with the levelized cost of new wind and solar, where the levelized cost of energy (LCOE) is the cost of building and operating a new resource divided by its energy production over its lifetime. The analysis projected that by 2025, more than 80 percent of the coal fleet would be unable to compete against new renewables or would be retired, even without federal incentives.[2]

In 2021, we completed a similar analysis of 2019 data that considered the National Renewable Energy Laboratory's (NREL) 2018 Annual Technology Baseline (ATB) forecast showing steep cost declines for solar and wind energy, as well as an extension of the federal investment tax credit for solar coupled with a continued production tax credit for wind. The Coal Cost Crossover 2.0 report found that the coal crossover had significantly expanded, with 72 percent of coal capacity and 80 percent of plants already more expensive to run compared to either new solar or wind, including tax credits in effect.[3]

This Coal Cost Crossover 3.0 report uses new 2021 data to reevaluate the coal crossover economic dynamic. Since our 2.0 report, solar and wind costs continued fall, coal prices kept rising, and coal plant capacity factors continued decreasing, all continuing the trends observed between 2017-2019.[iii]

Now, new federal tax credits in the IRA make the economic case for replacing coal with clean energy unequivocal. IRA incentive bonuses for clean energy projects located near retired coal infrastructure offer new, additional savings and reinvestment opportunities. This report combines elements of the previous two studies, analyzing both regional and local renewable resources, but now accounts for the new incentives.[4] Given the IRA's expanded tax credits, we find all coal plants but one are more costly to run compared to new wind and solar energy, and all but five are more expensive than wind or solar sited within a 45 kilometer (km) radius.

Of course, examining relative economics using levelized cost faces limitations. The overall value of these power plants depends on much more than just cost. While the coal cost crossover describes a scenario in which renewable resources replace coal generation on a one-to-one basis, the reality is that coal retirement is a complex process that depends on the reliability needs of the local and

[ii] Coal generation decreased from 2,016,455 gigawatt-hours (GWh) in 2007 to 875,885 GWh in 2021. Solar generation increased from only 612 GWh in 2007 to 115,258 GWh in 2021. Wind generation increased from 34,449 GWh in 2007 to 378,196 GWh in 2021. In total, coal generation was still higher in 2021 than wind and solar in the U.S. by 382 GWh.
[iii] Renewable costs continued to fall through 2021, the year we used for this analysis. Costs across the energy industry rose in 2022 due to supply chain constraints but are expected to fall again as supply issues ease.

regional electricity grid, which in turn, depends on the entire resource portfolio's dynamics. For example, in some regions one-to-one replacement with a combination of wind and solar resources may not adversely affect reliability. In others it may, depending on what other resources are serving the power grid.

Many communities also depend on coal plants for jobs and tax revenue. In addition to reliability value, policymakers must consider the potential of replacement energy resources to provide similar economic value. The new IRA incentives to locate replacement resources in the same communities where coal plants sit can contribute to a sustainable, economic transition. As we show in this report, these incentives fundamentally improve the prospect for coal communities to benefit from new clean energy resource development.

This report traces the shifting role of coal in the U.S. power sector and identifies key changes in the economics of coal-fired electricity generation due to the IRA's passage. We explain our coal cost crossover calculations, including how we compiled the coal dataset using publicly available data, and how we calculated the LCOE for both local and regional wind and solar using open-source modeling tools developed by NREL.

Four scenarios compare new renewable generation costs to marginal coal costs: regional wind, regional solar, local wind, and local solar, effectively assessing the replacement of every unit of energy produced by the coal plants. For the local solar scenario, we also analyze the economics of adding four hours of battery storage capacity to the solar resources. This analysis demonstrates a clean alternative to coal generation with added reliability value and an opportunity for local investment and economic diversification.

Finally, we provide policy recommendations to help policymakers successfully transition away from polluting, higher cost coal power to cheaper, clean energy. Because the IRA aligns the aims of least-cost electricity planning and procurement with an economic transition for coal communities, we highlight the opportunity for gradual economic transition centered around replacing coal generation with local renewables and storage. Local replacement also has the advantage of potentially being able to leverage existing grid interconnection rights. We describe how utilities can directly take advantage of key IRA provisions, as well as how policymakers can ensure utilities account for the changing economic landscape in their planning and procurement. We also explain how just transition planning, accurate reliability assessments, and transmission buildout can speed up and smooth out coal's phaseout in the U.S.

COAL'S ROLE IN THE U.S. POWER SECTOR

Coal-fired power was the bedrock of a reliable, affordable U.S. power sector for nearly a century. But since 2010, coal generation has declined 52 percent, and renewable power generation exceeded coal generation for the first time in 2020. In 2011, the U.S. had 317.6 GW of coal-fired

electricity generation capacity,[5] but that number fell to 221 GW in 2021. Nearly a quarter of the remaining fleet is slated for retirement by 2029.[6]

Several factors explain this decline, including pollution control standards requiring costly retrofits, cheap natural gas and renewable power, state clean energy policies, and improved building and industrial efficiency.[7] Coal's decline has been accompanied by a precipitous fall in coal industry employment.[8] But even as employment fell, reduced pollution from coal plants dramatically improved public health. Annual deaths attributed to air pollution from coal plants fell from 30,000 deaths in 2000 to less than 3,000 in 2019.[9]

Coal's role in electricity system reliability has shrunk considerably. Coal-fired power plants operate as part of an integrated power system where supply and demand must remain in constant balance. The decline in coal-fired generation and capacity, and replacement by a more diverse portfolio of gas and renewable power plants with vastly different operational characteristics indicates that coal is not necessary for reliable power systems. For example, the United Kingdom reliably operated its grid without any coal generation for two straight months in 2020.[10]

The role of coal plants and their operation in the electricity system has also changed over time. Historically, coal plants operated as "baseload" power plants, relying on a relatively low-cost fuel supply to run at a constant, high output. But now markets are pushing coal plants to operate more variably, ramping up and down as the economics and availability of renewable energy fluctuate throughout the day and over a season.[11] Coal plants in our dataset had an average capacity factor of 46 percent, which means they ran, on average, only 46 percent of the time. This on-again, off-again operation increases wear and tear on coal plants designed for a different operating paradigm.

Displacement by cheaper gas and renewables means baseload operation is increasingly unprofitable for existing coal—operating at high output when plentiful clean energy resources operate at zero marginal cost is a waste of fuel. According to RMI, since 2012 utilities could have saved customers $1–$2 billion per year by turning down coal and relying on lower-cost, less polluting resources. This is partially due to self-scheduling, a practice through which monopoly utilities uneconomically run their coal plants in wholesale markets and charge captive customers the difference.[12]

Replacing coal with clean energy is not a one-to-one exercise. System operators and utilities only gain confidence that coal retirements won't adversely affect system reliability by evaluating the reliability of the entire energy portfolio. A recent North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) assessment highlighted the need to build new generation before retiring old generation when reliability risks are present.[13] But recent studies such as the 2030 Report, which found an 80 percent clean, coal-free electricity system to be both reliable and affordable, confirm we can maintain a dependable electricity system without coal.[14]

The U.S. will continue relying on coal plants for reliability until we add enough new clean resources (including demand-side resources and transmission) to replace their reliability and energy services.

The Coal Cost Crossover 3.0 analysis highlights opportunities to economically displace coal-fired generation and replace those services in part. With the IRA's passage, the economic case for shifting from coal to renewables is stronger than ever.

INFLATION REDUCTION ACT IMPACTS ON U.S. ENERGY ECONOMICS

The IRA will significantly affect the relative economics of coal and clean power in the U.S. In this analysis, the IRA's extended and improved tax credits, along with a pair of refinancing programs, have the greatest effect on the cost of coal compared to renewables.

Tax Credits

Clean energy tax credits have arguably been the most important federal climate policies to date, driving nationwide solar and wind growth. The IRA builds upon this successful policy to make the clean energy transition cost effective for the long term, with earlier Energy Innovation® analysis finding the credits to be the most impactful IRA provision for electricity sector decarbonization.[15]

The production tax credit (PTC) and investment tax credit (ITC) are the IRA's two key tax credits for new clean electricity resources. Historically, the PTC has primarily supported wind energy resources, and at its full value paid approximately $26 per megawatt-hour (MWh) in 2022 dollars over the first 10 years of a wind project's commercial operations.[16] The ITC has largely supported solar resources, and at its full value offered a tax credit for 30 percent of total system cost, paid out when it is first placed in service. Prior to the IRA's passage, the PTC had expired, and the ITC had begun phasing out with a value of 26 percent for projects starting construction in 2022.[17] The IRA created long-term certainty for these tax credits, with the extension lasting through 2032 or until electricity sector greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions fall 75 percent below 2022 levels, whichever is later.

The IRA also immediately revived a long-expired option for solar projects placed in service in 2022 or later to elect the PTC instead of the ITC, which ensures that tax credits will stay impactful as solar capital costs continue to fall. In addition, the IRA provides an ITC for stand-alone energy storage technologies placed in service in 2022 or later, removing prior restrictions that required storage to be co-located with and charged primarily from solar energy resources.

Beyond the extension and increased flexibility, the IRA created several human impact bonuses that increase the value of the tax credit. To qualify for the full credit, a project must meet prevailing wage and apprenticeship requirements. Additionally, a project can earn a 10 percent boost for meeting domestic content requirements and an additional 10 percent for locating the project in an energy community (which includes census tracts in which coal-fired power plants have been retired since 2009 and adjacent census tracts, as defined by the IRA, see Figure 1).[iv]

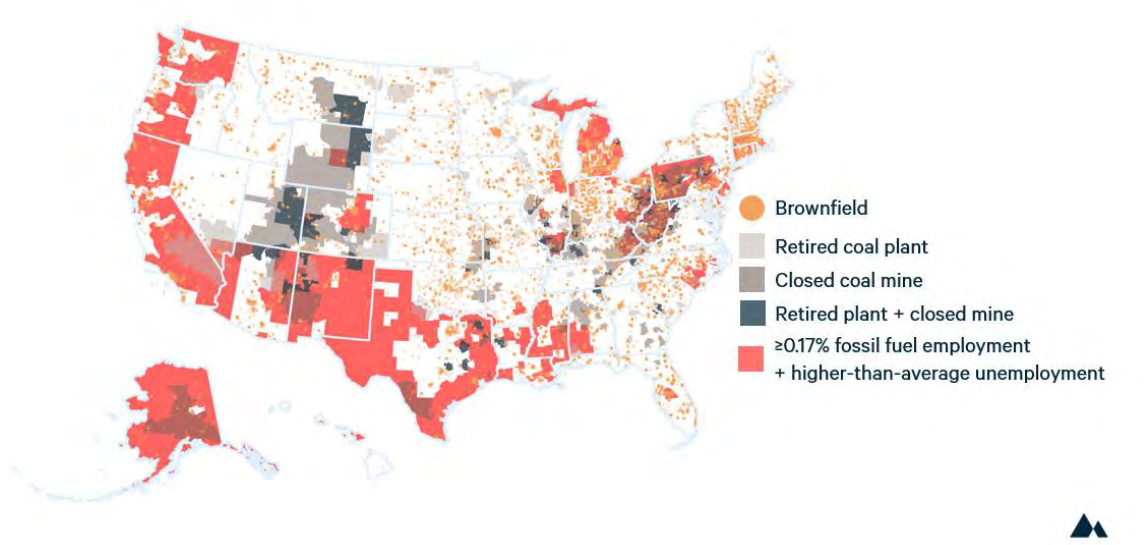


Figure 1. Map of probable energy communities, as defined by the IRA. Source: Resources for the Future.[18]

The combined impacts of energy community, labor, and domestic content bonuses reshape solar economics in coal communities. The median cost of new solar in these communities is about $24/MWh with low variance, while the median marginal cost of coal is $36/MWh with higher variance (see Figure 2). As discussed later in this report, this cost differential provides significant headroom for additional battery storage, which can also qualify for energy community bonuses.

[iv] The 10 percent credit boost for siting projects in energy communities works slightly differently for the ITC and PTC, providing a 10-percentage point ITC bonus and a 10 percent bonus on the PTC credit value.

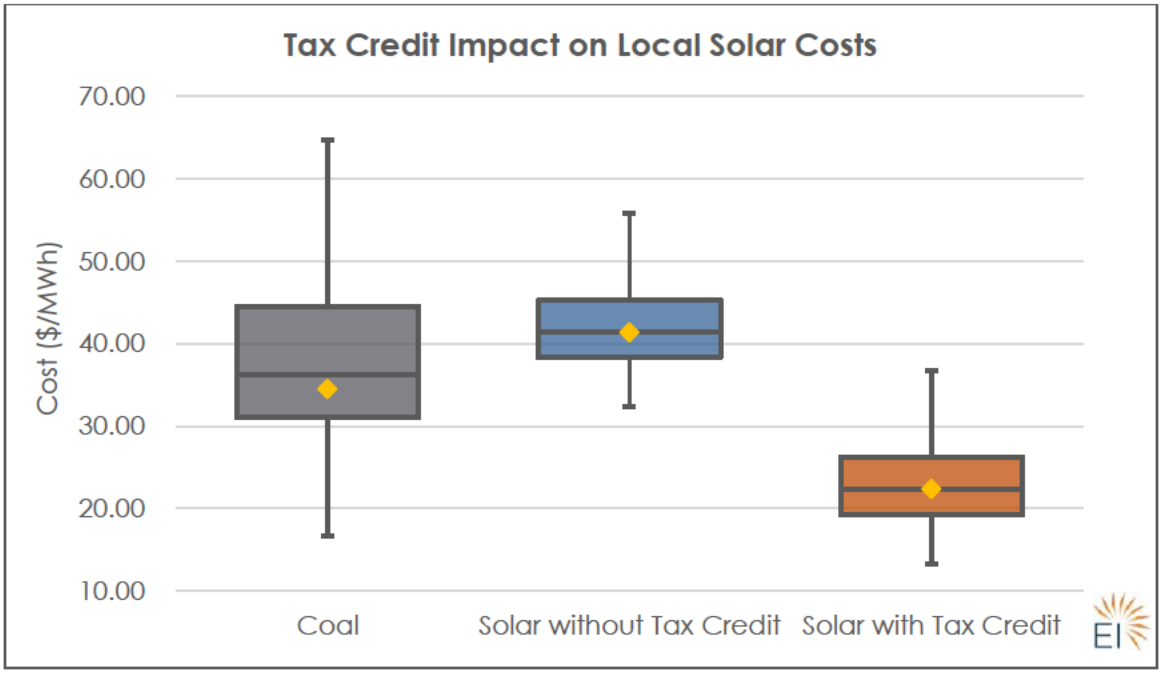


Figure 2. Impact of tax credits on local solar LCOEs in our analysis, including the energy community bonus. The yellow diamond indicates the average cost of each resource (weighted by generation). With the IRA, the economic case for local solar becomes unequivocal.

Revinvestment Financing

The PTC and ITC play the crucial role of decreasing the cost of developing clean electricity resources, but upfront cost is far from the only barrier to moving from coal generation to clean alternatives. One of the biggest hurdles to this transition is the rate impacts of adding large capital investments to utility rates when billions are still owed to debtors and investors on uneconomic coal assets. But a new IRA financing program to invest in clean energy infrastructure in current or former coal communities can overcome this hurdle. As the program only lasts until 2026, time is of the essence.

Most U.S. coal capacity is owned and operated by monopoly utilities, which collectively hold at least $176 billion in unpaid fossil plant balances[v]—accounting ledgers that represent the debt and equity capital structures utilities used to finance these plants over time. Utilities include this capital cost in electricity rates, typically recovered over the plant's entire lifetime in a financial arrangement somewhat similar to a conventional 30-year mortgage (albeit one that is continuously extended as new capital is invested at coal plants). As long as the plant remains in operation or

until the investment is fully depreciated, customers are generally obligated to continue to cover these costs, which include substantial returns for utility shareholders. Without a change to this structure, monopoly utilities have little to gain from early coal plant retirement and they may perceive retirement or partial replacement as putting cost recovery at risk.

New IRA programs provide flexible, low-cost financing to clean up utility balance sheets by reducing the cost of investing in new local clean energy infrastructure, including wind, solar, batteries, transmission infrastructure, and reuse of the coal plant itself. Utilities and other power plant operators, such as independent power producers, can access low-cost government-backed loans to reduce the rate impacts associated with large capital expenditures required to transition from coal to clean and stimulate local economic development. The IRA created two novel programs to support utilities in transition:

First, the IRA appropriated $5 billion to the U.S. Department of Energy's (DOE) Loan Programs Office (LPO) via the Energy Infrastructure Reinvestment (EIR) program to support $250 billion in loan-making authority to facilitate refinancing and reinvestment in capital projects at fossil infrastructure sites, using below-market interest rates. Funds can be used flexibly to "re-tool, re-power, re-purpose, or replace" fossil infrastructure across the entire energy industry (including non-utilities), reducing the cost of replacement resources and creating numerous pathways for community diversification and redevelopment. The financing provisions are flexible enough to work for all parties—utilities, consumers, and communities. These stakeholders can use the financing to reduce the near-term rate impacts of capital transition, allowing new investment to arrive sooner in these communities that sorely need it as aging fossil plants ramp down.

Second, the IRA authorized a $9.7 billion program specifically for rural electric cooperatives through the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). Rural electric cooperatives provide electricity to more than 40 million people. Their power supply is particularly coal-heavy, with coal accounting for 28 percent of generation in 2020 compared to 19 percent nationwide.[19] This means surrounding rural communities bear a disproportionate burden of coal-related pollution, while member-owned cooperative customers remain tethered to coal debt. While members may want to transition to clean energy to capture pollution and cost savings, this debt holds them back. Furthermore, simply shutting down cooperative coal plants could impact communities that rely on relatively high-paying jobs where economic opportunities are sparse. To address these challenges, the IRA funds USDA to provide direct grants or loans for rural electric cooperatives to procure clean energy, with an express purpose of reducing GHG emissions.

METHODOLOGY

As in the previous two coal cost crossover studies, this report compares the marginal cost of energy (MCOE) for existing coal plants across the U.S. with the LCOE for solar and wind. We compare the same coal costs to four different cost scenarios for renewables. Scenarios vary by resource type

(wind or solar) and by geographic scope (regional or local). For the first two scenarios, regional solar and regional wind, we separately examine the costs of solar and wind located within the same region as a given coal plant, calculating the LCOE to replace each plant's annual generation within a nearby region that corresponds roughly to the utility's service territory.[vi]

For the last two scenarios, local solar and local wind, we look at local costs for solar and wind separately, calculating the cost if all replacement renewables are sited within a 45 km radius of the existing coal plant. Local solar and wind projects get the additional energy community tax credit bonuses in the IRA, which helps to offset losses in power resource quality due to the local siting constraint. A more detailed explanation of our methodology is available in this report's Appendix.

Coal Economics

To calculate the MCOE at each coal plant, we sum three cost components: the cost of fuel, the fixed and variable costs of operations and maintenance, and the going-forward routine capital expenditure costs, each calculated on a per-MWh basis. Using 2021 U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) data, we calculate the total going-forward marginal cost for all coal plants operated by utilities or independent power producers in the continental U.S., excluding plants that are used for co-generation of heat. These costs appropriately comprise marginal cost because they would not be paid if the coal plant retired. By contrast, we do not include unpaid capital balances as part of the MCOE because their payment does not depend on whether the plant retires.[vii]

Renewable Economics

We used NREL's Regional Energy Deployment System (ReEDS) model to calculate solar and wind LCOE values, which are all-in estimates of the cost of energy output in MWh, taking into account all capital expenditure, operations, and maintenance costs. We used the 2021 actual cost values from the 2022 NREL ATB.

The ReEDS model uses solar and wind resource potential values at around 50,000 sites across the country, accounting for comprehensive exclusion criteria, including land cover, elevation, slope, environmentally sensitive areas, and local siting regulations. The model also provides annual capacity factors at each of these sites. The site-specific LCOE is then calculated based on capacity factor, as well as a comprehensive list of parameters including capital costs, fixed operation and maintenance costs, equity costs, interest rates, construction costs by location, construction period,

[vi] We use regions defined by NREL's Regional Energy Deployment System model, explained in detail in the appendix.
[vii] These remaining balances are the primary target of the reinvestment programs created by the IRA. Though we don't include the balances in our cost calculations, the potential to refinance and replace with clean energy is another path toward reducing coal generation beyond operating costs.

IRA tax credits, and depreciation. We calculate the LCOE after accounting for both the ITC and PTC 2022 tax credit values, using the cheaper of the two.

Renewables key assumptions

Across the four renewable scenarios, we make several key assumptions:

- Regional solar and wind costs include new grid interconnection costs, while local resources do not.
- All renewable resources qualify for the prevailing wage and apprenticeship hour tax credit bonus.
- All wind resources qualify for the full domestic content bonus, while 42 percent of solar resources qualify for the domestic content tax credit bonus based on current domestic content levels.[20]
- Storage does not qualify for the domestic content credit bonus.
- All tax credits are reduced by 10 percent to account for transfer losses.

Regional renewables scenarios

For the two regional renewable cost scenarios, regional wind and regional solar, we start by finding the LCOE for regional wind and solar that could replace each plant's 2021 annual generation. The region we study for each plant is based on the ReEDS balancing area (of which there are 134, see Appendix) in which the plant is located, corresponding roughly to the utility territory. For each coal plant, we sort the wind and solar sites available in that region by LCOE and choose the best sites based on capacity factor to replace the coal generation. For selected sites within each region, we capacity-weight the site-level LCOEs to estimate the weighted average regional LCOE. Interconnection costs associated with transmission lines that connect the project to the grid are also added into these LCOEs, while we make no assumption about broader grid impacts.

Local renewables scenarios

For the local wind and local solar scenarios, we first determine the viability of the local wind or solar replacements for each coal plant. Using the plant's latitude and longitude as the center, we create concentric circles around each coal plant, starting with a radius of 5 km and moving up to 45 km in 5 km increments. We identify the solar and wind sites that fall within each of these concentric circles and separately estimate the site-level capacity and annual generation potential for solar and wind resources. We then estimate the minimum radius needed to replace the annual generation from each coal power plant with solar or wind resources.

If there is enough generation found within the 45 km radius, we then determine the local LCOE by capacity-weighting the site-level LCOEs for the maximum radius needed to match the existing

plant's generation. For solar, nearly all plants meet the generation requirement within a 20 km radius while for wind, the average radius is much larger and there are many plants without enough wind generation within 45 km because of the more site-specific nature of wind energy potential and the larger land footprint (see Figure 3).

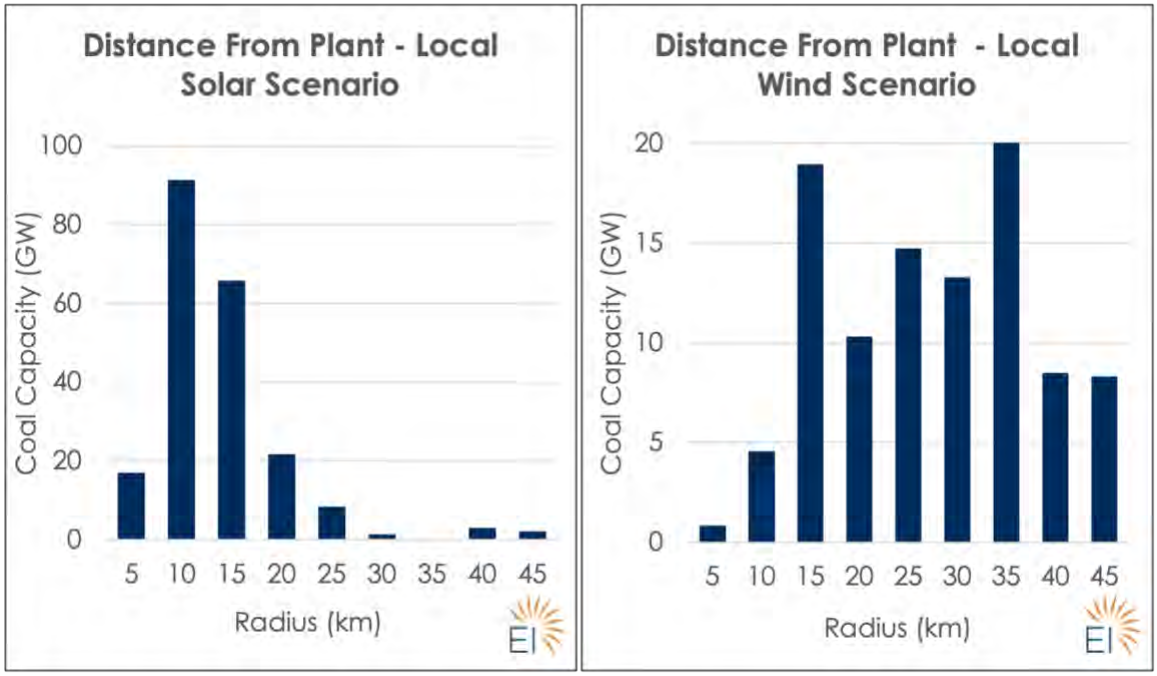


Figure 3. This figure plots the radius needed to match each plant's generation, while still being cheaper than coal, for both local solar and local wind. The majority of coal capacity has enough solar potential within a 20 km radius to meet the plant's entire annual generation in our local analysis and still provide cheaper energy than coal. While many plants have sufficient and cost-effective local wind nearby, less potential is available in close proximity for local wind.

For the local scenarios, we assume that all projects sited within 45 km of the plant will receive the IRA's 10 percent energy community bonus tax credit, given that both the census tract and neighboring census tract to any retiring coal plant fit the IRA's definition of an energy community. For these scenarios, interconnection costs are not included in the LCOEs as we assume that the new resources can utilize the existing plant's interconnection infrastructure.

Storage analysis

For the local solar scenario, we also analyze the economic feasibility of installing four-hour battery storage capacity along with the solar to provide additional reliability services to the grid. For this analysis, we start with a $330 per kilowatt-hour (kWh) price for the storage,[viii] and we include a 36

[viii] This price is based on the 2021 actual storage costs in the NREL 2022 ATB.

percent ITC (the full credit plus the energy community bonus, minus transferability losses). After calculating the savings from replacing the coal generation with local solar generation, we then determine how much battery capacity those cost savings would fund. Due to uncertainty in the battery price going forward, we calculate the battery capacity funded for storage prices ranging from $100 to $400/kWh.

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

Main findings:

1. >99 percent of plants studied are more expensive to run than to replace with new renewable wind or solar energy.
2. >97 percent of plants studied are more expensive to run than to replace with either local solar or local wind energy within 45 km (approximately 30 miles) of the coal plant.
3. Replacing coal generation with local solar resources could drive up to $589 billion in clean energy investment in energy communities across the U.S.
4. Replacing coal generation with local renewable resources could save enough to finance installation of 137 GW of four-hour battery storage—62 percent of the coal fleet's nameplate capacity.

Overall comparison between coal and renewable costs

For this report we combined elements of the two previous Coal Cost Crossover reports: We looked at replacing coal power with regional wind or solar resources *and* at replacing coal power with local wind or solar resources close enough to a plant to take advantage of its transmission connection and the energy community bonus tax credit. Across these four scenarios, we found that:

- 199 plants are more expensive to run than to replace with regional wind.
- 190 plants are more expensive to run than to replace than regional solar.
- 104 plants are more expensive to run than to replace than local wind.
- 199 plants are more expensive to run than to replace than local solar.

Analyzing these scenarios together, we found all but a single coal plant[ix] in the dataset of U.S. coal plants to be more expensive (lower renewable LCOE than coal MCOE) compared to replacement by at least one of these renewable options. Between local solar and local wind, 205 out of 210 plants had at least one cost-effective local renewable option. Of these, 98 had *both* local solar and local wind options that were cheaper than coal (see Figure 4). This represents a sharp acceleration

[ix] The single coal plant is the Dry Forks Station in Wyoming. It is the newest and among the cleanest coal plants in the U.S. coal fleet and is still only $0.32/MWh cheaper to operate than available regional wind. It is also a testbed for carbon capture use and storage (see https://www.powermag.com/dry-fork-a-model-of-modern-u-s-coal-power/). A similar plant built today would include capital costs and would not be competitive with new renewables.

in the previously observed trend in our coal cost crossover reports (see Figure 5). The full results of all four scenarios can be viewed in the accompanying spreadsheet.

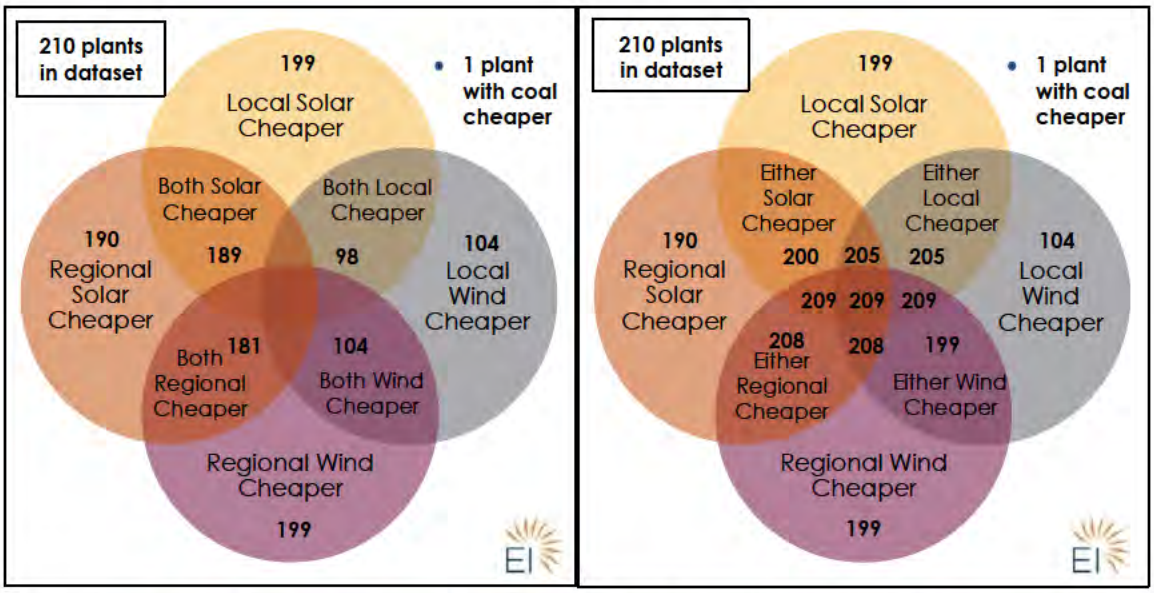


Figure 4. A closer look at the 210 coal plants in our data set based on the specific comparison with renewables that was made. The Venn diagram on the right looks at inclusive intersections (either resource is cheaper than coal) while the one on the left looks at exclusive intersections (both resources are cheaper than coal). We did not analyze any hybrid combinations of wind and solar, although this is clearly a possibility in the local context (98 plants) and the regional context (181 plants).

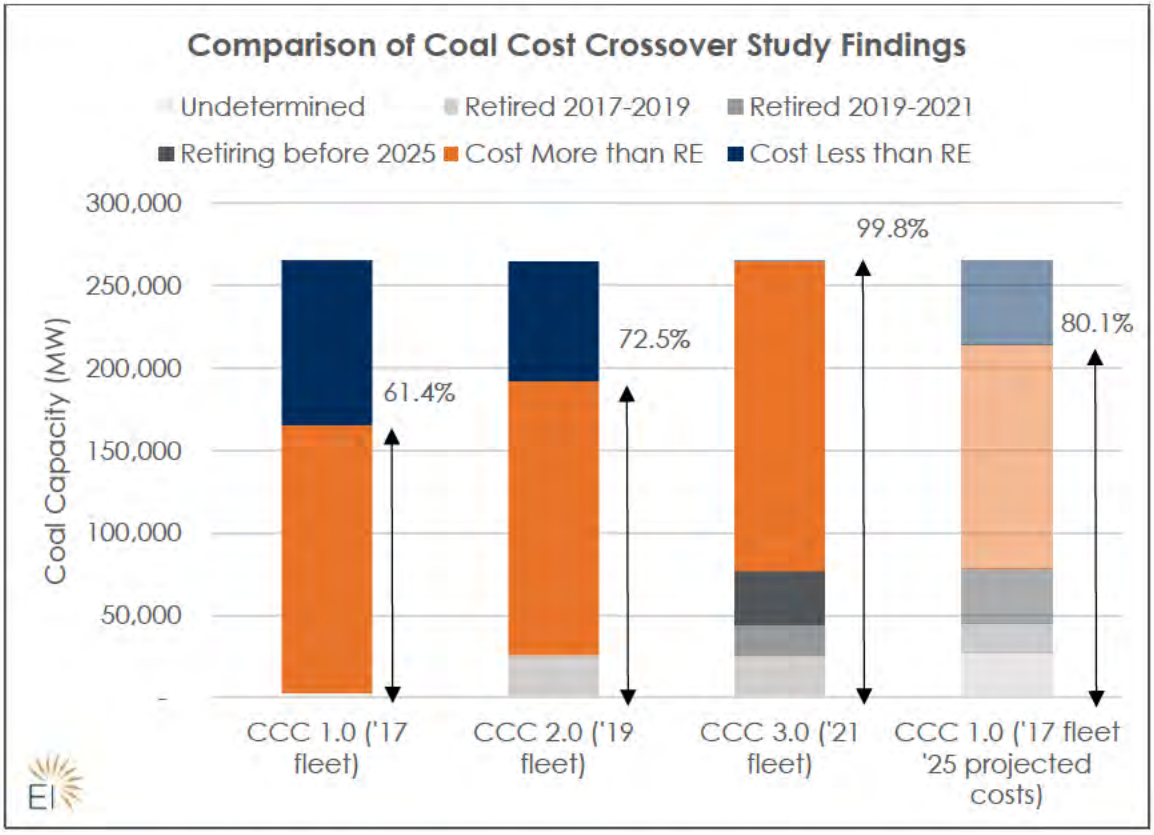


Figure 5. Comparison of our two original analyses of renewables and coal cost-competitiveness. The first included a 2025 projection for renewable costs to compare with 2017 coal going-forward costs. This comparison highlights how much the trend for coal being uneconomic compared to replacement by renewables has accelerated since the first report published in 2019.

Comparison between coal and cheapest available wind or solar resource

For the plants that were uneconomic, multiple renewable options were less expensive than coal generation, but regional wind and local solar were most frequently the cheapest overall resources (see Figure 6 and Figure 7). Regional wind was the cheapest option for 117 plants, while the most economic resource was local solar for 75 plants, local wind for 13, and regional solar for only four.

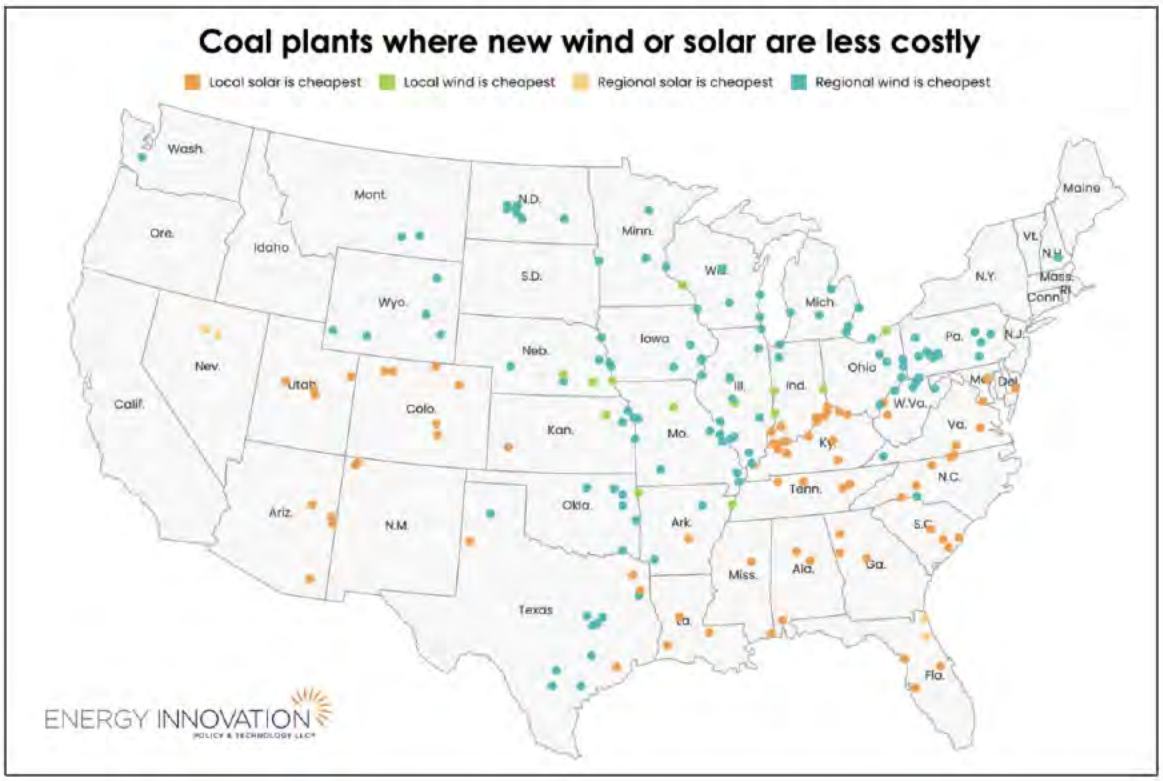


Figure 6. While most plants have multiple cheaper renewable options, the overall cheapest renewable resource varies by geography.

Notably, for solar, local replacement is cheaper than regional replacement in many cases due to low regional cost variability, lower transmission spur line costs,[x] and IRA energy community bonuses. For regional versus local wind, however, regional resources tend to be cheaper even with the added costs due to higher variation in resource quality for wind—going further from the plant often yields significantly better wind energy sites.

[x] A "spur line" is the transmission line that connects a renewable project to the bulk system at a point of interconnection. In this analysis, we do not make assumptions about interconnection costs beyond the cost of building the spur line. In this limited respect, we anticipate that local wind and solar costs would be lower than regional renewables, because local renewables are adjacent to the coal plant's point of interconnection. We recognize that interconnection costs for renewables have been increasing for a variety of reasons as they sit in ever-growing interconnection queues around the country, but also hypothesize that some renewables could reuse existing coal plant interconnection rights with very low interconnection costs. See https://emp.lbl.gov/news/pjm-data-show-substantial-increases.

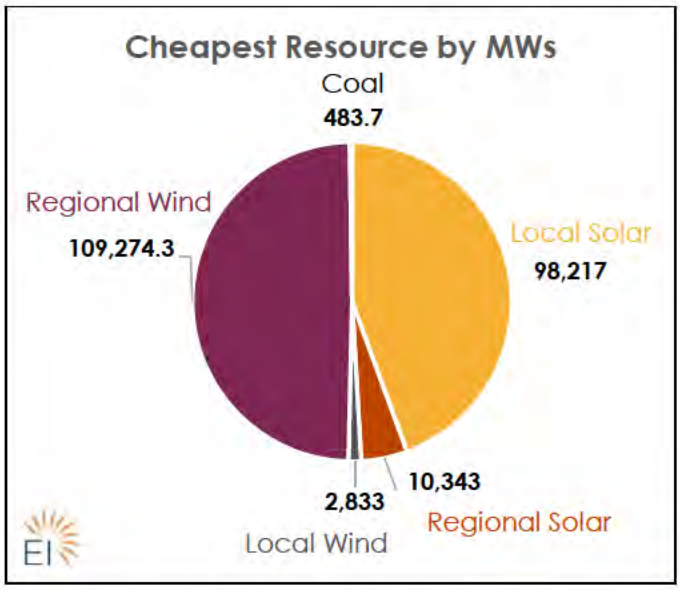


Figure 7. This chart shows the cheapest renewable resource option for each MW of coal capacity studied in this report. Local solar and regional wind are the cheapest renewable resources for nearly all plants.

We still see a wide range in the relative economics between existing coal and new wind or solar, with the all-in costs for the cheapest renewable option anywhere from zero (for one plant) up to 80 percent cheaper than the going-forward costs for coal, absent a few edge cases. Typically, the least economic plants have low capacity factors that result in very high fixed marginal costs per MWh or very high fuel costs.

For more than three-quarters of U.S. coal capacity, the all-in cost per MWh of the cheapest renewable option is at least a third cheaper than the going-forward costs for the coal it would replace (see Figure 8).

The substantial cost savings from replacing coal with renewables indicates the potential to invest in additional resources that provide complementary services like flexibility and transmission, without raising costs. Policymakers should consider a portfolio of clean resources that together provides adequate value and any needed reliability services. These resources could include storage,

regional or interregional transmission upgrades, demand-side resources, and complementary portfolios of wind and solar.

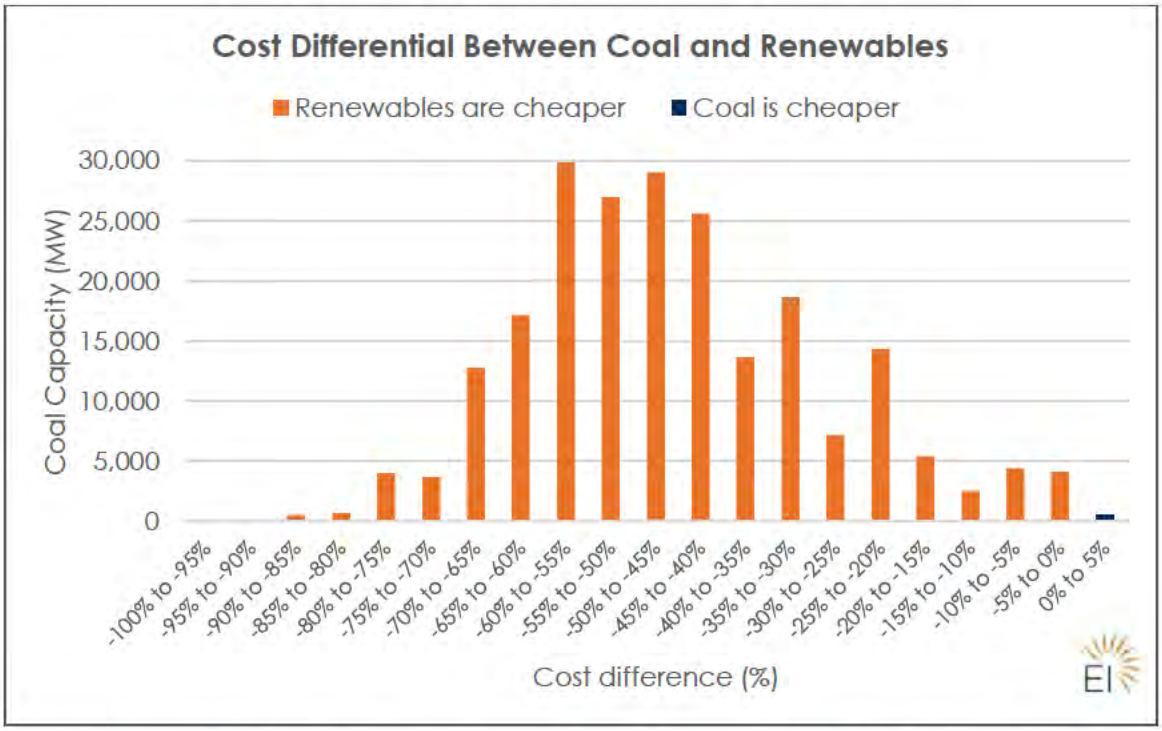


Figure 8. Aggregated plant capacity shown as percent difference between renewables LCOE and coal going-forward cost. The orange bars indicate capacity where renewables are cheaper than coal and coal is deemed "uneconomic." The one blue bar indicates the sole plant that is still cheaper to operate than replace with renewables.

Local replacement of coal

Local solar and wind

For 199 of the 210 plants studied we find that local solar replacement is more economic than coal, based on energy generation alone, and for 75 plants it is the cheapest option entirely. Local wind is also a viable option for many plants, with 104 plants having cost-effective local wind resources and 13 having local wind as the cheapest option. For 98 plants, both local wind and local solar were

cheaper than coal. While we did not study any combinations of the two, this result indicates that a portfolio that includes both local wind and local solar would likely be a viable option with additional reliability value near many plants.

In these local replacement scenarios, we looked at replacing all the annual electricity generated by a given coal plant with either local wind or local solar within 45 km of the plant. This allowed us to assume lower interconnection costs[xi] (a significant barrier for new projects)[21] while taking advantage of the IRA's energy community tax credit bonus. In nearly all cases we studied, the reduced interconnection costs and added tax credit compensates for potentially lower resource quality when restricting site selection in areas close to the plant. We find particularly good resource quality in the local solar scenario, where 191 plants have sufficient sites nearby such that their generation can be replaced within 20 km.

Solar plus storage stepping in at North Valmy

In Nevada, NV Energy has already realized the cost and community benefits of using solar plus storage in place of the 567 MW North Valmy Generating Station, near Winnemucca. Two new solar plus storage facilities located within the same county will replace this plant when they are completed by 2025. The two replacement projects will provide 250 MW solar capacity plus 200 MW of storage, and 350 MW of solar plus 280 MW of storage. These projects will also create several hundred construction jobs, and the storage will help shift the solar generation to the times of day it is most needed, serving the reliability needs of the area. This is consistent with our analysis, which finds that it would be cheaper to use solar plus storage up to the full plant's capacity than to continue to run the coal plant. Plants across the country can now follow Valmy's example and effectively decarbonize with solar plus storage.

Local replacement offers three other benefits. First, local replacement can help preserve livelihoods and tax revenue for surrounding communities through the energy transition.[xii] Second, local resource replacement falls into the category of projects that can qualify for loans via the DOE's

[xi] In our modeling, we use ReEDS spur line costs as a proxy for interconnection costs of regional renewables. For local renewables, we assume no interconnection costs because the point of interconnection already exists at the coal plant. This is a simplification—each site will be different and will require an interconnection study or transmission plan to ascertain the interconnection costs.

[xii] New renewable energy installations are only one piece of the puzzle when it comes to community transition as they typically do not provide as many jobs or as much tax revenue as a coal plant. While local energy replacement can contribute, further community re-development and economic diversification is needed, as discussed further in the policy recommendations section.

EIR program, as the projects would be a direct reinvestment in energy infrastructure. Our analysis shows investment in local solar resources could drive $589 billion in capital investment to energy communities across the country (see Figure 9).

Third, siting renewables in proximity to plants creates the possibility that these new resources could use the existing plant's grid interconnection. Recent analysis of PJM's interconnection process shows that the median interconnection cost from 2020 to 2022 grew ten-fold over the costs from 2017 to 2019, largely due to transmission network upgrade costs.[22] While we considered reduced interconnection costs for local resources, the advantage of local replacement could be even more considerable as the cost of the line is only a part of the problem. For clean energy projects across the country, long interconnection wait times are also a major hurdle to overcome.

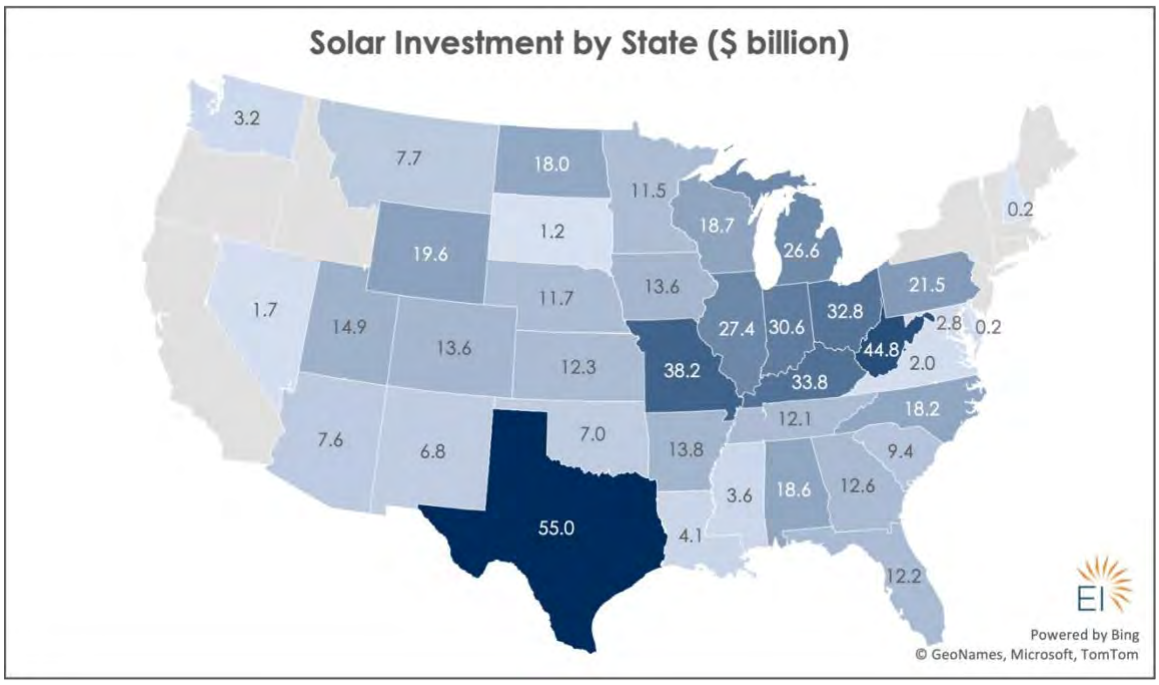


Figure 9. The solar capacity needed to provide enough energy to make up for coal generation across the country would drive hundreds of billions in investment. States with no investment number had no plants in our data set.

Local solar plus storage

We followed up on our local solar scenario by looking at a solar plus storage replacement option for each plant that includes local solar energy plus four-hour batteries to provide additional capacity value and higher market profitability in some cases. We find that the savings available from switching from coal generation to local solar generation can finance 137 GW of four-hour battery capacity at a price of $330/kWh across the coal fleet.

For more than a third of the coal capacity studied, we find that in addition to energy generation replacement with local solar, 80 percent or more of the plant's capacity can be replaced with four-hour batteries at a combined levelized cost that is still less than the going forward cost of the plant. For the remaining plants, the percentage of capacity that can be economically replaced is still quite significant: We find that savings from renewable generation could fund storage at more than 50 percent plant capacity at 136 plants.

Renewable options cheaper than expensive upgrades at Mitchell plant

In 2021, American Electric Power determined it would likely be more cost-effective to retire West Virginia's Mitchell Power Plant than pay for expensive pollution control upgrades required by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). However, the West Virginia Public Service Commission (PSC) ruled that the utility had to keep the plant open, and that WV ratepayers must pay for the upgrades. At the same time, in Kentucky and Virginia, who were also receiving power from the plant declined to make their state's customers pay, leaving West Virginians to shoulder a $448 million price tag. Our analysis shows taking advantage of regional wind resources would be 48 percent cheaper than continuing to run this polluting plant. Replacement with local solar and battery storage would be 50 percent cheaper and would provide the reliability the PSC seeks while saving ratepayers hundreds of dollars every year.

This local solar plus storage arrangement has at least three advantages:

First, solar plus storage provides resources with a significant capacity and ancillary service value at the same place on the power grid, addressing in part possible reliability concerns that may be associated with coal plant retirement.

Second, the new storage ITC means batteries do not need to be co-located with renewables to take advantage of the tax credit. This means that while local renewables may need to be sited a short distance from the plant, storage can be placed directly at the coal plant site and use existing electrical infrastructure to act as a central collection site for renewables. This arrangement also bolsters economic development opportunities in coal communities.

Third, combining solar and storage empowers a gradual coal phase-out, benefiting communities and grid reliability. Electricity generated from coal can be reduced, while keeping the coal boiler and generator available for emergencies. If needed, the generator can eventually be transformed into a piece of grid regulation hardware requiring no boiler, and batteries can store and release renewable energy to make the whole system available at times of highest grid demand. Renewable energy can

be a part of an economic diversification package that may include other re-purposing of the site, such as a plant in Michigan that was re-developed into an insurance company's headquarters.[23]

The reliability implications of coal plant retirement should be evaluated for each specific plant. A one-to-one replacement is often not necessary given the capabilities of the remaining power plant fleet. For example, the battery capacity necessary to take over the reliability burden of any given coal plant is varied, depending on the role of the plant and broader resource mix, and it is not needed at all in many cases. Wind and solar (especially in a complementary combination) already tend to provide a measure of capacity value to the regional grid. Other assets like faster, more flexible gas units or behind-the-meter resources may already be carrying more of the regional reliability burden, and transmission expansion can help reduce the need for dispatchable generation for resource adequacy as well. Therefore, coal capacity is not always necessary for reliability depending on the resource adequacy in each region as determined by the balancing authority.[24]

Figure 10 shows the percentage of battery capacity at each plant that can be funded by coal replacement with local solar, providing a range of options for combining renewables with storage.

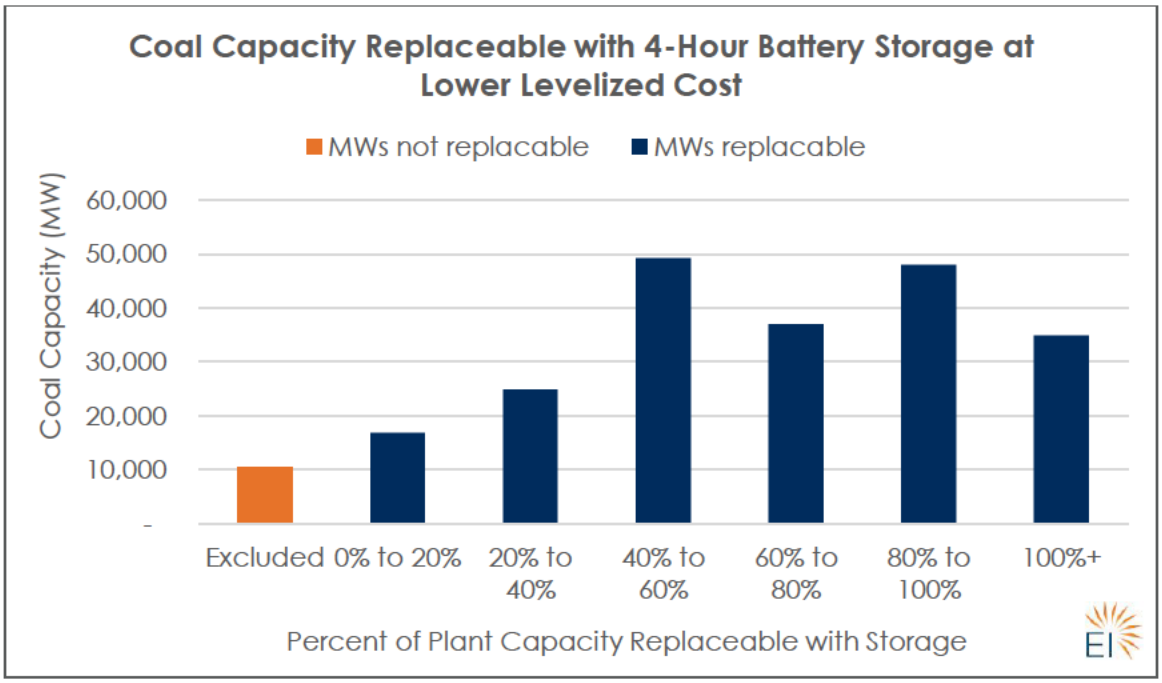


Figure 10. Coal plant capacity (in MW) by the percentage that can be replaced using only coal crossover savings. "Excluded" indicates plants for which local solar generation was available but was not cheaper than coal.

The economics of battery replacement for capacity are highly dependent on battery costs. For the analysis above, we used $330/kWh as the cost of storage, which is the 2021 cost for storage in the NREL 2022 ATB.[25] Our cost accounted for the new standalone storage ITC and energy community tax credit. To study the sensitivity of these findings to battery prices, we evaluated the potential for capacity replacement across prices ranging from $100/kWh to $400/kWh (see Figure 10).

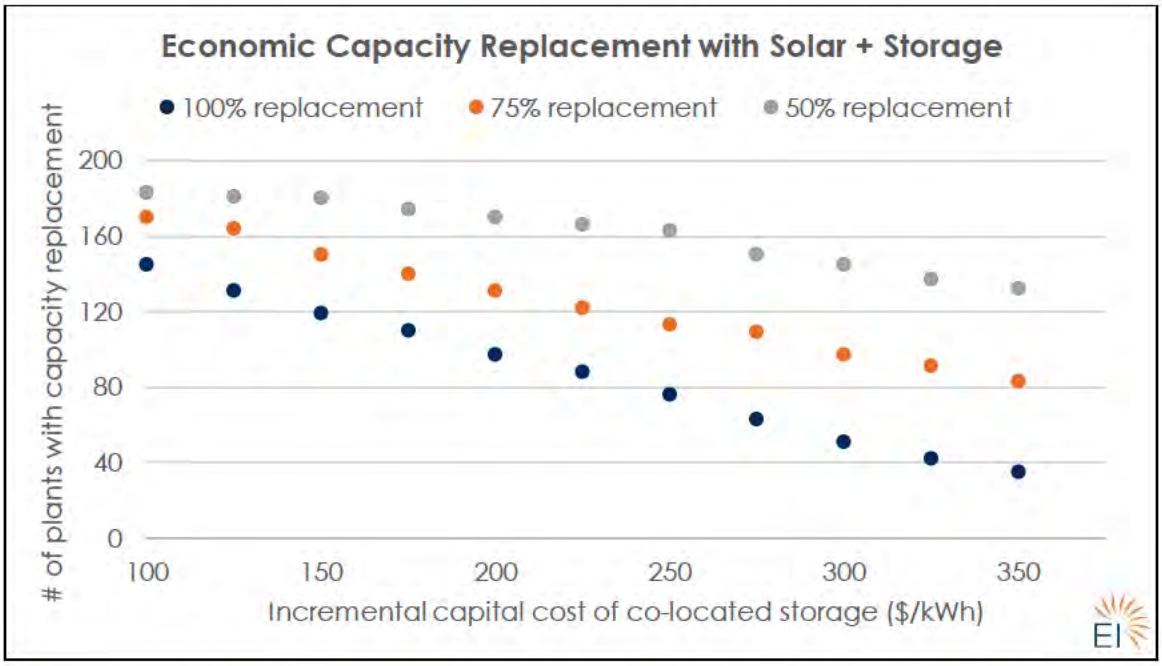


Figure 11. Economic battery capacity relative to battery price by percent capacity that can be replaced at each plant.

Utilizing additional financing to fund local resources: Ameren's Rush Island Plant

It is important to note, however, that fuel savings are not the only source of savings that could help finance replacement batteries in a coal-to-local renewables swap.

For example, Ameren's Rush Island power plant in Missouri is not a strong candidate for financing batteries solely with savings from switching to local renewables. Yet by also accounting for needed upgrades, the plant's remaining balance, and reliability concerns, the case for financing batteries for reliability value becomes stronger.

Ameren was planning to retire the 1,195 MW coal plant in September 2022 partially due to the expense of adding court-ordered selective catalytic reduction (SCR) to address air pollution

noncompliance, with a price tag of $310 million[xiii] to $1 billion.[26] Unfortunately, because early retirement could cause severe voltage stability problems leading to cascading power outages, the Midcontinent Independent System Operator (MISO) sought to keep the plant online and received Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) approval for a 12-month system support resource agreement to be renewed annually.[xiv] According to the grid operator, potential renewable energy additions or possible demand-response programs wouldn't adequately address the location-specific voltage problem. However, due to the geographic nature of the potential voltage instability, local renewables coupled with batteries could go a long way toward mitigating this concern without waiting for the transmission upgrades MISO deemed necessary.

Our initial analysis finds that switching to renewables could generate savings to pay for replacing replacement of only 4 percent of the plant's capacity with batteries. However, the IRA now creates new possibilities. Because Ameren faces capital expenditures in the $300 million to $1 billion range, and already holds an estimated $600 million for the plant in its rate-base (interest on which is paid by its customers at standard utility rate of return), existing state public utility commission securitization authority could be used to refinance this obligation in combination with the EIR program, generating much greater customer savings.[xv] Investing these savings in four-hour battery storage could match 85 to 165 percent of the plant's capacity. Furthermore, batteries would only be necessary if the local renewables on their own were not sufficient to provide voltage support or if the proposed transmission solutions proved too slow or expensive.[xvi]

New IRA financing and tax credits make replacing coal plants with a combination of local wind and solar power supported by batteries an attractive option for most coal plants in the U.S. Such replacement can be done with a minimum of disruption to the grid while keeping jobs in affected communities—not to mention the great improvements to public health from reduced pollution.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Our analysis makes it clear the comprehensive the IRA tax incentives have created a favorable policy environment for the coal-to-clean transition. However, the transition can be made even more cost-effective if utilities harness the IRA's loan and grant programs and use best practices to assess cost-saving replacement options.

[xiii] Assuming $250/kW all-in costs. See https://www.powermag.com/estimating-scr-installation-costs/.

[xiv] MISO identified four transmission upgrades that are needed to maintain voltage on the grid, with the last one expected online by June 2025, according to the grid operator. See https://www.utilitydive.com/news/ameren-missouri-coal-rush-island-miso-ferc/630226/.

[xv] The interest rate on the securitized loans or government-backed loans through EIR are assumed to be 2.95 percent, or the average of the 20-treasury yield across the last 10 years plus 0.375 percent. Missouri law already allows for coal plant securitization.

[xvi] While MISO investigated replacement of the plant with renewable energy, it does not appear that MISO considered renewables in geographic proximity to the plant.

Planners and policymakers should make sure they are not caught unprepared by a wave of retirements, and that replacement renewables and complementary flexible resources can be deployed in a timely manner. Advocates and policymakers interested in capturing the economic and public policy benefits of shifting away from coal can take several actions to ensure that power plant operators take advantage of the moment by requiring utilities to account for IRA incentives and funding programs in planning and procurement. Finally, our analysis suggests that IRA provisions designed to encourage a just transition for coal communities are well positioned to spur new investment in generation and grid balancing resources in the immediate vicinity of existing plants, but experience has shown that a just transition will only happen with the careful attention of legislators and regulators alongside local communities.

Reliability assessment keeping expensive Indian River plant online

Delaware's only remaining coal plant, Indian River Generating Station, was planned for retirement by June 2022—until the grid operator, PJM, requested it remain open until 2026. PJM had determined that transmission upgrades would be needed to stabilize the grid before the plant could be taken offline. The plant, which only has one remaining unit, is historically the worst polluter in Delaware and also the eighth most expensive plant we analyzed due to low capacity factor and high estimated fuel costs. Local replacement of this plant could assuage reliability concerns by providing generation and capacity needs at the same location on the grid. Our local analysis finds that 246 MW of storage could be funded via savings. At over 50 percent of the plant's capacity, this is a good candidate for re-assessment of reliability needs.

Preparing the way for coal transition

Improving interconnection and transmission processes

The Rush Island Power Station example discussed above is not unique and blocking retirement of uneconomic plants due to broader system stability concerns and transmission requirements harms customers. To move forward while maintaining reliability, independent system operators (ISOs) and regional transmission organizations (RTOs) should proactively study solutions that can enable plant retirements. The alternative—overriding utility retirement plans and requiring FERC approval for expensive stopgap payments to keep high-cost plants running—is not good for utilities or their customers.

Our analysis shows that post-IRA, almost every coal plant has reached its economic tipping point. As pollution standards and clean energy policies continue to worsen coal plant economics, ISO/RTOs will increasingly encounter situations where innovative resource

portfolios will be needed to economically and reliably replace coal plants, including transmission. As neutral arbiters of just and reasonable rates, system operators must be ready to enable cheaper electricity and public policy goals by allowing utilities to retire uneconomic plants. Proactive transmission planning and deployment, alongside improvements to interconnection processes are both crucial to prepare for uneconomic plant replacement.

Absent regulators stepping in, retiring a plant is much easier than building a new renewable project. Price signals may induce coal retirements before new renewable projects can be approved and built to take their place. The growing interconnection queue backlog is of particular concern here. As of 2022, the two largest power markets in the U.S., MISO and PJM, had about three times more renewables capacity waiting in the queue than they had existing coal capacity.

For PJM, this backlog was deemed insurmountable. While PJM works through its existing interconnection requests, it will not review new requests until early 2026. It is clear that additional measures to improve the interconnection process, including better regional transmission planning, are needed to avoid similarly extreme measures in the future.[27] FERC is currently considering interconnection policy changes, but state public utility commissions can also help by examining their state's queue and assessing whether proactive transmission buildout could connect cost-effective clean energy. In states outside an ISO/RTO, states hold sole responsibility for proactive transmission and planning process reform to reduce wait times and hasten the pace of in-state clean energy investment.

Building local: accelerating deployment while maintaining reliability

Action from FERC and other policymakers on interconnection reform and transmission buildout cannot come too soon. A recent brief from Lawrence Berkeley National Lab (LBNL) analyzing interconnection costs in the PJM region finds that, alongside the tremendous lengthening of the interconnection queue, interconnection costs have increased substantially in recent years.[28] The main driver behind these increases has been broader network upgrade costs, reflecting system changes due to the influx of renewables and the fact that optimal renewable sites are often far from the coal they might replace.

There is no doubt that variable renewable resources are fundamentally different from dispatchable fossil generators, but variability does not imply unreliability. Studies are clear: A coal-free U.S. electricity system can be dependable.[29] Yet renewables do require a different resource adequacy framework, which makes resource diversity, energy sufficiency, regional and interregional transmission, and demand response more important. As system operators design new resource adequacy metrics, regulators should support them by defining minimum resource adequacy requirements and soliciting cost information.[30]

In a high-renewables environment, interregional electricity transfer can help manage local weather variation, providing higher reliability at lower cost. RTOs and regulators can enable interregional

coordination by expanding planning areas or subsidizing transmission lines that provide for specific reliability needs. Finally, regulators and state legislatures can require resources that bolster reliability like energy storage has become a cost-effective way to integrate renewables, as this report shows. However, storage still lags in investment. A legislative storage mandate, like the one passed in California in 2013 can help accelerate storage deployment.[31]

Ultimately, building out the network to include and adapt to some of the best available renewable resources, evolving the bulk power system's resource adequacy framework, and improving inter-regional coordination supports a least-cost, reliable electricity system given the new IRA incentives. But, as is evidenced by the delays described above, all this takes time. Building local resources closer to or at the same site as coal plants could dramatically accelerate clean energy deployment while providing significant incremental reliability value.

Prior to the IRA, local replacement was not always economic on an annual generation cost basis relative to the cost of maintaining a coal plant. However, to support a just transition, the IRA includes additional incentives for building new clean resources near coal plants or "energy communities." Our analysis shows that local wind or local solar plus storage could create a cheaper electricity portfolio than nearly every plant, while delivering the same amount of electricity and providing significant reliability value. Even if a coal plant weren't completely shut down, it could work in tandem with cleaner, cheaper resources fed through the same point of interconnection to deliver cheaper, cleaner electricity without materially affecting the transmission system and system operations (it might even improve these). Utilities, ISO/RTOs, and state and federal regulators should move swiftly to develop standard templates that allow for coal plant hybridization or replacement with clean portfolios. These templates would have to be generically robust enough to satisfy system reliability and stability concerns under a variety of conditions to replace coal without a lengthy interconnection process.[xvii]

Proactively pursuing transition

Re-evaluation of integrated resource plans and improving competitive procurement

While measures to proactively plan for and better accommodate new renewable projects are necessary to capture the huge economic benefits of transitioning expensive coal plants to cheaper renewables, they are not sufficient. Utility integrated resource plans routinely overestimate new renewable costs, and the IRA programs will likely make these overestimations even higher. Any

[xvii] There may be concerns about undermining competition if some resources are allowed to skip ahead of the line, but presumably standard templates will involve costlier investments than what might be proscribed in a more specific interconnection study. In any case, it makes sense to recognize that providing replacement resources at or near an existing resource is easier and simpler for the network, and the benefits of just transition and accelerated deployment should be balanced against competition concerns.

investment plan or market-based solicitation for renewable contracts completed before August 2022 is now out of date. Regulators can expect independent power producers to offer lower bids for just about any clean energy technology. Under their authority to set just and reasonable rates, PUCs should insist that utilities redo integrated resource plans and resource solicitations, despite the procedural complexity. For example, advocates have already submitted evidence to the North Carolina Utility Commission that such a re-examination would be prudent for Duke Energy's Integrated Resource Plan and Carbon Plan.[32]

In addition to cost updates, integrated resource plans should account for the benefits of location-based procurement to replace coal generation. In New Mexico, the Energy Transition Act required the Public Service Company of New Mexico to site some of the replacement resources for the San Juan Generating Station in the nearby school district to replace lost tax revenue.[33] Because of location-specific tax credit bonuses, traditional regulatory requirements to minimize consumer costs now require an examination of local investment in replacement wind, solar, and battery resources.

FERC and NERC should work with the ISO/RTOs to create standardized approaches to gradual replacement with local resources and eventual development of reliable resource portfolios that include renewables, transmission, and emerging technologies like power electronics and synchronous condensers.

In addition to accurately assessing renewables during planning processes, enabling competitive procurement is crucial to getting steel in the ground. Even before the IRA, unsubsidized renewables were the cheapest new resource in most of the country. However, regulators can have difficulty discerning the true cost of clean energy or comparing variable clean resources with dispatchable fossil power providing different services. Such assessments generally depend on limited utility information.

All-source procurement is a way around this—it is a well-established but underutilized process that requires the utility to provide assessments of resource need, then bid these services to the market. For example, Xcel Energy Colorado achieved record-low wind, solar, and storage prices that shocked the electricity world with an all-source procurement in 2018, avoiding costly investments in gas and accelerating coal retirement.[34] PUCs should establish all-source procurement rules that link these solicitations as inputs to integrated resource planning processes that ultimately result in resource procurement—a key part of the Colorado planning process.[35] These solicitations also provide the opportunity to assess and define needed system reliability attributes after coal plants retire and allow supply-side, demand-side, transmission expansion, and regional market resources all compete to fill that need.[36]

Utilizing IRA funding and financing programs

Our comparison of the going-forward costs of existing coal plants with regional or local renewables doesn't capture all the economic advantages of such a transition. The IRA also includes measures that facilitate savings from lower cost financing.

First, the IRA created a $9.7 billion fund for rural electric cooperatives to reduce GHG emissions via a myriad of methods. With cooperative assets highly tied up in coal and without the same access to capital as investor-owned utilities, the transition to cheaper clean resources can be particularly challenging. To take advantage of these funds as soon as possible, co-ops should develop clear plans that use new clean energy and coal generation replacement to achieve deep GHG emissions reductions, in accordance with the IRA's statutory language.[37] For their part, states should provide resources to support the planning and application processes. With nearly 18 GW of plants in this analysis majority-owned by cooperatives, this program, if used to its greatest potential, could spur billions in rural economic development.

In addition to rural cooperative funding, the IRA provides substantial debt refinancing potential, when paired with reinvestment in new clean energy infrastructure. While we find all but one plant are uneconomic when compared to replacement with new wind and solar, many plants have large debt burdens that hamper the customer savings available from clean energy replacement. Some states have explicitly allowed utilities to refinance these remaining balances via securitization, but now all power plant owners have access to flexible low-cost capital to finance new clean energy projects reusing coal-

Cleaning up coal ash at the G G Allen Steam Plant

In 2014, the now-retired Dan River Power Station leaked 39,000 tons of coal ash into the Dan River—leaving residents without drinking water for years and requiring a $3 million clean-up. It also kicked off an investigation of Duke Energy in North Carolina that found all 14 coal plants in the state were leaking coal ash. G G Allen has the largest amount of coal ash on site out of all the plants with 19 million tons of that need to be removed. In addition to this high pollution impact, it is also the second most expensive coal plant to run in the U.S. according to our analysis. But it needn't be this way. North Carolinians can have clean air and water with cheaper clean energy. All four renewable scenarios in our analysis were cheaper than running the G G Allen plant. In addition to clean energy replacement, the use of a DOE loan guarantee could save ratepayers even more by using low-cost financing for replacement infrastructure including the coal ash remediation.

plant infrastructure via the DOE's new loan program.[38] PUCs should require utilities to update prior investment and coal retirement plans to reflect the low-cost capital now available for reinvestment in communities.

Particularly for independent power producers, which own 23 percent of the coal capacity we studied, these DOE loans will be significantly cheaper than those without government backing. The loan guarantee must be used to reduce GHG emissions and reinvest in that same community.[39] Funds can be used for a wide range of applications including partial or full coal replacement with renewable resources, transmission and storage, and even remediation of former fossil fuel sites, improving environmental conditions and serving as another source of job creation for the local community. Given the flexibility of the program, this is far from an exhaustive list.To smooth community transition, loans need not require immediate plant retirement, but instead could support projects that gradually reduce coal while increasing renewable generation and diversifying the community's economy.[40] The local renewable replacement plus storage scenario we study fits this approach.

Just transition in Colorado

In 2019, the Colorado legislature passed a bill creating the first Office of Just Transition (OJT), and just in time. With six coal mines and seven coal-fired power plants still operating, small communities, particularly in Western Colorado, risked near-total economic collapse. Since the legislation passed, the OJT created a Just Transition Action Plan to support economic diversification and job retraining. The town of Nucla illustrates how this plan can work. When their coal plant shut down three years ahead of schedule, it was the largest employer. The plant also provided nearly half the tax revenue that supported the whole region—including the fire department and school district. Residents were rightfully concerned, but Nucla has worked with OJT to transition their economy to focus on tourism and small businesses. Nucla still has a way to go and more funding is needed, but Nucla shows how pre-emptive planning can help ease the sting of coal closures. Now, newly appropriated OJT funds will continue to help Nucla restructure while preparing other Colorado coal communities.

Just transition for affected communities

State PUCs, legislatures, and state energy offices all have a role to play ensuring a just transition for coal communities. New IRA funding mechanisms mean traditional, least-cost utility planning practices now require reinvestment in communities whose economic prosperity depends on coal plants and coal mining. Assessing and including reinvestment in

these places is now essential to "least cost, best fit" resource planning.

Of course, the nuances of community needs are more complex than simple economics, and fully considering viable transition strategies in integrated resource plans is not possible unless state regulators and utilities seek input from affected communities at the beginning of the planning process. Seeking community input is not typically part of existing integrated resource planning processes, and it can be challenging for resource-constrained PUCs or utilities to incorporate new, innovative approaches to stakeholder engagement and ultimately community transition.[41]

State legislation should require PUCs and utilities to plan for community transition and assess the value of federal loan guarantees and tax credits for community transition, starting with outreach in an investigatory proceeding that provides access by holding commission forums in those communities. With this input, utility investment plans can better meet community economic needs, which can include tax revenue, workforce development, infrastructure investment, pollution clean-up, and community ownership models like community solar.

While the IRA has several reinvestment programs, energy communities cannot rely on clean energy alone to fully replace coal jobs and tax revenue. However, local clean energy can provide the opportunity for additional industrial development if new data centers or industrial facilities like synthetic fuel producers seek direct on-site access to low-cost clean energy. Proactive diversification of local economies is another path for success, which would benefit from state resources. The transition can even begin before the plant retires—gradual replacement and interconnection could ramp up in anticipation of the plant's eventual retirement, growing jobs and reducing pollution along the way.

Legislators should consider creating and funding a just transition office, following Colorado's example, to help coal communities develop transition plans. In addition to these legislative actions, PUCs can consider putting community transition funding into rates or creating ratepayer and shareholder cost sharing arrangements, similar to the arrangement made following closure of the coal plant in Colstrip, Montana.[42]

CONCLUSION

The economic case for replacing highly polluting and expensive coal-fired generation with clean energy is stronger than ever. Our new analysis, based on 2021 data, already surpasses our previous projection for 2025, finding that 99 percent of all U.S. coal plants are more expensive to run compared to new clean energy generation. Local replacement is more attractive than ever due to the IRA's new incentive and funding programs. Including battery storage along with local renewable generation can be an economic way to bolster the reliability value that these renewable projects provide to the grid. Building new wind or solar before completely retiring existing coal can be a recipe for success, a paradigm supported by the DOE's new loan authority. The near-complete crossover of coal economics versus renewables makes the imperative to transition clearer than

ever before, but policymakers, utilities, consumers, and coal-dependent communities must recognize the benefits and seize this moment.

APPENDIX: DETAILED METHODOLOGY

Coal Costs

Our goal was to develop an accurate estimate of the going-forward cost of running U.S. coal plants using publicly available data from EIA, FERC, and EPA. In assembling a master list of U.S. coal plants, we restricted ourselves to plants running mostly coal (excluding wood waste and petroleum coke burning units) operated by utilities and independent power-producers (sectors 1 and 2, in EIA parlance), excluding plants used for combined heat and power, for which the economics are more complicated because these plants receive other revenues from providing heat.

As a matter of convenience, we limited ourselves to coal plants in the lower 48 states and excluded a few plants for various practical reasons like corrupted or unavailable data. The companion spreadsheet to this report lists these in detail. In any case, these cuts did not materially reduce the number of GWs of capacity we covered. Finally, we grouped boilers and generating units together at one location as single plants, while excluding boilers and generating units fueled mostly with natural gas. The final master list of 210 coal plants is available in the companion spreadsheet to this report.

The going-forward cost for each coal plant in our master list comprises three principal components

- The cost of fuel on a per MWh of coal generation basis.
- The operation and maintenance cost of each plant levelized over the total generation from each included boiler and generating unit.
- The average annual going-forward costs for capital investments needed to replace and upgrade part of the power plant levelized over the total generation from each included boiler and generating unit.

This Appendix reviews our methodology for each of these three elements in more detail.

Cost of Fuel

Our principal method for calculating fuel cost for any given coal plant comes from first computing its cost of energy inputs in dollars per million British Thermal Units ($/mmBTU). We need a heat rate in mmBTU/MWh to convert this input into a cost of delivered energy in $/MWh. The heat rate is a number particular to any given plant that varies according to any number of contextual factors (e.g., fuel-type, technology, age, outside temperature, capacity factor). As a matter of simple expediency, we use a heat rate for each power plant defined by the sum of BTUs from all non-

natural gas fuels burned at that plant in 2021 divided by all the net-generation from these fuels as defined in the first page of EIA Form 923. We used this to convert input fuel costs into output electricity fuel costs.

We then used EIA data on fuel contracts paid by the plant; listed on page 5, "Fuel Receipts and Costs," of EIA Form 923. The EIA 923 spreadsheet lists fuel contracts with heat contents (mmBTU per fuel unit) and price paid in cents per mmBTU. From these contracts we can establish an mmBTU-weighted cost per mmBTU for coal, which we use as an input cost for that plant. Note that this does not include fuel processing costs that might be covered in values reported to FERC. Probably the most important example of fuel processing comes from plants that report burning so-called "refined coal" on one part of Form 923 while at the same time reporting direct purchases of other coal, e.g., bituminous coal, on another part of the form. This discrepancy is due to the fact that "refined coal" involves processing purchased coal (usually by spraying it with certain chemical agents) to reduce emissions from the smokestack. It is hard to know how much this extra processing costs on a per mmBTU basis, but we understand that the economic rationale for doing so is driven mostly by a tax credit. Historical trend analysis of some plants that burn "refined coal" shows that they sometimes choose to apply this processing and sometimes not reflecting, in our opinion, the likelihood that there is only a small impact on fuel costs to "refining" after netting out processing costs and tax credit income.

For plants that do not report input fuel costs to a regulator, however, other less plant-specific sources of information were required. In these cases, instead of specifically reported plant data, we used state-based data on the average cost of coal from EIA. To accurately reflect the diversity of coal types and relative mix of types that various plants consume, we used a combination of total plant coal consumption and state average coal costs from EIA as well as historical fuel consumption trends at the plant to estimate source coal type and marginal fuel costs. We used the following procedure:

Step 1: Extract the various mmBTU quantities of coal by type used by the boilers in each coal plant of interest from the 2021 EIA Form 923.

Step 2: Link each coal type with a state benchmark input fuel price in $/mmBTU. We establish that benchmark price by combining information on electric power sector coal prices by coal type and plant state from EIA's Coal Data Browser with coal heat content (mmBTU/ton) by state and coal type, also from EIA's Coal Data Browser (if heat content for a given coal type was unavailable for the 2021 reporting year, we used the most recent year).

Step 3: Tag "refined coal." One type of coal that appears in boiler consumption figures but not price tables is "refined coal." To price this type of consumption, we assigned each instance of "refined coal" to a coal sub-type. Depending on the plant, the source coal for "refined coal" might be bituminous, sub-bituminous, or lignite. With some painstaking work, we were able to infer from other nearby plants and historical fuel consumption trends at the plant which coal type was being refined with high confidence.

Step 4: Combine coal types to get a plant fuel cost. We combined price and consumption levels at each plant to get a weighted fuel input cost in $/mmBTU. We then converted this to $/MWh using the heat rate—just like the plants that report their input fuel costs.

Operation and Maintenance Costs

We used plant-by-plant operation and maintenance estimates obtained from the Electricity Market Module (EMM) in EIA's North American Energy Modeling Systems (NEMS). For some plants, no NEMS value for operation and maintenance was available and we used a national average value.

Going forward capital costs — National Energy Modeling System (NEMS)

The third element in our overall coal going-forward cost estimate is the going-forward capital cost. For this element we used a fairly simple method. We started by taking the average age (weighted by generator capacity) of a given coal power plant and compared it to the EIA NEMS table found in Figure 12. From this NEMS table and the average age of the plant, we obtained a per kW-year going-forward cost, which we multiplied by the overall capacity of the plant. We then divided by the total net MWh output from the plant (defined by the included set of generators) as reported on EIA Form 923. This includes any natural gas-fueled generation and results in a $/MWh, which then factors into the complete coal going-forward cost.

Age	Annual Capital Investment Requirement ($/kW-yr)
0 - 10 years	$ 17.16
10 - 20 years	$ 18.42
20 - 30 years	$ 19.68
30 - 40 years	$ 20.94
40 - 50 years	$ 22.20
50 - 60 years	$ 23.46
60 - 70 years	$ 24.72
70 - 80 years	$ 25.98

Figure 12. NEMS estimates of going forward capital costs by age of plant.

Renewables Costs

Identifying Renewable Energy Sites

We use NREL's ReEDS model that provides high spatial resolution solar and wind potential datasets in the U.S. The solar and wind potential numbers in ReEDS are, in turn, taken from the Renewable Energy Potential (ReV) model, which assesses the wind and solar energy potential at 11.2 km x 11.2 km spatial resolution after applying comprehensive exclusion criteria, including land cover, elevation, slope, environmentally sensitive areas, local siting regulations, etc. Across the continental U.S., ReV and ReEDS identify nearly 50,000 individual solar sites totaling a potential of 96,000 GW, and around 50,000 individual wind sites totaling a potential of 6,600 GW. The ReEDS model also provides annual capacity factors at each of these sites, which are estimated using the wind speed, solar irradiance, temperature, and other weather parameters from the Wind

Integration National Dataset (WIND) and National Solar Radiation Database (NSRDB). More information on this can be found in ReEDS documentation.

Technology Costs

We run the ReEDS model using technology costs from ATB 2022 and IRA incentives and estimate the wind and solar LCOE at each of the 50,000 sites. ReEDS uses a comprehensive list of parameters to estimate a site-specific LCOE including capital costs, fixed operation and maintenance costs, equity costs, interest rates, construction costs differentiated by location across the U.S., construction period, ITC and PTC incentives per IRA, tax equity haircuts, depreciation, and taxes (see Figure 13). Additional details on LCOE estimation could be found in ReEDS documentation.

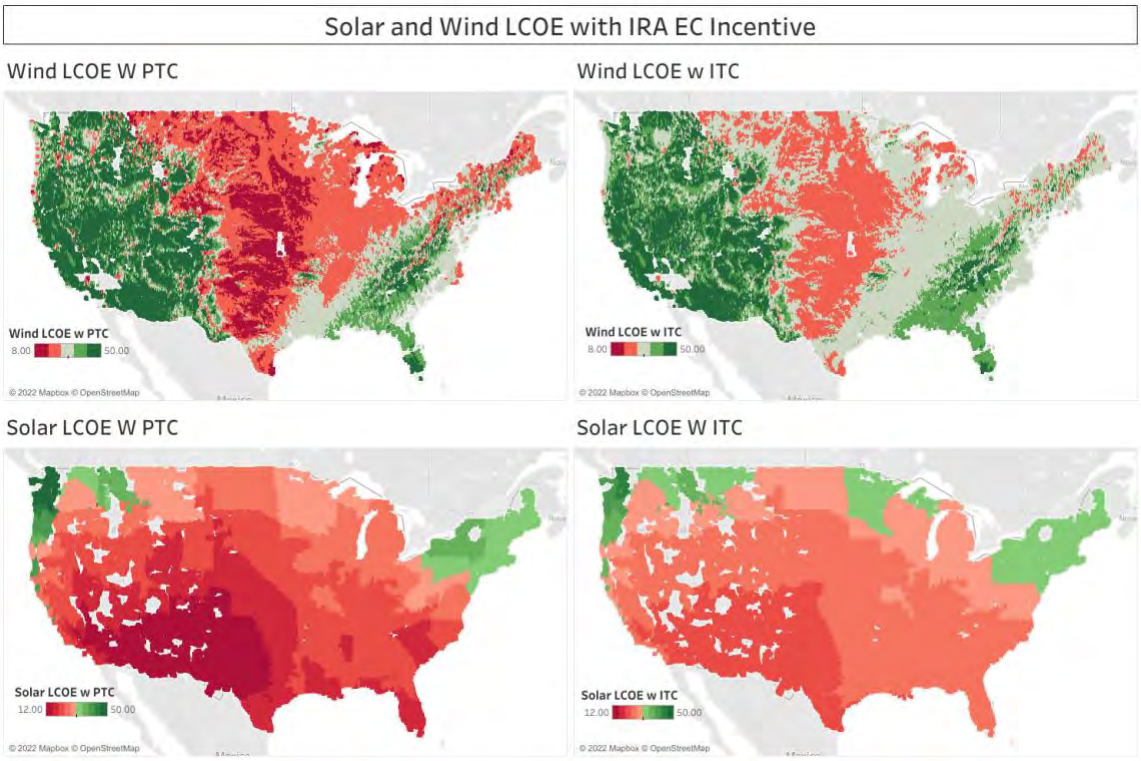


Figure 13. Wind and Solar LCOE including IRA incentives (including energy community) at each of the individual 50,000 sites across the U.S.

Assessing Hyperlocal Potential and LCOEs

The objective of this exercise is to assess the physically closest (hyperlocal) solar or wind resources that could replace the generation from each coal power plant in the country. We start with the location (latitude and longitude) of each of the 210 coal plants in the US. We then create concentric circles around each coal plant with radiuses starting from 5 km up to 45 km in increments of 5 km. Within each of these concentric circles, we identify the solar and wind sites that fall within that circle and estimate the site-level capacity and annual generation potential for solar and wind resources separately, using the high-resolution solar and wind datasets available from ReEDS, as described earlier. We then estimate the minimum circle radius ("hyperlocal circle") needed to replace the annual generation from each coal power plant with solar or wind resources. Within each hyperlocal circle, we assume that the solar and wind projects get the Energy Community Tax Credit per IRA and will not incur any interconnection costs since they could continue using the coal plant interconnection. We weight the site-level LCOEs within each hyperlocal circle by the site-level capacity potential to arrive at a weighted average hyperlocal LCOE to replace the generation from each coal power plant.

We find that annual generation at almost all coal power plants can be cost-effectively replaced by solar resources within a 20 km radius. The minimum radius for wind is much higher.

Regional LCOEs

In addition to the hyperlocal LCOEs, we also estimate the regional LCOEs in the regions where coal plants are located. The ReEDS model divides the contiguous U.S. into 134 regions which are generally aligned with the utility territories (see Figure 14). These regions never cross state boundaries

The rationale for estimating the regional LCOEs in addition to the hyperlocal LCOEs is that the higher-quality resources might not be available in the near vicinity of the coal plants but slightly farther away, and so from the perspective of the developer, it might make sense to move further from the coal plants to access the higher quality resource. This is more important for wind as wind speeds can vary significantly over short distances. As compared to wind, solar is more energy dense, as we can get almost 10 times the capacity of solar in the same amount of land as wind.

The methodology used for estimating regional LCOEs is very similar to that of hyperlocal LCOEs. For each coal plant, we sort the wind and solar sites available in that region (i.e., ReEDS balancing area) by LCOE and choose the best sites to replace the coal generation. For selected sites within each region, we capacity-weight the site-level LCOEs to estimate the weighted average regional LCOE. For the regional LCOE, we do not account for the Energy Community tax credit available in IRA. We also add the interconnection costs to the LCOEs as we assume that these sites may not be able to access the existing coal power plant interconnection.

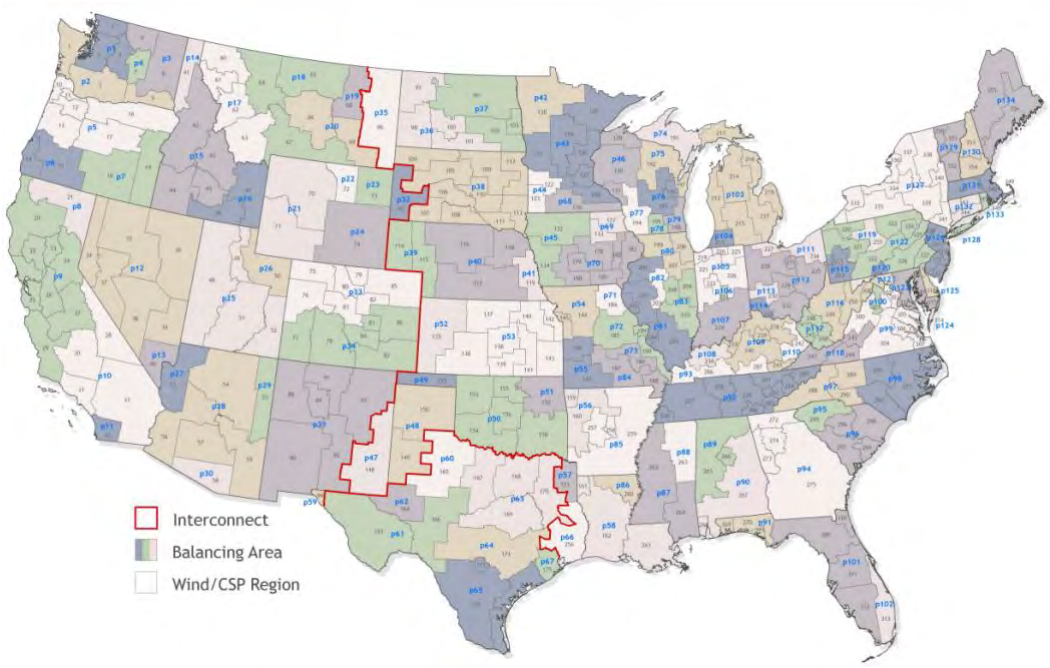


Figure 14. ReEDS balancing areas, used for our regional analysis and roughly corresponding to utility service territories, are highlighted by the different colors in this map. Source: National Renewable Energy Laboratory.

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BEFORE THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Power Act Section 202(c) Emergency Order: Midcontinent Independent System Operator (MISO)	)))))	Order No. 202-25-3

Exhibit to
Motion to Intervene and Request for Rehearing and Stay of
Public Interest Organizations

Filed June 18, 2025

Exhibit 52

MI State Energy Profile

U.S. Energy Information Administration

Michigan State Energy Profile

Michigan Quick Facts

- Michigan has 44 natural gas storage fields with almost 1.1 trillion cubic feet of underground storage capacity, which is the most capacity of any state and almost one-eighth of the nation's total natural gas storage capacity.
- The share of Michigan's total electricity generation from natural gas-fired plants increased from 12% in 2013 to 46% in 2023.
- Renewables provided 11% of Michigan's electricity net generation in 2023, with wind energy providing 64% of that power. Michigan ranks 16th among the states in the amount of electricity generated by wind energy.
- Michigan ranks fifth among the states in residential sector petroleum use and is first in residential sector consumption of propane.
- Michigan’s second-largest power plant by capacity is the 2,186-megawatt Ludington pumped-storage plant on the shores of Lake Michigan. It is one of the 10 largest pumped-storage power plants in the world.

Last Updated: October 17, 2024

- Consumption by Source
- Consumption by Sector
- Production
- Electricity
- Prices

Data

Last Update: May 15, 2025 | **Next Update:** June 20, 2025

Energy Indicators

Demography	Michigan	Share of U.S.	Period
Population	10.1 million	3.0%	2024
Civilian Labor Force	5.1 million	3.0%	Mar-25
Economy	**Michigan**	**U.S. Rank**	**Period**
Gross Domestic Product	$ 659.0 billion	14	2023
Gross Domestic Product for the Manufacturing Sector	$ 107,736 million	7	2023
Per Capita Personal Income	$ 59,714	40	2023
Vehicle Miles Traveled	98,289 million miles	10	2023
Land in Farms	9.4 million acres	30	2024
Climate	**Michigan**	**U.S. Rank**	**Period**
Average Temperature	48.9 degrees Fahrenheit	37	2024
Precipitation	34.4 inches	35	2024

Prices

Petroleum	Michigan	U.S. Average	Period	find more
Domestic Crude Oil First Purchase	$ 64.24 /barrel	$ 70.11 /barrel	Feb-25	
Natural Gas	**Michigan**	**U.S. Average**	**Period**	find more
City Gate	$ 4.00 /thousand cu ft	$ 4.83 /thousand cu ft	Feb-25	find more
Residential	$ 9.55 /thousand cu ft	$ 12.94 /thousand cu ft	Feb-25	find more
Coal	**Michigan**	**U.S. Average**	**Period**	find more
Average Sales Price	--	$ 54.04 /short ton	2023	
Delivered to Electric Power Sector	W	$ 2.41 /million Btu	Feb-25	
Electricity	**Michigan**	**U.S. Average**	**Period**	find more
Residential	18.91 cents/kWh	16.44 cents/kWh	Feb-25	find more
Commercial	14.05 cents/kWh	13.09 cents/kWh	Feb-25	find more
Industrial	8.54 cents/kWh	8.23 cents/kWh	Feb-25	find more

Reserves

Reserves	Michigan	Share of U.S.	Period	find more
Crude Oil (as of Dec. 31)	46 million barrels	0.1%	2022	find more
Expected Future Production of Dry Natural Gas (as of Dec. 31)	1,302 billion cu ft	0.2%	2022	find more
Expected Future Production of Natural Gas Plant Liquids	11 million barrels	*	2022	find more
Recoverable Coal at Producing Mines	--	--	2023	find more
Rotary Rigs & Wells	**Michigan**	**Share of U.S.**	**Period**	find more
Natural Gas Producing Wells	1,308 wells	0.3%	2020	find more
Capacity	**Michigan**	**Share of U.S.**	**Period**	
Crude Oil Refinery Capacity (as of Jan. 1)	140,000 barrels/calendar day	0.8%	2024	
Electric Power Industry Net Summer Capacity	31,538 MW	2.6%	Feb-25	

Supply & Distribution

Production	Michigan	Share of U.S.	Period	find more
Total Energy	562 trillion Btu	0.6%	2022	find more
Crude Oil	11 thousand barrels per day	0.1%	Feb-25	find more
Natural Gas - Marketed	68,132 million cu ft	0.2%	2023	find more
Coal	--	--	2023	find more
Total Utility-Scale Net Electricity Generation	**Michigan**	**Share of U.S.**	**Period**	find more
Total Net Electricity Generation	10,281 thousand MWh	3.0%	Feb-25	
Utility-Scale Net Electricity Generation (share of total)	**Michigan**	**U.S. Average**	**Period**	
Petroleum-Fired	0.1 %	0.4 %	Feb-25	find more
Natural Gas-Fired	35.6 %	39.0 %	Feb-25	find more
Coal-Fired	27.5 %	18.4 %	Feb-25	find more
Nuclear	22.6 %	18.2 %	Feb-25	find more
Renewables	12.4 %	23.6 %	Feb-25	

Supply & Distribution

Stocks	Michigan	Share of U.S.	Period	find more
Motor Gasoline (Excludes Pipelines)	9 thousand barrels	0.1%	Feb-25	
Distillate Fuel Oil (Excludes Pipelines)	1,641 thousand barrels	1.8%	Feb-25	find more
Natural Gas in Underground Storage	599,933 million cu ft	9.6%	Feb-25	find more
Petroleum Stocks at Electric Power Producers	157 thousand barrels	0.8%	Feb-25	find more
Coal Stocks at Electric Power Producers	2,054 thousand tons	1.9%	Feb-25	find more
Fueling Stations	**Michigan**	**Share of U.S.**	**Period**	
Motor Gasoline	3,539 stations	3.2%	2022	
Propane	87 stations	3.3%	Apr-25	
Electric Vehicle Charging Locations	1,606 stations	2.3%	Apr-25	
E85	247 stations	5.6%	Apr-25	
Biodiesel, Compressed Natural Gas, and Other Alternative Fuels	9 stations	0.2%	Apr-25	

Consumption & Expenditures

Summary	Michigan	U.S. Rank	Period	
Total Consumption	2,707 trillion Btu	10	2022	find more
Total Consumption per Capita	270 million Btu	28	2022	find more
Total Expenditures	$ 46,032 million	9	2022	find more
Total Expenditures per Capita	$ 4,588	41	2022	find more
by End-Use Sector	**Michigan**	**Share of U.S.**	**Period**	
Consumption				
» Residential	754 trillion Btu	3.9%	2022	find more
» Commercial	579 trillion Btu	3.5%	2022	find more
» Industrial	664 trillion Btu	2.1%	2022	find more
» Transportation	711 trillion Btu	2.6%	2022	find more
Expenditures				
» Residential	$ 11,064 million	3.3%	2022	find more

Consumption & Expenditures

» Commercial	$ 7,148 million	2.9%	2022	find more
» Industrial	$ 6,267 million	2.2%	2022	find more
» Transportation	$ 21,553 million	2.5%	2022	find more

by Source	Michigan	Share of U.S.	Period	
Consumption				
» Petroleum	163 million barrels	2.2%	2023	find more
» Natural Gas	1,048 billion cu ft	3.2%	2023	find more
» Coal	14,516 thousand short tons	3.4%	2023	find more
Expenditures				
» Petroleum	$ 21,905 million	2.4%	2023	find more
» Natural Gas	$ 7,382 million	3.7%	2023	find more
» Coal	$ 979 million	4.1%	2023	find more

Consumption for Electricity Generation	Michigan	Share of U.S.	Period	find more
Petroleum	13 thousand barrels	0.6%	Feb-25	find more
Natural Gas	25,619 million cu ft	2.7%	Feb-25	find more
Coal	1,558 thousand tons	4.4%	Feb-25	find more

Energy Source Used for Home Heating (share of households)	Michigan	U.S. Average	Period
Natural Gas	74.0 %	46.0 %	2023
Fuel Oil	0.8 %	3.7 %	2023
Electricity	12.7 %	41.7 %	2023
Propane	9.1 %	5.0 %	2023
Other/None	3.4 %	3.5 %	2023

Environment

Renewable Energy Capacity	Michigan	Share of U.S.	Period	find more
Total Renewable Energy Electricity Net Summer Capacity	5,826 MW	1.6%	Feb-25	
Ethanol Plant Nameplate Capacity	346 million gal/year	1.9%	2024	

Renewable Energy Production	Michigan	Share of U.S.	Period	find more

Environment

Utility-Scale Hydroelectric Net Electricity Generation	101 thousand MWh	0.5%	Feb-25	
Utility-Scale Solar, Wind, and Geothermal Net Electricity Generation	1,004 thousand MWh	1.8%	Feb-25	
Utility-Scale Biomass Net Electricity Generation	169 thousand MWh	4.6%	Feb-25	
Small-Scale Solar Photovoltaic Generation	23 thousand MWh	0.4%	Feb-25	
Fuel Ethanol Production	7,903 thousand barrels	2.2%	2022	
Renewable Energy Consumption	**Michigan**	**U.S. Rank**	**Period**	find more
Renewable Energy Consumption as a Share of State Total	7.4 %	28	2022	
Fuel Ethanol Consumption	10,287 thousand barrels	9	2022	
Total Emissions	**Michigan**	**Share of U.S.**	**Period**	find more
Carbon Dioxide	154.0 million metric tons	3.1%	2022	
Electric Power Industry Emissions	**Michigan**	**Share of U.S.**	**Period**	find more
Carbon Dioxide	50,018 thousand metric tons	3.3%	2023	
Sulfur Dioxide	31 thousand metric tons	3.7%	2023	
Nitrogen Oxide	43 thousand metric tons	3.8%	2023	

Analysis

Last Updated: October 17, 2024

Overview

Known as the Great Lakes State, Michigan's shores touch and include portions of four of the five Great Lakes.[1] The northern ends of two Great Lakes—Lake Michigan and Lake Huron—divide Michigan into the Upper and Lower Peninsulas. The northern shore of the Upper Peninsula is bordered by Lake Superior and a small portion of the southeastern shore of the Lower Peninsula touches Lake Erie.[2,3] The state‘s geologic history includes ancient broad shallow seas in a basin that was centered in Michigan's Lower Peninsula.[4] That basin was ringed by reefs that, now deeply buried, contain most of the state's crude oil and natural gas reserves.[5] In addition to Michigan's natural gas and crude oil, the state has many renewable energy resources. Winds that sweep across the Great Lakes provide the state with substantial offshore wind energy resources and moderate onshore ones.[6] Forests cover more than half of the state's land area and many cities and large towns provide municipal solid waste and landfill gas, giving Michigan considerable biomass resources.[7,8] Dams on the state's rivers generate hydroelectric power, despite the generally level terrain.[9] Most of those dams, including all of the largest ones, are in the Lower Peninsula, where Michigan's largest and longest rivers are located.[10,11]

Most of Michigan's population and all of the major cities, manufacturing industries, commercial agriculture, crude oil production, and natural gas production are located in the state's Lower Peninsula.[12,13] The Upper Peninsula is lightly populated, heavily forested, and contains valuable iron and copper deposits.[14,15,16] With 40,000 square miles of the Great Lakes and thousands of smaller inland lakes and ponds within Michigan's borders, the state's total area is more than two-fifths water—the largest land-to-water ratio among all states.[17,18] As a result, Michigan has one of the longest shorelines in the United States. Vessels that move through the Great Lakes-Saint Lawrence Seaway deliver coal and refined petroleum products at several of the state's Great Lakes ports.[19,20,21]

Michigan ranks 10th among the states in total energy use.

Michigan consumes almost five times more energy than it produces and ranks 10th among the states in both population and total energy consumption.[22,23,24] Although the Great Lakes moderate Michigan's temperatures, extremes occur in the interior of the Lower Peninsula. However, snowfalls are greatest on the Upper Peninsula and along the Lake Michigan shoreline of the Lower Peninsula.[25] In part because of its cold winters, Michigan is among the top 10 states in per capita residential energy use, but the state's total energy use per capita is below the U.S. average.[26] The residential sector is the leading energy-consuming sector, accounting for 28% of the state's total energy use, followed closely by the transportation sector at 26%, the industrial sector at 25%, and the commercial sector at 21%.[27] Detroit is known as Motor City, and Michigan employs the largest number of workers in the motor vehicles and parts manufacturing sectors in the nation.[28,29] This sector accounts for nearly two-fifths of the state's manufacturing GDP. Other important contributors to the state's GDP include the manufacture of machinery, fabricated metal products, chemicals, food and beverage products, and plastics.[30] Michigan does not have any significant critical mineral deposits, but is a major producer of cement, construction sand, and gravel.[31]

Natural gas

The Antrim Shale formation sweeps along a narrow arc in the northern portion of the Lower Peninsula and contains most of Michigan's natural gas reserves, and the state holds about 0.2% of U.S. total proved reserves.[32,33,34] Michigan's natural gas production has declined from its 1997 peak of nearly 312 billion cubic feet to 68 billion cubic feet in 2023, making up 0.2% of total U.S. production.[35,36]

Several interstate pipelines cross Michigan, as well as five U.S.-Canadian natural gas pipeline border crossings, but the state does not have any natural gas market hubs.[37] Natural gas enters Michigan from Ohio, Wisconsin, and Indiana. While some natural gas also arrives by pipeline from Canada, the bulk of the natural gas flowing across the border goes to Canada, most of it at St. Clair, located northeast of Detroit. Smaller volumes of natural gas also intermittently enter Canada at the Detroit, Sault St. Marie, and Marysville border crossings.[38,39,40] More natural gas enters Michigan than is consumed in the state, and most of the excess is exported to Canada.[41,42]

Michigan has the largest underground natural gas storage capacity in the nation.

Some of the natural gas that Michigan receives or produces is injected into underground natural gas storage fields. Michigan has the largest underground natural gas storage capacity in the nation at nearly 1.1 trillion cubic feet, which is almost one-eighth of the U.S. total. The state has 44 natural gas storage fields, the second-largest number after Pennsylvania.[43,44] During high demand periods, typically between November and April, natural gas is withdrawn from storage to meet increased demand for space heating. Much smaller volumes of natural gas are withdrawn from storage in the summer months when natural gas-fueled power generation increases to meet cooling demand.[45,46]

In 2023, Michigan's total natural gas consumption was 15 times greater than the state's natural gas production.[47,48] The electric power sector became the largest consumer of natural gas in the state in 2023, surpassing the residential sector for the first time and making up two-fifths of total natural gas use. The residential

sector, where almost 8 out of 10 Michigan households use natural gas as their primary source for home heating, accounted for about three-tenths of the state's natural gas consumption.[49,50] Michigan routinely ranks among the top 5 states in residential use of natural gas and in the top 10 for total natural gas consumption.[51,52] The commercial and the industrial sectors each account for about 16% of the state's natural gas consumption.[53]

Petroleum

Michigan's crude oil reserves and production are modest. The state's crude oil reserves and production each account for 0.1% of the nation's total.[54,55] Commercial quantities of crude oil were first found in Michigan in 1925.[56] The state's oil production substantially increased in the 1970s when oil was produced from the deeply buried reefs that ringed the Michigan Basin millions of years ago. Those reefs accounted for 29 million of the 35 million barrels of crude oil recovered in Michigan's peak production year of 1979.[57,58,59] Since then, Michigan's crude oil output has generally declined and was about 4.8 million barrels in 2023.[60]

Michigan has one crude oil refinery, located near Detroit. It can process about 140,000 barrels per calendar day of light sweet and heavy sour crude oils into gasoline, asphalt, propane, and other petroleum products.[61,62] Crude oil produced from wells in western Canada enters Michigan by pipelines through Wisconsin and Indiana. Crude oil produced in western Michigan is delivered by an intrastate pipeline to Lewiston, Michigan, where it is added into the Enbridge pipeline system that enters the state through northern Wisconsin. The Enbridge pipeline delivers crude oil to a Canadian refinery in Ontario and also has a branch that enters the state from Indiana and delivers crude oil to Michigan on its way to Ontario.[63,64,65] Michigan's governor revoked the pipeline's permit in May 2021 because of safety concerns about a potential leak where an underwater section of the pipeline crosses the Mackinac Strait between the state's Upper and Lower Peninsulas. Enbridge has refused to shut down the pipeline and the legal dispute remains. There have been discussions around building a tunnel to house the pipeline.[66,67,68] The Mid-Valley Pipeline, another crude oil pipeline that originates in the U.S. Gulf Coast states, enters Michigan through Ohio.[69] Port Huron on the Lower Peninsula receives additional crude oil imports from Canada.[70] Much of the crude oil that enters Michigan exits into Canada at a border crossing between Marysville, Michigan, and Sarnia, Ontario.[71]

Petroleum product pipelines bring refined products from the Chicago, Illinois, area to the southwest and from the Toledo, Ohio, area to the southeast of Michigan in the Lower Peninsula. The Upper Peninsula has no petroleum product pipelines, and trucks transport most petroleum products from terminals in Wisconsin.[72,73] The Lower Peninsula port cities of Port Huron and Detroit receive almost all the state's petroleum product imports from Canada. Some Canadian petroleum products also arrive at the Sault St. Marie port on the Upper Peninsula.[74]

Michigan has the largest residential sector consumption of hydrocarbon gas liquids, such as propane, in the nation.

Michigan ranks 11th among the states in total petroleum consumption. Four-fifths of the state's petroleum use is in the transportation sector, and motor gasoline accounts for 62% of that transportation petroleum consumption.[75,76] Federal regulations allow conventional motor gasoline without ethanol to be sold in most of the state year-round. However, to reduce emissions that contribute to ground-level ozone, eight southeastern Michigan counties around Detroit regulate the vapor pressure of motor gasoline sold during the summer.[77,78] The industrial sector accounts for one-tenth of the state's petroleum use. Although the residential sector accounts for only about 6% of the state's petroleum consumption, Michigan is among the top five states in residential sector petroleum consumption.[79] About 1 in 10 Michigan households heat with petroleum products, mostly propane.[80,81] Total consumption of hydrocarbon gas liquids (HGLs), such as propane, is greater in Michigan than in all but seven other states, and the state has the largest residential sector HGL consumption in the nation.[82] The commercial sector accounts for most of the rest of the state's petroleum consumption. A small amount of petroleum is used intermittently for electricity generation.[83]

Electricity

In 2023, natural gas fueled the largest share of Michigan's electricity generation at 46%, followed by nuclear power at 23%, and coal at 19%. Up until 2020, coal had provided the largest share of the state's electricity net generation.[84] Coal-fired plants make up 3 of the 10 largest power plants by generating capacity in the state, including the largest, and 4 of the top 10 were natural-gas fired.[85] Since 2020, about 2,700 megawatts of coal-fired generating capacity have been retired and no new coal-fired facilities are planned. The state's most recent operating coal-fired generating unit came online in 1990.[86] Michigan's electricity net generation from natural gas is more than four times greater in the last decade.[87] Two new natural gas-fired power plants are expected to come online by 2025, adding 1,000 megawatts of generating capacity.[88]

Michigan's in-state electricity net generation from natural gas is more than four times greater in the last decade.

Typically, Michigan's nuclear power plants have supplied about 30% of in-state electricity, but the amount of electricity generated by nuclear power plants in Michigan has declined as plants have been decommissioned. The state's Big Rock Point nuclear power plant shut down in 1997 and the Palisades nuclear power plant closed in 2022.[89,90,91] However, the new owners of the Palisades nuclear power plant are seeking to restart the plant.[92] The state currently has two operating nuclear power plants, Fermi with one reactor and Donald C. Cook with two reactors.[93]

Wind energy accounts for a small but increasing share of Michigan's electricity generation and accounted for 7% of the state's total generation in 2023. This was a slight decline from 2022, due to below normal wind speeds, despite 337 megawatts of new wind power generating capacity that came online in 2023.[94,95,96] Biomass, solar energy, gases created as byproducts of industrial processes, petroleum coke, and hydroelectric power provided most of the rest of the state's net generation.[97] Most of Michigan's power plants are located in the Lower Peninsula, where electricity demand is greatest.[98]

In 2023, Michigan ranked 11th among the states in the amount of electricity generated. Because consumption was less than generation, Michigan sent its surplus electricity out of state via the regional grid.[99,100] The commercial sector is the state's largest electricity consumer, accounting for 37% of the state's total electricity sales, followed very closely by the residential sector, with 34%. The industrial sector accounts for 29% of power sales.[101] Residential electricity sales per capita are less than in three-fourths of the states and less than the national average.[102,103] Only about 1 in 8 Michigan households rely on electricity as their primary source of energy for home heating.[104]

Electricity net generation from utility-scale solar in Michigan increased by 53% in 2023.

In July 2024, Michigan had about 1,500 public electric vehicle charging locations.[105] The majority of charging stations are located on the Lower Peninsula around Detroit, Grand Rapids, Lansing, and Kalamazoo.[106] The Charge Up Michigan Program provides grants to private and public organizations to help expand the state's electric vehicle charging network.[107]

Renewable energy

Renewable energy provided 11% of Michigan's total in-state electricity net generation in 2023, most of it from wind. In 2013, wind energy surpassed hydropower and biomass and became Michigan's largest source for renewable generation. In 2023, wind energy supplied 64% of the state's renewable electricity and about 7% of Michigan's total net generation from all sources.[108] The state's strongest onshore winds are along its curving Lake Huron and Lake Michigan coastlines.[109,110] Michigan ranks 12th in the nation in wind generation capacity and 16th in actual generation from wind energy.[111] The state has 34 wind farms with a total generating capacity of nearly 3,800 megawatts.[112] Many of

Michigan's wind farms are located between Saginaw Bay and Lake Huron in the eastern part of the state's Lower Peninsula.[113]

In 2023, biomass provided 15% of Michigan's renewable electricity generation and about 2% of the state's total generation from all sources.[114] Michigan has 35 biomass power plants with a combined generating capacity of 490 megawatts. A municipal solid waste plant in the Detroit area is one of the largest on the Lower Peninsula. The biomass plants that are fueled with wood and wood waste are primarily in more heavily forested northern Michigan, including on the Upper Peninsula. Several biomass facilities generate electricity using methane recovered from landfills.[115,116] Additionally, the state has anaerobic digesters that convert animal and food waste into biogas (methane) that is used as fuel for electricity generation.[117,118,119] Michigan's forests also provide the feedstock for the state's three wood pellet manufacturing plants that have a combined production capacity of 173,000 tons of pellets per year.[120] Wood pellets are used as fuel for electricity generation and for space heating. Wood is used for space heating by 2% of households in Michigan.[121]

Michigan has about four dozen conventional hydroelectric dams that accounted for about 1% of the state's total generation from all sources in 2023. However, the state's largest hydroelectric facility by capacity is a pumped-storage plant on the shores of Lake Michigan on the Lower Peninsula.[122,123,124] Built in 1973, Michigan's Ludington pumped storage plant has a nameplate generating capacity of about 2,200 megawatts and is one of the ten largest pumped storage power plants in the world.[125,126] During periods of low power demand, which are usually at night, less costly electricity is used to pump water from a lower reservoir to an upper reservoir. Then, during periods when power demand and electricity prices are higher, the water is released from the upper reservoir and flows down through generating turbines on its way back to the lower reservoir, producing electricity. Although the plant uses more power than it generates, it supplies power in periods of peak demand when electricity prices are highest.[127]

Michigan produces and consumes biofuels. It has four fuel ethanol production plants, all located in the southern half of the Lower Peninsula.[128] Those plants have a combined capacity of about 350 million gallons each year and produced 330 million gallons of fuel ethanol in 2022.[129,130] Michigan is among the nation's top 10 fuel ethanol-consuming states and uses more than it produces. In 2022, the state consumed about 430 million gallons of fuel ethanol.[131] Michigan's two biodiesel plants are also located on the Lower Peninsula.[132] These plants can produce 16 million gallons of biodiesel fuel each year, less than the 28 million gallons consumed in the state annually.[133,134]

In 2023, utility-scale (1 megawatt or larger) solar installations generated 1% of Michigan's total in-state electricity. The state's first utility-scale solar power facility, the 1-megawatt Domino Farms Solar, came online in 2015. In 2023, electricity net generation from utility-scale solar in Michigan increased by 53%.[135] Eleven solar farms came online in 2023, adding nearly 270 megawatts of generation capacity, including the 100-megawatt Cereal City Solar Energy Center project. An additional 1,280 megawatts of solar power capacity are expected to be added in the state by 2025.[136,137] Customer-sited, small-scale (less than 1 megawatt) solar photovoltaic (PV) generating systems, most of which are on residential and business rooftops, provided 19% of the state's total solar power.[138]

Michigan enacted a renewable energy standard (RES) in 2008 that required the state's retail electricity providers, including investor-owned electric utilities, alternative retail suppliers, electric cooperatives, and municipal electric utilities, to have at least 10% of the electricity they sold be generated by renewable energy resources by 2015. The RES goal was met, and, in December 2016, the state's RES requirement increased to 15% of electricity sales by 2021.[139] In 2020, all of Michigan's electric providers met the 15% RES.[140] Acceptable renewable energy resources for generating electricity include solar power, biomass, wind, geothermal energy, municipal solid waste, landfill gas, existing hydroelectricity, and tidal, wave, and river currents. Utilities are allowed to use energy efficiency to meet a portion of their requirements. In 2023, Michigan expanded the RES requirements, with an aim to use 100% clean energy by 2040.[141]

Coal

Michigan has a small amount of economically recoverable coal reserves, but no active coal mines.[142] However, Michigan ports, including the Port of Detroit, handled 31% of all Great Lakes coal shipments in 2023.[143] The electric power sector uses 92% of the coal consumed in Michigan to generate electricity. The industrial and commercial sectors use the other 8% to produce coke for steelmaking and for electricity and heat.[144] Most of the coal consumed in Michigan comes by rail from the West, primarily from Wyoming and Montana. Small amounts of coal also arrive from nearby states, including West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Colorado, Kentucky, Virginia, Indiana, and Illinois.[145]

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[143] U.S. EIA, Quarterly Coal Report (April 2024), Table 13, U.S. Coal Export by Customs District, October-December 2023.

[144] U.S. EIA, Annual Coal Report (October 3, 2023), Table 26, U.S. Coal Consumption by End Use Sector, Census Division, and State, 2022 and 2021.

[145] U.S. EIA, Annual Coal Distribution Report (October 3, 2023), Domestic Distribution of U.S. coal by: Destination State, consumer, destination and method of transportation, Michigan, Table DS-18, Domestic Coal Distribution, by Destination State, 2022.

Other Resources

Energy-Related Regions and Organizations

- Petroleum Administration for Defense District (PADD): 2

- Regional Transmission Organization (RTO) and Independent System Operator (ISO): Midcontinent Independent System Operator (MISO), PJM Interconnection (PJM)
- North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) ERO Enterprise: Regional Entities: Midwest Reliability Organization (MRO), Reliability First Corporation (RFC)

Other Websites

- Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes and Energy, Office of Climate and Energy
- Michigan Public Service Commission
- Michigan Department of Health & Human Services, Energy and Weatherization
- Michigan Public Service Commission, Renewable Energy
- Michigan Public Service Commission, Michigan Energy Assistance Program (MEAP)
- EIA Michigan Flickr Album
- Michigan Department of Environmental, Great Lakes and Energy, Geologic Resources Management Division, Oil and Gas
- Michigan Energy Workforce Development Consortium (MEWDC), Get into Energy, Michigan
- U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission, Michigan
- Alternative Fuels Data Center, Federal and State Laws and Incentives
- USA.Gov, Get help with energy bills
- NC Clean Energy Technology Center, Database of State Incentives for Renewables and Efficiency (DSIRE)
- National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners (NARUC)
- National Association of State Energy Officials (NASEO)
- National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL), Energy
- National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL), Geospatial Data Science Data and Tools
- U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), Publications
- Interstate Oil and Gas Compact Commission (IOGCC)
- U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Office of Community Services, An Office of the Administration for Children & Families, Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)
- U.S. Geological Survey (USGS), Maps
- Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory, Energy Flow Charts
- National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL), SLOPE: State and Local Planning for Energy
- EIA Status of U.S. Nuclear Outages
- EIA Natural Gas Storage Dashboard
- EIA Energy Disruptions Maps
- U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Rural Development, Energy Programs



States:Electricity Transmission Lines - Ventyx, Velocity Suite;Grey Base:National

0 25 50 100 Miles

- Mask
- Surface Coal Mine
- Underground Coal Mine
- Biomass Power Plant
- Coal Power Plant
- Geothermal Power Plant
- Hydroelectric Power Plant
- Natural Gas Power Plant
- Nuclear Power Plant
- Other Power Plant
- Other Fossil Gases Power Plant
- Petroleum Power Plant
- Pumped Storage Power Plant
- Solar Power Plant
- Wind Power Plant
- Wood Power Plant
- Petroleum Refinery
- Strategic Petroleum Reserve

http://www.eia.gov/state/

BEFORE THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Power Act Section 202(c) Emergency Order: Midcontinent Independent System Operator (MISO)	)))))	Order No. 202-25-3

Exhibit to
Motion to Intervene and Request for Rehearing and Stay of
Public Interest Organizations

Filed June 18, 2025

Exhibit 53

Consumers News Release

A key regulatory decision today cleared the way for Consumers Energy to stop burning coal to generate electricity by 2025 — 15 years faster than previously planned — and provide reliable electricity for Michigan.

The Michigan Public Service Commission (MPSC) approved Consumers Energy's agreement with a diverse group of stakeholders on updates to its Clean Energy Plan, a 20-year blueprint to meet Michigan's energy needs while protecting the environment for future generations.

A broad coalition of supporters for the plan includes customer groups, environmental organizations, MPSC staff, energy industry representatives and the Michigan Attorney General.

Consumers Energy is one of the first utilities in the nation to go coal-free.

"This is a historic moment in Michigan's clean energy transformation journey," said Garrick Rochow, President and CEO of Consumers Energy. "The Clean Energy Plan is a sea change that positions our company as a national leader and empowers us to deliver reliable energy while protecting the planet for decades to come."

The updates to Consumers Energy's Clean Energy Plan — first approved in 2019 — include:

- **COAL PLANT RETIREMENTS BY 2025:** closes all three units at the J.H. Campbell coal plant in West Olive in 2025 in addition to two units at the D.E. Karn coal plant in 2023 (as per the 2018 Clean Energy Plan) and will be among the first utilities in the nation to go coal-free by 2025.

- **SYSTEM RELIABILITY:** ensures supply reliability through the purchase of the Covert Generating Station in Van Buren County, a natural gas-fired power plant. Additionally, we plan to purchase 700 megawatts of electric capacity — roughly the equivalent of a power plant — from a variety of sources through a one-time request for proposal (RFP).

- **RISE OF SOLAR:** continues the rapid transition to clean, renewable sources by adding nearly 8,000 megawatts (MW) of solar power by 2040 ensuring 90 percent of our capacity comes from clean sources. Learn more at ConsumersEnergy.com/MiSolar (https://www.consumersenergy.com/company/electric-generation/renewables/solar-generation/farmers)

- **BATTERY DEPLOYMENT**: accelerates energy storage with a total of 75 MW of energy storage by 2027, achieving 550 MW by 2040.

- **AFFORDABLE ENERGY:** creates price stability and helps customers save an estimated $600 million dollars through 2040 compared to the current plan. Consumers Energy would also continue its successful energy waste reduction programs that have saved customers nearly $5 billion since 2009. In addition, the company has committed to continue to fund utility bill assistance programs for low-income customers.

"Together, we've created the best Clean Energy Plan for Michigan," Rochow said. "We're building a dramatically different energy landscape in which customers won't have to choose between protecting the planet and their pocketbooks. We will do both while making sure our state has the reliable power it needs."

Consumers Energy, Michigan's largest energy provider, is the principal subsidiary of CMS Energy (NYSE: CMS), providing natural gas and/or electricity to 6.8 million of the state's 10 million residents in all 68 Lower Peninsula counties.

# # #

Media Contacts: Katie Carey, 517-740-1739, or Brian Wheeler, 517-740-1545

BEFORE THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Power Act Section 202(c) Emergency Order: Midcontinent Independent System Operator (MISO)	)))))	Order No. 202-25-3

Exhibit to
Motion to Intervene and Request for Rehearing and Stay of
Public Interest Organizations

Filed June 18, 2025

Exhibit 54

NARUC Coal Report



Recent Changes to U.S. Coal Plant Operations and Current Compensation Practices

National Association of Regulatory Utility Commissioners | January 2020

Phillip Graeter, Energy Ventures Analysis, Inc.

Seth Schwartz, Energy Ventures Analysis, Inc.

EXHIBIT 15: TYPICAL STARTUP AND CYCLING COSTS FOR A MEDIUM-SIZED COAL-FIRED POWER PLANT ($2019)[19]

Type of Start	Cost category	Cost estimates ($/MW)		
		Expected	Low	High
Hot Start (1–23 h offline)	Maintenance and capital	$ 128	$ 102	$ 162
	Forced outage	$ 60	$ 48	$ 76
	Start-up fuel	$ 20	$ 14	$ 30
	Auxiliary power	$ 11	$ 8	$ 13
	Efficiency loss from low and variable load operation	$ 5	$ 4	$ 8
	Water chemistry cost and support	$ 1	$ 1	$ 2
	Total cycling cost	**$ 225**	**$ 178**	**$ 291**
Warm Start (24 - 120 h offline)	Maintenance and capital	$ 137	$ 109	$ 170
	Forced outage	$ 65	$ 51	$ 80
	Start-up fuel	$ 43	$ 30	$ 57
	Auxiliary power	$ 23	$ 18	$ 28
	Efficiency loss from low and variable load operation	$ 6	$ 5	$ 9
	Water chemistry cost and support	$ 6	$ 4	$ 9
	Total cycling cost	**$ 277**	**$ 217**	**$ 351**
Cold Start (> 120 h offline)	Maintenance and capital	$ 205	$ 162	$ 255
	Forced outage	$ 96	$ 76	$ 120
	Start-up fuel	$ 64	$ 45	$ 24
	Auxiliary power	$ 29	$ 23	$ 36
	Efficiency loss from low and variable load operation	$ 6	$ 5	$ 10
	Water chemistry cost and support	$ 17	$ 13	$ 21
	Total cycling cost	**$ 417**	**$ 325**	**$ 465**
Load follow down to 36% of Capacity	Maintenance and capital	$ 20	$ 12	$ 31
	Forced outage	$ 9	$ 6	$ 15
	Efficiency loss from low and variable load operation	$ 1	$ 1	$ 2
	Mill cycle gas	$ 2	$ 19	$ 50
	Total cycling cost	**$ 32**	**$ 19**	**$ 50**

As shown in **Exhibit 15,** expected costs for cold starts can be almost double the startup cost for a hot start when the remaining temperature in the boiler and turbine system are still significantly higher. However, even hot starts can range from $89,000 to $145,500 per start for a 500 MW coal-fired EGU. These costs can also vary significantly between coal units based on differences in boiler size and design (subcritical vs. supercritical). The highest cost

19 Source: Lefton S A, Hilleman D (2011). *Make your plant ready for cycling operations.* http://www.powermag.com/make-your-plant-ready-for-cycling-operations/

BEFORE THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Power Act Section 202(c) Emergency Order: Midcontinent Independent System Operator (MISO)	)))))	Order No. 202-25-3

Exhibit to
Motion to Intervene and Request for Rehearing and Stay of
Public Interest Organizations

Filed June 18, 2025

Exhibit 55

IEA Flexibility Report

Increasing the flexibility of coal-fired power plants

Colin Henderson

September 2014

© IEA Clean Coal Centre

4 Increasing flexibility – turbine and water-steam systems

There is much that can be done to make these areas of a plant more durable, able to respond faster and suffer less efficiency losses. Examples are given in this chapter.

4.1 Reducing stresses during start-up

Start-up, especially from cold, places particularly large stresses on many parts of a coal-fired plant. The turbine is no exception in this regard. Very rapid temperature changes need to be kept to the minimum, while component designs can be adapted to suit. Lindsay and Dragoon (2010) have collected together data from published sources on start-up times for different plant conditions. They found that, generally, coal plants required approximately 12 hours to cold start, 4 hours to warm start, and 1 hour to hot start. There was considerable variation, and this was believed to stem from how hot, warm, and cold starts were defined, and whether those times were actually equipment-limited or not.

One of the requirements for flexibility in the turbine is that the very small clearances between stationary and moving components remain almost constant during output changes. This requires careful design, advanced sealing (*see also* Henderson, 2013) and measures for ensuring uniform thermal loading and applies especially during cold start-up operations (Quinkertz and others, 2008).

Turbine bypass systems are a necessity in plants designed for two-shift (on/off) and other flexible forms of operation. They allow all or part of the steam to bypass the HP turbine or LP turbine so that the rate of steam temperature change in the turbine can be managed as the boiler is starting up and shutting down. This allows thermal stresses in the turbine to be reduced (Lindsay and Dragoon, 2010). This is not to be confused with another type of bypass (HP stage bypass), that can be installed for frequency control in new plants and is described later.

The very high temperature and pressure conditions of USC systems necessitate use of thick-walled components so that they possess adequate strength. Unfortunately, this can limit the rate of temperature change consistent with reducing thermal fatigue to acceptable levels. In the turbine, one means used to counter this is steam cooling of the outer casing to keep its temperature 30–40°C lower than that of the inner casing at the corresponding position along the turbine during load changes. The steam for this is bled radially from points along the inner casing. The steam reduces temperature extremes in the outer casing and allows its thickness to be reduced. The result is that cold start-up time is reduced by almost 50% (Almstedt and others, 2007).

4.2 Load following using sliding pressure operation

While, traditionally, throttling has been used to vary output from a turbine while keeping the pressure constant (Lindsay and Dragoon, 2010), sliding pressure operation has become a commonly applied system in modern supercritical once-through systems (Henderson, 2004). A critical constraint on ramping operation is matching steam and turbine metal temperatures, and more rapid output changes can be achieved using sliding pressure. Sliding pressure also offers advantages over throttle control

BEFORE THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Power Act Section 202(c) Emergency Order: Midcontinent Independent System Operator (MISO)	)))))	Order No. 202-25-3

Exhibit to
Motion to Intervene and Request for Rehearing and Stay of
Public Interest Organizations

Filed June 18, 2025

Exhibit 56

Blumenstock 2021 Second Rebuttal Testimony

STATE OF MICHIGAN

BEFORE THE MICHIGAN PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In the matter of the application of CONSUMERS ENERGY COMPANY for approval of an Integrated Resource Plan under MCL 460.6t, certain accounting approvals, and other relief.

Case No. U-21090

Volume 10

_____/

CROSS-EXAMINATION (Settlement Agreement)

Proceedings held via Microsoft Teams in the above-entitled matter before Sally L. Wallace, Administrative Law Judge with MOAHR, for the Michigan Public Service Commission, Lansing, Michigan, on Friday, May 20, 2022, at 9:06 a.m.

APPEARANCES:

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Lansing, Michigan 48909

On behalf of Michigan Attorney General

(Continued)

STATE OF MICHIGAN

BEFORE THE MICHIGAN PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In the matter of the application of **CONSUMERS ENERGY COMPANY** for Approval of an Integrated Resource Plan under MCL 460.6t, certain accounting approvals, and for other relief.	))))))	Case No. U-21090

SECOND REBUTTAL TESTIMONY

OF

RICHARD T. BLUMENSTOCK

ON BEHALF OF

CONSUMERS ENERGY COMPANY

May 2022

Q. Please state your name and business address.

A. My name is Richard T. Blumenstock, and my business address is 1945 West Parnall Road, Jackson, Michigan 49201.

Q. By whom are you employed and in what capacity?

A. I am employed by Consumers Energy Company ("Consumers Energy" or the "Company") as Executive Director of Electric Supply.

Q. Are you the same Richard T. Blumenstock that submitted direct and rebuttal testimony in this proceeding?

A. Yes, I am.

Q. What is the purpose of your second rebuttal testimony?

A. My second rebuttal testimony will provide an overview of the Settlement Agreement filed in this matter on April 20, 2022 and explain how the Settlement Agreement represents the most reasonable and prudent means of meeting the Company's energy and capacity needs, pursuant to MCL 460.6t(8). In the contested settlement portion of this proceeding, direct testimony was filed by Michigan Public Service Commission ("Commission" or "MPSC") Staff ("Staff") witness Paul A. Proudfoot; Michigan Environmental Council, Natural Resources Defense Council, Sierra Club, and Citizens Utility Board ("MNS-CUB") witness Douglas B. Jester; Environmental Law and Policy Center, Vote Solar, Ecology Center, Union of Concerned Scientists, Urban Core Collective (collectively the Clean Energy Organizations ("CEOs")) witness James Gignac; Energy Michigan, Inc. ("Energy Michigan") witness Alexander J. Zakem; Wolverine Power Supply Cooperative, Inc. ("Wolverine") witness Thomas King, Jr.; and Cadillac Renewable Energy, LLC, Genesee Power Partners Limited Partnership, Decker Energy-Grayling, LLC, Tondu Corporation,

National Energy of Lincoln, LLC, and National Energy of McBain, LLC (collectively the Biomass Merchant Plants ("BMPs")) witness Richard A. Polich. My second rebuttal testimony will respond to portions of the testimony filed by the aforementioned witnesses but will particularly focus on responding to the assertions raised by the parties contesting approval of the Settlement Agreement, namely, Energy Michigan, Wolverine, and the BMPs.

Q. Have you prepared any exhibits in conjunction with your second rebuttal testimony?

A. Yes. I am sponsoring Exhibit A-150 (RTB-5), the April 20, 2022 Settlement Agreement.

Q. Was this exhibit prepared by you or under your direction?

A. Yes.

I. THE SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT

Q. On page 1 of his contested settlement direct testimony, BMP witness Polich alleges that there are "inconsistencies, failures and risks presented by the proposed Settlement." Furthermore, on page 1 of his contested settlement direct testimony, Energy Michigan witness Zakem indicates that "Energy Michigan is objecting to the Settlement" and on page 9 of his testimony, Wolverine witness King recommends that the Settlement Agreement be rejected. Please describe the proposed Settlement Agreement which the BMPs, Energy Michigan, and Wolverine are contesting.

A. The Settlement Agreement, as provided in Exhibit A-150 (RTB-5), is the result of extensive negotiations and represents a compromise on the positions filed by the parties in this case. The Settlement Agreement proposes to completely resolve this matter and the signing parties have agreed that the resolution is in the public interest. Numerous other

parties have also agreed not to object to the Settlement Agreement. The Settlement Agreement also generally provides for the following:

- The approval of the Company's Proposed Course of Action ("PCA"), as modified by the Settlement Agreement, as the most reasonable and prudent means of meeting the Company's energy and capacity needs over the 5-year, 10-year, and 15-year time horizons. The Company will file its next Integrated Resource Plan ("IRP") consistent with the requirements of MCL 460.6t;
- The approval of the purchase of the New Covert Generating Facility ("Covert Plant") and of investments in, and the capacity value of, resources which the Company will commence within the next three years;
- The approval of a battery deployment program which will accelerate the deployment of batteries in the PCA through an additional 75 MW of batteries being added between 2024 and 2027;
- The retirement of the entire J.H. Campbell ("Campbell") coal plant in 2025, approximately 15 years sooner than planned, and accounting mechanisms to recover the unrecovered book balance and decommissioning costs of the Campbell Plant. D.E. Karn ("Karn") Units 3 and 4 will continue operating until 2031, consistent with the design lives of those units, and will continue to provide capacity and reliability for the Company and its customers as the PCA is implemented;
- A one-time solicitation which will seek to acquire: (i) up to 500 Zonal Resource Credits ("ZRCs") of capacity through power purchase agreements ("PPA") with dispatchable, nonintermittent generation and (ii) up to

200 ZRCs from unaffiliated third-party intermittent resources and dispatchable, nonintermittent clean capacity resources;

- Accounting approval to defer expenses related to the Campbell site severance and retention agreement. The Settlement Agreement also provides for community transition activities related to the Campbell and Karn sites;
- The extension of the annual competitive solicitation process used to acquire the supply-side resource technologies specified in the PCA and the 50%/50%, Company ownership to third-party ownership construct, as initially approved in Case No. U-20165, with certain modifications. Among other things, those modifications provide greater flexibility for the Company to pursue the most economic projects in each solicitation. Through the annual solicitation process the Company will continue the solar glidepath, as outlined in the PCA, which provides for the addition of approximately 8,000 MWs of solar resources by 2040;
- The extension of the Financial Compensation Mechanism ("FCM") approved in Case No. U-20165, with certain modifications to the new PPAs for which the FCM applies;
- The extension of the Company's Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 ("PURPA") avoided cost construct, as approved in Case No. U-20165, with certain modifications which include modifications impacting eligibility for avoided cost rates and the Standard Offer Tariff and PPA;

- Ongoing Company donations, which will not be recovered from customers, to a low-income fund that provides bill assistance to Consumers Energy's electric customers; and
- Finally, the Settlement Agreement includes numerous actions that the Company must implement and items that the Company must evaluate and consider in the Company's next IRP. That includes modeling and analysis related to distributed resources and generation, emissions analysis, combined heat and power resource analysis, and new processes to implement in the Company's public outreach efforts.

Q. What parties to this matter signed the Settlement Agreement?

A. On April 20, 2022, Consumers Energy entered into the Settlement Agreement with the following parties: the Michigan Public Service Commission Staff, Michigan Environmental Council, National Resource Defense Council, Sierra Club, Michigan Attorney General Dana Nessel ("Attorney General"), Environmental Law and Policy Center, Vote Solar, Ecology Center, Union of Concerned Scientists, Urban Core Collective, Citizens Utility Board of Michigan, Hemlock Semiconductor Operations, LLC, Michigan Energy Innovation Business Council, Institute for Energy Innovation, Clean Grid Alliance, Michigan Electric Transmission Company, LLC, and Great Lakes Renewable Energy Association.

Q. What parties to this matter indicated that they do not object to the approval of the Settlement Agreement?

A. The following parties signed a statement of non-objection: Michigan Public Power Agency, Midland Cogeneration Venture, LP, Association of Businesses Advocating Tariff Equity, and Residential Customer Group.

Q. What positions did the remaining parties to the proceeding take with respect to the filing of the Settlement Agreement?

A. On May 3, 2022, Energy Michigan filed Objections to the Settlement Agreement. On May 4, 2022, the following parties filed Objections to the Settlement Agreement: the Mackinac Center for Public Policy, Wolverine, and the BMPs. Only Energy Michigan, Wolverine, and the BMPs have filed direct testimony in this contested case proceeding.

Q. On page 4 of his contested settlement direct testimony, Wolverine witness King alleges that the outcome of the Settlement Agreement "not the 'most reasonable and prudent plan to meet the utility's energy and capacity needs'" under MCL 460.6t. BMP witness Polich makes similar allegations on page 4 of his contested settlement direct testimony. Furthermore, on page 7 of his direct testimony supporting the Settlement Agreement, Staff witness Proudfoot asserts that the PCA, as modified in the Settlement Agreement, meets the statutory requirements of MCL 460.6t. Does the Settlement Agreement meet the statutory requirements of MCL 460.6t?

A. Yes. As discussed in more detail below, the Settlement Agreement should be approved by the Commission because it results in the most reasonable and prudent plan to meet the energy and capacity needs of the Company's customers.

Q. Please explain the requirements for approval of an IRP under MCL 460.6(t)?

A. As indicated in my direct testimony filed in this matter, Subsection (8) of MCL 460.6t requires the Commission to approve an IRP, if it determines the plan represents the most reasonable and prudent means of meeting the electric utility's energy and capacity needs. To make this determination, the Commission shall consider whether the plan appropriately balances all of the following factors:

i. Resource adequacy and capacity sufficient in quantity to serve anticipated peak electric load plus applicable Planning Reserve Margin Requirement ("PRMR") and Local Clearing Requirement ("LCR");

ii. Compliance with applicable state and federal environmental regulations;

iii. Competitive pricing;

iv. Reliability;

v. Commodity price risks;

vi. Diversity of generation supply; and

vii. Whether the proposed levels of peak load reduction and Energy Waste Reduction ("EWR") are reasonable and cost effective.

Q. Does the Settlement Agreement meet the requirements for approval of an IRP under MCL 460.6t?

A. Yes. One of the over-arching objectives in developing the IRP PCA, and the resulting Settlement Agreement, was to create the most reasonable and prudent means of meeting short- and long-term energy and capacity needs. In the Settlement Agreement, the intent and focus of the Company's original PCA were maintained, ensuring the Company's clean energy transition, as initially set forth in the Company's 2018 IRP. The PCA, as modified by the Settlement Agreement, will help lead a faster clean energy transformation by accelerating the Company's exit from coal-fired generation while increasing electric

reliability and providing resource adequacy for customers. The Settlement Agreement satisfies the planning objectives set forth by the Commission in Subsection (8) of MCL 460.6t.

Q. Please explain how the Settlement Agreement ensures resource adequacy and capacity that is sufficient in quantity to serve anticipated peak electric load plus applicable PRMR and LCR.

A. The PCA, as modified in the Settlement Agreement, has maintained a balance of resource additions and retirements—backfilling capacity lost to accelerated retirement with the addition of new baseload resources, expansion of demand-side resources, expansion of renewable resources, and deployment of battery storage resources. The Settlement Agreement continues the annual solicitation process which will procure the supply-side resource technologies specified in the PCA. The Settlement Agreement also provides for the purchase of the Covert Plant, which is a resource that will move into the Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc. ("MISO") Zone 7 from PJM Interconnection, LLC ("PJM"), the continued operation of Karn Units 3 and 4 (with retirement on or before May 31, 2031), consistent with the design lives of those units, and the one-time solicitation which will procure 700 Zonal Resource Credits ("ZRCs") of capacity and associated energy. The Settlement Agreement also provides for numerous mechanisms for the Company to procure capacity if it is needed, such as the flexibility to procure additional MWs in the annual solicitation process and the ability to make short-term capacity additions to address capacity shortfalls which cannot reasonably be addressed through the annual solicitation process. All of these items provided for in the Settlement Agreement

ensure resource adequacy and capacity that is sufficient in quantity to serve anticipated peak electric load plus applicable PRMR and LCR.

Q. Please explain how the Settlement Agreement ensures compliance with applicable state and federal environmental regulations.

A. The PCA, as modified in the Settlement Agreement, is in full compliance with all environmental regulations and mitigates future financial risks of potential environmental regulation on fossil fuel generation. The PCA also specifies retirement of Campbell Units 1, 2, and 3 by 2025, approximately 15 years sooner than planned, aggressively reduces waste, and continues to increase solar generation; all consistent with the Company's evolved Clean Energy and decarbonization goals. As indicated in my direct testimony in this case, the Company's Clean Energy Goal calls for reducing carbon emissions to achieve net zero by 2040 and exit coal by 2025. The Settlement Agreement keeps the Company on a path to achieving these goals and also would put Michigan on track to achieve the Governor's Michigan Healthy Climate Plan which calls for reducing carbon emissions by 52% by 2030 and ending coal-fired generation. This is further confirmed in the testimony of CEO witness Gignac and MNS-CUB witness Jester as filed in this contested settlement proceeding. See CEO witness Gignac's Testimony in Support of Settlement Agreement, page 3; MNS-CUB witness Jester's Testimony in Support of Settlement Agreement, pages 6-9.

Q. Please explain how the Settlement Agreement ensures competitive pricing.

A. The PCA, as modified in the Settlement Agreement, provides competitive pricing in numerous ways. First, the Settlement Agreement PCA provides for customer savings of nearly $600 million. These savings are achieved through accelerated retirement of existing

assets, acquisition of the Covert Plant, and continuing the strategy of modular deployment of new generation and demand-side sources. The plan provides for balancing retirements and additions along a glide path that provides flexibility to adjust plans in the future should lower-cost technologies become available. The resources identified in the PCA are also supported by the Company's extensive modeling performed in this case which identified least-cost resources. The Company also agrees with MNS-CUB witness Jester that "[e]xtensive modeling conducted by Consumers and by MNS-CUB in this case demonstrated that retiring Campbell in 2025 is economic for customers." MNS-CUB witness Jester's Testimony in Support of Settlement Agreement, page 6. Additionally, competitively bidding new supply-side generation in the one-time solicitation and annual solicitation processes provides an opportunity to identify and take advantage of the best implementation opportunities while limiting cost to customers.

Q. Please explain how the Settlement Agreement ensures reliability.

A. The PCA, as modified in the Settlement Agreement, allows the Company to maintain sufficient capacity resources to meet the expected PRMR. Additionally, the Company plans to secure resources within the lower peninsula of Michigan that will be transferred to MISO Zone 7 through the purchase of the Covert Plant and are located in MISO Zone 7 through the solicitations provided for in the Settlement Agreement, ensuring that the LCR is also met. MNS-CUB witness Jester correctly noted in his testimony filed in this contested settlement proceeding that the acquisition of the Covert Plant supports reliability because "Covert will add 1,114 Zonal Resource Credits or ZRCs to MISO Zone 7." See MNS-CUB witness Jester's Testimony in Support of Settlement Agreement, page 10.

Further, the PCA, as modified in the Settlement Agreement, provides electric reliability assurance consistent with the PCA as filed. The Company provided a capacity sufficiency analysis and stochastic risk assessment that highlighted the electric reliability benefits of the PCA and the PCA, as modified by the Settlement Agreement, is expected to provide similar reliability benefits. Finally, the flexibility of phased-in modular resources provides the Company adequate time to mitigate cost, assess reliability within the reconfigured portfolio, and to modify as necessary.

Q. Please explain how the Settlement Agreement addresses commodity price risks.

A. The PCA, as modified in the Settlement Agreement, provides for a diverse portfolio of pumped storage and hydro generation, gas generation, wind and solar generation, energy efficiency, demand response, emerging technologies such as grid modernization and battery storage, and PPAs with numerous technology types. This represents a balanced and modular supply plan which provides flexibility to adjust to changes in fuel costs, technology cost, electric demand, or the business environment and insulates the Company and its customers from commodity price risks. The Settlement Agreement also continues the Clean Energy Plan which provides for a modular and scalable supply portfolio which will provide further opportunities for the utilization of diverse supply resources and protects against high customer rates.

Q. Please explain how the Settlement Agreement ensures diversity of generation supply.

A. As explained above, the PCA, as modified in the Settlement Agreement, provides for a diverse portfolio of pumped storage and hydro generation, gas generation, wind and solar generation, energy efficiency, demand response, emerging technologies such as grid modernization and battery storage, and PPAs with numerous technology types. In addition,

the Company intends to keep its gas- and oil-fired peaking resources (i.e. Karn Units 3 and 4) operational, to ensure customer reliability needs are met. This blend of resources provides a significant diversity of generation supply. The modular nature in which many of these resources are added to the generation supply ensures future agility in response to changing technology or market conditions.

Q. Please explain whether the proposed levels of peak load reduction (Demand Response ("DR"), Conservation Voltage Reduction ("CVR"), and EWR), in the Settlement Agreement are reasonable and cost effective.

A. The proposed levels of peak load reduction (DR, CVR, and EWR) in the PCA, as modified in the Settlement Agreement, are aligned with the Company's testimony in this proceeding, the DR and EWR potential studies conducted in support of the Company's IRP and are reasonable and cost effective. The implementation of demand-side resources ensures consistent and effective marketing can be developed and deployed. Also, as detailed in the Settlement Agreement, the Company will continue reporting any changes to the approved demand-side projects, thereby ensuring that cost will be continuously assessed as the Company's implementation of its PCA moves forward.

Q. Please explain other benefits of the Settlement Agreement that the Commission should consider.

A. As explained above, the Settlement Agreement continues the annual solicitation process for procuring capacity through competitive bids originally approved in Case No. U-20165, with certain modifications, and provides for a one-time solicitation process for procuring 700 ZRCs of capacity and energy. These solicitations provide an orderly process for the acquisition of capacity and energy and provide customers with the benefit of competitively

priced energy and capacity. Furthermore, the modifications to the annual solicitation process provide the Company with greater ability to pursue the most economic projects in each solicitation. The Settlement Agreement also continues the Company's PURPA avoided cost construct, as approved in Case No. U-20165, with certain modifications. Among other things, those modifications will provide Qualifying Facilities ("QFs"), which the Company has obligation to purchase from under PURPA, with greater access to the Standard Offer PPA.

The Settlement Agreement provides that approximately 50% of the new capacity that the Company intends to procure through the PCA in each annual solicitation will be from PPAs and other third-party agreements that do not result in Company ownership and approximately 50% will be owned by the Company, as acquired through a competitive bidding process. This approach, which is similar to what was approved in Case No. U-20165, provides opportunities for third-party resources and resources which will ultimately be owned by the Company to participate in the annual solicitation process.

The Settlement Agreement also provides for an extension of the FCM approved in Case No. U-20165, and FCM cap, on PPA payments, which appropriately incentivizes the Company to proceed with the PCA instead of the traditional utility regulatory model which encourages utilities to build owned assets and discourages pursuit of PPAs due to imputed debt concerns. This important incentive was correctly acknowledged by MNS-CUB witness Jester in his testimony filed in this contested settlement proceeding. See, MNS-CUB witness Jester's Testimony in Support of Settlement Agreement, page 17. The continued approval of such compensation is critical to creating a stable, sustainable

regulatory and financial model that drives utilization of PPAs that benefit the Company's customers and the state of Michigan.

The Settlement Agreement also provides for the approval of accounting mechanisms to recover the unrecovered book balance and decommissioning costs of the Campbell Plant. The recovery of these costs in a manner which helps ensure the financial health of the utility, as provided for in the Settlement Agreement, is critical to the Company's ability to retire the Campbell Plant in 2025.

The Settlement Agreement further provides for the accelerated deployment of battery storage in advance of when these resources were planned to be deployed in the originally proposed PCA. The battery deployment program will accelerate the deployment of battery storage in the PCA through an additional 75 MW of batteries being added between 2024 and 2027 and the one-time solicitation will provide an additional opportunity for battery storage resources to be procured and deployed.

The Settlement Agreement provides that the Company will donate $5 million in 2022 to a low-income fund that provides bill assistance to Consumers Energy's electric customers and will donate $2 million annually to the same low-income fund in future years. These donations will not be recovered in rates and Consumers Energy will consult with the Attorney General and Staff on the low-income fund receiving the donations.

The collaboration agreed to as part of the Settlement Agreement is also extensive and important to note. This includes: (i) stakeholder engagement prior to the initiation of the battery deployment program; (ii) stakeholder engagement related to the one-time solicitation process; (iii) consultation with organizations and community members regarding the Campbell Plant community transition plan; (iv) consultation with the settling

parties regarding the bid evaluation criteria in the annual solicitation process; (v) stakeholder outreach to develop a simplified agreement, tariff-based program, or other mechanism which will allow QFs 150 kWac and below to receive full avoided cost rates; and (vi) stakeholder outreach related to a distributed generation as a resource modeling approach. The Settlement Agreement also provides for greater public accessibility during the public outreach process implemented by the Company prior to its next IRP.

Q. Does the Company's evidence, as bound into the record in this matter, support the Settlement Agreement?

A. Yes. The Company's direct testimony, rebuttal testimony, second rebuttal testimony, and exhibits support approval of the PCA and the Settlement Agreement. The testimony and exhibits of many other parties, including that of Staff, also support the compromise positions reached in the Settlement Agreement. Therefore, the evidence submitted in this matter establishes that the Settlement Agreement is based on substantial record evidence.

II. RESPONSE TO ENERGY MICHIGAN WITNESS ZAKEM

Q. Beginning on page 1 of his contested settlement direct testimony, Energy Michigan witness Zakem indicates that Energy Michigan objects to the Settlement Agreement because of "impacts on resource adequacy and impacts on the competitive markets." Do you agree with Mr. Zakem's concerns?

A. No. Company witness Thomas P. Clark addresses and refutes Mr. Zakem's alleged "impacts on resource adequacy and impacts on the competitive markets." However, there are other foundational flaws in Mr. Zakem's arguments which the Commission should consider in rejecting Energy Michigan's objections. In this contested settlement proceeding, Energy Michigan is continuing to rely on its direct testimony as previously submitted in this case before the Settlement Agreement was reached. See Energy Michigan

witness Zakem's Contested Settlement Direct, page 2. The problem with that approach is that Mr. Zakem's direct testimony was focused on the Company's purchase of the Dearborn Industrial Generation ("DIG"), the Kalamazoo River Generating Station ("Kalamazoo"), and the Livingston Generating Station ("Livingston") plants (see 8 TR 3171-3178) and the Settlement Agreement no longer provides for the purchase of those plants in the manner initially proposed by the Company. Mr. Zakem has also made no adjustment to his initial position to account for the fact that the Settlement Agreement continues operation of Karn Units 3 and 4 until 2031, as opposed to 2023, as initially proposed by the Company. Therefore, while Mr. Zakem's assessment of the Company's PCA was incorrect from the outset, it is now also incorrect because it no longer accurately describes the elements of the PCA, as modified by the Settlement Agreement.

In an attempt to rehabilitate his direct testimony, Mr. Zakem claims that the one-time solicitation provided for in the Settlement Agreement may "already being counted toward MISO Zone 7's resource adequacy requirements" but this position is entirely speculative. Furthermore, for the reasons discussed by Company witness Clark, Mr. Zakem has failed to establish that the Company's procurement of resources already located in MISO Zone 7 is a valid reason to reject the Settlement Agreement.

III. RESPONSE TO WOLVERINE WITNESS KING

Q. What are the arguments discussed in the contested settlement direct testimony of Wolverine witness King that you will address in your second rebuttal testimony?

A. Mr. King's arguments focus on purported reliability issues that he claims are at risk in the Settlement Agreement. Mr. King attempts to suggest that the Company's PCA, as modified by the Settlement Agreement, leaves the Company capacity deficient in 2025 and recommends that "[t]he Commission should simply adjust the timeline for retirement of

Campbell 3." See Wolverine witness King's Contested Settlement Direct, page 9. Mr. King's claimed Company capacity deficiency is plainly incorrect. Wolverine has also failed to establish any reliability risks related to the PCA, as modified by the Settlement Agreement.

My second rebuttal testimony will discuss the fatal flaws of the calculations presented in Mr. King's exhibit regarding the Settlement Agreement capacity position. Company witness Clark will address Mr. King's incorrect assessment of reliability risks including: the Company's December 2021 capacity demonstration filing, Case No. U-21099, underlying load forecast assumptions, and solar capacity accreditation. See Wolverine witness King's Contested Settlement Direct, pages 4-9. Company witness Clark will also address other areas where Wolverine has incorrectly conveyed the reliability risks of the Settlement Agreement.

Finally, the Commission should reject Mr. King request to adjust the timeline for retirement of Campbell Unit 3, as proposed in the Settlement Agreement. As explained in response to the BMPs, the terms of the Settlement Agreement do not permit modification to the Settlement Agreement. Furthermore, proposed modifications to the Settlement Agreement or alternative settlement proposals are beyond the scope of this contested settlement proceeding.

Q. What are Mr. King's arguments regarding the Settlement Agreement capacity position?

A. Beginning on page 3 of his contested settlement direct testimony, Mr. King states that "Consumers will likely be capacity negative in 2025," and later discusses the basis for that opinion. However, Mr. King's arguments are philosophically and technically flawed.

Q. What are the flaws of Mr. King's arguments regarding the Settlement Agreement capacity position?

A. There are two initial flaws in Mr. King's representation of the Company's capacity position which undermine the credibility of Mr. King's position. First, the magnitude of Mr. King's (erroneously) calculated shortfall is insignificant (28 ZRC, as shown in Exhibit WPSC-7) for 2025. On page 3 of his contested settlement direct testimony, Mr. King references his own Exhibit WPSC-6, which states

> *The 2020-21 OMS-MISO survey projected a small surplus for planning year 2022-23, which was eroded by an increased load forecast, less capacity entering the auction as result of retirements, and the decreased accredited capacity of new resources.*

MISO's above statement is indicative of the fact that a small magnitude surplus *or* shortfall can shift over a relatively short period of time. This is why the Company implements a strategy of maintaining approximately 200 ZRCs of capacity surplus.

The second issue with Mr. King's argument is that he relies on the exclusion of capacity acquired through the one-time solicitation included in this Settlement Agreement. His claim that the Company could be capacity negative in 2025 would assume the Company is wholly unsuccessful in its one-time solicitation – that 0 ZRC of capacity are acquired through a Request for Proposals soliciting up to 700 ZRCs. That is highly unlikely. Properly including the addition of up to 700 ZRCs, even Mr. King's own exhibit shows capacity sufficiency in year 2025 above the Company's strategic surplus amount of 200 ZRC.

Q. What are the technical flaws of Mr. King's arguments regarding the Settlement Agreement capacity position?

A. Exhibit WPSC-7 is offered as evidence to support an alleged 28 ZRC capacity shortfall (disregarding any capacity acquired through a solicitation looking for up to 700 ZRCs) in 2025. The mechanics in the calculation supporting the shortfall for 2025 are incorrect.

The calculation is presented in Exhibit WPSC-7. The first column of data, "**Settlement 2022/23**" is taken directly from the Company's detailed calculations of capacity position. The value shown on the row labeled as "Surplus/Deficient" is the correct ZRC surplus level projected and presented in Figure 6 of my direct testimony in the initial filing of this case.

Mr. King's next step is to compare the filed capacity position of the 2021 IRP to the filed capacity position presented in the Company's December 2021 capacity demonstration filing, Case No. U-21099. This is summarized in Exhibit WPSC-7 in the column labeled as "**Cap Dem 2022/23**." Mr. King has generally populated this column with appropriate values from Case No. U-21099. He has then created an "Equalization Adjustment Factor," which accounts for the difference in final capacity position between the Capacity Demonstration and the IRP. Although Mr. King's testimony is not well-supportive of the calculation, the Company is able to confirm the accuracy of this value for planning year 2022/2023.

Next, in Exhibit WPSC-7, Mr. King calculates a planning year 2025 capacity position in the column labeled as "**Settlement 2025/26**." This is consistent with Figure 6 of my direct testimony, with modifications to (i) remove the DIG, Kalamazoo, and Livingston plant capacity; (ii) extend the capacity for Karn Units 3 and 4; and (iii) add

capacity that will be acquired through the one-time solicitation. I take no issue with these modifications; however, Mr. King has failed to add capacity provided by the battery deployment program, which would contribute approximately 14 ZRCs by 2025.

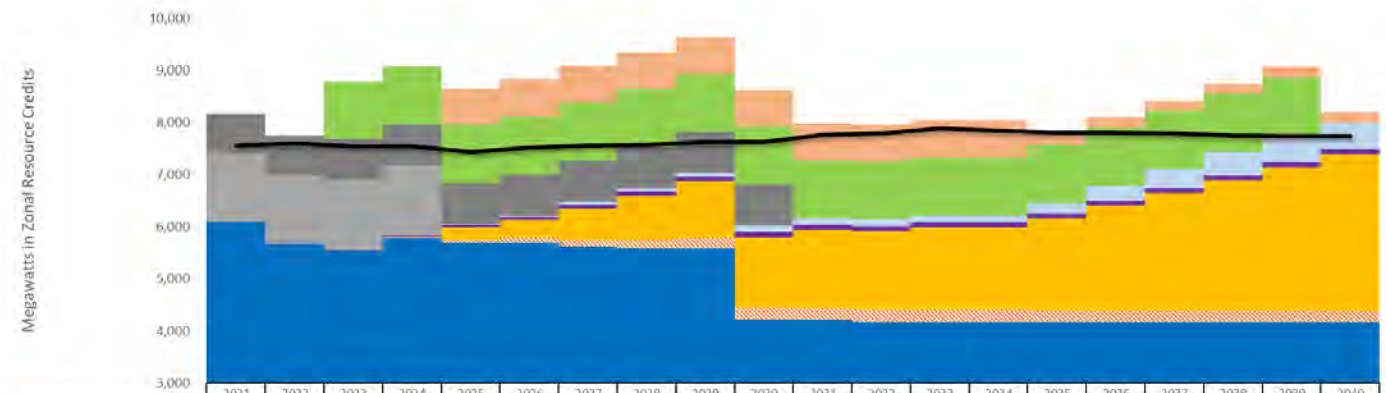
The flaw in the analysis, however, occurs in the final column of Exhibit WPSC-7 labeled as "**Cap Dem 2025/26**." While the lines of data through the row labeled as "PRMR" are generally accurate (though again, Mr. King fails to include 14 ZRC that will be provided by the battery deployment program), attention must be brought to the row "Equalization Adjustment Factor." While Mr. King referenced this row on page 4, line 21, of his testimony, he offers little in the way of explanation for it. While this section of my testimony addresses the Company's general acceptance of the -343 ZRC value *for planning year 2022/2023*, Mr. King's testimony fails to explain how this value is calculated or the appropriate use of this value. In fact, Mr. King offers no explanation whatsoever in his application of the -343 ZRC value to the final column of Exhibit WPSC-7, which is an accounting of *planning year 2025/2026* capacity and demand, not 2022/2023. An appropriate re-calculation of the "Equalization Adjustment Factor" for planning year 2025/26 would be required, but Mr. King failed to do so. In fact, Mr. King's "Equalization Adjustment Factors" are only included in his exhibit to calculate the capacity position filed in the capacity demonstration. That value is readily available in Case No. U-21099, Exhibit 2 of 11, line 35, column (d), shown to be a +25 ZRC surplus[1]. Application of a correct "Equalization Adjustment Factor" as well as inclusion of 14 ZRCs of battery deployment capacity would result in a positive "Surplus/Deficit" value of +39 ZRCs, a capacity surplus, not a -28 ZRC capacity shortfall, as mis-calculated in Exhibit WPSC-7.

[1] This is consistent with Mr. King's column "Cap Dem 2022/23," which is also presented in Case No. U-21099, Exhibit 2 of 11, line 33, column (a).

Combined with up to +700 ZRCs of capacity acquired through the one-time solicitation, it is abundantly clear that Mr. King's statement that the Company could be capacity negative in 2025 is disproven.

The prior discussion reconciled Mr. King's calculated capacity position from the Company's December 2021 capacity demonstration, Case No. U-21099. Figure 1, below, presents the capacity position of the PCA, as modified by the Settlement Agreement. While Figure 1 indicates a very small capacity shortfall in 2035 (34 ZRCs), the Company will have sufficient time between now and 2035 to address that shortfall. There are also numerous mechanisms provided for in the Settlement Agreement which will allow the Company to address that projected shortfall long before it may happen.

Figure 1: Proposed Course of Action, as Modified by the Settlement Agreement



	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040
One-time Solicitation					700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	700	200	200	200	200	200	200
Covert	-	-	1,114	1,114	1,114	1,114	1,114	1,114	1,114	1,114	1,114	1,114	1,114	1,114	1,114	1,114	1,114	1,114	1,114	
Karn 3&4	767	769	787	785	784	787	789	789	789	789	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Campbell 1-3	1,313	1,318	1,144	1,346	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Storage	-	-	-	5	14	33	71	71	71	126	127	128	130	131	208	286	364	441	514	507
New Demand Response	-	-	12	25	37	49	62	74	87	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
New Solar					250	352	602	852	1,102	1,352	1,488	1,513	1,591	1,591	1,759	2,009	2,259	2,509	2,759	3,009
New Energy Waste Reduction	-	-	-	20	57	91	123	157	187	216	231	232	229	229	225	222	220	218	215	213
Current Existing Portfolio	6,095	5,667	5,533	5,781	5,694	5,694	5,624	5,589	5,589	4,227	4,209	4,168	4,168	4,168	4,168	4,168	4,168	4,168	4,168	4,168
PRMR	7,558	7,600	7,542	7,553	7,435	7,516	7,558	7,575	7,627	7,625	7,770	7,796	7,883	7,844	7,807	7,804	7,785	7,745	7,734	7,759
Capacity position	617	154	1,249	1,522	1,215	1,304	1,528	1,771	2,012	998	209	158	148	188	(34)	294	639	1,005	1,336	456

IV. RESPONSE TO BMP WITNESS POLICH, P.E.

A. CONSIDERATION OF BIOMASS PLANTS

Q. Beginning on page 2 of his contested settlement proceeding direct testimony, BMP witness Polich offers eight objections to the Settlement Agreement. Do you agree with Mr. Polich's objections?

A. No. I will address Mr. Polich's arguments in more detail below; however, the BMPs' foundational position in this case has not changed in this contested settlement proceeding from what the BMPs initially argued prior to settlement. The BMPs are continuing to claim that the Company did not appropriately consider biomass plants in this IRP and continue to push for PPA extensions for the individual BMP plants. See BMP witness Polich's Contested Settlement Direct Testimony, pages 4-6. The BMPs' positions are unreasonable, not supported in the record, and fail to provide a basis to reject the proposed Settlement Agreement.

As explained by Company witness Keith G. Troyer in his rebuttal testimony, the Company is not under any obligation to enter new PPAs with the BMPs or extend the BMPs' existing contracts. Each of the BMPs are above the Company's must-purchase obligation MW threshold under PURPA and therefore, the Company is not required under PURPA to continue purchasing from the BMPs once the current PPAs for those plants expire. Furthermore, while the BMPs concede that the Hillman Plant will retire in 2022 (see BMP witness Polich's Contested Settlement Direct, page 5), the BMPs fail to acknowledge that the prior owners of the National Energy of Lincoln and McBain plants contractually agreed to decommission those plants when their current PPAs expire. This means that the only BMPs which could conceivably enter a new PPA or PPA extension with the Company are TES Filer City Station (PPA expires in 2025), Grayling Generating

Station (PPA expires in 2027), Cadillac Renewable Energy (PPA expires in 2028), and Genesee Power Station (PPA expires in December 2030).

Moreover, the Company did consider biomass plants in the development of the IRP. The Company considered biomass plants as it began its modeling process, but due to the fact that those resources were not viable options on an economic or cost basis, biomass plants did not pass the Company's resource screen process. It should further be noted that the plants which make up the BMPs are included in the PCA through the end of their current PPA terms. Upon expiration of those contracts, those plants are eligible to participate in the MISO markets.

Through the litigation of this proceeding, it has become apparent that the BMPs take issue with the Company not considering the cost to extend or enter new PPAs with the existing plants which make up the BMPs. Beyond the fact that the Company has no obligation to do that, and the fact that the BMP PPAs are not set to expire for numerous years, the flaw in the BMPs' position is that the Company did not have adequate information to determine the cost of new PPAs or PPA extensions with the BMPs in the development of this IRP. And throughout this proceeding, the BMPs have failed to produce any evidence in the record establishing the costs that the BMPs could agree to in new PPAs or PPA extension. As explained in the rebuttal testimony of Company witness Troyer, the cost of current BMP PPAs have not been historically competitive with either market pricing or the Company's more-recent competitive procurement of new solar resources. Based on the cost of the BMPs' existing PPAs, the Company had no reason to

assume that the BMP suppliers were willing to accept lower rates than what is provided for in the current agreements during the development of this IRP.

Therefore, prior to addressing the individual objections offered by the BMPs, it is important to acknowledge that: (i) the Company has no obligation to enter new PPAs or extend existing PPAs with any of the BMPs; (ii) the Company did consider biomass plants in the development of its IRP and that type of resource was shown not to be a viable option on an economic or cost basis; (iii) the BMPs have failed to produce any evidence establishing the costs that the BMPs could agree to in new PPAs or PPA extension, and (iv) the existing BMP PPA cost information available to the Company establishes that the BMPs are not competitive with either market pricing or the Company's recent competitive procurement results.

Q. Beginning on page 17 of his contested settlement direct testimony, Mr. Polich recommends modifications to the proposed Settlement Agreement which would provide PPA extensions to the BMPs. Should the Commission adopt any changes to the proposed Settlement Agreement?

A. No. As explained on page 7 of Staff witness Proudfoot's direct testimony supporting the Settlement Agreement, Paragraph 22 of the Settlement Agreement provides that if the Commission rejects or modifies the Settlement Agreement or any provision of the Settlement Agreement, the Settlement Agreement shall be deemed to be withdrawn. See Exhibit A-150 (RTB-5), page 17, Paragraph 22. This is standard language which preserves

the bargain that the settling parties negotiated. Since the Settlement Agreement cannot be modified, the BMPs' requested modifications should be rejected by the Commission.

The BMPs' requested modifications to the settlement agreement are also beyond the scope of this contested settlement proceeding. As set forth in the Commission's June 7, 2019 Order Approving Settlement Agreement in Case No. U-20165, other proposed versions of settlements not adopted by the parties who signed the settlement agreement are not within the scope of issues to be decided by the Commission in a contested settlement proceeding:

> The Commission agrees with Consumers that SEIA's proposal is outside the scope of this contested settlement agreement. The issue to be decided in this case is whether the criteria set forth in Rule 431(5)(a) through (c) have been satisfied so that the Commission may approve of the settlement agreement at issue here. Other proposed versions of settlements not adopted by the parties who signed the settlement agreement are not properly before the Commission. Further, the Commission agrees with the Staff that SEIA's proposal should not be used to derail the settlement agreement in this case. Accordingly, the Commission rejects SEIA's recommendation to make approval of the settlement agreement contingent on SEIA's proposal. [MPSC Case No. U-20165, June 7, 2019 Order Approving Settlement Agreement, page 82.]

Since the BMPs' proposed Settlement Agreement modifications are beyond the scope of this contested settlement proceeding, they should be rejected by the Commission.

Furthermore, as set forth above, the BMPs have failed to produce any evidence in the record establishing that extended PPAs with the BMPs would be economic compared to other resource options. And the record establishes just the opposite. Based on historic information related to existing PPAs, the BMPs are not competitive with either market pricing or the Company's recent competitive procurement results. Therefore, even if the Settlement Agreement could be modified, which it cannot, and if the BMPs' proposal was

within the scope of this proceeding, which it is not, there is still no basis to adopt the BMPs recommended modifications to the Settlement Agreement because the record does not establish that the PPA extensions with the BMPs would be economic compared to other resource options.

B. CAPACITY POSITION

Q. Beginning on page 6 of his contested settlement direct testimony, Mr. Polich claims that the Settlement Agreement PCA will result in excess capacity between 2023 and 2030 and capacity shortages between 2031 and 2038. Do you agree?

A. I do not agree with Mr. Polich's generalizations regarding the Company's capacity position under the PCA, as modified by the Settlement Agreement. Specifically, I do not agree that the Settlement Agreement PCA results in capacity shortages. As explained in response to Wolverine witness King, under the PCA, as modified by the Settlement Agreement, the Company maintains sufficient capacity to serve customers. See Figure 1 of this second rebuttal testimony. Furthermore, below I discuss that Mr. Polich's own Exhibit BMP-7 (RAP-7) supports the capacity sufficiency of the Settlement Agreement.

With respect to the BMPs allegations of excess capacity, I also disagree with Mr. Polich that the capacity amounts in any year of the PCA is to the detriment of customers. I will discuss this in more detail below.

Q. On page 8, beginning on line 1 of his contested settlement direct testimony, Mr. Polich states the Settlement Agreement results in excess capacity, exposing customers to unreasonable expense. Mr. Polich opines that the addition of the Covert Plant in 2023 means customers will be paying for two years of "unnecessary costs for the Covert capacity that is unnecessary" and that one-time solicitation "is not needed until 2030." Do you agree with Mr. Polich's claims?

A. No. The record in this case demonstrates that the Company initially proposed to acquire the Covert Plant *and* the DIG, Kalamazoo, and Livingston plants to retire Karn Units 3 and 4, which are capacity resources, *and* Campbell Units 1, 2, and 3, which are capacity and energy resources. In other words, the acquisition of any particular unit was not assigned to the retirement of any particular unit. The acquisitions and retirements were considered as a whole based on the impact of the energy and capacity lost and the energy and capacity gained. Through the settlement process, the settling parties agreed that the Company would not purchase the DIG, Kalamazoo, and Livingston plants, as originally proposed. However, in order to retire Campbell Units 1, 2, and 3, the Company still needs to acquire the Covert Plant and the Purchase Sale Agreement ("PSA") for that plant provides for the purchase in 2023. Therefore, Mr. Polich is plainly incorrect in alleging that the Covert Plant capacity is "unnecessary." Nearly every party in this proceeding supported acquisition of the Covert Plant in 2023. This acquisition brings dispatchable baseload capacity into MISO and Zone 7 and will support the replacement of the energy and capacity of the units proposed for retirement in this IRP.

Mr. Polich has also not established that the Company has any ability to move the start date of the Covert Plant purchase. Since the PSA provides for the Covert Plant to be

purchased in 2023, attempting to move that date is not possible under the terms of the agreement. Furthermore, even if the Covert Plant does provide surplus energy and capacity for a short period, the Company can monetize the energy and capacity of the Covert Plant by selling it into the MISO markets and using the resulting revenue to lower power supply costs to the benefit of customers. The Company disagrees with Mr. Polich that customers will face economic harm as a result of the Company owning the Covert Plant.

Moreover, without the acquisition of the DIG, Kalamazoo, and Livingston units, as initially proposed by the Company, the one-time solicitation included in the proposed Settlement Agreement also supports the retirement of Campbell Units 1, 2, and 3. It is expected that the 500 ZRCs of dispatchable generation and the 200 ZRCs of intermittent and non-intermittent clean resources will provide sufficiency of supply to support retirement of the Campbell Units. However, until such resources are acquired and operational on behalf of customers, the Settlement Agreement provides for continued operation of Karn Units 3 and 4, which provide low-cost capacity for the benefit of customers. The continued operation of Karn Units 3 and 4 further addresses reliability concerns for customers. These low-cost capacity resources will continue to be evaluated in future IRPs, along with other existing assets, to identify if they continue to serve customer needs reliably and affordably. The Settlement Agreement identifies the plan to cease operations of these units by May 31, 2031, however, the Company intends to manage its capacity surplus position in the best interests of its customers. Because the one-time solicitation will support the retirement of Campbell Units 1, 2, and 3, and the need for continued operations of Karn Units 3 and 4 can be assessed in the future, the BMPs have

not established that the one-time solicitation is unnecessary or to the detriment of customers.

Q. Beginning on page 13 of his contested settlement direct testimony, Mr. Polich claims that the PCA, as modified in the Settlement Agreement, results in a capacity shortfall position in years 2031 through 2038. Do you agree with Mr. Polich's alleged capacity shortfall?

A. No. The calculation described by Mr. Polich and included as Exhibit BMP-9 (RAP-9) is misleading and inconsistent with the modeling presented in this case. Company witness Clark discusses the issue of solar accreditation itself, in further detail. Mr. Polich suggests that *if* a change to solar accreditation is made at MISO, the PCA would result in capacity shortfalls eight years into the future. This argument is not compelling for two primary reasons.

First, the PCA was developed using current MISO solar capacity accreditation practices. While discussions in MISO have raised the possibility of changes to solar capacity accreditation, it would be premature to adopt such changes ahead of MISO itself issuing the rule change. In fact, at the Company's existing solar facilities, capacity accreditation, based on actual performance, has been as high as 65%. While the possibility of lowering the accreditation is under consideration, actual performance will ultimately dictate the levels of capacity customers receive from these resources. Mr. Polich's Exhibit BMP-7 (RAP-7) actually presents a capacity position for the Company under a 50% solar accreditation and demonstrates that the Company has no capacity shortfall through 2040.

See Exhibit BMP-7 (RAP-7), line 24.[2] Table 1, below, which is pulled directly from the referenced line of Exhibit BMP-7 (RAP-7) illustrates the capacity position calculated by Mr. Polich.

Table 1: Capacity Position Presented in Exhibit BMP-7 (RAP-7)

Year	Settlement Agreement Net Capacity in Excess of PRMR (Line 24)
2021	617
2022	154
2023	1,249
2024	1,517
2025	1,201
2026	1,271
2027	1,457
2028	1,700
2029	1,942
2030	927
2031	138
2032	88
2033	78
2034	118
2035	396
2036	224
2037	568
2038	934
2039	1,270
2040	1,514

Since Mr. Polich's own exhibit clearly supports the sufficiency of capacity in the Settlement Agreement, as set forth above, his claim of a capacity shortfall should be rejected.

Second, Mr. Polich's alleged and miscalculated capacity shortfall is projected to occur eight years into the future. The Company will file at least one, if not multiple, IRPs

[2] Note that Figure 1 in my second rebuttal testimony provides the Company's actual PCA capacity position, as modified in the Settlement Agreement. The Company is only providing the purported "Settlement Agreement Net Capacity in Excess of PRMR," as provided in Exhibit BMP-7 (RAP-7), to demonstrate that Mr. Polich's own calculations show that the PCA has no capacity shortfalls. Exhibit BMP-7 (RAP-7) contains errors which include the omission of the battery storage deployment program beginning in planning year 2024/2025.

between now and that time. If changes to solar accreditation occur at MISO, the Company has ample time to respond and adjust the PCA. Furthermore, as set forth above, under the PCA, as modified by the Settlement Agreement, and the numerous mechanisms provided for in the Settlement Agreement which will allow the Company to address that projected shortfall long before it happens, the Company will maintain sufficient capacity to serve customers.

C. ONE-TIME SOLICITATION

Q. Beginning on page 9 of his contested settlement direct testimony, BMP witness Polich suggests that the one-time solicitation proposed in the Settlement Agreement is "deeply flawed." Do you agree with Mr. Polich's claims regarding the solicitation?

A. No. The first "flaw" Mr. Polich claims is that the one-time solicitation timing will favor existing generation facilities, and he cites engineering, financing, and construction time limitations, as well as delays in the MISO interconnection process. The Company disagrees that this is a flaw in the design of the solicitation. As explained above, the resources acquired in the one-time solicitation will help replace the capacity and energy lost by Campbell Units 1, 2, and 3 in 2025. Furthermore, beyond speculating what plants can participate, Mr. Polich fails to establish anything unreasonable about the solicitation. The solicitation will provide capacity and energy to meet the needs of the Company and its customers, and the characteristics of the resources sought in the solicitation are consistent with the results of the extensive modeling performed by the Company in this case. As explained by Company witness Sara T. Walz, the Company's modeling selected natural gas units to satisfy large capacity and energy needs, which is consistent with the characteristics sought in the 500 ZRC tranche. The Company's modeling also selected clean resources, like solar, which is consistent with the 200 ZRC tranche.

Mr. Polich's second claimed flaw relies on incorrect data assumptions. Specifically, Mr. Polich incorrectly states that MISO Zone 7 is projected to be 397.4 ZRCs short in 2023. See BMP witness Polich's Contested Settlement Direct, page 10. This is inaccurate. Mr. Polich has incorrectly interpreted page 13 of Exhibit BMP-8 (RAP-8), which provides the results of the Planning Year *2022/2023* Planning Resource Auction ("PRA"). The results presented in this summary are not indicative of any projection of Zone 7 in Planning Year 2023/2024, as stated in Mr. Polich's testimony. Further, the Company's addition of the Covert Plant results in an increase of capacity resources of over 1,100 ZRCs in Zone 7 in 2023.

Mr. Polich correctly stated that the MISO PRA for planning year 2022-2023 resulted in higher clearing prices than recent historical averages, as well as a shortfall position for Zone 7. However, the PCA, as presented in this Settlement Agreement, provides for long-term capacity sufficiency for customers. Mr. Polich has himself acknowledged that the Settlement Agreement will provide a capacity surplus for customers for years 2023 through 2030. See BMP witness Polich's Contested Settlement Direct, page 8. As has been discussed repeatedly in this case, Consumers Energy customers are not responsible for resource adequacy requirements for the entire Zone 7, which includes customers served by alternative energy suppliers ("AESs") as well as other utilities. The Settlement Agreement ensures PRMRs are met for Consumers Energy customers. Please see the testimony of Company witness Clark for additional discussion on this matter.

Mr. Polich's third claimed flaw suggests that the BMPs are precluded from participation in the one-time solicitation because of their existing contracts and dispatchability constraints. See BMP witness Polich's Contested Settlement Direct,

page 11. However, this limitation is untrue, and one created by the BMPs. At the outset, Mr. Polich's alleged flaw is a red herring because the Company was under no obligation to issue the one-time solicitation in a manner that would align sought PPA start dates with the expiration of the BMPs current PPAs. Because the current PPAs of the BMPs expire in different years between 2025 and 2030, it would not be possible to align the one-time solicitation with the expiration of every BMP PPA. Furthermore, while the solicitation is seeking bids which will provide the Company with capacity credit in the MISO Zone 7 starting in the 2025 Planning Year, this would not preclude certain BMPs from submitting bids which take into account current contractual commitments. Such contractual commitments could be evaluated in the solicitation when determining the overall economics of a bid.

Mr. Polich also suggests that the BMPs are excluded from the 500 ZRC tranche of the one-time solicitation because it "provides for hourly dispatch" and the BMPs are "dispatched on 24 hours-notice." BMP witness Polich's Contested Settlement Direct, page 11. However, Mr. Polich does not correctly represent the Settlement Agreement language which provides that "[t]his tranche will seek dispatchable, nonintermittent generation *capable* of dispatching up or down in every hour of the year in response to wholesale energy market signals." See Exhibit A-150 (RTB-5), page 6, Paragraph 6 (emphasis added). It is also notable that during this proceeding Mr. Polich has claimed that the BMPs "generation facilities can provide *around the clock*, renewable, *dispatchable* and reliable power generation." See 7 TR 2684 (emphasis added). Mr. Polich's statements in his contested settlement direct testimony are therefore inconsistent with his prior testimony in this proceeding which suggested that the BMPs are "dispatchable" "around

the clock."[3] It should also be noted that, under existing BMP PPAs, certain BMPs are offered into the MISO Day-Ahead Market as units which can dispatch on an hourly basis. Since the MISO Day-Ahead Market clears the day prior to operation, the plants are provided dispatch notice prior to actual operation.

Mr. Polich's fourth alleged flaw in the one-time solicitation suggests that the second tranche which seeks to procure 200 ZRCs does not define "clean capacity resources" and could mean any resources cleaner than "Consumers existing generation resources" and therefore "natural gas plants could offer proposals." BMP witness Polich's Contested Settlement Direct, page 11. This fourth alleged flaw is not an actual flaw in the one-time solicitation and instead represents Mr. Polich's interpretation of the second tranche of the one-time solicitation. The Settlement Agreement was entered by 18 parties and represents a compromise reached by those parties. The terms of the Settlement Agreement speak for themselves and Mr. Polich's observations are irrelevant. Nevertheless, Mr. Polich's interpretation of the second tranche simply does not make sense. The Company's generation portfolio includes fossil fuel and clean capacity resources such as solar and hydro generation. Since the Company already possesses clean capacity resources in its generation portfolio, Mr. Polich's interpretation that this tranche "can mean any generation resource *cleaner* that Consumers existing generation resources" (emphasis added) would produce absurd results because nothing could be "cleaner" than the clean capacity resources the Company already has.

[3] Mr. Polich has presented numerous claims in this proceeding that the BMPs are dispatchable and has not previously explained any of the limitations on dispatchability expressed in his contested settlement direct testimony. See, e.g., 7 TR 2684, 2689, 2691, 2698, 2703, 2714, 2715, 2721, 2722, 2728. Mr. Polich also compared the operation of the BMPs to the DIG gas plant, claiming that "[a]s with DIG, these plants are dispatchable and provide equivalent availability." 7 TR 2715.

Mr. Polich also fails to provide the full text describing the "clean capacity resources" that can participate in the second tranche of the one-time solicitation. The Settlement Agreement specifically provides that "[t]his tranche will seek intermittent resources and dispatchable, nonintermittent clean capacity resources *(including battery storage resources)* providing capacity which meets the Local Clearing Requirement of MISO Zone 7." Exhibit A-150 (RTB-5), page 6, Paragraph 6 (emphasis added). Since the Settlement Agreement provides "battery storage resources" as an example of the "dispatchable, nonintermittent clean capacity resources" that can participate in the second tranche, the Settlement Agreement is not "very ambiguous," as Mr. Polich claims. See BMP witness Polich's Contested Settlement Direct, page 11.

Mr. Polich's fifth alleged flaw in the one-time solicitation assumes that the "One-Time Solicitation will likely result in Consumers acquiring substantial amount of natural gas capacity in addition to the Covert capacity" and discusses "volatility of natural gas pricing." BMP witness Polich's Contested Settlement Direct, page 12. In making this argument, Mr. Polich is speculating on the outcome of the one-time solicitation for 500 ZRCs of dispatchable resources, which is unproductive. For the reasons set forth by Company witness Brian D. Gallaway in the record, Mr. Polich's discussion of gas price volatility should also be rejected. Mr. Gallaway established that gas price volatility is not expected to continue into the future. Furthermore, Mr. Polich's suggested "need for a more fuel diverse generation portfolio" (see BMP witness Polich's Contested Settlement Direct, page 12) ignores that the Company will have an incredibly diverse resource portfolio that includes: pumped storage and hydro generation, gas generation, wind generation, solar generation, energy efficiency, DR, and emerging technologies such as grid modernization

and battery storage to meet the future demand of its customers. The Company also maintains PPAs with numerous technology types.

Mr. Polich's sixth and final alleged flaw with the one-time solicitation suggests that it is flawed because it solicits "only intermittent generation because solar generation with battery storage will likely be too expensive to compete with solar generation without battery storage and due to shortages of materials." BMP witness Polich's Contested Settlement Direct Testimony, page 12. Here, again, Mr. Polich is speculating on the outcomes of the 200 ZRC tranche. The one-time solicitation is a competitive bidding process which will consider the value of the resources which are bid. If certain resources are "too expensive," as Mr. Polich claims, that issue will naturally be resolved through the evaluation and ranking of eligible bids.

D. OTHER ISSUES

Q. On page 14 of his contested settlement direct testimony, Mr. Polich states that the Settlement Agreement does not "meet the intent of being carbon neutral by 2040 as [sic] stated in Settlement Section 16." Do you agree?

A. No. First of all, Mr. Polich purported "intent of being carbon neutral by 2040" is not a term of the Settlement Agreement. Paragraph 16 of the Settlement Agreement merely reiterates that the Company's filed IRP "set forth a proposal to be Carbon Neutral by 2040 and retire all coal generation by 2025." See Exhibit A-150 (RTB-5), page 13, Paragraph 16. While the Company still aims to be carbon neutral by 2040, this is not a requirement in the Settlement Agreement. Still, there is nothing in the Settlement Agreement that will necessarily impede the Company's ability to meet its goal.

In an attempt to support his argument regarding not meeting carbon neutrality by 2040, Mr. Polich asserts that "Consumers is relying on Covert and 200 MW of generation

from PPAs originating under the One-Time Solicitation" and that "[t]hese are fossil generation resources and are not carbon neutral." BMP witness Polich's Contested Settlement Direct, page 14. However, Mr. Polich's assumptions are not accurate. First, as made clear in my direct testimony, the 20-year capacity plan provided by the Company in this IRP assumed cessation of operations of the Covert Plant by May 31, 2040. The final solution in 2040 will vary dependent upon the evolution of cleaner technologies, the possibility of carbon sequestration technologies, and potential for carbon offsets. Second, Mr. Polich is incorrect that the Company will acquire 200 MWs of "fossil generation resources" in the one-time solicitation that will operate beyond 2040. Mr. Polich implies that the 200 ZRC tranche, which can result in contracts up to 25 years, could result in fossil generation resources but that is inconsistent with the description of that tranche which provides that only "intermittent resources and dispatchable, nonintermittent clean capacity resources (including battery storage resources)" are eligible. See Exhibit A-150 (RTB-5), page 6, Paragraph 6. Mr. Polich has therefore not established that the Covert Plant purchase or the one-time solicitation will result in the Company not meeting its carbon neutrality goal.

Mr. Polich also suggests the resource mix included in the PCA will impact the Company's ability to meet its carbon neutrality goal. Specifically, Mr. Polich questions solar production levels, a lack of battery storage, and levels of energy market purchases. See BMP witness Polich's Contested Settlement Direct, page 14. These matters have all been extensively addressed and refuted by the evidence provided by the Company in this case. First, the Company utilized and successfully supported use of National Renewable Energy Laboratories ("NREL") projections for solar operating factors. Testimony

provided by Company witness Jeffrey E. Battaglia supports these projections from third-party and reputable sources. Secondly, the Settlement Agreement provides for an incremental 75 MW of battery storage capacity by 2027, as compared to the initial PCA. This brings the total capacity of battery storage to 550 MW installed throughout the study period on top of 1,170 MW of Ludington pumped storage capacity. Lastly, purchase of energy from MISO's energy market is a benefit to customers, to ensure the lowest-cost resources are used to meet their needs. The Company's Net Zero Carbon goal accounts for carbon emissions from those market purchases, as discussed in testimony presented by Company witness Heather A. Breining.

Q. On page 7 of his contested settlement direct testimony, Mr. Polich suggests that potential risk of capacity shortages in Zone 7 could prevent retirement of Karn Units 3 and 4. Specifically, Mr. Polich suggests that the units could be designated as a System Support Resource ("SSR") by MISO. Does this represent a significant risk to customers?

A. No. Mr. Polich's discussion of an SSR designation for Karn Units 3 and 4 does not represent a significant risk to customers because, as discussed above, Mr. Polich's position is based on a flawed interpretation of the Company's future capacity position. Mr. Polich has failed to establish that the Company will experience a capacity shortage between 2031 and 2038 and therefore has not established that there is a "likelihood that MISO will designate one or more of Consumers' fossil fuel Karn generating plants as System Support Resource and not allow their retirement." BMP witness Polich's Contested Settlement Direct, page 7.

Mr. Polich also fails to accurately represent the customer benefit of Karn Units 3 and 4 and what an SSR designation actually means for customers. An SSR designation would not be due to a capacity or energy shortfall. An SSR designation would result from an electric transmission system deficiency that must be mitigated before Karn Units 3 and 4 could be retired. Karn Units 3 and 4 will continue to operate to ensure near-term reliability for the benefit of Consumers Energy customers. These units may be operated through May 31, 2031, depending on the Company's capacity needs and the outcome of the Company's resource procurement efforts. The cost to maintain operations of Karn Units 3 and 4 is very low[4], compared to many alternatives available to meet load obligations which means that customers will not be required to pay high costs for extensive capacity and reliability benefits provided by these units. Moreover, even if Karn Units 3 and 4 were designated as SSR units, the cost burden associated with that designation would shift to all customers who benefit from the reliability assets, in this case, all customers in Zone 7. Moreover, the SSR period would only be in place while system improvements are made to accommodate retirement of Karn Units 3 and 4. At the time the Company submits an Attachment Y with MISO, to initiate the process of retirement, if MISO designates the units as SSR for Zone 7, the entirety of the zone would then financially support the

[4] See page 1 of Exhibit A-51 (NJK-2) Revised, page 1 of Exhibit A-52 (NJK-3) Revised, and page 1 of Exhibit A-53 (NJK-4) Revised.

continued operation of the units. Therefore, an SSR designation does not pose an increased risk to customers.

Q. Beginning on page 15 of his contested settlement direct testimony, Mr. Polich suggests that there are risks associated with the Company's proposal solar generation. Do you agree with Mr. Polich's assessment?

A. No. For the reasons discussed in the second rebuttal testimony of Company witness Clark, the Company disagrees with Mr. Polich's assessments of the risks of solar procurement and development.

Q. On page 6 of his contested settlement direct testimony, Mr. Polich suggests that the Settlement Agreement "fails to consider both the employment and tax benefits of the Biomass Plants as well as the full panoply of their environmental benefits as identified in my initial direct testimony." Do you agree with Mr. Polich's criticism of the Settlement Agreement?

A. No. The BMPs positions on these issues were extensively refuted by the Company's record evidence and briefs. The BMPs position regarding the consideration of the employment and tax benefits of the BMPs is also based on a flawed reading of MCL 6t(8)(b). See BMPs' May 4, 2022 Objections, page 6. The BMPs' reading of the requirements of Section 6t(8)(b) is also incorrect. That provision addresses what the Commission shall determine in approving an IRP. See MCL 460.6t(8). In relevant part, Section 6t(8)(b) provides "[t]o the extent practicable, the construction or investment in a new or existing capacity resource in this state is completed using a workforce composed of residents of this state as determined by the commission." MCL 460.6t(8)(b). Section 6t(8)(b) therefore only applies when a utility is proposing to construct a new resource or invest in an existing

resource and aligns with the cost approval provision of the IRP law which allows utilities to seek pre-approval of those construction and investment costs in an IRP. MCL 460.6t(11) ("the commission shall specify the costs approved for the construction of or significant investment in an electric generation facility..."). There is no reasonable interpretation of Section 6t(8)(b) which could link that provision to a required evaluation of the "instate employment and tax benefits" of the BMPs. The Company does not own the BMPs and is not proposing any construction or investment related to those plants.

V. CONCLUSION

Q. Based on the contested settlement direct testimony filed by Energy Michigan, Wolverine, and the BMPs, have those parties established any basis for the Commission to reject the Settlement Agreement?

A. No. For the reasons discussed above, Energy Michigan and Wolverine have failed to establish that there are detrimental reliability and resource adequacy impacts related to the Settlement Agreement. Wolverine's assertion that the Company will experience a capacity deficiency in 2025 was also shown to be incorrect. As explained by Company witness Clark, Energy Michigan and Wolverine have also refused to provide the capacity projections and future capacity plans for Energy Michigan's AES members and Wolverine. Therefore, beyond the fact that Energy Michigan's and Wolverine's claims are incorrect about the impact of the Settlement Agreement on Zone 7, Wolverine's and Energy Michigan's failure to provide capacity forecasts and future capacity plans also makes clear that their criticisms of the Settlement Agreement cannot be sustained. Wolverine and

Energy Michigan have failed to establish any basis for the Commission to not approve the Settlement Agreement.

The BMPs have also failed to establish any basis for the Commission to not approve the Settlement Agreement. The BMPs positions should be rejected because: (i) the Company has no obligation to enter new PPAs or extend existing PPAs with any of the BMPs; (ii) the Company did consider biomass plants in the development of its IRP and that type of resource was shown not to be a viable option on an economic or cost basis; (iii) the BMPs have failed to produce any evidence establishing the costs that the BMPs could agree to in new PPAs or PPA extension; and (iv) the existing BMP PPA cost information available to the Company establishes that the BMPs are not competitive with either market pricing or the Company's recent competitive procurement results. For the reasons detailed above, the BMPs have also failed to establish any real flaws in the Settlement Agreement which would prevent the Settlement Agreement from being approved by the Commission.

Q. Does this conclude your second rebuttal testimony?

A. Yes.

BEFORE THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Power Act Section 202(c) Emergency Order: Midcontinent Independent System Operator (MISO)	)))))	Order No. 202-25-3

Exhibit to
Motion to Intervene and Request for Rehearing and Stay of
Public Interest Organizations

Filed June 18, 2025

Exhibit 57

Jester 2021 Direct Testimony

STATE OF MICHIGAN

BEFORE THE MICHIGAN PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In the matter of the application of CONSUMERS ENERGY COMPANY for approval of an Integrated Resource Plan under MCL 460.6t, certain accounting approvals, and other relief.

Case No. U-21090

Volume 10

_____/

CROSS-EXAMINATION (Settlement Agreement)

Proceedings held via Microsoft Teams in the above-entitled matter before Sally L. Wallace, Administrative Law Judge with MOAHR, for the Michigan Public Service Commission, Lansing, Michigan, on Friday, May 20, 2022, at 9:06 a.m.

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(Continued)

STATE OF MICHIGAN

BEFORE THE MICHIGAN PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

In the matter of the Application of **CONSUMERS ENERGY COMPANY** for Approval of an Integrated Resource Plan under MCL 460.6t, certain accounting approvals, and for other relief.	U-21090 ALJ Sally L. Wallace

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TESTIMONY OF DOUGLAS B. JESTER
IN SUPPORT OF SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT

ON BEHALF OF

THE MICHIGAN ENVIRONMENTAL COUNCIL,
NATURAL RESOURCES DEFENSE COUNCIL, SIERRA CLUB,
AND CITIZENS UTILITY BOARD OF MICHIGAN

May 9, 2022

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I. INTRODUCTION

Q. Are you the same Douglas Jester who previously filed testimony in this case?

A. Yes.

Q. On whose behalf is this testimony being offered?

A. I am testifying on behalf of Michigan Environmental Council (MEC), Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC), and Sierra Club (SC) (collectively, "MNS") and Citizens Utility Board of Michigan (CUB).

Q. What is the purpose of your testimony?

A. I am testifying on behalf of MNS and CUB to support the settlement agreement in this case.[1]

Q. Are you sponsoring any exhibits?

A. No.

Q. Please summarize your opinions regarding the settlement agreement.

A. The settlement agreement is in the public interest; represents a fair and reasonable resolution of this case; and is supported by substantial evidence. The settlement preserves the most beneficial aspects of Consumers' Proposed Course of Action, including the retirement of the entire Campbell plant and the permanent exit from coal generation in 2025; as well as the solar ramp-up and annual competitive solicitations for solar generation.

[1] Case No. U-21090, Settlement Agreement filed April 20, 2022.

The settlement also improves upon Consumers' initially-filed PCA by:

- Eliminating the purchase of certain gas plants from Consumers' affiliate CMS Enterprises;
- Providing for competitive solicitation of Power Purchase Agreements to backfill the retiring Campbell capacity, including a tranche of dispatchable, non-intermittent generation and a tranche of clean capacity (which includes battery storage resources);
- Maintaining Karn units 3-4 in operation to support resource adequacy;
- Reducing the return on equity for the proposed regulatory asset for the retiring Campbell plant;
- Providing additional support from Company shareholders to low-income customer bill assistance programs;
- Substantially maintaining the 50/50 procurement terms from the settlement in Case No. U-20165;
- Maintaining the Financial Compensation Mechanism methodology from the settlement in Case No. U-20165;
- Requiring further evaluation of transmission options to improve reliability and facilitate economic power imports;
- Advancing battery storage investments;
- Improving future analysis of line losses and avoided transmission and distribution costs in the evaluation of distributed resources, including residential demand response;

- Requiring environmental justice analysis in Consumers' next IRP;
- Providing for public filing of community transition plans for the Campbell and Karn sites; and
- Addressing issues under the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act (PURPA) to the satisfaction of the parties who engaged on those issues.

The improvements to the PCA reflected in the settlement agreement resulted from extensive, arms-length negotiations between Consumers and the parties, and the settlement agreement is supported by the vast majority of the parties in this case. For these reasons, it is my opinion that the settlement is in the best interest of customers and the environment, and I wholeheartedly recommend that the Commission approve it.

II. OVERVIEW OF CONSUMERS' INITIAL PROPOSALS IN THIS CASE

Q. Please summarize the resource portfolio presented in Consumers' initial PCA in this case.

A. The PCA described in Consumers Energy's direct case included the following resource elements:

- Retire Karn units 3 and 4, which are oil/gas peakers, in May 2023;
- Retire coal-fired Campbell units 1, 2, and 3 in May 2025;
- Purchase the New Covert Generating Facility, a natural gas-fired plant, in May 2023;
- Purchase three gas plants owned by Consumers' affiliate, CMS Enterprises Company – Dearborn Industrial Generation (DIG), Kalamazoo, and Livingston – in May 2025;

- Continue procuring solar resources via annual competitive solicitations, with increases in projected utility-scale solar deployment throughout the 2020s and 2030s;
- Slow development of battery storage projects, with the first battery resources coming online in 2030;
- Make modest adjustments in Consumers' projected Energy Waste Reduction, Demand Response, and Conservation Voltage Reduction programs; and
- Pursue no new transmission projects or agreements to secure power imports from outside MISO Zone 7.

Q. Please summarize the principal financial requests that Consumers made in its direct case.

A. Apart from the gas plant acquisition costs, Consumers made two significant financial requests in its initial case.

First, Consumers proposed to establish a $1.5 billion regulatory asset for the unrecovered book balances of the Campbell plant and Karn units 3-4. Consumers also proposed to recover that asset through conventional ratemaking over the previously planned remaining life of the units, with recovery of depreciation expense and pre-tax weighted average cost of capital, or WACC, including return on equity.

Second, Consumers proposed to change the method by which its PPA Financial Compensation Mechanism, or FCM, is calculated. The settlement in Consumers' last IRP case, U-20165, provided the Company with an FCM calculated by multiplying the PPA

payments by Consumers' after-tax WACC using its total capital structure. In this case, Consumers proposed to increase the FCM by multiplying the PPA payments by Consumers' pre-tax WACC using its permanent capital structure. Using pre-tax WACC instead of after-tax WACC and using permanent capital structure instead of total capital structure would have increased Consumers' current PPA incentive by almost 50%.

Q. Did Consumers propose changing its solar procurement practices?

A. Yes. The most significant proposed change was to the allocation between Company-owned and PPA solar projects. In the settlement of Case No. U-20165, Consumers agreed to acquire at least 50% of its solar capacity acquired via PPAs and no more than 50% from company-owned projects or build-transfer agreements. In this case, the Company proposed to reverse that allocation and acquire at least 50% from company-owned resources and no more than 50% via PPAs.

III. REASONABLENESS OF THE SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT

Q. What does the settlement provide regarding the Campbell plant?

A. In paragraph 4(ii) of the settlement, the parties agree that Campbell units 1, 2, and 3 will retire on or before May 31, 2025.

Q. In your opinion, is retiring the Campbell plant a reasonable and beneficial settlement term?

A. Yes. First it should be noted that no party in this case opposed retirement of Campbell units 1 and 2. The Proposal for Decision (PFD) in this case also recommended approval of those retirements.

Further, retiring the entire Campbell plant will benefit both customers and the environment and is therefore in the public interest. After Karn 1 and 2 retire in 2023, Campbell 1-3 will be the last remaining coal units in Consumers' portfolio. The Campbell plant has a greater carbon impact than any other resource owned by the Company, and its retirement is critical to meeting state and federal climate goals, including the Michigan Healthy Climate Plan.[2] Because the Campbell plant emits other pollutants, such as SO_2, NO_x, and particulate matter, retiring Campbell is likely to also have health benefits in addition to those from reducing the Company's carbon output.

Extensive modeling conducted by Consumers and by MNS in this case demonstrated that retiring Campbell in 2025 is economic for customers. MNS witnesses Tyler Comings and Casey Roberts also explained that Campbell's continued operation poses regulatory risks due to Steam Electric Effluent Guidelines (SEEG) requirements and potential carbon costs. And witness Comings noted that retiring Campbell in 2025 will save customers more than $150 million of avoidable capital expenditures. In proposing Campbell's retirement, the Company also cited community and worker benefits of accelerated retirement over continued operation. The testimony, exhibits, and modeling regarding these issues provide substantial evidence to support the Campbell plant retirement.

Q. Please explain why Campbell's 2025 retirement is important for meeting the Michigan Healthy Climate Plan goals.

[2] Available at https://www.michigan.gov/egle/-/media/Project/Websites/egle/Documents/Offices/OCE/MI-Healthy-Climate-Plan.pdf?rev=d13f4adc2b1d45909bd708cafccbfffa&hash=99437BF2709B9B3471D16FC1EC692588, last checked May 6, 2022.

A. Governor Whitmer's Executive Directive, which initiated development of the Michigan Healthy Climate Plan, directed that the plan should result in 26-28% reduction in economy-wide greenhouse gas emissions from 2005 to 2025.[3] The following table displays Michigan's GHG emissions in 2005 and the associated goals of the Michigan Healthy Climate Plan as I compiled them from reports by the US Energy Information Administration:[4]

Michigan Energy GHG Emissions 2005 (million metric tons CO2 Equivalent)	Residential Sector	Commercial Sector	Industrial Sector	Transportation Sector	Electric Power Sector	All Energy Sectors
Coal	0.0	0.3	7.3	0.0	67.8	75.4
Petroleum Products	4.6	0.9	5.8	53.8	0.8	65.9
Natural Gas	19.3	9.4	12.0	1.5	7.0	49.2
Total Energy-Related	23.9	10.6	25.1	55.3	75.6	190.5
Non-Energy 2002 GHG Emissions						29.3
Total 2005 GHG Emissions						219.8
NDC Goal 2025			26% Reduction from 2005			162.7
NDC Goal 2030			50% reduction from 2005			109.9
Whitmer Goal 2050			Net Zero by 2050			0.0
Energy Emissions Goal 2025			Assume 0% reductions in non-energy GHG emissions since 2005			133.4
Energy Emissions Goal 2030			Assume 25% reduction in non-energy GHG emissions since 2005			88.0
Energy Emissions Goal 2050			Assume elimination or offsets by 2050			0.0

2019 is the most recent full compilation of similar data available from EIA. As of 2019, the corresponding emissions were as shown in the following table:

[3] Executive Directive 2020-10 affirmed this goal that she first adopted in Executive Directive 2019-12.

[4] State Carbon Dioxide Emissions Data - U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA), available at https://www.eia.gov/environment/emissions/state/, last checked May 6, 2022.

Michigan Energy GHG Emissions 2019 (million metric tons CO2 Equivalent)	Residential Sector	Commercial Sector	Industrial Sector	Transportation Sector	Electric Power Sector	All Energy Sectors
Coal	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	44.2	48.2
Petroleum Products	3.5	1.5	6.2	50.5	0.6	62.2
Natural Gas	20.2	11.1	10.6	0.0	16.8	58.7
Total Energy-Related	23.7	12.6	20.8	50.5	61.6	169.2
Energy Emissions Reduction Needed by 2025						35.8
Energy Emissions Reduction Needed by 2030						81.2

Since policy and economic trends related to the residential, commercial, industrial, and transportation sectors have not obviously caused a change in emissions trends in these sectors, I used those trends to project a similar table for 2025. In addition, I used EPA's facility-level GHG emissions inventory[5] to identify 2019 GHG emissions from Michigan power plants that have since retired or been committed to retire by 2025, including the Campbell plant, and assumed that reduction from Electric Power Sector emissions. That forecast provides the following comparable table:

2025 GHG Emissions Reductions (million metric tons CO2 equivalent)	Residential Sector	Commercial Sector	Industrial Sector	Transportation Sector	Electric Power Sector	All Energy Sectors
Replace Coal Generation with Clean Generation					-17.8	
EV Sales Ramp to 100% by 2035				-3.5		
Accelerate Heating Efficiency & Electrification to 3.5%/yr	-5.6	-2.6	-4.1			
2025 Remaining Energy-Related Emissions	18.1	9.9	16.7	47.0	43.8	135.5
2025 Gap						2.1

[5] EPA Facility Level GHG Emissions Data, available at: https://ghgdata.epa.gov/ghgp/main.do#/facility/, lasted checked May 9, 2022.

Assuming the Campbell retirement and no new gas-fueled generation, there is a gap of 2.1 million metric tons CO2 equivalent (MMT CO2eq) between the 2025 goal of the Michigan Healthy Climate Plan and what is likely to be achieved. Since the Campbell plant annual emissions are approximately 8.285 MMT CO2eq, it is clearly not possible to meet the 2025 goal of the Michigan Healthy Climate Plan without the retirement of the Campbell plant by 2025. The retirement of Campbell is therefore critical to meeting the Climate Plan's goal.

Further, the Michigan Healthy Climate Plan calls for the retirement of all coal generation by 2030, which would necessarily include the Campbell units.

Q. What does the settlement provide regarding solar generation?

A. By approving the PCA except as modified in the settlement agreement, paragraph 1 of the agreement approves Consumers' continued ramp-up of solar resources – an initiative first approved as part of Consumers' 2018 IRP. In the 2018 case, the Commission approved a plan that included approximately 5 GW nameplate of new solar resources in the 2020s. In this case, Consumers proposed to continue those additions and also procure an additional 2 GW of solar in the 2030s above the levels included in the 2018 IRP. Paragraph 8 of the settlement agreement provides that Consumers will continue to utilize annual competitive solicitations to procure these solar resources.

Q. In your opinion, is approval of Consumers' solar additions a reasonable and beneficial settlement term?

A. Yes. In approving the settlement in U-20165, the Commission recognized that Consumers

Energy's planned solar ramp-up was both groundbreaking and environmentally beneficial. The Commission also endorsed the use of the annual solicitations to promote competition that would keep costs down and benefit customers. These public interest benefits, which the Commission has already recognized, will continue with the new settlement.

Q. What does the settlement provide for regarding the acquisition of gas plants?

A. First, the parties agree at paragraph 2 to Consumers' acquisition of the Covert plant, and that the purchase costs for that plant of $815 million are reasonable and prudent.

Second, the parties agree at paragraph 2 that Consumers will not obtain ownership of the three CMS plants: DIG, Livingston, and Kalamazoo.

Q. In your opinion, are the settlement terms regarding the acquisition of gas plants reasonable and beneficial?

A. Yes. With respect to Covert, no party opposed Consumers' acquisition of that plant, and the PFD recommended approving it. As testimony by both Staff and Consumers pointed out, because Covert is currently in PJM, Consumers' acquisition of Covert will add 1,114 Zonal Resource Credits or ZRCs to MISO Zone 7. That action will support reliability for Consumers as well as overall resource adequacy for Zone 7. For these reasons, acquisition of Covert is both in the public interest from a reliability and resource adequacy standpoint, and it is supported by substantial evidence in the record of this case.

Consumers' agreement not to acquire the CMS plants is also in the public interest and supported by substantial evidence. The record in this case showed myriad concerns regarding the CMS acquisitions – including issues with respect to affiliate transactions; the

nature of the gas plant RFP solicitation that led to the proposed purchase of these plants; and related issues. Staff, the Attorney General, and MNS all submitted substantial testimony and exhibits regarding these issues, and the hearing included substantial live testimony concerning them as well. In addition, parties including MNS, the Clean Energy Organizations (CEOs), and the Great Lakes Renewable Energy Association also provided evidence concerning certain risks associated with acquisition of those plants. Based on all of this evidence, the PFD also recommended against acquisition of the CMS plants.

Consumers has since come up with prudent plans to backfill capacity from retiring Campbell units by other means. I describe those plans next. Finally, it is worth noting that Staff supported in testimony Consumers' acquisition of Covert but not the CMS plants. The acquisition of some, but not all, of the assets Consumers sought to acquire is a self-evidently reasonable compromise.

Q. Which resources would replace Campbell's retiring capacity?

A. Under the settlement, Campbell's capacity will be replaced by a mix of resources. First, acquisition of the Covert plant will provide Consumers most of the energy and capacity currently provided by Campbell. Second, the settlement includes a one-time solicitation for PPAs that will provide up to 700 ZRCs of energy and capacity. These PPAs would be added to the Company's resource portfolio in the 2025 Planning Year – coinciding with the retirement of Campbell.

Q. Please describe the one-time solicitation of capacity and energy for the 2025 Planning Year.

A. In paragraph 6 of the settlement, the parties agree that Consumers will issue a one-time competitive solicitation for PPAs to begin in PY 2025. The solicitation will contain two tranches. The first tranche will seek up to 500 ZRCs of energy and capacity for up to 10 years from dispatchable, non-intermittent generation. The second tranche will seek up to 200 ZRCs of energy and capacity for up to 25 years from clean energy resources (including battery storage).

Q. In your opinion, is the one-time competitive solicitation a reasonable and beneficial settlement term?

A. Yes. The first tranche will provide energy and capacity of similar characteristics to what Consumers sought via the proposal to acquire the CMS plants. However, soliciting 10-year PPAs instead of acquiring affiliate assets planned to remain in rate base until 2040 will reduce risks to customers. Further, a solicitation for PPAs addresses one of the issues with the earlier RFP identified by parties and the PFD, which was that the earlier RFP only sought assets for purchase. Obtaining power via PPAs also addresses some of the other risks identified in the record, namely, those related to environmental permitting and fixed operating and maintenance expenses. Finally, the PPA approach is consistent with MNS modeling plans 1 and 3 discussed by witnesses George Evans and Tyler Comings. Those plans proposed using capacity purchases as part of lower-cost portfolios that retired

Campbell 3 without buying most or all of the CMS plants.

The second tranche is also beneficial to the public interest and supported by substantial evidence. It will provide additional clean energy resources for Consumers' portfolio, with the attendant benefits I discussed earlier in my testimony. It is also consistent with my testimony that Consumers should solicit for up to 750 MW of solar resources per year rather than 500 MW – a recommendation the PFD also adopted.

Q. What does the settlement provide regarding Karn units 3-4?

A. Paragraph 4(i) of the settlement provides that Karn units 3-4 will not retire in 2023 but instead will continue operating and retire on or before their previously planned retirement date of May 31, 2031, absent extraordinary circumstances.

Q. In your opinion, is the Karn retirement date a reasonable and beneficial settlement term?

A. Yes. Karn 3-4 are large peaking units already owned by Consumers. They provide substantial capacity but operate infrequently. Continuing to operate Karn 3-4 supports Consumers' attainment of planning reserve margin requirements by maintaining more than 780 ZRCs in the Company's portfolio. It also supports resource adequacy in Zone 7, for the same reason. Public health and climate impacts from Karn 3-4 are minor because the units operate so infrequently; in recent years their capacity factor has been substantially less than 5%. Keeping Karn 3-4 in operation also removes its unrecovered net book value from the total balance of the regulatory asset that Consumers seeks, which will now be limited to the balance for the Campbell plant, lowering the costs of the regulatory asset for

customers.

Q. What does the settlement provide regarding Consumers' request for the regulatory asset you just mentioned?

A. In paragraph 5 of the settlement, the parties agree that after retirement of the Campbell plant in 2025, the return on equity used to calculate the WACC for the regulatory asset will be 9.0%.

Q. In your opinion, is this regulatory asset provision a reasonable and beneficial settlement term?

A. Yes. Consumers has taken a very firm position that it will not retire Campbell in 2025 without being able to recover a return of and on the unrecovered balance. Therefore, it was necessary for the other parties to agree with a regulatory asset based on WACC for this settlement to occur and to facilitate Consumers' permanent exit from coal generation three years from now. On the other hand, setting the ROE at 9.0% for the calculation of the WACC on the regulatory asset is a significant compromise for Consumers, as that figure is substantially lower than the authorized ROE of 9.9% that the Commission approved in Consumers Energy's last electric rate case, U-20963. In addition, it is my understanding that the Attorney General negotiated the low-income bill assistance provision I describe next in tandem with the compromise on the regulatory asset, which further balances the burdens and benefits of this important financial component of the agreement.

Q. What does the settlement provide regarding support from Company shareholders to low-income customer bill assistance programs?

A. Consumers agreed in paragraph 13 of the settlement to donate funds to its low-income bill assistance programs. These donated funds will not be recovered in rates. Consumers will donate $5 million in 2022 and $2 million per year for the rest of the term of the regulatory asset for the Campbell plant. Consumers will consult with the Attorney General and Staff on the recipient low-income fund, and will provide an annual report to the Commission.

Q. In your opinion, are the low-income assistance donations a beneficial settlement term?

A. Yes. The need for additional low-income customer bill assistance has been demonstrated both in recent Consumers electric rate cases and in recent Consumers EWR cases, and recognized by the Commission in a variety of orders.[6] Prohibiting recovery of these funds in rates will ensure that they come from shareholders, which is a reasonable component of the overall compromise on the regulatory asset and ROE.

Q. What does the settlement provide regarding the allocation of future solar procurements?

A. Paragraph 9 of the settlement requires Consumers to use commercially reasonable efforts to maintain the 50/50 split between owned resources and PPAs for new solar procurements

[6] See for example Case No. U-20963, December 22, 2021 Order, pp. 402-403 (agreeing "that a COSS with a low-income customer subclass may be beneficial and recommends the company include a low-income customer subclass in the COSS for the EAAC in Case No. U-20757[.]"); Case No. U-20875, March 17, 2022 Order Approving Settlement Agreement.

that was first approved in the U-20165 settlement. This provision creates an absolute cap of 60% on capacity that Consumers acquires for ownership in any annual solicitation, while setting no cap on the amount of new solar the Company may acquire via PPA. The term also maintains the bar on Consumers affiliates participating in the PPA portion of the solicitations.

Q. In your opinion, is continuing the 50/50 split a reasonable and beneficial settlement term?

A. Yes. The Commission found this allocation reasonable and in the public interest in Case No. U-20165 and this term maintains the essential components of that agreement. It promotes competition among third-party developers which reduces customer costs, and it helps support the solar industry in Michigan. This term represents a substantial compromise by Consumers, which had sought in this case to eliminate a maximum amount of solar it could procure for Company ownership. This provision is also consistent with the PFD recommendation on this issue.

Q. What does the settlement provide regarding the Financial Compensation Mechanism?

A. The settlement provides at paragraph 10 for an extension of the FCM approved in Case No. U-20165. The method for calculating the FCM will remain the same as approved in that case, using after-tax WACC and total capital structure. The FCM will not be applied to PPA amendments, PURPA PPAs, Voluntary Green Pricing PPAs, or PPAs executed under Consumers' renewable energy plan.

Q. In your opinion, is the FCM a reasonable and beneficial settlement term?

A. Yes. Consumers has substantially changed its business model by agreeing to shift its resource portfolio away from coal generation and toward solar generation, and by agreeing to procure the solar generation via competitive solicitations under which half of that capacity will be in the form of PPAs. An FCM is a reasonable incentive for the Commission to authorize under such circumstances. I supported the FCM under these terms in both U-20165 and this case for those reasons. The Commission approved the FCM in Case No. U-20165 over vigorous objection of a small minority of parties, and the Commission's reasoning in that case applies equally in this one. Further, Consumers has compromised on the methodology for calculating the FCM by using after-tax WACC and total capital structure rather than pre-tax WACC and permanent capital structure as the Company requested in this case. The calculation methodology is also supported by my testimony in this case.

Q. What does the settlement provide regarding transmission analysis?

A. Paragraph 16 of the settlement states that the parties agree in Consumers' next IRP to consider how transmission investments can improve reliability and access to economic sources of power from areas outside Zone 7.

Q. In your opinion, is the transmission provision a reasonable and beneficial settlement term?

A. Yes. MNS witness Jay Caspary described the importance of transmission for both reliability and economics in his direct testimony in this case. The PFD found that

Consumers' transmission analysis in this case was deficient and did not meet the terms of the settlement agreement in U-21065. Consumers' commitment to address transmission analysis further in its next IRP will maintain focus on this issue going forward.

Q. What does the settlement provide regarding battery storage investments?

A. The parties agree to approval of a battery deployment program in paragraph 3 of the settlement agreement. Consumers proposed in rebuttal testimony to advance investment in 75 MW of battery storage resources. The settlement reserves approval of the costs of the program to future electric rate cases.

Q. In your opinion, is the battery storage program a reasonable and beneficial settlement term?

A. Yes. Consumers made the battery proposal in response to testimony from Staff, MNS, and other parties that called for acceleration of battery storage investments as part of Consumers' resource portfolio for this IRP. The battery deployment will provide another clean energy resource to bolster Consumers' maintenance of its PRMR and support resource adequacy in Zone 7. It is also worth noting that the clean energy tranche of the one-time solicitation (paragraph 6(b)(ii)) may similarly lead to the development of new battery storage resources within Zone 7.

Q. What does the settlement provide regarding collection and analysis of line loss data and avoided transmission and distribution costs in the evaluation of distributed resources?

A. Consumers agrees in paragraph 14 of the settlement to collect further data on marginal line losses and to include marginal line losses and avoided transmission and distribution (T&D) costs in the evaluation of all distributed resources, including residential demand response, for its next IRP.

Q. In your opinion, is the line loss and avoided T&D provision a reasonable and beneficial settlement term?

A. Yes. This term is based on recommendations by CUB witness David Gard and MNS witness Chris Neme. Both of these witnesses explained the importance of these issues to the evaluation of EWR potential and DR potential for future IRPs. Consumers agreed to some but not all of their recommendations in rebuttal testimony, and has reached further agreement via this settlement term.

Q. What does the settlement provide regarding environmental justice and community outreach?

A. Paragraphs 17 and 18 of the settlement contain detailed provisions regarding environmental justice analysis and community outreach for Consumers' next IRP.

Q. In your opinion, are the environmental justice and community outreach provisions reasonable and beneficial settlement terms?

A. Yes. The CEOs and Urban Core Collective sought measures like these in their testimony in this case. The environmental justice analysis will provide vital information regarding the people and communities who bear disproportionate impacts of electric generation activities – information that has been lacking in Michigan IRP cases up until now. The community outreach provisions are important steps toward facilitating greater awareness and participation by people and communities who are normally excluded by the nature of proceedings like these.

Q. What does the settlement provide regarding community transition plans for the Campbell and Karn sites?

A. Paragraph 7 of the settlement agreement requires Consumers to publicly file its community transition plans for the Campbell and Karn sites.

Q. In your opinion, is the community transition plans provision a reasonable and beneficial settlement term?

A. Yes. MNS witness Tyler Comings testified in this case regarding the need for these plans to be public.

IV. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Q. What is your overall conclusion regarding the settlement agreement?

A. The settlement agreement in this case continues and significantly extends the progress of the settlement in U-20165. The settlement approves a major step by Consumers to address

the climate crisis while providing numerous protections for customers from future costs and risks. It is comprehensive, detailed, thorough, and embodies the input of many parties to this case. It is supported by the great weight of the evidence in the record of this case and consistent with many of the findings and recommendations in the PFD. It is the product of extensive negotiations and represents reasonable compromises on many fronts. I recommend that the Commission approve it.

Q. Does that complete your testimony?

A. Yes.

BEFORE THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Power Act Section 202(c) Emergency Order: Midcontinent Independent System Operator (MISO)	)))))	Order No. 202-25-3

Exhibit to
Motion to Intervene and Request for Rehearing and Stay of
Public Interest Organizations

Filed June 18, 2025

Exhibit 58

MISO Tariff Module E-1

This Module E-1 provides mandatory requirements to be met by the Transmission Provider, Market Participants serving Load in the Transmission Provider Region or serving Load on behalf of a Load Serving Entity (LSE), or other Market Participants, to ensure access to deliverable, reliable and adequate Planning Resources to meet Coincident Peak Demand and Local Resource Zone Peak Demand requirements on the Transmission System. These requirements recognize and are complementary to the reliability mechanisms of the states and the Regional Entities (RE) within the Transmission Provider Region. Nothing in this Module E-1 affects existing state jurisdiction over the construction of additional capacity or the authority of states to set and enforce compliance with standards for adequacy. The Resource Adequacy Requirements (RAR) in this Module E-1 are not intended to and shall not in any way affect state actions over entities under the states' jurisdiction. To the extent that an LSE's Coincident Peak Demand is physically located within the Transmission Provider's Balancing Authority Area but is pseudo-tied out of the MISO Balancing Authority Area pursuant to the Transmission Provider's Business Practices Manuals (BPM), such Coincident Peak Demand is not subject to the RAR provisions if such Coincident Peak Demand is subject to another Balancing Authority Area's resource adequacy requirements. To accomplish these reliability requirements, Module E-1 includes provisions for: establishing Local Resource Zones and associated limits (*i.e.*, Capacity Import Limits (CIL) and Capacity Export Limits (CEL)); establishing Local Reliability Requirements (LRR); establishing Local Clearing Requirements (LCR); establishing External Resource Zones and associated limits (i.e., Capacity Export Limits (CEL)); determining the Planning Reserve Margin; Coincident Peak Demand forecasting; Local Resource Zone Peak Demand forecasting; qualifying and quantifying Planning Resources; participation of Demand and Planning Resources in the Planning Resource

Auction process; settlement provisions; and Planning Resource performance requirements for each Season.

Establishment of Planning Reserve Margins

The Transmission Provider will determine a Planning Reserve Margin (PRM) in terms of Unforced Capacity for each Season using analytical study methods described in Section 68A.2, provided that if a State Regulatory Authority establishes a PRM for its regulated entities that is higher or lower than the PRM determined by the Transmission Provider, then the State Regulatory Authority-established PRM will apply to the Coincident Peak Demand of LSEs under that state's jurisdiction.

Planning Reserve Margin Analysis

The Transmission Provider shall perform a technical analysis on an annual basis to establish the PRM for each Season for the Transmission Provider Region and the Transmission Provider will publish the results by November 1 preceding the applicable Planning Year. The PRM analysis shall be consistent with Good Utility Practice and the reliability requirements of the REs and the applicable states in the Transmission Provider Region. The PRM analysis shall consider factors including, but not limited to: the Generator Forced Outage rates of Capacity Resources; Generator Planned Outages; expected performance of Demand Response Resources (DRR), Load Modifying Resources (LMR), and Energy Efficiency Resources; load forecast uncertainty; and the Transmission System's import and export capability with external systems. The Transmission Provider annually will calculate and publish on its website the estimated PRM for each of the nine subsequent Planning Years, to provide information for long-term resource planning, without establishing any enforceable specific planning reserve requirements.

Loss of Load Expectation Analysis

The Transmission Provider shall coordinate with Market Participants to determine the appropriate PRM for the applicable Season in the Planning Year based upon the probabilistic analysis of being able to reliably serve the Transmission Provider Region's Demand for the applicable Season in the Planning Year. This probabilistic analysis shall use a Loss of Load Expectation (LOLE) study which assumes that there are no internal transmission limitations within the Transmission Provider Region.

The following process will be utilized to determine the minimum PRM requirement for each Season in the Planning Year using the LOLE analysis. First, an LOLE analysis for the Planning Year will be conducted such that the LOLE for the Planning Year is one (1) day in ten (10) years, or 0.1 day per year, by either adding or removing capacity. If the LOLE for the Planning Year is less than 0.1 day per year, a perfect negative unit with zero forced outage rate will be added until the LOLE reaches 0.1 day per year. If the LOLE for the Planning Year is greater than 0.1 day per year, proxy units based on a unit of typical size and forced outage rate will be added to the model until the LOLE reaches 0.1 day per year. If the LOLE for a Season is equal to or greater than 0.01 day per year, the minimum PRM requirement for that Season will be calculated based on this LOLE analysis. If the LOLE for any Season is less than 0.01 day per year, an additional LOLE analysis will be performed to determine minimum PRM requirement for that Season by adding a perfect negative unit with zero forced outage rate to that Season until the LOLE in that Season reaches 0.01.

The minimum amount of capacity above Coincident Peak Demand in the Transmission Provider Region required to meet the reliability criteria will be used to establish the PRM for each Season.

The PRM will be established as a requirement in terms of the total Unforced Capacity for the Transmission Provider Region.

No later than September 1st of the year prior to a Planning Year, the Transmission Provider will, as necessary, develop new Local Resource Zones (LRZ) to reflect the need for an adequate amount of Planning Resources to be located in the right physical locations within the Transmission Provider Region to reliably meet Demand and LOLE requirements. The geographic boundaries of each of the LRZs will be based upon analysis that considers: (1) the electrical boundaries of Local Balancing Authorities; (2) state boundaries; (3) the relative strength of transmission interconnections between Local Balancing Authorities; (4) the results of LOLE studies; (5) the relative size of LRZs; and (6) natural geographic boundaries such as lakes and rivers. The Transmission Provider may re-evaluate the boundaries of LRZs if there are significant changes in the Transmission Provider Region based upon the preceding factors, including but not limited to, significant changes in membership, the Transmission System, and/or Resources.

An External Resource Zone (ERZ) will be created for each external Balancing Authority that has External Resources qualifying as Planning Resources, excluding those Balancing Authorities with only Coordinating Owner resources that are qualified to obtain local credit and/or Border External Resources.

Establishment of SRRZs, SRECs and SRICs

The Transmission Provider will establish and publish, on the Transmission Provider's public website, SRRZs, SRECs and SRICs for each Season as soon as practical but no later than the first business day of March for the following Planning Year. To calculate the SRECs and SRICs, the Transmission Provider will determine the transfer limit between SRRZs in accordance with applicable seams agreements, coordination agreements, or transmission service agreements. Next, the Transmission Provider will then complete a feasibility analysis in accordance with the Resource Adequacy Business Practices Manual to review operational events from each Coincident Peak Demand hour during the previous Planning Year, and forecasted expected conditions for each Season in the upcoming Planning Year, to determine if a further reduction to the transfer limit is warranted for reliability. If such a reduction is necessary, the Transmission Provider will reduce the regional directional transfer limit, as appropriate. The Transmission Provider will then subtract the sum of Firm Transmission Service Reservations on the MISO OASIS that utilize the contract path between SRRZs and are exporting from or wheeling through the Transmission Provider's Balancing Authority for the applicable Season in the Planning Year. This difference determines the SREC and SRIC to be utilized for the applicable Season in the Planning Year.

Prior to publishing the SRRZs, SRECs, and SRICs on its public website, Transmission Provider will present the feasibility analysis and resulting SREC and SRIC calculation to stakeholders.

Establishment of CIL and CEL Limits

On or before November 1st of each year, the Transmission Provider will determine preliminary values for the CIL and CEL for each of the LRZs for each Season in the following Planning Year by considering factors, including but not limited to, the following elements: (1) existing and planned Transmission System and Planning Resource additions; (2) transmission import and export capability; and (3) applicable NERC contingencies. To determine the CIL and CEL for each LRZ, the Transmission Provider will use models which contain the physical location of Load and Planning Resources for each Season. Generator output will be assigned to LRZs or ERZs consistent with the PRA representation of Planning Resources. Constraints that are identified as a result of determining the CIL and/or the CEL for each LRZ will be considered in the development of the MISO Transmission Expansion Plan (MTEP) in accordance with Attachment FF.

CIL will be equal to the Zonal Import Ability plus firm capacity commitments to non-MISO load. CEL will be equal to the Zonal Export Ability minus firm capacity commitments to non-MISO load.

The CIL and CEL values for each Season for each LRZ will be updated if needed prior to the Planning Resource Auction, but no later than eight (8) Business Days before the last Business Day in March, due to changes to firm capacity commitments from MISO resources to neighboring regions prior to the Planning Resource Auction.

MISO will determine the CEL for each Season for each ERZ no later than eight (8) Business Days before the last Business Day in March as equal to the ZRC quantity of the External Resources registered to participate in the PRA.

Establishment of Local Reliability Requirement

By November 1st prior to a Planning Year, the Transmission Provider will establish a Local Reliability Requirement (LRR) metric for each LRZ to determine the quantity of Unforced Capacity needed for each Season, without consideration of the benefit of the LRZ's CIL. First, the LOLE analysis for the Planning Year will be conducted by either adding or removing capacity until the LOLE reaches 0.1 day per year for the LRZ. If the LOLE for the Planning Year is less than 0.1 day per year, a perfect negative unit with zero forced outage rate will be added until the LOLE reaches 0.1 day per year. If the LOLE for the Planning Year is greater than 0.1 day per year, proxy units based on a unit of typical size and forced outage rate will be added to the model until the LOLE reaches 0.1 day per year. If the LOLE for a Season is equal to or greater than 0.01 day per year for the LRZ, the LRR for that Season will be calculated based on this LOLE analysis. If the LOLE for any Season is less than 0.01 day per year for the LRZ, an additional LOLE analysis will be performed to determine the LRR for that Season by adding a perfect negative unit with zero forced outage rate to that season until the LOLE in that Season reaches 0.01 day per year for the LRZ.

The Transmission Provider will model the location of Load and Planning Resources based on their representation in the Planning Resource Auction to determine the LRR for each LRZ. The minimum amount of capacity above the Local Resource Zone Peak Demand in the LRZ required to meet the reliability criteria will be used to establish the LRR for each Season.

The per unit LRR in each LRZ initially will be established as the ratio of the LRR over the Local Resource Zone Peak Demand modeled in the LOLE study. An LRZ's LRR shall be calculated by multiplying the per unit LRR for the LRZ times the forecasted Local Resource Zone Peak

Demand for each Season as provided by LSEs or EDCs, or as developed by the Transmission Provider, pursuant to Section 69A.1.

Establishment of Local Clearing Requirement

The Local Clearing Requirement for each LRZ for each Season will be determined by subtracting Zonal Import Ability and controllable exports from the LRR, as set forth in the Resource Adequacy Business Practices Manual. Controllable exports are exports from MISO resources that have firm capacity commitments to non-MISO load and that may be committed and dispatched by the Transmission Provider during a declared Energy Emergency. The LCR values will be updated if needed prior to the Planning Resource Auction due to changes in controllable exports.

Establishing Planning Reserve Margin Requirements

a. The Transmission Provider will establish Planning Reserve Margin Requirements (PRMR) for each Season for an LSE's Load within any given LRZ. The Initial PRMR will be determined by multiplying the LSE's forecasted Coincident Peak Demand for each Season, including transmission losses, by (1 + Transmission Provider Region PRM).

b. The Transmission Provider will use the Transmission Provider Region PRM for the Initial PRMR calculation unless an alternate PRM is established by a State Regulatory Authority. In such event, the Transmission Provider will use the alternate PRM that a State Regulatory Authority has created for the geographic area in which the state has jurisdiction. The Transmission Provider will convert any State Regulatory Authority provided PRM to a comparable Unforced Capacity basis.

Calculation of Transmission Losses

a. The Transmission Provider shall calculate the LBA transmission loss percentages for each Season using the process described as follows:

1. The Transmission Provider's State Estimator calculates transmission losses (MW) as part of the solution output process every five (5) minutes.
2. The transmission losses (MW) are computed on all transmission lines and transformers by summing up real power at both ends for each transmission element (retaining the convention for flow direction) or as the difference in real power (without the sign convention for flow direction) for each State Estimator solution.
3. The individual transmission losses (MW) for each element are summed to a total transmission values for each Local Balancing Authorities (LBA) level.
4. These LBA transmission loss values are then integrated across each hour to calculate an hourly transmission loss value (MW) for each LBA.
5. The total transmission loss value (MW) for each LBA will be the hourly integrated transmission losses value (MW) for the hour of the Coincident Peak Demand from the calendar year two years prior to the upcoming Planning Year.
6. For the purposes of the Transmission Provider Region, the LBA transmission loss percentages are calculated as the total LBA transmission losses divided by the total LBA peak data at that MISO peak hour for each Season. For purposes of a Local Resource Zone, the LBA transmission loss percentages are calculated as the

total LBA transmission losses divided by the total LBA peak data at the LRZ peak hour for each Season.

b. The Local Balancing Authority (LBA) transmission loss percentage shall apply to the LSE's applicable LBA Coincident Peak Demand and Local Resource Zone Peak Demand forecast to determine the LSE transmission losses. Behind-the-Meter-Generation Resources that are interconnected to the Transmission System shall be treated like other Resources with respect to transmission losses. Behind-the-Meter-Generation Resources and Distributed Energy Aggregated Resources that are not interconnected to the Transmission System, Demand Resources, and Energy Efficiency Resources shall be adjusted to account for serving load without incurring transmission losses by grossing up the MW quantity of such resources by (1.0 + the appropriate LBA transmission loss percentage).

Marginal Reliability Impact (MRI) Curves

A. The following process will be used to determine the MRI Curves for the Transmission Provider Region for each Season of the upcoming Planning Year. The minimum PRM requirement for each Season established in the LOLE analysis, as described in Section 68A.2, will be the starting point. Then, for each Season, a perfect negative unit(s) with a capacity of at least 50MW and no more than 250MW, or perfect proxy unit(s) with a capacity of at least 50MW and no more than 250MW will be added to the model and the LOLE analysis will be performed. The capacity of both the perfect negative unit(s) and perfect proxy unit(s) will be of equal value. The change in EUE as a result of adding or removing capacity will be calculated. An additional unit(s) with the same capacity value will be added or removed in addition to the first increment or decrement and the LOLE analysis will be performed again. This process will be repeated until sufficient data is available to fit a curve that measures changes to EUE as MWs are added or removed from the minimum PRM requirement.

B. The First Planning Area MRI Curve is a smoothed representation of reliability changes as measured by EUE as more or less MWs are included in the LOLE analysis. The following process will be used to determine the MRI Curves for the First Planning Area for each Season in the Planning Year. Assignment of LOLE risk across the Seasons will be the same as described in Section 68A.2 for the Planning Reserve Margin analysis. A minimum PRM requirement for the First Planning Area for each Season will be established through additional LOLE analysis in which the First Planning Area and Second Planning Area each have the same reliability target established for the

Transmission Provider Region as the starting point. After establishing the starting point, the MW quantity associated with the minimum PRM requirement in the Second Planning Area will be fixed, and capacity in the First Planning Area will then be added or removed to calculate changes to EUE in the First Planning Area.

C. The Second Planning Area MRI curve is a smoothed representation of reliability changes as measured by EUE as more or less MWs are included in the LOLE analysis. The following process will be used to determine the MRI Curves for the Second Planning Area for each Season in the Planning Year. Assignment of LOLE risk across the Seasons will be the same as described in Section 68A.2 for the Planning Reserve Margin analysis. A minimum PRM requirement for the Second Planning Area for each Season will be established through additional LOLE analysis in which the First Planning Area and Second Planning Area each have the same reliability target established for the Transmission Provider Region as the starting point. After establishing the starting point, the MW quantity associated with the minimum PRM requirement in the First Planning Area will be fixed, and capacity in the Second Planning Area will then be added or removed to calculate changes to EUE in the Second Planning Area.

RAR Process

Once the Transmission Provider has established the PRM, LCR, LRR, preliminary Capacity Import Limits and Capacity Export Limits and published such values on the Transmission Provider's website, then LSEs shall provide forecasted Coincident Peak Demand and Local Resource Zone Peak Demand data for the Planning Year. For Retail Choice areas, the EDC shall provide, on behalf of LSEs within the EDC, forecasted Coincident Peak Demand and Local Resource Zone Peak Demand data for the Planning Year to be used by the Transmission Provider. The Transmission Provider will then calculate each LSE's Initial PRMR for each Season. LSEs will meet their RAR obligation by: (i) submitting a Fixed Resource Adequacy Plan; (ii) submitting ZRCs for an RBDC Opt Out; (iii) Self-Scheduling ZRCs; (iv) purchasing ZRCs through the Planning Resource Auction process; and/or (v) paying the Capacity Deficiency Charge to meet a portion of their PRMR. LSEs that submit an RBDC Opt Out may not use any of the other options to satisfy their Final PRMR. LSEs not submitting an RBDC Opt Out may use one or more of all other available options, or any combination of available options, to satisfy their Initial or Final PRMR. The Transmission Provider will enforce the LCRs, final Capacity Import Limits and Capacity Export Limits for each LRZ, and Capacity Export Limits for each ERZ in the Planning Resource Auction. An ACP will be determined through the PRA process for each LRZ and ERZ for each Season and the ACP will be used to credit ZRCs that clear in the auction and to debit LSEs for the volume of their PRMR that is procured through the auction. Market Participants that own Planning Resources used to create ZRCs which clear in the PRA (or are identified in either a submitted Fixed Resource Adequacy Plan or an RBDC Opt Out) must meet the applicable performance requirements as described in sections 69A.3.9 and

69A.5. The Transmission Provider shall provide states, upon request, with relevant resource adequacy information as available, subject to the data confidentiality provisions in Section 38.9 of the Tariff.

Load Serving Entity Responsibilities

a. LSEs shall provide Coincident Peak Demand (and also, if available, Local Resource Zone Peak Demand forecasts) forecasts as specified in Section 69A.1.1b and will also be responsible for meeting their Final PRMR for each LRZ where they serve Load by submitting Fixed Resource Adequacy Plans, by Self-Scheduling ZRCs, by purchasing ZRCs through the PRA process, by submitting ZRCs for an RBDC Opt Out and/or by paying the Capacity Deficiency Charge.

b. The Transmission Provider will use Coincident Peak Demand, Local Resource Zone Peak Demand, and Energy forecasts for each Season that are submitted by an EDC in combination with allocation procedures that are agreed to by the applicable LSEs. These procedures will allow the Transmission Provider to initially allocate appropriate portions of the total forecasted Coincident Peak Demand and Local Resource Zone Peak Demand to each LSE as applicable pursuant to 69A.1.2.1, and to re-assign ZRC-related charges caused by customer switching between suppliers to the appropriate LSE.

c. All LSEs shall report to the Transmission Provider, through the MECT, whether such LSE will meet their PRMR for each LRZ for each Season in which the LSE serves Load by: (i) submitting a Fixed Resource Adequacy Plan; (ii) Self-Scheduling ZRCs; (iii) purchasing ZRCs through the Planning Resource Auction process; (iv) submitting an RBDC Opt Out; and/or, (v) paying the Capacity Deficiency Charge.

Forecasted Demand Identification

a. The Demand forecasts required in Section 69A.1 shall include: (1) the Coincident Peak Demand within each LBA Area in the Transmission Provider Region for the upcoming Planning Year; (2) the monthly non-coincident peak Demand and net Energy for Load within each LBA Area, for the upcoming Planning Year and the following Planning Year; (3) the non-coincident peak Demand and net Energy for Load within each LBA Area, for each Season, for the eight Planning Years subsequent to the two for which monthly values are provided in (2); and (4) the available Local Resource Zone Peak Demand within each LBA Area in the Local Resource Zone for the upcoming Planning Year. All of these forecasts shall be submitted by November 1st prior to each Planning Year and shall be consistent with Good Utility Practice. Forecast providers shall use the MECT or other means described in the BPM for Resource Adequacy to submit the requisite information. Details regarding the items required in the Demand forecasts submittal are in the BPM for Resource Adequacy.

b. The supplied Coincident Peak Demand and Local Resource Zone Peak Demand forecasts shall include the Demand expected for the forecast time period (*e.g.* the Coincident Peak Demand hour) augmented to include the normal Demand from forecasted demand resources, whether registered or not registered with the Transmission Provider, including Demand from any retail demand side management programs and Demand behind a DEAR. Such forecasts shall include Demand that would have occurred but for the existence of Energy Efficiency Resources that have been in operation less than four (4) years. All submissions for such forecast values shall include distribution losses, but not transmission losses. The Transmission Provider will be responsible for the calculation of the applicable transmission losses for the forecasts provided

and for annually publishing such values for each LBA on its website by October 1, as specified in Section 68A.8 and the BPM for Resource Adequacy.

c. In order to assist with the development of the Coincident Peak Demand and Local Resource Zone Peak Demand forecasts, the Transmission Provider will make available the historical monthly peak hours for each of the four months June through September, since 2005, or as available, for the Transmission Provider Region and for each Local Resource Zone. On or before March 1st of each year, the Transmission Provider will review a sampling of submitted Demand forecast methodologies and inputs to ensure accuracy and consistency, in accordance with the BPM for Resource Adequacy. If the Transmission Provider determines that the Demand forecast methodologies are inaccurate or inconsistent, the Transmission Provider shall work with the applicable LSEs to reconcile such issues. If reconciliation is not achieved, or if Local Resource Zone Peak Demand forecasts are not available, then the Transmission Provider will provide the required forecast values.

d. All Coincident Peak Demand and Local Resource Zone Peak Demand forecasts shall reflect a 50% probability that the Demand will not exceed the forecasted Demand for the relevant period.

e. Consistent with Section 69A.1.2.1, the EDC must provide both the Transmission Provider and the respective LSEs with each retail customer's peak load contribution ("PLC") in each Season, including transmission losses and PRM as determined by the Transmission Provider, in the EDC's service territory by December 15th. At least five (5) Business Days before January 15, LSEs must notify the EDC and the Transmission Provider if they disagree with the EDC calculated PLC value.

f. If an LSE knows it will gain a wholesale customer by the beginning of any Season in the next Planning Year, then that LSE may provide the Transmission Provider with the Coincident Peak Demand and the Local Resource Zone Peak Demand forecast for such acquired load by November 1. In all other cases, the existing Market Participant serving such wholesale customer shall provide the Transmission Provider by November 1st with the Market Participant's forecast of the wholesale customer's Coincident Peak Demand and Local Resource Zone Peak Demand.

Accounting for Total Demand Forecasts Given Wholesale and Retail Load Switching

a. On or before January 15th, an EDC must notify the Transmission Provider through the MECT of the Initial PRMR for the LSE's proportion of the EDC's forecast Demand that it expects to serve on the 1st day of each Season in the next Planning Year. The LSE that is the provider of last resort ("POLR") for the EDC area in question will have the obligation to procure capacity for the required PRMR for the remaining Demand (*i.e.*, the remaining Demand is the EDC's forecast Coincident Peak Demand minus the sum of the LSE's allocated portion of forecast Coincident Peak Demand, identified as described above, in the EDC's service territory). The Transmission Provider will notify the POLRs of any remaining Initial PRMR within five (5) Business Days after January 15th.

b. On or before January 15th, to account for wholesale customers that may switch LSEs during the next Planning Year, the PRMR will be met as follows: (1) if an LSE has responsibility to serve a wholesale load on the 1st day of any Season in of the next Planning Year, then such LSE shall have the obligation to procure the required PRMR for such load for such Season; (2) if no LSE has responsibility for serving a wholesale load on of the 1st day of any Season in of the next Planning Year, then the LSE with an obligation to serve such load on November 1 before the Planning Year, shall have the obligation to procure capacity for the required PRMR for each Season in the upcoming Planning Year for such load, provided that such LSE anticipates that the contract for wholesale load will be extended; or (3) if the LSE advises the Transmission Provider that the LSE will not serve the contract for wholesale load, then the customer for such wholesale load shall inform the Transmission Provider by January

30th of the name of the Market Participant that will be responsible for the PRMR obligation for such wholesale load.

Daily Assignment of Coincident Peak Demand Obligations

a. For those areas of service where an LSE's Coincident Peak Demand forecast is included in the Coincident Peak Demand forecast submission of an EDC, the EDC will determine and report each LSE's portion of such Demand to the Transmission Provider, using the default method set forth in Section 69A.1.2.1.

b. In a state that permits retail load switching, the Transmission Provider shall allocate resource capacity costs on a daily basis to LSEs by multiplying the Final PRMR associated with identified customers served by the LSE times the applicable zonal Auction Clearing Price less any zonal deliverability benefits plus any Local Clearing Requirement Charges for the Local Resource Zone where the load is located, consistent with Section 69A.1.2.1.

c. In states where wholesale load may switch, the Transmission Provider shall allocate costs on a daily basis to LSEs. The LSE that acquires wholesale load will be charged for such load based upon the Final PRMR for the wholesale load's forecast Coincident Peak Demand times the applicable zonal Auction Clearing Price less any zonal deliverability benefits plus any Local Clearing Requirement Charges for the Local Resource Zone where the wholesale load is located.

d. An LSE may challenge the EDC Demand forecast under the dispute resolution procedures pursuant to Section 12 or it may refer the dispute to the Commission for resolution.

Default Method

a. The method submitted by an EDC must describe in detail the procedures and data used to determine the assignment of the EDC's forecast Coincident Peak Demand to its retail customers, including those served by LSEs providing service within the EDC's area.

b. EDC will assign a peak load contribution ("PLC") value to each retail customer, based on the most recent PLC values derived for each Season from each retail customer's Demand at the time of the Transmission Provider's peak Demand during each Season (*i.e.*, the Prior Seasonal Retail Customer Coincident Peak ("PSRCCP")). Retail customer peak demands should be increased to reflect any load reductions achieved and for which capacity credits are earned, either through retail programs or participation in wholesale markets (*e.g.* LMRs). In the aggregate, the PLCs determined by the EDC must equal the Initial PRMR that is calculated from the forecast Coincident Peak Demand provided by the EDC for each Season. This equality is achieved by multiplying each retail customer's demand at the time of the Transmission Provider's peak Demand during each Season prior to the Planning Year by the same adjustment factor, as shown in the equation below:

$$\Sigma_i \, PLC_i = \text{Initial } PRMR_{EDC}$$

$$\text{Factor} = \text{Initial } PRMR_{EDC} \div \Sigma_i \, PSRCCP_i$$

In other words, for each EDC, the sum of the individual retail customer (*i.e.*, i) PLC values must equal the EDC's Initial PRMR. In addition, a single value ("Factor") is defined as the ratio of the Initial PRMR for any EDC divided by the sum of all of the PSRCCP values for each of the EDC's retail customers. The EDC must use the same Factor in the following equation:

$$PLC_i = \text{Factor} \times PSRCCP_i \quad \forall i$$

Thus, for each EDC it must also be true that the PLC for any individual retail customer shall be equal to the product of that customer's PSRCCP times the same Factor identified in the second equation above. For the purposes of these equations, the following mathematical symbols are used: (1) Σ equals sum; (2) $_i$ equals individual retail customer, as in PLC $_i$ or PSRCCP$_i$; and (3) ∀i equals for all i, as in: for each member of the set of retail customers.

c. The PSRCCP shall be adjusted (upward) to reflect any demand that was reduced during the Coincident Peak for each Season hour through the effect of a Load Modifying Resource, or through the effect of an Energy Efficiency Resource during the first four (4) full Planning Years of the EE Resource's existence. The Transmission Provider will provide to the EDC the amount of measured (or estimated if final settlement data is forthcoming) load reduction that occurred as a result of an ARC or LSE deploying a DRR, LMR or EDR following a Setpoint Instruction, Scheduling Instruction or EDR Dispatch Instruction during the Transmission Provider's Coincident Peak Demand.

Load Switching

Beginning the first Calendar Day of each Season in the Planning Year, the EDC will be responsible for tracking the individual customer Final PRMR values transferred from the originally supplying LSE to the newly supplying LSE now responsible for resource adequacy commitments.

Forecasted Demand for FRP/FRS Agreements

Full Responsibility Purchases/Sales (FRP/FRS) agreements are treated effectively like a transfer of Demand and all RAR obligations from one LSE to another Market Participant. A purchaser under an FRP/FRS agreement shall submit the forecasted Coincident Peak Demand and Local Resource Zone Peak Demand associated with such agreement to the Transmission Provider through the MECT for the applicable Planning Year. A seller under an FRP/FRS agreement is contractually obligated to comply with all of the RAR obligations for the transferred Demand during the Planning Year encompassing the planned Coincident Peak Demand. The purchaser under an FRP/FRS agreement no longer has the RAR obligations for the transferred Demand; provided however, that if the seller under an FRP/FRS agreement is not an LSE under the jurisdiction of the Transmission Provider, then the purchaser under the FRP/FRS agreement will remain responsible for any RAR obligations associated with the Demand transferred under the FRP/FRS agreement. A seller under an FRP/FRS agreement will be responsible for the transferred Demand to meet this additional obligation like it was their own Demand. If a seller and a purchaser under an FRP/FRS agreement cannot agree on whether a particular transaction is an FRP/FRS agreement, then either party may invoke the dispute resolution procedures in Section 12 of the Tariff.

Multiple Region Planning Resources

If an LSE serves Demand both in the Transmission Provider Region and outside the Transmission Provider Region, then the LSE must separately satisfy its Final PRMR in all areas of the Transmission Provider Region. Compliance with RAR shall not affect an LSE's obligation to maintain distinct and separate amounts of resources to cover its applicable planning reserve obligation for the amount of Demand outside the Transmission Provider Region.

Capacity Tracking Tool

To facilitate RAR, the Transmission Provider shall administer the MECT, a title tracking and registration tool that shall include the ability to enable Market Participants and LSEs to meet their RAR responsibilities.

Planning Resource Requirements

Nothing herein shall infringe upon the requirement that LSEs comply with applicable state safety standards, planning reserve margins, or be subject to the enforcement thereof. If the Transmission Provider becomes aware that any Planning Resource fails to meet the requirements of this section, then the Transmission Provider shall promptly notify the Market Participant and specify the reasons for any such failure. Wherever possible, the Transmission Provider and the Market Participant will work in good faith to remedy deficiencies, if any, in meeting the Planning Resource requirements, through informal communications rather than Commission filings.

Capacity Resources

As described below, a Generation Resource, External Resource, Demand Response Resource - Type II, Intermittent Generation, Dispatchable Intermittent Resource, Electric Storage Resource, or Hybrid Resource is eligible to become a Capacity Resource. The Transmission Provider will qualify a Capacity Resource for any applicable Season in the upcoming Planning Year, in accordance with processes specified in the BPM for Resource Adequacy. Electric Storage Resources can be Capacity Resources if they meet all the requirements as specified in the BPM for Resource Adequacy, including the requirement to be able to continuously discharge for a minimum set of four (4) consecutive operating Hours across the Transmission Provider's coincident peak for each day, in accordance with the BPM for Resource Adequacy, provided that an Electric Storage Resource may de-rate its capacity in order to comply with this requirement.

Generation Resources that are not Dispatchable Intermittent Resources or Distributed Energy Aggregated Resources

1. Generation Resources and Electric Storage Resources that are not Dispatchable Intermittent Resources or Distributed Energy Aggregated Resources are eligible to qualify as Capacity Resources by a Market Participant that possesses ownership or equivalent contractual rights for the Resource by:

   (a) registering such resource with the Transmission Provider as documented in the BPM for Market Registration;

   (b) demonstrating GVTC capability for each Season in the Planning Year as established in the BPM for Resource Adequacy;

   (c) submitting generator availability data (including, but not limited to, NERC Generation Availability Data System (GADS) information) into a database provided by the Transmission Provider and as established in the BPM for Resource Adequacy;

   (d) by submitting the GVTC results to the Transmission Provider no later than October 31 prior to such Planning Year for existing Capacity Resources unless the Transmission Provider has granted an extension pursuant to Section 69A.3.1.a.4; and

   (e) demonstrating deliverability as described in Section 69A.3.1(g). All new Generation Resources and Electric Storage Resources that are not Dispatchable Intermittent Resources and Distributed Energy Aggregated Resources, or an existing Generation Resource and Electric Storage Resource that is not a Dispatchable Intermittent Resource and s Distributed Energy Aggregated Resource that has an increased installed capacity, shall submit their GVTC to the Transmission Provider prior to qualification, but no later

than March 1 prior to the PRA, as established in the BPM for Resource Adequacy.

2. Installed Capacity (ICAP) Deferral

If a Market Participant for a Generation Resource and Electric Storage Resource that is not a Dispatchable Intermittent Resource (including a Generation Resource and Electric Storage Resource that has the status of Suspend pursuant to Section 38.2.7) and a Distributed Energy Aggregated Resource that has not completed GVTC testing by the deadlines provided in 69A.3.1.a.1, is not expected to demonstrate deliverability, or is otherwise not expected to demonstrate commercial operation prior to March 1, ZRCs from such capacity may be used in the PRA or in a FRAP (including through bilateral ZRC transactions), subject to the notification, credit, and non-compliance provisions of Section 69A.7.9.

3. Reporting generator availability data based on GVTC is not required for a Generation Resource or Electric Storage Resource that is not a Dispatchable Intermittent Resource and a Distributed Energy Aggregated Resource and that is less than 10 MW if the Market Participant has never provided such data for such Resource. A Market Participant that begins reporting generator availability data based on GVTC for a Generation Resource or Electric Storage Resource that is not a Dispatchable Intermittent Resource and that is less than 10 MW must continue to report such data. A Generation Resource or Electric Storage Resource that has provisional Interconnection Service does not qualify as a Capacity Resource.

4. A Market Participant for a Generation Resource required to submit GVTC results must use Reasonable Efforts to submit GVTC by October 31 prior to the upcoming Planning

Year. If circumstances prevent the Market Participant from submitting the GVTC results for the Generation Resource by October 31, the Market Participant must notify the Transmission Provider no later than five (5) Business Days after October 31 and request an extension. The extension request must include a reasonable explanation and justification for missing the deadline and an expected completion date prior to the upcoming Planning Year. The Transmission Provider will review each extension request on a case by case basis to determine whether or not to approve or deny the request to extend the GVTC deadline. Denial of an extension will not preclude the Market Participant for the Generation Resource from utilizing the ICAP Deferral process as described in Section 69A.7.9.

Demand Response Resources – Type II

1. Demand Response Resources – Type II backed by a Demand Resource are eligible to qualify as Capacity Resources. A Market Participant that possesses ownership or equivalent contractual rights in the DRR – Type II can register such resource as a Capacity Resource with the Transmission Provider for the upcoming Planning Year as documented in the BPM for Market Registration and by meeting the following requirements:
    a. For an existing DRR – Type II that is a Capacity Resource, the Market Participant shall demonstrate capability and availability to reduce Demand in response to instructions from the Transmission Provider for each applicable Season and shall submit such data to the Transmission Provider no later than October 31 prior to such Planning Year unless the Transmission Provider has granted an extension, as established in the BPM for Resource Adequacy.
    b. For a new DRR – Type II or for an existing DRR – Type II that has experienced an increase in its Capacity Rating, and that is backed by a Demand Resource, the Market Participant shall submit test data to the Transmission Provider prior to qualification, but no later than March 1 prior to the PRA, as established in the BPM for Resource Adequacy.
2. A Demand Response Resource – Type II that is backed by behind the meter generation is eligible to qualify as Capacity Resources. A Market Participant that possesses ownership or equivalent contractual rights in the DRR – Type II can register such resource as a Capacity Resource with the Transmission Provider for the upcoming Planning Year as

documented in the BPM for Market Registration and by meeting the following requirements:

a. A Market Participant shall demonstrate GVTC capability of the DRR – Type II backed by behind the meter generation for each Season in the Planning Year as established in the BPM for Resource Adequacy;

b. An existing DRR – Type II backed by behind the meter generation shall submit GVTC results to the Transmission Provider no later than October 31 prior to such Planning Year unless the Transmission Provider has granted an extension pursuant to Section 69A.3.1.b.4; and

c. A Market Participant shall submit generator availability data (including, but not limited to, NERC Generation Availability Data System information) for the DRR – Type II backed by behind the meter generation into a database provided by the Transmission Provider.

d. For a new DRR – Type II or an existing DRR – Type II that has an increased installed capacity, and that is backed by behind the meter generation, the Market Participant shall submit GVTC data to the Transmission Provider prior to qualification, but no later than March 1 prior to the PRA, as established in the BPM for Resource Adequacy.

3. Installed Capacity (ICAP) Deferral

If a Market Participant for a DRR – Type II has not completed GVTC testing by the deadlines provided in 69A.3.1.b.2, is not expected to demonstrate deliverability, or is otherwise not expected to demonstrate commercial operation prior to March 1, ZRCs

from such capacity may be used in the PRA, in a FRAP (including through bilateral ZRC transactions), or in an RBDC Opt Out (including through bilateral ZRC transactions) subject to the notification, credit, and non-compliance provisions of Section 69A.7.9.

4. Reporting generator availability data based on GVTC is not required for a DRR – Type II backed by behind the meter generation facility of less than 10 MW if the Market Participant has never provided such data for such behind the meter generation facility. A Market Participant that begins reporting generator availability data for behind the meter generation facility that is less than 10 MW based on GVTC must continue to report such data. A Demand Response Resource – Type II that has provisional Interconnection Service does not qualify as a Capacity Resource. In accordance with the qualification provisions in the BPM for Resource Adequacy, the Transmission Provider will qualify a Demand Response Resource – Type II for the applicable Season in the upcoming Planning Year.
5. A Market Participant for a DRR – Type II required to submit GVTC results must use Reasonable Efforts to submit GVTC by October 31 prior to the upcoming Planning Year. If circumstances prevent the Market Participant from submitting the GVTC results for the DRR by October 31, the Market Participant must notify the Transmission Provider no later than five (5) Business Days after October 31 and request an extension. The extension request must include a reasonable explanation and justification for missing the deadline and an expected completion date prior to the upcoming Planning Year. The Transmission Provider will review each extension request on a case by case basis to determine whether or not to approve or deny the request to extend the GVTC deadline.

Denial of an extension will not preclude the Market Participant for the DRR – Type II from utilizing the ICAP Deferral process as described in Section 69A.7.9.

External Resources:

1. External Resources, including those specified in Diversity Contracts and PPAs (which are subject to additional qualification requirements in section 69A.3.1.c.4), are eligible to qualify as Capacity Resources by a Market Participant that possesses ownership or equivalent contractual rights in External Resources by: (a) registering such resources with the Transmission Provider as documented in the BPM for Resource Adequacy; (b) demonstrating GVTC capability for each Season that the resource will be registered in as established in the BPM for Resource Adequacy by providing operational data, and by submitting the GVTC results to the Transmission Provider no later than October 31 prior to such Planning Year for existing Capacity Resources unless the Transmission Provider has granted an extension pursuant to Section 69A.3.1.c.5; (c) submitting generator availability data (including, but not limited to, NERC Generation Availability Data System information) into a database provided by the Transmission Provider and as established in the BPM for Resource Adequacy; (d) identifying one or more specific External Resource(s) that can be verified by the Transmission Provider as Capacity Resource(s) and which does not include any portion(s) of an External Resource that has already qualified as a Capacity Resource; (e) demonstrating that there is firm transmission service for each Season that the resource is to be registered in from the External Resource to the border interface CPNode of the Transmission Provider Region and either that firm Transmission Service has been obtained to deliver capacity on the Transmission System from the border to a Load within an LRZ or demonstrating deliverability as described in Section 69A.3.1.g; and (f) certifying that any External

Resources being identified are not otherwise being used as capacity resources in any other RTO/ISO, in another resource adequacy construct, or in an external balancing authority's resource plan for its firm end-use load and capacity sales requirements within the external balancing authority area.

2. Installed Capacity (ICAP) Deferral

If a Market Participant for an External Resource has not completed GVTC testing by the deadlines provided in 69A.3.1.c.1, is not expected to demonstrate deliverability, or is otherwise not expected to demonstrate commercial operation prior to March 1, ZRCs from such capacity may be used in the PRA, in a FRAP (including through bilateral ZRC transactions), or in an RBDC Opt Out (including through bilateral ZRC transactions) subject to the notification, credit, and non-compliance provisions of Section 69A.7.9.

3. Reporting generator availability data for an External Resource of less than 10 MW based upon GVTC is not required if the Market Participant has never provided such data for such External Resource. A Market Participant that begins reporting generator availability data for an External Resource that is less than 10 MW based on GVTC must continue to report such data. All new External Resources or an existing External Resource that has an increased installed capacity shall submit their GVTC to the Transmission Provider prior to qualification as established in the BPM for Resource Adequacy. In accordance with the qualification provisions in the BPM for Resource Adequacy, the Transmission Provider will qualify an External Resource for the applicable Season in the upcoming Planning Year.

4. In the case of a power purchase agreement (PPA), including, but not limited to a Diversity Contract, then the agreement shall meet the additional qualification requirements set forth below:

   i. A PPA that does not identify the full Installed Capacity of the External Resource from which power will be supplied must specify the portions of each such External Resource that is available under the PPA (i.e. slice-of-system resources) and that are verifiable by the Transmission Provider. Each External Resource specified in such PPA must meet the criteria for a Capacity Resource for all of the portion of the contract amount assigned to the External Resource(s). The capacity from the External Resource will be reduced proportionately to remove amounts that fail to meet such criteria.

   ii. A copy of every PPA must be provided by the Market Participant using External Resources from such PPA as a Capacity Resource to the Transmission Provider to enable it to verify the External Resource(s) that are backing the PPA and to confirm compliance with RAR. Any redacted versions of a PPA submitted by a Market Participant must contain sufficient information to allow the Transmission Provider to verify compliance with RAR. The Transmission Provider will maintain the confidentiality of these agreements in accordance with the confidentiality provisions in Section 38.9 of the Tariff.

   iii. For PPAs executed after April 3, 2014, one of the following must apply regarding the external balancing authority in which the External Resource is located:

(a) In the case of unit specific sales, if the MISO Balancing Authority Area is experiencing an Energy Emergency, the external balancing authority will not interrupt the PPA Schedule from the External Resource unless the generator being used to serve the unit specific sale has a forced outage.

(b) In the case of slice-of-system sales, if the external balancing authority area experiences an Energy Emergency and the MISO Balancing Authority Area is simultaneously experiencing an Energy Emergency, the external balancing authority will only interrupt the PPA Schedule on a pro rata basis with the shedding of firm end-use load in the external balancing authority area. Pro rata interruption of the PPA Schedule from the External Resource will be determined as the ratio of the PPA Schedule to the sum of the external balancing authority firm end-use load plus the PPA Schedule. (c) If the external balancing authority (1) is located within the Transmission Provider's reliability coordinator area; (2) participates in a contingency reserve sharing group with the Transmission Provider; and (3) has a Seams Operating Agreement with the Transmission Provider containing the following features, then in the event that the external balancing authority area experiences an Energy Emergency and the MISO Balancing Authority Area is simultaneously experiencing an Energy Emergency, the Transmission Provider and the external balancing authority will share interruption of PPA Schedules from an External Resource and load shedding in the external balancing authority area on a pro rata basis in proportion to the end-use load in the area under the Energy Emergency. Pro rata sharing shall be

determined as the respective ratio of each of the balancing authority's end-use load in the Energy Emergency Area divided by the sum of the end-use load of each balancing authority in the Energy Emergency Area. The Seams Operating Agreement must (1) ensure that the external balancing authority has established a planning reserve margin and qualifications for planning resources using processes and criteria comparable to the Transmission Provider; (2) specify the actions that will be taken by both entities during an Energy Emergency prior to implementing firm end-use load shedding, and (3) specify that the external balancing authority will submit end-use load estimates to the Transmission Provider in a comparable manner as submitted by Load entities in Module E-1, provide generator GVTC and GADS data for all resources used to serve firm requirements of the external balancing authority, and provide transparency in the form of submittal of fixed resource plans comparable to processes used by Market Participants for Fixed Resource Adequacy Plans in the Transmission Provider's Module E-1.

iv. A PPA executed prior to April 3, 2014 will continue to qualify as a Planning Resource for the full term of the PPA if it is only interruptible as a last resort under Requirement 2 of NERC Standard EOP-011-1. A Diversity Contract executed prior to April 3, 2014 will continue to qualify as a Planning Resource, if it is only interruptible as a last resort under Requirement 2 of the NERC Standard EOP-011-1 between June 1st and September 30th.

v. A Market Participant may only qualify a PPA as a Capacity Resource if such agreement establishes a firm obligation on the part of the seller of the Capacity to deliver the Capacity to the Market Participant.

vi. If the terms and conditions in a PPA do not explicitly conform with every requirement of Section 69A.3.1.c. 4 (i) through (iv) above, the Transmission Provider will use alternative documentation and verification procedures to determine if the PPA qualifies as a Capacity Resource. A party seeking Capacity Resource status for a non-conforming PPA must provide the Transmission Provider with written information regarding whether: (a) the PPA was executed prior to October 20, 2008; (b) an RE has accredited the PPA to satisfy resource adequacy requirement provisions; (c) the PPA has provided reliable capacity to the Transmission Provider Region; (d) the supplier(s) of capacity in the PPA commit(s) to provide the capacity to an LSE in the Transmission Provider Region in a defined amount at a defined location based upon the supplier(s)' portfolio of generation assets; (e) energy from the PPA cannot be interrupted for economic reasons and will only be interrupted for force majeure type conditions as a last resort during Emergency conditions; (f) either the purchaser(s) or the supplier(s) of capacity in the PPA has committed to offer energy into the Day-Ahead Energy and Operating Reserves Market and all pre-Day-Ahead and the first post Day-Ahead Reliability Assessment Commitment processes for all periods for which energy is available under the PPA, consistent with the must offer provisions in Section 69A.5; (g) the physical resource(s) backing the PPA are identified by the

supplier of the PPA; (h) the portion of the physical resources backing the PPA has not otherwise been registered by any other entity as Capacity Resources in the Transmission Provider Region or as capacity resources in any other region; and (i) if the PPA is renewed, the PPA will be modified to comply with the terms of section 69A.3.1.c. 4 (i) through (iv) and (vi). The Transmission Provider will analyze all available alternative documentation and verification information. Based upon such analysis, the Transmission Provider will inform the party seeking Capacity Resource status for the PPA within 30 days whether the PPA qualifies as a Capacity Resource.

vii. No PPA may be qualified as a Capacity Resource if such agreement includes provisions permitting the seller to interrupt deliveries thereunder for reasons other than Force Majeure.

5. A Market Participant for an External Resource required to submit GVTC results must use Reasonable Efforts to submit GVTC by October 31 prior to the upcoming Planning Year. If circumstances prevent the Market Participant from submitting the GVTC results for the External Resource by October 31, the Market Participant must notify the Transmission Provider no later than five (5) Business Days after October 31 and request an extension. The extension request must include a reasonable explanation and justification for missing the deadline and an expected completion date prior to the upcoming Planning Year. The Transmission Provider will review each extension request on a case by case basis to determine whether or not to approve or deny the request to extend the GVTC deadline.

Denial of an extension will not preclude the Market Participant for the External Resource from utilizing the ICAP Deferral process as described in Section 69A.7.9.

6. Existing Resources that modify their registration, scheduling and market participation in the Energy and Operating Reserves Markets and become pseudo-tied External Resources after September 1, 2022 will be accredited at the lesser of class average SAC in Schedule 53 or the accreditation provisions governing External Resources in section 69A.4.1.b.

Use Limited Resources

The Market Participant shall identify eligible Generation Resources, Electric Storage Resources, Distributed Energy Aggregated Resources or External Resources to the Transmission Provider that are Use Limited Resources. The Market Participant that seeks to qualify a Generation Resource, Distributed Energy Aggregated Resource or External Resource as a Use Limited Resource under RAR shall meet all the requirements as specified in the BPM for Resource Adequacy. A Use Limited Resource must be able to operate for a minimum set of four (4) consecutive operating Hours across the Transmission Provider's coincident peak for each day in each applicable Season in order to qualify as a Capacity Resource, in accordance with the BPM for Resource Adequacy.

Intermittent Generation, Dispatchable Intermittent Resources, and Distributed Energy Aggregated Resources

Intermittent Generation, Dispatchable Intermittent Resources, and Distributed Energy Aggregated Resources are resources that are eligible to qualify as a Capacity Resource by a Market Participant provided that the Market Participant: (a) possesses ownership or equivalent contractual rights for the resource; (b) supplies historical performance data or required documentation for the resource as established in the BPM for Resource Adequacy; and (c) registers the resource with the Transmission Provider in accordance with the BPM for Market Registration (if the resource is located within the MISO Balancing Authority Area metered boundary), or the BPM for Resource Adequacy (if the resource is located outside the MISO Balancing Authority Area metered boundary).

Curtailments

At its sole discretion, the Transmission Provider may curtail exports not being used as capacity by an external balancing authority and/or recall External Resources, PPAs, and Diversity Contracts sourced from a Capacity Resource during a declared Energy Emergency. Procedures for such actions shall be specified in the operating procedures. With respect to external balancing authorities that have a Seams Operating Agreement with the Transmission Provider pursuant to Section 69 A.3.1.c.4, during a declared Energy Emergency in the MISO Balancing Authority Area, the Transmission Provider shall only interrupt or reduce Export Schedules associated with a sale of capacity on a reciprocal pro rata basis to that required of the external balancing authority in Section 69A.3.1.c.4.(iii).

A. Determination of Deliverability of Generation Resources, Electric Storage Resources, and External Resources:

The Transmission Provider shall be responsible for determining whether Generation Resources, Electric Storage Resources, and External Resources eligible to be Capacity Resources are deliverable to Load. The deliverable amount of such Generation Resources, Electric Storage Resources, and External Resources will be any combination of the following:

i. The amount of Network Resource Interconnection Service under Attachment X;

ii. The amount of Energy Resource Interconnection Service under Attachment X that is coupled with firm Transmission Service;

iii. The amount of firm Transmission Service associated with a Grandfathered Agreement that can only be used to satisfy PRMR within the LRZ of the Load under the Grandfathered Agreement;

iv. The amount of aggregate deliverability that a Generation Resource or External Resource was granted through the market transition deliverability test by the Transmission Provider and could qualify for Network Resource Interconnection Service; or

v. The amount of non-aggregate deliverability that a Generation Resource or External Resource was granted by the transmission provider and confirmed by a Network Customer as a designated Network Resource under the OASIS reservation process in place prior to either the initial effective date of the Energy Market in 2005 or that corresponding Transmission Owner's integration date, will be accepted by the Transmission Provider as deliverable to the Network Loads of

the Network Customer for that term of the confirmed designation, as such term may be extended.

B. Determination of Deliverability of Intermittent Generation, Dispatchable Intermittent Resources, and Electric Storage Resources:

The Transmission Provider shall be responsible for determining whether Intermittent Generation, Dispatchable Intermittent Resources, and Electric Storage Resources eligible to be Capacity Resources are deliverable to Load. The deliverable amount of such Intermittent Generation, Dispatchable Intermittent Resources, and Electric Storage Resources will be any combination of the following:

i. The amount of Network Resource Interconnection Service under Attachment X;

ii. The amount of Energy Resource Interconnection Service under Attachment X that is coupled with firm Transmission Service;

iii. The amount of firm Transmission Service associated with a Grandfathered Agreement that can only be used to satisfy PRMR within the LRZ of the Load under the Grandfathered Agreement;

iv. The amount of aggregate deliverability that the Intermittent Generation or Dispatchable Intermittent Resource was granted through the market transition deliverability test by the Transmission Provider and could qualify for Network Resource Interconnection Service; or,

v. The amount of non-aggregate deliverability that a Intermittent Generation or Dispatchable Intermittent Resource was granted by the transmission provider and confirmed by a Network Customer as a designated Network Resource under the

OASIS reservation process in place prior to either the initial effective date of the Energy Market in 2005 or that corresponding Transmission Owner's integration date, will be accepted by the Transmission Provider as deliverable to the Network Loads of the Network Customer for that term of the confirmed designation, as such term may be extended.

C. Determination of Deliverability of Distributed Energy Aggregated Resources

The Transmission Provider shall be responsible for determining whether Distributed Energy Aggregated Resources eligible to be Capacity Resources are deliverable to Load. The Distributed Energy Resource Aggregator will coordinate with the Electric Distribution Company in order for the Electric Distribution Company to perform a technical review of the Distributed Energy Aggregated Resource's transmission system impacts. Any MW found to be injecting onto the transmission system as a result of the technical review must demonstrate deliverability by obtaining External Network Resource Interconnection Service or firm Transmission Service in order to qualify for the Planning Resource Auction or a FRAP.

Retirement, Suspension, Installed Capacity (ICAP) Deferral and Replacement of Planning Resources

a. Retirement, Suspension, ICAP Deferral and Replacement

A Planning Resource for which a Market Participant requests a change in status in accordance with the System Support Resource (SSR) provisions described in Section 38.2.7 will no longer qualify as a Planning Resource effective as of the actual date that the status of the Planning Resource changes to Retire pursuant to Section 38.2.7. A Generation Resource that has the status of Suspend pursuant to Section 38.2.7 will continue to qualify as a Planning Resource in accordance with the BPM for Resource Adequacy. A Planning Resource for which a Market Participant submits an ICAP Deferral Notice will be subject to ICAP Deferral Requirements and Charges pursuant to Section 69A.7.9. As used in this section, "cleared ZRCs" include ZRCs that cleared in the PRA, were used in a FRAP, were used in an RBDC Opt Out, or were used to replace ZRCs in accordance with this section. As used in this section, "uncleared ZRCs" include ZRCs that did not clear in the PRA, were not used in a FRAP, were not used in an RBDC Opt Out or were not used to replace ZRCs in accordance with this section. If a Planning Resource for which a Market Participant converts Seasonal Accredited Capacity into ZRCs is Retired or Suspended prior to the end of the Season during the Planning Year in which the ZRCs cleared, such Market Participant must replace the cleared ZRCs with uncleared ZRCs. If a Market Participant does not replace such ZRCs associated with a Retired or Suspended Planning Resource, a Capacity Replacement Non-Compliance Charge will be assessed as determined below in this Section. If a Market Participant's Planning Resource fails to satisfy the ICAP deferral requirements set forth in Section 69A.7.9 and the Market Participant does not replace

cleared ZRCs with uncleared ZRCs, an ICAP Deferral Non-Compliance Charge will be assessed pursuant to Section 69A.7.9. If a Planning Resource for which a Market Participant converts Seasonal Accredited Capacity into ZRCs is unable to meet the applicable performance requirements for the cleared ZRCs as described in Section 69A.5 for greater than thirty-one (31) Days in total due to full or partial Generator Planned Outage during the Season of the Planning Year in which the ZRCs cleared, or for Planning Resources that are subject to Diversity Contracts for greater than one (1) Month during any Season of the Planning Year in which the ZRCs cleared, such Market Participant must replace the cleared ZRCs with uncleared ZRCs to transfer the performance requirements applicable to the Planning Resource. If a Market Participant does not replace such ZRCs associated with a Planning Resource, a Capacity Replacement Non-Compliance Charge will be assessed as determined below in this Section. A Planning Resource for which a Market Participant converts Seasonal Accredited Capacity into ZRCs that are used to replace cleared ZRCs must meet the applicable performance requirements as described in sections 69A.3.3.1 and 69A.5 for the balance of the Season of the Planning Year, subject to the same replacement requirements set forth above. Any combination of cleared or replaced ZRCs that are on full or partial Generator Planned Outage for greater than thirty-one (31) Days in total during a Season, or for any other reason including full or partial Generation Outages that were not planned but were known or could have been reasonably anticipated at the time of the PRA, as set forth in the Market Monitoring and Mitigation Business Practices Manual, or unavailable because subject to a Diversity Contract that is not available for greater than one (1) Month during a Season, will be assessed a Capacity Replacement Non-Compliance Charge. If a Planning Resource for which a Market Participant converts Seasonal Accredited

Capacity into ZRCs is unable to meet the applicable performance requirements for the cleared ZRCs as described in Sections 69A.3.3.1 and 69A.5 due to a Catastrophic Generator Outage any time during the Season(s) of the Planning Year in which the ZRCs cleared such Market Participant may replace the cleared ZRCs with uncleared ZRCs to transfer the performance requirements applicable to the Planning Resource. A Planning Resource may not transfer its performance requirements by replacing the cleared ZRCs with uncleared ZRCs other than in the case of suspension, retirement, ICAP deferral, Catastrophic Generator Outage or full or partial Generator Planned Outages that may exceed thirty-one (31) Days in the Season as discussed immediately above. Cleared ZRCs can be replaced with uncleared ZRCs that are not from the same LRZ or ERZ by examining post-replacement clearing as if it were the PRA clearing results, so that such replacement: (1) does not violate any CIL used in the PRA; (2) does not violate any CEL used in the PRA; (3) does not reduce the remaining total ZRCs for any LRZ of cleared ZRCs below the LCR for that LRZ; and (4) does not exceed any intra-regional flow ranges established under applicable seams agreements, coordination agreements, or transmission service agreements. ZRC replacements from LRZs or ERZs other than that of the cleared ZRCs will be processed in accordance with the following parameters:

i. ZRC replacement shall be processed on a first come, first served basis.
ii. The amount of cleared ZRCs in each LRZ or ERZs at the time of a ZRC replacement shall be based upon the current amounts of cleared ZRCs, including any previous replacement transactions.

ZRC replacement shall have no impact on settlements from the PRA, FRAPs, and RBDC Opt Out, including any assessed Capacity Replacement Non-Compliance Charges.

b. Capacity Replacement Non-Compliance Charge and Distribution

i. Capacity Replacement Non-Compliance Charges will be calculated as follows: the number of days for which the Market Participant had a replacement requirement but failed to replace per section 69A.3.1.h.a above multiplied by the amount of ZRCs that failed to be replaced multiplied by the sum of the ACP for the applicable Season and the daily CONE value (1/365 times CONE). The ACP and the CONE values will be based on the LRZ where the Planning Resource cleared those ZRCs. If the Planning Resource is represented in an ERZ connected to a single SRRZ, the applicable CONE value will be the greatest CONE value of all LRZs in the respective SRRZ. For External Resources represented in ERZs that are connected to multiple SRRZs or that are not connected to any SRRZs, the applicable CONE value will be the greatest CONE value of all LRZs in those connected SRRZs.

ii. Distribution of Capacity Replacement Non-Compliance Charges: Capacity Replacement Non-Compliance Charge revenues received by the Transmission Provider will be distributed to Market Participants representing LSEs that have met their Final PRMR during the applicable Season of the Planning Year on a *pro rata* basis, based upon their respective LSEs' share of Final PRMR for the Transmission Provider Region.

Energy Efficiency Resources (EE Resource)

An Energy Efficiency Resource is a Planning Resource, in which the Market Participant possesses ownership or equivalent contractual rights, from an end-use customer project (including the installation of more efficient devices or equipment or implementation of more efficient processes or systems) that was implemented after July 20, 2011, exceeding then-current building codes, appliance standards, or other relevant standards, designed to achieve a continuous reduction in electric energy consumption during On Peak daylight hours, as further described in the BPM for Resource Adequacy. EE Resources are eligible to qualify as Planning Resources by registering such EE Resources as Planning Resources with the Transmission Provider, as documented in the BPM for Resource Adequacy. An EE Resource can qualify as a Planning Resource for ZRCs for each Season for up to four (4) Planning Years immediately following the EE Resource's initial qualification provided that the energy efficiency measures are fully implemented prior to each Planning Year. ZRCs from EE Resources will be grossed-up by the amount of avoided transmission losses in accordance with Section 68A.8.b and also by the applicable PRM in accordance with Section 68A.2. EE Resources shall not require notice, dispatch, or operator intervention, such that the EE Resource will reduce the total amount of electrical energy needed, while delivering a comparable or improved level of end-use service, in accordance with the BPM for Resource Adequacy. The additional requirements for EE Resource measurement and verification are found in Attachment UU.

Demand Response Resources – Type I and Load Modifying Resources

Demand Response Resources – Type I and Load Modifying Resources can be offered as ZRCs in the PRA or can be used in FRAPs pursuant to Section 69A.9 or used in an RBDC Opt Out pursuant to Section 69A.9.1. As described below, a Demand Resource or behind the meter generation is eligible to qualify as a DRR – Type I or a Load Modifying Resource if it meets the following requirements. All DRR – Type I and LMRs that are cleared in the PRA or were submitted in a FRAP for a Season or submitted in an RBDC Opt Out must be available for use in the event of an Emergency as declared by the Transmission Provider, pursuant to the Emergency Operating Procedures of the Transmission Provider, unless replaced with other ZRCs pursuant to Section 69A.3.1.h. In accordance with the BPM for Resource Adequacy, the Transmission Provider will qualify a DRR – Type I or LMR for the applicable Season in the upcoming Planning Year. The Seasonal Accredited Capacity for DRR – Type Is and LMRs will be calculated pursuant to Schedule 53B.

Deployment Procedures for LMR

Procedures for deployment of LMR are found in the BPM for Resource Adequacy and emergency operating procedures. Such procedures shall be consistent with the information provided by the Market Participant regarding availability and notice time. At a minimum the Market Participant will provide the deployment parameters of the LMR (as described in Sections 69A.3.5 and 69A.3.6), during declared Emergencies prior to the use of Operating Reserves to achieve energy balance. The Market Participant shall, at all times, notify the Transmission Provider or Local Balancing Authority when the status or availability of an LMR changes, except for de minimis changes that do not need to be reported, according to procedures specified in the BPM for Resource Adequacy and emergency operating procedures. The Transmission Provider or Local Balancing Authority shall coordinate with the Market Participant that owns or controls such LMR when necessary to deploy or notify such LMR of a planned deployment. The Transmission Provider or Local Balancing Authority shall coordinate with the Market Participant that owns or controls such LMR when necessary to notify such LMR of a planned deployment through the issuance of Scheduling Instructions. Market Participants may be issued Scheduling Instructions during a declared Emergency or in anticipation of an Emergency at the discretion of Transmission Provider. Market Participants shall acknowledge Scheduling Instructions issued in accordance with BPM for Resource Adequacy for its LMRs. In the event of an anticipated Emergency where the Transmission Provider does not declare the actual Emergency at least two hours prior to the anticipated Emergency event, Market Participants are not obligated to meet the Scheduling Instructions issued in anticipation of such Emergency and

will not be penalized for non-performance. This does not apply to Scheduling Instructions issued after the declaration of an Emergency.

A Market Participant that acknowledges Scheduling Instructions for its LMR(s) as required by the BPM for Resource Adequacy will receive credit for one (1) of the minimum deployments or interruptions required for the LMR for the applicable Season whether or not an Emergency is declared. However, a Market Participant that fails to acknowledge the Scheduling Instructions as required by the BPM for Resource Adequacy will not receive credit for such deployment or interruption for its LMR(s).

An LMR that does not perform consistent with the Market Participant's response to its Scheduling Instructions in the event of an Emergency is subject to the penalty provisions of Section 69A.3.9 and will not receive credit as one (1) of the minimum deployments or interruptions required for such resource for the applicable Season.

Demand Resources (DR) with an Emergency Obligation

Demand Resources registered as either a DRR – Type I or LMR may be deployed to reduce Demand consistent with the submitted Capacity Availability submitted by the Market Participant representing the Demand Resource. A Market Participant shall test, validate, and measure its Demand Resources and submit the results to the Transmission Provider, which shall verify all Demand reduction claimed by a Market Participant, consistent with the procedures specified in the BPM for Demand Response. The accrediting, testing, validation, and Measurement and Verification developed by the Transmission Provider shall take into account any applicable State Regulatory Authority, Regional Entity, or other non-jurisdictional entities' requirements regarding duration, frequency and notification processes for the candidate Demand Resource. A Demand Resource that is sensitive to temperature changes or that is using a Statistical Measurement and Verification methodology must identify, at the time of registration, the extent of such parametric sensitivity to the Transmission Provider with sufficient detail to enable the Transmission Provider to verify whether the Demand Resource would be subject to penalties in Section 69A.3.9 for failure to achieve the targeted Demand reduction amount using the appropriate consumption baseline set forth in Attachment TT. Parametric sensitive analysis must include, but is not limited to, identifying the parameter changes and the parameter's elasticity of the LSE's Load, as further described in the BPM for Demand Response. In accordance with the BPM for Resource Adequacy, the Transmission Provider will qualify a DR for each Season in the upcoming Planning Year.

Demand Resource Eligibility

A Market Participant that possesses ownership or equivalent contractual rights in a Demand Resource can register a Demand Resource as a DRR – Type I or an LMR to participate in the Planning Resource Auction as documented in the BPM for Resource Adequacy. The Market Participant registering the Demand Resource must include the contracts with each end-use customer indicating rights to require the Demand Resource to curtail Load. Notwithstanding, a copy of a contract with an end-use customer will not be required if the Market Participant is the end-use customer. In addition, the Market Participant must meet the following requirements:

a. A Market Participant shall be prohibited from registering into the PRA any component of a Demand Resource that is concurrently registered, in whole or in part, under another DRR, LMR, or EDR whether by the same or a different Market Participant. A Demand Resource registering as an LMR shall not also register as either a DRR or EDR.

b. The Demand Resource must be equal to or greater than 100 kW (a grouping of smaller resources aggregated together as a Load Modifying Resource that is capable of reducing an LSE's Demand for the applicable Season may qualify in meeting this standard).

c. The Demand Resource must be available to be scheduled for a Demand reduction with a notification time requirement: (i) less than or equal to six (6) hours to register in the PRA as a DRR – Type I or an LMR – Type I; or, (ii) less than or equal to thirty (30) minutes to register as an LMR – Type II, in the applicable Seasons.

d. When a Demand Resource is issued Setpoint Instructions or Scheduling Instructions, performance will be evaluated as set forth in Attachment TT using the applicable Measurement and Verification.

e. Once the Setpoint Instruction, Scheduling Instruction, or Firm Service Level is achieved, the Demand Resource must be able to maintain the Setpoint Instruction, Scheduling Instruction, or Firm Service Level for at least four (4) continuous Hours.

f. Unless the Demand Resource is unavailable due to Force Majeure:

(i) A Demand Resource participating as a DRR – Type I or an LMR – Type I that is unavailable to respond to all Setpoint Instructions or Scheduling Instructions shall be subject to the penalties set forth in Section 69A.3.9; and

(ii) A Demand Resource participating as an LMR – Type II that is unavailable to respond to any Scheduling Instructions shall be subject to the penalties set forth in Section 69A.3.9.

This obligation only applies to Seasons during which a Demand Resource clears the Planning Resource Auction.

g. A Demand Resource for which curtailment is not an obligation during Emergency events declared by the Transmission Provider pursuant to the Transmission Provider emergency operating procedures, will not qualify to participate in the PRA as a DRR – Type I or qualify as an LMR.

A Market Participant that submits an Offer into the Day-Ahead and/or Real-Time

Energy and Operating Reserve Markets for a Demand Resource is still subject to the requirements to be available during an Emergency pursuant to the Transmission Provider Emergency Operating Procedures, regardless of the projected or actual Real-Time Energy market LMP.

h. A Demand Resource shall submit Metered data at regular intervals as set forth in Attachment TT.

i. A Market Participant must demonstrate demand reduction capability for each Planning Year on an annual basis as established in the BPM for Resource Adequacy. Beginning with the 2020/2021 Planning Year each Demand Resource must validate its performance by meeting the Transmission Provider's Scheduling Instructions when called upon during the prior Planning Year or conducting a real power test. A Demand Resource for which a real power test is conducted will receive credit as one (1) of the minimum deployments or interruptions required for such resource for the applicable Season of the Planning Year in which such a test occurs.

A Demand Resource may provide operational data, or develop an alternative mechanism, subject to the approval of the Transmission Provider, by which the demand reduction capability can be demonstrated without requiring an actual demand reduction if a real power test is precluded or waived due to one of the two conditions as specified below:

1) Such a real power test is precluded by any applicable regulatory restriction and such a limitation is documented during DR registration; or

2) A Market Participant may waive the obligation to conduct a real power test by notifying the Transmission Provider during DR registration and accepting a penalty equal to three (3) times the Hourly Real-Time Ex Post LMP at the Load CPNode described in and distributed pursuant to Section 69A.3.9. A Demand Resource providing such notice must satisfy credit requirements by March 1 prior to the Planning Year totaling the ICAP value registered, but not tested, multiplied by $2,400/MW, where $2,400 is the product of 3 * 4 * $200 to account for the three (3) times energy penalty assumed under the waiver, the four (4) hours of LMR requirements, and a $200 LMP as a proxy for pricing under emergency conditions.

All existing accredited Demand Resources that neither conduct a real power test nor meet Scheduling Instructions issued by the Transmission Provider during the prior Planning Year must participate in training provided by the Transmission Provider on the deployment of LMRs during the prior Planning Year. Any existing accredited Demand Resource must submit (1) the real power test results, (2) reference performance of Scheduling Instructions for demand reduction when called upon during the calendar year prior to the upcoming Planning Year, (3) alternate testing mechanism, relevant data, and a reference of training participation to the Transmission Provider, or (4) a Demand Resource Deferral Notice pursuant to 69A.3.5(l) and a reference of training participation to the Transmission Provider no later than February 1 prior to such Planning Year for

existing accredited DR. For new Demand Resources, (1) a real power test must be conducted and results submitted to the Transmission Provider, (2) alternate testing mechanism must be submitted, or (3) a Demand Resource Deferral Notice must be submitted prior to qualifying as a Demand Resource, but no later than March 1 prior to the PRA in accordance with the BPM for Resource Adequacy. During a transition period that shall apply only to the 2021-2022 Planning Year, Market Participants may submit a Demand Resource Deferral Notice no later than March 31, 2021 for existing accredited Demand Resource, and Market Participants may submit a Demand Resource Deferral Notice no later than March 31, 2021 prior to initially qualifying as a Demand Resource.

j. Market Participants providing physical, regulatory, or contractual limitations of the notice times and availability of Demand Resources must provide appropriate documentation to the Transmission Provider in accordance with the BPM for Resource Adequacy.

h. A Market Participant may defer the obligation to conduct a real power test, as set forth in section 69A.3.5(i), by providing a Demand Resource Deferral Notice to the Transmission Provider in writing and signed by an officer of the company no later than February 1st prior to the Planning Year. During a transition period that shall apply only to the 2021-2022 Planning Year, Market Participants may submit a Demand Resource Deferral Notice no later than March 31, 2021 for existing accredited Demand Resource, and Market Participants may submit a Demand Resource Deferral Notice no later than March 31, 2021 prior to initially

qualifying as a Demand Resource. The Demand Resource Deferral Notice shall contain: (1) the expected Demand Resource test value (in megawatts) from such Demand Resource and if the Demand Resource is new, the LBA or external BA where it is represented; and (2) appropriate information validating that real power test results will be submitted to the Transmission Provider by the last Business Day of May prior to the Planning Year. A Market Participant that provides a Demand Resource Deferral Notice must satisfy credit requirements by March 1 prior to the Planning Year totaling the amount of Demand Resource test value provided in the Demand Resource Deferral Notice multiplied by $2,400/MW, where $2,400 is the product of 3*4* $200 to account for the three (3) times energy penalty assumed under the deferral, the four (4) hours of LMR requirements, and a $200 LMP as a proxy for pricing under emergency conditions. During a transition period that shall apply only to the 2021-2022 Planning Year, Market Participants that have elected to submit a Demand Resource Deferral Notice must satisfy credit requirements by March 31, 2021. If the Market Participant submits the real power test results on or before the last Business Day of May prior to the Planning Year that are equal to or greater than the expected Demand Resource test value, then the Transmission Provider will adjust the Market Participant's credit requirement to account for these changes within twenty (20) Business Days after that real power test is submitted. In the event ZRCs associated with a Planning Resource for which Demand Resource testing has been successfully deferred are unconverted in accordance with section

69A.7.3, the Market Participant may provide notice to the Transmission Provider that it wishes to forfeit the deferred Demand Resource value, in which case the Transmission Provider will adjust the Market Participant's Demand Resource value and credit requirement within twenty (20) Business Days. A Market Participant that provides a Demand Resource Deferral Notice and that either (1) has not submitted any real power test result for such Demand Resource by the last Business Day of May prior to the Planning Year, or (2) has submitted a real power test result by the last Business Day of May prior to the Planning Year that demonstrates fewer megawatts are available than the expected Demand Resource test value submitted in the Demand Resource Deferral Notice, shall be subject to a penalty equal to three (3) times the Hourly Real-Time Ex Post LMP at the Load CPNode for any such deficiency described in and distributed pursuant to Section 69A.3.9. In addition, such Market Participant shall not have their credit released until a real power test result demonstrating the availability of all megawatts submitted in the Demand Resource Deferral Notice is submitted and verified by the Transmission Provider, or the end of the Planning Year, whichever is earlier.

Behind the Meter Generation Eligibility

1. A Market Participant that possesses ownership or equivalent contractual rights in a behind the meter generator can register such behind the meter generator as a DRR – Type I or an LMR to participate in the Planning Resource Auction as documented in the BPM for Resource Adequacy. A behind the meter generator registered as a DRR – Type I or an LMR is a BTMG. The Market Participant registering the BTMG must include the contracts with each end-use customer indicating rights behind the BTMG to generate behind-the-meter generation. Notwithstanding, a copy of a contract with an end-use customer will not be required if the Market Participant is, or has non-contractual legal rights to control, the end use customer. In addition, the Market Participant must meet the following requirements:
    a. A Market Participant shall be prohibited from registering into the PRA any BTMG that is concurrently registered, in whole or in part, under another DRR, LMR, or EDR, whether by the same or a different Market Participant. A BTMG registering as an LMR shall not also register as a DRR or EDR.
    b. The BTMG must be equal to or greater than 100 kW (a grouping of smaller resources aggregated together as a Load Modifying Resource that is capable of reducing an LSE's Demand for the applicable Season may qualify in meeting this standard).
    c. A behind the meter generator for which curtailment is not an obligation during Emergency events declared by the Transmission Provider will not qualify to participate in the PRA as a DRR – Type I or qualify as an LMR.

A Market Participant that submits an Offer in the Day-Ahead Market and/or Real-Time Energy and Operating Reserve Markets for a BTMG is still subject to the requirement to be available during an Emergency pursuant to the Transmission Provider Emergency Operating Procedures, regardless of the projected or actual Real-Time Energy Market LMP.

d. A Market Participant shall demonstrate GVTC capability for applicable Season in each Planning Year on an annual basis as established in the BPM for Resource Adequacy, and by submitting the GVTC results to the Transmission Provider no later than October 31 prior to such Planning Year for existing accredited BTMG unless the Transmission Provider has granted an extension pursuant to Section 69A.3.6.1.j. All new BTMGs or an existing accredited BTMG that has an increased installed capacity shall submit their GVTC to the Transmission Provider prior to qualification, but no later than March 1 prior to the PRA as established in the BPM for Resource Adequacy.

e. A Market Participant shall submit generator availability data (including, but not limited to, NERC GADS information) into a database provided by the Transmission Provider and as established in the BPM for Resource Adequacy. A Market Participant is not required to report generator availability data based on GVTC for a BTMG less than 10 MW if the Market Participant has never provided such data for such BTMG. A Market Participant that begins reporting generator availability data based upon GVTC for a BTMG that is less than 10 MW must continue to report such data.

f. A BTMG must be available to provide Energy with a notification time requirement: (i) of six (6) hours or less notice if registering in the PRA as a DRR – Type I or an LMR – Type I; or (ii) with thirty (30) minutes or less notice if registering as an LMR – Type II in the applicable Seasons.

g. A Market Participant shall demonstrate that the BTMG is able to sustain energy production at the MW level being registered for at least four (4) continuous Hours;

h. Unless unavailable due to Force Majeure:

(i) A BTMG participating as a DRR – Type I or LMR – Type I that is unavailable to respond to all Setpoint Instructions or Scheduling Instructions shall be subject to the penalties set forth in Section 69A.3.9; and

(ii) A BTMG participating as an LMR – Type II that is unavailable to respond to any Scheduling Instruction shall be subject to the penalties set forth in Section 69A.3.9.

This obligation only applies during Seasons which the BTMG clears the Planning Resource Auction.

i. A BTMG shall submit Metered data at regular intervals as set forth in Attachment TT.

j. A Market Participant registering a BTMG may not register as a DRR – Type II or Non-Emergency BTMG for three years (3) Planning Years. After three (3) Planning Years, a Market Participant may commit to participate as a BTMG for

an additional three (3) Planning Years or may elect to participate as a DRR – Type II or Non-Emergency BTMG. A BTMG may opt to participate as a DRR – Type I or LMR at any time by satisfying the requirement of such participation option.

k. A Market Participant for a BTMG required to submit GVTC results must use Reasonable Efforts to submit GVTC by October 31 prior to the upcoming Planning Year. If circumstances prevent the Market Participant from submitting the GVTC results for the BTMG by October 31, the Market Participant must notify the Transmission Provider no later than five (5) Business Days after October 31 and request an extension. The extension request must include a reasonable explanation and justification for missing the deadline and an expected completion date prior to the upcoming Planning Year. The Transmission Provider will review each extension request on a case by case basis to determine whether or not to approve or deny the request to extent the GVTC deadline. Denial of an extension will not preclude the Market Participant for the BTMG from utilizing the ICAP Deferral process as described in Section 69A.7.9.

2. Installed Capacity (ICAP) Deferral

If a Market Participant for a BTMG has not completed GVTC testing by the deadlines provided in 69A.3.6.1.d, is not expected to demonstrate deliverability, or is otherwise not expected to demonstrate commercial operation prior to March 1, ZRCs from such capacity may be used the PRA, in a FRAP (including through bilateral ZRC transactions) or in an RBDC Opt Out, subject to the notification, credit, and non-compliance

provisions of Section 69A.7.9.

Transmission Provider Initiated Testing of Demand Resources

1. A Demand Resource participating as a DRR or a LMR that is registered in the PRA shall be subject to a Transmission Provider initiated test according to the following requirements:

   a. Test frequency:

      i. A Demand Resource using an Attachment TT defined Statistical Measurement and Verification methodology shall be tested once per Planning Year;

      ii. A Demand Resource participating as a DRR or LMR – Type I shall be tested once per three (3) Planning Years;

      iii. A Demand Resource participating as an LMR – Type II shall be tested once per Planning Year. A Market Participant representing a Demand Resource participating as an LMR – Type II may request a Transmission Provider initiated test opt out as set forth in Section 69A.3.8.2; or

      iv. Notwithstanding the provisions above, the Transmission Provider may test a resource at any time due to its non-performance.

   b. A Demand Resource that has successfully deployed in response to a Setpoint Instruction or Scheduling Instruction issued during an Emergency in either the past one (1) or three (3) Planning Years as applicable pursuant to sub-section a. above, shall count as a successful Transmission Provider initiated test. Provided there are no deployment failures for a Demand Resource participating as an LMR during the 2025/2026, 2026/2027, and 2027/2028 Planning Years, full

response to Setpoint Instructions or Scheduling Instructions issued during an Emergency shall count as a successful Transmission Provider initiated test for the first one (1) or three (3) Planning Year cycle, as applicable, beginning with the 2028/2029 Planning Year.

c. A new Demand Resource participating as a DRR or an LMR shall undergo a Transmission Provider initiated test during the first Planning Year it is registered for the PRA.

d. A Market Participant shall receive at least 24 hours notification prior to the initiation of a Transmission Provider initiated test. Additional requirements regarding the Transmission Provider initiated test shall be set forth in the BPM for Resource Adequacy.

2. A Demand Resource participating as an LMR – Type II may opt out of the annual Transmission Provider initiated test requirement if it has responded to all Scheduling Instructions and successfully passed all Transmission Provider initiated tests, within the past three (3) Planning Years.

a. If opting out of a test, a Demand Resource opting out of the test shall be subject to increased real-time penalties equal to the product of Pricing VOLL and the amount of specified Demand reduction, measured in MWh, not achieved in response to a Setpoint Instruction or Scheduling Instruction issued during an Emergency, in addition to any other penalty provisions set forth in 69A.3.9.

3. A Demand Resource will be deemed to have fully satisfied the Transmission Provider initiated test if the resource has met its performance obligations, as set forth in

Attachment TT, within the registered notification time, and maintained the Demand reduction or Firm Service Level as applicable for four (4) continuous hours.

4. A Demand Resource will have partially failed the Transmission Provider initiated test if the Demand Resource fully deploys outside of the registered notification time and within six (6) hours of initiating the test for participating as DRR – Type I or LMR – Type I, within thirty (30) minutes of initiating the test for participating as LMR – Type II, and within the Offered Shut-Down time for participating as a DRR – Type II. A partial failure of a Transmission Provider initiated test will result in:

   a. The Demand Resource being charged the product of the amount of the Demand shortfall, measured in MW at the Hour equal to the initiation of the Transmission Provider test plus the registered response time, and the Auction Clearing Price, for the lesser of:

      i. The remainder of the Season; or

      ii. Such time as the Demand Resource fully deploys in response to a Setpoint Instruction or Scheduling Instruction during a Transmission Provider declared Emergency.

   b. The Transmission Provider will adjust the resource's registered response time to reflect its tested response. A Market Participant must provide evidence to the Transmission Provider to register such resource with a response time less than the response time achieved during the Transmission Provider initiated test during subsequent Planning Years.

   c. The Demand Resource may be tested in subsequent Seasons during the same

Planning Year.

d. The Demand Resource shall be tested in the subsequent Planning Year.

5. A Transmission Provider initiated test shall be deemed to be fully failed if the Demand Resource failed to achieve its required Demand reduction, as measured per the applicable Attachment TT Measurement and Verification identified during the registration of the resource, within six (6) hours of initiating the test for participating as DRR – Type I or LMR – Type I, within thirty (30) minutes of initiating the test for participating as LMR – Type II, and within the Offered Shut-Down time for participating as a DRR – Type II.

a. A Demand Resource experiencing a complete test failure will be subject to penalties equal to the product of the cleared ZRCs and the ACP for the entire Season in which the test was performed.

b. The Transmission Provider shall perform a test in the subsequent Season the resource has cleared ZRCs.

c. A resource failing two (2) tests during a single Planning Year shall be fully disqualified for the remainder of the Planning Year and shall pay 2.748 times the applicable LRZ's CONE multiplied by the amount of cleared ZRCs for each Season.

Penalty Provisions for LMRs

Unless an LMR is unavailable as a result of maintenance requirements, for reasons of Force Majeure, or because the number of required deployments based on the registered number has been reached, the Market Participant representing the entity that had ZRCs from LMRs that cleared in the PRA, were used in a FRAP, or were used in an RBDC Opt Out will be subject to the following penalties in the event the LMR is called upon during an Emergency as declared by the Transmission Provider and the LMR fails to perform in accordance with its Market Participant's response to such Market Participant's Scheduling Instructions. The penalties defined below will only apply to the portion of the Market Participant's response to such Market Participant's Scheduling Instruction that is not followed during the Emergency declaration and will only be assessed by the Transmission Provider after giving the operator of the LMR an opportunity to provide documentation of the specific circumstances that would justify exemption from such penalties. There will not be an LMR penalty assessed for any portion of the Scheduling Instruction which had already been accomplished by an LMR for other reasons (*e.g.*, for economic considerations, self-scheduling at or above the credited amount of BTMG or local reliability concerns in accordance with instructions from the Local Balancing Authority) at the time the request for interruption is made by the Transmission Provider. Likewise, for certain Demand Resources that are temperature dependent (*e.g.*, a Demand Resource program involving air conditioning load), the specified Demand reduction may be adjusted in a manner defined in the measurement and verification procedures developed by the Transmission Provider to reflect the circumstances at the time a Demand Resource is called upon to reduce Demand.

a. The Transmission Provider shall assess the responsible Market Participant the costs that were otherwise incurred to replace the deficient Planning Resource at the time the Market Participant's LMR is called upon by the Transmission Provider and does not respond in full or in part consistent with the Market Participant's response to MISO's Scheduling Instructions. These costs will be the product of the amount of specified Demand reduction not achieved and the Hourly Real-Time Ex Post LMP at the Load CPNode, plus any applicable Revenue Sufficiency Guarantee charges. The Transmission Provider shall allocate any such penalty revenues only to the Market Participants representing the LSEs in the Local Balancing Authority Area(s) that experienced the Emergency that required the use of an LMR. Such revenues shall be distributed on a Load Ratio Share basis. For any situation where either an LMR does not respond to an interruption request, including those circumstances where the LMR is claimed to be unavailable as a result of maintenance requirements or for reasons of Force Majeure, the Transmission Provider shall initiate an investigation with the Market Participant which has registered the Demand Resource or BTMG and was qualified as an LMR into the cause of the LMR not being available when called upon to reduce Demand. If deemed appropriate by the Transmission Provider, the Transmission Provider will disqualify the Demand Resource or BTMG from further use as an LMR for the remainder of the current Planning Year, and will discontinue payment of the applicable ACP for the remainder of the current Planning Year when the LMR was unavailable. If such

LMR was used in a FRAP or cleared in the PRA or used in an RBDC Opt Out, then the Market Participant will be charged the applicable ACP for the remainder of the current Planning Year for the Unforced Capacity of the LMR. The revenues collected will be distributed on a *pro rata* basis in such LRZ based upon an LSE's Final PRMR.

b. In the event the same LMR is unavailable on a second occasion (with at least a separation period of 24 hours) when called upon to respond to Scheduling Instructions, except for a validated circumstance of maintenance requirements or for reasons of Force Majeure, the Market Participant taking credit for that LMR shall make the same penalty payment as indicated in Section 69A.3.9.a above, and the Demand Resource or BTMG will no longer qualify as an LMR and will not receive the applicable ACP for the remainder of the current Planning Year and will not be eligible for LMR status for the next Planning Year. If such LMR was used in a FRAP or cleared in the PRA or used in an RBDC Opt Out, then the Market Participant will be charged the applicable ACP for the remainder of the current planning year for the Unforced Capacity of the LMR. The revenues collected will be distributed on a *pro rata* basis in such LRZ based upon an LSE's Final PRMR.

Non-Emergency Behind the Meter Generation Eligibility

1. A Market Participant that possesses ownership or equivalent contractual rights in a behind the meter generator can register such behind the meter generator as a Non-Emergency BTMG to participate in the Planning Resource Auction as documented in the BPM for Resource Adequacy. The Market Participant registering the Non-Emergency BTMG must include the contracts with each behind the meter generator indicating rights behind the Non-Emergency BTMG to generate behind-the-meter generation. Notwithstanding, a copy of a contract with a behind the meter generator will not be required if the Market Participant is, or has non-contractual legal rights to control, the behind the meter generator. In addition, the Market Participant must meet the following requirements:

    a. A Market Participant shall be prohibited from registering into the PRA any Non-Emergency BTMG that is concurrently registered, in whole or in part, whether by the same or a different Market Participant.

    b. The Non-Emergency BTMG must be equal to or greater than 100 kW (a grouping of smaller resources aggregated together as a single Non-Emergency Behind the Meter Generation resource may qualify in meeting this standard).

    c. At registration, a Market Participant registering a Non-Emergency BTMG must commit to participate as a Non-Emergency BTMG for three (3) Planning Years. After three (3) Planning Years, a Market Participant may commit to participate as a Non-Emergency BTMG for an additional three (3) Planning Years or may elect to participate as a DRR – Type I or an LMR. A resource participating as a Non-

Emergency BTMG may opt to participate as a DRR – Type II Resource at any time by satisfying the requirements of a DRR – Type II.

d. A Non-Emergency BTMG has no obligation to respond to a Transmission Provider Setpoint Instruction or Scheduling Instruction.

e. A Market Participant registering a Non-Emergency BTMG shall demonstrate GVTC capability for the applicable Season in each Planning Year on an annual basis as established in the Business Practices Manual for Resource Adequacy. A Market Participant of an existing Non-Emergency BTMG must submit the GVTC results to the Transmission Provider no later than October 31 prior to such Planning Year. If circumstances prevent the Market Participant from submitting the GVTC results for the Non-Emergency BTMG by October 31, the Market Participant must notify the Transmission Provider no later than five (5) Business Days after October 31 and request an extension. The extension request must include a reasonable explanation and justification for missing the deadline and an expected completion date prior to the upcoming Planning Year. The Transmission Provider will review each extension request on a case by case basis to determine whether or not to approve or deny the request to extend the GVTC deadline. Denial of an extension will not preclude the Market Participant for the Non-Emergency BTMG from utilizing the ICAP Deferral process as described in Section 69A.7.9.

A Market Participant of all new Non-Emergency BTMGs, or an existing accredited Non-Emergency BTMG that have increased installed capacity, shall

submit their GVTC to the Transmission Provider prior to qualification, but no later than March 1 prior to the PRA.

A Market Participant may request an extension of these deadlines pursuant to Section 69A.3.10.2.

f. A Market Participant shall submit generator availability data (including, but not limited to, NERC GADS information) into a database provided by the Transmission Provider and as established in the Business Practices Manual for Resource Adequacy. A Market Participant is not required to report generator availability data based on GVTC for a Non-Emergency BTMG less than 10 MW if the Market Participant has never provided such data for such Non-Emergency BTMG. A Market Participant that begins reporting generator availability data based upon GVTC for a Non-Emergency BTMG that is less than 10 MW must continue to report such data.

g. A Market Participant for Non-Emergency BMTG shall submit Meter data at regular intervals as set forth in Attachment TT.

2. Installed Capacity (ICAP) Deferral

If a Market Participant for a Non-Emergency BTMG has not completed GVTC testing by the deadlines provided in 69A.3.10(e), is not expected to demonstrate deliverability, or is otherwise not expected to demonstrate commercial operation prior to March 1, ZRCs from such capacity may be used the PRA, in a FRAP (including through bilateral ZRC transactions), or in an RBDC Opt Out, subject to the notification, credit, and non-compliance provisions of Section 69A.7.9.

Planning Resource Capacity Values

In order for the Transmission Provider to account for resource performance and availability, Capacity Resources, Demand Response Resources – Type I, Load Modifying Resources, and Non-Emergency Behind the Meter Generation will be given a capacity value for each applicable Season based on the Seasonal Accredited Capacity calculation applicable to its Resource type; and EE Resources will be given capacity values based on the measurement and verification data provided for such resources, as provided in the BPM for Resource Adequacy.

Seasonal Accredited Capacity of Capacity Resources

The Transmission Provider will determine the Seasonal Accredited Capacity for each Capacity Resource.

a. The Seasonal Accredited Capacity for a Capacity Resource that is a Generation Resource, but not a Dispatchable Intermittent Resource, Intermittent Generation, Electric Storage Resource, External Resource, or Use Limited Resource, is based on an evaluation of the type and volume of interconnection service, GVTC value, and Real-Time offered availability of such Generation Resource or Electric Storage Resource for each Season as set forth in Schedule 53.

b. The Seasonal Accredited Capacity for a Capacity Resource that is an External Resource, but not a Dispatchable Intermittent Resource, Intermittent Generation or Use Limited Resource, is based on the GVTC value and $XEFOR_d$ values of such External Resource for each Season. External Resources that are not required to report generator availability data will have a forced outage rate based on the class average forced outage rate of the resource type.

c. The Transmission Provider will determine the Seasonal Accredited Capacity for a DRR – Type II that qualifies as a Capacity Resource, for each Season, as set forth in Schedule 53B.

d. The Seasonal Accredited Capacity for a Capacity Resource that is a Dispatchable Intermittent Resource or Intermittent Generation will be determined by the Transmission Provider based on historical performance, availability, and type and volume of interconnection service, for each Season in accordance with the BPM

for Resource Adequacy.

e. The Seasonal Accredited Capacity value for a Capacity Resource that is a Hybrid Resource will be established by the Transmission Provider based on the sum of the Seasonal Accredited Capacity values of its respective Electric Facilities for the production and/or storage for later injection of electricity, up to the level of firm interconnection service, prior to a minimum amount of operating data becoming available. Once sufficient operation data is available, as defined in the BPM, the Seasonal Accredited Capacity value for a Hybrid Resource will be determined by the Transmission Provider based on historical performance, availability, and type and volume of interconnection service, for each Season in accordance with the BPM.

f. The Seasonal Accredited Capacity of a Capacity Resource that is an Electric Storage Resource will be established by the Transmission Provider based on an evaluation of the type and volume of interconnection service, a GVTC value based upon a power and energy test, and an $XEFOR_d$. Electric Storage Resources that are not required to report generator availability data will have an $XEFOR_d$ rate based on their class average forced outage rate.

g. The Seasonal Accredited Capacity for a Capacity Resource that is a Use Limited Resource will be determined by the Transmission Provider based on the type and volume of interconnection service, the GVTC and $XEFOR_d$ values of such Use Limited Resource in accordance with the BPM for Resource Adequacy.

Seasonal Accredited Capacity of Demand Resources

The Transmission Provider will determine the appropriate Seasonal Accredited Capacity value for Demand Resources that qualify as a Planning Resource as established in Schedule 53B.

Seasonal Accredited Capacity of Behind the Meter Generation and Non-Emergency Behind the Meter Generation

The Transmission Provider will determine the Seasonal Accredited Capacity for each BTMG and Non-Emergency BTMG as set forth in Schedule 53B. If such BTMG or Non-Emergency BTMG is interconnected to the Transmission System, the Transmission Provider will consider the type and volume of interconnection service when determining the Seasonal Accredited Capacity.

EE Resources

The Seasonal Accredited Capacity for a qualified EE Resource will be determined by the Transmission Provider based upon submitted measurement and verification documents, as provided in the BPM for Resource Adequacy.

Attributes of ZRCs

A Market Participant that owns or possesses equivalent contractual rights to a qualified Planning Resource can convert the convertible Seasonal Accredited Capacity of the Resource (Seasonal Accredited Capacity MW) as determined in section 69.A.3.1.g into ZRCs through the MECT in order to offer such ZRCs into a PRA. Market Participants also can unconvert and/or transfer ZRCs through the MECT to another Market Participant, as described in the BPM for Resource Adequacy.

A. Eligibility for Zonal Resource Credits for a Capacity Resource that is a Planning Resource that is not Intermittent Generation or Dispatchable Intermittent Resource.

For a Capacity Resource that is not Intermittent Generation or Dispatchable Intermittent Resource the amount of Capacity that is eligible to be converted to Zonal Resource Credits shall be the convertible Seasonal Accredited Capacity value of the Capacity Resource. The convertible Seasonal Accredited Capacity shall be determined by:

i. Determining the Installed Capacity;

ii. Determining the Seasonal Accredited Capacity of the Capacity Resource;

iii. Allocating the Capacity Resource's Seasonal Accredited Capacity value where:

a. If the Capacity Resource has only Energy Resource Interconnection Service, the Seasonal Accredited Capacity will be allocated to the Capacity Resource's Energy Resource Interconnection Service Seasonal Accredited Capacity value, which will be calculated by multiplying the lesser of the Capacity Resource's ICAP or Energy Resource Interconnection Service by SAC divided by ICAP;

b. If the Capacity Resource has both Network Resource Interconnection Service and Energy Resource Interconnection Service, the Seasonal Accredited Capacity will be allocated first to the Capacity Resource's Network Resource Interconnection Service Seasonal Accredited Capacity value, which will be calculated by multiplying the lesser of the Capacity Resource's ICAP or Network Resource Interconnection Service by SAC divided by ICAP, as provided below:

NRIS SAC = MIN (NRIS, ICAP) × (SAC/ICAP)

c. Any remaining total Seasonal Accredited Capacity value will then be allocated to Energy Resource Interconnection Service Seasonal Accredited Capacity as provided below:

ERIS SAC = MAX (0, (ICAP-NRIS)) × (SAC/ICAP)

d. The resulting Network Resource Interconnection Service Seasonal Accredited Capacity value shall be eligible to be converted into Zonal Resource Credits; and

e. The resulting Energy Resource Interconnection Service Seasonal Accredited Capacity value that is coupled with firm Transmission Service shall be eligible to be converted into Zonal Resource Credits up to the Energy Resource Interconnection Service Unforced Capacity value of the Capacity Resource, by multiplying the firm Transmission Service amount by SAC divided by ICAP.

B. Eligibility for Zonal Resource Credits for a Capacity Resource that is an Intermittent Generation or Dispatchable Intermittent Resource

For Intermittent Generation and Dispatchable Intermittent Resources that are Capacity Resources, the amount of Capacity eligible to be converted to Zonal Resource Credits shall be the convertible Seasonal Accredited Capacity value of the Intermittent Generation or Dispatchable Intermittent Resource, which is equal to the total Seasonal Accredited Capacity value multiplied by the quotient of the deliverability adjusted Capacity factor divided by the peak performance Capacity factor of the Capacity Resource where:

a. the deliverability-adjusted capacity factor is the average of the actual Energy output capped at the demonstrated deliverability of the Intermittent Generation or Dispatchable Intermittent Resource determined in Section 69A.3.1.g during the highest system peak load observances for each Season that the Capacity Resource was in service divided by the Installed Capacity of the Capacity Resource; and,

b. the existing peak performance Capacity factor is the average of the actual Energy output during the highest system peak load observances for each Season that the Capacity Resource was in service divided by the Installed Capacity of the Capacity Resource.

C. Eligibility for Zonal Resource Credits for a Capacity Resource that is a Distributed Energy Aggregated Resource

For Distributed Energy Aggregated Resources that are Capacity Resources, the amount of Capacity eligible to be converted to Zonal Resource Credits shall be the convertible Seasonal

Accredited Capacity value of the Distributed Energy Resources within the aggregation according to their resource type as determined in section 69A.3.1.g.

Capacity Resource Must Offer and Performance Requirements

a. Market Participants that convert Seasonal Accredited Capacity from Capacity Resources into ZRCs that clear in a Season in the PRA or are used in a FRAP (and that do not replace such ZRCs in accordance with Section 69A.3.1.h) or used in an RBDC Opt Out, including Capacity Resources that are the subject of Diversity Contracts, must submit Self-Schedules or Offers for Energy, and Contingency Reserve if qualified, and offers for Short-Term Reserve if qualified, for the Installed Capacity value of the Capacity Resources converted to ZRCs and clear in a Season in the PRA or used in a FRAP or used in an RBDC Opt Out for each Hour of each Day during the applicable Season in the Planning Year, in the Day-Ahead Energy Market and all pre Day-Ahead and the first post Day-Ahead Reliability Assessment Commitment process. This must offer obligation does not apply to the extent that the Capacity Resource is unavailable due to a full or partial forced or scheduled outage, in accordance with the BPM for Resource Adequacy and the BPM for Outage Operations. Additionally, this must offer obligation is modified to the extent the Capacity Resource is provided an operating limitation, such as thermal, voltage, or stability limits referenced in the BPM for Outage Operations, by the Transmission Provider or Transmission Operator to preserve the reliability of the Transmission System, that is lower than the must offer obligation described above, for the duration of such limitation.

Any such Capacity Resource with full or partial Generator Planned Outages that exceeds thirty-one (31) Days during any Season will be deemed not to have met its performance requirement for any Days greater than thirty-one (31) Days and must replace ZRCs in

accordance with Section 69A.3.1.h, provided that Capacity Resources subject to Diversity Contracts that are unavailable for greater than thirty-one (31) Days in total during any Season, will be deemed not to have met its performance requirement and will be subject to the ZRC replacement provisions set forth in Section 69A.3.1.h. Self-Schedules or Offers for Energy must be made consistent with requirements specified in Sections 39 and 40 of this Tariff as well as in the BPM for Resource Adequacy and the Business Practices Manual for Energy and Operating Reserves Markets. Partial or full forced or scheduled outages or derates of Capacity Resources must be reported in the Transmission Provider's Outage Scheduler, as described in further detail in the Business Practices Manual for Outage Operations. Must offer requirements specified in the BPM for Resource Adequacy will reflect resource operational limitations, including those related to Use Limited Resources, fuel limited, energy output limited or Intermittent Generation and including all state regulations and laws, including but not limited to, state safety standards, planning reserve margins, or the enforcement thereof. The Transmission Provider will monitor compliance with must offer requirements in accordance with the BPM for Resource Adequacy.

b. If a Capacity Resource that has ZRCs cleared in the PRA during any Season or is used in a FRAP during any Season or used in an RBDC Opt Out is capable of performing but fails to perform when called upon by the Transmission Provider for an Emergency, the Transmission Provider shall assess the owner of such Capacity Resource the costs that were otherwise incurred to replace the energy from the deficient Capacity Resource at the time that the Capacity Resource is called upon by the Transmission Provider and does not

respond in full or in part, for each day of non-performance of such Capacity Resource, provided that the planned or forced outage of the Capacity Resource is not properly reported in the Transmission Provider's Outage Scheduler, as set forth in the Business Practices Manual for Outage Operations. These costs will be the product of the amount of qualified ZRCs not achieved and the real-time LMP at the Capacity Resource's CPNode, plus any applicable related Revenue Sufficiency Guarantee charges. The Transmission Provider shall allocate any such revenues to the Market Participants representing the LSEs in the Local Balancing Authority Area(s) that experienced the Emergency. Such revenues shall be distributed on a Load Ratio Share basis.

c. Market Participants must input all Energy Efficiency Resource and Load Modifying Resource information into the MECT at least seven (7) Business Days prior to the Planning Resource Auction.

State RAR Standards

The Transmission Provider will assist states in meeting any state resource adequacy standards by providing relevant MECT information as available and as may be requested by states, subject to the data confidentiality provisions in Section 38.9 of this Tariff. Nothing in the RAR shall prohibit any state from requesting data relating to state safety standards, planning reserve margins, or the enforcement thereof.

Information regarding RAR Obligations

The Transmission Provider will maintain databases and will report to states and the affected LSEs, upon request, aggregated, non-confidential information regarding jurisdictional LSEs' RAR obligations during relevant time periods. Confidential Data regarding RAR status will be provided to states only in accordance with the data confidentiality provisions in Section 38.9 of this Tariff.

Facilitation of a Bilateral Capacity Bulletin Board

The Transmission Provider shall maintain an electronic bulletin board platform that may be used by Market Participants to facilitate voluntary bilateral ZRC transactions and to monitor the conversion of Seasonal Accredited Capacity to ZRCs.

Facilitation of LSE’s RAR Information

The Transmission Provider shall, upon request, submit RAR information to the applicable RE, Electric Reliability Organization, state (in the case of an LSE subject to regulation or using delivery services rates, terms or conditions established by such State Regulatory Authority) or to the Commission, subject to the provisions of Section 38.9 of this Tariff.

Reliability Based Demand Curve Procedures

A. Translation of MRI Curves to RBDCs

The following process will be utilized to determine the RBDC for the Transmission Provider Region for each Season of the upcoming Planning Year. The MRI Curves for the Transmission Provider Region as described in Section 68A.9 will be multiplied by a scaling factor measured in $/MWh. The scaling factor for an RBDC is calculated to support ACPs that achieve annual Net CONE when the Transmission Provider Region is at the reliability requirement established by the LOLE analysis for each Season. LOLE risk across the Seasons is modeled as described in Section 68A.2.1. The scaling factors shall be determined as set forth in the Business Practices Manual for Resource Adequacy.

The process used to determine the RBDCs for each of the First Planning Area and the Second Planning Area for each Season in the Planning Year is similar to the process used for developing the RBDC curve for the Transmission Provider Region.

B. Monte Carlo Analysis

Every three Planning Years, the Transmission Provider will evaluate the ability of RBDCs, through probabilistic analysis, to reliably serve the Transmission Provider Region's Demand while supporting ACPs that achieve annual Net CONE when the Transmission Provider Region is at the reliability requirement established by the LOLE analysis for each Season. The probabilistic analysis shall use a Monte Carlo study that assumes there are no internal transmission limitations within the Transmission Provider Region.

The Monte Carlo analysis will model both in-market supply and demand based on historic supply and demand variability, respectively, observed through a minimum of the three

most recent PRAs. The Monte Carlo model will produce seasonal clearing prices and quantities with each draw. Overall model results will be assessed by comparing the average of seasonal prices from the study against the estimate of Net CONE described in section 69A.8. The scaling factor is adjusted in each successive Monte Carlo simulation so that long run equilibrium conditions are ultimately achieved, indicated by the average of seasonal prices from the study equal to the estimate of Net CONE. Net CONE values used for the Monte Carlo analysis will be the simple arithmetic average of all LRZ Net CONE values.

A separate Monte Carlo analysis will be performed to evaluate the RBDCs for the First Planning Area and the Second Planning Area. Separate scaling factors will be used in the Monte Carlo analysis for each of the First Planning Area and the Second Planning Area that supports achievement of Net CONE values for the corresponding Planning Area, indicated by the average of seasonal capacity prices under long run equilibrium conditions. Net CONE values used in the Monte Carlo analysis for the RBDCs for the First Planning Area and the Second Planning Area will be the simple arithmetic average of LRZ Net CONE values for the specific LRZs in the corresponding Planning Area.

Planning Resource Auction

Within twenty (20) Business Days after the last Business Day in March, the Transmission Provider will conduct a PRA to determine the ACP in each LRZ and ERZ for the upcoming Planning Year which begins on June 1st. The Transmission Provider will post the results of the PRA on its website, consistent with the standards and procedures set forth in the BPM for Resource Adequacy. The Transmission Provider shall ensure that each Market Participant submitting a ZRC Offer is qualified to submit such an offer consistent with the Transmission Provider's creditworthiness provisions. The Transmission Provider will ensure that the LCR, the CEL and CIL are respected for each LRZ, the CEL is respected for each ERZ, and the SREC and the SRIC are respected for each SRRZ, if applicable, when conducting the PRA.

PRA Procedures

a. **Participating ZRCs in the PRA:** All Market Participants that own or have contractual rights to the Planning Resources that are represented within an LRZ or ERZ and have converted Seasonal Accredited Capacity to ZRCs, will have an option to (consistent with withholding provisions) submit offers into the PRA for such ZRCs, to the extent that the Market Participant has not submitted a FRAP, or RBDC Opt Out, as described in Section 69A.9. Owners of jointly-owned facilities can individually offer their share of any such resources into the PRA, either as self-schedule price takers or with specific offers, or use their share of such resources as part of their FRAPs, or RBDC Opt Outs. These ZRC Offers must be submitted in price/quantity pairs on a monotonically increasing basis expressed as MW-day and must consist of a stepped ZRC Offer curve of up to five (5) segments for each Planning Resource. ZRC Offers shall be submitted to the Transmission Provider via the MECT during the PRA offer window. Only ZRCs that are not otherwise committed for the remainder of the Planning Year are permitted to participate in the PRA. The PRA offer window shall begin at 8:00 am EPT three (3) Business Days before the last Business Day in March and shall end at 6:00 pm EPT on the last Business Day in March. The Transmission Provider may extend or reopen the PRA offer window based on unanticipated events that: (i) interfere with the Transmission Provider's ability to receive and/or process accurate and complete ZRC Offers or (ii) are otherwise likely to have a widespread negative impact on the results of the PRA. The Transmission Provider shall notify Market Participants and post such notice of any extension or reopening of the PRA on its website. The notice shall state the extension or

reopening's circumstances, rationale, and duration. The price associated with these ZRC Offers cannot exceed the annual CONE value divided by the number of days in the Season for the LRZ where the ZRC is represented. ZRC Offers from External Resources represented in ERZs, which are connected to single SRRZ, cannot exceed the greatest CONE value of all LRZs in respective SRRZ. ZRC Offers from External Resources represented in ERZs, which are connected to multiple SRRZs or are not connected to any SRRZs, cannot exceed the greatest CONE value of all LRZs in those connected SRRZs. Owners of ZRCs may bilaterally sell or buy ZRCs; however if a ZRC has cleared in the auction, the Market Participant that registered the Planning Resource that is the subject of such ZRC shall be responsible for complying with all Tariff requirements. The Independent Market Monitor will review the actions of owners/operators of all qualified Seasonal Accredited Capacity from Planning Resources and conversion to ZRCs to evaluate potential withholding of Planning Resources from the PRA, consistent with Module D. External Resources, including Generation Resources pseudo-tied into the MISO Balancing Authority Area, will be granted ZRCs in the applicable External Resource Zone. Notwithstanding the above, External Resources located within a Coordinating Owner that (i) borders the Transmission Provider Region; (ii) whose external ties are predominantly to the Transmission System; and (iii) has Seams Operating Agreements that allow for coordinated operations, will be granted ZRCs in the LRZ where their firm transmission service crosses the border of the Transmission Provider Region, and Border External Resources will be granted ZRCs in the LRZ where the Transmission System connects to the substation with its interconnection facilities.

Generation Resources, Intermittent Generation, Electric Storage Resources, and Dispatchable Intermittent Resources will have to meet the terms of Section 69A.3.1.g.

To the extent a Capacity Resource is located on the border of two or more LRZs (e.g., has transmission lines from two or more LRZs terminating at the substation containing the Capacity Resource's interconnection facilities), the Capacity Resource will be assigned to an LRZ as follows:

(i) if the Capacity Resource is located within the MISO BA, MISO will assign that Capacity Resource to the LRZ that contains the Local Balancing Authority in which the Capacity Resource is physically located; or

(ii) if the Capacity Resource is a Border External Resource, MISO will assign that Capacity Resource to the LRZ with which it has the greatest electrical connection. This connection will be determined by the impacts of the Resource on the system, including (i) the electrical loading of transmission facilities within and tying to the Zone and (ii) the transmission constraints which define the CIL and CEL for the Zone.

Once assigned, Capacity Resources which border two or more LRZs will not be reassigned unless significant changes occur in the Transmission Provider Region, including but not limited to, significant changes in LRZ boundaries, membership, the Transmission System, and/or Resources.

b. Participating Demand: All LSEs will be required to meet their Final PRMR through the PRA process, unless they have decided to pay the Capacity Deficiency Charge. LSEs can Self-Schedule ZRCs to meet their PRMR, consistent with the Self-

Scheduling Option in Section 69A.7.8. The Transmission Provider will conduct the PRA based upon the PRMR for the Transmission Provider Region minus the amount of PRMR associated with the Capacity Deficiency Charge, expressed as a variable reliability target through RBDCs for all of the LSEs located within the Transmission Provider Region.

c. Conducting the PRA: The Transmission Provider will conduct the PRA for each Season using the following auction procedures to determine the ACP for each LRZ and ERZ. The PRA shall be designed to commit resources equal to the Final PRMR determined by application of the RBDC for each LSE, minus the amount of PRMR associated with the Capacity Deficiency Charge but including resources used in a FRAP and an RBDC Opt Out, in each LRZ up to the total volume of offered ZRCs. All ZRCs offered at zero price will clear the PRA. The PRA shall clear for each LRZ and ERZ of the Transmission Provider Region. A multi-zone optimization methodology shall be employed to simultaneously perform the following tasks: (1) conduct the PRA to meet the supply and demand balance both for the Transmission Provider Region and for each of the First Planning Area and the Second Planning Area by clearing ZRC Offers and establishing the Final PRMR, as determined by application of the RBDCs, minus the amount of PRMR associated with the Capacity Deficiency Charge for each LRZ of the Transmission Provider Region to yield cleared ZRCs; (2) meet the LCR for each LRZ; (3) efficiently use transmission transfer capability between LRZs and from ERZs; and (4) respect the SREC and SRIC for each SRRZ, if applicable.

(i) **Objective Function:** The objective of the multi-zone optimization methodology shall be to maximize social surplus, using the as-offered overall

costs of capacity procurement and the as-bid overall benefits of capacity procurement reflected in the RBDCs over the time horizon, subject to LCR, network constraints, and SRICs and SRECs, if applicable. The overall costs will include the ZRC Offers of all Planning Resources selected for cleared ZRCs. CILs of each LRZ are simultaneous to the extent that imports into the LRZ are concurrently simulated; and CELs of each LRZ and ERZ are simultaneous to the extent that exports out of the relevant LRZ or ERZ are concurrently simulated. Network constraints will be represented by an initial set of zonal CELs and CILs, driven by the dispatch from planning models. The CELs and CILs will be reviewed by the Transmission Provider to determine if there are network loading violations when based on the geographical dispatch derived from the initial auction clearing. If no network violation is indicated, then the auction results are final. If a network violation is indicated, then reductions will be made to the affected export and import capabilities to avoid network violations and the auction will be cleared again with the new set of export and import capabilities. After a maximum of two (2) successive iterations per Season to address network violations, the auction clearing iteration with the fewest megawatts of network violations will be deemed as the final auction result.

(ii) **Time Horizon:** For purposes of clearing the system-wide PRMR the time horizon is an hour, representing the projected maximum Coincident Peak Demand. For a Local Resource Zone, the time horizon is the hour representing the Local Resource Zone Peak Demand, over each Season for the next Planning

Year for the Transmission Provider Region. Coincident Peak Demand is used to establish an LSE's Initial PRMR while Local Resource Zone Peak Demand is used to establish an LRZ's LRR.

(iii) **Capacity Market and Congestion Management:** The multi-zone optimization methodology will perform congestion management simultaneously with the scheduling of capacity for each Season in the Planning Year. Congestion management is the process where ZRCs are cleared to eliminate network constraint violations and to maximize the social surplus of procuring PRMR to meet applicable reliability standards.

(iv) **Model of Transmission Provider Transmission System:** The multi-zone optimization methodology will enforce network constraints represented by CILs, CELs and LCRs that are obtained by using a model of the transmission system including Planning Resources and Demand which will be updated annually to reflect existing and planned transmission and generation projects. Transmission and Planning Resources shall be modeled as part of the multi-zone optimization methodology to reflect their expected state during the peak Hour of each Season in the Transmission Provider Region. The model is of zonal form, which shall include all Planning Resources, Demand, and a representation of systems external to the Transmission Provider Region, and which will be consistent with seams agreements with neighboring regions.

Network Constraints. The multi-zone optimization methodology shall enforce constraints on transmission lines, transformers, and groups of

transmission branches that compose transmission interfaces represented by LCR, CIL, and CEL. Most of these constraints shall represent thermal limits on the power flow through transmission facilities. Certain constraints may impose more restrictive limits on power flow, taking into account contingencies and typically represented through operating guides.

Transmission Losses. The multi-zone optimization methodology will clear ZRCs to cover transmission losses; the PRMR will include estimates of transmission losses in its calculation for each Season.

(v) **LRZ ACP Calculation:** The Auction Clearing Price (ACP) for an LRZ is the marginal cost of serving the Demand in that LRZ. The ACP is composed of the system marginal cost of capacity, the regional marginal cost of capacity, the marginal cost of financially binding LCR, CEL, and CIL for a LRZ, (*i.e.*, network constraints that are active at the optimal solution prohibiting a lower cost outcome), and the marginal cost of financially binding SRECs and SRICs for SRRZs, if applicable. The ACP is calculated by considering the next increment or decrement to Demand for each LRZ. The Transmission Provider will calculate ACPs for each LRZ. For accounting purposes, ACP will be expressed in dollars per megawatt-day ($/MW-day).

(vi) **External Resource Zone (ERZ) ACP:** The ACP for an ERZ is comprised of the system marginal cost of capacity, marginal cost of financially binding CEL for the ERZ, the marginal cost of financially binding SRECs and SRICs for SRRZ with which the ERZ interconnects. For ERZs which connect with more than one

SRRZ, or which do not directly connect to a single SRRZ, a weighted average of the marginal cost of financially binding SREC and SRIC will be applied, with weights derived from the distribution of annual energy flows into the SRRZs from the ERZ. For accounting purposes, ACP will be expressed in dollars per megawatt-day ($/MW-day).

(vii) **ACP Inputs:** Primary inputs to the ACP calculation are network constraints represented by CIL, CEL, LCR, and other constraints established by the Transmission Provider associated with SRECs and SRICs for SRRZs in accordance with applicable seams agreements, coordination agreements, or transmission service agreements and the set of valid ZRC Offers and the Final PRMR for the Transmission Provider Region minus the amount of Initial PRMR associated with the Capacity Deficiency Charge for each LRZ. Valid ZRC Offers may include offers from ZRCs converted from confirmed Seasonal Accredited Capacity from Planning Resources. ZRC Offers can be submitted as Self-Schedules, in accordance with Section 69A.7.8.

(viii) **ACP Outputs:** For non-zero ACPs, Resources that set the ACP in a LRZ or ERZ will be cleared in proportion to the amount of ZRCs necessary to meet the Final PRMR. When more than one resource is marginal and offered at the ACP, then all resources offered at the ACP are cleared *pro rata* up to the amount required to meet the reliability requirement. This may result in a portion of multiple Resources clearing as the marginal resources that set the ACP.

(ix) **Eligibility Rules:** ACPs can be set by any ZRC Offers.

(x) **ACP for multiple Seasons with ZRC Shortage Conditions or ZRC Near-Shortage Conditions to meet Local Clearing Requirements:**

When an LRZ has more than one Season in any combination of ZRC Shortage Conditions and/or ZRC Near-Shortage Conditions the final Auction Clearing Price (ACP) for the LRZ will be set as the minimum of: (a) the original ACP as determined in Section 69A.7.1.c.(v) reflecting the effective financial binding of an LCR constraint; or (b) the summation of: (i) the amount composed of the system marginal cost of capacity, the regional marginal cost of capacity, and the marginal cost of financially binding SRECs and SRICs for SRRZs, if applicable; and (ii) the LCR price adder. The LCR price adder will be set as the amount obtained by dividing the applicable LRZ's annual CONE value by the summation of the number of days in Seasons in each Season of the Planning Year in which the LRZ was in ZRC Shortage Conditions in the Planning Resource Auction and the number of days in each Seasons of the Planning Year in which the LRZ was in ZRC Near-Shortage Conditions in the Planning Resource Auction.

(xi) **Notification:** ACPs and total summarized cleared ZRC Offers determined as described above shall be calculated and published by the Transmission Provider by 11:59 pm EST on the twentieth Business Day following the last Business Day in March. The Transmission Provider may extend the publishing deadline based on unanticipated events that: (i) interfered with the Transmission Provider's ability to receive and/or process accurate and complete ZRC Offers or (ii) were

otherwise likely to have a widespread negative impact on the results of the PRA. The Transmission Provider shall notify Market Participants and post such notice of any extension of publishing the results of the PRA on its website. The notice shall state the extension's circumstances, rationale, and duration.

Consequences of PRA

All PRA transactions will be financially binding. Market Participants with cleared ZRC Offers must comply with all of the ZRC requirements for all ZRCs that clear in the PRA.

Uncleared ZRCs

Once the PRA has concluded, a Market Participant may convert back to Seasonal Accredited Capacity any ZRCs that do not clear in the PRA.

PRA Reporting

The Transmission Provider will not reveal the ZRC Offers submitted by any Market Participant in a PRA until one (1) month following the completion of the PRA, except as required pursuant to the provisions of Section 38.9 of the Tariff. When the ZRC Offers are posted, price/quantity pairs will be made public, however the names of the Market Participants submitting such offers and the names of the Planning Resources offered shall not be publicly revealed.

Market Monitoring

All actions of Market Participants participating or failing to participate in the PRA shall be subject to the provisions of Module D, except to the extent that a Market Participant has opted out of the PRA as described in Section 69A.9. The Transmission Provider will report any known attempt to exercise market power by LSEs or by Market Participants in the PRA procedures to the Independent Market Monitor.

PRA Settlement

a. Cleared ZRC Offers will be settled at the ACP for the LRZ or ERZ where the ZRC is represented on a daily basis and the Market Participants submitting cleared ZRC Offers will be credited on a weekly basis by the Transmission Provider. The Transmission Provider will settle the LSEs cost of their Final PRMR minus the amount of PRMR associated with the Capacity Deficiency Charge at the ACP for the LRZ where the Demand is located on a daily basis and will debit LSEs weekly, to the extent that an LSE has not opted out of the PRA pursuant to Section 69A.9 or submitted an RBDC Opt Out pursuant to Section 69A.9.1. For LSEs not selecting RBDC Opt Out, the Final PRMR will be established based on the financial binding of RBDCs representing the Transmission Provider Region and applicable planning area (i.e., the First Planning Area or the Second Planning Area).

Final PRMRs will be determined as follows:

i. LSEs using the RBDC Opt Out will have Final PRMRs calculated by multiplying the LSE's forecasted Coincident Peak Demand for each Season, including transmission losses, by (1 + Transmission Provider Region PRM + RBDC Opt Out Adder).

ii. LSEs not using the RBDC Opt Out will have Final PRMRs calculated using the formula below:

$$\textit{Final PRMR for a LSE not using the RBDC Opt Out}$$
$$= \left(\textit{PRA Cleared Capacity} - \sum \textit{Final PRMR for LSEs using the RBDC Opt Out}\right) \times \frac{\textit{Initial PRMR of the LSE not using the RBDC Opt Out}}{\sum \textit{Initial PRMR of all LSEs not using the RBDC Opt Out}}$$

iii. LSEs under state jurisdiction where the State Regulatory Authority has overridden the PRM established by the Transmission Provider will have Final PRMRs for each Season calculated by multiplying the LSE's forecasted Coincident Peak Demand for each Season, including transmission losses, by (1 + the planning reserve margin established by the State Regulatory Authority).

The Transmission Provider will financially net the ZRC credits and LSE debits for Market Participants. Market Participants with cleared ZRCs sourced from Diversity Contracts will receive reduced credit for any ZRC volumes cleared above their PRMR up to the cleared volume of ZRCs from Diversity Contracts. The reduced compensation will be based on the total number of days the capacity from the Diversity Contract is dedicated to Demand in the Transmission Provider Region in each Season divided by the total number of days in the Season.

b. An LSE that submits a FRAP or an RBDC Opt Out with PRMR in an LRZ and ZRCs in an ERZ or a separate LRZ may be subject to a ZDC, as described below:

(i) The Zonal Deliverability Charge will be the maximum of: (a) the difference between the ACP for the LSE's PRMR within an LRZ where an LSE has Demand

that is not met by ZRCs from Planning Resources that are represented in such LRZ and the ACP in the LRZ or ERZ where the LSE's ZRCs are represented; or (b) zero. The Transmission Provider will multiply the ZDC by the ZRCs to obtain the deliverability charge that the Transmission Provider will assess the LSE. The Zonal Deliverability Charge will only be assessed to an LSE's Load that is part of a FRAP or for LSEs submitting ZRCs for an RBDC Opt Out.

c. Any portion of an LSE's PRMR not covered by the FRAP, minus the amount of PRMR associated with the Capacity Deficiency Charge, shall be purchased through the PRA. An LSE will be charged the applicable ACP for any PRMR that is not recovered by ZRCs in a FRAP.

d. For instances where a LRZ clears under ZRC Shortage Conditions or ZRC Near-Shortage Conditions to meet Local Clearing Requirement in more than one Season in a Planning Resource Auction and final ACPs are adjusted per Section 69A.7.1.c.(x), certain cleared ZRC Offers may exceed the final ACPs. In this case, such cleared ZRCs may be eligible for a ZRC Offer Revenue Sufficiency Credit, to the extent that settlement amounts credited in paragraph 69A.7.6.a above for a Planning Year are insufficient to cover Allowable ZRC Offer Costs, needed to be incurred by the Planning Resource to be available for cleared Seasons.

ZRC Offer Revenue Sufficiency Credit will be calculated as the greater of: (i) zero; or, (ii) the difference between Allowable ZRC Offer Costs, and the total settlement amounts credited per paragraph 69A.7.6.a for the associated cleared

ZRC Offers for all Seasons in a Planning Year.

Where Allowable ZRC Offer Costs shall equal the minimum of: (i) the sum of all cleared ZRC Offer segment volumes multiplied by the ZRC Offer segment price, multiplied by the number of Days in the Season, calculated for all Seasons for which the ZRCs clear in the Planning Resource Auction; or, (ii) the annual CONE for the LRZ where the ZRCs are represented; or, (iii) the applicable facility-specific Reference Level costs for the Planning Resource, if a Market Participant received a facility-specific Reference Level per Section 64.1.4.

ZRC Offer Revenue Sufficiency Credits will be allocated pro-rata across the Seasons where the ZRC Offer cleared for settlement and distribution.

e. ZRC Offer Revenue Sufficiency Charges will be assessed as the sum of all ZRC Offer Revenue Sufficiency Credits for a Season distributed to Market Participants representing LSEs in an LRZ clearing under ZRC Shortage Conditions or ZRC Near-Shortage Conditions on a pro rata basis, based upon their respective LSE's share of Final PRMR minus the Initial PRMR associated with the Capacity Deficiency Charge in the appropriate LRZ.

Distribution of Excess Auction Revenue

The following provisions address situations where LSEs will be entitled to receive financial benefits on contractual commitments and/or use of the Transmission System. These benefits will provide LSEs with financial hedges for ACP separation between LRZs and/or ERZs based on excess revenue from the Planning Resource Auction.

The Transmission Provider will distribute any such excess revenues in two stages:

(i) in the first stage, the Transmission Provider shall distribute such excess revenues to LSEs qualifying for Historic Unit Considerations (HUCs) as described in Section 69A.7.7(a) and ZDC Hedges as described in Section 69A.7.7.(b), then

(ii) any remaining excess revenue will be distributed in accordance with the Zonal Deliverability Benefit provisions of Section 69A.7.7(c).

The LSE will only receive excess PRA revenue if the ACP paid by the LSE is higher than the ACP received for such Planning Resources. If there are not sufficient excess revenues to fully fund all Historic Unit Considerations and ZDC Hedges, the revenues will be allocated on a pro rata basis to all HUCs and ZDC Hedges.

Historic Unit Considerations (HUCs)

The Transmission Provider will allocate excess PRA revenue to LSEs with ownership or contractual arrangements, limited to a) Grandfathered Agreements, b) arrangements that predate July 20th, 2011, or c) arrangements that predate March 26, 2018 and pertain to External Resource represented in External Resource Zones in which:

i. The LSE has Initial PRMR obligations equal to or greater than the amount of the Planning Resource designated in the arrangement;

ii. The Planning Resource designated in the arrangement and Initial PRMR obligation span multiple LRZs and/or ERZs;

iii. The LSE has long-term (five years or more) contracts for or ownership of the Planning Resource and has maintained continuous firm Transmission Service or firm Network Resource Interconnection Service, and in the case of External Resources, firm transmission service on the applicable external Balancing Authority transmission system, for that Planning Resource to the LRZ containing the LSE's associated Initial PRMR obligation; and

iv. LSEs must note qualification for HUCs and submit information supporting HUC eligibility to the Transmission Provider by January 15th prior to the upcoming Planning Year.

A combination of arrangements that require the delivery of capacity throughout the Planning Year will qualify to receive excess PRA revenue through a HUC, provided that the arrangements satisfy the criteria herein. The volume of MW eligible to receive excess PRA revenue will be the lesser of the cleared ZRCs from the Planning Resource(s) or the amount of Initial PRMR that are

associated with the qualified arrangement. A qualified arrangement shall remain eligible to receive excess PRA revenue for the current term of the executed contract, excluding any evergreen contract extension, or for two Planning Years, whichever is longer. In the event that the owned resource status is changed to retired, the transmission service is not maintained, or the arrangement is terminated or otherwise expires, the arrangement shall no longer be eligible to receive excess PRA revenue.

ZDC Hedges

An LSE will also be able to receive excess Planning Resource Auction revenue if the LSE qualifies for a ZDC Hedge. A ZDC Hedge can result from approved firm Transmission Service Request where the source and sink are in separate LRZs or between an LRZ and an ERZ that result in required Network Upgrades. The Market Participant that funds the Transmission System upgrades that result in an increase in the CIL, as determined by the Transmission Provider, for an LRZ where the sink is located, will receive a ZDC Hedge. The Market Participant submitting the Transmission Service Request will receive one hundred percent(100%) of the MW volume of the CIL increase. ZDC Hedges will be granted based upon the order that the Transmission Provider receives Transmission Service Requests. Market Participants must submit information supporting ZDC Hedges to the Transmission Provider by November 1st prior to a Planning Year. The volume of a ZDC Hedge will be the incremental increase in the CIL that resulted from the Network Upgrades identified in the approved firm Transmission Service Request. ZDC Hedges will be effective for thirty (30) years or the service life of the Transmission System facility or Network Upgrade, whichever is less.

Zonal Deliverability Benefit

If there are any remaining excess PRA revenues, the Transmission Provider will distribute the remaining amounts to Deliverability Benefit Zones.

First, the Transmission Provider will subtract PRMR and ZRCs associated with HUCs and ZDC Hedges to derive an adjusted PRMR (Adjusted PRMR) and ZRC (Adjusted ZRC). Second, the Transmission Provider shall create a DBZ for each group of LRZs that have equal ACPs which result from the same auction constraint. Third, the Transmission Provider, for each DBZ, will subtract the sum of Adjusted PRMR for each LRZ within the DBZ from the sum of Adjusted ZRCs for each LRZ within the DBZ. A DBZ will be considered a net importing DBZ if the sum of the Adjusted PRMR is greater than the sum of Adjusted ZRCs. A DBZ will be considered a net exporting DBZ if the sum of the Adjusted PRMR is less than the sum of Adjusted ZRCs. A net exporting DBZ shall not receive any ZDB credit. A net importing DBZ shall receive a ZDB credit allocation based upon a weighted average approach. Fourth, the Transmission Provider will calculate the weighted average ACP of all net exporting DBZs (Weighted Average Export ACP) to determine a financial value of export capacity within the Transmission Provider region per the formula below:

$$Weighted\ Average\ Export\ ACP = \frac{\sum(Net\ Export_j \times ACP_j)}{\sum Net\ Export_j}$$

Where j = Each net exporting DBZ

Fifth, the Transmission Provider will calculate the ZDB credit allocation, in dollars, for each net importing DBZ:

$$ZDB\ Credit_k = Net\ Import_k \times (ACP_k - Weighted\ Average\ Export\ ACP)$$

Where k = Each net importing DBZ

Finally, the Transmission Provider will distribute the ZDB credit in each DBZk by dividing the ZDB credit by the sum of Adjusted PRMR of the LRZs within each DBZk. This distribution is a credit to the initial ACP calculated for each LRZ from the PRA.

The Transmission Provider will receive FRAP and RBDC Opt Out related revenue from Zonal Deliverability Charges. The Transmission Provider will allocate such revenue to the DBZ where the PRMR associated with the ZDC is physically located. This revenue will be allocated on a *pro rata* basis by Adjusted PRMR to all LSEs within the DBZ to develop an ACP credit adjustment.

The Transmission Provider will also receive FRAP and RBDC Opt Out related revenues derived from ZRCs that would have received payments greater than the charges to the associated FRAP or RBDC Opt Out PRMR. The Transmission Provider will allocate such revenue to the DBZ where the ZRC associated with the FRAP or RBDC Opt Out is represented. This revenue will be allocated on a *pro rata* basis by Adjusted PRMR to all LSEs within the DBZ to develop an ACP credit adjustment. After calculating the ZDB rate(s), if there exists any remaining excess revenue (i.e. surplus), the surplus will be allocated back to the Deliverability Benefiting Zone(s) on a PRMR *pro-rata* basis.

Whenever an LRZ has an ACP that exceeds the System ACP because the LCR for that LRZ exceeds the sum of PRMR for LSEs within that LRZ, payments made to ZRCs in that LRZ will exceed the sum of receipts from LSEs within that LRZ plus any receipts from other LRZs related to such ZRCs. The revenue shortfall within such LRZ will be recovered from all LSEs within that LRZ on a PRMR pro-rata basis. PRMR covered by FRAPs and RBDC Opt Outs will be included in the pro-rata calculation, and the related amounts charged to the LSEs that use FRAPs and RBDC Opt Outs through this Local Clearing Requirement Charge.

Self-Scheduling Option:

LSEs with sufficient ZRCs within an LRZ where the LSE has forecasted Demand will be able to avoid the financial impact of that LRZ's ACP for the Final PRMR by Self-Scheduling such ZRCs into the PRA (*i.e.*, by Offering ZRCs into the PRA at a zero price so that the ZRCs will clear). For Planning Resources associated with ZRCs represented outside the LRZ where the LSE has PRMR, an LSE would also need to use the financial hedges described in Section 69A.7.7 to avoid the financial effects of potential price differences between LRZs or between an LRZ and an ERZ.

Installed Capacity (ICAP) Deferral Requirements and Charges

a. ICAP Deferral Notice. Market Participants that request ICAP deferral as provided in Sections 69A.3.1.a.2, 69A.3.1.b.2, 69A.3.1.c.2, and/or 69A.3.6.2. must provide an ICAP Deferral Notice to the Transmission Provider in writing by an officer of the company no later than February 15th prior to the Planning Year: (1) the expected ICAP value (in megawatts) from such Planning Resource and if the Planning Resource is new, the LBA or external BA where it is represented for any Season for which it wants to be eligible to offer ZRCs, (2) appropriate information validating that ICAP will be submitted to the Transmission Provider by the last business day of the Month prior to the start of any Season in which it wants to be eligible.

b. ICAP Deferral Credit Requirements. A Market Participant that provides ICAP Deferral Notice must satisfy credit requirements by March 1st prior to the Planning Year totaling the ICAP value provided in the ICAP Deferral Notice, multiplied by ninety (90) days of daily CONE values (i.e., 90/365 times CONE) for the LRZ where the Planning Resource is represented. If the Planning Resource is represented in an ERZ connected to a single SRRZ, the applicable CONE value will be the greatest CONE value of all LRZs in respective SRRZ. For External Resources represented in ERZs which are connected to multiple SRRZs, or which are not directly connected to any SRRZs, the applicable CONE value will be the greatest CONE value of all LRZs in those connected SRRZs. If the Market Participant: (1) submits GVTC results, demonstrates deliverability, and demonstrates commercial operation, or (2) registers replacement ZRCs in accordance with Section 69A.3.1.h, then the Transmission Provider will adjust the Market

Participant's credit requirement to account for these changes within ten (10) Business Days after ICAP is submitted or replacement ZRCs have been provided to the Transmission Provider. In the event ZRCs associated with a Planning Resource for which ICAP has been deferred are unconverted in accordance with 69A.7.3, the Market Participant may provide notice to the Transmission Provider that it wishes to forfeit the deferred ICAP value. Then the Transmission Provider will adjust the Market Participant's ICAP value and credit requirement within ten (10) Business Days.

c. ICAP Deferral Non-Compliance Charges.

i. A Market Participant that provides ICAP Deferral Notice and that either (1) has not submitted ICAP for such Planning Resources by the last business day of the Month prior to the start of any Season for which it has deferred, or (2) has submitted an ICAP value demonstrating fewer megawatts are available than the ICAP value submitted in the ICAP Deferral Notice, shall be assessed ICAP Deferral Non-Compliance Charges unless it completes ZRC replacement in accordance with Section 69A.3.1.h. Assessment of ICAP Deferral Non-Compliance Charges will commence on the first day of the any Season for which a Market Participant has an ICAP deferral and continue until ICAP is submitted and verified by the Transmission Provider, replacement ZRCs are registered per the BPM for Resource Adequacy, the ICAP value is forfeited, or the end of any deferred Season, whichever is earlier. Market Participants with Planning Resources subject to ICAP Deferral Non-Compliance Charges do not have to meet the applicable performance requirement as described in Sections 69A.3.9

and 69A.5 for such Resources, until such time that they are no longer subject to these charges.

ii. ICAP Deferral Non-Compliance Charges will be calculated as follows: the amount of ICAP that has not been submitted to the Transmission Provider multiplied by the sum of the ACP and the daily CONE value (i.e., 1/365 times CONE). The ACP and the CONE values will be based on the LRZ where the Planning Resource is represented. If the Planning Resource is represented in an ERZ connected to a single SRRZ, the applicable CONE value will be the greatest CONE value of all LRZs in respective SRRZ. For External Resources represented in ERZs which are connected to multiple SRRZs or which are not connected to any SRRZs, the applicable CONE value will be the greatest CONE value of all LRZs in those connected SRRZs.

iii. Distribution of ICAP Deferral Non-Compliance Charges: ICAP Deferral Non-Compliance Charge revenues received by the Transmission Provider will be distributed to Market Participants representing LSEs on a *pro rata* basis, based upon the LSE's share of Final PRMR minus the Initial PRMR associated with the Capacity Deficiency Charge for the Transmission Provider Region during the applicable Season.

Calculation of CONE and Net CONE

a. The CONE value shall initially be the rate proposed by the Transmission Provider in a 2012 Federal Energy Regulatory Commission filing and approved by the Commission for the Planning Year commencing on June 1, 2013. The Transmission Provider and the IMM shall consider factors, including, but not limited to: (1) physical factors (such as, the type of Generation Resource that could reasonably be constructed to provide Planning Resources, costs associated with locating the Generation Resource within the Transmission Provider Region, the estimated costs of fuel for the Generation Resource); (2) financial factors (such as, the hypothetical debt/equity ratio for the Generation Resource, the cost of capital, a reasonable return on equity, applicable taxes, interest, insurance); and (3) other costs (such as, costs related to permitting, environmental compliance, operating and maintenance expenses). In calculating the CONE, the Transmission Provider and the IMM shall not consider the anticipated net revenue from the sale of capacity, Energy or Ancillary Services. CONE values will be calculated for each LRZ. The Transmission Provider shall arrange for CONE values to be calculated in concert with the IMM no later than September 1 beginning on September 1, 2012. The recalculated CONE values shall be filed with the Commission annually thereafter.

b. The Transmission Provider shall calculate Net CONE values for each LRZ. Net CONE represents the difference between CONE values and Inframarginal Rents, for the Generation Resource type used in the CONE value calculation (the Reference Resource Type) . The following process will be used to estimate Net CONE:

To determine Inframarginal Rents, the most recent three Planning Years of historic data will be compiled for each Generation Resource of the Reference Resource Type operating in the Transmission Provider Region consisting of all revenues for the Generation Resource from the Transmission Provider's Energy and Operating Reserve Markets, on a per MW or MWh basis, whichever is applicable, calculated hourly, and Production Costs calculated hourly. The greater of the market revenues minus Production Costs, or zero, shall be calculated hourly, and summed across all Hours for each Planning Year, for each resource of the Reference Resource Type. Inframarginal Rents outside of two standard deviations from the sample mean are removed. The Generation Resources are then grouped into LRZs based on their location. An average Inframarginal Rents is calculated for each LRZ and then scaled using a capacity factor for each LRZ. The capacity factor is the ratio of the commitment hours of the Generation Resource of the Reference Resource Type that is committed for the maximum number of hours in the Planning Year amongst all Generation Resources of the Reference Resource Type to the average commitment hours of all Generation Resources of the Reference Resource Type that were committed in the LRZ in the Planning Year. This results in Inframarginal Rents values for each LRZ for each Planning Year, which will be averaged over a three-year period to determine an initial Inframarginal Rents for each LRZ.

To determine the final Inframarginal Rents values to be used for the upcoming Planning Year, the Transmission Provider will apply a scaling factor to the initial Inframarginal Rents. The scaling factor will be based on statistical models between: a) LMPs to gas, and; b) LMPs to Inframarginal Rents. Readily available settled futures gas prices for the

upcoming Planning Year will be applied to the statistical models to calculate the scaling factor.

Each LRZ's final Inframarginal Rents are then grouped and averaged into values in the First Planning Area and Second Planning Area. The values from the First Planning Area and Second Planning Area are then subtracted from the LRZ-specific CONE values to get an estimate of Net CONE for each LRZ. For use in the PRA, Net CONE values are sorted into values in the First Planning Area and Second Planning Area.

The Transmission Provider shall arrange for Net CONE values to be calculated no later than September 1 prior to the subsequent Planning Year beginning on September 1, 2024. The recalculated Net CONE values shall be filed with the Commission annually thereafter.

Use of FRAP in the Planning Resource Auction

An LSE electing to use a Fixed Resource Adequacy Plan (FRAP) in the PRA for any Season can continue to use its existing resource planning processes to meet all or any portion of its Initial PRMR by providing the Transmission Provider with a FRAP, as described below:

a. An LSE electing to use a FRAP for any Season must submit a FRAP for each LRZ to the Transmission Provider by the 7th Business Day of March prior to a Planning Year in order for the LSE to demonstrate that the LSE has designated ZRCs in order to meet all or any portion of the LSE's Initial PRMR for such LRZ. Market Participants submitting registrations for new and existing Load Modifying Resources can be included in the Module E Capacity Tracking Tool beginning as early as December prior to the Planning Year. Load Modifying Resources registrations submitted to the Transmission Provider will be evaluated to determine if Load Modifying Resources meet the qualification requirements. Market Participants that submit registrations by February 1 prior to the Planning Year will be evaluated by the Transmission Provider and will be notified of the outcome on or before February 21 that precedes the Planning Year.

Market Participants that submit registrations between February 2 and February 15 prior to the Planning Year will be evaluated by the Transmission Provider and will be notified of the outcome at least two Business Days prior to the FRAP deadline. The Transmission Provider will make a good faith effort to notify Market Participants that submit registrations after February 15 but not later than March 1 of the outcomes of such registrations no later than the FRAP deadline. The FRAP must include the LSE's forecasted Coincident Peak Demand for each LRZ for each Season and also identify the

ZRCs that the LSE owns, or has contractual rights to, in order to provide Planning Resources to meet the FRAP designated portion of its Initial PRMR and also its load ratio share of the LCR for each LRZ for each Season. The Transmission Provider will evaluate each LSE's FRAP to determine if it meets the designated portion of the LSE's Initial PRMR and the LSE's share of LCR and the Transmission Provider will notify the LSE via the MECT prior to March 15th before a Planning Year of the extent that the portion of an LSE's Initial PRMR or share of LCR for each LRZ is not covered by a submitted FRAP. The LSE will have until the PRA offer window opens to remedy any deficiencies in their FRAP for each Season.

b. To the extent that the LSE's ZRCs satisfy the portion of the LSE's Initial PRMR for the applicable Season(s) submitted through a FRAP, (1) the LSE will not have an obligation to make ZRC Offers for the ZRCs included in the FRAP into the PRA, or otherwise participate in the PRA for such Season; and (2) the LSE will not have an obligation to pay the applicable ACP for the LSE's Initial PRMR within such LRZ that is covered by the FRAP. The Transmission Provider will consider all PRMR and ZRCs, including PRMR and ZRCs in FRAPs, as part of the Transmission Provider's reliability assessment when conducting the PRA.

c. Any portion of an LSE's Initial PRMR not covered by the FRAP may be purchased through the PRA. An LSE will be charged the applicable ACP for any PRMR that is procured through the PRA.

d. If an LSE owns or controls ZRCs that are not included in the LSE's FRAP, then such LSE may submit ZRC Offers into the PRA for all such excess ZRCs, subject to Module D.

e. To the extent that an LSE designates ZRCs in a FRAP that are represented in the same LRZ as the LSE's Demand to meet the LSE's Initial PRMR for such LRZ, then the LSE will not be subject to a Zonal Deliverability Charge for such ZRCs.

f. An LSE that contains ZRCs from Planning Resources that are not represented in the same LRZ where the LSE has Demand may be subject to a Zonal Deliverability Charge, which will be calculated as described in Section 69A.7.6(b).

Use of RBDC Opt Out in the Planning Resource Auction

An LSE electing to use the RBDC Opt Out can continue to use its existing resource planning processes to meet its Final PRMR by providing the Transmission Provider with an RBDC Opt Out, as described below:

a. The RBDC Opt Out Lock-In Period will be three consecutive Planning Years for all Seasons. If an LSE fails to submit an RBDC Opt Out then the LSE will be required to participate in the PRA through any combination of the other Tariff-defined options, or pay the Capacity Deficiency Charge, for each Planning Year in which the LSE does not submit an RBDC Opt Out.

b. An LSE under state jurisdiction where the State Regulatory Authority has overridden the PRM established by the Transmission Provider is not eligible to select the RBDC Opt Out.

c. An LSE selecting the RBDC Opt Out will be required to meet its Final PRMR for the entirety of its load and losses, and its entire share of LCR for each LRZ, for each Season.

d. An LSE must provide an initial notification of its intent to elect the RBDC Opt Out no later than January 15th prior to the upcoming Planning Year. An LSE electing the RBDC Opt Out must submit its final plan for each LRZ to the Transmission Provider by the 7th Business Day of March prior to each Planning Year during the RBDC Opt Out Lock-In Period in order for the LSE to demonstrate that the LSE has designated ZRCs in order to meet the LSE's Final PRMR, and share of LCR for each LRZ, for each Season. Market Participants

using the RBDC Opt Out must submit all registrations for new and existing resources to be used in the RBDC Opt Out through the MECT consistent with the timelines established in the Business Practices Manual for Resource Adequacy. The RBDC Opt Out must include the LSE's seasonal forecasted Coincident Peak Demand for each LRZ and also identify the ZRCs that the LSE owns, or has contractual rights to, in order to provide Planning Resources to meet its Final PRMR, and also its share of the LCR for each LRZ for each Season. The Transmission Provider will evaluate each LSE's RBDC Opt Out on an annual basis to determine if it meets the LSE's Final PRMR and the LSE's share of LCR requirements for all Seasons. The Transmission Provider will notify the LSE prior to March 15th before the applicable Planning Year whether the submitted RBDC Opt Out meets the LSE's Final PRMR, and share of LCR for each LRZ, requirement for each Season during the applicable Planning Year. The LSE must remedy any deficiencies in its RBDC Opt Out for each Season before the PRA offer window opens.

e. The Transmission Provider will notify the RERRA(s) following the submission of an initial intent to elect the RBDC Opt Out by an LSE. RERRA(s) may elect to notify the Transmission Provider within twenty (20) Business Days whether the LSE's load subject to the RERRA's respective jurisdiction is authorized to select the RBDC Opt Out. Upon receipt of such a notification from the RERRA(s) that the LSE is not authorized to elect the RBDC Opt Out for the LSE's load subject to the RERRA's respective jurisdiction, the Transmission Provider will reject the

LSE's RBDC Opt Out for such load. If the Transmission Provider receives no notification from the RERRA(s) within the twenty (20) Business Day period, and an LSE has demonstrated that it has designated ZRCs in order to meet its Final PRMR, and share of LCR for each LRZ, for each Season, then the proposed RBDC Opt Out by the LSE will be deemed accepted by the Transmission Provider.

f. To the extent that the LSE's ZRCs satisfy the LSE's Final PRMR for the applicable Season(s) submitted through an RBDC Opt Out, (1) the LSE will not have an obligation to make ZRC Offers for the ZRCs included in the RBDC Opt Out into the PRA, or otherwise participate in the PRA for such Season; and (2) the LSE will not have an obligation to pay the applicable ACP for the LSE's Final PRMR within such LRZ. The Transmission Provider will consider all PRMR and ZRCs, including PRMR and ZRCs in RBDC Opt Outs, as part of the Transmission Provider's reliability assessment when conducting the PRA.

g. If an LSE owns or controls ZRCs that are not included in the LSE's RBDC Opt Out, then such LSE may submit ZRC Offers into the PRA for all such excess ZRCs, subject to Module D.

h. To the extent that an LSE designates ZRCs in an RBDC Opt Out that are represented in the same LRZ as the LSE's Demand to meet the LSE's Final PRMR for such LRZ, then the LSE will not be subject to a Zonal Deliverability Charge for such ZRCs.

i. An LSE that designates ZRCs from Planning Resources that are not represented in

the same LRZ where the LSE has Demand may be subject to a Zonal Deliverability Charge, which will be calculated as described in Section 69A.7.6(b).

j. LSEs that submit an RBDC Opt Out may not use any of the other options to satisfy their Final PRMR including: (i) submitting a Fixed Resource Adequacy Plan; (ii) Self-Scheduling ZRCs; (iii) purchasing ZRCs through the Planning Resource Auction process, and/or (iv) paying the Capacity Deficiency Charge to meet all or a portion of their Initial PRMR.

k. LSEs that elect the RBDC Opt Out that do not meet their Final PRMR shall pay the RBDC Opt Out Deficiency Charge, which is 2.748 times applicable LRZ's CONE multiplied by the difference in ZRCs between the LSEs Final PRMR and the amount of ZRCs submitted as the LSEs RBDC Opt Out for each Season in which the LSE fails to meet its Final PRMR.

l. RBDC Opt Out Deficiency Charge revenues will be distributed to Market Participants representing LSEs on a pro rata basis, based upon their respective LSE's share of Final PRMR for the Transmission Provider Region minus the Final PRMR associated with the RBDC Opt Out Deficiency Charge. If the LRZ where LSEs incurred RBDC Opt Out Deficiency Charges failed to meet its Local Clearing Requirement ("LCR"), then RBDC Opt Out Deficiency Charge revenues will be distributed to Market Participants representing LSEs on a pro rata basis, based upon their respective LSE's share of Final PRMR minus the Final PRMR associated with the RBDC Opt Out Deficiency Charge in such LRZ.

m. The Transmission Provider will determine the RBDC Opt Out Adder that will be applicable for the upcoming Planning Year every year on or before December 15. The RBDC Adder applicable during the first Planning Year in which an LSE elects to use the RBDC Opt Out will apply for such LSE's entire RBDC Opt Out Lock-In Period.

n. The Transmission Provider will determine the RBDC Opt Out Adder based on a Seasonal average of the RBDC based PRA clearing for the prior three Planning Years. If the prior year RBDC based PRA clearing is not available, simulated RBDC based PRA clearing will be used to determine the RBDC Opt Out Adder.

Capacity Deficiency Charge

a. The Transmission Provider will impose a Capacity Deficiency Charge on an LSE that has provided notification prior to the Planning Resource Auction that they will meet their Initial PRMR in part or in whole by removing Initial PRMR from the Transmission Provider's capacity construct for one or more Seasons by paying the Capacity Deficiency Charge. The Capacity Deficiency Charge will be calculated as follows: The CONE value for the LRZ(s) where the LSE has provided notice it will be meeting its Initial PRMR by paying the Capacity Deficiency Charge for each Season of the Planning Year will be multiplied by 2.748 times the Initial PRMR volume indicated by the LSE. The Capacity Deficiency Charge will be assessed to Market Participants representing their respective LSE paying the Capacity Deficiency Charge on the first Business Day after the results of the Planning Resource Auction have been published.

b. Distribution of Capacity Deficiency Charge Revenues: A Market Participant representing an LSE that provided notice it will be meeting all or part of its Initial PRMR by paying the Capacity Deficiency Charge will not be distributed any Capacity Deficiency Charge revenues for that LSE's Initial PRMR that was met by paying the Capacity Deficiency Charge. Capacity Deficiency Charge revenues received by the Transmission Provider will be distributed to Market Participants representing LSEs on a *pro rata* basis, based upon their respective LSE's share of Initial PRMR for the Transmission Provider Region minus the Initial PRMR associated with the Capacity Deficiency Charge. If the LRZ where LSEs incurred Capacity Deficiency Charges failed to meet its Local Clearing Requirement ("LCR"), then Capacity Deficiency Charge revenues will be distributed to Market Participants representing LSEs on a *pro rata* basis,

based upon their respective LSE's share of Initial PRMR minus the Initial PRMR associated with the Capacity Deficiency Charge in such LRZ.

BEFORE THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Power Act Section 202(c) Emergency Order: Midcontinent Independent System Operator (MISO)	)))))	Order No. 202-25-3

Exhibit to
Motion to Intervene and Request for Rehearing and Stay of
Public Interest Organizations

Filed June 18, 2025

Exhibit 59

MISO 2025–2026 Prelim. PRA Report with Final Results

Total Installed Capacity (ICAP)	Installed Capacity (ICAP) is the lesser of a resource's net demonstrated capability submitted by the resource or its interconnection service. This field provides a summation for Local Resource Zones (LRZ), External Zones, and a MISO total. Values reflect the ICAP data as available in the Module E Capacity Tracking (MECT) tool and are subject to change the closer the Planning Resource Auction (PRA) approaches.
Total Seasonal Accredited Capacity (SAC)	SAC is the amount of Capacity, for a given Season, in MW, assigned to a Planning Resource after accounting for its historic availability. This field provides the sum of all "SAC (Max)" in the MECT based on the various accreditation methods used for each resource type by LRZ, ERZ, and a MISO total. This the maximum potential amount of capacity that is possible to be used towards meeting Resource Adequacy requirements assuming all SAC is deliverable. It is typical for not all SAC to participate in the PRA, as it is subject to Market Participant validation and confirmation and eligibility rules. This value reflects the SAC (Max) values as available in the Module E Capacity Tracking (MECT) tool. This value also reflects DR/BTMG/ER/EE which have completed and approved registrations.
Market Participant Confirmed SAC	This field reflects the "SAC (Max)" values in the MECT which have been confirmed by the Market Participants. The closer the PRA approaches the more Market Participants confirm their SAC values. SAC values must be confirmed by the Market Participant before capacity can be converted into Zonal Resource Credits (ZRCs).
Market Participant Converted SAC into Zonal Resource Credits (ZRC)	ZRCs are the fungible unit by which the PRA is conducted. ZRCs represent a MW unit of a Planning Resource that has been converted from a MW of Seasonal Accredited Capacity to a credit in the MECT, which is eligible to be offered by a Market Participant into the PRA, to be sold bilaterally, used as replacement capacity and/or to be submitted through a Fixed Resource Adequacy Plan. Once a Market Participant has confirmed their SAC values, any portion of SAC that is deliverable (NRIS or ERIS plus firm Transmission Service) may be converted into ZRCs. This field sums all SAC values that have been converted into ZRCs by Market Participants. This value is subject to change the closer the PRA approaches due to more Market Participants converting confirmed SAC into ZRCs.
Potential IMM Exclusion SAC	MISO Tariff Module D Market Monitoring Mitigation Measures, Section 64.1.1 g provides circumstances Market Participants are allowed to refuse to submit ZRC Offers into the PRA. This value reflects data in the MECT which has been uploaded by the IMM for SAC MWs seeking and/or allowed to be excluded from the PRA.
OASIS Attachment Y Approved Generation Retirement (MW)	The sum of approved & public generation retirement MW which starts in the auction period. This data is taken from the Attachment Y posting on the MISO OASIS. This value is nameplate not SAC.
Generation Suspension (MW)	The sum of approved generation suspension requested for this upcoming auction period. This value is nameplate not SAC.

BTMG Registrations In Progress	Behind the Meter Generation (BTMG) registrations that have been entered into the MECT but not yet approved. Once approved these values can propagate to the ICAP, SAC, Confirmed SAC, and ZRC tabulations contained in this report.
DR Registrations In Progress	Demand Response (DR) registrations that have been entered into the MECT but not yet approved. Once approved these values can propagate to the ICAP, SAC, Confirmed SAC, and ZRC tabulations contained in this report.
ER Registrations In Progress	External Resources (ER) registrations that have been entered into the MECT but not yet approved. Once approved these values can propagate to the ICAP, SAC, Confirmed SAC, and ZRC tabulations contained in this report.
EE Registrations In Progress	Energy Efficiency (EE) registrations that have been entered into the MECT but not yet approved. Once approved these values can propagate to the ICAP, SAC, Confirmed SAC, and ZRC tabulations contained in this report.
Sub Total of Registrations In Progress	Sums the above registrations.

Coincident Peak Forecast (CPF)	This value reflects a forecasted demand submitted with Load Serving Entities (LSE) and Electric Distribution Companies (EDC) into the MECT. CPF is the demand which is forecasted to coincide with the MISO peak.
Transmission Loss (TL) for CPF (MW)	LBA transmission loss percentages apply to the LSE's LBA Coincident Peak Demand forecast to determine the LSE's transmission losses (MW) for the calculation of the seasonal PRMR.
Initial Planning Reserve Margin Requirement (Initial PRMR)	The amount of ZRCs required of each LSE with Coincident Peak Demand in an LRZ to meet the LSE's Resource Adequacy Requirements in each Season.
Final Planning Reserve Margin Requirement (Final PRMR)	
Planning Reserve Margin Requirement (PRMR)	
Zonal Coincident Peak Forecast (ZCPF)	This value reflects a forecasted demand submitted with Load Serving Entities (LSE) and Electric Distribution Companies (EDC) into the MECT. ZCPF is the demand which is forecasted to coincide with the zonal peak.
Transmission Loss (TL) for ZCPF (MW)	LBA transmission loss percentages coincident with each LRZ's seasonal Peak Demand forecast will determine the LSE's transmission losses (MW) for the calculation of LRR (MW).

Local Clearing Requirement (LCR)	The minimum amount of Seasonal Accredited Capacity for an LRZ that is required to meet its LOLE for each Season while fully using the Zonal Import Ability for such LRZ and accounting for controllable exports.
Zonal Import Ability (ZIA)	The ability of an LRZ to import capacity from areas outside of that LRZ. Equal to an LRZ's base interchange plus the LRZ's incremental ability to import generation.
Capacity Export Limit (CEL)	The amount of Planning Resources in MWs for an LRZ or ERZ determined by the Transmission Provider that can be reliably exported from that LRZ or ERZ for each Season.
Capacity Import Limit (CIL)	The amount of Planning Resources in MWs for an LRZ determined by the Transmission Provider that can be reliably imported into that LRZ for each Season..
Local Reliability Requirement (LRR)	The minimum amount of capacity for an LRZ to meet its LOLE for each Season, without considering transmission ties to systems outside of the LRZ.
Controllable Exports	Firm capacity commitments from MISO units to non-MISO load and may be committed and dispatched by MISO during emergencies.

ACTUAL PRA DATA - PY25-26 SUMMER

2025 SUMMER

PRMR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	N/C	S	Total
Coincident Peak Forecast (CPF) (MW) [M]	16,668.1	12,013.0	9,866.0	8,412.4	7,541.1	16,712.2	19,143.1	7,696.9	19,859.9	4,683.9	90,355.9	32,240.7	122,596.6
Transmission Loss (TL) for CPF (MW) [N]	439.6	211.9	226.0	148.8	133.9	419.0	530.7	169.3	354.9	82.6	2,109.9	606.8	2,716.7
Planning Reserve Margin (PRM %) [P]	7.9%	7.9%	7.9%	7.9%	7.9%	7.9%	7.9%	7.9%	7.9%	7.9%	7.9%	7.9%	7.9%
Initial Planning Reserve Margin Requirement (Initial PRMR) (MW) [Q] [(M+N)*(1+P)]	18,459.4	13,190.2	10,889.2	9,237.6	8,281.3	18,484.8	21,228.0	8,487.8	21,812.2	5,142.9	99,770.5	35,442.9	135,213.4
"Effective" Planning Reserve Margin (PRM %) [R] [S] / [(M+N)-1]	10.1%	10.1%	10.1%	10.1%	10.1%	10.1%	10.1%	8.7%	8.7%	8.7%	10.1%	8.7%	9.8%
Final Planning Reserve Margin Requirement (Final PRMR) (MW) [S]	18,843.5	13,464.4	11,116.0	9,430.1	8,453.5	18,868.9	21,669.2	8,552.6	21,978.8	5,182.3	101,845.6	35,713.7	137,559.3

LCR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Zonal Coincident Peak Forecast (ZCPF) [A]	17,651.7	12,192.8	10,082.7	8,538.9	7,680.0	16,769.1	19,791.9	7,989.2	20,735.3	4,752.2
Transmission Loss (TL) for ZCPF (MW) [B]	525.6	220.7	239.2	135.2	151.0	428.0	639.0	199.7	370.3	83.9
Local Resource Requirement (LRR) [C]	1.195	1.135	1.318	1.280	1.301	1.262	1.138	1.350	1.136	1.447
Zonal Import Ability (ZIA) [D]	6,023	4,370	5,460	7,757	4,117	8,366	3,569	2,358	4,361	4,474
Controllable Exports [E]	2	0	95	768	0	285	0	210	0	0
Capacity Import Limit (CIL) [F] [(D+E)]	6,025	4,370	5,555	8,525	4,117	8,651	3,569	2,568	4,361	4,474
Local Clearing Requirement (LCR) [G] [(A+B)*C-D-E]	15,696.9	9,719.3	8,049.3	2,577.8	6,071.1	13,051.7	19,681.4	8,487.0	19,615.0	2,523.8

CIL and CEL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Capacity Import Limit (CIL)	6,025	4,370	5,555	8,525	4,117	8,651	3,569	2,568	4,361	4,474
Capacity Export Limit (CEL)	3,991	4,614	4,618	4,584	3,939	6,881	5,726	6,299	4,286	2,097

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	E20	E22	E23	E24	E26	E27	E28	Total
Total Installed Capacity (ICAP)	27,943.5	16,415.3	23,085.0	12,250.0	7,522.5	19,449.0	25,511.5	12,476.2	23,413.1	6,685.9	396.5	648.8	32.5	158.9	0.0	171.1	280.0	176,439.8
Total Seasonal Accredit Capacity (SAC)	20,183.4	14,622.0	11,582.8	9,483.1	6,795.6	16,229.2	20,918.2	11,682.6	20,635.0	5,654.9	391.7	614.2	29.5	154.6	0.0	170.9	279.9	139,427.6
Market Participant Confirmed SAC	19,992.5	14,622.0	11,470.0	9,482.9	6,795.6	16,229.2	20,916.8	11,682.6	20,629.5	5,654.1	391.7	614.2	29.5	154.6	0.0	170.9	279.9	139,116.0
Market Participant Converted UCAP into Zonal Resource Credits (ZRC)	19,855.0	14,614.8	11,395.6	9,414.9	6,758.0	16,197.6	20,885.1	11,652.3	20,557.3	5,566.6	391.7	614.2	29.5	154.6	0.0	170.9	279.6	138,537.7
Potential IMM Exclusion SAC	419.0	0.0	118.4	191.2	0.0	415.0	2.7	134.6	505.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,786.1
OASIS Attachment Y Reported MW of Approved Generation Retirement	150.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	151.0
Total Effective Suspension MW in Auction Period	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.0

ACTUAL PRA DATA - PY24-25 SUMMER

2024 SUMMER

PRMR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	N/C	S	Total
Coincident Peak Forecast (CPF) (MW)	16,337.3	11,985.1	9,447.6	8,460.3	7,459.7	16,610.4	19,215.6	7,509.1	19,755.0	4,534.0	89,516.0	31,798.1	121,314.1
Transmission Loss (TL) for CPF (MW)	815.9	304.7	448.6	166.3	152.1	421.0	568.7	225.2	325.3	87.7	2,877.3	638.2	3,515.5
Planning Reserve Margin (PRM %)	9.0%	9.0%	9.0%	9.0%	9.0%	9.0%	9.0%	9.0%	9.0%	9.0%	9.0%	9.0%	9.0%
Planning Reserve Margin Requirement (PRMR) (MW)	18,697.0	13,395.8	10,786.8	9,402.8	8,297.0	18,564.5	21,564.7	8,430.5	21,887.6	5,037.7	100,708.6	35,355.8	136,064.4

LCR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Zonal Coincident Peak Forecast (ZCPF)	17,023.5	12,143.1	9,543.5	8,565.0	7,532.3	16,657.2	19,867.5	7,839.9	20,497.8	4,674.0
Transmission Loss (TL) for ZCPF (MW)	691.2	309.9	340.2	110.8	147.9	375.5	606.7	156.7	370.1	79.3
Controllable Exports	2	0	58	892	0	284	10	164	511	0
Local Clearing Requirement (LCR)	13,591.0	9,354.2	7,662.4	451.5	7,014.3	12,787.9	19,270.5	7,523.3	18,380.1	3,651.5

CIL and CEL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Capacity Import Limit (CIL)	6,462	4,506	4,969	10,749	3,208	7,481	4,500	3,608	5,305	3,564
Capacity Export Limit (CEL)	4,537	3,971	5,490	2,771	4,644	5,619	5,709	6,099	3,025	1,840

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	E20	E22	E23	E24	E26	E27	E28	Total
Total Installed Capacity (ICAP)	28,432.6	16,352.7	23,017.0	11,838.6	8,256.6	18,890.8	26,656.0	11,460.7	24,568.5	6,505.7	395.9	1,016.3	32.2	158.9	22.0	243.9	280.0	178,128.4
Total Seasonal Accredit Capacity (SAC)	21,146.8	15,260.4	11,613.6	9,273.0	7,541.9	16,191.8	22,023.2	11,002.2	22,795.8	5,704.6	392.0	998.7	29.4	156.9	22.0	241.1	280.0	144,673.4
Market Participant Confirmed SAC	20,954.3	14,895.4	11,401.8	9,153.5	7,473.5	16,191.8	22,023.2	11,002.2	22,565.8	5,704.6	392.0	998.7	29.4	156.9	22.0	241.1	280.0	143,486.2
Market Participant Converted UCAP into Zonal Resource Credits (ZRC)	20,815.5	14,836.9	11,275.8	9,059.8	7,442.1	16,191.8	21,967.3	10,979.5	22,534.5	5,704.6	392.0	994.0	29.4	156.9	22.0	239.6	280.0	142,921.7
Potential IMM Exclusion SAC	29.6	401.2	226.4	229.6	14.2	384.7	23.7	186.3	1,172.5	0.0								2,668.2
OASIS Attachment Y Reported MW of Appoved Generation Retirement	7.8	0.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	335.0	0.0								354.8
Total Effective Suspension MW in Auction Period	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	257.9	0.0								282.8

ACTUAL PRA DATA POSTING - PY25-26 FALL

2025 FALL

PRMR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	N/C	S	Total
Coincident Peak Forecast (CPF) (MW) [M]	14,539.8	10,319.8	8,601.1	7,610.5	6,723.2	15,049.4	17,272.0	6,835.8	18,495.8	4,402.6	80,115.8	29,734.2	109,850.0
Transmission Loss (TL) for CPF (MW) [N]	508.5	199.4	258.1	179.2	151.1	563.9	564.4	143.6	283.8	73.1	2,424.6	500.5	2,925.1
Planning Reserve Margin (PRM %) [P]	14.9%	14.9%	14.9%	14.9%	14.9%	14.9%	14.9%	14.9%	14.9%	14.9%	14.9%	14.9%	14.9%
Initial Planning Reserve Margin Requirement (Initial PRMR) (MW) [Q] [(M+N)*(1+P)]	17,290.4	12,086.4	10,179.1	8,950.4	7,898.3	17,939.5	20,493.9	8,019.3	21,578.1	5,142.6	94,838.0	34,740.0	129,578.0
"Effective" Planning Reserve Margin (PRM %) [R] [S] / [(M+N)-1]	18.4%	18.4%	18.4%	18.4%	18.4%	18.4%	18.4%	15.2%	15.2%	15.2%	18.4%	15.2%	17.5%
Final Planning Reserve Margin Requirement (Final PRMR) (MW) [S]	17,811.7	12,450.6	10,486.1	9,220.3	8,136.3	18,480.2	21,111.9	8,037.5	21,627.0	5,154.3	97,697.1	34,818.7	132,515.8

LCR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Zonal Coincident Peak Forecast (ZCPF) [A]	15,376.9	10,533.0	8,891.0	7,750.0	6,851.7	15,178.9	17,957.3	7,245.2	19,391.5	4,449.4
Transmission Loss (TL) for ZCPF (MW) [B]	485.7	210.1	301.2	99.8	134.5	581.3	617.3	137.6	395.3	101.4
Local Resource Requirement (LRR) [C]	1.288	1.222	1.537	1.320	1.365	1.312	1.255	1.469	1.198	1.557
Zonal Import Ability (ZIA) [D]	5,688	6,537	7,704	7,013	4,679	8,672	5,115	5,675	4,741	4,508
Controllable Exports [E]	52	0	93	760	0	280	0	164	0	0
Capacity Import Limit (CIL) [F] [(D+E)]	5,740	6,537	7,797	7,773	4,679	8,952	5,115	5,839	4,741	4,508
Local Clearing Requirement (LCR) [G] [(A+B)*C-D-E]	14,691.0	6,591.1	6,331.4	2,588.7	4,857.2	11,725.4	18,196.1	5,006.3	18,963.6	2,577.6

CIL and CEL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Capacity Import Limit (CIL)	5,740	6,537	7,797	7,773	4,679	8,952	5,115	5,839	4,741	4,508
Capacity Export Limit (CEL)	6,115	4,259	5,831	4,309	5,816	5,191	5,168	4,055	4,173	3,164

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	E20	E22	E23	E24	E26	E27	E28	Total
Total Installed Capacity (ICAP)	26,744.9	16,212.3	23,081.8	12,151.3	7,663.1	19,066.4	24,921.1	12,268.7	23,435.7	6,667.6	375.1	670.1	32.6	158.9	0.0	171.1	280.0	173,900.7
Total Seasonal Accredit Capacity (SAC)	19,481.4	14,342.5	14,114.0	9,096.4	6,913.6	15,751.7	19,559.1	11,125.1	21,312.1	5,634.1	372.1	651.0	30.4	154.7	0.0	170.3	277.4	138,985.9
Market Participant Confirmed SAC	19,248.9	14,342.5	13,864.5	9,096.3	6,913.6	15,751.7	19,557.8	11,125.1	21,312.1	5,634.1	372.1	651.0	30.4	154.7	0.0	170.3	277.4	138,502.5
Market Participant Converted UCAP into Zonal Resource Credits (ZRC)	19,043.7	14,332.9	13,767.3	9,068.2	6,855.9	15,717.2	19,518.6	11,081.4	21,242.7	5,546.6	372.1	650.0	30.4	154.7	0.0	170.3	272.1	137,824.1
Potential IMM Exclusion SAC	391.4	0.0	126.4	183.4	0.0	649.8	3.5	88.9	550.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,993.5
OASIS Attachment Y Reported MW of Approved Generation Retirement	150.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	151.0
Total Effective Suspension MW in Auction Period	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.0

ACTUAL PRA DATA - PY24-25 FALL

2024 FALL

PRMR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	N/C	S	Total
Coincident Peak Forecast (CPF) (MW)	13,807.4	10,324.4	8,511.7	7,534.4	6,839.1	15,271.0	17,008.8	6,481.7	17,834.0	4,088.9	79,296.8	28,404.6	107,701.4
Transmission Loss (TL) for CPF (MW)	425.0	184.5	195.6	96.6	139.8	289.7	410.2	175.0	251.4	70.6	1,741.4	497.0	2,238.4
Planning Reserve Margin (PRM %)	14.2%	14.2%	14.2%	14.2%	14.2%	14.2%	14.2%	14.2%	14.2%	14.2%	14.2%	14.2%	14.2%
Planning Reserve Margin Requirement (PRMR) (MW)	16,253.6	12,001.3	9,943.9	8,714.7	7,969.8	17,770.1	19,892.6	7,602.0	20,653.4	4,750.0	92,546.0	33,005.4	125,551.4

LCR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Zonal Coincident Peak Forecast (ZCPF)	14,773.2	10,543.9	8,715.6	7,606.5	6,911.9	15,347.7	17,752.9	6,970.4	18,780.9	4,246.3
Transmission Loss (TL) for ZCPF (MW)	481.0	191.1	226.2	154.3	168.2	331.9	434.2	139.3	328.0	83.8
Controllable Exports	2.0	0.0	62.0	895.0	0.0	298.0	10.0	195.0	501.0	0
Local Clearing Requirement (LCR)	12,336.9	7,152.3	5,280.7	3,673.5	6,416.4	10,750.3	19,443.3	5,499.1	16,630.6	2,482.3

CIL and CEL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Capacity Import Limit (CIL)	6,502	5,719	6,746	6,594	3,786	8,959	4,400	5,137	6,109	4,736
Capacity Export Limit (CEL)	5,711	4,512	6,956	3,906	5,402	3,514	5,381	4,115	2,803	2,889

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	E20	E22	E23	E24	E26	E27	E28	Total
Total Installed Capacity (ICAP)	27,927.1	16,310.6	22,865.2	11,492.0	8,156.9	18,784.9	26,047.0	11,303.9	24,555.3	6,497.0	372.7	1,463.3	32.3	158.9	22.0	242.9	280.0	176,512.0
Total Seasonal Accredit Capacity (SAC)	20,210.5	14,875.4	11,224.6	8,895.6	7,415.8	16,084.2	21,193.1	10,546.4	22,803.6	5,807.4	370.4	1,371.4	30.1	153.9	22.0	240.2	280.0	141,524.6
Market Participant Confirmed SAC	20,083.5	14,638.4	11,024.7	8,776.9	7,348.2	16,084.2	21,193.1	10,546.4	22,523.3	5,807.4	370.4	1,371.4	30.1	153.9	22.0	240.2	280.0	140,494.1
Market Participant Converted UCAP into Zonal Resource Credits (ZRC)	19,938.5	14,575.2	10,875.3	8,668.7	5,562.3	16,084.2	21,072.8	10,544.3	22,502.8	5,807.4	370.4	1,362.3	30.1	153.9	22.0	237.7	280.0	138,087.9
Potential IMM Exclusion SAC	80.4	276.9	225.2	252.3	1,754.7	604.6	95.9	120.2	1,686.2	0.0								5,096.4
OASIS Attachment Y Reported MW of Approved Generation Retirement	4.9	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0								11.0
Total Effective Suspension MW in Auction Period	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	262.4	0.0								288.0

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Data Export Time 3/18/2025

Total (row 20), Confirmed (row 21) and Converted (row 22) SAC do not include the following Potential IMM Exclusions (row 23), Retirements (row 24), and Suspensions (row 25).

ACTUAL PRA DATA POSTING - PY25-26 WINTER

2025-26 WINTER

PRMR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	N/C	S	Total
Coincident Peak Forecast (CPF) (MW) [M]	14,605.7	8,960.7	8,087.2	7,059.4	6,547.0	14,766.6	13,277.3	7,076.0	18,032.2	4,211.9	73,303.9	29,320.1	102,624.0
Transmission Loss (TL) for CPF (MW) [N]	448.2	152.2	265.1	161.5	171.7	384.4	340.6	141.6	434.0	126.0	1,923.7	701.6	2,625.3
Planning Reserve Margin (PRM %) [P]	18.4%	18.4%	18.4%	18.4%	18.4%	18.4%	18.4%	18.4%	18.4%	18.4%	18.4%	18.4%	18.4%
Initial Planning Reserve Margin Requirement (Initial PRMR) (MW) [Q] [(M+N)*(1+P)]	17,823.8	10,789.8	9,889.1	8,549.5	7,954.8	17,939.1	16,123.6	8,545.6	21,864.3	5,136.1	89,069.7	35,546.0	124,615.7
"Effective" Planning Reserve Margin (PRM %) [R] [S] / [(M+N)-1]	23.3%	23.3%	23.3%	23.3%	23.3%	23.3%	23.3%	27.3%	27.3%	27.3%	23.3%	27.3%	24.5%
Final Planning Reserve Margin Requirement (Final PRMR) (MW) [S]	18,565.6	11,238.7	10,300.8	8,905.4	8,285.9	18,685.6	16,794.7	9,189.1	23,510.9	5,522.8	92,776.8	38,222.7	130,999.5

LCR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Zonal Coincident Peak Forecast (ZCPF) [A]	14,993.5	9,059.3	8,175.6	7,138.1	6,669.4	14,931.7	13,626.6	7,272.5	18,931.9	4,188.5
Transmission Loss (TL) for ZCPF (MW) [B]	506.9	159.9	332.6	116.0	162.1	306.3	376.3	152.6	352.4	106.4
Local Resource Requirement (LRR) [C]	1.267	1.353	1.632	1.186	1.254	1.247	1.447	1.566	1.297	1.628
Zonal Import Ability (ZIA) [D]	5,575	6,435	5,785	6,457	4,922	7,690	4,762	3,432	4,418	3,458
Controllable Exports [E]	602	87	92	775	0	237	0	181	0	0
Capacity Import Limit (CIL) [F] [(D+E)]	6,177	6,522	5,877	7,232	4,922	7,927	4,762	3,613	4,418	3,458
Local Clearing Requirement (LCR) [G] [(A+B)*C-D-E]	13,462.0	5,951.6	8,008.4	1,371.4	3,644.7	11,074.8	15,500.2	8,014.7	20,593.7	3,534.1

CIL and CEL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Capacity Import Limit (CIL)	6,177	6,522	5,877	7,232	4,922	7,927	4,762	3,613	4,418	3,458
Capacity Export Limit (CEL)	2,991	4,706	7,388	4,756	4,814	1,674	5,712	3,602	3,618	2,028

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	E20	E22	E23	E24	E26	E27	E28	Total
Total Installed Capacity (ICAP)	26,213.3	14,989.9	23,093.1	11,021.5	7,399.4	18,394.5	24,923.1	11,995.8	24,737.2	6,681.8	420.1	808.7	33.8	158.9	0.0	171.1	280.0	171,322.2
Total Seasonal Accredit Capacity (SAC)	20,268.4	13,300.9	12,472.8	7,767.5	6,379.1	14,842.1	20,055.5	10,952.4	22,466.0	5,977.6	418.8	757.7	31.2	155.3	0.0	169.9	277.7	136,292.9
Market Participant Confirmed SAC	20,043.5	13,300.9	12,328.3	7,767.1	6,379.1	14,842.1	20,053.7	10,952.4	22,466.0	5,977.6	418.8	757.7	31.2	155.3	0.0	169.9	277.7	135,921.3
Market Participant Converted UCAP into Zonal Resource Credits (ZRC)	19,849.7	13,286.5	12,171.9	7,658.9	6,362.0	14,734.3	19,958.4	10,913.2	22,435.3	5,968.8	418.8	757.7	31.2	155.3	0.0	169.9	273.0	135,144.9
Potential IMM Exclusion SAC	1,042.7	629.6	83.2	198.1	0.0	845.2	39.2	105.5	502.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,446.2
OASIS Attachment Y Reported MW of Approved Generation Retirement	150.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	151.0
Total Effective Suspension MW in Auction Period	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.0

ACTUAL PRA DATA - PY24-25 WINTER

2024-25 WINTER

PRMR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	N/C	S	Total
Coincident Peak Forecast (CPF) (MW)	14,085.5	8,964.9	7,918.2	7,076.2	6,328.1	14,613.6	13,217.8	6,881.4	17,102.8	3,926.1	72,204.3	27,910.3	100,114.6
Transmission Loss (TL) for CPF (MW)	457.3	222.2	423.8	223.1	245.3	441.7	413.1	165.2	317.8	98.1	2,426.5	581.1	3,007.6
Planning Reserve Margin (PRM %)	27.4	27.4	27.4	27.4	27.4	27.4	27.4	27.4	27.4	27.4	27.4	27.4	27.4
Planning Reserve Margin Requirement (PRMR) (MW)	18,527.8	11,703.9	10,628.0	9,299.5	8,374.5	19,180.0	17,365.6	8,977.1	22,193.8	5,126.6	95,079.3	36,297.5	131,376.8

LCR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Zonal Coincident Peak Forecast (ZCPF)	14,438.3	9,166.1	7,919.6	7,122.7	6,397.0	14,833.3	13,542.1	7,387.5	17,800.2	4,194.7
Transmission Loss (TL) for ZCPF (MW)	585.6	160.5	291.6	231.5	247.8	448.7	305.4	140.3	338.6	112.2
Controllable Exports	2.0	0.0	68.0	896.0	0.0	246.0	0.0	102.0	577.0	0
Local Clearing Requirement (LCR)	16,971.5	7,189.2	10,803.7	3,132.9	4,061.6	10,219.0	17,596.9	7,379.4	18,888.3	4,809.1

CIL and CEL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Capacity Import Limit (CIL)	4,693	5,523	5,668	6,707	4,477	8,532	4,656	4,364	5,200	3,219
Capacity Export Limit (CEL)	5,174	4,772	9,011	4,674	6,229	1,401	5,753	5,780	2,323	2,993

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	E20	E22	E23	E24	E26	E27	E28	Total
Total Installed Capacity (ICAP)	27,590.2	15,940.1	23,123.8	11,102.2	8,382.1	18,724.5	26,387.9	11,809.3	25,616.2	6,683.8	410.1	1,644.2	33.5	158.9	22.0	161.7	280.0	178,070.4
Total Seasonal Accredit Capacity (SAC)	25,255.0	15,161.3	16,173.9	8,821.5	7,227.8	16,347.1	23,218.5	10,808.6	24,346.8	6,366.9	409.0	1,541.2	30.9	153.1	22.0	231.2	280.0	156,394.8
Market Participant Confirmed SAC	24,847.9	14,764.0	15,701.7	8,702.8	7,162.0	16,347.1	23,218.5	10,808.6	24,092.2	6,366.9	409.0	1,541.2	30.9	153.1	22.0	231.2	280.0	154,679.1
Market Participant Converted UCAP into Zonal Resource Credits (ZRC)	24,467.0	14,687.6	15,339.4	8,459.7	5,995.9	16,297.5	23,082.8	10,788.9	23,983.5	6,366.9	409.0	1,504.4	30.9	153.1	22.0	231.1	280.0	152,099.7
Potential IMM Exclusion SAC	682.9	539.4	258.5	233.8	1,154.7	339.2	21.3	102.3	1,240.3	0.0								4,572.4
OASIS Attachment Y Reported MW of Appoved Generation Retirement	19.3	0.0	29.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0								48.6
Total Effective Suspension MW in Auction Period	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	299.5	0.0								319.0

*Disclaimer - Values displayed on this posting demonstrates progress to date by Market Participants and MISO and is subject to change. The capacity displayed is not a prediction of final capacity values prior to the upcoming Planning Resource Auction. The capacity that will ultimately participate in the upcoming auction are still in progress. Capacity changes will likely stem from Behind the Meter Generators (BTMG) / Demand Response (DR) / External Resources (ER) / Energy Efficiency (EE) programs that are still in the process of completing registration, Market Participants resolution of GVTC extensions, Market Participants utilizing ICAP Deferral, March Commercial Model updates and the March 14 deadline for Market Participants to request the IMM grant PRA exclusions as outlined in Module D Section 64.1.1 paragraph g. As per the Tariff Module E-1 Section 68A.4 and BPM-011 Appendix K, final Preliminary PRA data posting will be posted by March 25.

Data Export Time 3/18/2025

Total (row 20), Confirmed (row 21) and Converted (row 22) SAC do not include the following Potential IMM Exclusions (row 23), Retirements (row 24), and Suspensions (row 25).

ACTUAL PRA DATA POSTING - PY25-26 SPRING

2026 SPRING

PRMR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	N/C	S	Total
Coincident Peak Forecast (CPF) (MW) [M]	13,680.6	9,463.7	7,677.0	6,436.5	5,989.1	13,813.9	15,448.8	6,254.3	17,408.2	4,053.1	100,305.1	27,715.6	100,225.2
Transmission Loss (TL) for CPF (MW) [N]	578.1	232.1	425.2	190.8	162.7	438.4	395.8	112.6	261.3	71.2	2,858.0	445.1	2,868.2
Planning Reserve Margin (PRM %) [P]	25.3%	25.3%	25.3%	25.3%	25.3%	25.3%	25.3%	25.3%	25.3%	25.3%	25.3%	25.3%	25.3%
Initial Planning Reserve Margin Requirement (Initial PRMR) (MW) [Q] [(M+N)*(1+P)]	17,866.7	12,149.2	10,152.2	8,304.0	7,707.9	17,858.6	19,853.2	7,977.8	22,139.8	5,167.9	93,891.8	35,285.5	129,177.3
"Effective" Planning Reserve Margin (PRM %) [R] [S] / [(M+N)-1]	27.5%	27.5%	27.5%	27.5%	27.5%	27.5%	27.5%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	-7.4%	25.0%	26.8%
Final Planning Reserve Margin Requirement (Final PRMR) (MW) [S]	18,174.4	12,358.5	10,327.4	8,447.4	7,840.9	18,166.5	20,195.4	7,955.9	22,079.3	5,153.8	95,510.5	35,189.0	130,699.5

LCR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Zonal Coincident Peak Forecast (ZCPF) [A]	14,267.9	9,687.1	7,906.8	6,514.3	6,108.0	13,849.6	15,983.2	6,525.6	18,759.9	4,141.9
Transmission Loss (TL) for ZCPF (MW) [B]	414.2	212.6	181.2	151.8	165.7	440.1	407.7	110.9	315.6	77.2
Local Resource Requirement (LRR) [C]	1.283	1.331	1.588	1.495	1.459	1.388	1.319	1.587	1.292	1.788
Zonal Import Ability (ZIA) [D]	6,396	6,439	7,726	7,373	4,453	9,176	5,166	6,085	4,855	4,365
Controllable Exports [E]	202	0	103	769	0	281	0	204	0	0
Capacity Import Limit (CIL) [F] [(D+E)]	6,598	6,439	7,829	8,142	4,453	9,457	5,166	6,289	4,855	4,365
Local Clearing Requirement (LCR) [G] [(A+B)*C-D-E]	12,239.1	6,737.5	5,014.7	1,823.8	4,700.3	10,377.1	16,453.6	4,243.1	19,790.5	3,178.8

CIL and CEL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Capacity Import Limit (CIL)	6,598	6,439	7,829	8,142	4,453	9,457	5,166	6,289	4,855	4,365
Capacity Export Limit (CEL)	5,083	6,119	5,936	5,111	5,797	6,425	5,499	3,520	4,146	3,072

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	E20	E22	E23	E24	E26	E27	E28	Total
Total Installed Capacity (ICAP)	25,715.0	16,013.6	23,303.8	12,246.7	7,052.1	18,984.1	24,160.5	12,236.7	24,512.1	6,649.8	393.3	697.6	33.5	158.9	0.0	171.1	280.0	172,608.8
Total Seasonal Accredit Capacity (SAC)	19,155.6	14,643.1	12,684.3	9,409.4	6,193.5	15,989.2	19,498.0	11,745.7	21,282.7	5,983.6	392.3	638.4	30.8	158.5	0.0	170.0	278.7	138,253.8
Market Participant Confirmed SAC	18,954.5	14,643.1	12,497.2	9,408.9	6,193.5	15,958.5	19,496.3	11,745.7	21,282.7	5,983.6	392.3	638.4	30.8	158.5	0.0	170.0	278.7	137,832.7
Market Participant Converted UCAP into Zonal Resource Credits (ZRC)	18,755.9	14,588.0	12,420.2	9,281.0	6,131.3	15,886.1	19,452.1	11,709.3	21,172.2	5,896.1	392.3	638.4	30.8	158.5	0.0	170.0	276.2	136,958.4
Potential IMM Exclusion SAC	1,051.0	257.2	87.3	220.2	655.1	1,338.2	743.4	565.8	604.8	155.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5,678.4
OASIS Attachment Y Reported MW of Approved Generation Retirement	150.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	151.0
Total Effective Suspension MW in Auction Period	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.0

ACTUAL PRA DATA - PY24-25 SPRING

2025 SPRING

PRMR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	N/C	S	Total
Coincident Peak Forecast (CPF) (MW)	13,193.5	9,451.0	7,650.3	6,158.0	5,953.1	13,824.5	15,167.2	6,100.0	17,149.2	4,051.0	71,397.6	27,300.2	98,697.8
Transmission Loss (TL) for CPF (MW)	394.8	164.1	235.9	141.1	133.3	261.4	357.7	128.1	266.9	79.8	1,688.3	474.8	2,163.1
Planning Reserve Margin (PRM %)	26.7%	26.7%	26.7%	26.7%	26.7%	26.7%	26.7%	26.7%	26.7%	26.7%	26.7%	26.7%	26.7%
Planning Reserve Margin Requirement (PRMR) (MW)	17,216.9	12,182.5	9,991.8	7,981.1	7,711.2	17,846.6	19,670.2	7,891.0	22,065.7	5,233.6	92,600.3	35,190.3	127,790.6

LCR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Zonal Coincident Peak Forecast (ZCPF)	13,886.7	9,657.6	7,811.1	6,200.8	6,023.0	13,903.9	15,702.2	6,453.3	18,303.8	4,274.6
Transmission Loss (TL) for ZCPF (MW)	325.3	176.3	257.7	142.1	117.6	268.6	375.9	135.6	284.7	84.5
Controllable Exports	2.0	0.0	58.0	899.0	0.0	315.0	0.0	165.0	515.0	0.0
Local Clearing Requirement (LCR)	13,944.7	8,369.6	5,781.3	4,559.9	6,043.5	11,385.5	16,372.2	4,413.1	18,684.1	3,558.4

CIL and CEL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Capacity Import Limit (CIL)	4,943	5,034	6,572	6,982	3,892	8,045	4,883	6,195	6,113	4,628
Capacity Export Limit (CEL)	6,318	4,601	5,815	5,102	4,984	3,414	5,601	4,865	4,298	2,740

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	E20	E22	E23	E24	E26	E27	E28	Total
Total Installed Capacity (ICAP)	27,641.8	16,729.6	23,073.6	11,969.9	8,316.6	19,258.1	26,423.1	11,983.9	24,986.0	6,702.4	378.1	1,511.4	32.7	158.9	22.0	239.9	280.0	179,707.9
Total Seasonal Accredit Capacity (SAC)	20,182.1	15,274.4	11,357.2	9,499.6	7,337.0	16,759.3	21,524.6	11,741.1	23,303.0	6,182.4	376.7	1,455.8	30.1	155.5	22.0	235.7	280.0	145,716.5
Market Participant Confirmed SAC	19,608.0	15,010.6	11,140.9	9,377.7	7,272.2	16,759.3	21,524.6	11,741.1	23,011.7	6,182.4	376.7	1,455.8	30.1	155.5	22.0	235.7	280.0	144,184.3
Market Participant Converted UCAP into Zonal Resource Credits (ZRC)	19,427.7	14,932.0	10,995.7	9,255.7	5,862.3	16,719.3	21,268.4	11,722.4	22,974.7	6,182.4	376.7	1,437.0	30.1	155.5	22.0	233.2	280.0	141,875.1
Potential IMM Exclusion SAC	263.8	308.2	213.3	611.4	1,348.7	1,691.4	447.7	178.7	2,151.4	0.0								7,214.6
OASIS Attachment Y Reported MW of Approved Generation Retirement	7.4	0.0	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0								17.1
Total Effective Suspension MW in Auction Period	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	321.8	0.0								356.5

*Disclaimer - Values displayed on this posting demonstrates progress to date by Market Participants and MISO and is subject to change. The capacity displayed is not a prediction of final capacity values prior to the upcoming Planning Resource Auction. The capacity that will ultimately participate in the upcoming auction are still in progress. Capacity changes will likely stem from Behind the Meter Generators (BTMG) / Demand Response (DR) / External Resources (ER) / Energy Efficiency (EE) programs that are still in the process of completing registration, Market Participants resolution of GVTC extensions, Market Participants utilizing ICAP Deferral, March Commercial Model updates and the March 14 deadline for Market Participants to request the IMM grant PRA exclusions as outlined in Module D Section 64.1.1 paragraph g. As per the Tariff Module E-1 Section 68A.4 and BPM-011 Appendix K, final Preliminary PRA data posting will be posted by March 25.

Data Export Time 3/18/2025

Total (row 20), Confirmed (row 21) and Converted (row 22) SAC do not include the following Potential IMM Exclusions (row 23), Retirements (row 24), and Suspensions (row 25).

Total Installed Capacity (ICAP)	Installed Capacity (ICAP) is the lesser of a resource's net demonstrated capability submitted by the resource or its interconnection service. This field provides a summation for Local Resource Zones (LRZ), External Zones, and a MISO total. Values reflect the ICAP data as available in the Module E Capacity Tracking (MECT) tool and are subject to change the closer the Planning Resource Auction (PRA) approaches.
Total Seasonal Accredited Capacity (SAC)	SAC is the amount of Capacity, for a given Season, in MW, assigned to a Planning Resource after accounting for its historic availability. This field provides the sum of all "SAC (Max)" in the MECT based on the various accreditation methods used for each resource type by LRZ, ERZ, and a MISO total. This the maximum potential amount of capacity that is possible to be used towards meeting Resource Adequacy requirements assuming all SAC is deliverable. It is typical for not all SAC to participate in the PRA, as it is subject to Market Participant validation and confirmation and eligibility rules. This value reflects the SAC (Max) values as available in the Module E Capacity Tracking (MECT) tool. This value also reflects DR/BTMG/ER/EE which have completed and approved registrations.
Market Participant Confirmed SAC	This field reflects the "SAC (Max)" values in the MECT which have been confirmed by the Market Participants. The closer the PRA approaches the more Market Participants confirm their SAC values. SAC values must be confirmed by the Market Participant before capacity can be converted into Zonal Resource Credits (ZRCs).
Market Participant Converted SAC into Zonal Resource Credits (ZRC)	ZRCs are the fungible unit by which the PRA is conducted. ZRCs represent a MW unit of a Planning Resource that has been converted from a MW of Seasonal Accredited Capacity to a credit in the MECT, which is eligible to be offered by a Market Participant into the PRA, to be sold bilaterally, used as replacement capacity and/or to be submitted through a Fixed Resource Adequacy Plan. Once a Market Participant has confirmed their SAC values, any portion of SAC that is deliverable (NRIS or ERIS plus firm Transmission Service) may be converted into ZRCs. This field sums all SAC values that have been converted into ZRCs by Market Participants. This value is subject to change the closer the PRA approaches due to more Market Participants converting confirmed SAC into ZRCs.
Potential IMM Exclusion SAC	MISO Tariff Module D Market Monitoring Mitigation Measures, Section 64.1.1 g provides circumstances Market Participants are allowed to refuse to submit ZRC Offers into the PRA. This value reflects data in the MECT which has been uploaded by the IMM for SAC MWs seeking and/or allowed to be excluded from the PRA.
OASIS Attachment Y Approved Generation Retirement (MW)	The sum of approved & public generation retirement MW which starts in the auction period. This data is taken from the Attachment Y posting on the MISO OASIS. This value is nameplate not SAC.
Generation Suspension (MW)	The sum of approved generation suspension requested for this upcoming auction period. This value is nameplate not SAC.

BTMG Registrations In Progress	Behind the Meter Generation (BTMG) registrations that have been entered into the MECT but not yet approved. Once approved these values can propagate to the ICAP, SAC, Confirmed SAC, and ZRC tabulations contained in this report.
DR Registrations In Progress	Demand Response (DR) registrations that have been entered into the MECT but not yet approved. Once approved these values can propagate to the ICAP, SAC, Confirmed SAC, and ZRC tabulations contained in this report.
ER Registrations In Progress	External Resources (ER) registrations that have been entered into the MECT but not yet approved. Once approved these values can propagate to the ICAP, SAC, Confirmed SAC, and ZRC tabulations contained in this report.
EE Registrations In Progress	Energy Efficiency (EE) registrations that have been entered into the MECT but not yet approved. Once approved these values can propagate to the ICAP, SAC, Confirmed SAC, and ZRC tabulations contained in this report.
Sub Total of Registrations In Progress	Sums the above registrations.

Coincident Peak Forecast (CPF)	This value reflects a forecasted demand submitted with Load Serving Entities (LSE) and Electric Distribution Companies (EDC) into the MECT. CPF is the demand which is forecasted to coincide with the MISO peak.
Transmission Loss (TL) for CPF (MW)	LBA transmission loss percentages apply to the LSE's LBA Coincident Peak Demand forecast to determine the LSE's transmission losses (MW) for the calculation of the seasonal PRMR.
Initial Planning Reserve Margin Requirement (Initial PRMR)	The amount of ZRCs required of each LSE with Coincident Peak Demand in an LRZ to meet the LSE's Resource Adequacy Requirements in each Season.
Final Planning Reserve Margin Requirement (Final PRMR)	
Planning Reserve Margin Requirement (PRMR)	
Zonal Coincident Peak Forecast (ZCPF)	This value reflects a forecasted demand submitted with Load Serving Entities (LSE) and Electric Distribution Companies (EDC) into the MECT. ZCPF is the demand which is forecasted to coincide with the zonal peak.
Transmission Loss (TL) for ZCPF (MW)	LBA transmission loss percentages coincident with each LRZ's seasonal Peak Demand forecast will determine the LSE's transmission losses (MW) for the calculation of LRR (MW).

Local Clearing Requirement (LCR)	The minimum amount of Seasonal Accredited Capacity for an LRZ that is required to meet its LOLE for each Season while fully using the Zonal Import Ability for such LRZ and accounting for controllable exports.
Zonal Import Ability (ZIA)	The ability of an LRZ to import capacity from areas outside of that LRZ. Equal to an LRZ's base interchange plus the LRZ's incremental ability to import generation.
Capacity Export Limit (CEL)	The amount of Planning Resources in MWs for an LRZ or ERZ determined by the Transmission Provider that can be reliably exported from that LRZ or ERZ for each Season.
Capacity Import Limit (CIL)	The amount of Planning Resources in MWs for an LRZ determined by the Transmission Provider that can be reliably imported into that LRZ for each Season..
Local Reliability Requirement (LRR)	The minimum amount of capacity for an LRZ to meet its LOLE for each Season, without considering transmission ties to systems outside of the LRZ.
Controllable Exports	Firm capacity commitments from MISO units to non-MISO load and may be committed and dispatched by MISO during emergencies.

ACTUAL PRA DATA - PY25-26 SUMMER

2025 SUMMER

PRMR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	N/C	S	Total
Coincident Peak Forecast (CPF) (MW) [M]	16,668.1	12,013.0	9,866.0	8,412.4	7,541.1	16,712.2	19,143.1	7,696.9	19,859.9	4,683.9	90,355.9	32,240.7	122,596.6
Transmission Loss (TL) for CPF (MW) [N]	439.6	211.9	226.0	148.8	133.9	419.0	530.7	169.3	354.9	82.6	2,109.9	606.8	2,716.7
Planning Reserve Margin (PRM %) [P]	7.9%	7.9%	7.9%	7.9%	7.9%	7.9%	7.9%	7.9%	7.9%	7.9%	7.9%	7.9%	7.9%
Initial Planning Reserve Margin Requirement (Initial PRMR) (MW) [Q] = [(M+N)*(1+P)]	18,459.4	13,190.2	10,889.2	9,237.6	8,281.3	18,484.8	21,228.0	8,487.8	21,812.2	5,142.9	99,770.5	35,442.9	135,213.4
"Effective" Planning Reserve Margin (PRM %) [R] = [S] / [(M+N)-1]	10.1%	10.1%	10.1%	10.1%	10.1%	10.1%	10.1%	8.7%	8.7%	8.7%	10.1%	8.7%	9.8%
Final Planning Reserve Margin Requirement (Final PRMR) (MW) [S]	18,843.5	13,464.4	11,116.0	9,430.1	8,453.5	18,868.9	21,669.2	8,552.6	21,978.8	5,182.3	101,845.6	35,713.7	137,559.3

LCR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Zonal Coincident Peak Forecast (ZCPF) [A]	17,651.7	12,192.8	10,082.7	8,538.9	7,680.0	16,769.1	19,791.9	7,989.2	20,735.3	4,752.2
Transmission Loss (TL) for ZCPF (MW) [B]	525.6	220.7	239.2	135.2	151.0	428.0	639.0	199.7	370.3	83.9
Local Resource Requirement (LRR) [C]	1.195	1.135	1.318	1.280	1.301	1.262	1.138	1.350	1.136	1.447
Zonal Import Ability (ZIA) [D]	6,023	4,370	5,460	7,757	4,117	8,366	3,569	2,358	4,361	4,474
Controllable Exports [E]	2	0	95	768	0	285	0	210	0	0
Capacity Import Limit (CIL) [F] = [(D+E)]	6,025	4,370	5,555	8,525	4,117	8,651	3,569	2,568	4,361	4,474
Local Clearing Requirement (LCR) [G] = [(A+B)*C-D-E]	15,696.9	9,719.3	8,049.3	2,577.8	6,071.1	13,051.7	19,681.4	8,487.0	19,615.0	2,523.8

CIL and CEL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Capacity Import Limit (CIL)	6,025	4,370	5,555	8,525	4,117	8,651	3,569	2,568	4,361	4,474
Capacity Export Limit (CEL)	3,991	4,614	4,618	4,584	3,939	6,881	5,726	6,299	4,286	2,097

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	E20	E22	E23	E24	E26	E27	E28	Total
Total Installed Capacity (ICAP)	27,943.5	16,415.3	23,085.0	12,250.0	7,522.5	19,449.0	25,511.5	12,476.2	23,413.1	6,685.9	396.5	648.8	32.5	158.9	0.0	171.1	280.0	176,439.8
Total Seasonal Accredit Capacity (SAC)	20,183.4	14,622.0	11,582.8	9,483.1	6,795.6	16,229.2	20,918.2	11,682.6	20,635.0	5,654.9	391.7	614.2	29.5	154.6	0.0	170.9	279.9	139,427.6
Market Participant Confirmed SAC	19,992.5	14,622.0	11,470.0	9,482.9	6,795.6	16,229.2	20,916.8	11,682.6	20,629.5	5,654.1	391.7	614.2	29.5	154.6	0.0	170.9	279.9	139,116.0
Market Participant Converted UCAP into Zonal Resource Credits (ZRC)	19,855.0	14,614.8	11,395.6	9,414.9	6,758.0	16,197.6	20,885.1	11,652.3	20,557.3	5,566.6	391.7	614.2	29.5	154.6	0.0	170.9	279.6	138,537.7
Potential IMM Exclusion SAC	419.0	0.0	118.4	191.2	0.0	415.0	2.7	134.6	505.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,786.1
OASIS Attachment Y Reported MW of Approved Generation Retirement	150.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	151.0
Total Effective Suspension MW in Auction Period	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.0

ACTUAL PRA DATA - PY24-25 SUMMER

2024 SUMMER

PRMR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	N/C	S	Total
Coincident Peak Forecast (CPF) (MW)	16,337.3	11,985.1	9,447.6	8,460.3	7,459.7	16,610.4	19,215.6	7,509.1	19,755.0	4,534.0	89,516.0	31,798.1	121,314.1
Transmission Loss (TL) for CPF (MW)	815.9	304.7	448.6	166.3	152.1	421.0	568.7	225.2	325.3	87.7	2,877.3	638.2	3,515.5
Planning Reserve Margin (PRM %)	9.0%	9.0%	9.0%	9.0%	9.0%	9.0%	9.0%	9.0%	9.0%	9.0%	9.0%	9.0%	9.0%
Planning Reserve Margin Requirement (PRMR) (MW)	18,697.0	13,395.8	10,786.8	9,402.8	8,297.0	18,564.5	21,564.7	8,430.5	21,887.6	5,037.7	100,708.6	35,355.8	136,064.4

LCR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Zonal Coincident Peak Forecast (ZCPF)	17,023.5	12,143.1	9,543.5	8,565.0	7,532.3	16,657.2	19,867.5	7,839.9	20,497.8	4,674.0
Transmission Loss (TL) for ZCPF (MW)	691.2	309.9	340.2	110.8	147.9	375.5	606.7	156.7	370.1	79.3
Controllable Exports	2	0	58	892	0	284	10	164	511	0
Local Clearing Requirement (LCR)	13,591.0	9,354.2	7,662.4	451.5	7,014.3	12,787.9	19,270.5	7,523.3	18,380.1	3,651.5

CIL and CEL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Capacity Import Limit (CIL)	6,462	4,506	4,969	10,749	3,208	7,481	4,500	3,608	5,305	3,564
Capacity Export Limit (CEL)	4,537	3,971	5,490	2,771	4,644	5,619	5,709	6,099	3,025	1,840

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	E20	E22	E23	E24	E26	E27	E28	Total
Total Installed Capacity (ICAP)	28,432.6	16,352.7	23,017.0	11,838.6	8,256.6	18,890.8	26,656.0	11,460.7	24,568.5	6,505.7	395.9	1,016.3	32.2	158.9	22.0	243.9	280.0	178,128.4
Total Seasonal Accredit Capacity (SAC)	21,146.8	15,260.4	11,613.6	9,273.0	7,541.9	16,191.8	22,023.2	11,002.2	22,795.8	5,704.6	392.0	998.7	29.4	156.9	22.0	241.1	280.0	144,673.4
Market Participant Confirmed SAC	20,954.3	14,895.4	11,401.8	9,153.5	7,473.5	16,191.8	22,023.2	11,002.2	22,565.8	5,704.6	392.0	998.7	29.4	156.9	22.0	241.1	280.0	143,486.2
Market Participant Converted UCAP into Zonal Resource Credits (ZRC)	20,815.5	14,836.9	11,275.8	9,059.8	7,442.1	16,191.8	21,967.3	10,979.5	22,534.5	5,704.6	392.0	994.0	29.4	156.9	22.0	239.6	280.0	142,921.7
Potential IMM Exclusion SAC	29.6	401.2	226.4	229.6	14.2	384.7	23.7	186.3	1,172.5	0.0								2,668.2
OASIS Attachment Y Reported MW of Appoved Generation Retirement	7.8	0.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	335.0	0.0								354.8
Total Effective Suspension MW in Auction Period	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	257.9	0.0								282.8

ACTUAL PRA DATA POSTING - PY25-26 FALL

2025 FALL

PRMR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	N/C	S	Total
Coincident Peak Forecast (CPF) (MW) [M]	14,539.8	10,319.8	8,601.1	7,610.5	6,723.2	15,049.4	17,272.0	6,835.8	18,495.8	4,402.6	80,115.8	29,734.2	109,850.0
Transmission Loss (TL) for CPF (MW) [N]	508.5	199.4	258.1	179.2	151.1	563.9	564.4	143.6	283.8	73.1	2,424.6	500.5	2,925.1
Planning Reserve Margin (PRM %) [P]	14.9%	14.9%	14.9%	14.9%	14.9%	14.9%	14.9%	14.9%	14.9%	14.9%	14.9%	14.9%	14.9%
Initial Planning Reserve Margin Requirement (Initial PRMR) (MW) [Q] = [(M+N)*(1+P)]	17,290.4	12,086.4	10,179.1	8,950.4	7,898.3	17,939.5	20,493.9	8,019.3	21,578.1	5,142.6	94,838.0	34,740.0	129,578.0
"Effective" Planning Reserve Margin (PRM %) [R] = [S] / [(M+N)-1]	18.4%	18.4%	18.4%	18.4%	18.4%	18.4%	18.4%	15.2%	15.2%	15.2%	18.4%	15.2%	17.5%
Final Planning Reserve Margin Requirement (Final PRMR) (MW) [S]	17,811.7	12,450.6	10,486.1	9,220.3	8,136.3	18,480.2	21,111.9	8,037.5	21,627.0	5,154.3	97,697.1	34,818.7	132,515.8

LCR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Zonal Coincident Peak Forecast (ZCPF) [A]	15,376.9	10,533.0	8,891.0	7,750.0	6,851.7	15,178.9	17,957.3	7,245.2	19,391.5	4,449.4
Transmission Loss (TL) for ZCPF (MW) [B]	485.7	210.1	301.2	99.8	134.5	581.3	617.3	137.6	395.3	101.4
Local Resource Requirement (LRR) [C]	1.288	1.222	1.537	1.320	1.365	1.312	1.255	1.469	1.198	1.557
Zonal Import Ability (ZIA) [D]	5,688	6,537	7,704	7,013	4,679	8,672	5,115	5,675	4,741	4,508
Controllable Exports [E]	52	0	93	760	0	280	0	164	0	0
Capacity Import Limit (CIL) [F] = [(D+E)]	5,740	6,537	7,797	7,773	4,679	8,952	5,115	5,839	4,741	4,508
Local Clearing Requirement (LCR) [G] = [(A+B)*C-D-E]	14,691.0	6,591.1	6,331.4	2,588.7	4,857.2	11,725.4	18,196.1	5,006.3	18,963.6	2,577.6

CIL and CEL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Capacity Import Limit (CIL)	5,740	6,537	7,797	7,773	4,679	8,952	5,115	5,839	4,741	4,508
Capacity Export Limit (CEL)	6,115	4,259	5,831	4,309	5,816	5,191	5,168	4,055	4,173	3,164

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	E20	E22	E23	E24	E26	E27	E28	Total
Total Installed Capacity (ICAP)	26,744.9	16,212.3	23,081.8	12,151.3	7,663.1	19,066.4	24,921.1	12,268.7	23,435.7	6,667.6	375.1	670.1	32.6	158.9	0.0	171.1	280.0	173,900.7
Total Seasonal Accredit Capacity (SAC)	19,481.4	14,342.5	14,114.0	9,096.4	6,913.6	15,751.7	19,559.1	11,125.1	21,312.1	5,634.1	372.1	651.0	30.4	154.7	0.0	170.3	277.4	138,985.9
Market Participant Confirmed SAC	19,248.9	14,342.5	13,864.5	9,096.3	6,913.6	15,751.7	19,557.8	11,125.1	21,312.1	5,634.1	372.1	651.0	30.4	154.7	0.0	170.3	277.4	138,502.5
Market Participant Converted UCAP into Zonal Resource Credits (ZRC)	19,043.7	14,332.9	13,767.3	9,068.2	6,855.9	15,717.2	19,518.6	11,081.4	21,242.7	5,546.6	372.1	650.0	30.4	154.7	0.0	170.3	272.1	137,824.1
Potential IMM Exclusion SAC	391.4	0.0	126.4	183.4	0.0	649.8	3.5	88.9	550.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,993.5
OASIS Attachment Y Reported MW of Approved Generation Retirement	150.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	151.0
Total Effective Suspension MW in Auction Period	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.0

ACTUAL PRA DATA - PY24-25 FALL

2024 FALL

PRMR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	N/C	S	Total
Coincident Peak Forecast (CPF) (MW)	13,807.4	10,324.4	8,511.7	7,534.4	6,839.1	15,271.0	17,008.8	6,481.7	17,834.0	4,088.9	79,296.8	28,404.6	107,701.4
Transmission Loss (TL) for CPF (MW)	425.0	184.5	195.6	96.6	139.8	289.7	410.2	175.0	251.4	70.6	1,741.4	497.0	2,238.4
Planning Reserve Margin (PRM %)	14.2%	14.2%	14.2%	14.2%	14.2%	14.2%	14.2%	14.2%	14.2%	14.2%	14.2%	14.2%	14.2%
Planning Reserve Margin Requirement (PRMR) (MW)	16,253.6	12,001.3	9,943.9	8,714.7	7,969.8	17,770.1	19,892.6	7,602.0	20,653.4	4,750.0	92,546.0	33,005.4	125,551.4

LCR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Zonal Coincident Peak Forecast (ZCPF)	14,773.2	10,543.9	8,715.6	7,606.5	6,911.9	15,347.7	17,752.9	6,970.4	18,780.9	4,246.3
Transmission Loss (TL) for ZCPF (MW)	481.0	191.1	226.2	154.3	168.2	331.9	434.2	139.3	328.0	83.8
Controllable Exports	2.0	0.0	62.0	895.0	0.0	298.0	10.0	195.0	501.0	0
Local Clearing Requirement (LCR)	12,336.9	7,152.3	5,280.7	3,673.5	6,416.4	10,750.3	19,443.3	5,499.1	16,630.6	2,482.3

CIL and CEL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Capacity Import Limit (CIL)	6,502	5,719	6,746	6,594	3,786	8,959	4,400	5,137	6,109	4,736
Capacity Export Limit (CEL)	5,711	4,512	6,956	3,906	5,402	3,514	5,381	4,115	2,803	2,889

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	E20	E22	E23	E24	E26	E27	E28	Total
Total Installed Capacity (ICAP)	27,927.1	16,310.6	22,865.2	11,492.0	8,156.9	18,784.9	26,047.0	11,303.9	24,555.3	6,497.0	372.7	1,463.3	32.3	158.9	22.0	242.9	280.0	176,512.0
Total Seasonal Accredit Capacity (SAC)	20,210.5	14,875.4	11,224.6	8,895.6	7,415.8	16,084.2	21,193.1	10,546.4	22,803.6	5,807.4	370.4	1,371.4	30.1	153.9	22.0	240.2	280.0	141,524.6
Market Participant Confirmed SAC	20,083.5	14,638.4	11,024.7	8,776.9	7,348.2	16,084.2	21,193.1	10,546.4	22,523.3	5,807.4	370.4	1,371.4	30.1	153.9	22.0	240.2	280.0	140,494.1
Market Participant Converted UCAP into Zonal Resource Credits (ZRC)	19,938.5	14,575.2	10,875.3	8,668.7	5,562.3	16,084.2	21,072.8	10,544.3	22,502.8	5,807.4	370.4	1,362.3	30.1	153.9	22.0	237.7	280.0	138,087.9
Potential IMM Exclusion SAC	80.4	276.9	225.2	252.3	1,754.7	604.6	95.9	120.2	1,686.2	0.0								5,096.4
OASIS Attachment Y Reported MW of Approved Generation Retirement	4.9	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0								11.0
Total Effective Suspension MW in Auction Period	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	262.4	0.0								288.0

*Disclaimer - Values displayed on this posting demonstrates progress to date by Market Participants and MISO and is subject to change. The capacity displayed is not a prediction of final capacity values prior to the upcoming Planning Resource Auction. The capacity that will ultimately participate in the upcoming auction are still in progress. Capacity changes will likely stem from: Behind the Meter Generators (BTMG) / Demand Response (DR) / External Resources (ER) / Energy Efficiency (EE) programs that are still in the process of completing registration, Market Participants resolution of GVTC extensions, Market Participants utilizing ICAP Deferral, March Commercial Model updates and the March 14 deadline for Market Participants to request the IMM grant PRA exclusions as outlined in Module D Section 64.1.1 paragraph g. As per the Tariff Module E-1 Section 68A.4 and BPM-011 Appendix K, final Preliminary PRA data posting will be posted by March 25.

Data Export Time: 3/18/2025

Total (row 20), Confirmed (row 21) and Converted (row 22) SAC do not include the following: Potential IMM Exclusions (row 23), Retirements (row 24), and Suspensions (row 25).

ACTUAL PRA DATA POSTING - PY25-26 WINTER

2025-26 WINTER

PRMR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	N/C	S	Total
Coincident Peak Forecast (CPF) (MW) [M]	14,605.7	8,960.7	8,087.2	7,059.4	6,547.0	14,766.6	13,277.3	7,076.0	18,032.2	4,211.9	73,303.9	29,320.1	102,624.0
Transmission Loss (TL) for CPF (MW) [N]	448.2	152.2	265.1	161.5	171.7	384.4	340.6	141.6	434.0	126.0	1,923.7	701.6	2,625.3
Planning Reserve Margin (PRM %) [P]	18.4%	18.4%	18.4%	18.4%	18.4%	18.4%	18.4%	18.4%	18.4%	18.4%	18.4%	18.4%	18.4%
Initial Planning Reserve Margin Requirement (Initial PRMR) (MW) [Q] = [(M+N)*(1+P)]	17,823.8	10,789.8	9,889.1	8,549.5	7,954.8	17,939.1	16,123.6	8,545.6	21,864.3	5,136.1	89,069.7	35,546.0	124,615.7
"Effective" Planning Reserve Margin (PRM %) [R] = [S] / [(M+N)-1]	23.3%	23.3%	23.3%	23.3%	23.3%	23.3%	23.3%	27.3%	27.3%	27.3%	23.3%	27.3%	24.5%
Final Planning Reserve Margin Requirement (Final PRMR) (MW) [S]	18,565.6	11,238.7	10,300.8	8,905.4	8,285.9	18,685.6	16,794.7	9,189.1	23,510.9	5,522.8	92,776.8	38,222.7	130,999.5

LCR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Zonal Coincident Peak Forecast (ZCPF) [A]	14,993.5	9,059.3	8,175.6	7,138.1	6,669.4	14,931.7	13,626.6	7,272.5	18,931.9	4,188.5
Transmission Loss (TL) for ZCPF (MW) [B]	506.9	159.9	332.6	116.0	162.1	306.3	376.3	152.6	352.4	106.4
Local Resource Requirement (LRR) [C]	1.267	1.353	1.632	1.186	1.254	1.247	1.447	1.566	1.297	1.628
Zonal Import Ability (ZIA) [D]	5,575	6,435	5,785	6,457	4,922	7,690	4,762	3,432	4,418	3,458
Controllable Exports [E]	602	87	92	775	0	237	0	181	0	0
Capacity Import Limit (CIL) [F] = [(D+E)]	6,177	6,522	5,877	7,232	4,922	7,927	4,762	3,613	4,418	3,458
Local Clearing Requirement (LCR) [G] = [(A+B)*C-D-E]	13,462.0	5,951.6	8,008.4	1,371.4	3,644.7	11,074.8	15,500.2	8,014.7	20,593.7	3,534.1

CIL and CEL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Capacity Import Limit (CIL)	6,177	6,522	5,877	7,232	4,922	7,927	4,762	3,613	4,418	3,458
Capacity Export Limit (CEL)	2,991	4,706	7,388	4,756	4,814	1,674	5,712	3,602	3,618	2,028

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	E20	E22	E23	E24	E26	E27	E28	Total
Total Installed Capacity (ICAP)	26,213.3	14,989.9	23,093.1	11,021.5	7,399.4	18,394.5	24,923.1	11,995.8	24,737.2	6,681.8	420.1	808.7	33.8	158.9	0.0	171.1	280.0	171,322.2
Total Seasonal Accredit Capacity (SAC)	20,268.4	13,300.9	12,472.8	7,767.5	6,379.1	14,842.1	20,055.5	10,952.4	22,466.0	5,977.6	418.8	757.7	31.2	155.3	0.0	169.9	277.7	136,292.9
Market Participant Confirmed SAC	20,043.5	13,300.9	12,328.3	7,767.1	6,379.1	14,842.1	20,053.7	10,952.4	22,466.0	5,977.6	418.8	757.7	31.2	155.3	0.0	169.9	277.7	135,921.3
Market Participant Converted UCAP into Zonal Resource Credits (ZRC)	19,849.7	13,286.5	12,171.9	7,658.9	6,362.0	14,734.3	19,958.4	10,913.2	22,435.3	5,968.8	418.8	757.7	31.2	155.3	0.0	169.9	273.0	135,144.9
Potential IMM Exclusion SAC	1,042.7	629.6	83.2	198.1	0.0	845.2	39.2	105.5	502.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3,446.2
OASIS Attachment Y Reported MW of Approved Generation Retirement	150.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	151.0
Total Effective Suspension MW in Auction Period	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.0

ACTUAL PRA DATA - PY24-25 WINTER

2024-25 WINTER

PRMR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	N/C	S	Total
Coincident Peak Forecast (CPF) (MW)	14,085.5	8,964.9	7,918.2	7,076.2	6,328.1	14,613.6	13,217.8	6,881.4	17,102.8	3,926.1	72,204.3	27,910.3	100,114.6
Transmission Loss (TL) for CPF (MW)	457.3	222.2	423.8	223.1	245.3	441.7	413.1	165.2	317.8	98.1	2,426.5	581.1	3,007.6
Planning Reserve Margin (PRM %)	27.4	27.4	27.4	27.4	27.4	27.4	27.4	27.4	27.4	27.4	27.4	27.4	27.4
Planning Reserve Margin Requirement (PRMR) (MW)	18,527.8	11,703.9	10,628.0	9,299.5	8,374.5	19,180.0	17,365.6	8,977.1	22,193.8	5,126.6	95,079.3	36,297.5	131,376.8

LCR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Zonal Coincident Peak Forecast (ZCPF)	14,438.3	9,166.1	7,919.6	7,122.7	6,397.0	14,833.3	13,542.1	7,387.5	17,800.2	4,194.7
Transmission Loss (TL) for ZCPF (MW)	585.6	160.5	291.6	231.5	247.8	448.7	305.4	140.3	338.6	112.2
Controllable Exports	2.0	0.0	68.0	896.0	0.0	246.0	0.0	102.0	577.0	0
Local Clearing Requirement (LCR)	16,971.5	7,189.2	10,803.7	3,132.9	4,061.6	10,219.0	17,596.9	7,379.4	18,888.3	4,809.1

CIL and CEL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Capacity Import Limit (CIL)	4,693	5,523	5,668	6,707	4,477	8,532	4,656	4,364	5,200	3,219
Capacity Export Limit (CEL)	5,174	4,772	9,011	4,674	6,229	1,401	5,753	5,780	2,323	2,993

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	E20	E22	E23	E24	E26	E27	E28	Total
Total Installed Capacity (ICAP)	27,590.2	15,940.1	23,123.8	11,102.2	8,382.1	18,724.5	26,387.9	11,809.3	25,616.2	6,683.8	410.1	1,644.2	33.5	158.9	22.0	161.7	280.0	178,070.4
Total Seasonal Accredit Capacity (SAC)	25,255.0	15,161.3	16,173.9	8,821.5	7,227.8	16,347.1	23,218.5	10,808.6	24,346.8	6,366.9	409.0	1,541.2	30.9	153.1	22.0	231.2	280.0	156,394.8
Market Participant Confirmed SAC	24,847.9	14,764.0	15,701.7	8,702.8	7,162.0	16,347.1	23,218.5	10,808.6	24,092.2	6,366.9	409.0	1,541.2	30.9	153.1	22.0	231.2	280.0	154,679.1
Market Participant Converted UCAP into Zonal Resource Credits (ZRC)	24,467.0	14,687.6	15,339.4	8,459.7	5,995.9	16,297.5	23,082.8	10,788.9	23,983.5	6,366.9	409.0	1,504.4	30.9	153.1	22.0	231.1	280.0	152,099.7
Potential IMM Exclusion SAC	682.9	539.4	258.5	233.8	1,154.7	339.2	21.3	102.3	1,240.3	0.0								4,572.4
OASIS Attachment Y Reported MW of Appoved Generation Retirement	19.3	0.0	29.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0								48.6
Total Effective Suspension MW in Auction Period	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	299.5	0.0								319.0

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Data Export Time: 3/18/2025

Total (row 20), Confirmed (row 21) and Converted (row 22) SAC do not include the following: Potential IMM Exclusions (row 23), Retirements (row 24), and Suspensions (row 25).

ACTUAL PRA DATA POSTING - PY25-26 SPRING

2026 SPRING

PRMR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	N/C	S	Total
Coincident Peak Forecast (CPF) (MW) [M]	13,680.6	9,463.7	7,677.0	6,436.5	5,989.1	13,813.9	15,448.8	6,254.3	17,408.2	4,053.1	100,305.1	27,715.6	100,225.2
Transmission Loss (TL) for CPF (MW) [N]	578.1	232.1	425.2	190.8	162.7	438.4	395.8	112.6	261.3	71.2	2,858.0	445.1	2,868.2
Planning Reserve Margin (PRM %) [P]	25.3%	25.3%	25.3%	25.3%	25.3%	25.3%	25.3%	25.3%	25.3%	25.3%	25.3%	25.3%	25.3%
Initial Planning Reserve Margin Requirement (Initial PRMR) (MW) [Q] = [(M+N)*(1+P)]	17,866.7	12,149.2	10,152.2	8,304.0	7,707.9	17,858.6	19,853.2	7,977.8	22,139.8	5,167.9	93,891.8	35,285.5	129,177.3
"Effective" Planning Reserve Margin (PRM %) [R] = [S] / [(M+N)-1]	27.5%	27.5%	27.5%	27.5%	27.5%	27.5%	27.5%	25.0%	25.0%	25.0%	-7.4%	25.0%	26.8%
Final Planning Reserve Margin Requirement (Final PRMR) (MW) [S]	18,174.4	12,358.5	10,327.4	8,447.4	7,840.9	18,166.5	20,195.4	7,955.9	22,079.3	5,153.8	95,510.5	35,189.0	130,699.5

LCR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Zonal Coincident Peak Forecast (ZCPF) [A]	14,267.9	9,687.1	7,906.8	6,514.3	6,108.0	13,849.6	15,983.2	6,525.6	18,759.9	4,141.9
Transmission Loss (TL) for ZCPF (MW) [B]	414.2	212.6	181.2	151.8	165.7	440.1	407.7	110.9	315.6	77.2
Local Resource Requirement (LRR) [C]	1.283	1.331	1.588	1.495	1.459	1.388	1.319	1.587	1.292	1.788
Zonal Import Ability (ZIA) [D]	6,396	6,439	7,726	7,373	4,453	9,176	5,166	6,085	4,855	4,365
Controllable Exports [E]	202	0	103	769	0	281	0	204	0	0
Capacity Import Limit (CIL) [F] = [(D+E)]	6,598	6,439	7,829	8,142	4,453	9,457	5,166	6,289	4,855	4,365
Local Clearing Requirement (LCR) [G] = [(A+B)*C-D-E]	12,239.1	6,737.5	5,014.7	1,823.8	4,700.3	10,377.1	16,453.6	4,243.1	19,790.5	3,178.8

CIL and CEL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Capacity Import Limit (CIL)	6,598	6,439	7,829	8,142	4,453	9,457	5,166	6,289	4,855	4,365
Capacity Export Limit (CEL)	5,083	6,119	5,936	5,111	5,797	6,425	5,499	3,520	4,146	3,072

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	E20	E22	E23	E24	E26	E27	E28	Total
Total Installed Capacity (ICAP)	25,715.0	16,013.6	23,303.8	12,246.7	7,052.1	18,984.1	24,160.5	12,236.7	24,512.1	6,649.8	393.3	697.6	33.5	158.9	0.0	171.1	280.0	172,608.8
Total Seasonal Accredit Capacity (SAC)	19,155.6	14,643.1	12,684.3	9,409.4	6,193.5	15,989.2	19,498.0	11,745.7	21,282.7	5,983.6	392.3	638.4	30.8	158.5	0.0	170.0	278.7	138,253.8
Market Participant Confirmed SAC	18,954.5	14,643.1	12,497.2	9,408.9	6,193.5	15,958.5	19,496.3	11,745.7	21,282.7	5,983.6	392.3	638.4	30.8	158.5	0.0	170.0	278.7	137,832.7
Market Participant Converted UCAP into Zonal Resource Credits (ZRC)	18,755.9	14,588.0	12,420.2	9,281.0	6,131.3	15,886.1	19,452.1	11,709.3	21,172.2	5,896.1	392.3	638.4	30.8	158.5	0.0	170.0	276.2	136,958.4
Potential IMM Exclusion SAC	1,051.0	257.2	87.3	220.2	655.1	1,338.2	743.4	565.8	604.8	155.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5,678.4
OASIS Attachment Y Reported MW of Approved Generation Retirement	150.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	151.0
Total Effective Suspension MW in Auction Period	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.0

ACTUAL PRA DATA - PY24-25 SPRING

2025 SPRING

PRMR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	N/C	S	Total
Coincident Peak Forecast (CPF) (MW)	13,193.5	9,451.0	7,650.3	6,158.0	5,953.1	13,824.5	15,167.2	6,100.0	17,149.2	4,051.0	71,397.6	27,300.2	98,697.8
Transmission Loss (TL) for CPF (MW)	394.8	164.1	235.9	141.1	133.3	261.4	357.7	128.1	266.9	79.8	1,688.3	474.8	2,163.1
Planning Reserve Margin (PRM %)	26.7%	26.7%	26.7%	26.7%	26.7%	26.7%	26.7%	26.7%	26.7%	26.7%	26.7%	26.7%	26.7%
Planning Reserve Margin Requirement (PRMR) (MW)	17,216.9	12,182.5	9,991.8	7,981.1	7,711.2	17,846.6	19,670.2	7,891.0	22,065.7	5,233.6	92,600.3	35,190.3	127,790.6

LCR	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Zonal Coincident Peak Forecast (ZCPF)	13,886.7	9,657.6	7,811.1	6,200.8	6,023.0	13,903.9	15,702.2	6,453.3	18,303.8	4,274.6
Transmission Loss (TL) for ZCPF (MW)	325.3	176.3	257.7	142.1	117.6	268.6	375.9	135.6	284.7	84.5
Controllable Exports	2.0	0.0	58.0	899.0	0.0	315.0	0.0	165.0	515.0	0.0
Local Clearing Requirement (LCR)	13,944.7	8,369.6	5,781.3	4,559.9	6,043.5	11,385.5	16,372.2	4,413.1	18,684.1	3,558.4

CIL and CEL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Capacity Import Limit (CIL)	4,943	5,034	6,572	6,982	3,892	8,045	4,883	6,195	6,113	4,628
Capacity Export Limit (CEL)	6,318	4,601	5,815	5,102	4,984	3,414	5,601	4,865	4,298	2,740

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	E20	E22	E23	E24	E26	E27	E28	Total
Total Installed Capacity (ICAP)	27,641.8	16,729.6	23,073.6	11,969.9	8,316.6	19,258.1	26,423.1	11,983.9	24,986.0	6,702.4	378.1	1,511.4	32.7	158.9	22.0	239.9	280.0	179,707.9
Total Seasonal Accredit Capacity (SAC)	20,182.1	15,274.4	11,357.2	9,499.6	7,337.0	16,759.3	21,524.6	11,741.1	23,303.0	6,182.4	376.7	1,455.8	30.1	155.5	22.0	235.7	280.0	145,716.5
Market Participant Confirmed SAC	19,608.0	15,010.6	11,140.9	9,377.7	7,272.2	16,759.3	21,524.6	11,741.1	23,011.7	6,182.4	376.7	1,455.8	30.1	155.5	22.0	235.7	280.0	144,184.3
Market Participant Converted UCAP into Zonal Resource Credits (ZRC)	19,427.7	14,932.0	10,995.7	9,255.7	5,862.3	16,719.3	21,268.4	11,722.4	22,974.7	6,182.4	376.7	1,437.0	30.1	155.5	22.0	233.2	280.0	141,875.1
Potential IMM Exclusion SAC	263.8	308.2	213.3	611.4	1,348.7	1,691.4	447.7	178.7	2,151.4	0.0								7,214.6
OASIS Attachment Y Reported MW of Approved Generation Retirement	7.4	0.0	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0								17.1
Total Effective Suspension MW in Auction Period	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	321.8	0.0								356.5

*Disclaimer - Values displayed on this posting demonstrates progress to date by Market Participants and MISO and is subject to change. The capacity displayed is not a prediction of final capacity values prior to the upcoming Planning Resource Auction. The capacity that will ultimately participate in the upcoming auction are still in progress. Capacity changes will likely stem from: Behind the Meter Generators (BTMG) / Demand Response (DR) / External Resources (ER) / Energy Efficiency (EE) programs that are still in the process of completing registration, Market Participants resolution of GVTC extensions, Market Participants utilizing ICAP Deferral, March Commercial Model updates and the March 14 deadline for Market Participants to request the IMM grant PRA exclusions as outlined in Module D Section 64.1.1 paragraph g. As per the Tariff Module E-1 Section 68A.4 and BPM-011 Appendix K, final Preliminary PRA data posting will be posted by March 25.

Data Export Time: 3/18/2025

Total (row 20), Confirmed (row 21) and Converted (row 22) SAC do not include the following: Potential IMM Exclusions (row 23), Retirements (row 24), and Suspensions (row 25).

BEFORE THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Power Act Section 202(c) Emergency Order: Midcontinent Independent System Operator (MISO)	)))))	Order No. 202-25-3

Exhibit to
Motion to Intervene and Request for Rehearing and Stay of
Public Interest Organizations

Filed June 18, 2025

Exhibit 60

MISO Tariff Section 38.2.7

38.2.7 Generation Suspension, Generation Retirement, and System Support Resources

a. Generator or SCU Notification of Change in Status.

(i) Notification Procedures for Units.

An owner of a Generation Resource, Synchronous Condenser Unit (SCU), or a Generator that is directly interconnected to the Transmission System but is Pseudo-tied out of the Transmission Provider's Balancing Authority Area that is planning to Suspend operations of all or any portion of that resource must notify the Transmission Provider of such a plan by submitting a completed Attachment Y Notice to the Transmission Provider. This notification provision also applies to a Generation Resource connected to the underlying lower voltage facilities within Transmission Provider region and to Generation Resources that are not directly interconnected to the Transmission System, but are External Resources that are Pseudo-tied into the Transmission Provider's Balancing Authority Area. The Transmission Provider shall coordinate with the entity to which the External Resource is directly connected to determine whether the External Resource is necessary for reliability of the Transmission System, in accordance with applicable coordinated planning provisions between the Transmission Provider and the regional planning entity to which the External Resource is interconnected.

The owner of a Generation Resource or SCU shall submit an Attachment Y Notice to the Transmission Provider at least four full Quarterly Study Periods prior to changing to Suspend status, unless the Generation Resource or SCU is inoperable due to Forced Outage in which case Attachment Y Notice must be submitted to the Transmission Provider at least thirty (30) days prior to changing to Suspend status. A Generation Resource that has undergone a Reliability Assessment Study that performs an Attachment Y equivalent study as part of the Generating

Facility Replacement process and all reliability violations identified through such study have been mitigated must submit an Attachment Y Notice to the Transmission Provider at least thirty (30) days prior to changing to Suspend status. The owner of a Pseudo-tied out Generator shall submit an Attachment Y Notice to the Transmission Provider at least thirty (30) days prior to the anticipated effective date of change of status.

A Generation Resource or SCU that is inoperable due to Forced Outage or a Pseudo-tied out Generator shall not be designated as an SSR Unit. The provisions for time limitations on suspension within Section 38.2.7 shall apply to a Generation Resource or SCU that is inoperable due to Forced Outage and a Pseudo-tied out Generator.

A Generation Resource that is designated as a Blackstart Unit by a Transmission Operator in its System Restoration Plans shall not be designated as an SSR Unit to solely provide Blackstart Service. However, the Transmission Provider may determine that SSR Unit status is justified if such Generation Resource is required to maintain the reliability of the Transmission System based on its Attachment Y Reliability Study. Section 38.2.7 shall not modify or alter a Transmission Operator’s obligations under the Tariff to identify Blackstart Units that are included in its System Restoration Plans, or a Blackstart Unit Owner's obligations to comply with the terms of any Blackstart Service agreement, in accordance with Schedule 33, or the requirements of Commission approved reliability standards.

The following exception applies to the Generation Suspension, Generation Retirement and System Support Resource (SSR) provisions in Section 38.2.7: The owner of a Generation Resource or SCU that requests a Generator Planned Outage or submits a Generator Forced Outage through the Transmission Provider’s outage scheduling system (Control Room

Operations Window – CROW or its successor) does not need to submit an Attachment Y Notice to the Transmission Provider if the request does not involve a change of status to Suspend.

An owner of a Generation Resource, SCU, or a Pseudo-tied out Generator certifies by submitting an Attachment Y Notice that it has elected to Suspend such resource and the Attachment Y Notice shall be executed by an officer of such owner attesting to that claim. The decision to Suspend may be modified by rescission as specifically provided in this Section 38.2.7.

An owner may not submit a new Attachment Y Notice to Suspend that supersedes a prior notification unless the prior Attachment Y Notice is rescinded. The new Attachment Y Notice shall be submitted to the Transmission Provider at least four full Quarterly Study Periods prior to changing to Suspend status.

(ii) Confidentiality of Attachment Y Notice.

The Transmission Provider shall treat all Attachment Y Notices as Confidential Information unless the Attachment Y Reliability Study is complete and any of the following occurs: 1) the owner has elected to waive its rescission rights; 2) the resource fails to return to operation before the period for rescission has lapsed; 3) public release is required under Section 38.2.7.b in order to evaluate the need for an SSR Agreement; or 4) the information is otherwise publicly disclosed by the owner of a Generation Resource, SCU, or a Pseudo-tied out Generator. The Transmission Provider shall promptly post on OASIS that an Attachment Y Notice was submitted, along with the effective date of retirement, under the first three of these circumstances.

(iii) Notification of the Outage Scheduler After Submittal of Attachment Y Notice.

After receipt of an Attachment Y Notice, the Transmission Provider shall schedule such outage notification through the Transmission Provider's Control Room Operations Window ("CROW") outage scheduling system, or successor system, to coordinate the outage planning of a Generation Resource or SCU through CROW, on behalf of the owner.

b. SSR Unit Procedures.

System Support Resource (SSR) procedures provide a mechanism for the Transmission Provider to enter into agreements with Market Participants that own or operate Generation Resources or Synchronous Condenser Units (SCUs) that are required by the Transmission Provider to maintain reliability of the Transmission System, if all or a specified portion of the capacity of such Generation Resources or SCUs would otherwise either Retire or Suspend. SSR Agreements are a last-resort measure to address a reliability issue on the Transmission System facilities under the functional control of the Transmission Provider and shall only be entered into once all potential SSR Agreement alternatives have been examined.

An owner of a Generation Resource or SCU must submit all necessary information to enable the Transmission Provider to evaluate whether SSR Unit status is appropriate for such Generation Resource or SCU. If, after completing a reliability study (Attachment Y Reliability Study) and analyzing potential alternatives (Attachment Y Alternatives Study), the Transmission Provider determines that SSR Unit status is justified for a Generation Resource or SCU, that is not subject to an exception under Section 38.2.7.a, then the Transmission Provider and Market Participant of such Generation Resource or SCU shall enter into an SSR Agreement, in

accordance with the Attachment Y-1 form of agreement. The SSR Unit will be operated in accordance with the terms of the SSR Agreement, which contains detailed terms and conditions regarding operation and compensation of such Generation Resource or SCU. The Transmission Provider shall periodically review the reliability requirements of the Transmission Provider Region and shall determine which, if any, SSR Agreements should be extended.

The Transmission Provider shall use reasonable efforts to respond to the owner within 150 Calendar Days after the start of the individual Attachment Y Reliability Study, regarding whether the subject of an Attachment Y Notice appears to be required for transmission system reliability, unless an alternative date is agreed to by the owner and the Transmission Provider.

If the Attachment Y Reliability Study determines that a reliability concern exists, and a response is provided by the Transmission Provider to the owner, the Transmission Provider shall promptly post on OASIS: (1) that an Attachment Y Notice was submitted; (2) that the Transmission Provider's Attachment Y Reliability Study concluded that the Generation Resource or SCU was required for the reliability of the Transmission System; (3) the draft report on the Attachment Y Reliability Study with the CEII information redacted from the report; and (4) how the associated SSR Unit costs would be allocated in the event that the Generation Resource or SCU is required to provide service under an SSR designation.

The Transmission Provider shall discontinue Confidential treatment of an Attachment Y Notice and Attachment Y Reliability Study in the event that the Attachment Y Reliability Study results determine that the Generation Resource or SCU is required to maintain system reliability and would be eligible for treatment as an SSR Unit. The Transmission Provider may use information related to Retire or Suspend status in its Transmission Planning processes (pursuant

to Attachment FF and the Transmission Planning BPM) and in its Generator Interconnection process (pursuant to Attachment X and the Generation Interconnection BPM), provided that recipients of the information have signed appropriate Non-Disclosure Agreements with the Transmission Provider.

c. Evaluation of Need for the SSR Designation.

The Transmission Provider will perform an Attachment Y Reliability Study to determine whether the Generation Resource or SCU is necessary for the reliability of the Transmission System based on the analyses described in this section and the criteria set forth in the Business Practices Manuals, but will not determine in this initial analysis the available alternatives to designating the Generation Resource or SCU as an SSR Unit. The Transmission Provider will start the study process at the beginning of the Quarterly Study Period. A request to Suspend operations submitted in an Attachment Y Notice received during a quarter will be studied individually, beginning in the subsequent Quarterly Study Period.

In collaboration with the affected Transmission Owners, the Transmission Provider will cause an evaluation to be performed of transmission system conditions (an Attachment Y Reliability Study) that result from the change in status of the unit(s) subject to Attachment Y notification requirements. The evaluation will consider the performance of the transmission system to determine if thermal or voltage violations of applicable NERC Standards and Transmission Owner planning criteria occur when the unit is offline compared to conditions when the unit is online. The scope of this evaluation will include a steady state analysis, and may require analyses of stability and import limitations for the particular study area. Study cases will be derived from approved MTEP models that are representative of the period of time for

which the suspension of the unit(s) is requested, and will include models that represent near-term and/or longer-term scenarios as appropriate for the study period. Models that are developed to reflect both the online and offline status of the unit being evaluated will be analyzed to compare the differences in results to determine the impact of the unit on the transmission system. The results of the evaluation will be reviewed with the participating Transmission Owners to verify the Transmission Provider's findings and to evaluate proposed solutions that should be considered to address the reliability issues. The need to retain a unit(s) as a System Support Resource, absent implementation of a feasible alternative, shall be determined by the presence of unresolved reliability violations on the Transmission System that is under the functional control of the Transmission Provider.

The Transmission Provider shall post the determination of reliability need on the Transmission Provider's OASIS and shall: (1) begin negotiations of a potential SSR Agreement with the Market Participant owning or operating the Generation Resource or SCU; and (2) use reasonable efforts to hold a stakeholder meeting pursuant to Attachment FF within thirty (30) Calendar Days to review alternatives to the potential SSR Unit designation or designations (if multiple Attachment Y Notices apply). The Transmission Provider will schedule subsequent stakeholder meetings as needed. The Transmission Provider shall complete the Attachment Y Alternatives Study within four full Quarterly Study Periods after receipt of an Attachment Y Notice, if the Attachment Y Notice provides only four full Quarterly Study Periods of advance notification, unless otherwise agreed to by the owner of the potential SSR Unit. If no alternative is identified as available by the Attachment Y Notice date to Suspend, then the Transmission

Provider shall file the SSR Agreement with an effective date as of the Attachment Y Notice date to Suspend.

Before entering into an SSR Agreement with any Generation Resource or SCU, the Transmission Provider shall assess, in an open and transparent planning process in accordance with the provisions of the Transmission Expansion Planning Protocol Attachment FF to the Tariff, feasible alternatives to the proposed SSR Agreement. The list of alternatives to SSR Unit status that the Transmission Provider shall consider and expeditiously approve as applicable include (depending upon the type of reliability concern identified): (i) redispatch/reconfiguration through operator instruction; (ii) remedial action plans; (iii) special protection schemes initiated upon Generation Resource trips or unplanned Transmission Outages; (iv) contracted demand response or Generator alternatives; and (v) transmission expansions. Consistent with Section B.1.b of Attachment FF, the Transmission Provider will review and evaluate alternatives to an SSR Agreement on a comparable basis and select the most appropriate solution. Comparability includes the ability of the Transmission Provider to require contractual assurances that the party who provides the alternative solution will implement the solution before the Generation Resource or SCU with the Attachment Y Notice is permitted to Retire or Suspend. The executed contractual arrangements must provide a binding arrangement that obligates the Market Participant who provides the alternative solution to complete any required infrastructure changes that are needed to avoid the reliability issues that would otherwise be addressed by transmission upgrades. While the contractual arrangements will vary based on the particular solution, the terms of the contractual arrangements must further obligate the party who provides the alternative solution to implement actions when required by the Transmission Provider to provide

necessary relief. A Generator alternative may be a new Generator, an existing Generator that is made available after the Attachment Y Reliability Study is completed, or an increase to existing Generator capacity that has an executed Generator Interconnection Agreement pursuant to Attachment X for a Commercial Operation Date that is prior to the commencement of the change of status date of the Generation Resource or SCU that has submitted an Attachment Y Notice and must be registered as a Generation Resource that is obligated to offer into the market and respond to instructions from the Transmission Provider. Contractual commitments associated with demand-side resource alternative solutions shall require demonstration to the Transmission Provider of an executed contract between LSE or ARC and Energy Consumers as well as necessary procedures and protocols for responding to Transmission Provider instructions. Such demand-side contracts must be in place by the time that the SSR Agreement alternative solution would otherwise need to be committed in order to ensure a timely solution to the identified planning need, and must be of a sufficient duration such that a reliable alternative solution can be assured. In assessing applicability for SSR status, the Transmission Provider will not require continued operation when the continued operation of a portion or all of Generation Resources or SCUs would be contrary to applicable law, regulations, or court or agency orders (such as a settlement with an environmental agency or a consent decree approved by a court). In performing the Attachment Y Reliability Study and the Attachment Y Alternatives Study to an SSR Agreement, the Transmission Provider shall collaborate with the affected Transmission Owners and NERC-registered Transmission Planners, and if appropriate, may consult with a retained consultant. The Transmission Provider will appropriately identify any Confidential Information regarding a decision to Suspend before the Transmission Provider transfers such

information to any entity. An entity that receives Confidential Information must agree in writing to maintain such confidentiality, to comply with any confidentiality obligations owed to Transmission Provider under the Tariff or pursuant to a related non-disclosure agreement, and to comply with applicable Standards of Conduct found in 18 C.F.R. § 358. The owner of the Generation Resource or SCU subject to review under this section shall make good faith efforts to minimize the costs to be incurred by seeking any available waivers or exemptions from environmental or other regulatory requirements that would necessitate improvements to the potential SSR Unit. The Transmission Provider will reasonably assist the owner of a potential SSR Unit in working with regulatory agencies to obtain environmental or other waivers or exemptions to the extent necessary to maintain the reliability of the Transmission System. For purposes of determining whether a Generation Resource or SCU qualifies as an SSR Unit, the Transmission Provider will process multiple Attachment Y Notices in the order in which the Attachment Y Notices are received. If a subsequent Attachment Y Notice is received before a determination is made for a Generation Resource or SCU that is the subject of a prior Attachment Y Notice, the Generation Resource or SCU that is the subject of a prior Attachment Y Notice will not be the subject of an SSR Agreement to avoid reliability issues caused by the subsequently noticed suspension of another Generation Resource or SCU.

The filing of a SSR Agreement with FERC shall be accompanied by a corresponding report on the Attachment Y Reliability Study and the Attachment Y Alternatives Study that details the methodologies used, study assumptions, Transmission Owner planning criteria used (including when the criteria became effective and the approving regulatory body, if any), analysis results, an evaluation of alternatives and the conclusion of the study (including a short

explanation of the proposed solution to any reliability issue identified and estimated timetables for implementing the preferred solution). An affirmation that the results, in whole or in part, from a previously filed report remain applicable may substitute for filing an entirely new report on the Attachment Y Reliability Study and the Attachment Y Alternatives Study.

d. Modification or Rescission of an Attachment Y Notice.

(i) Rescission of an Attachment Y Notice Prior to the Transmission Provider's Reliability Study Response.

The Transmission Provider shall notify the owner prior to publicizing the Attachment Y Notice and Attachment Y Reliability Study results that the Attachment Y Reliability Study is complete. However, the Transmission Provider shall not provide any information related to the Attachment Y Reliability Study results to the owner at that time. The owner may rescind its Attachment Y Notice by submitting an amended Attachment Y Notice to the Transmission Provider stating its intention, not more than fifteen (15) Business Days after receiving notice from the Transmission Provider that the Attachment Y Reliability Study is complete. In the event of such rescission, the confidentiality of the Attachment Y Notice shall be preserved.

(ii) Modification or Rescission of an Attachment Y Notice After the Owner of Generation Resource or SCU Receives the Results of Attachment Y Reliability Study, but Prior to Commencing Suspension, Retirement, or an SSR Agreement.

(1) An owner of a Generation Resource or SCU that notifies the Transmission Provider in writing of a decision to Suspend, and for which the Transmission Provider has determined that the Generation Resource or SCU is not necessary for the reliability of the

Transmission System, may rescind its decision to Suspend any time prior to the end of the period for rescission following the effective date or may modify the start of the suspension any time prior to the original effective date by submitting an amended Attachment Y Notice to the Transmission Provider stating its intention. If the revised date for suspension is prior to the original date specified in the Attachment Y Notice, a new Attachment Y Notice shall be submitted to the Transmission Provider at least four full Quarterly Study Periods prior to the effective date of suspension.

At any time during the Attachment Y Conversion Period, the owner of the Generation Resource or SCU for which the Transmission Provider has determined is not necessary for the reliability of the Transmission System, may elect to convert the Attachment Y Notice to retirement by notifying the Transmission Provider of its intent to waive the right to both rescind and modify the Attachment Y Notice. After the owner has waived the right to both rescind and modify the Attachment Y Notice, the requested status of the Generation Resource will change to Retire, and the interconnection service will be terminated in accordance with Section 38.2.7.k. The Attachment Y Notice will no longer be treated as Confidential Information once the owner has elected to waive its right to both rescind and modify the Attachment Y Notice and committed to retirement of the Generation Resource or SCU.

(2) An owner of a Generation Resource or SCU that notifies the Transmission Provider in writing of a decision to Suspend, and for which the Transmission Provider has determined that the Generation Resource or SCU is required as an SSR Unit may rescind its decision to Retire or Suspend or modify the date of suspension at any time while designated as

an SSR Unit by submitting an amended Attachment Y Notice specifying the modified effective date or stating its decision to rescind.

At any time during the Attachment Y Conversion Period, the owner of the Generation Resource or SCU for which the Transmission Provider has determined is required as an SSR Unit may elect to convert the Attachment Y Notice to retirement by notifying the Transmission Provider of its intent to waive the right to both rescind and modify the Attachment Y Notice for the initial rescission period of the Attachment Y Notice. The owner that provides such notification will retain rescission rights (*i.e.* those additionally acquired by virtue of operating as an SSR Unit) only while designated as an SSR Unit after which time the Generation Resource or SCU will have a Retire status and the interconnection service will be terminated in accordance with Section 38.2.7.k.

(iii) Modification or Rescission of an Attachment Y Notice After Commencing a Suspension, Retirement, or an SSR Agreement.

(1) An owner of a Generation Resource or SCU that notifies the Transmission Provider in writing of a decision to Suspend, and for which the resource has not been designated as an SSR Unit or is not continuing to operate pursuant to an SSR Agreement, may rescind its decision to Suspend by submitting an amended Attachment Y Notice to the Transmission Provider stating its intention to rescind any time during the period for rescission following the effective date.

At any time during the Attachment Y Conversion Period, the owner of the Generation Resource or SCU for which the Transmission Provider has determined is not necessary for the reliability of the Transmission System, may elect to convert the Attachment Y Notice to

retirement by notifying the Transmission Provider of its intent to waive the right to rescind and modify the Attachment Y Notice. After the owner has waived the right to rescind, the Generation Resource will have a Retire status, and the interconnection service will be terminated in accordance with Section 38.2.7.k. The Attachment Y Notice will no longer be treated as Confidential Information once the owner has elected to waive their right to rescind and committed to retirement of the Generation Resource or SCU.

(2) An owner of an SSR Unit may rescind its decision to Suspend or to Retire or modify the effective date prior to the termination date of the SSR Agreement by submitting an amended Attachment Y Notice specifying the modified effective date or stating its intention to rescind. After receiving an amended Attachment Y Notice from an owner of an SSR Unit to rescind or modify its decision to Suspend or to Retire, the Transmission Provider will then exercise the termination provisions of the SSR Agreement.

At any time during the Attachment Y Conversion Period, the owner of the Generation Resource or SCU for which the Transmission Provider has determined is required as an SSR Unit may elect to convert the Attachment Y Notice to retirement by notifying the Transmission Provider of its intent to waive the right to both rescind and modify the Attachment Y Notice for the initial rescission period of the Attachment Y Notice. The owner that provides such notification will retain rescission rights (*i.e.* those additionally acquired by virtue of operating as an SSR Unit) only while designated as an SSR Unit after which time the Generation Resource or SCU will have a Retire status and the interconnection service will be terminated in accordance with Section 38.2.7.k.

e. Refund of Costs.

(i) If the owner of a Generation Resource or SCU that notifies the Transmission Provider of a decision to Suspend and for which the Transmission Provider has not determined the Generation Resource or SCU is needed for reliability rescinds an Attachment Y Notice prior to commencing suspension, then such owner shall pay the Transmission Provider all of the costs that the Transmission Provider incurred in conducting an Attachment Y Reliability Study.

(ii) The Market Participant that owns or operates an SSR Unit must refund to the Transmission Provider with interest at the FERC-approved rate, all costs, less depreciation, for repairs and capital expenditures that were needed to continue operation of the Generation Resource or SCU and to meet applicable regulations and other requirements (including environmental) while the Generation Resource or SCU was subject to an SSR Agreement if the owner: (1) rescinds its decision to Suspend or to Retire the unit while it is designated a SSR; (2) rescinds its decision to Suspend following its previous designation as an SSR Unit; or **(**3**)** returns a unit to service following its previous designation as an SSR Unit and later retirement of the unit.

(iii) An owner of a Generation Resource or SCU that returns the unit to service upon failure to Retire or Suspend according to an Attachment Y Notice (*i.e*. returns from retirement or rescinds the Attachment Y Notice, including a Generation Resource or SCU that was not a SSR Unit, a former SSR Unit that no longer operates pursuant to an SSR Agreement, or an SSR Unit) will be allocated the total costs of Network Upgrades incurred or financially committed to as of the date of the notification of modification of the decision to Retire or Suspend if all the following apply:

- the rescission obviates the need for such Network Upgrades that were identified by the Transmission Provider in an Attachment Y Reliability Study;
- such Network Upgrades were necessitated solely by the Attachment Y Notice to Suspend; and
- such Network Upgrades were approved by the Transmission Provider's Board of Directors as Attachment FF Appendix A projects.

The total costs will include all pre-construction costs and interest at the FERC-approved rate. Such an owner will also be allocated the costs of expedited construction of such Network Upgrades that were approved for purposes other than dealing with needs identified in an Attachment Y Reliability Study to the extent that such expedited construction was necessitated by the Attachment Y Notice to Suspend.

In the event that multiple Attachment Y studies identified reliability issues that required the Network Upgrades and the owners of the units subject to the studies return their units to operation upon failure to Retire or Suspend (*i.e*. return from retirement or rescind the Attachment Y Notices, including Generation Resources and/or SCUs that were not SSR Units, former SSR Units that no longer operate pursuant to an SSR Agreement, or SSR Units), the owners will be allocated the total costs of such Network Upgrades incurred or financially committed to as of the date of notification of the last modification of a decision to Retire or Suspend if all the following apply:

- the rescission obviates the need for such Network Upgrades that were identified by the Transmission Provider in the Attachment Y Reliability Study;

- such Network Upgrades were necessitated solely by the Attachment Y Notice to Suspend; and
- such Network Upgrades were approved by the Transmission Provider's Board of Directors as Attachment FF Appendix A projects.

The total costs will include all pre-construction costs and interest at the FERC-approved rate. Such owners will also be allocated the costs of expedited construction of such Network Upgrades that were approved for purposes other than dealing with needs identified in an Attachment Y Reliability Study to the extent that such expedited construction was necessitated by an Attachment Y Notice to Suspend.

Except as provided in this Section, cost responsibility is assigned only for Network Upgrades that are identified to fully alleviate the violations identified in the Attachment Y Reliability Study in connection with a change in a plan to Retire or Suspend a Generation Resource or SCU. Costs of Network Upgrades that have been identified in the MTEP to address Transmission issues other than the issues identified in the Attachment Y Reliability Study of a unit that requests suspension will not be allocated to the owner of that unit if such costs of construction were not expedited as the result of an Attachment Y Notice to Suspend. In accordance with Attachment FF of the Tariff, the estimated costs of such Network Upgrades are included in the MTEP when it is approved by the Board of Directors of the Transmission Provider for inclusion in the MTEP. The Transmission Provider will solicit from the constructing Transmission Owner the actual costs (including the costs of expediting construction, and pre-construction costs, if any) incurred or committed to as of the date of notification for the last modification of a decision to Retire or Suspend. Each owner shall pay its pro rata share of

the incurred or committed Network Upgrade costs, based on the relative Generation Verification Test Capacity of each resource whose operation causes the assignment of Network Upgrade costs to its owner. The Transmission Provider will promptly notify the responsible owner of their share of the total costs once actual costs are determined.

f. Execution and Filing of SSR Agreement.

The Transmission Provider shall enter into an SSR Agreement with the Market Participant owning or operating a Generation Resource or SCU that is needed for SSR purposes based on the *pro forma* Attachment Y-1. The SSR Agreement shall state that it incorporates by reference the compensation authorized by the Commission. Resources that are ineligible to continue operating for legal or regulatory reasons, however, shall not be required to enter into an SSR Agreement. If a potential SSR Unit is ineligible or an existing SSR Unit becomes ineligible to continue operation, then the Transmission Provider shall seek to minimize the impact to Load by operating the Transmission System in the same manner as for any Resource that becomes ineligible to continue operation due to Forced Outage.

The Transmission Provider will file an SSR Agreement with the Commission for approval if the Transmission Provider's analysis determines that the Generation Resource or SCU is required for reliability of the Transmission System. All potentially affected parties will receive notification of such Commission filing. SSR service is a contracted service between the Market Participant that owns or operates an SSR Unit and the Transmission Provider and shall be for a term of twelve (12) months, unless the Transmission Provider requires a different term. The Transmission Provider must have available the entire capacity specified in the SSR Agreement of each SSR Unit.

g. Operation of SSR Unit.

Once the Transmission Provider has entered into an SSR Agreement with a Generation Resource or SCU, the Transmission Provider shall have the right to dispatch the SSR Unit at any time for reliability of the facilities within the Transmission Provider Region. The Transmission Provider shall make every attempt to minimize the use of an SSR Unit for reliability purposes. The Transmission Provider will commit the SSR Unit when conditions are identified that require the use of the SSR Unit and will make best efforts to minimize the uneconomic commitment of the SSR Unit. The SSR Agreement found in Attachment Y-1 to this Tariff shall provide for equitable compensation to an SSR Unit when it is dispatched by the Transmission Provider.

h. Scheduling Rules for SSR Units.

The Transmission Provider shall notify Market Participants with SSR Units as to the time period of Energy, Operating Reserve, Up Ramp Capability, Down Ramp Capability, Short-Term Reserve, and/or Other Ancillary Services required from each SSR Unit in accordance with Section 39.1.5 for the Day-Ahead Energy and Operating Reserve Markets, Section 40.1 for Reliability Assessment Commitment processes, and Section 40.1.A.3 Look Ahead Commitment processes.

i. SSR Unit Participation in Markets.

A Market Participant may offer Energy or Ancillary Services from SSR Units into the Day-Ahead Energy and Operating Reserve Market, RAC, or Real-Time Energy and Operating Reserve Market during times when the Transmission Provider has not requested the Market Participant to run the SSR Unit at full capacity unless this would impair the ability of the SSR

Unit to provide the Energy, Operating Reserve, Up Ramp Capability, Down Ramp Capability, Short-Term Reserve, or Other Ancillary Services when requested by the Transmission Provider.

Market Participants that own or operate an SSR Unit shall not use the SSR Unit to: (i) participate in Interchange Schedules; (ii) except for plant auxiliary Load obligations under the SSR Agreement, use the SSR Unit as a Self-Scheduled Resource to submit Self-Schedules for Energy and/or Operating Reserve; or (iii) submit Self-Schedules for Other Ancillary Services, if applicable, to the extent that Other Ancillary Services are required by the Transmission Provider under this Section.

j. SSR Unit Compensation.

(i) The Market Participant will be compensated for only costs incurred for the extended operation as an SSR Unit that do not exceed the full cost-of-service (including the fixed cost of existing plant). The hourly component of compensation will be provided as stated in this Tariff. For the determination of any additional compensation, the Market Participant shall submit a filing to the Commission under Section 205 of the FPA that states the additional compensation the Market Participant deems appropriate that is associated with the SSR Agreement filed by the Transmission Provider, but the Market Participant shall not separately file an SSR Agreement. The Market Participant shall provide the Transmission Provider and the Independent Market Monitor with a copy of all compensation-related filings regarding a SSR-designated unit.

(ii) Any compensation for the SSR Unit will be reduced by payments for operation of the SSR Unit, according to the provisions in this Tariff. Monthly compensation under Schedule 2 of this Tariff and payments under resource adequacy programs (a percentage of such payments

to a Market Participant whose generating unit designations are not made) shall be identified in the filing for compensation submitted by the Market Participant.

Hourly compensation will be provided for those hours in which the SSR Unit has Actual Energy Injections and the SSR Unit is committed by the Transmission Provider in the Day-Ahead Energy and Operating Reserve Market or committed by the Transmission Provider in any of the RAC processes, or in the Look Ahead Commitment ("LAC") process, including any Reliability Assessment Commitment ("RAC") process conducted prior to the Day-Ahead Energy and Operating Reserve Market, in which hours the Transmission Provider shall calculate the Market Participants' Production Cost and Operating Reserve Cost. For the purposes of this calculation, "Production Cost" means the Energy output cost pursuant to Section 39.3.2B Day-Ahead Revenue Sufficiency Guarantee Payments of the Tariff for commitments by the Transmission Provider in the Day-Ahead Energy and Operating Reserve Market or the Energy output cost pursuant to Section 40.2.19 Real-Time Sufficiency Guarantee of the Tariff for commitments by the Transmission Provider in any of the RAC processes, or in the LAC process, including any RAC process conducted prior to the Day-Ahead Energy and Operating Reserve Market, of each SSR Unit based upon Start Up, No Load, and Energy Offer cost components that reflect the actual costs of physically operating the SSR Unit(s). "Operating Reserve Cost" mean the actual cost to provide Operating Reserves. All Production Costs and Operating Reserve Costs will be subject to audit by the Transmission Provider, and will be subject to audit and enforcement by the Independent Market Monitor.

Through the Transmission Provider settlement process, the Transmission Provider will compare the "SSR Unit Compensation," which (for each SSR Unit) is equal to the sum of

Production Cost and Operating Reserve Cost, to the SSR Unit Energy, Operating Reserve Credit, and Short-Term Reserve. The SSR Unit Energy, Operating Reserve, and Short-Term Reserve Credit are those charges and credits calculated pursuant to Sections 39.3 Day-Ahead Energy and Operating Reserve Market, 40.3 Real Time Energy and Operating Reserve Market Settlement and 40.7 Determination of Inadvertent Energy of the Tariff, plus any revenues from Schedule 2 associated with the SSR Unit or from Planning Resource designation and any charges assessed through Schedule 17 and Schedule 24. In those hours where the SSR Unit Compensation is greater than the SSR Unit Energy, Operating Reserve, and Short-Term Reserve Credit for that SSR Unit, the Transmission Provider will make the applicable make-whole payment to Market Participant (such make-whole payment to be equal to the difference between the SSR Unit Compensation and the SSR Unit Energy, Operating Reserve, and Short-Term Reserve Credit). In those hours where the SSR Unit Compensation is less than the SSR Unit Energy, Operating Reserve, and Short-Term Reserve Credit, the Transmission Provider will debit from Market Participant (such debit to be equal to the difference between the SSR Unit Energy, Operating Reserve, and Short-Term Reserve Credit and the SSR Unit Compensation). If the SSR Unit receives revenue pursuant to Sections 39.3 Day-Ahead Energy and Operating Reserve Market and 40.3 Real Time Energy and Operating Reserve Market Settlement of the Tariff in hours other than those described above, the Transmission Provider will debit those revenues from the Market Participant.

(iii) The Market Participant shall file with the Commission for a Monthly SSR Payment for compensation not covered by the hourly compensation stated in the previous sub-section. The Market Participant's filing shall state the requested Monthly SSR Payment along

with its sub-components (including amounts for monthly Schedule 2 payments for each SSR Unit) and applicable cost support, including an affidavit executed by an officer of the Market Participant attesting to the accuracy of the submitted cost information. The Market Participant shall provide the Monthly SSR Payment information for each SSR Agreement, including any renewals of an SSR Agreement, and may update the information in a Section 205 filing to revise such Monthly SSR Payment following any material, unforeseen circumstances affecting the SSR Unit that changes the costs incurred by the Market Participant. The Transmission Provider shall pay the Market Participant the Monthly SSR Payment as directed by the Commission, commencing on the effective date established by the Commission.

The filing for the additional compensation should evaluate, at a minimum, the following factors in negotiating compensation for an SSR Unit: (1) operations and maintenance labor expenses directly related to the SSR Unit; (2) administrative expenses directly related to employees at the SSR Unit, including employee expenses environmental fees, safety and operator training, office supplies, communications, and plant inspection/testing expenses; (3) non-labor maintenance expenses, including chemical and materials consumed during maintenance of the SSR Unit and rental expenses for maintenance equipment used to maintain the SSR Unit; (4) taxes, permit and licensing fees, site security expenses, and insurance; (5) carrying charges**,** including charges for maintaining reasonable levels of inventories of fuel and spare parts that result from short-term operating unit decisions based on Good Utility Practice; (6) corporate expenses, including those incurred for legal services, environmental reporting, and procurement; (7) costs associated with capitalized projects; (8) depreciation, and (9) return on the undepreciated plant costs for the SSR Unit.

k. Termination of Interconnection Service.

Except as provided in Attachment X, the Transmission Provider shall file with the Commission to terminate the interconnection service to the Transmission Provider's system held by an owner of a Generation Resource or SCU or Pseudo-tied out Generator, that certifies by submitting an Attachment Y Notice that it plans to Suspend a Generation Resource or SCU or Pseudo-tied out Generator, upon the latter of: (1) the termination of an SSR Agreement; (2) the effective date for which the owner has elected to convert the Attachment Y Notice to retirement by waiving the right to rescind the decision; or (3) the end of the period for rescission for which the owner has not waived the right to rescind. Such termination of interconnection service shall be contained in a filing with the Commission and also posted by the Transmission Provider on its OASIS to the extent that such interconnection service was filed with the Commission, and shall otherwise be terminated by the Transmission Provider by a posting on its OASIS. If the owner rescinds or modifies the Attachment Y Notice in accordance with Section 38.2.7.d, the owner of such resource may retain its interconnection service and continue to operate after the conclusion of an SSR Agreement or the date specified in the Attachment Y Notice.

l. Allocation of SSR Unit Costs.

The costs pursuant to the SSR Agreement shall be allocated to the LSE(s) which require(s) the operation of the SSR Unit for reliability purposes.

m. Annual Review of SSR Unit Status.

On at least an annual basis, the Transmission Provider will review Generation Resource or SCU characteristics to determine whether the Generation Resource or SCU is qualified to remain as an SSR Unit in coordination with a review of the Transmission Provider’s annual

regional transmission expansion plan in accordance with Attachment FF. If an SSR Unit continues to be required for reliability of the Transmission System, then the Transmission Provider will have the unilateral right to negotiate and enter into a subsequent SSR Agreement by providing the Market Participant at least ninety (90) days advance notice prior to the termination date of the existing SSR Agreement and by negotiating and filing a new SSR Agreement at the Commission. If not, the SSR Agreement will expire by its own terms and the Generation Resource or SCU will lose its SSR Unit status and will resume suspension in accordance with the Attachment Y Notice or Retire. Any subsequent SSR Agreement also shall be filed with the Commission.

n. Time Limitations on Suspension.

An owner of a Generation Resource or a SCU or a Pseudo-tied out Generator may request suspension pursuant to the provisions of this Section 38.2.7 and remain for a maximum of thirty-six (36) cumulative months during any five (5) year period under any combination of suspended and SSR-designated statuses. An owner of a Generation Resource or a SCU or a Pseudo-tied out Generator that had not exhausted its maximum period may request an additional suspension period by submitting a new Attachment Y Notice four full Quarterly Study Periods prior to the effective date of the extension period, provided that the combined period is not greater than thirty-six (36) months in a five (5) year period. If a Generation Resource or a SCU or a Pseudo-tied out Generator does not return to service at the end of the thirty-six (36) month maximum suspension period, the Transmission Provider will terminate interconnection service of the resource pursuant to Section 38.2.7.

o. Non-Binding Informational Studies.

An owner of a Generation Resource or a SCU may complete an Attachment Y-2 to request that the Transmission Provider conduct a study to determine whether it is likely that a portion or all of such Generation Resource of SCU would qualify as an SSR Unit. The Transmission Provider will collaborate with the affected Transmission Owners and NERC-registered Transmission Planners, and if appropriate, will consult with a retained consultant to evaluate whether the facility is required for the reliability of the Transmission System. The Transmission Provider will appropriately identify any Confidential Information regarding a decision to Suspend that the Transmission Provider transfers to any entity. An entity that receives Confidential Information must agree in writing to maintain such confidentiality, or to any confidentiality obligations owed to Transmission Provider under the Tariff or related non-disclosure agreement, and to comply with applicable Standards of Conduct found in 18 C.F.R. § 358. The owner will not be bound to the change of status indicated in an Attachment Y-2 request. Along with a completed Attachment Y-2, such owner shall submit a study deposit of $70,000 to the Transmission Provider for the reasonable costs and expenses of such study. The Transmission Provider shall invoice such owner for all costs and expenses incurred in addition to the deposit amount, or shall refund any unused portion of such deposit upon completion of the study.

The Transmission Provider will process multiple Attachment Y-2 requests in the order in which the Attachment Y-2 requests are received. The Transmission Provider shall use reasonable efforts to submit the results of such study to the owner upon its completion within 150 days of receipt of the deposit and completed Attachment Y-2, unless an alternative period is mutually agreed to. The Transmission Provider shall treat Attachment Y-2 as Confidential

Information. If an owner rescinds an Attachment Y-2 study request, then such owner shall not receive the results of the study and the owner shall pay the Transmission Provider all of the costs incurred in conducting the study up until the date of such rescission.

Once a response is provided by the Transmission Provider to the owner, the Transmission Provider shall promptly notify the Independent Market Monitor of any Resource that may qualify as an SSR Unit. The results of such study will provide the owner with the outcome if the owner elects to submit an Attachment Y Notice to request SSR status in the future and does so in accordance with Section 38.2.7.p.

The Transmission Provider shall maintain regional power flow models pursuant to Section I.C of Attachment FF, for use by the owner of a Generation Resource or a SCU choosing to conduct a study.

p. Submission of Attachment Y Notice Following Non-Binding Reliability Studies Under Y-2.

The Attachment Y Notice following a non-binding Y-2 request must be submitted at least four full Quarterly Study Periods prior to the date of the planned change of status. The Transmission Provider shall conduct the subsequent Attachment Y process consistent with timeline and milestones in Section 38.2.7.

BEFORE THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Power Act Section 202(c) Emergency Order: Midcontinent Independent System Operator (MISO)	)))))	Order No. 202-25-3

Exhibit to
Motion to Intervene and Request for Rehearing and Stay of
Public Interest Organizations

Filed June 18, 2025

Exhibit 61

MISO Tariff Attachment Y

ATTACHMENT Y

Notification of Generation Resource/SCU/Pseudo-tied Out Generator

Change of Status,

Including Notification of Rescission

This is a notification of change of status of a Generation Resource, Synchronous Condenser Unit ("SCU"), or Pseudo-tied out Generator in accordance with Section 38.2.7.a of the Tariff. An electronic form must be submitted to the Transmission Provider via its online application tool in the manner specified by the Transmission Planning Business Practices Manual (BPM-020), and a form will be considered complete on the date of such online application.

The Transmission Provider may request additional information as reasonably necessary to support operations under the Tariff.

Owner of the Generation Resource, SCU or Pseudo-tied out Generator:

_____

Name of Market Participant:_____

Owner's state of organization or incorporation _____

Generation Resource/SCU/Pseudo-tied Out Generator [plant and unit number(s)] _____

_____

Source/Identification of Generation Interconnection Service [name of agreement, parties, date, date filed and docket number, and any other information to identify an agreement] _____

_____

Pursuant to the terms of the MISO Tariff, Owner hereby certifies that it will

[ ] Suspend for economic reasons operation of all or a portion of the Generation Resource/SCU/Pseudo-tied out Generator commencing on ___ [day] of _____ [month] of _____ [year]

[ ] Rescind the current notice to Suspend

The facility is further described as follows:

Location: _____

Unit Name	CPNode (if applicable)	Nameplate Capacity(MW)	Change in Capacity(MW)
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____

Owner understands and agrees that this notification is provided in accordance with Section 38.2.7 of the Transmission Provider's Tariff and will not be made public by the Transmission Provider except as provided for under Section 38.2.7 of the Tariff.

The undersigned certifies that he or she is an officer of the owner of the Generation Resource/SCU/Pseudo-tied out Generator, that he or she is authorized to execute and submit this notification, and that the statements contained herein are true and correct.

_____

Signature

Name: _____ Contact Information

Title: _____ Email: _____

Date: _____ Phone: _____

BEFORE THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Power Act Section 202(c) Emergency Order: Midcontinent Independent System Operator (MISO)	)))))	Order No. 202-25-3

Exhibit to
Motion to Intervene and Request for Rehearing and Stay of
Public Interest Organizations

Filed June 18, 2025

Exhibit 62

FERC Technical Conference Notice

Document Accession #: 20250602-3068 Filed Date: 06/02/2025

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FEDERAL ENERGY REGULATORY COMMISSION

Meeting the Challenge of Resource Adequacy in Regional Transmission Organization and Independent System Operator Regions	Docket No. AD25-7-000

THIRD SUPPLEMENTAL NOTICE OF COMMISSIONER-LED TECHNICAL CONFERENCE

(June 2, 2025)

As announced in the February 20, 2025 Notice in this proceeding, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (Commission) will convene a Commissioner-led technical conference in the above-referenced proceeding. The two-day technical conference will take place from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time on Wednesday, June 4, 2025, and 9:00 a.m. to 4:15 p.m. Eastern Time on Thursday, June 5, 2025, in the Kevin J. McIntyre Commission Meeting Room at the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, NE, Washington, DC 20426.

The purpose of this technical conference is to discuss generic issues related to resource adequacy constructs, including the roles of capacity markets in the Regional Transmission Organization (RTO)/Independent System Operator (ISO) regions that utilize them and alternative constructs in RTO/ISO regions without capacity markets. The conference will start with a panel discussion on resource adequacy challenges across RTO/ISO regions, including regional differences. The remainder of the first day will include three panels specific to PJM Interconnection, L.L.C. (PJM) that will explore PJM's resource adequacy challenge, PJM states' perspectives, and additional perspectives on PJM's path forward. The second day will start with two panels specific to Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc. (MISO) that will explore MISO's resource adequacy challenge and perspectives on MISO's path forward. The remainder of the second day will include one panel to explore the resource adequacy challenge in ISO New England Inc. (ISO-NE) and New York Independent System Operator, Inc. (NYISO) and a final panel on the resource adequacy challenge in California Independent System Operator Corporation (CAISO) and Southwest Power Pool (SPP). The preliminary agenda for this conference is attached to this Supplemental Notice and provides more detail for each panel.

Commission staff will post pre-filed statements submitted by panelists on the FERC technical conference webpage prior to the conference and in eLibrary. With the exception of opening statements on Panel 1, which may be delivered orally, all other

panels will proceed immediately to questions from the Chairman and Commissioners.

All interested persons are also invited to file pre-technical conference comments in eLibrary on the issues of the conference, including the questions listed in the attached agenda. Commenters need not answer all the questions but are encouraged to organize responses using the numbering and sequencing in the attached agenda.

The Commission does not intend to discuss at this technical conference any specific proceeding pending before the Commission, including proceedings that involve similar issues. These proceedings include, but are not limited to:

NRG Business Marketing LLC; NRG Power Marketing LLC	Docket Nos.	ER23-2688, et al.; ER22-1539, et al.
Southwest Power Pool, Inc.	Docket Nos.	ER24-1317-000 ER24-2953-000
H.A. Wagner LLC; Brandon Shores LLC	Docket Nos.	ER24-1787, et al.; ER24-1790, et al.
PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.	Docket No.	ER24-2045-000
California Independent System Operator Corp.	Docket Nos.	ER24-2671, et al.
Southwest Power Pool, Inc.	Docket No.	ER25-89-000
Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc.	Docket Nos.	ER25-507, et al.
Manitowoc Public Utilities	Docket No.	ER25-634-000
PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.	Docket Nos.	ER25-682, et al.
PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.	Docket Nos.	ER25-712, et al.
PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.	Docket Nos.	ER25-785, et al.
PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.	Docket Nos.	ER25-1128, et al.
PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.; Commonwealth of Pennsylvania v. PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.	Docket Nos.	ER25-1357, et al.; EL25-46, et al.
PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.	Docket No.	ER25-1525-000

PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.	Docket No. ER25-1623-000
Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc.	Docket No. ER25-1674-000
Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc.	Docket No. ER25-1729-000
Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc.	Docket No. ER25-1802-000
Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc.	Docket No. ER25-1886-000
PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.	Docket No. ER25-2002-000
Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc.	Docket No. ER25-2050-000
New York Independent System Operator, Inc.	Docket No. ER25-2245-000
Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc.	Docket No. ER25-2247-000
Southwest Power Pool, Inc.	Docket No. ER25-2296-000
Southwest Power Pool, Inc.	Docket No. ER25-2297-000
Midcontinent Independent System Operator, Inc.	Docket No. ER25-2298-000
Sierra Club, Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc., and Sustainable FERC Project v. Southwest Power Pool, Inc.	Docket No. EL24-96-000
Sierra Club, Natural Resources Defense Council, Public Citizen, Sustainable FERC Project, and Union of Concerned Scientists v. PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.	Docket No. EL24-148-000
Joint Consumer Advocates, Illinois Citizens Utility Board, Maryland Office of the People’s Counsel, New Jersey Division of Rate Counsel, Office of the Ohio Consumers’ Counsel, Office of the People’s Counsel for the District of Columbia v. PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.	Docket No. EL25-18-000

Constellation Energy Generation, LLC v. PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.	Docket No. EL25-20-000
PJM Interconnection, L.L.C., Allegheny Electric Cooperative, Inc., American Transmission Systems, Incorporated, Atlantic City Electric Company, Baltimore Gas and Electric Company, Delmarva Power & Light Company, Duke Energy Ohio, Inc., Duke Energy Kentucky, Inc., East Kentucky Power Cooperative, Inc., Essential Power Rock Springs, LLC, Hudson Transmission Partners, LLC, Jersey Central Power & Light Company, Mid-Atlantic Interstate Transmission, LLC, Neptune Regional Transmission System, LLC, Old Dominion Electric Cooperative, PECO Energy Company, PPL Electric Utilities Corporation, Potomac Electric Power Company, Public Service Electric and Gas Company, Rockland Electric Company, Trans-Allegheny Interstate Line Company, Transource West Virginia, LLC, UGI Utilities, Inc., Monongahela Power Company, The Potomac Edison Company, Commonwealth Edison Company, Commonwealth Edison Company of Indiana, Inc., The Dayton Power and Light Company, AEP Appalachian Transmission Company, Inc., AEP Indiana Michigan Transmission Company, Inc., AEP Kentucky Transmission Company, Inc., AEP Ohio Transmission Company, Inc., AEP West Virginia Transmission Company, Inc. Appalachian Power Company, Indiana Michigan Power Company, Kentucky Power Company, Kingsport Power Company, Ohio Power Company, Wheeling Power Company, Duquesne Light Company, Virginia Electric and Power Company, Linden VFT, LLC,	Docket Nos. EL25-49, et al.

City of Cleveland, Department of Public Utilities, Division of Cleveland Public Power, City of Hamilton, OH, Southern Maryland Electric Cooperative, Inc., Ohio Valley Electric Corporation, AMP Transmission, LLC, Silver Run Electric, LLC, NextEra Energy Transmission MidAtlantic Indiana, Inc., Wabash Valley Power Association, Inc., Keystone Appalachian Transmission Company	
Joint Consumer Advocates v. PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.	Docket No. EL25-76-000
North American Electric Reliability Corporation	Docket No. RD25-7-000

The technical conference will be open to the public. Advance registration is not required, and there is no fee for attendance. Information will also be posted on the Calendar of Events on the Commission's website, www.ferc.gov, prior to the event. To stay apprised of issuances in this docket, there is an "eSubscription" link on the Commission's web site that enables subscribers to receive email notification when a document is added to a subscribed docket(s).

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Debbie-Anne A. Reese,
Secretary.

Meeting the Challenge of Resource Adequacy in Regional Transmission Organization and Independent System Operator Regions, Docket No. AD25-7-000

Agenda

Wednesday, June 4, 2025

9:00 am – 9:15 am: Welcome and Opening Remarks

9:15 am – 10:30 am: Panel 1: The Resource Adequacy Challenge in RTOs/ISOs

This panel will include opening statements from RTO/ISO representatives and a North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) representative. Panelists should focus on defining resource adequacy, identifying resource adequacy challenges across RTOs/ISOs, and identifying information that will inform and guide later discussions.

In recent years, resource retirements, load growth, and the changing resource mix have contributed to resource adequacy challenges across the nation, including in the RTO/ISO regions. According to NERC's 2024 Long-Term Reliability Assessment, five of the six Commission jurisdictional RTO/ISO regions are at either high or elevated risk of experiencing electricity supply shortfalls.[1] High risk regions are expected to fall below established resource adequacy criteria in the next five years, while elevated risk regions meet resource adequacy criteria but are likely to experience shortfalls in extreme weather conditions. Some trends that continue to challenge regions' abilities to achieve resource adequacy include: increasing amounts of large commercial and industrial loads (e.g. data centers); electrification of energy end uses in transportation and building heating/cooling; retirement of baseload generation resources; and slower than anticipated interconnection of new resources.[2] RTO/ISO representatives should discuss their current resource adequacy constructs, recent resource adequacy challenges and, most importantly, their plans and recommendations to address resource adequacy challenges within their RTOs/ISOs in the future as demand grows.

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[1] NERC, *2024 Long-Term Reliability Assessment* 6 (Dec. 2024), https://www.nerc.com/pa/RAPA/ra/Reliability%20Assessments%20DL/NERC_Long%20Term%20Reliability%20Assessment_2024.pdf.

[2] *See id.* 8-9, 12, 16, 19.

Questions that panelists could be asked:

1. What is the current state of resource adequacy across RTO/ISO regions? Is this static or variable? Are resource adequacy challenges more acute in RTO/ISO regions with capacity markets compared to those RTO/ISO regions with alternative resource adequacy constructs? Why or why not?

2. Given load growth and generation forecasts, what are your resource adequacy challenges going forward?

3. How do you reconcile your RTO's/ISO's resource adequacy objectives with state public policy requirements, which may accelerate the retirement of certain resource types or limit the entry of other resource types? For example, in light of such state public policy requirements and particularly in multi-state RTOs/ISOs, how does your RTO/ISO ensure resource adequacy?

4. What are the key drivers that cause delays in the construction and interconnection of generators in your RTO/ISO? What can be done to accelerate the interconnection of generators to help meet the resource adequacy challenge? How have factors external to your RTO/ISO, such as supply chains and siting/permitting, impacted generator interconnection timelines? What is the composition of resources in the queue? Will accelerating queue processes help address the challenge of resource adequacy? How many resources (by number and aggregate nameplate capacity) have received approval for interconnection but have not been constructed? How, if at all, are the expected resource adequacy contributions of a resource in the interconnection queue considered during the interconnection process?

5. Are there additional concerns that may affect resource adequacy in the near term (e.g., over the next five years) and in the longer term (e.g., ten years and beyond)?

6. In NERC's view, what aspects of resource adequacy planning could be improved? For example, what type of reliability metric (or metrics) should be used in resource adequacy planning models? What elements of resource adequacy planning can be improved or could serve as best practices?

7. How does your RTO/ISO approach capacity accreditation? What are the benefits and drawbacks of harmonizing capacity accreditation methods across regions versus allowing for regional variation?

    a. Given that many regions use the same probabilistic models for both evaluating resource adequacy and/or reserve margins and for Effective Load Carrying Capability (ELCC) accreditation, are there best practices in approaches that NERC is observing that could help align various regions

across the country in using the best modeling methodologies or data sources, etc.?

b. What are the potential strengths, weaknesses, and implementation considerations of alternatives to ELCC when evaluating the contribution of various types of resources in meeting resource adequacy requirements?

8. How can the RTOs/ISOs ensure that their demand forecasts adequately take into account load growth from data centers and other large loads? How can the RTOs/ISOs ensure there is sufficient supply to meet these demands, and what will those sources of supply be?

9. How can demand flexibility and demand-side management solutions be utilized to address load growth and resource adequacy concerns?

10. How do you reflect transmission availability—both regional and interregional—in your resource adequacy planning and requirements? To what extent do your transmission planning processes capture the resource adequacy benefits of regional and interregional transmission?

Panelists

- Manu Asthana, PJM, President and CEO
- Todd Ramey, MISO, Senior Vice President of Markets and Digital Strategy
- Gordon van Welie, ISO-NE, President and CEO
- Richard J. Dewey, NYISO, President and CEO
- Lanny Nickell, SPP, President and CEO
- Elliot Mainzer, CAISO, President and CEO
- Jim Robb, NERC, President and CEO

10:30 am – 10:45 am: 15-minute Break

10:45 am – 12:00 pm: Panel 2: PJM's Resource Adequacy Challenge

This panel discussion among the Commission, PJM, and stakeholders will focus on resource adequacy challenges specific to PJM, including whether changes to the existing market construct are needed or potential alternatives to the existing mandatory capacity market construct should be considered.

PJM states that it is facing potential capacity shortfalls as soon as the 2026/2027 Delivery Year due to a combination of trends, including growing electricity demand,

rapid retirement of thermal generators, and slow entry of replacement generation.[3] PJM's capacity auction for the 2025/2026 Delivery Year cleared at record high prices due to a variety of factors, including declines in supply, growing demand, a higher reserve requirement, and revised capacity market rules.[4] In response to recent challenges, PJM has revisited several of its capacity market's design elements, such as non-performance penalties, granular resource adequacy modeling, resource accreditation, and the role of reliability must-run resources in PJM's capacity market.[5]

Questions that panelists could be asked:

1. What is the state of resource adequacy in PJM in the near term (e.g., over the next five years) and over the longer term (e.g., ten years and beyond)?

2. Going forward, what steps will PJM need to take to ensure resource adequacy? Is PJM's resource adequacy construct adequate to determine resource adequacy needs given changing circumstances (e.g., unforeseen load growth, changes in state public policy requirements, faster-than-anticipated retirement of resources)?

3. How does PJM establish its load and resource forecasts?

    a. Have the assumptions driving load and capacity resource forecasts changed over time? If so, how?

    b. How do the forecast models weight different inputs? Are some assumptions more uncertain, important, or impactful than others?

    c. How have the forecasts performed historically and are you considering any changes to forecasting models or processes? For example, are you considering requiring demonstration of commercial readiness from prospective new large load additions?

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[3] PJM Board of Directors, Letter to Stakeholders (Dec. 9, 2024), https://www.pjm.com/-/media/DotCom/about-pjm/who-we-are/public-disclosures/2024/20241209-board-letter-outlining-action-on-capacity-market-adjustments-rri-and-sis.pdf.

[4] PJM, *2025/2026 Base Residual Auction Results* (2024), https://www.pjm.com/-/media/DotCom/committees-groups/committees/mrc/2024/20240821/20240821-item-08---2025-2026-base-residual-auction---presentation.pdf.

[5] *See PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.*, 190 FERC ¶ 61,088 (2025); *PJM Interconnection, L.L.C.*, 190 FERC ¶ 61,117 (2025).

4. To what extent are barriers to entry (e.g., the interconnection queue backlog, supply chain limitations, siting and permitting delays, etc.) impeding the ability of the capacity market to achieve resource adequacy at just and reasonable rates? What opportunities are there to address these barriers to entry?

5. How does PJM consider electric-gas coordination issues in the context of resource adequacy planning and capacity resource accreditation?

    a. To what extent do uncertainties pertaining to natural gas fuel supplies or infrastructure constraints affect resource adequacy planning in PJM? How can PJM better address those uncertainties?

    b. Does PJM need additional natural gas pipeline infrastructure for the future or is existing infrastructure sufficient?

6. To what extent does the availability of regional and interregional transmission capability affect resource adequacy planning in PJM? How can PJM better address the effect of transmission capability on resource adequacy?

7. Is the PJM capacity market adequately designed to provide correct signals for needed capacity additions? Given the degree to which the capacity market rules have changed in recent years, is the PJM capacity market producing stable investment signals? How have these frequent rule changes affected market participants and consumers? How has PJM sought to maintain stable investment signals in the face of these changes?

8. Do you think PJM's capacity market is more effective at delivering resource adequacy than other RTOs/ISOs' approaches would be in PJM and, if so, why?

9. Are there alternatives to a mandatory capacity market construct that should be considered, such as a residual capacity market construct (e.g., MISO), enhanced use of self-supply mechanisms such as Fixed Resource Requirement (FRR), or other mechanisms, including allowing load-serving utilities to own generation, increased long-term contracting by load-serving utilities, or other alternatives? To what extent do the current PJM market rules allow for these alternatives?

10. Several states in PJM have public policy requirements that drive resource entry and exit decisions. How does PJM work with the states and the District of Columbia to identify and meet the region's resource adequacy needs at just and reasonable rates? Has PJM studied the effects of state public policy on either resource adequacy or capacity market outcomes? What are the effects of state policies on resource adequacy in PJM?

Panelists

- Adam Keech, PJM, Vice President of Market Design and Economics
- Joe Bowring, Monitoring Analytics, President and Independent Market Monitor
- Wendy Stark, PPL Corporation, Executive Vice President of Utilities & Chief Legal Officer
- Brian Tierney, FirstEnergy, Chairman, President, and CEO
- Glen Thomas, PJM Power Providers Group, President
- Marji Philips, LS Power, Senior Vice President of Wholesale Market Policy
- Scott Hallam, Boardwalk Pipelines, President and CEO (on behalf of the Interstate Natural Gas Association of America (INGAA)).

12:00 pm – 1:00 pm: Lunch Break

1:00 pm – 2:15 pm: Panel 3: PJM States' Perspectives

This panel discussion between the Commission and state representatives will focus on the status of resource adequacy, and the role of states in achieving resource adequacy, in PJM.

Questions that panelists could be asked:

1. What should be the allocation of roles and responsibilities between PJM and the states to ensure resource adequacy in the PJM region? Please explain the role your state takes on with regard to the procurement of capacity to meet resource adequacy requirements, including with respect to bilateral contracting, self-supply, and/or purchases from the PJM capacity market. Do states in PJM have appropriate opportunities to participate in PJM decisions regarding resource adequacy? Are there different, or greater, responsibilities that states should assume to ensure resource adequacy?

2. Is PJM's capacity market compatible with state public policy requirements? Why or why not?

3. Do you believe consumers are treated fairly in the PJM capacity market process? If so, why? If not, why not?

4. Are changes necessary to ensure that the PJM capacity market process delivers resource adequacy at just and reasonable rates?

5. What barriers, if any, are there to PJM states assuming more responsibility for resource adequacy via constructs like the Integrated Resource Planning (IRP) model, a hybrid between the capacity market and IRP model, or enhanced use of

self-supply mechanisms such as FRR? Should alternatives to the mandatory capacity market construct be considered or does your state prefer retaining the existing construct?

6. Does your state currently have sufficient expertise on resource adequacy mechanisms and resource adequacy modeling to meet the challenge of resource adequacy without PJM's technical expertise, or does your state need additional resources? If your state would need additional resources, what types of resources would be required and what are the benefits and costs of developing that technical expertise compared with continuing to rely on PJM's expertise? Based on those costs and benefits, would your state prefer to continue to rely on PJM's technical expertise?

7. What state mechanisms, such as long-term bilateral contracts, self-supply arrangements, or other approaches, exist to help ensure that rates for procuring resources will be just and reasonable? Will consumers have access to the information (transparency) to understand their share of the costs for procuring adequate resources?

Panelists

- Chairman Emile C. Thompson, Public Service Commission of the District of Columbia, President of Organization of PJM States, Inc. (OPSI)
- Jacob Finkel, Office of the Governor of Pennsylvania, Deputy Secretary of Policy
- President Christine Guhl-Sadovy, New Jersey Board of Public Utilities
- Commissioner Kelsey Bagot, Virginia State Corporation Commission
- Commissioner Michael Richard, Maryland Public Service Commission
- Commissioner David Veleta, Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission
- Commissioner Dennis Deters, Public Utilities Commission of Ohio

2:15 pm – 2:30 pm: 15-minute Break

2:30 pm – 3:45 pm: Panel 4: Additional Perspectives on PJM's Path Forward and the Future of Resource Adequacy in PJM

Panelists will offer their varied perspectives on the topics discussed in the first two PJM-specific panels. Topics to be explored during this panel may include reforms to the current PJM capacity market design, potential alternatives to the existing mandatory capacity market, the roles and interests of states and other entities (e.g., cooperative and municipal systems) in achieving resource adequacy, and how to ensure resource adequacy at reasonable costs for consumers.

Panelists

- Brian O. Lipman, Consumer Advocates of the PJM States (CAPS), President
- Brian George, Google, US Energy Markets, Senior Lead
- Casey Roberts, Natural Resources Defense Council, Director of RTO Advocacy
- Michelle Bloodworth, America's Power, President and CEO
- Denise Foster Cronin, East Kentucky Power Cooperative, Vice President of Federal and RTO Regulatory Affairs
- Susan E. Bruce, Industrial Energy Consumers of America, PJM Industrial Customer Coalition, Coalition of MISO Transmission Customers, and American Forest & Paper Association, Counsel

3:45 pm – 4:00 pm: June 4 Closing Remarks

Thursday, June 5, 2025

9:00 am – 9:15 am: Welcome and Opening Remarks

9:15 am – 10:45 am: Panel 5: MISO's Resource Adequacy Challenge

This panel discussion among the Commission, MISO, and MISO stakeholders will focus on resource adequacy challenges specific to MISO.

MISO faces the most immediate risk of falling below established resource adequacy criteria compared to all other regions assessed by NERC in its 2024 Long-Term Reliability Assessment.[6] According to MISO's 2024 Regional Resource Assessment (RRA), MISO may need to add 17 gigawatts of new capacity each year for the next 20 years—more than triple the recent average rate of 4.7 gigawatts per year—to reliably meet future demand and policy goals.[7] Although MISO's RRA expects thermal resources and battery storage to account for the bulk of the region's accredited capacity in the future, the capacity of variable energy resources is expected to grow and contribute to

[6] *See* NERC, *2024 Long-Term Reliability Assessment* (Dec. 2024), https://www.nerc.com/pa/RAPA/ra/Reliability%20Assessments%20DL/NERC_Long%20Term%20Reliability%20Assessment_2024.pdf.

[7] MISO, *2024 Regional Resource Assessment* (Jan. 2025), https://wdeawebsite.blob.core.windows.net/usrfiles/documents/miso%202024%20regional%20resource%20assessment.pdf.

an increasing need for ramp capability.[8]

Questions that panelists could be asked:

1. What is the state of resource adequacy in MISO in the near term (e.g., over the next five years) and over the longer term (e.g., ten years and beyond)?

    a. Is MISO's resource adequacy construct delivering resource adequacy in MISO?

    b. What are the benefits and drawbacks to MISO's resource adequacy construct and residual capacity auction?

2. How have the recent outcomes of MISO's capacity auctions affected market participants and consumers in MISO? Do states and stakeholders have confidence that the MISO capacity market will be effective to achieve resource adequacy at just and reasonable rates?

3. How have the seasonal resource adequacy requirements and revised capacity accreditation methods worked in MISO to date? Have they helped MISO more accurately determine its resource adequacy needs? What issues or challenges has MISO experienced in implementing a seasonal construct and revising capacity accreditation, and how does MISO plan to address those issues or challenges?

4. How does MISO establish its load and resource forecasts?

    a. How does MISO integrate the load forecasts provided by load-serving entities and electric distribution companies into their planning reserve margin requirements? Does MISO verify the forecast methodologies and accuracy of forecasts?

    b. Have the assumptions driving load and resource forecasts changed over time? If so, how?

    c. How do the forecast models weight different inputs? Are some assumptions more uncertain, important, or impactful than others?

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[8] *Id.* at 6-9. The RRA is one of several periodic studies MISO conducts to forecast how the mix of electricity-generating resources in the MISO region could evolve going forward. In other studies, MISO has modeled potential future scenarios where thermal resources have a decreased role in providing accredited capacity. *See, e.g.*, MISO, *Futures Report Series 1A* 75, 92 (Nov. 2023), Series1A_Futures_Report630735.pdf.

d. How have the forecasts performed historically and are parties considering any changes to forecasting models or processes? For example, are you considering requiring demonstration of commercial readiness from prospective new large load additions?

5. To what extent are barriers to entry (e.g., the interconnection queue backlog, supply chain limitations, siting and permitting delays, etc.) affecting resource adequacy in the MISO footprint?

6. To what extent does the availability of regional and interregional transmission capability affect resource adequacy planning in MISO? How can MISO better address the effect of transmission capability on resource adequacy?

7. Would an alternative resource adequacy construct used by another RTO/ISO be more effective at delivering resource adequacy in MISO? If so, why? Are there alternatives to the current residual market construct that should be considered?

8. What should be the allocation of roles and responsibilities between MISO and the states to ensure resource adequacy in the MISO region? How does MISO work with the states to identify and meet the region's resource adequacy needs at just and reasonable rates? Has MISO studied the effects of state public policy on either resource adequacy or capacity market outcomes?

Panelists

- Todd Ramey, MISO, Senior Vice President of Markets and Digital Strategy
- David Patton, Potomac Economics, President and MISO Independent Market Monitor
- Laura Beauchamp, Entergy Louisiana, LLC, Vice President of Business Operations and Strategy
- Andrew Meyer, Ameren Missouri, Sr. Director of Energy Management & Trading
- Steven Lieberman, American Municipal Power Inc., Vice President of Transmission & Regulatory Affairs
- Todd Snitchler, Electric Power Supply Association, President and CEO
- Kelli Joseph, World Resources Institute, Senior Fellow

10:45 am – 11:00 am: 15-minute Break

11:00 am – 12:15 pm: Panel 6: MISO's Path Forward and The Future of Resource Adequacy in MISO

This panel discussion among the Commission, state representatives, and others will focus on the state of resource adequacy, and the role of states in achieving resource adequacy, in MISO. The Commission will explore approaches to address MISO's resource adequacy challenges, and the benefits of and improvements to its resource adequacy construct, to ensure MISO and states achieve resource adequacy.

Questions that panelists could be asked:

1. How do MISO and state resource adequacy processes interact? Do states in MISO have appropriate opportunities to participate in decisions regarding resource adequacy? Are there different or greater responsibilities that states should assume to ensure resource adequacy?

2. Do you believe consumers are treated fairly in the MISO capacity market process? If so, why? If not, why not?

3. Are changes necessary to ensure that the MISO capacity market process delivers resource adequacy at just and reasonable rates?

4. Are there aspects of MISO's resource adequacy construct that may result in inefficient price signals or create unnecessary resource adequacy risks?

5. Could MISO ensure resource adequacy at a lower cost to consumers through modifications to its existing resource adequacy construct? If so, what are the modifications and what are the challenges or downsides to implementing them?

6. Should MISO's capacity market model be replaced?

    a. If MISO's capacity market model should be replaced, what should replace it? Could an alternative resource adequacy program, like in SPP and CAISO, or a more expansive capacity market construct, like in PJM, NYISO, and ISO-NE, achieve resource adequacy at a lower cost than MISO's resource adequacy construct? Would these alternative approaches provide load-serving entities, states, and consumer advocates with the necessary information to monitor their costs for capacity?

    b. What are the potential tradeoffs and challenges of switching to a different resource adequacy construct? What timeline would be needed to determine or vet a replacement and implement it?

Panelists

- Commissioner Marcus Hawkins, Wisconsin Public Service Commission, Chair of the Organization of MISO States (OMS) Resource Adequacy Committee
- Chairman Doug Scott, Illinois Commerce Commission
- Chairman James Huston, Indiana Utility Regulatory Commission
- Commissioner Eric Skrmetta, Louisiana Public Service Commission
- Carrie Zalewski, American Clean Power Association, Vice President of Transmission and Electricity Markets
- Jennifer C. Easler, Iowa Department of Justice Office of Consumer Advocate, Attorney

12:15 pm – 1:15 pm: Lunch Break

1:15 pm – 2:30 pm: Panel 7: The Resource Adequacy Challenge in the Northeast RTOs/ISOs

This panel discussion between the Commission, NYISO, ISO-NE, and relevant stakeholders will focus on resource adequacy challenges specific to NYISO and ISO-NE.

NYISO projects declining statewide resource margins and for the system to approach a loss of load expectation of 1 day in 10 years by 2034.[9] NYISO's resource adequacy forecast is heavily affected by the assumption that approximately 6,400 MW of non-firm, gas-only generation will not be available to serve loads during winter peak demand periods.[10] NYISO explains that decreasing, and even negative, statewide system margins are a leading indicator of the system's inability to reliably serve demand under normal operations while fully maintaining operating reserves.[11] NYISO also notes that the development and commercialization of dispatchable emission-free resources capable of providing sustained on-demand power and system stability will be essential to achieving policy objectives while maintaining a reliable electric grid.[12]

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[9] NYISO, *2024 Reliability Needs Assessment* 9 (Nov. 19, 2024), nyiso.com/documents/20142/2248793/2024-RNA-Report.pdf/.

[10] *Id.*

[11] *Id.* at 10.

[12] NYISO, *NYISO's 2024 Comprehensive Area Review of Resource Adequacy* 37-38 (Dec. 3, 2024), https://cdn.prod.website-files.com/67229043316834b1a60feba3/678584c131bec5c726bae51b_2024%20New%20York%20Comprehensive%20Area%20Review%20of%20Resource%20Adequacy%20P

ISO-NE, in comparison, states that it has procured or will procure the requisite resources needed to adequately meet resource adequacy for each year of the 2024-2028 study horizon.[13] ISO-NE predicts growing peak load through 2032 and identifies potential risks to bulk power system reliability, but expects bulk power system reliability and economic performance to improve over the next decade because of planned transmission upgrades, an improved interconnection process, development of renewable resources with energy storage, imports from neighboring regions, fast-start and flexible ramping resources, and energy efficiency/conservation measures.[14]

Questions that panelists could be asked:

1. What is the state of resource adequacy in NYISO and ISO-NE in the near term (e.g., over the next five years) and over the longer term (e.g., ten years and beyond)?

    a. What factors present the greatest uncertainty when projecting future resource adequacy challenges?

    b. Are the capacity market constructs delivering resource adequacy in these RTOs/ISOs? Why or why not?

2. To what extent do uncertainties external to NYISO and ISO-NE—such as natural gas supplies or infrastructure constraints, supply chain limitations, and siting and permitting delays—affect resource adequacy planning in the Northeast? How can NYISO and ISO-NE better address those uncertainties?

3. How do NYISO and ISO-NE consider electric-gas coordination issues in the context of resource adequacy planning and capacity resource accreditation?

4. How will state public policy requirements change the resource mix and expected seasonal or hourly demand patterns? Do state public policy requirements create challenges for your regions in achieving resource adequacy at just and reasonable rates?

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[13] ISO-NE, *2023 New England Comprehensive Area Review of Resource Adequacy* 8-10 (Dec. 5, 2023), https://cdn.prod.website-files.com/67229043316834b1a60feba3/67229043316834b1a61003df_2023-new-england-comprehensive-review-of-resource-adequacy.pdf.

[14] *Id.* at 10.

5. How might your capacity markets be improved to meet the challenge of resource adequacy?

6. Would an alternative resource adequacy construct used by another RTO/ISO be more effective at delivering resource adequacy in your regions? If so, why?

7. How do NYISO and ISO-NE work with their states to identify and meet the region's resource adequacy needs and to ensure adequate resources are procured at just and reasonable rates? How do NYISO and ISO-NE work with their states when pursuing capacity market reforms to meet the resource adequacy challenge at the lowest possible cost to consumers? What distinct challenges must be overcome in a multi-state RTO/ISO (ISO-NE) region relative to a single state ISO region (NYISO)?

Panelists

- Emilie Nelson, NYISO, Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer
- Stephen George, ISO-NE, Vice President of System Operations and Market Administration
- Adam Evans, New York State Department of Public Service, Chief of Wholesale and Clean Energy Markets
- Chairman Philip L. Bartlett II, Maine Public Utilities Commission
- Commissioner Katie S. Dykes, Connecticut Department of Energy and Environmental Protection
- Michelle Gardner, NextEra Energy Resources, Executive Director Northeast Region
- Sarah Bresolin Silver, New England Power Pool, Chair
- Pallas LeeVanSchaick, Potomac Economics, Vice President; ISO-NE External Market Monitor; NYISO Market Monitoring Unit

2:30 pm – 2:45 pm: 15-minute Break

2:45 pm – 4:00 pm: Panel 8: RTOs/ISOs without Capacity Markets

This panel discussion between the Commission, SPP, CAISO, and relevant stakeholders will focus on resource adequacy programs in SPP and CAISO and how they compare to capacity markets in the other RTOs/ISOs.

In SPP, where each Load Responsible Entity must maintain adequate capacity to meet its Resource Adequacy Requirement, SPP expects no excess capacity to be available in summer 2027, and the planned reserve margin to decline from 20% in

summer 2024 to just 5% in summer 2029—a 5,950 MW deficiency.[15] Over that period, SPP projects resource retirements to outstrip new resource additions by a rate of roughly two-to-one while net peak demand grows by roughly 2% annually.[16] Most projected retirements are coal and natural gas resources.[17]

In California, the Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) oversees a resource adequacy construct to ensure jurisdictional load-serving entities meet those requirements. The CPUC sets system-wide resource adequacy requirements while CAISO sets local and flexible resource adequacy requirements. In recent years, CAISO and the CPUC have implemented regulatory and CAISO market changes to ensure that external capacity resources procured to meet resource adequacy requirements are delivered during peak net load hours.[18]

Questions that panelists could be asked:

1. What is the state of resource adequacy in SPP and CAISO in the near term (e.g., over the next five years) and over the longer term (e.g., ten years and beyond)? What factors present the greatest uncertainty when projecting future resource adequacy challenges?

2. Given load growth and generation entry and retirement forecasts, what resource adequacy challenges does SPP's resource adequacy construct face going forward? How does SPP's resource adequacy construct perform compared to RTO/ISO-administered capacity markets?

3. Given load growth and generation entry and retirement forecasts, what resource adequacy challenges does the CPUC's Resource Adequacy program face going forward? How does California's Resource Adequacy program perform compared to RTO/ISO-administered capacity markets?

4. How do the resource adequacy constructs employed by your RTO/ISO ensure the availability of resources for resource adequacy, and can they adapt to increased

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[15] SPP, *2024 SPP Resource Adequacy Report* 4-5 (June 14, 2024), 2024 spp june resource adequacy report.pdf.

[16] *Id.* at 6 & Table 1.

[17] *Id.*

[18] CAISO Department of Market Monitoring, *2023 Annual Report on Market Issues & Performance* 31-32 (July 29, 2024), 2023-annual-report-on-market-issues-and-performance.pdf.

load growth? How does this compare to attempting to meet these challenges through operation of an RTO/ISO-administered capacity market?

5. How do SPP and CAISO work with states to identify and meet the region's resource adequacy needs and to ensure adequate resources are procured at just and reasonable rates? How do SPP and CAISO work with their states when pursuing resource adequacy reforms to meet the resource adequacy challenge at the lowest possible cost to consumers? What distinct challenges must be overcome in a multi-state RTO/ISO (SPP) region relative to a single state ISO region (CAISO)?

Panelists

- Casey Cathey, SPP, Vice President of Engineering
- Neil Millar, CAISO, Vice President of Transmission Planning and Infrastructure Development
- Chair Patrick O'Connell, New Mexico Public Regulation Commission
- Molly Sterkel, California Public Utilities Commission, Director of Electric Supply, Planning and Costs in the Energy Division
- Stacey Burbure, American Electric Power, Senior Vice President of Transmission Business Development and Joint Ventures
- Gillian Clegg, Pacific Gas and Electric Company, Vice President of Energy Policy and Procurement
- Travis Kavulla, NRG, Vice President of Regulatory Affairs

4:00 pm – 4:15 pm: Closing Remarks

Document Content(s)

AD25-7-000 Tech Conf.docx.....1

BEFORE THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Power Act Section 202(c) Emergency Order: Midcontinent Independent System Operator (MISO)	)))))	Order No. 202-25-3

Exhibit to
Motion to Intervene and Request for Rehearing and Stay of
Public Interest Organizations

Filed June 18, 2025

Exhibit 63

Palgrave Handbook



The Palgrave Handbook of International Energy Economics

Edited by Manfred Hafner · Giacomo Luciani

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rotating standby state through the advanced control system, and the gas turbine is quickly started with load, and the power is immediately transmitted to the power grid.

3.4 Location

Coal power generation location is more restrictive compared to other technologies because coal is a solid and its transport cost is high, while its combustion efficiency is lower than for other technologies. Usually coal plants are located near coal mines and the choice of different means of transport will affect the location of the plant area as well as the size and form of the required land plot, especially for a large power plant. The transportation mode should allow for large volume, low freight, high speed, and flexibility, which will make the location of coal plant all the more difficult.

On the contrary, oil is easy to transport with multiple transportation options including by pipeline and by ship; therefore, oil-fired plants are usually located in coastal areas. A gas-fired power plant is characterized by little land occupation and is very suitable for countries and areas with dense population and scarce land resources. Compared with coal-fired power plants, gas power generation equipment is more compact and does not occupy a large area. Besides, it consumes one-third of the water needed for a coal-fired power plant.

3.5 Expected Service Life

Thermal power plants are designed for an economic lifetime of 30 to 40 years, but some plants have been also used beyond their design life in certain areas. The critical components are the boiler and the turbine. The operation of thermal power generation is faced with both tangible and intangible aging processes. Tangible or physical aging refers to the equipment operating under high pressure and temperature, and bearing mechanical stress, resulting in physical and chemical changes, such as wear, creep, corrosion, and so on, gradually making the equipment unable to continue operating safely under the required design parameters. Invisible aging refers to technological progress. The advent of more efficient or less labor-intensive production equipment means that older equipment will operate under less and less economic conditions. The physical aging of some equipment (such as condenser copper pipes, heater pipes, boiler heating surface pipes, turbine blades, furnace walls, etc.) can be removed during overhaul. However, it is often the aging of these important equipment components that determines the technical and consequently economic lifetime of thermal power plants. Operating experience shows that the service life of equipment operating under 450 °C is between 40 and 50 years. For equipment operating at temperatures above 450 °C, the operating hours could even be reduced to 100,000 hours.

Both gas and steam turbines are devices that drive the rotor to rotate at high speed through high-pressure gas with high temperature and humidity.

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Exhibit 64

IEA Report



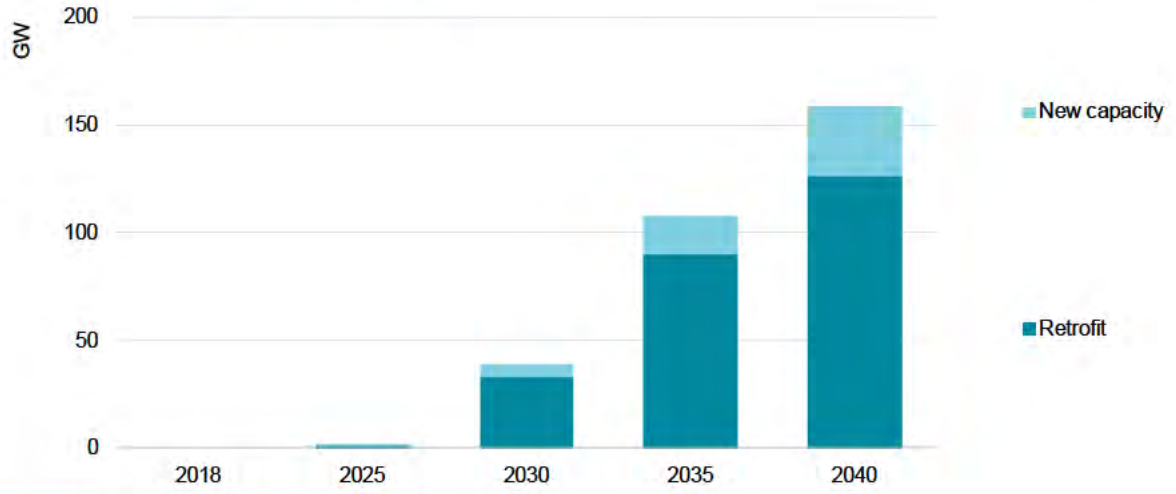
International Energy Agency

The role of CCUS in low-carbon power systems

Without carbon capture, meeting climate goals would ultimately mean almost eliminating the use of fossil fuels for power.

In the Sustainable Development Scenario, 120 GW of existing coal-fired capacity is retrofitted with carbon capture by 2040, accounting for some 80% of the coal plants equipped with these technologies. More than 110 GW of these retrofits are in China, representing a capital investment of around USD 160 billion. A further 10 GW are in the United States. Without carbon capture available at scale in power, coal-fired power generation, and eventually also gas-fired generation, would need to be virtually eliminated to meet long-term climate goals, with significant early retirements and potential stranding of assets.

Figure 4 Coal-fired power plants equipped with carbon capture in the Sustainable Development Scenario



Source: IEA (2019), World Energy Outlook 2019.

Over 750 GW of existing coal plants reduce operations to cut emissions in this Scenario, limiting electricity production but still providing system adequacy and flexibility. About one-quarter of the existing fleet would be retired before reaching the typical 50-year lifespan. Shutdowns and reduced operating hours are likely to lead to balance sheet write-downs for some owners of existing facilities. Coal plant retirements also imply greater investment in other low-carbon sources of electricity and associated network infrastructure.

Carbon capture retrofits also play an important role for the gas-fired power plant fleet, which currently has an average age of only around 19 years. In the SDS 155 GW of natural gas-fired power plants are equipped with carbon capture, utilisation and

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Exhibit 65

DOE Transmission Planning Study

National Transmission Planning Study



Chapter 2:

Long-Term U.S. Transmission Planning Scenarios

NREL

Pacific Northwest NATIONAL LABORATORY

GDO GRID DEPLOYMENT OFFICE

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Context

The National Transmission Planning Study (NTP Study) is presented as a collection of six chapters and an executive summary, each of which is listed next. The NTP Study was led by the U.S. Department of Energy's Grid Deployment Office, in partnership with the National Renewable Energy Laboratory and Pacific Northwest National Laboratory.

- The **Executive Summary** describes the high-level findings from across all six chapters and next steps for how to build on the analysis.
- **Chapter 1: Introduction** provides background and context about the technical design of the study and modeling framework, introduces the scenario framework, and acknowledges those who contributed to the study.
- **Chapter 2: Long-Term U.S. Transmission Planning Scenarios (this chapter)** discusses the methods for capacity expansion and resource adequacy, key findings from the scenario analysis and economic analysis, and High Opportunity Transmission interface analysis.
- **Chapter 3: Transmission Portfolios and Operations for 2035 Scenarios** summarizes the methods for translating zonal scenarios to nodal-network-level models, network transmission plans for a subset of the scenarios, and key findings from transmission planning and production cost modeling for the contiguous United States.
- **Chapter 4: AC Power Flow Analysis for 2035 Scenarios** identifies the methods for translating from zonal and nodal production cost models to alternating current (AC) power flow models and describes contingency analysis for a subset of scenarios.
- **Chapter 5: Stress Analysis for 2035 Scenarios** outlines how the future transmission expansions perform under stress tests.
- **Chapter 6: Conclusions** describes the high-level findings and study limitations across the six chapters.

As of publication, there are three additional reports under the NTP Study umbrella that explore related topics, each of which is listed next.[1] For more information on the NTP Study, visit https://www.energy.gov/gdo/national-transmission-planning-study:

- **Interregional Renewable Energy Zones** connects the NTP Study scenarios to ground-level regulatory and financial decision making—specifically focusing on the potential of interregional renewable energy zones.

[1] In addition to these three reports, the DOE and laboratories are exploring future analyses of the challenges within the existing interregional planning landscape and potential regulatory and industry solutions.

- **Barriers and Opportunities To Realize the System Value of Interregional Transmission** examines issues that prevent existing transmission facilities from delivering maximum potential value and offers a suite of options that power system stakeholders can pursue to overcome those challenges between nonmarket or a mix of market and nonmarket areas and between market areas.

- **Western Interconnection Baseline Study** uses production cost modeling to compare a 2030 industry planning case of the Western Interconnection to a high renewables case with additional planned future transmission projects based on best available data.

List of Acronyms

AC	alternating current
AEO	Annual Energy Outlook
APC	adjusted production cost
ATB	Annual Technology Baseline
B2B	back-to-back
BECCS	bioenergy with carbon capture and storage
CAISO	California Independent System Operator
CCS	carbon capture and storage
CO_2(e)	carbon dioxide equivalent
Coal-CCS	coal + carbon capture and storage
CSP	concentrating solar power
CT	combustion turbine
CTS	CO_2 transport and storage
DAC	direct air capture
DC	direct current
dGen	Distributed Generation Market Demand model
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
EIA	Energy Information Administration
EPRI	Electric Power Research Institute
ERCOT	Electric Reliability Council of Texas
EUE	expected unserved energy
FERC	Federal Energy Regulatory Commission
FRCC	Florida Reliability Coordinating Council
GADS	Generating Availability Data System

GCM	global climate model
GET	grid-enhancing technologies
GHG	greenhouse gas
GW	gigawatt
H_2-CT	hydrogen combustion turbine
HOT	high opportunity transmission
HVDC	high-voltage direct current
IRA	Inflation Reduction Act
ISO	independent system operator
ISONE	ISO New England
kg	kilogram
km	kilometer
kV	kilovolt
kW	kilowatt
LBNL	Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory
LCC	line-commutated converter
LCOE	levelized cost of energy
Lim	Limited (transmission framework)
LOLE	loss of load expectations
LOLP	loss of load probability
m	meter
MISO	Midcontinent Independent System Operator
MMT	million metric ton (CO_2)
MT	multiterminal
MW	megawatt

MWh	megawatt-hour
MW-mile	megawatt-mile
NARIS	North American Renewable Integration Study
NEMS	National Energy Modeling System
NERC	National Electric Reliability Corporation
NEUE	normalized expected unserved energy
NG-CC	natural gas combined cycle
NG-CT	natural gas combustion turbine
NPV	net present value
NREL	National Renewable Energy Laboratory
NTP Study	National Transmission Planning Study
SMR	small modular reactor
NYISO	New York Independent System Operator
P2P	point-to-point
POI	point of interconnection
ppm	parts per million
PRAS	Probabilistic Resource Adequacy Suite
PV	photovoltaic
RA	resource adequacy
ReEDS	Regional Energy Deployment System
RTO	regional transmission organization
reV	Renewable Energy Potential
RPS	renewable portfolio standard
SCRTP	South Carolina Regional Transmission Planning
SERTP	Southeastern Regional Transmission Planning

SMR	small modular reactor
SPP	Southwest Power Pool
Sup3rCC	Super-Resolution for Renewable Energy Resource Data with Climate Change Impacts
TES	thermal energy storage
TW	terawatt
TWh	terawatt-hour
TW-mile	terawatt-mile
VRE	variable renewable energy
VSC	voltage source converter
W	watt
WECC	Western Electricity Coordinating Council

Chapter 2 Overview

Accelerating transmission expansion can offer benefits for the contiguous U.S. electricity system under a wide range of future uncertainties. The potential role and impacts of transmission expansion are evaluated in this chapter of the National Transmission Planning Study (NTP Study). The chapter presents the methods, assumptions, and findings from the zonal analysis of long-term U.S. transmission planning scenarios. The analysis compares a "Limited" transmission framework, which constrains transmission expansion, against three accelerated transmission frameworks: Alternating Current (AC), Point-to-Point (P2P), and Multiterminal (MT) (Figure I). Because future transmission expansion can vary depending on external conditions, the analysis compared scenarios across all four transmission frameworks under a range of policy, demand growth, and other conditions. The analysis includes an assessment of 96 total scenarios.

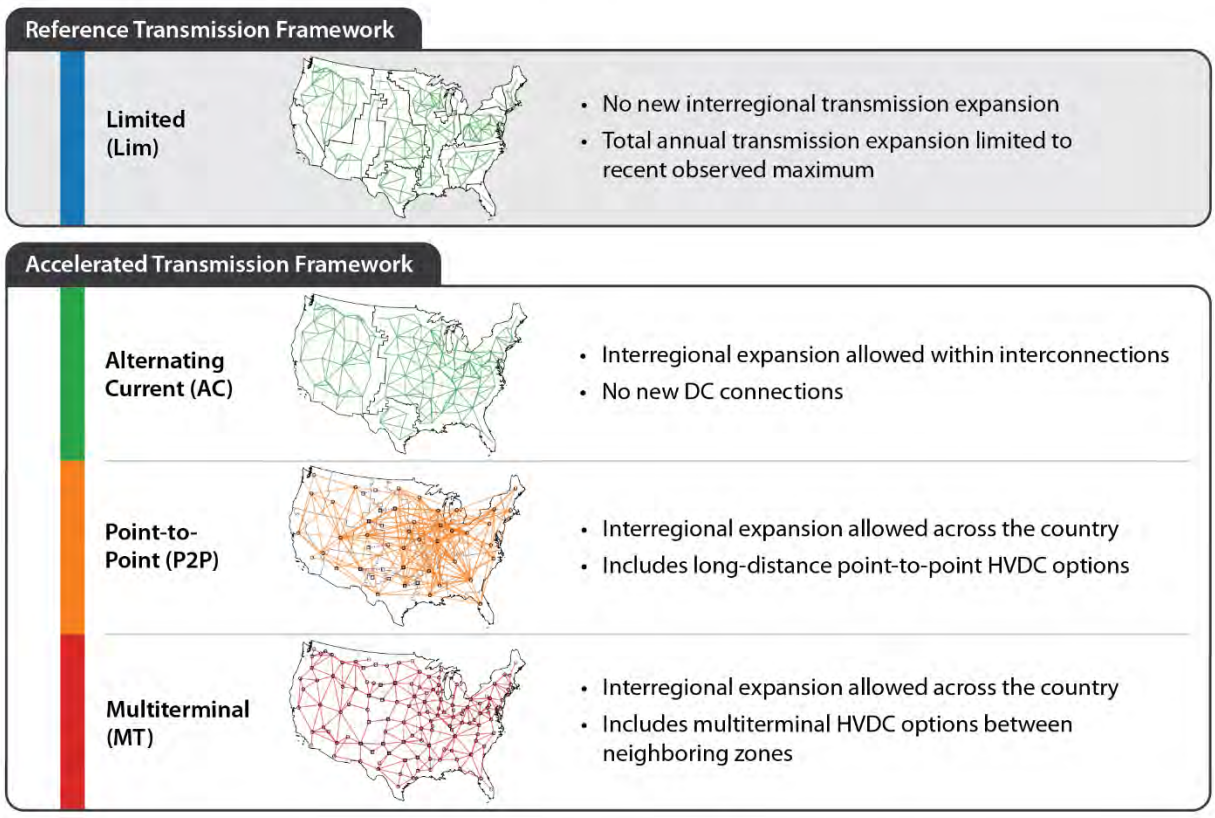


Figure I. NTP Study transmission frameworks

The scenario analysis first compares the different transmission frameworks without any new policies. Benefits from large-scale transmission expansion include billions of metric tons of avoided CO_2 emissions under current policies. Specifically, expanding transmission beyond historical rates—as occurs in the accelerated (AC, MT, P2P) frameworks—reduces power system CO_2 emissions by 10–11 billion metric tons (43%–48%) through 2050, relative to the Limited framework using "Mid" demand growth

assumptions (2.0%/year). The emissions reductions from accelerated transmission expansion are driven by increased wind and solar deployment. Even with expanded transmission, current policies are insufficient to fully eliminate power sector emissions, especially in futures with high demand growth.

The transmission frameworks were then evaluated considering nine decarbonization and demand futures (Figure II). Under these decarbonization conditions, benefits of large-scale transmission expansion include hundreds of billions of dollars in system cost savings. Specifically, in the central decarbonization scenarios—which achieve 90% emissions reductions by 2035 (100% by 2045) and assume Mid demand growth—accelerated transmission expansion leads to national electricity system cost savings through 2050 of $270–$490 billion. Constraining transmission growth results in more nuclear generation, hydrogen, and carbon capture capacity to achieve emissions reduction targets, leading to higher costs. The cost savings from accelerated transmission reveal that the costs of new transmission are outweighed by reductions in capital, operating, and fuel expenditures for generation and storage. Approximately $1.60 to $1.80 is saved for every dollar spent on transmission in the AC, P2P, and MT transmission frameworks under our central decarbonization assumptions.

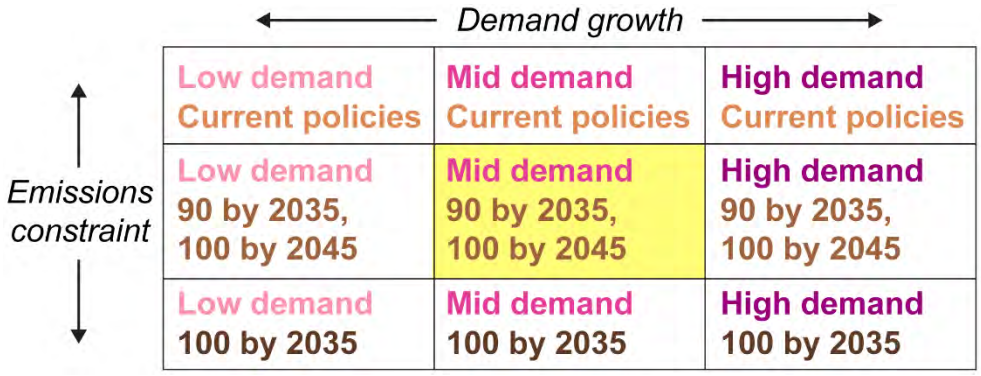


Figure II. Core demand and emissions assumptions.

The central demand and emissions assumption is highlighted in yellow.

The study finds rapid and significant growth in new transmission occurs in scenarios that achieve deep emissions reductions. Specifically, in the central decarbonization scenarios, the contiguous U.S. transmission system expands to 2.4–3.5 times the size of the 2020 system by 2050. This transmission occurs at all scales—including local, regional, and interregional—and for all regions of the country. Expansion of new long-distance transmission is concentrated in the central part of the country to enable increased access to wind and solar. Leveraging high-voltage direct current (HVDC) technologies, including advanced multiterminal converters, results in the greatest benefits. HVDC network solutions will require additional strengthening of AC networks. Similarly, the largest benefits of transmission are realized when interregional transmission is most substantial, including building across the interconnection seams. When U.S. electricity emissions are limited, future transfer capacities for many regions

exceed 30% of the region's peak demand and total aggregate U.S. interregional transfer capacity increases to 2.6–4.6 times the 2020 capacity by 2050.

The analysis includes scenarios with faster rates of decarbonization (100% by 2035) and higher demand growth (2.7%/year) than assumed in the central scenario. These scenarios find that electrification drives greater deployment of transmission and generation capacity. The benefits of transmission expansion scale with the level of electricity demand and rate of decarbonization. Under "High" demand growth, estimated savings from accelerated transmission expansion range from $710 billion to $970 billion, and coupling High demand with more rapid decarbonization can yield more than $1 trillion in electricity system cost savings.

Accelerated transmission deployment consistently reduces system cost across a spectrum of sensitivities with the greatest reductions found when hydrogen, carbon capture, and/or advanced nuclear are unavailable. The economic net benefits of transmission outweigh the incremental transmission costs in all scenarios, leading to a benefit-to-cost ratio of at least 1.5 across all sensitivity cases and exceeding 2.0 in many cases.

All 96 modeled future grid scenarios in the study—including those with approximately 90% of annual generation from variable resources—meet or exceed current industry resource adequacy standards. A variety of technologies supports resource adequacy. Interregional transmission—over spatial scales larger than weather systems—enables the sharing of variable renewables during days with limited local resource availability. In scenarios that allow coordination, transmission flows bidirectionally across many regional interfaces to support resource adequacy. With coordination, system costs through 2050 are lowered by $170 billion to $380 billion. Significant amounts of interregional transmission are built primarily to serve resource adequacy needs.

Lastly, the many scenarios and sensitivity cases in this chapter are also used to inform High Opportunity Transmission (HOT) interfaces that offer a starting point for further study. Spatial patterns in transmission expansion are similar across many sensitivity cases, and the HOT interfaces are defined as transmission expansion through 2035 between subregions that occurs in 75% of the sensitivity cases. Transmission projects that align with these HOT interfaces could be starting points for the grid expansion envisioned in this study.

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1 Introduction

The transmission grid has always played a critical role in the highly interconnected U.S. power system by delivering electricity from generators to load centers and supporting overall system reliability. As the U.S. generation mix undergoes major changes driven by clean energy policies and ambitions for deep decarbonization, the role of transmission is changing. Looking forward, how transmission might evolve to meet transformative generation changes while maintaining reliability is an open question. This chapter presents an analysis designed to answer this question for the contiguous U.S. electricity system.

Recent national decarbonization studies have collectively demonstrated the significant changes required in the U.S. transmission system to dramatically lower national greenhouse gas emissions. These studies include Denholm et al. (2022), the Net Zero America study (Larson et al. 2021), the Solar Futures Study (DOE 2021), Brown and Botterud (2021), and the North American Renewable Integration Study (Brinkman et al. 2021). Chapter 1 of this report and the Transmission Needs Study (DOE 2023a) summarize this body of work.

In addition to national-scale studies, regional planners also regularly conduct studies to examine future transmission expansion needs. These studies can lead to transmission expansion in utility or system plans and, ultimately, transmission procurement. Examples include California's long-term transmission plan (CAISO 2023a) and the Midcontinent Independent System Operator (MISO) Long Range Transmission Planning initiative (MISO 2022). Interregional transmission planning is more limited, but recent examples such as the MISO-Southwest Power Pool (SPP) Joint Targeted Interconnection Queue (SPP and MISO 2022) and the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Atlantic Offshore Wind Transmission Study (Brinkman et al. 2024) demonstrate interest in broader multiregional planning efforts.

The analysis presented in this chapter is motivated by the growing awareness of transmission expansion needs and applies a scenario approach like many of the above-referenced national-scale studies. However, this chapter focuses on transmission using a scenario framework, described in Section 2, designed to isolate the impacts of transmission on the U.S. electricity system. The scenario analysis presented in this chapter uses long-term capacity expansion and resource adequacy (RA) modeling to provide insights into the following questions:

- What is the role of transmission in decarbonizing the U.S. energy system?
- What are the economic trade-offs between different transmission futures and corresponding resource mixes?
- What mechanisms help ensure future low-carbon grids are resource adequate, and how does transmission support these mechanisms?
- Which interregional transmission expansions are commonly developed across a range of scenarios?

The focus of the National Transmission Planning Study (NTP Study) on identifying transmission that will provide broad-scale benefits to electricity customers and inform interregional and national strategies to accelerate decarbonization while maintaining system reliability includes examining transformative changes to the entire portfolio and considering a full suite of generation, storage, and transmission options. The capacity expansion modeling used here enables such evaluations and the examination of a range of future conditions, of which there are several important uncertainties—especially for achieving a zero-emissions grid. Incorporating RA tools in the analysis helps develop plausible resource mixes that can be more thoroughly examined for reliability. The scenarios presented in this chapter serve as the starting points for the more detailed power system modeling presented in subsequent chapters to begin to examine other aspects of reliability.

Section 2 describes the grid models used and the scenario design and assumptions, and the appendices provide additional explanation and detail. Results are presented in Section 3, with each subsection presenting a different group of scenarios. Section 3.1 presents results from scenarios that include enacted policies only. Section 3.2 examines how results change under different emissions targets and demand assumptions but uses default assumptions for other model parameters. Section 3.3 focuses on scenarios under central decarbonization assumptions and includes results across the full set of sensitivity cases. Conclusions are discussed in Section 4.

2 Methodology

Two National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) models, the Regional Energy Deployment System (ReEDS)[2] and Probabilistic Resource Adequacy Suite (PRAS),[3] are used for the capacity expansion and RA analysis presented in this chapter. Both open-source models operate with zonal resolution covering the contiguous United States as their geographic scope (Figure 1a). This section briefly describes these two models and additional approaches used for the scenario analysis presented in this chapter.[4]

2.1 Model Descriptions

Regional Energy Deployment System (ReEDS). The ReEDS model is used to create future power system scenarios. ReEDS chooses from a large set of new generation, storage, and transmission options to identify the systemwide least-cost portfolio that meets future demand, grid reliability, and policy requirements. For this study, the model finds the optimal resource mix in 5-year steps between 2020 and 2050. The model applies a centralized planning approach but subdivides the contiguous United States into 134 zones to represent the grid network and to reflect region-specific generation, demand, and policies. For investment and dispatch modeling, each solve year includes 33 representative days with 4-hour resolution from weather year 2012 (P. R. Brown, Cole, and Mai forthcoming). The ReEDS documentation (Ho et al. forthcoming) and 2023 Standard Scenarios report (Gagnon et al. 2024) describe the model in greater detail. Appendix A details newer features of ReEDS used for this study.

Probabilistic Resource Adequacy Suite (PRAS). The PRAS model assesses the resource adequacy[5] of the scenarios generated by ReEDS. PRAS measures adequacy by performing Monte Carlo analysis of thermal generator outages[6] and hourly dispatch over 7 weather years (2007–2013) of renewable energy availability. Reliability metrics estimated by PRAS include loss of load probability (LOLP), loss of load expectation (LOLE), and expected unserved energy (EUE). This study uses the normalized expected unserved energy (NEUE)—EUE divided by total annual load—for the contiguous United States as the principal resource adequacy metric. PRAS has the same geographic scope and 134-zone resolution as ReEDS; however, thermal generator capacity within each zone is further subdivided into individual representative units to appropriately simulate generator outages.

[2] https://www.nrel.gov/analysis/reeds/
[3] https://www.nrel.gov/analysis/pras.html
[4] This chapter presents the methods, assumptions, and findings associated with the “round 2” scenarios of the NTP Study. Chapter 1 describes the primary differences between this round 2 capacity expansion analysis and the earlier round 1 analysis.
[5] The North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) defines resource adequacy as “[t]he ability of the electric system to supply the aggregate electric power and energy requirements of electricity consumers at all times while taking into account scheduled and reasonably expected unscheduled outages of system components” (NERC 2022).
[6] Transmission outages are not modeled; however, interregional transfer capacity assumed in PRAS and ReEDS partially accounts for transmission contingencies. See Appendix A for further detail.

Integrated ReEDS-PRAS modeling. The optimal resource mix identified by ReEDS accounts for RA by including up to 30 "stress periods" in addition to the 33 representative days. The stress periods are the days with the highest EUE, among 7 weather years, as estimated by PRAS. The stress periods can change over time or between scenarios; for example, with increasing electrification, stress periods can include winter days with high heating demand as well as hot summer days with air conditioning demand. ReEDS iteratively augments the portfolio to meet a user-specified reliability target. This study uses a national RA target of 10 parts per million (ppm) NEUE. Although NEUE-based system planning has yet to become widespread, systems that do use NEUE-based planning tend to use NEUE targets in the range of 10 to 30 ppm (Alberta Electricity system Operator 2017; Electric Power Research Institute 2024; NERC 2024). Appendix B provides further detail on the combined use of ReEDS and PRAS.

Other models. Multiple upstream models are used to develop key inputs for ReEDS. The Distributed Generation Market Demand (dGen) model (Sigrin et al. 2016) simulates the customer adoption of rooftop photovoltaic (PV) systems. Distributed PV projections from dGen are exogenously input to ReEDS. The Renewable Energy Potential (reV) model (Lopez et al. 2024) provides the wind and solar resource potential used in ReEDS as well as the hourly renewable generation profiles used by all the models. Additional key datasets are described in Appendix A.

Transmission value analysis. This chapter's findings include results from an economic analysis of the scenarios, which assesses the relative costs between scenarios, the sources of those cost differences, and regional differences in costs and savings. This transmission value analysis primarily relies on a disaggregation of all the expenditures tracked in ReEDS—including generation, storage, and transmission capital and operating costs—through 2050 with additional adjustments to appropriately assess regional cost distributions.

2.2 Region and Transmission Terminology

The zonal ReEDS modeling represents the contiguous U.S. grid using 134 zones as shown in Figure 1a. These zones serve as the building blocks for larger regions for reporting purposes and to reflect policies and other factors. The zones conform to boundaries for the 48 states within the contiguous United States, which enables the representation of state clean energy policies.[7] This study focuses on 11 transmission "planning regions" that approximate Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) Order No. 1000 regions[8] and the Electric Reliability Council of Texas (ERCOT). The planning regions comprise aggregate model zones as shown in Figure 1c. These planning regions include the seven independent system operators (ISOs) and regional transmission organizations (RTOs) in the United States. The 11 planning regions are

[7] The District of Columbia (D.C.) is combined with the zone that represents Maryland.
[8] The South Carolina Regional Transmission Planning (SCRTP) region from FERC Order No. 1000 is included in the Southeastern Regional Transmission Planning (SERTP) in the analysis. Nonenrolled members of FERC planning regions and regions that are not part of FERC Order No. 1000 are *included* within the geographic boundaries shown in the figure.

fundamental to the scenario design (as discussed next). Because there is significant variation in geographic size between the 11 planning regions, the larger planning regions are further subdivided into “planning subregions” (Figure 1b).[9] Results are typically reported at the planning region and subregion levels and for the contiguous United States as a whole. Figure 1d also shows the three asynchronous interconnections in the contiguous United States.[10]

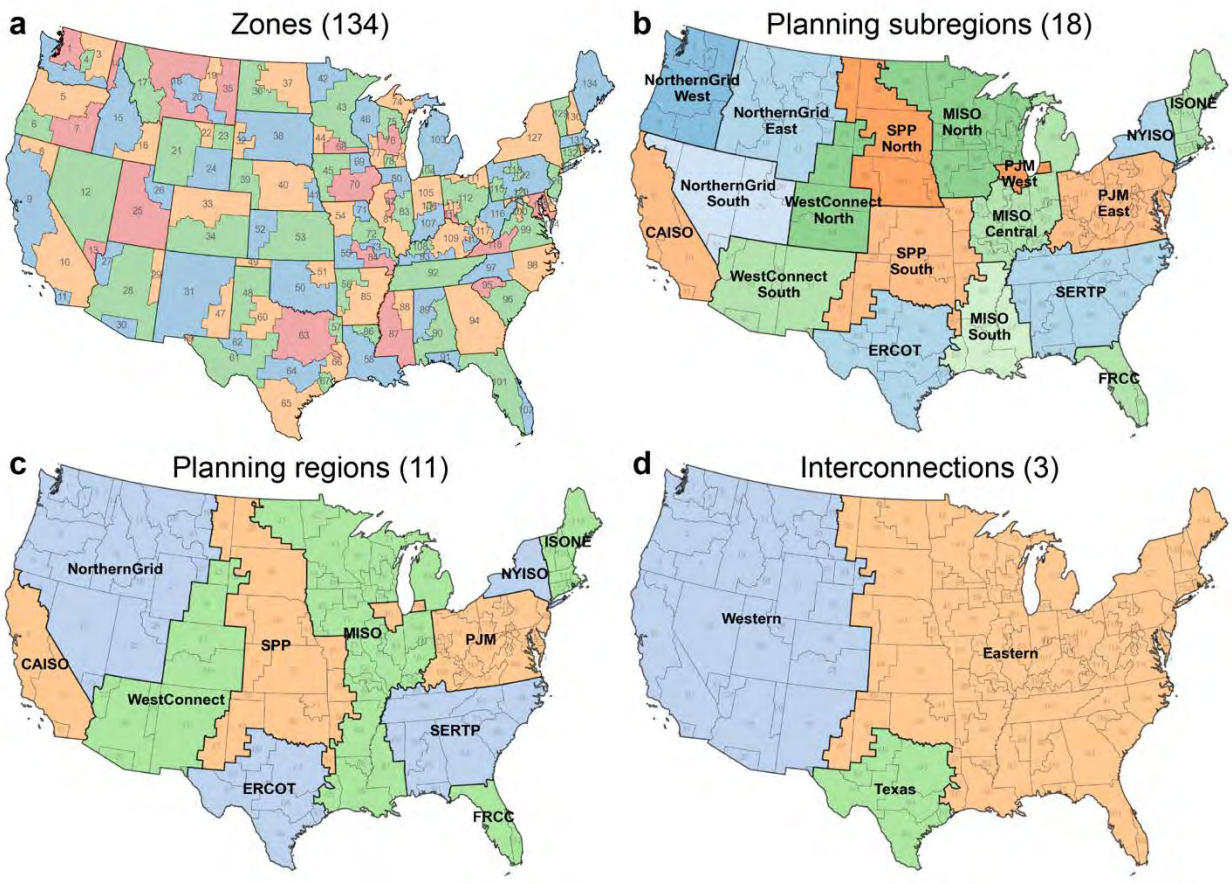


Figure 1. Hierarchy of regions used in the ReEDS model

Regional acronyms: California Independent System Operator (CAISO), Southwest Power Pool (SPP), Midcontinent Independent System Operator (MISO), New York Independent System Operator (NYISO), Independent System Operator of New England (ISONE), Southeastern Regional Transmission Planning (SERTP), Florida Reliability Coordinating Council (FRCC).

The geographic regions include Tribal lands within the boundaries shown in Figure 1. The modeling does not specifically exclude or encourage new transmission or generation projects on Tribal lands, but the study team recognizes that energy planning

[9] There are 18 total planning “subregions” in the contiguous United States. NorthernGrid and MISO are both subdivided into three subregions each. WestConnect, SPP, and PJM are subdivided into two subregions each.

[10] The Western and Eastern interconnections also include electrically connected regions in Canada and Mexico. Given the focus on the contiguous U.S. system, international imports and exports are exogenously specified in the modeling. The North American Renewable Integration Study (NARIS) (Brinkman et al. 2021) evaluated cross-border transmission expansion.

on such locations would require engagement, consultation, and participation from the relevant Tribes. Chapter 1 highlights Tribal engagement during the NTP Study.

Different categories and types of transmission, which are partly defined based on the regions, are modeled and reported:

- **Local** transmission refers to estimated transmission expansion *within* each of the 134 model zones. It includes transmission spur lines from wind and solar power plants to a point of interconnection (POI) and network upgrades or reinforcements needed beyond the POI to interconnect these plants to the grid. Local transmission capacity is modeled and tracked only for land-based wind, offshore wind, solar PV, and concentrating solar power (CSP). The costs to interconnect other resources are assumed to be $100/kilowatt (kW) (approximating recent interconnection costs for gas turbines (Seel et al. 2023)) whereas interconnection costs for wind and solar vary widely by location and can be several hundreds of dollars per kW (Lopez et al. 2024).[11]
- **Interzonal** transmission refers to the transfer capacity between any pair of zones from the 134 model zones. Unlike local transmission, interzonal transmission is not specific to any resource but instead serves systemwide needs. Existing transfer capacity between model zones is estimated based on a method summarized in Appendix A and presented by Brown et al. (2023). Expansion of interzonal transmission is a model decision because ReEDS co-optimizes generation, storage, and transmission simultaneously. Interzonal transmission can be based on high-voltage alternating current (AC) or direct current (DC) technology assumptions as specified in the scenarios. DC technology options modeled include back-to-back (B2B) ties across interconnections, line-commutated converters (LCC), and voltage source converters (VSC). In this report, interzonal transmission is presented by transmission technology (AC, B2B, LCC, VSC) or further subdivided as follows:
    - **Regional** transmission refers to interzonal transmission between zones within the same planning region.
    - **Interregional** transmission refers to the transfer capacity between two different planning regions.
    - **Seam-crossing** transmission refers to the subset of interregional transmission that crosses interconnection boundaries.

Unless otherwise noted, “transmission” capacity reported includes all types of transmission, including local and interzonal transmission, and is typically measured in terawatt-miles (TW-miles) to account for both the capacity and the distances of all transmission. *Interregional* transmission capacity is typically reported in gigawatts (GW) or terawatts (TW) to measure the transfer capacity across regional interfaces irrespective of the lengths of the transmission lines that cross these boundaries.

[11] Real 2022 dollars are used unless otherwise noted.

Transmission cost assumptions for local and interzonal transmission of various types are described in Appendix A.

2.3 Scenario Design

The scenario framework includes 96 scenarios modeled using the ReEDS and PRAS models.[12] These scenarios span a range of demand, policy, and technology conditions to assess the varied role and extent of transmission in the future U.S. energy system. The 36 "core" scenarios are all combinations of four transmission frameworks (Figure 2), three demand growth projections, and three levels of power sector emissions constraints (Figure 3). The remaining 60 scenarios studied include 15 different sensitivity cases, each modeled for the four transmission frameworks under the central demand growth and emissions constraint assumptions. No judgment is made about the relative likelihood of different scenarios or assumptions; instead, the scenarios are used to evaluate the role of transmission under a wide range of possible future conditions.

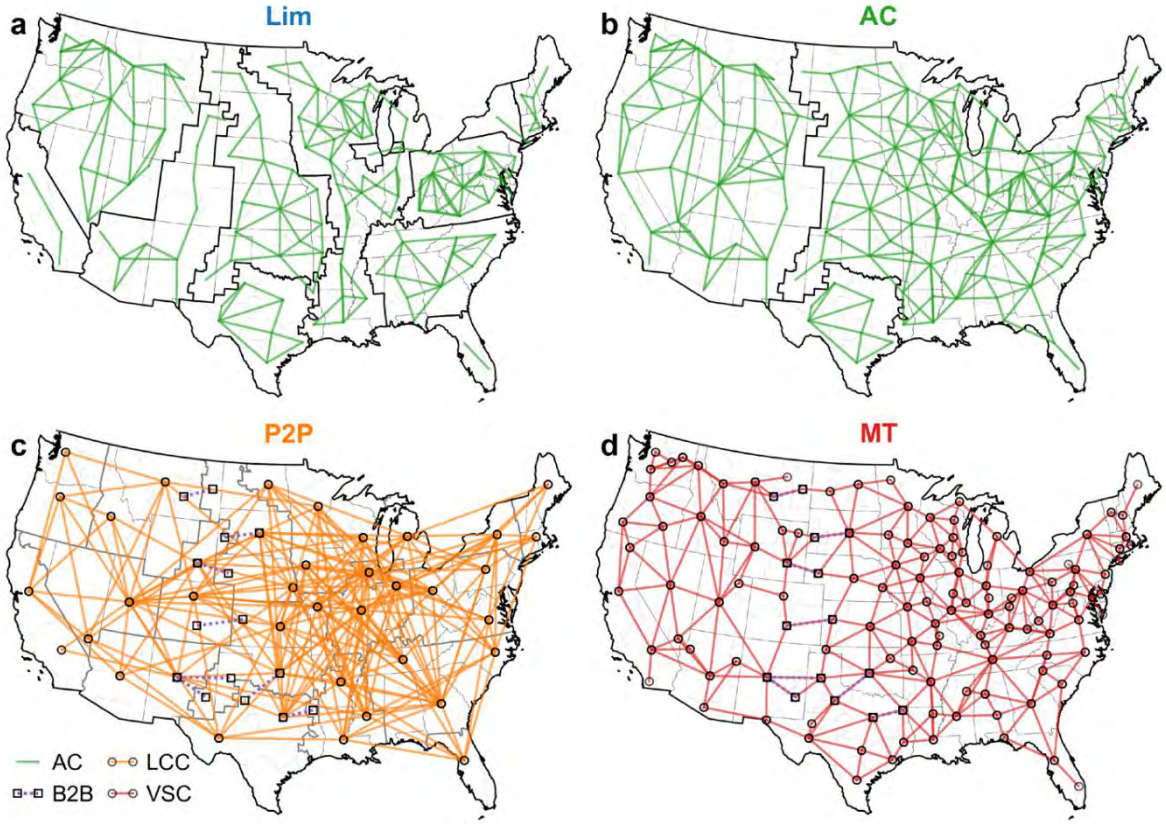


Figure 2. Expandable transmission interfaces in the four transmission frameworks considered in this study

Maps show interfaces where transmission capacity can be expanded under the corresponding transmission framework. AC interfaces in the AC framework are also allowed to be expanded in the point-to-point (P2P) and multiterminal (MT) frameworks but are not shown for clarity. Existing transmission interfaces are not shown. Allowable transmission types are AC (green), high-voltage direct current (HVDC) with line-commutated converters (LCC, orange), HVDC with voltage source converters (VSC, red), and back-to-back interties (B2B, purple dashed).

[12] Additional scenarios beyond these 96 are also modeled to address particular aspects as noted in the results.

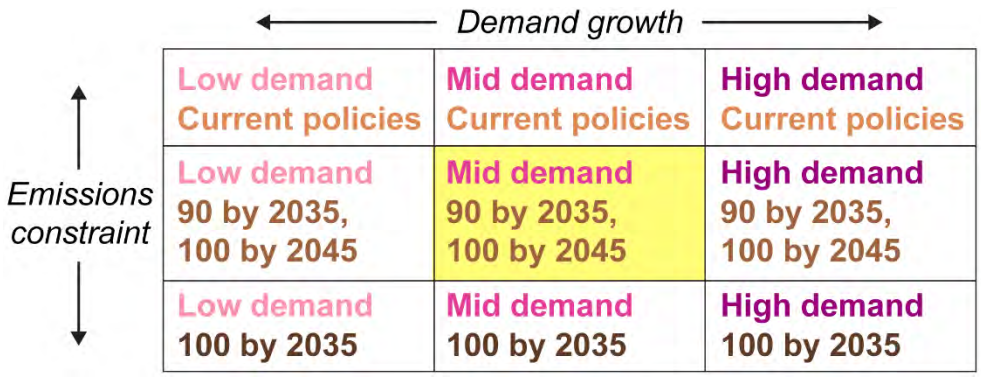


Figure 3. Core demand and emissions assumptions

The central demand and emissions assumption is highlighted in yellow.

2.3.1 Transmission frameworks

The primary comparisons are between transmission frameworks (Figure 2), which enable the impacts of transmission on the overall evolution of the U.S. power system to be isolated. The four transmission frameworks differ by the types of constraints on and options for new transmission expansions. Differences in the constraints on transmission expansion represent factors other than cost that can affect transmission capacity growth (e.g. siting and permitting, interregional coordination). These transmission frameworks span a wide range of possibilities, from a "Limited" framework with severe constraints on new expansion to highly coordinated planning frameworks that incorporate the latest high-voltage direct current (HVDC) technology options.

- **Limited (Lim):** The Limited framework serves as the reference or counterfactual to the other transmission frameworks. In this framework, no new *interregional* transmission is allowed, reflecting a lack of coordination between planning regions or other barriers that prevent expansions of interregional transfer capacities.[13] Within each planning region, *regional* transmission expansion is allowed but is assumed to use AC technology. The exception is for existing HVDC connections, which are allowed to expand using new DC lines. In addition to excluding new interregional transmission, an annual limit on new transmission expansion is also applied in this framework, based on the maximum annual transmission builds since 2014 (Wiser et al. 2023). Using fixed carrying capacity assumptions for different voltages (see Appendix A), this limit is 1.83 TW-miles/year and is applied to total transmission—of all types—installed nationally across the contiguous United States. Because this limit applies to local as well as regional transmission expansion, it creates a de facto constraint on the growth rate for new wind and solar.
- **Alternating Current (AC):** The AC framework does not include an annual limit to the amount of transmission expansion. It also allows for interregional transmission expansion except for seam-crossing transmission. All interzonal transmission is assumed to use AC technology and associated costs and losses

[13] This framework may be more restrictive than current practices given interregional transmission planning processes already underway.

except for existing HVDC connections, where DC expansion is allowed. Transmission cost assumptions are presented in Appendix A.

- **Point-to-Point (P2P):** The P2P framework allows for the same expansions as in the AC framework but also allows new HVDC opportunities. These include B2B DC ties across interconnections and 195 candidate P2P connections, including those between nonadjacent regions. These P2P candidates, shown in Figure 2, are identified based on locations with the highest wind resource and/or demand in each planning subregion. Only connections within 1,000 miles are considered. For these P2P candidates, HVDC line costs, which are lower than AC line costs,[14] and converter costs are based on LCC technologies.[15] Converters and lines are required to be identically sized.
- **Multiterminal (MT):** The MT framework allows for the same expansions as the AC framework but also includes options for HVDC expansion between adjacent zones. HVDC line costs are assumed to be the same as those for the P2P framework, but converter costs are slightly higher and based on VSC technology. However, unlike the P2P framework, converters and lines are independently sized by ReEDS in the MT framework. This approach enables more flexibility for a meshed network design, but this framework does not allow the 195 long-distance candidates from the P2P framework.[16]

The analysis primarily compares results from the AC, P2P, and MT frameworks, which are referred to as *accelerated* transmission frameworks because the rate of transmission expansions can exceed recent maximum annual builds, to the Limited framework. Both the P2P and MT frameworks extend the transmission options allowed in the AC framework by emphasizing HVDC technologies but represent distinct HVDC network designs.

2.3.2 Policy assumptions and emissions targets

How the role of transmission might change depending on decarbonization levels is a key question of the analysis. The baseline level of grid decarbonization is affected by enacted policies, which are included in all 96 scenarios.[17] These electric sector policies include state laws and federal clean energy tax incentives. State policies modeled include 28 renewable portfolio standards (RPSs)[18] and 15 clean energy standards. The assumptions for these factors are based on data from Barbose et al. (2023) and from stakeholder feedback received during the study. Technology-specific requirements from state RPS policies are also modeled, including offshore wind targets. The assumed mandated offshore wind deployment targets are based on analysis from DOE's

[14] HVDC line losses are also lower than AC losses, but additional losses are modeled for the AC-to-DC-to-AC conversions.
[15] Converter costs under the P2P and MT frameworks differ based on the assumed technologies used (LCC and VSC, respectively); however, the modeling is not prescriptive about which technology might be best suited.
[16] Connections between two nonadjacent zones would require multiple separate segments under the MT framework whereas P2P might have a direct connection with a shorter distance and lower costs.
[17] Existing policies as of June 2023 are modeled.
[18] Hawaii is not modeled. Washington, D.C. also has an RPS, and this policy is considered within the zone that includes both Maryland and D.C.

Offshore Wind Market Report: 2023 edition (Musial et al. 2023).[19] Electric sector greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions policies for the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative states and California are also included. State retirement policies for existing plants and bans for new nuclear or fossil capacity are also included (Gagnon et al. 2024). County and other local siting ordinances, tracked from Lopez et al. (2023), for new wind and solar development are also modeled as part of the wind and solar resource potential inputs to the model (Lopez et al. 2024).

Federal policies modeled include many of the clean energy tax incentive provisions from the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA) of 2022 and the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law of 2021.[20] The IRA tax incentives include production and investment tax credits for new wind, solar, other renewable energy, energy storage, and carbon capture and storage (CCS).[21] Steinberg et al. (2023) document the assumptions used to represent these policies in ReEDS. The tax credit level and period when the IRA incentives are available vary by technology. The wind, solar, and storage tax credits expire depending on the annual U.S. power sector emissions; the IRA specifies these credits expire when annual emissions are below 25% of 2022 levels or in 2032, whichever is later. For some scenarios, the IRA tax credits phase out as written, and for others the wind, solar, and storage tax credits are assumed to expire in 2032 to facilitate the comparison of scenarios without confounding changes in tax policy conditions.

In addition to the enacted policies, decarbonization scenarios are modeled using national emissions constraints (Figure 3). The following three power sector emissions trajectories are used in the scenarios:

- **Current policies:** Current policies include enacted state and federal policies as of June 2023 as described previously. No other policies, such as a national constraint on emissions, are included.
- **90% by 2035:** In addition to enacted policies, a national annual limit on power sector carbon dioxide equivalent (CO_2(e)) emissions is applied in the 90% by 2035 scenarios.[22] This limit is set to achieve 90% reductions from 2005 levels by

[19] These assumptions result in 47 GW of prescribed offshore wind capacity by the mid-2030s, all of which are off the Atlantic coast except for 4.7 GW of offshore wind by 2035 in the Pacific based on the Base case from the California Public Utilities Commission (2022).
[20] Only major legislation and mandates are included in the modeling. Nonbinding and voluntary targets from states, corporations, or utilities are not included. The modeling is not comprehensive of all policies, especially those applied at the local level. The assumptions also represent a snapshot in time of the policy environment, which can change rapidly.
[21] Tax credits for hydrogen technologies are not included in this analysis because guidance for these tax incentives was not released at the time this analysis was completed. Clean Air Act section 111 standards are not included because they were also not finalized when this analysis was completed.
[22] The limit applies to direct CO_2 emissions from fossil-fuel-fired power plants as well as from upstream CO_2(e) methane emissions. The modeling assumes a 100-year global warming potential of 34 to estimate the CO_2(e) of methane and assume a leakage rate of 2.3% in 2021 (Alvarez et al. 2018), declining by 30% to 1.6% in 2030 and thereafter (Denholm et al. 2022).

2035 and 100% reductions by 2045.[23] The limit declines linearly from 2025 to 2035, declines linearly between 2035 and 2045, and stays at 0 million metric tons (MMT) CO_2 after 2045. Figure 4 shows the emissions trajectory used in these scenarios along with historical emissions for context. This trajectory is used under the central decarbonization assumptions.

- **100% by 2035:** The emissions limit in the 100% by 2035 scenario is applied similarly to the 90% by 2035 scenario, except the trajectory achieves zero emissions by 2035 and stays at that level through 2050 (Figure 4). The 2035 zero emissions limit is consistent with the U.S. carbon-free electricity by 2035 target (Executive Office of the President 2021).

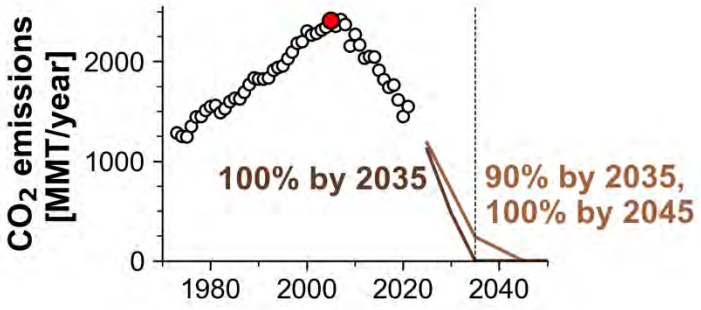


Figure 4. Emissions constraints under grid decarbonization scenarios

Historical emissions are from EIA (2024b). Power sector emissions in 2005 are 2,411 MMT CO_2.

2.3.3 Electricity demand growth assumptions

Historical and future load growth are impacted by macroeconomic factors, energy efficiency, and electrification or potential new sources of demand (e.g., growth in data centers). To account for significant uncertainties with these factors, three demand scenarios spanning a wide range of growth possibilities are modeled (Figure 5). The compound annual growth rate for demand in these scenarios varies from 0.9%/year to 2.7%/year (2021 to 2050) and is largely correlated with the rate of electrification and corresponding reductions in direct emissions from end-use sectors such as transportation, buildings, and industry.[24] For context, U.S. load grew by 1.1%/year during the prior 30 years (1992 to 2021) but experienced much flatter growth during the past 15 years (0.1%/year) and higher growth (2.8%/year) over the longer (1962–2021) period. The three demand trajectories are based on demand-side modeling from Evolved Energy Research and calibrated using 2021 state-level demand data from EIA (2021):

- **Low-Demand:** The Low-Demand trajectory is from the "Baseline" case from the 2022 Annual Decarbonization Pathway (Haley et al. 2022), which largely follows

[23] Noncaptured CO_2 from fossil with CCS plants count against these emissions limits; however, these emissions can be offset by bioenergy with CCS (BECCS) options or other negative emissions technologies when allowed. Direct air capture (DAC) is not included in the core scenarios but is included in a sensitivity. Emissions from fossil plants without CCS are not allowed to be offset in the definition used here.

[24] Appendix A shows the estimated end-use emissions by sector in the three demand cases.

EIA's Annual Energy Outlook (AEO) 2022 Reference case (EIA 2022). It does not include electric vehicle tax credits and other electrification or clean energy tax incentives from the IRA. Annual demand grows by 0.9%/year from 2021 to 2050 under Low-Demand.

- **Mid-Demand:** The Mid-Demand trajectory is more representative of enacted policies because it includes the electrification incentives for various end-use sectors from the IRA. This case features "moderate" electrification assumptions as used in Haley et al. (2023).[25] Load growth is 2.0%/year. This trajectory is used as the central decarbonization assumption.
- **High-Demand:** The High-Demand trajectory includes substantial electrification consistent with achieving net zero energy emissions by 2050. This assumption is from the "Central" case from the 2022 Annual Decarbonization Pathway (Haley et al. 2022). Because of high electrification, demand grows by 2.7%/year, resulting in 2050 annual demand that approximately doubles national demand from 2021.

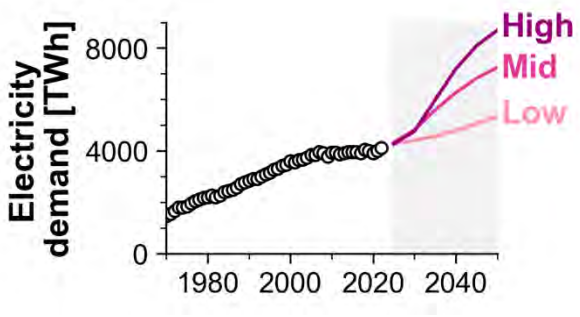


Figure 5. Annual demand assumptions for the contiguous United States

Historical demand shown is electricity sales to ultimate customers from EIA (2024b).

Hourly demand profiles also change over time and vary across the Low-, Mid-, and High-Demand trajectories. Electrification of buildings under Mid- and High-Demand results in winter demand peaks that grow faster than summer peaks in many regions. Figure 6 shows these changes in the demand profile over time for the contiguous United States, but the shifts toward winter peaks are even starker in colder regions. Demand data used in the models are at hourly resolution for each state; all zones within a state share the same normalized load profile, but state annual demand is partitioned based on historical distributions of load.

[25] Specifically, the "Current Policy" scenario from Haley et al. (2023) is used for the Mid-Demand case.

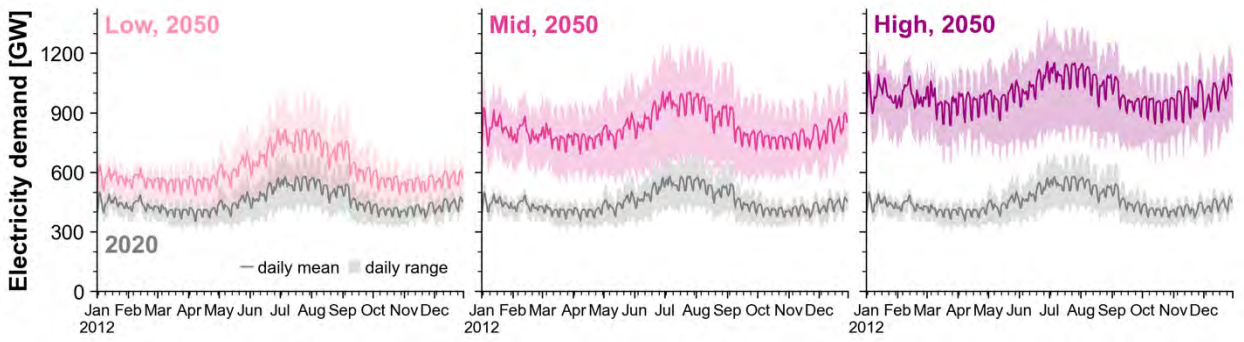


Figure 6. Daily demand profiles for the contiguous United States in 2020 and 2050

The demand profiles shown use 2012 weather.

2.3.4 Other default assumptions

Aside from the differences in transmission framework, power sector emissions target, and demand outlined previously, all other assumptions are the same across the 36 core scenarios. These default assumptions include technology cost and performance assumptions from the NREL Annual Technology Baseline (ATB) 2023 Moderate case (National Renewable Energy Laboratory 2023) (see Appendix C) and fuel costs from the EIA AEO 2023 Reference case (EIA 2023a). Distributed rooftop PV adoption is also held constant between scenarios and is assumed to reach 130 GW_{AC} by 2035 and 170 GW_{AC} by 2050 (Gagnon et al. 2024), compared with 48 GW_{AC} of small scale PV in 2023 (EIA 2024a).

For CO_2 transport and storage costs, a uniform $15/metric ton cost for all regions is applied, without limits on the amount of CO_2 that could be injected.[26] Hydrogen storage is modeled explicitly to ensure sufficient storage capacity for the daily balancing of H_2 production, storage, and use.[27] However, all hydrogen must be used in the same zone in which it is produced; transport of H_2 between zones is not allowed in any scenario. Further work is needed to compare trade-offs between electricity transmission and transport of other energy carriers. Appendix A details the hydrogen representation used for this study.

Unless otherwise noted, all other assumptions are from the NREL Standard Scenarios 2023 Mid-case (Gagnon et al. 2024).

2.3.5 Sensitivity cases

In addition to the core scenarios, 15 sensitivity cases are modeled under all four transmission frameworks. These 60 sensitivity cases all assume 90% by 2035 power sector emissions trajectory and Mid-Demand growth—which represent the central decarbonization conditions. Table 1 summarizes the sensitivity cases.

[26] Brown et al. (forthcoming) presents the endogenous model representation for CO_2 transport and storage. A test scenario using this capability resulted in similar findings to those presented here. Scenarios with greater CCS deployment could have different implications.
[27] No hydrogen demand for industry, transportation, or other uses outside for electricity generation are considered; all reported hydrogen production and use in the scenarios are for grid applications.

Table 1. Sensitivity Cases

Name	Description
PV+Battery Low Cost	PV and battery technologies follow the ATB 2023 Advanced cost and performance projections (National Renewable Energy Laboratory 2023).
Wind Low Cost	Land-based and offshore wind technologies follow the ATB 2023 Advanced cost and performance projections (National Renewable Energy Laboratory 2023).
Electrolyzer Low Cost	Electrolyzer costs are based on DOE (2023b). Electrolyzer costs in the core scenarios decline linearly from $1,750/kW in 2022 to $550/kW in 2030 and stay constant thereafter; costs in this sensitivity case undergo further linear declines from $550/kW in 2030 to $157/kW in 2050.
+Nuclear SMR +DAC	Assumes nuclear small modular reactor (SMR) and direct air capture (DAC) technologies are commercially available. Nuclear SMR costs are from the ATB 2023 Moderate case (National Renewable Energy Laboratory 2023) and DAC costs are from Brown et al. (forthcoming). DAC can be used to offset emissions from fossil CCS plants.
No Interface Expansion Limit	In all other scenarios, a 30-GW limit is imposed for total interzonal capacity (combined existing and new, AC and DC). This sensitivity case eliminates this maximum level.[28]
Transmission 2x Cost	Interzonal $/megawatt-mile (MW-mile) transmission costs are doubled for all interfaces for both AC and DC capacity. Default transmission costs are presented in Appendix A.
No RA Sharing	Requires each of the 18 subregions to meet adequacy needs locally; no trades are allowed across subregion boundaries during the modeled stress periods. This represents a lack of interregional coordination for resource adequacy. (See Appendix A for details.)
Siting Limited	Uses more-constrained siting supply curves for land-based wind and utility PV, based on "Limited Access" from Lopez et al. (2024), as opposed to the default "Reference Access." This reduces the technical potential from 11.1 TW to 5.9 TW for wind and from 112 TW to 58 TW for PV. Reductions are not uniform by region.
CTS High Cost	CO_2 transport and storage (CTS) costs are assumed to be $36/metric ton instead of $15/metric ton under default assumptions. These assumptions are based on Grant et al. (2019) as discussed in Brown et al. (forthcoming).
Many Challenges	Uses higher technology costs for PV, wind, battery, CCS, and nuclear technologies based on projections from the ATB 2023 Conservative case (National Renewable Energy Laboratory 2023). Uses the more-constrained supply curves for wind and utility PV as in the "Siting Limited" sensitivity.
No H_2	Hydrogen electrolyzers and combustion turbines (CTs) are not available.

[28] The 30-GW limit is based on iterations with the preliminary nodal modeling in the study that indicated expanding beyond this level would be technically challenging.

Name	Description
No CCS	CCS technologies are not available.
No H_2 or CCS	Hydrogen and CCS technologies are not available.
No H_2 or New Nuclear	Hydrogen technologies and new nuclear deployment are not available.
Climate	Modifies demand, solar, and wind profiles to be based on future weather conditions developed from a global climate model and downscaled (Buster et al. 2023). Hydropower capacity during stress periods is assumed to be reduced by 20% in 2050. Summer capacities for thermal generators and transmission for 2050 are derated by 15% and 5%, respectively. Capacity derates ramp linearly from 0% in 2025 to these values. (See Appendix A for details.)

2.4 Modeling and Analysis Limitations

The analysis examines the future role of transmission using sophisticated power sector tools; however, there are limitations of the analysis especially given the transformative and wide-ranging scenarios examined and the very large and complex nature of the U.S. electricity system. Here, several important limitations of the modeling in this chapter are discussed.

Behavioral, institutional, and regulatory aspects are not fully reflected in the models. The models apply a centralized economic optimization approach rather than the more-complex decision-making reality in today's energy system. Diverse decision makers can have different objectives and considerations that would lead to different planning and operational outcomes than those found by the models. Select sensitivity cases partially address interregional coordination and uncertainties with siting and permitting renewable energy projects. Additional analysis is needed to study these issues in greater depth and to quantify their impacts.

Energy planning for transmission and other electricity resources is complicated by the limited foresight of future policy, market, and technology conditions and the long-lived nature of these assets. These uncertainties are partially captured through the wide range of scenarios modeled; however, the capacity expansion modeling used here does not reflect the limited foresight conditions of reality. Specifically, ReEDS finds the optimal resource mix sequentially for each 5-year increment from 2020 to 2050 with no foresight on how policies, technologies, or fuel prices might change. This would give a suboptimal solution relative to an intertemporally optimized model that sees the full 30-year period altogether. On the other hand, ReEDS assumes the construction, permitting, and other planning and approval efforts are successfully executed prior to the modeled installation dates. This perfect "construction" foresight approach does not account for manufacturing, supply chain, and workforce needs that may impact the rate of technology deployment. The modeling does not directly reflect all these complexities—either inside or outside of the electricity sector—that may be required to realize these scenarios. Similarly, perfect foresight is assumed in the dispatch decisions from ReEDS and PRAS.

Comprehensively evaluating full economywide and broader societal cost and benefits of the scenarios is outside the scope of this analysis. The analysis compares differences in direct power system expenditures, nationally and by region, to evaluate the economic viability of transmission under a range of future conditions. This includes all expenditures for the bulk power system but does not include distribution system expenditures or an economic evaluation of the demand-side sectors under the various electrification futures modeled. Moreover, the cost, benefits, and impacts of GHG emissions levels or other air pollution are out of scope. Finally, distributional impacts to different demographic groups and stakeholders are also not evaluated in this analysis.

Although the analysis includes many scenarios, not all possibilities are analyzed. Importantly, the modeling does not explicitly include all technology options. For example, the cost assumptions for new transmission are based on estimates for greenfield projects; transmission upgrades or grid-enhancing technologies (GETs) that could yield expanded transfer capacity at potentially lower costs are not directly modeled in ReEDS. Some of the expanded transmission capacities reported can be realized through these other options. ReEDS modeling also includes diurnal and seasonal (hydrogen) energy storage (see Appendix A) but does not explicitly include other long-duration storage options. The scenarios also include increases in rooftop PV capacity, but other distributed energy resources, demand response, and demand-side flexibility options are not modeled.[29] The omission of demand flexibility—including managed electric vehicle charging—could be particularly important with respect to the RA results presented.

This chapter's analysis includes RA modeling but does not fully consider other elements of reliability, such as operational reliability and resilience. Resource adequacy is considered through the integrated ReEDS-PRAS modeling, which includes generator outages and variability, weather-driven variability, a wide range of long-term demand projections, and approximations for transmission contingencies through interregional capacity derates. However, generator fuel supply limits, correlated outages, and transmission outages are not modeled. Appendix B discusses these and other limitations of the RA analysis. Subsequent chapters supplement the analysis with other elements of reliability not considered by the capacity expansion models used in this chapter.

Further study is needed to examine these important aspects.

[29] Sensitivity cases with higher distributed PV levels were modeled in earlier stages of the study but had less impact on the scenario outcomes than many other sensitivity cases presented here.

3 Results

3.1 Current Policies

This section reports findings from scenarios assuming current policies (as of June 2023) only. Scenarios with additional constraints on national carbon emissions are presented in subsequent sections.

3.1.1 Benefits from large-scale transmission expansion include billions of metric tons of avoided CO_2 emissions

Accelerating transmission expansion beyond the historical rate specified in the Limited framework has a strong effect on electricity sector CO_2 emissions under current policies (Figure 7). Under mid demand, modeled electricity sector emissions in 2035 are roughly 810 MMT CO_2 per year in the Limited framework and 440–460 MMT/year in the three accelerated transmission frameworks (AC, P2P, MT), a 44%–45% reduction. Annual emissions reductions from accelerated transmission are even larger in 2050, roughly 56%–61%. On a cumulative (2025–2050) basis, the accelerated frameworks avoid 10.2–11.2 billion metric tons of CO_2 (43%–48%) relative to the Limited framework.

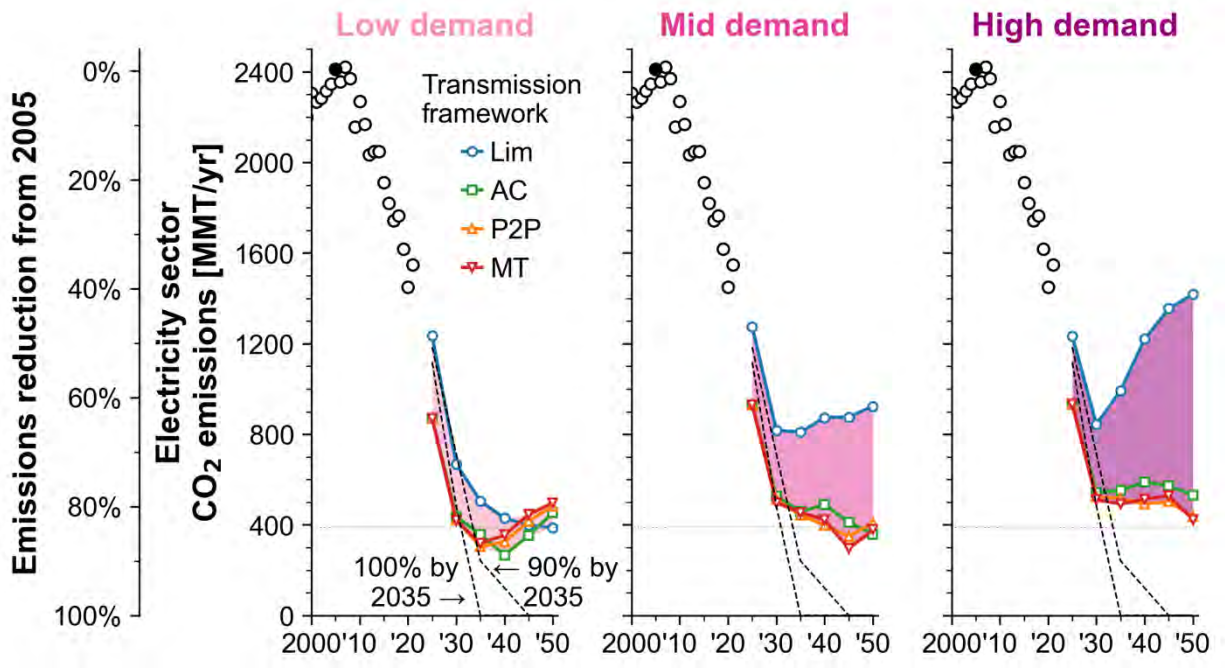


Figure 7. Electricity sector CO_2 emissions under current policies across demand assumptions

The 90% by 2035/100% by 2045 and 100% by 2035 emissions trajectories are indicated by black dashed lines. The IRA tax credit phaseout threshold (75% CO_2 emissions reduction compared to 2022) is indicated by gray dotted lines. Historical emissions (black circles) are from EIA (EIA 2024b). The shaded area represents the change in emissions from the Limited transmission framework.

Notably, even without new policies, each of the three accelerated transmission frameworks is on track for CO_2 emissions reductions on par with both the 90% by 2035 and 100% by 2035 emissions trajectories through 2030 (Figure 7). The Limited transmission framework, by contrast, reaches at most a 66% emissions reduction

relative to 2005. As discussed below, under current policies, emissions reductions stall or even reverse after 2030 as a result of the phaseout of the IRA tax credits (with low demand) or accelerated demand growth in the decades after 2030 (with mid or high demand).

Modeled emissions also depend strongly on the assumed demand growth. In the Limited transmission framework, 2050 CO_2 emissions with High-Demand are 3.7 times the emissions under Low-Demand (Figure 7a,c). The annual emissions reductions from accelerated transmission under high demand are 44%–50% in 2035 (440–500 MMT CO_2/year) and 62%–70% in 2050 (890–990 MMT CO_2/year), resulting in cumulative CO_2 savings of 14.3–15.7 billion metric tons (48%–52%). Conversely, cumulative CO_2 savings are more modest with Low-Demand (3.1–3.8 billion metric tons, or 21%–26%). This comparison applies only to electricity sector emissions; different demand trajectories have very different direct end-use emissions (Appendix A).

The emissions trends are complicated by the phaseout conditions for the IRA tax credits; as written, the credits start phasing out in 2032 or the year in which electricity sector emissions drop 75% below their 2022 level, whichever is later. The three accelerated transmission frameworks trigger the tax credit phaseout under Low-Demand growth, leading to increasing emissions between 2040 and 2050, whereas the Limited transmission framework never reaches 75% emissions reductions and thus never triggers the phaseout.

Emissions reductions from accelerated transmission expansion are driven by increased wind and solar deployment

Wind and solar deployment are significantly accelerated in the AC, P2P, and MT transmission frameworks compared to the Limited framework (Figure 8) because the annual deployment limits on local interconnection capacity (required for new wind and solar) and long-distance transmission are removed. Under Mid-Demand Current Policies assumptions, wind capacity expands to 5.8 times its 2020 capacity by 2050 in the Limited framework and 8.6–8.8 times in the accelerated transmission frameworks; solar capacity expands 10 times in the Limited framework and 14–17 times in the accelerated transmission frameworks. In 2035, wind capacity is 34%–42% higher in the accelerated transmission frameworks than in the Limited framework; solar capacity is 32%–59% higher. The share of total 2050 generation from variable renewable energy (VRE)—wind and solar combined—expands to 55% in the Limited framework and 77%–79% in the three accelerated transmission frameworks.

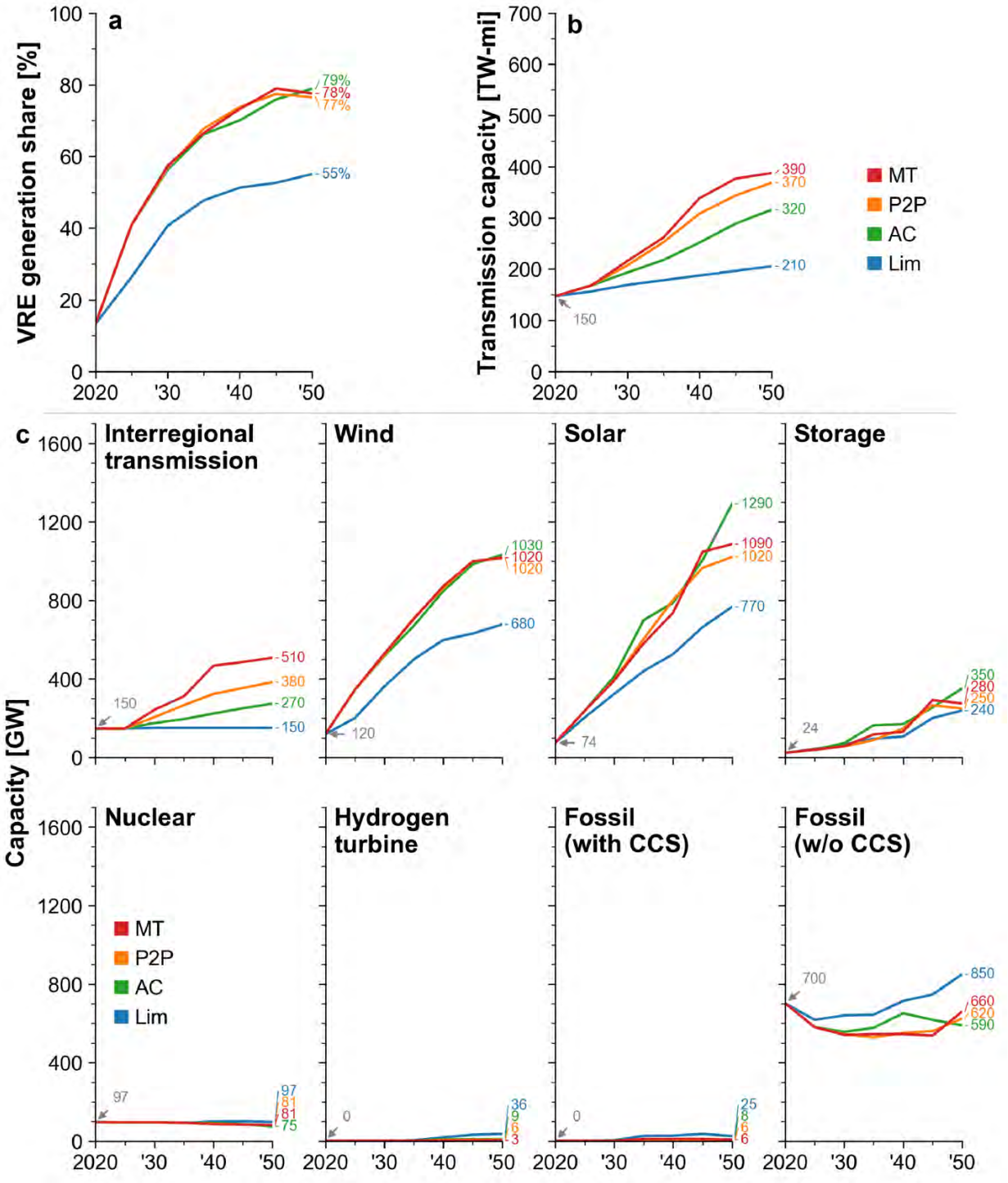


Figure 8. Trajectories of VRE share (a), transmission capacity (b), and nameplate capacity (c) under mid demand and current policies

"Total" transmission capacity (Figure 8b), including both local interconnection capacity (spur lines and network reinforcement associated with new wind and solar additions) within the 134 ReEDS model zones and long-distance interzonal transmission capacity between the model zones, is reported in units of TW-miles. Compared to the estimated

2020 capacity of ~150 TW-miles, total transmission capacity in 2050 grows to 1.4 times in the Limited framework, 2.1 times in the AC framework, 2.5 times in the P2P framework, and 2.6 times in the MT framework. “Interregional” transmission (Figure 8c) is shown in GW and represents the total bidirectional transfer capability between the 11 planning regions (Figure 1c). Compared to the estimated 2020 transfer capacity of ~150 GW, interregional transmission capacity does not expand in the Limited framework (as required by the scenario design, discussed in Section 2.3.1) and grows to 1.9 times in AC, 2.6 times in P2P, and 3.5 times in MT.

Even with expanded transmission, current policies are insufficient to fully eliminate power sector emissions, especially in futures with high demand growth

Though modeled power sector emissions are in line with the 90% by 2035 and 100% by 2035 trajectories through 2030, they diverge over the subsequent two decades (Figure 7). Fossil capacity is higher in 2050 than in 2020 in the Limited framework because the total transmission deployment limit of ~1.83 TW-miles/year substantially constrains the deployment of competing wind and solar technologies. Even in the accelerated transmission frameworks, fossil capacity in the Mid-Demand scenarios never drops more than 25% below its 2020 capacity under current policies (Figure 8), and electricity sector CO_2 emissions never drop more than 81% below their 2022 level (Figure 7).

3.2 Demand Growth and Emissions Constraints

This section presents findings from the core scenarios (Figure 3), including those that span multiple demand growth trajectories and different constraints on national power sector emissions. Unless otherwise noted, in the following results the IRA tax credits are assumed to expire in 2032 to facilitate more direct comparisons using the same policy conditions.

3.2.1 Rapid and significant growth in new transmission capacity occurs in scenarios that achieve deep emissions reductions

Applying an emissions requirement significantly expands the deployment of transmission in frameworks that allow transmission expansion (Figure 9). Under Mid-Demand assumptions, 2050 transmission capacity is 37%–68% higher with a 90% by 2035 emissions requirement than with Current Policies for each of the three accelerated transmission expansion frameworks. The Limited transmission framework is bound by the 1.83 TW-miles/year deployment constraint in nearly all scenarios.[30] Because the 90% by 2035 and 100% by 2035 scenarios achieve 100% emissions reductions by 2045 at the latest, the 2050 transmission capacity does not change significantly between these scenarios when demand scenario and transmission framework are held constant. However, near-term transmission deployment is accelerated in the 100% by 2035 scenarios: 2035 transmission capacity is 15%–34% higher in the 100% by 2035 scenarios than in the 90% by 2035 scenarios for the three accelerated transmission frameworks.

[30] With low demand and current policies, the annual transmission growth constraint of the Limited framework is not reached.

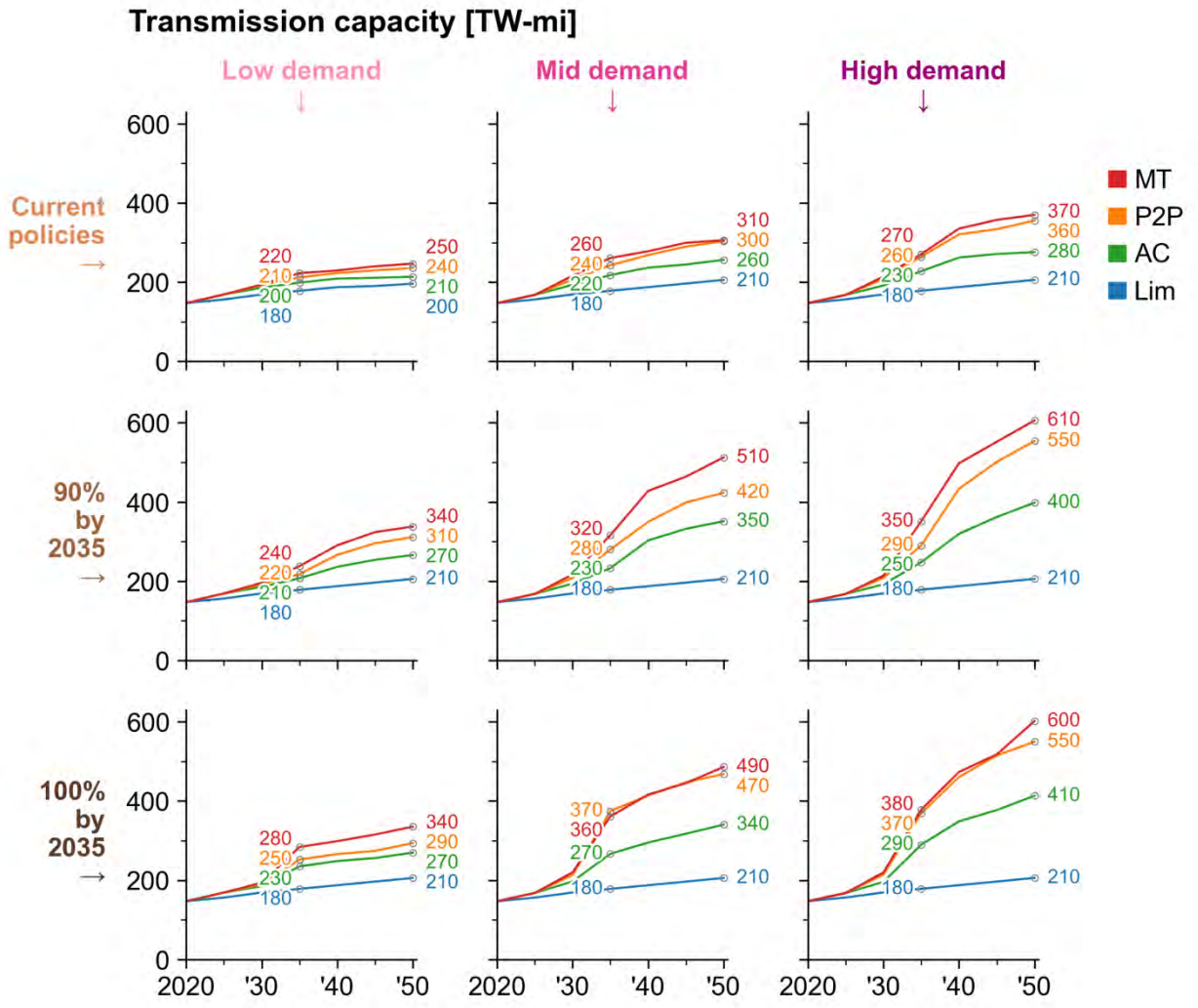


Figure 9. Total transmission capacity as a function of demand (columns) and emissions constraint (rows)

Total transmission capacity includes local interconnection capacity (spur lines and network reinforcement) within the 134 ReEDS zones and long-distance interzonal transmission capacity between ReEDS zones. For this plot, the IRA tax credit is assumed to begin phasing out in 2032 for all scenarios (including for current policies), irrespective of emissions, to facilitate comparison across scenarios while keeping policy assumptions constant.

For context, Figure 10 shows the average transmission growth rate between 2025 and 2050 compared to different benchmarks for historical transmission deployment. In the central Mid-Demand 90% by 2035 scenario, annual transmission additions in the three accelerated transmission frameworks range from 2.0 to 3.8 times the maximum annual rate of transmission deployment observed in the United States since 2009. Alternatively, comparing the modeled rate of annual transmission deployment to individual HVDC links that have been built in the past in a collection of countries shows this rate of growth equates to the addition of 2.7–5.1 “Pacific-DC Intertie” links (built in the United States in 1970 and upgraded since) per year (Pierre et al. 2019), 0.8–1.5 “Rio Madeira” links (completed in Brazil in 2014) per year (Hitachi 2022), or one “Changji-Guquan” link (completed in China in 2019) every 1.8–3.3 years (Hitachi 2020).

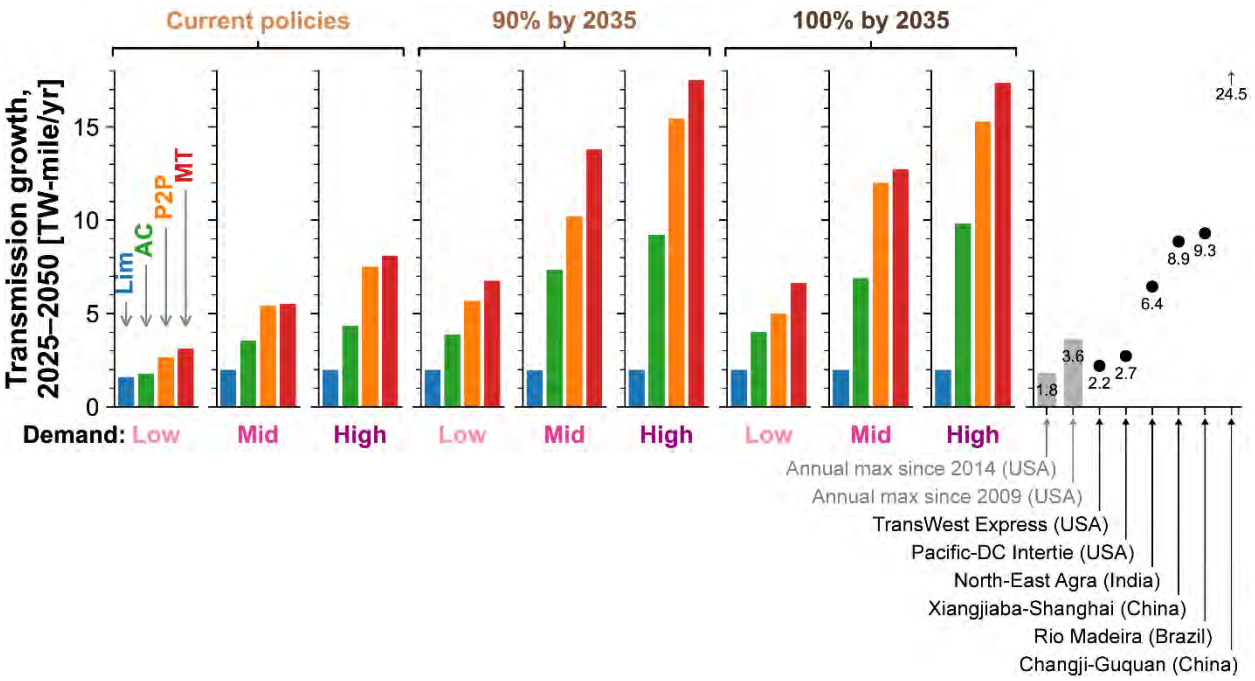


Figure 10. Total transmission growth rate in TW-miles/year as a function of demand, emissions constraint, and transmission framework

The gray bars for "Annual max since 2009" and "Annual max since 2014" refer to U.S. transmission additions as discussed in Wiser et al. (2023). The filled markers indicate individual historically constructed HVDC projects for scale (Pierre et al. 2019; TransWest Express 2024; Power Technology 2020; Hitachi 2020; 2022; 2024).

Electrification drives greater deployment of transmission and generation capacity

The assumed level of demand growth has a significant impact on total transmission deployment. Relative to 2020 transmission capacity, the 2050 transmission capacity in the three accelerated transmission scenarios grows from 1.5 to 1.7 times for low demand to 1.9–2.5 times for high demand under current policies (Figure 9). Combined with a decarbonization policy, the impact of demand growth is even stronger: With 90% by 2035 and 100% by 2035 emissions reductions, 2050 transmission capacity grows from 1.8 to 2.3 times its 2020 level for low demand to 2.7–4.1 times for high demand. Scenarios with high demand through electrification and that achieve 100% grid emissions reductions approximate net zero emissions for the U.S. energy system as a whole (Section 2.3.3).

As with total transmission capacity, demand growth and decarbonization policy are strong drivers of interregional transmission deployment (Figure 11). Interregional transmission capacity, which is defined as the capacity between the 11 planning regions in Figure 1c, grows to 1.5–2.7 times its 2020 capacity by 2035 in the three accelerated transmission frameworks in the Mid-Demand 90% by 2035 scenario and 1.6–3.3 times in the High-Demand 100% by 2035 scenario. By 2050, these ranges grow to 2.6–4.6 times in the Mid-Demand 90% by 2035 scenario and 2.6–5.3 times in the High-Demand 100% by 2035 scenario.

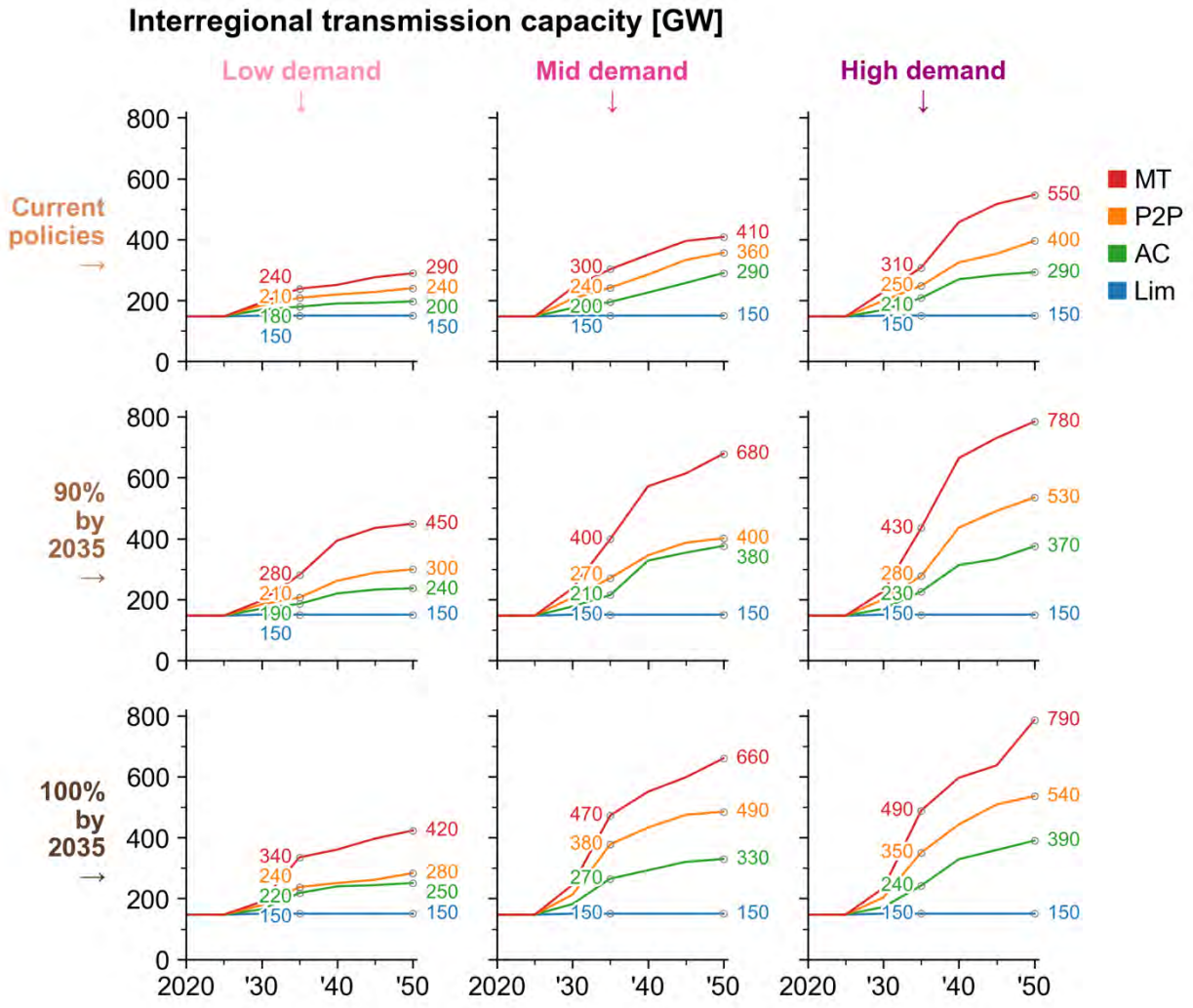


Figure 11. Interregional transmission capacity as a function of demand (columns) and emissions constraint (rows)

"Interregional" transmission capacity is measured between the 11 planning regions shown in Figure 1. For this plot, the IRA tax credit phaseout is assumed to begin in 2032 for all scenarios (including for current policies) to facilitate comparison across scenarios while keeping policy assumptions constant.

Installed wind and solar capacity also scales with demand growth in the accelerated transmission frameworks (Figure 12). In the 90% by 2035 scenarios, 2050 wind capacity grows to 6–7 times its 2020 capacity with low demand, 9–10 times with mid demand, and 12–13 times with high demand; PV capacity grows to 13–14 times, 15 times, and 18–19 times, respectively. Nuclear capacity grows appreciably only in the Limited transmission framework with mid/high demand and either 90% by 2035 or 100% by 2035 emissions constraints, where it grows to ~2 times 2020 capacity under mid demand and ~4 times under high demand (compared to ≤3% growth in all other transmission frameworks and demand/emissions assumptions).

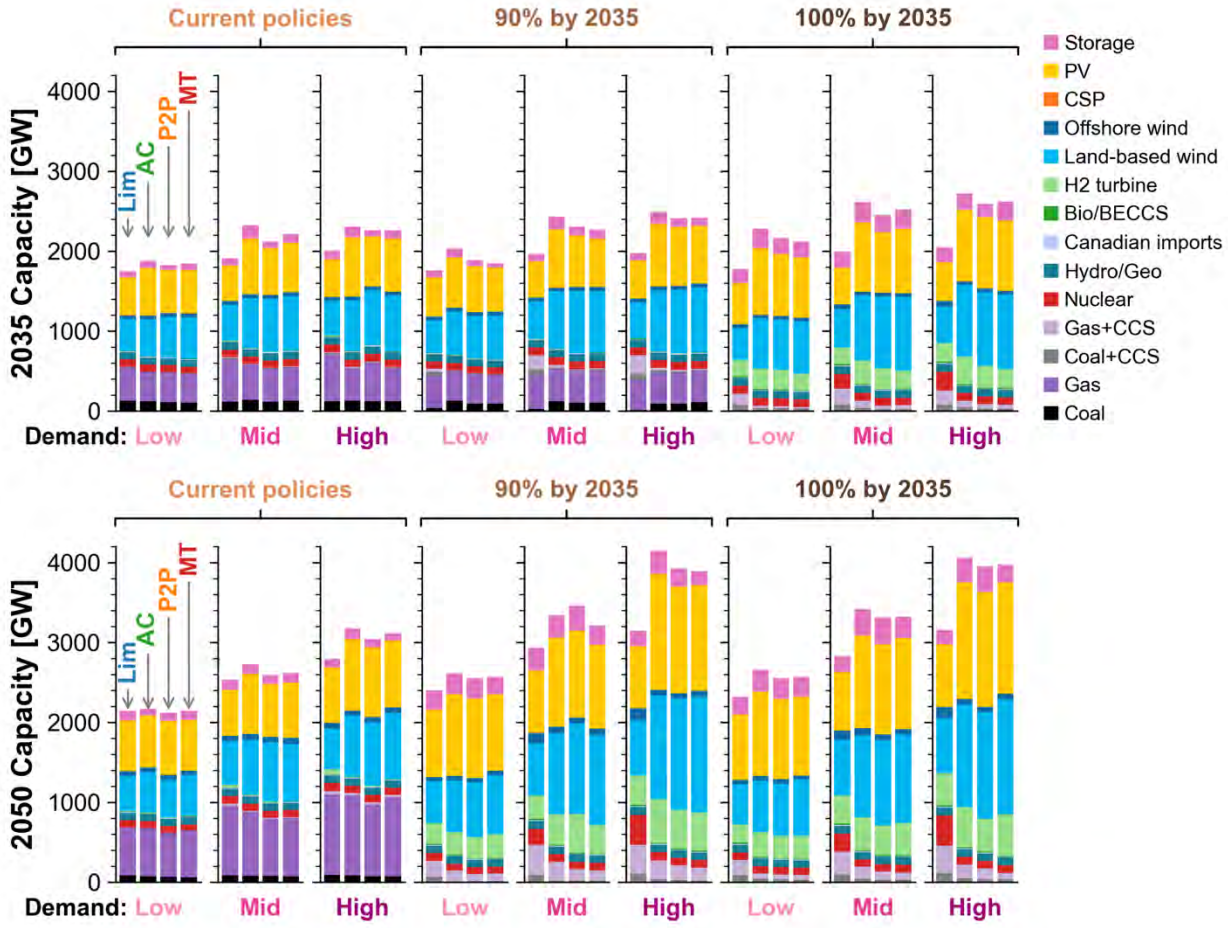


Figure 12. Generation capacity in 2035 and 2050 as a function of demand, emissions constraint, and transmission framework

3.2.2 Benefits from large-scale transmission expansion include hundreds of billions of dollars in system cost savings under decarbonization futures

Though accelerating transmission expansion leads to reductions in CO_2 emissions under current policies, with national emissions limits that fully eliminate grid emissions, the primary impact of accelerated transmission expansion is a reduction in electricity system costs. The main cost metric is the net present value (NPV) of total electricity system costs through 2050, including fixed and operating costs and tax incentives for electricity producers.[31] Figure 13 shows this metric across the 90% by 2035 and 100% by 2035 emissions assumptions (rows), three demand trajectories (columns), and four transmission frameworks (bars). Accelerating transmission expansion reduces costs by $270–490 billion under Mid-Demand/90% by 2035 assumptions, with the AC framework at the bottom of the range of savings and MT at the top (a 4%–8% reduction compared to the $6,370 billion NPV of system costs in the Limited framework).

[31] Unless otherwise noted, the NPV costs are for all expenditures from 2022 to 2050 using a 1.7% societal real discount rate (OMB 2023).

Savings from accelerated transmission increase when decarbonization is achieved more quickly (to $570–810 billion under Mid-Demand/100% by 2035 assumptions) and when demand growth increases (to $710–970 billion in High demand/90% by 2035 and to $860–1,220 billion in High demand/100% by 2035).

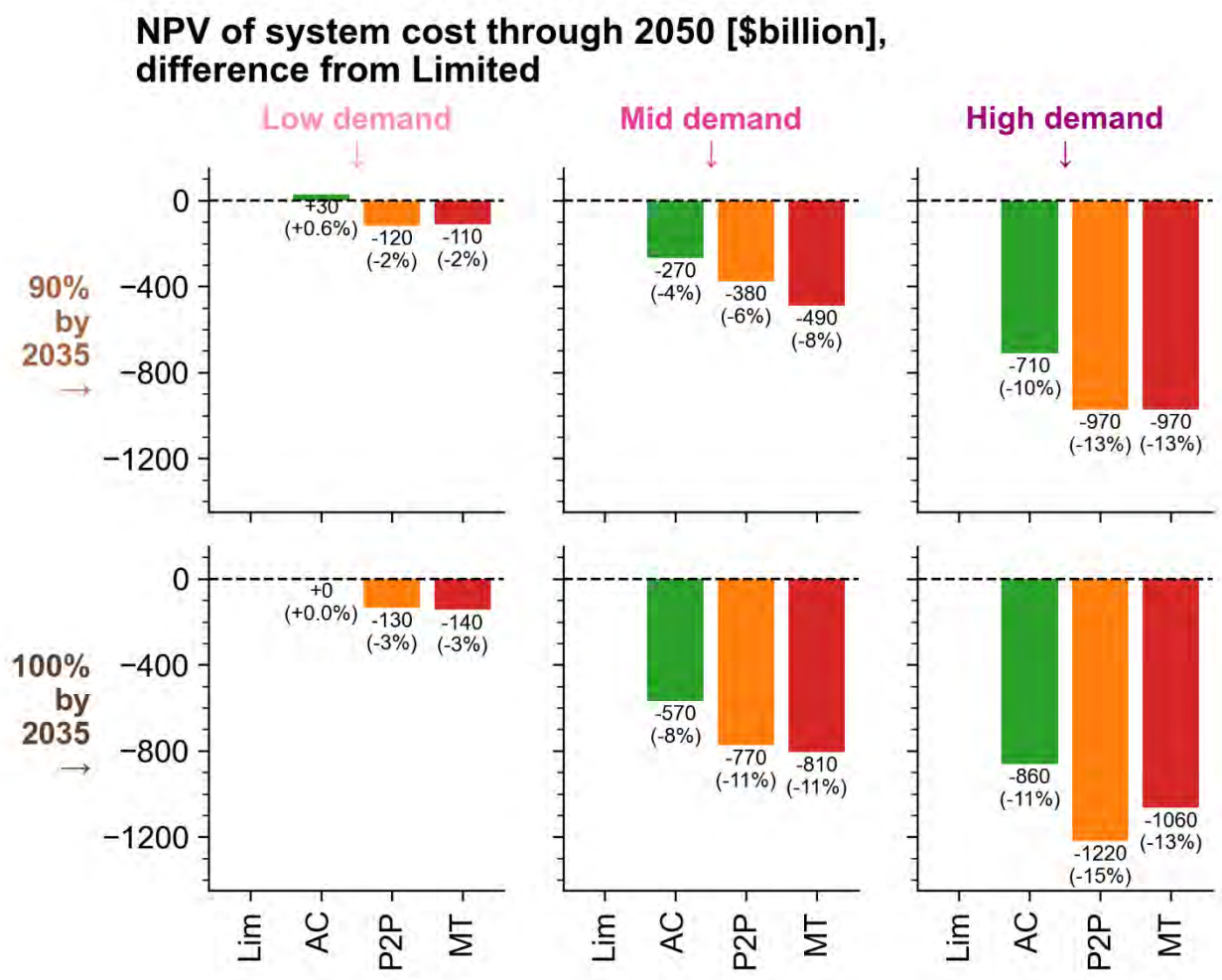


Figure 13. Net present value of total system cost through 2050 expressed as savings relative to the Limited framework

The cost change in each of the three accelerated transmission frameworks relative to the Limited framework is given in $billion and as a percent change below each bar. Differences below ~1% (~$50 billion) are considered within the model uncertainty bounds resulting from imperfect foresight and scenario-specific stress periods.

3.3 Central Demand and Emissions Assumptions

Sections 3.1 and 3.2 show results across all core scenarios, which cover a range of emissions reductions and demand growth assumptions. This section presents findings from the central demand and emissions constraint scenarios, which assume Mid-Demand growth trajectories and 90% emissions reductions by 2035 (100% by 2045). These central scenarios include both the core and the 15 sensitivity cases (Table 1).

3.3.1 Accelerating transmission deployment consistently reduces system cost across a spectrum of sensitivity cases

Across all modeled sensitivity cases, the system cost of a given case is uniformly lower in the three accelerated transmission frameworks than in the Limited transmission framework (Figure 14, Figure 15, and Figure 16), and transmission expansion consistently delivers hundreds of billions of dollars of savings. The core scenario savings of $270–490 billion are on the low end of the modeled sensitivity cases (Figure 16): The range of savings across all sensitivity cases is $270–760 billion for the AC framework; $380–1,170 billion for P2P; and $350–1,170 billion for MT.

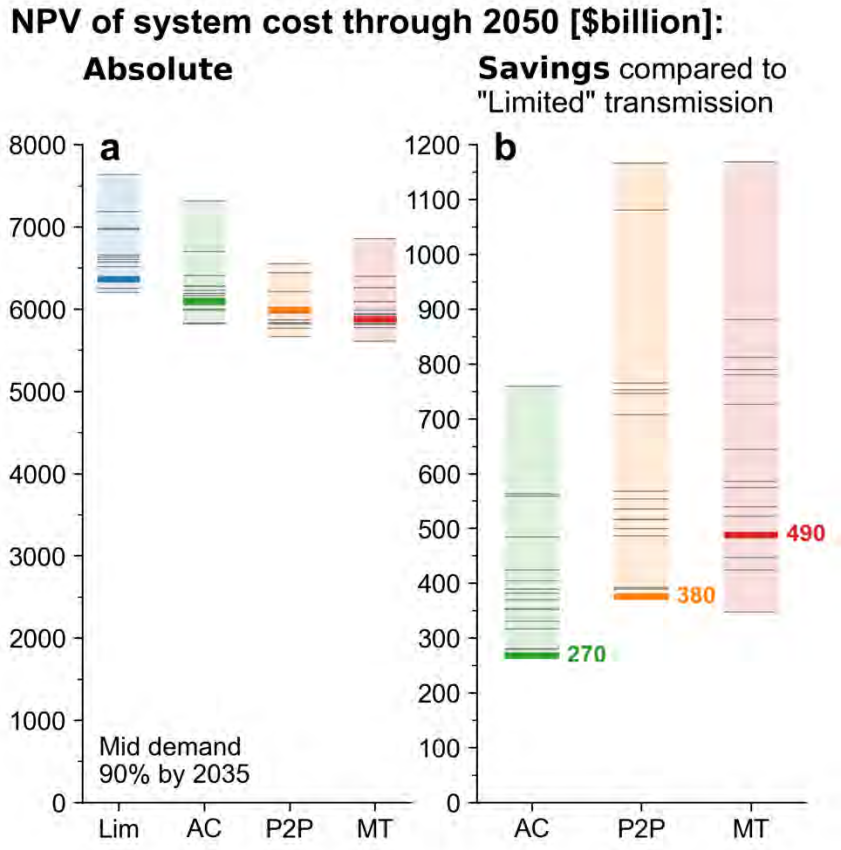


Figure 14. Net present value of total system cost through 2050 under central (Mid-Demand 90% by 2035) assumptions expressed in absolute terms (a) and as savings relative to the Limited framework (b)

Note the change in y-axis scale between panels (a) and (b). Bold line indicates the core scenario result.

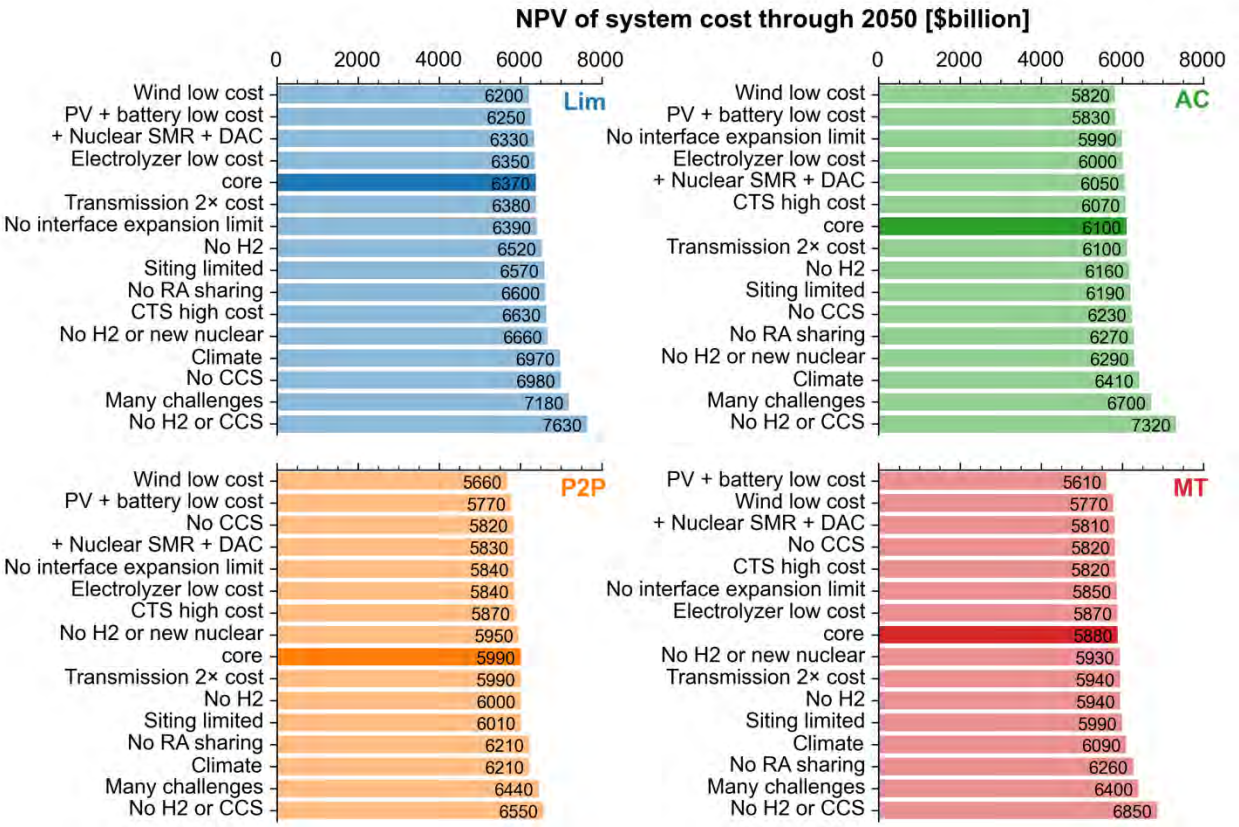


Figure 15. Net present value of total system cost through 2050 for each transmission framework and sensitivity case under Mid-Demand 90% by 2035 assumptions

The savings in each of the three accelerated transmission frameworks relative to the Limited framework are given as numbers in billions of dollars at the right of each bar. Scenarios within each transmission framework are sorted by absolute system cost.

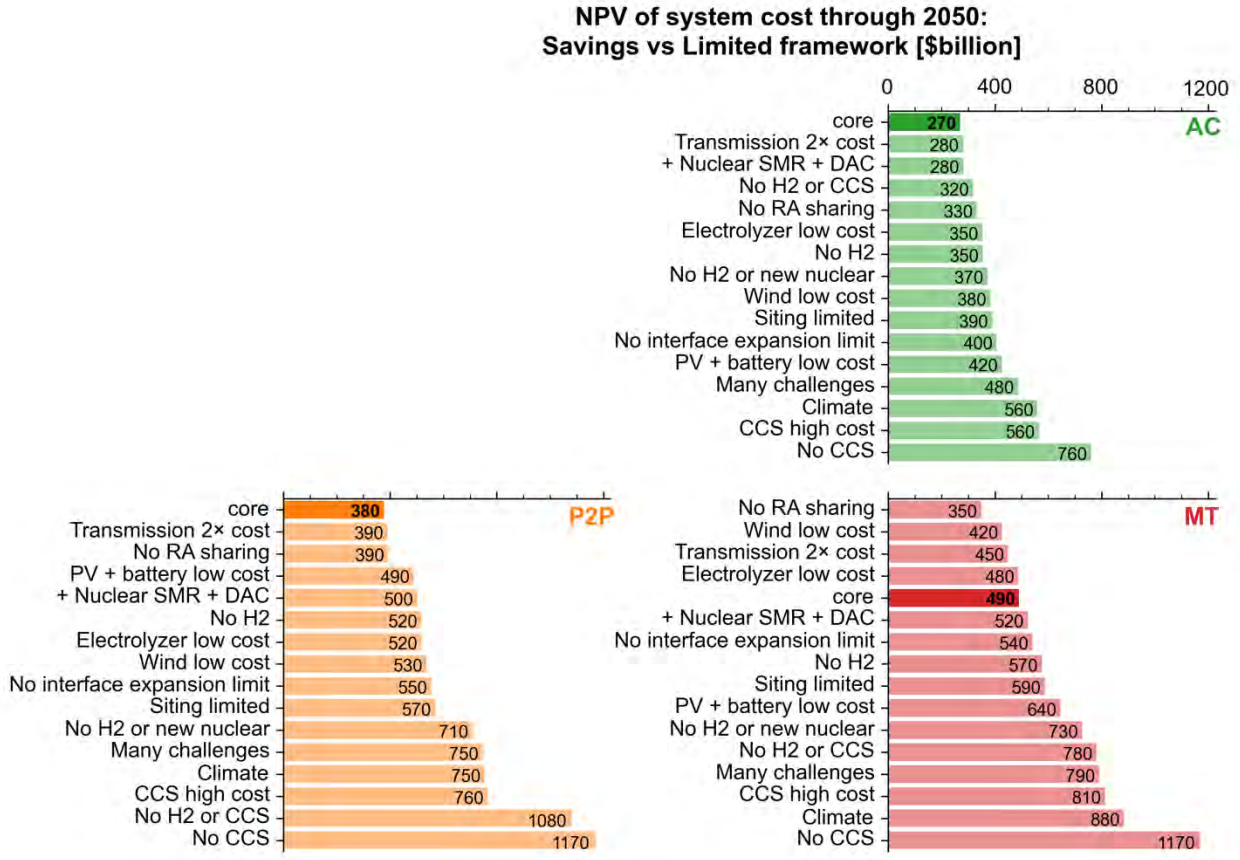


Figure 16. Net present value of total system cost savings relative to the Limited framework under Mid-Demand 90% by 2035 assumptions

Scenarios within each transmission framework are sorted by system cost savings relative to the Limited framework.

Savings from accelerated transmission are largest in futures where alternative technologies are constrained or more expensive. The highest savings from accelerated transmission are in the “No CCS” sensitivity case: Without CCS, costs rise by ~$600 billion in the Limited framework but are relatively unaffected in the other frameworks, leading to savings of ~$800–1,200 billion from accelerated transmission when CCS is unavailable. Transmission-induced savings also increase in the “No H_2” and “No H_2 or new nuclear” sensitivity cases. Transmission expansion could help hedge against the possibility that new low-carbon technologies face difficulties in scaling up from their currently low annual deployment rates. Conversely, if these low-carbon generation technologies become commercially available—as assumed under the core scenarios—the benefits of accelerated transmission expansion are lower but still substantial as discussed previously. Savings from accelerated transmission expansion are also $100–190 billion higher in the “Siting limited” case than in the core scenario, $220–370 billion higher in the “Many challenges” case, and $290–390 billion higher in the “Climate” case. Notably, cost savings from accelerated transmission expansion under the “Transmission 2× cost” case ($280–450 billion) are similar to savings under the core scenario.

Lower system costs in the accelerated transmission frameworks significantly outweigh the costs of new transmission

Across all accelerated transmission frameworks and sensitivity cases, the system cost savings exceed the additional cost of building the transmission compared to the Limited scenario. Figure 17 shows the range of benefit-to-cost ratios for the portfolio of transmission investments in the AC, P2P, and MT scenarios for the 90% by 2035 emissions constraint scenarios.[32] The highest benefit-to-cost ratios are achieved in the P2P and MT scenarios that allow for HVDC transmission development. The core P2P and MT scenarios achieve a benefit-to-cost ratio of 1.7 and 1.8, respectively, compared to the core AC scenario benefit-to-cost ratio of 1.6. As with system cost savings, the benefit-to-cost ratios for the core scenarios are toward the lower end of the ranges. Many sensitivity cases have benefit-to-cost ratios close to 2. Sensitivity cases where new low-carbon technologies are not available typically have higher benefit-to-cost ratios (1.9 to 2.3). The benefit-to-cost ratio exceeds 1.5 across all sensitivity cases; for context, the maximum threshold allowed in FERC Order No. 1000 to determine whether transmission facilities have significant enough benefits to be selected in a regional transmission plan for the purpose of cost allocation is 1.25 (Federal Energy Regulatory Commission 2011).[33]

[32] Benefits are defined as the difference in total nontransmission system costs including generation and storage capital and operating costs and policy incentives between the accelerated transmission framework (AC, P2P, or MT) and the Limited framework. Costs are defined as the NPV of transmission capital and operating costs for all transmission types including spurline, intra- and interzonal lines, and converter stations. More information on the cost analysis is provided in Appendix E.

[33] FERC Order No. 1000 specifies that a benefit-to-cost ratio of 1.25 is the maximum threshold for determining if transmission facilities have sufficient net benefits to be included in regional transmission plans.

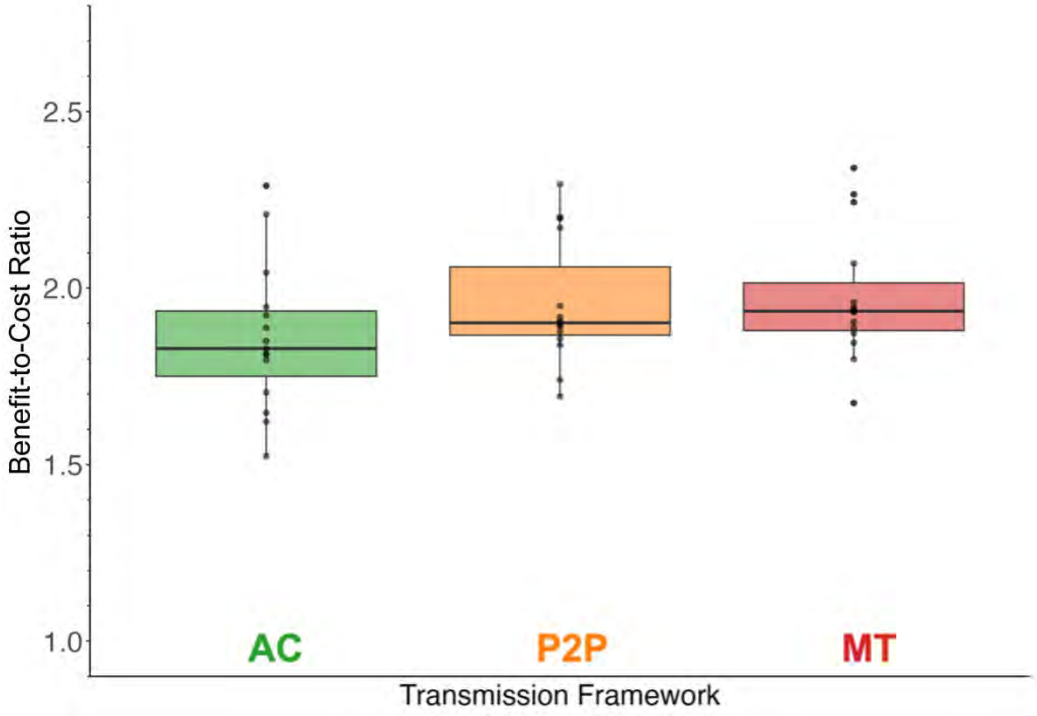


Figure 17. Benefit-to-cost ratio of systemwide savings compared to additional transmission costs relative to the Limited framework under Mid-Demand 90% by 2035 assumptions

The center line indicates the median value, and upper and lower box lines indicate the 25th and 75th percentiles, respectively. The benefit-to-cost ratios exclude the added cost of transmission when calculating benefits.

Transmission expansion helps reduce capital, operating, and fuel expenditures for generation and storage

Historically, savings in production costs have been the primary metric for valuing transmission investments (Chang, Pfeifenberger, and Hagerty 2013; Federal Energy Regulatory Commission 2022). However, transmission development can—positively and negatively—impact a broader range of system costs, including capital investments, fixed operation and maintenance (O&M) costs, and the ability to capture policy incentives. The impact on system costs may change over time as the underlying generation mix changes. Figure 18 shows the change in different types of system costs for the AC, P2P, and MT scenarios compared to the Limited framework from 2025 through 2050.

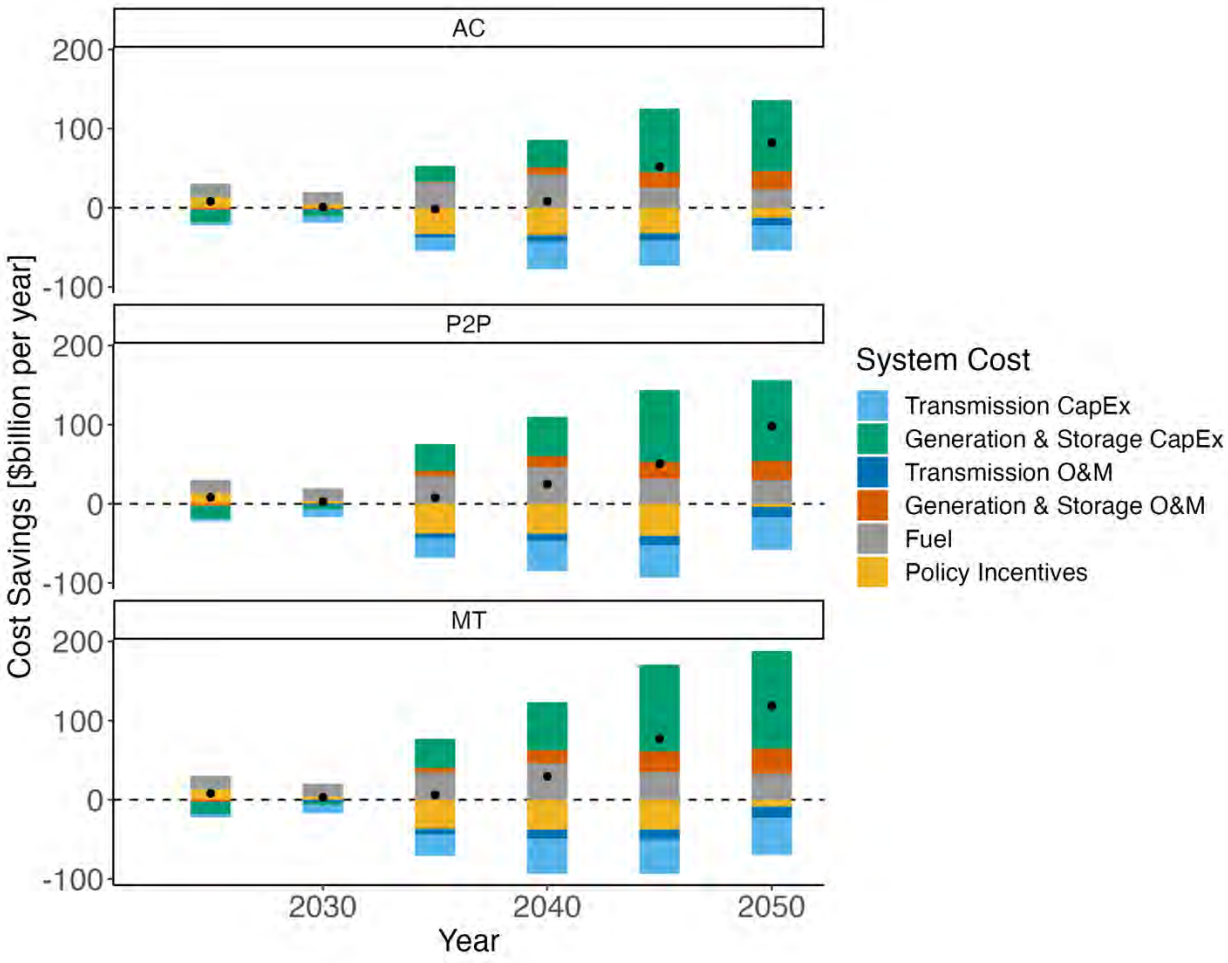


Figure 18. Source of cost savings (real $billion per year) compared to the Limited framework under Mid-Demand 90% by 2035 assumptions

Negative values indicate greater costs compared to the Limited framework; positive values represent savings. Black dots indicate net savings across all system cost categories.

Savings in generation and storage capital costs are the largest source of system savings, totaling $420 billion in the AC framework and more than $700 billion in the MT framework (present value), equivalent to an 11%–20% reduction in total generation and storage capital costs. These savings do not begin until after 2030 and increase in magnitude over the planning period. Reductions in fuel costs make up the second largest source of savings because increased investments in transmission enable greater use of VRE resources, resulting in a 44%–49% decrease in fuel expenditures. Annual savings from avoided fuel costs peak around 2040 and start to decline as the share of VRE increases and opportunities to displace fuel generation are reduced.

Though total system costs decrease in the accelerated transmission development scenarios, capital and operating costs for transmission increase compared to the Limited framework as investments in all types of transmission increase. Total expenditures for transmission (present value) are $760 billion; $1,220 billion; $1,320 billion; and $1,390 billion for the Limited, AC, P2P, and MT frameworks, respectively

(Figure 19). Investments and operating costs for local transmission infrastructure make up the largest share of transmission costs, accounting for more than 40% of total transmission expenditures for all transmission frameworks. Investments in interregional transmission are smaller in all scenarios but grow noticeably after 2030 in the accelerated transmission frameworks (AC, P2P, MT) and reach $12 billion per year by 2050. For context, recent historical transmission investments are estimated to be $20–25 billion per year (Edison Electric Institute 2024).[34] Annual fixed O&M costs for transmission infrastructure—assumed to be 1.5% of the upfront capital cost—make up a significant share of total expenditures, accounting for 50% of total transmission expenditures in 2025, falling to 30% by 2050. Increased transmission development also impacts the tax credit outlay, particularly including the production and investment tax credits for wind, solar, and storage as well as the CO_2 capture tax credit.[35]

[34] The scope of Edison Electric Institute's estimates may not align with the transmission cost categories. In particular, spur lines and other interconnection investments modeling may not be included in the historical data.

[35] The system cost metric and associated benefit-cost-ratio method includes the value of tax credits (tax credits are treated as negative costs to the electricity system) because this metric is intended to measure the impact from the perspective of the electricity system, including producers. This electric sector perspective differs from an economywide perspective where tax credits are typically viewed as transfers between taxpayers and those receiving the credits. When tax credits are excluded in the cost metrics to be more aligned with this perspective, the system cost savings from accelerated transmission change to $570–830 billion (compared with $270–490 billion) under the core scenarios and the benefit-cost ratios change to 2.2–2.3 (compared with 1.6–1.8).

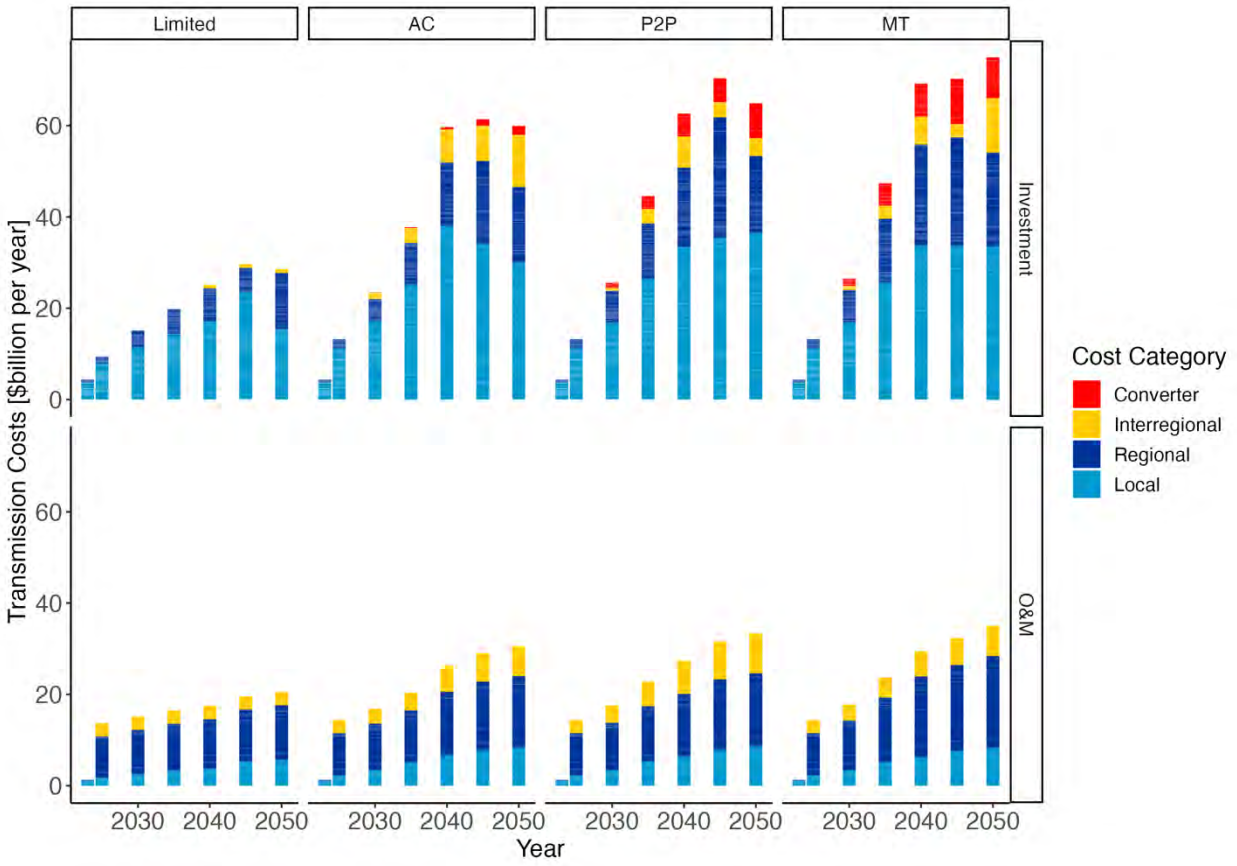


Figure 19. Transmission costs under Mid-Demand 90% by 2035 assumptions

Investments in converters serve both regional and interregional transmission needs.

Interregional transmission enables cost savings for most regions

Though the systemwide value and benefit-cost ratio of each accelerated transmission framework are high, they are not uniform across all individual transmission planning regions. When evaluating the benefit distribution among regions, further consideration of where power is exported and imported—and the value of the power traded—is needed to capture the transmission benefits of interregional trade to each region. To disaggregate benefits regionally, operational costs are adjusted to approximate how these costs might be allocated between importing and exporting regions. To do so, the analysis uses the adjusted production cost (APC) metric.[36] This metric is the difference in total production costs adjusted for import costs and export revenues with and without a proposed transmission investment. For this study, the APC is based on zonal marginal prices from the capacity expansion model. Further study with full 8,760 hourly resolution at a nodal resolution can be used to refine the estimated adjusted production costs for each region. The following figures show the total savings to each region

[36] See Appendix E for more details on the APC method used in current planning processes and the adjustment values calculated for the core transmission scenarios.

compared to the Limited scenario by system cost category (Figure 20a) and as a share of each region's costs (Figure 20b).

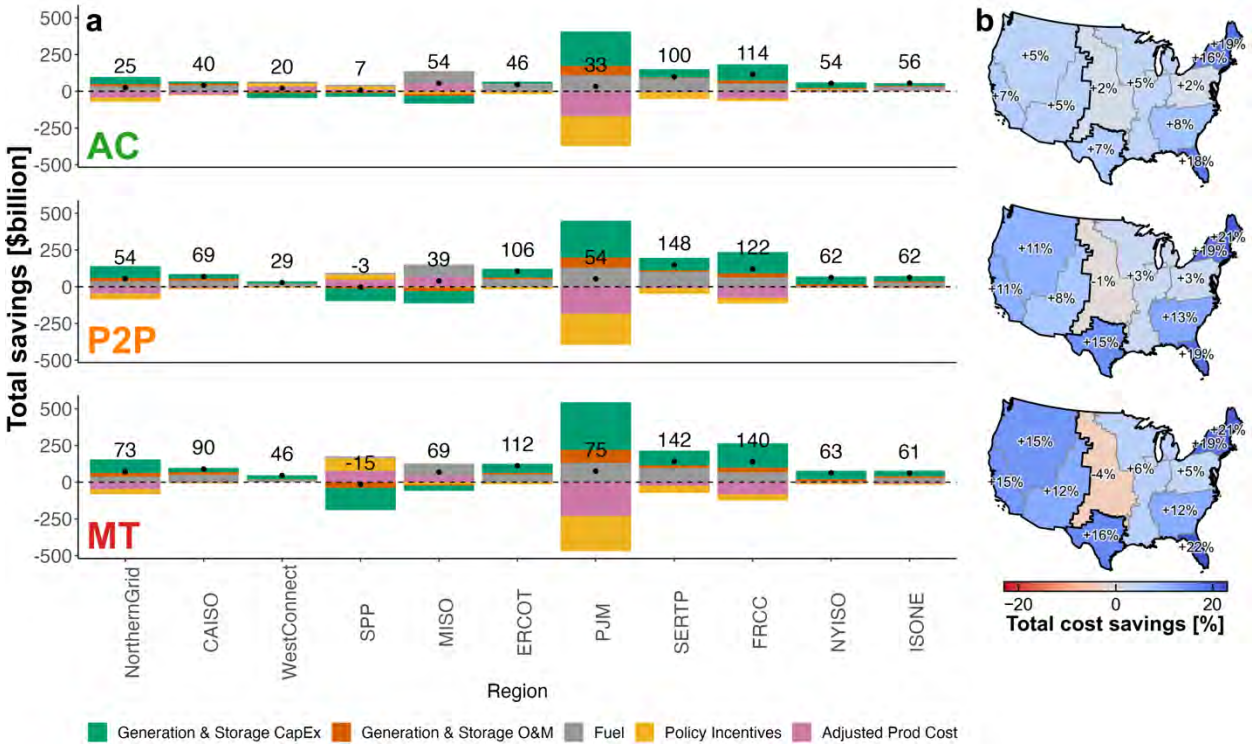


Figure 20. Net present value of system savings by region in absolute $billion (a) and percentage (b) of avoided costs relative to the Limited framework under Mid-Demand 90% by 2035 assumptions

Black dots in (a) indicate net savings across all system cost categories. These results show the disaggregation of system benefits evaluated as part of this study and are not intended to prescribe any specific cost allocation among planning regions.

Among planning regions, savings from increased transmission interconnection in 90% by 2035 Mid-Demand scenarios are highest in the Southeast (SERTP, FRCC) and Texas (ERCOT). These regions see large decreases in fuel costs and generation and storage capital costs because the transmission network allows them to make greater use of lower-cost resources located in other regions. As a share of total costs, ISONE, FRCC, and NYISO see the highest savings, with costs declining by more than 20% in the MT framework. In other regions, such as SPP, total costs increase in some scenarios compared to the Limited framework because these regions are building more generation capacity to export to neighboring regions. In these regions, the additional benefits from collecting more investment and production tax credits and increased generation revenues from selling power to neighbors do not outweigh the additional cost of building and operating more generation capacity.

Similar to systemwide cost savings, the regional transmission value—measured by the savings in investment and operating costs transmission can provide—is sensitive to technology availability and costs, climate impacts, siting constraints, and other varying system characteristics. Figure 21 shows the range of transmission values by region across all sensitivity cases using the Mid-Demand 90% by 2035 assumptions.

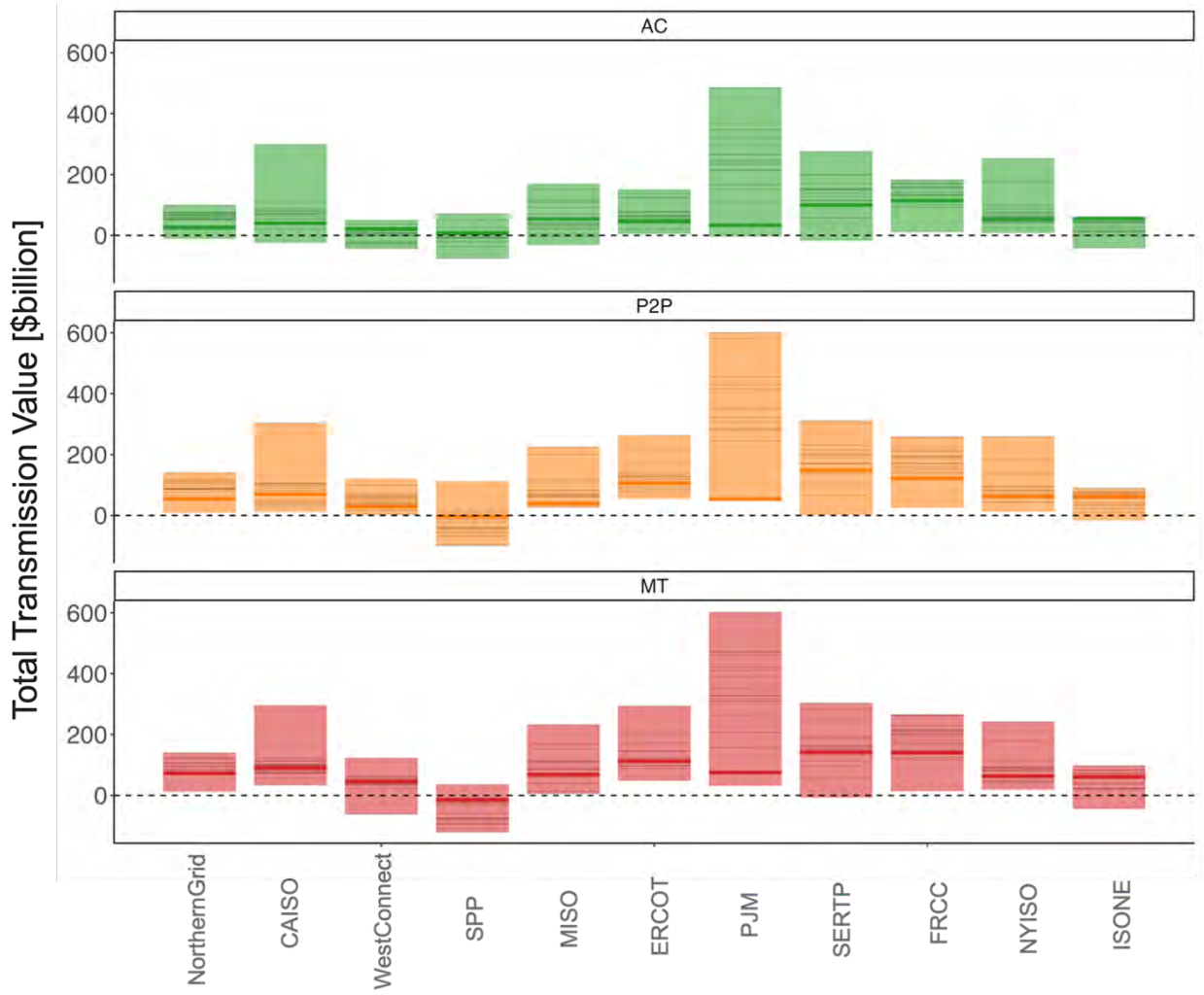


Figure 21. Net present value of total system cost savings to each transmission planning region relative to the Limited framework under Mid-Demand 90% by 2035 assumptions

Bold line indicates the core scenario result.

The impact of each sensitivity varies by region. For example, in regions that rely on CCS and H_2 technologies to achieve emissions reductions targets, the value of transmission increases when these technologies are not available. Detailed results for each modeled sensitivity are presented in Appendix D.4.

3.3.2 Transmission expansion enables increased access to wind and solar

As in the Current Policies scenarios (Section 3.1), accelerating transmission expansion increases the share of VRE in the resource mix across all sensitivity cases (Figure 22). The VRE share (annual solar and wind generation divided by total annual generation from all sources) is ~20% higher in the AC, P2P, and MT core scenarios (77%–82% VRE share) than in the Limited core scenario (58% VRE share).

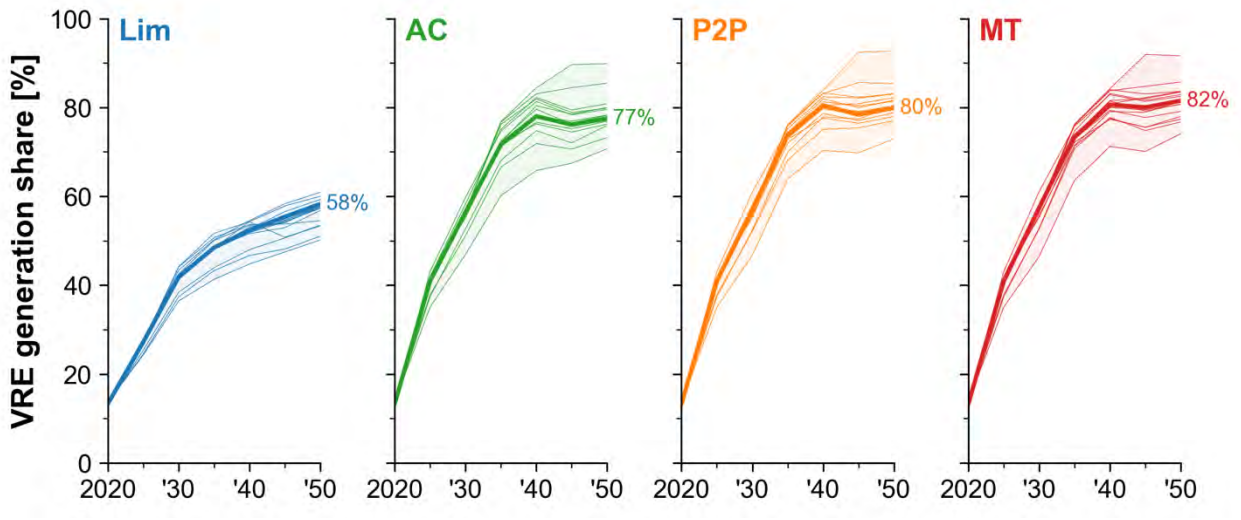


Figure 22. VRE share of total generation for the Mid-Demand 90% by 2035 scenarios for each transmission framework

Core scenarios are shown by a thick line, with the 2050 value labeled; sensitivity cases are shown by thin lines, with the shaded area showing the range between sensitivity cases.

There is considerable spread in 2050 VRE share across sensitivity cases for a given transmission framework, but the sizable increase in VRE through accelerated transmission is consistently observed across all sensitivity cases. The 2050 VRE share in the Limited framework ranges from 50% to 61% across sensitivity cases, versus 71%–90% in the AC framework, 73%–93% in P2P, and 74%–92% in MT. Excluding the "No CCS," "No H_2 or CCS," "No H_2," and "No H_2 or new nuclear" sensitivity cases, the nuclear generation share ranges from 16% to 27% in the Limited framework and 6% to 9% in the accelerated transmission frameworks. The generation share from fossil generation with CCS ranges from 12% to 18% in the Limited framework and 2% to 11% in the accelerated transmission frameworks. Figure 23 shows the 2050 generation mix for all sensitivity cases. The capacity mix for all sensitivity cases is shown in a similar format in Figure D-10.

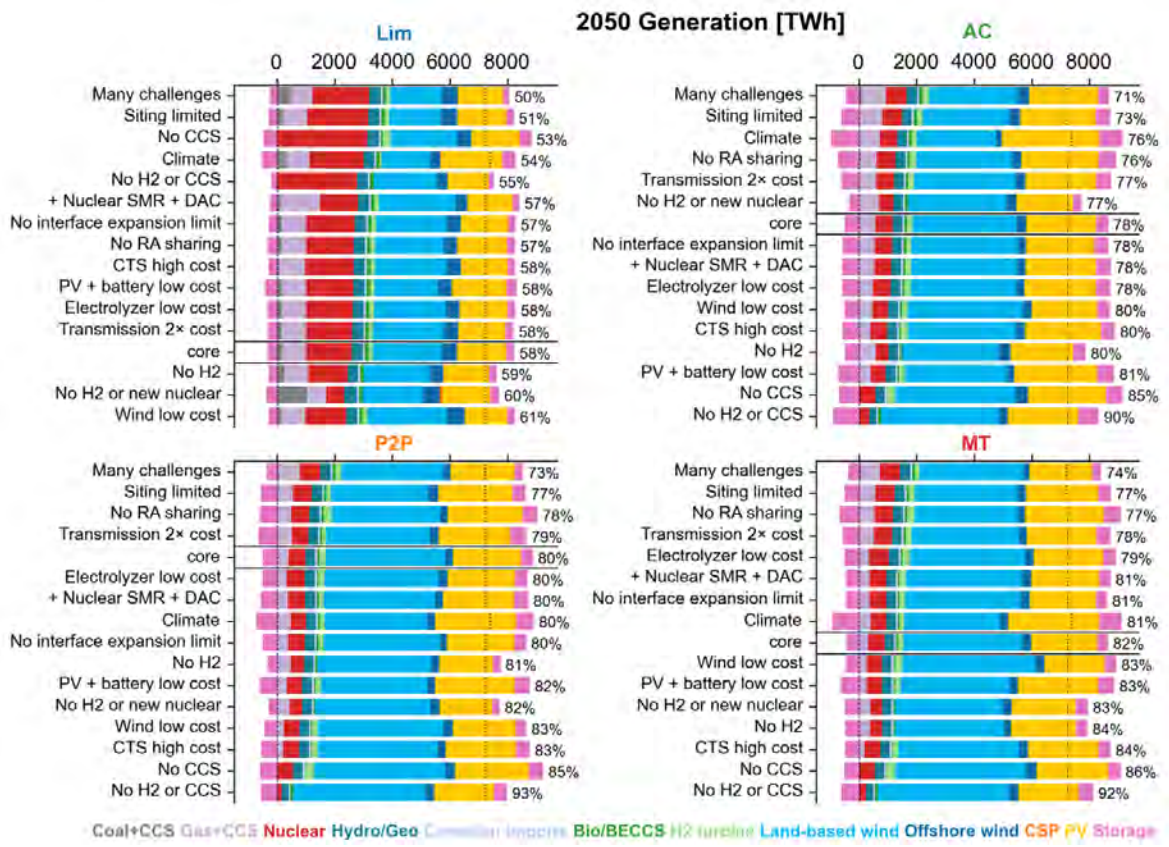


Figure 23. National generation mix in 2050 for the Mid-Demand 90% by 2035 scenarios for each transmission framework and sensitivity case

Within each transmission framework, the sensitivity cases are sorted by 2050 VRE share (indicated by the percentage value to the right of each generation bar). Total generation is greater than end-use demand (vertical dotted line) because of transmission and distribution losses, storage losses, and generation for hydrogen production via electrolyzers. Total storage charging is shown as negative values and discharging as positive values.

3.3.3 Significant amounts of transmission are added at all scales (local, regional, and interregional) in decarbonized systems

When transmission additions are limited, local generator interconnection takes precedence over longer-distance transmission

Both long-distance and local transmission expansion play large roles in the lowest-cost decarbonized power systems (Figure 24). But in the Limited transmission framework, where annual total transmission additions are limited to 1.83 TW-mile/year, the large majority of the limited “budget” for transmission additions is used for local interconnection of new wind and solar resources in both the core scenarios (Figure 24) and sensitivity cases (Figure 25). Roughly 92% of total transmission additions between 2020 and 2050 in the Limited framework is associated with local interconnection. As the availability of new long-distance transmission increases, this fraction drops—to 56% in the AC framework, 42% in the P2P framework, and 31% in the MT framework—although the absolute amount of new interconnection capacity is greater in the accelerated transmission frameworks (110–120 TW-miles) than in the Limited framework (~50 TW-miles), reflecting the larger renewable energy share in these scenarios.

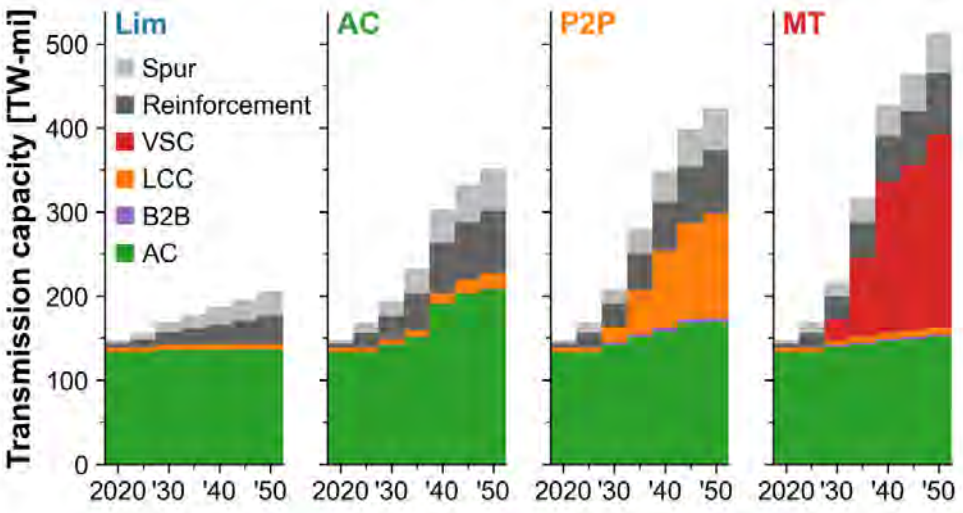


Figure 24. Transmission capacity under Mid-Demand 90% by 2035 assumptions for each transmission framework

Local transmission for wind and solar interconnections includes both spur and reinforcement capacity. Other categories are for interzonal transmission.

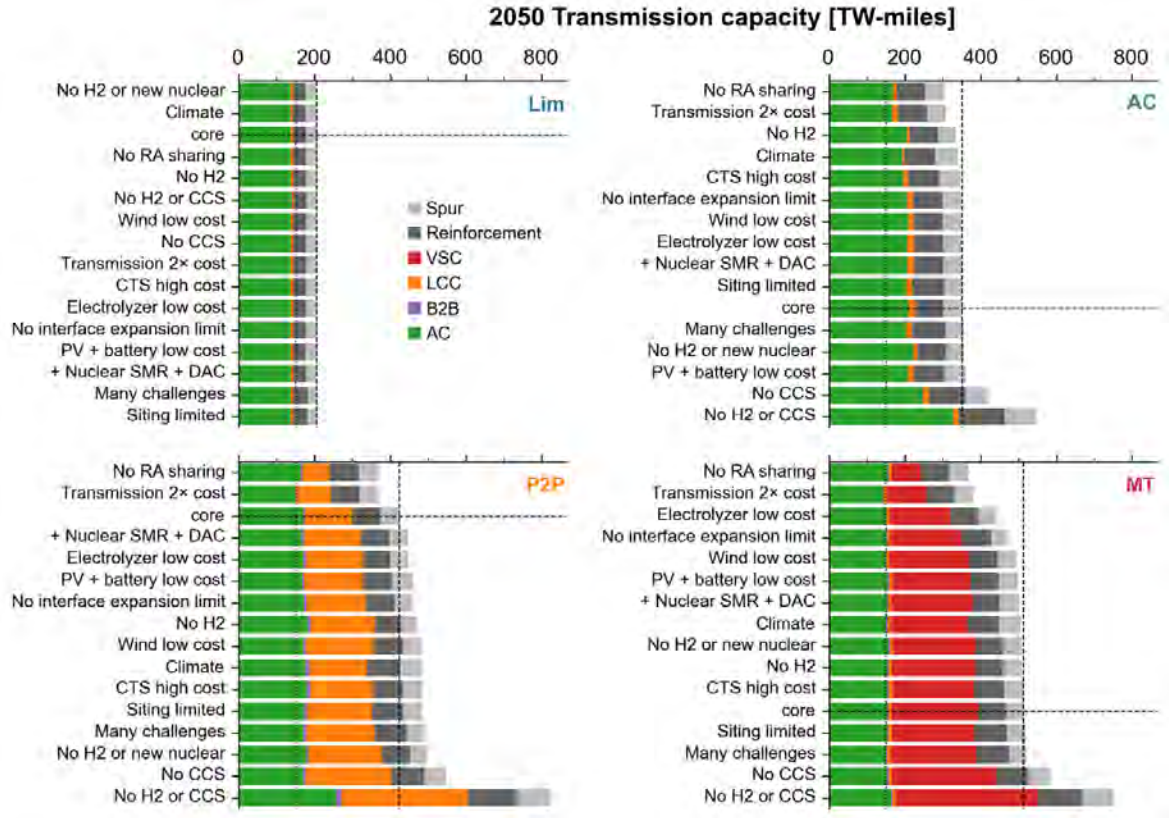


Figure 25. Transmission capacity in 2050 in the Mid-Demand 90% by 2035 scenario for each transmission framework and sensitivity case

Values for the core scenarios for each transmission framework are marked by dashed black lines. Within each transmission framework, sensitivity cases are sorted by total transmission capacity in 2050. The lighter vertical dashed line shows the 2020 capacity (~150 TW-miles). The 1.83-TW-mile/year limit on annual transmission additions is binding in all sensitivity cases for the Limited transmission framework, making 2050 transmission capacity the same in all sensitivity cases for this framework.

If available, HVDC transmission additions outpace AC additions for long-distance transmission

Both AC and HVDC transmission additions are allowed in the P2P and MT frameworks, but HVDC additions significantly outweigh interzonal AC additions in all sensitivity cases in these frameworks (Figure 25). The amount of new HVDC capacity added through 2050 is 2.3–6.0 times the amount of new interzonal AC capacity in the P2P framework and 3.9–16 times in the MT framework. ReEDS does not explicitly model AC power flow or the implications of DC protection on system design; the choice between AC and DC for interzonal transmission investments is thus driven solely by $/MW cost (including the cost of AC/DC converter stations and associated reactive power support) and losses, both of which are lower for DC than AC when distances exceed ~200–500 miles (Alassi et al. 2019).

3.3.4 Expansion of interregional transmission is significant in decarbonized systems

Expansion of long-distance transmission is concentrated in the central part of the country

Previous studies have noted the synergy between transmission and wind deployment (P. R. Brown and Botterud 2021; Denholm et al. 2022); because wind capacity factors exhibit greater spatial variability than solar capacity factors (Figure 26) and because daily solar variability is well-matched with short-duration storage, transmission deployment tends to be correlated with wind deployment and storage deployment tends to be correlated with solar deployment (Blair et al. 2022; Frazier et al. 2021). A similar relationship—that the greatest density of new long-distance (interzonal) transmission additions occurs around the midwestern “wind belt” (Figure 26, Figure 27)—is observed in the scenarios. The trend is most pronounced in the AC transmission framework, where three multilink connections are observed between the wind belt and demand centers in the Southwest, Midwest, and Southeast. A greater amount of long-distance transmission overall is added in the P2P and MT frameworks, but most of the largest links have an endpoint in the wind belt. Though some north-south additions are observed, most new long-distance transmission capacity is oriented predominantly east-west.

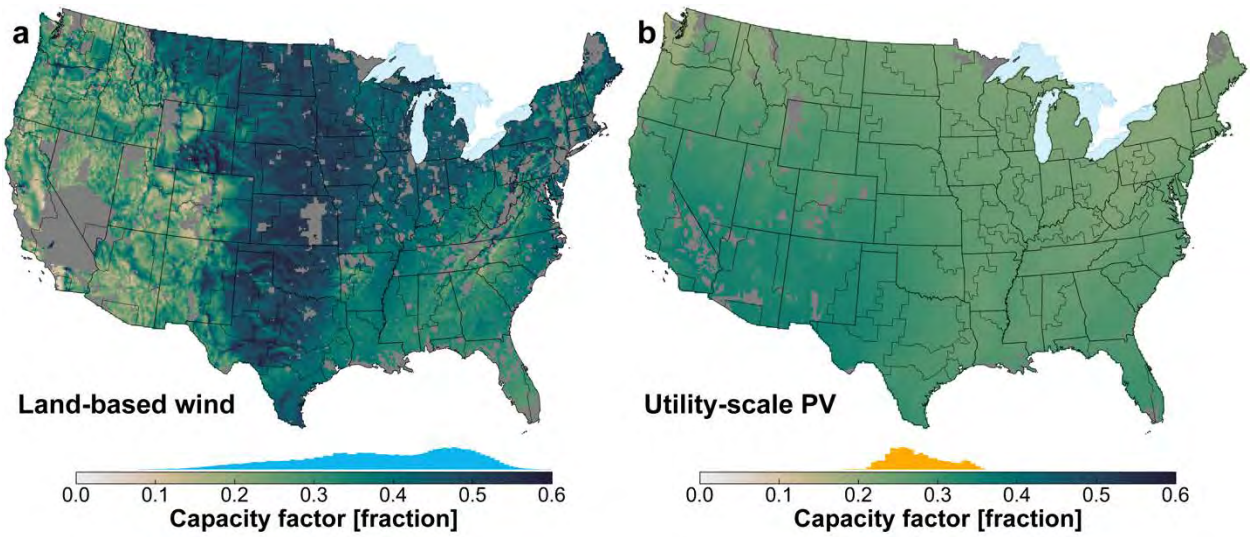


Figure 26. Average capacity factor of land-based wind (a) and utility-scale PV (b) over 2007–2013

Both maps assume Reference Access siting (Appendix A); sites without developable capacity are shown in gray. Both maps show AC capacity factor using the same color scale range. The "wind belt" refers to the darkest-colored (highest-capacity-factor) region in the wind map extending from north to south through the center of the country. Histograms above color bars indicate the frequency of occurrence of the indicated capacity factor values across the ~50,000 reV model sites shown in the corresponding map.

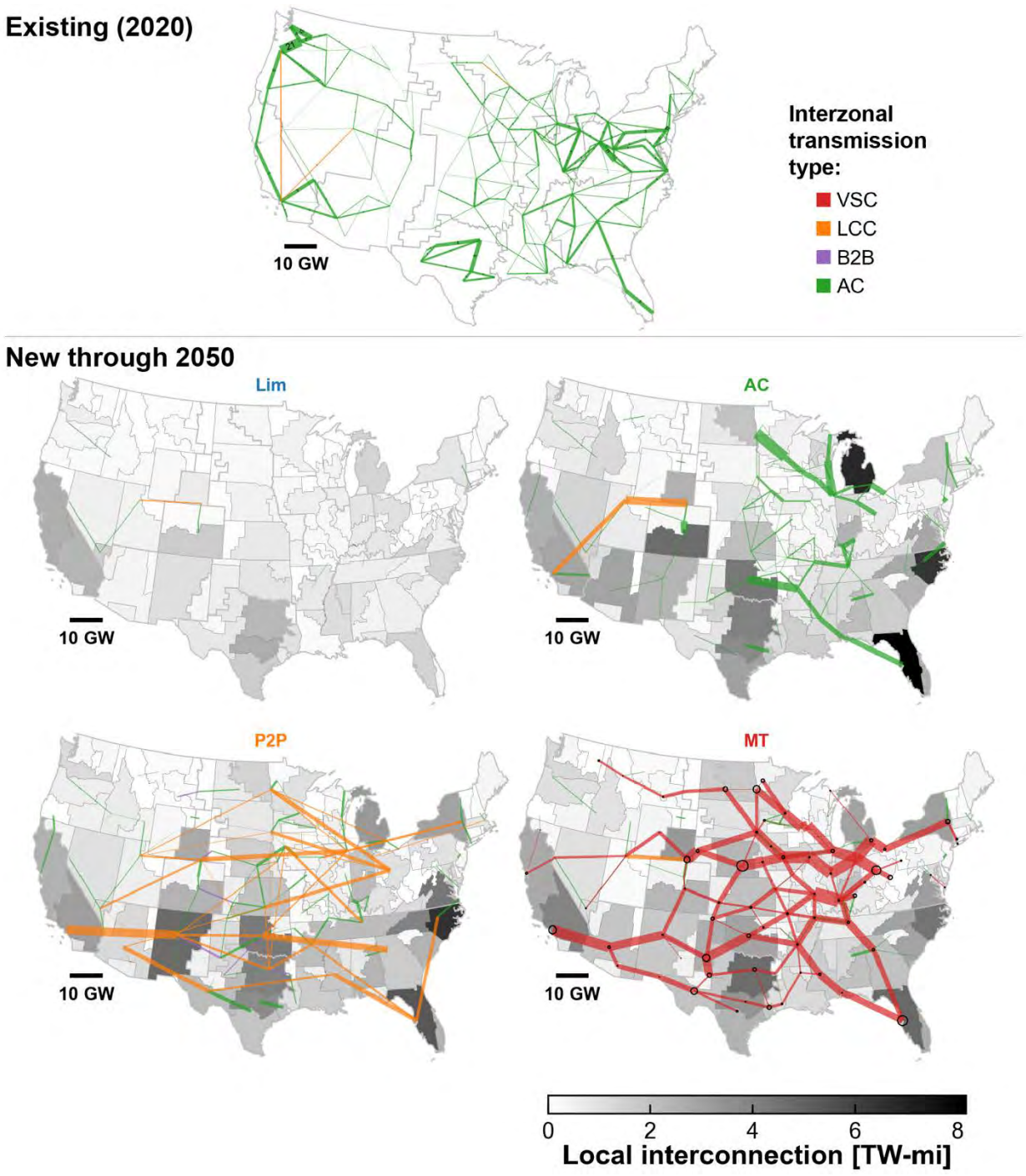


Figure 27. New local and long-distance transmission through 2050 in the Mid-Demand 90% by 2035 scenarios for each transmission framework, with existing 2020 long-distance transmission capacity for context (top)

Interface transfer capability is indicated by the thickness of the lines connecting ReEDS zones. Converter capacity in the MT framework is indicated by the diameter of empty black circles, using the same length scale as the interface lines. The depiction of interzonal transmission capacity as straight lines between zone centers is a visual simplification; in practice, the interzonal transfer capacity would be spread across many transmission corridors for each interface.

The MT scenario tends to make the most efficient use of AC/DC converter capacity. Some zones have minimal converter capacity (indicated by the small black circles in Figure 27), instead acting primarily as pass-throughs in the HVDC network, while exporting zones (in the wind belt) and importing zones (in southwestern and eastern demand centers) install converters sized to their usage needs. The P2P scenario, on the other hand, may make more efficient use of transmission rights-of-way by using higher-voltage (thus higher-power-capacity) LCC architectures (Alassi et al. 2019), although transmission land use is not directly considered here.

Regional transmission trends can be summarized at the planning region level using the ratio of “transfer capability to other planning regions” (GW) to “peak demand within the planning region” (GW) (Figure 28). A range of interregional transfer capabilities is observed in the current (2020) system: ERCOT has a transfer capability ratio of 0.01; ISONE, SERTP, and FRCC range from 0.1 to 0.3, and other regions range from 0.3 to 0.7. In the Limited transmission framework, new additions of interregional transfer capacity are not allowed; thus, as peak demand increases over time, the transfer capability ratio falls. In the AC framework, many regions maintain transfer capability ratios similar to their 2020 values, although there are notable increases in SPP and MISO. The transfer capability ratio increases dramatically for the wind-rich regions of SPP, MISO, and WestConnect in the MT transmission framework, reaching ~2.6 for SPP and ~1.8 for MISO and WestConnect. When interconnection-seam-crossing capacity additions are allowed in the two HVDC scenarios, the transfer capability ratio in ERCOT increases to roughly 0.3, on par with other regions with stronger existing connections to neighboring regions.

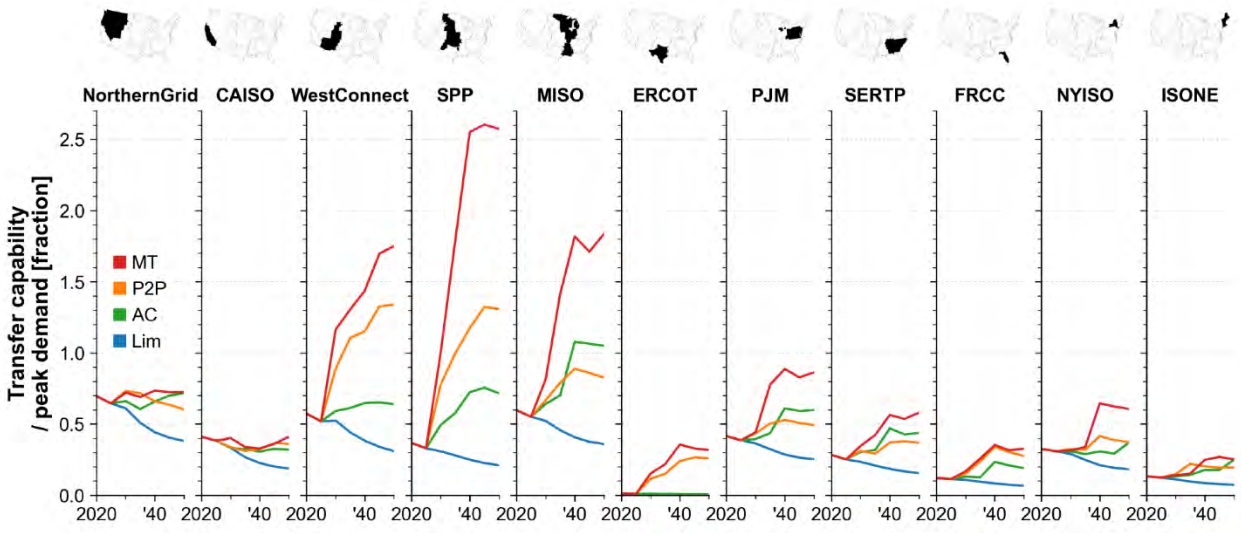


Figure 28. Ratio of interregional transfer capability to peak demand for the 11 planning regions with Mid-Demand 90% by 2035 assumptions across the four transmission frameworks

Interregional transfer capability for a given planning region is defined as the sum of import/export capacity between that planning region and other planning regions.

When allowed, transmission capacity expands significantly across the three interconnection seams

Though many interregional interfaces host large transmission capacity additions in the decarbonization scenarios, the interconnection "seams" demonstrate particularly large capacity additions relative to their currently small transfer capability (Figure 29). New seam-crossing capacity is not allowed in the Limited or AC frameworks but expands to ~80 GW by 2050 in the P2P framework (~37 times the currently installed seam-crossing capacity of 2.1 GW) and ~110 GW (~50 times) in the MT framework. By 2035, the seam-crossing capacity reaches roughly half of its 2050 value: 44 GW in P2P and 52 GW in MT. Transmission capacity is added across each of the three seams in both HVDC frameworks.

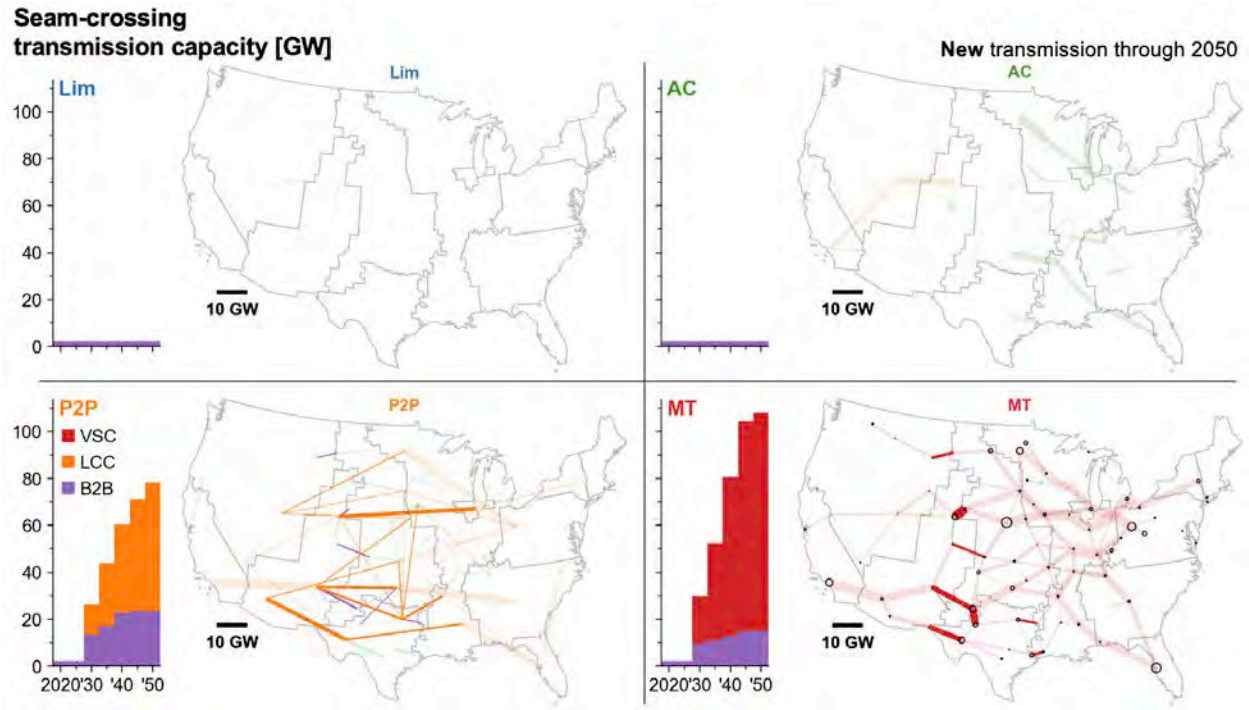


Figure 29. New interconnection-seam-crossing transmission capacity in each of the transmission frameworks with Mid-Demand 90% by 2035 assumptions.

Spatial patterns in transmission expansion are similar across many sensitivity cases

The transmission deployment maps shown thus far have used core scenario assumptions, but there is significant uncertainty in the projected cost and availability of different technologies between now and 2050. It is therefore important to understand whether the spatial trends discussed thus far vary under different assumptions regarding technology evolution, here parameterized through the 15 sensitivity cases described previously. Though the absolute amount of transmission capacity deployed varies substantially across sensitivity cases for a given transmission framework (Figure 25), the spatial distribution of new long-distance transmission is largely consistent (Figure 30, Figure 31, and Figure 32). The greatest density of long-distance transmission additions is observed around the wind belt, and the orientation of new long-distance transmission additions (particularly in the P2P and MT frameworks) is predominantly east-west.

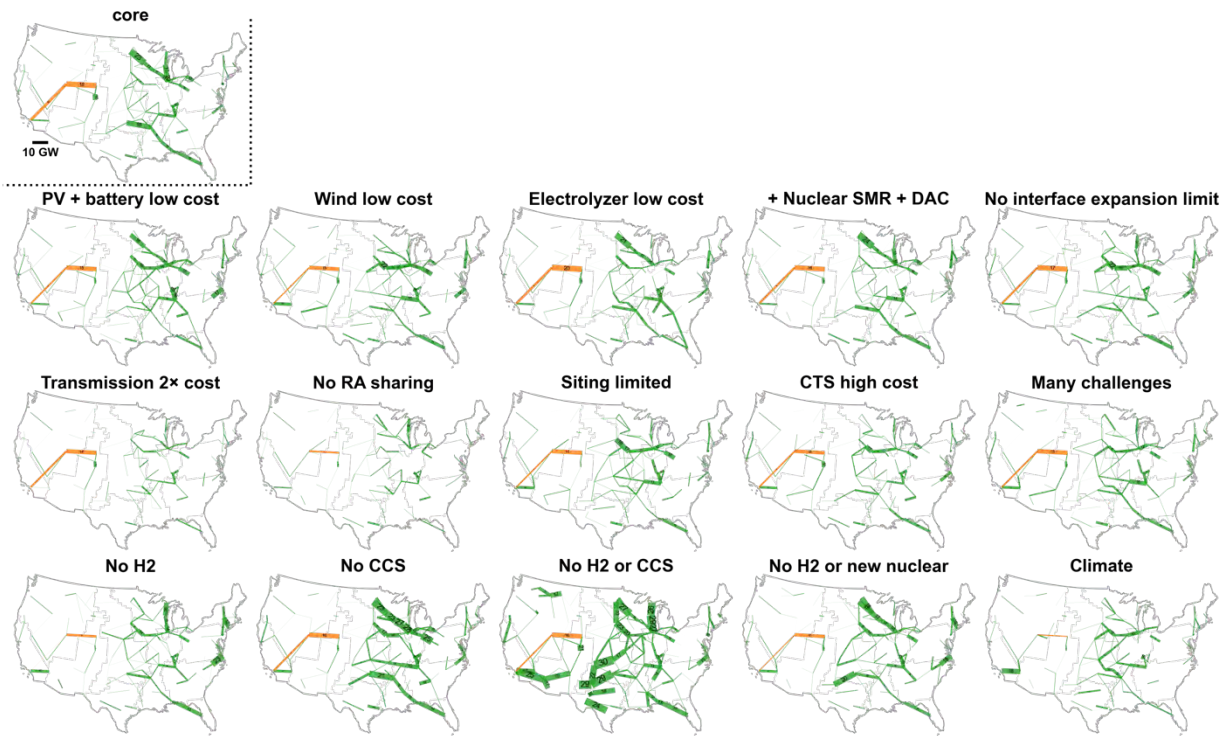


Figure 30. New long-distance transmission additions through 2050 with Mid-Demand 90% by 2035 assumptions for each sensitivity case under the AC transmission framework

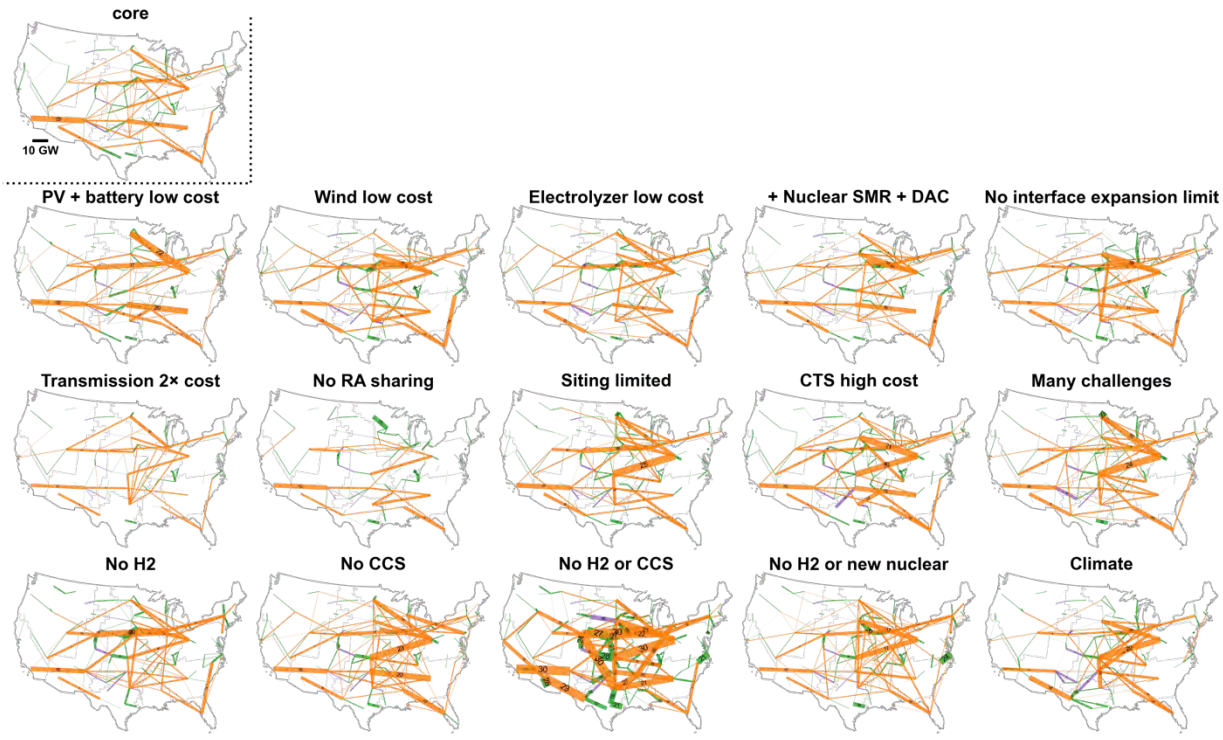


Figure 31. New long-distance transmission additions through 2050 with Mid-Demand 90% by 2035 assumptions for each sensitivity case under the P2P transmission framework

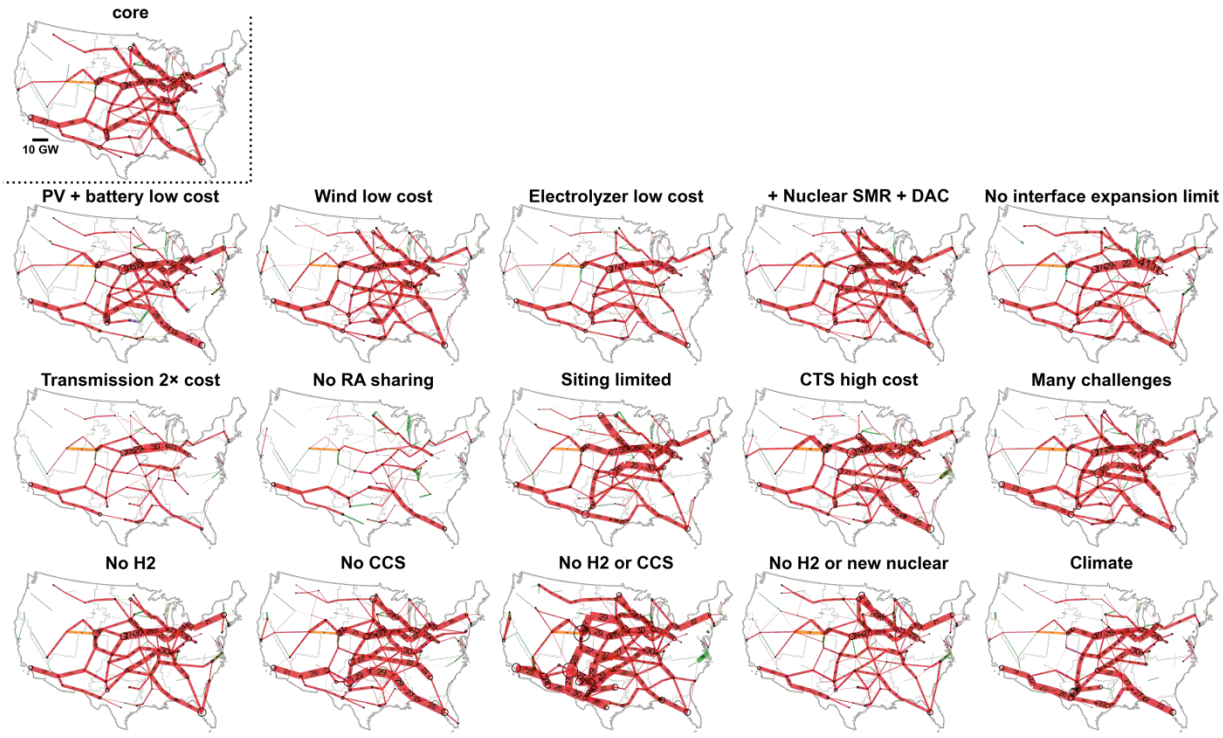


Figure 32. New long-distance transmission additions through 2050 with Mid-Demand 90% by 2035 assumptions for each sensitivity case under the MT transmission framework

Figure 30, Figure 31, and Figure 32 visually demonstrate the similarity in the spatial trends in transmission development across the sensitivity cases modeled. The following text box presents an analysis that more systematically evaluates interregional transmission expansion in these scenarios to identify subregional High Opportunity Transmission (HOT) interfaces from the scenarios. The HOT interfaces serve as an initial screening to determine how much and where additional high-capacity transmission may be needed between the subregional pairs given the full set of sensitivity cases considered here.

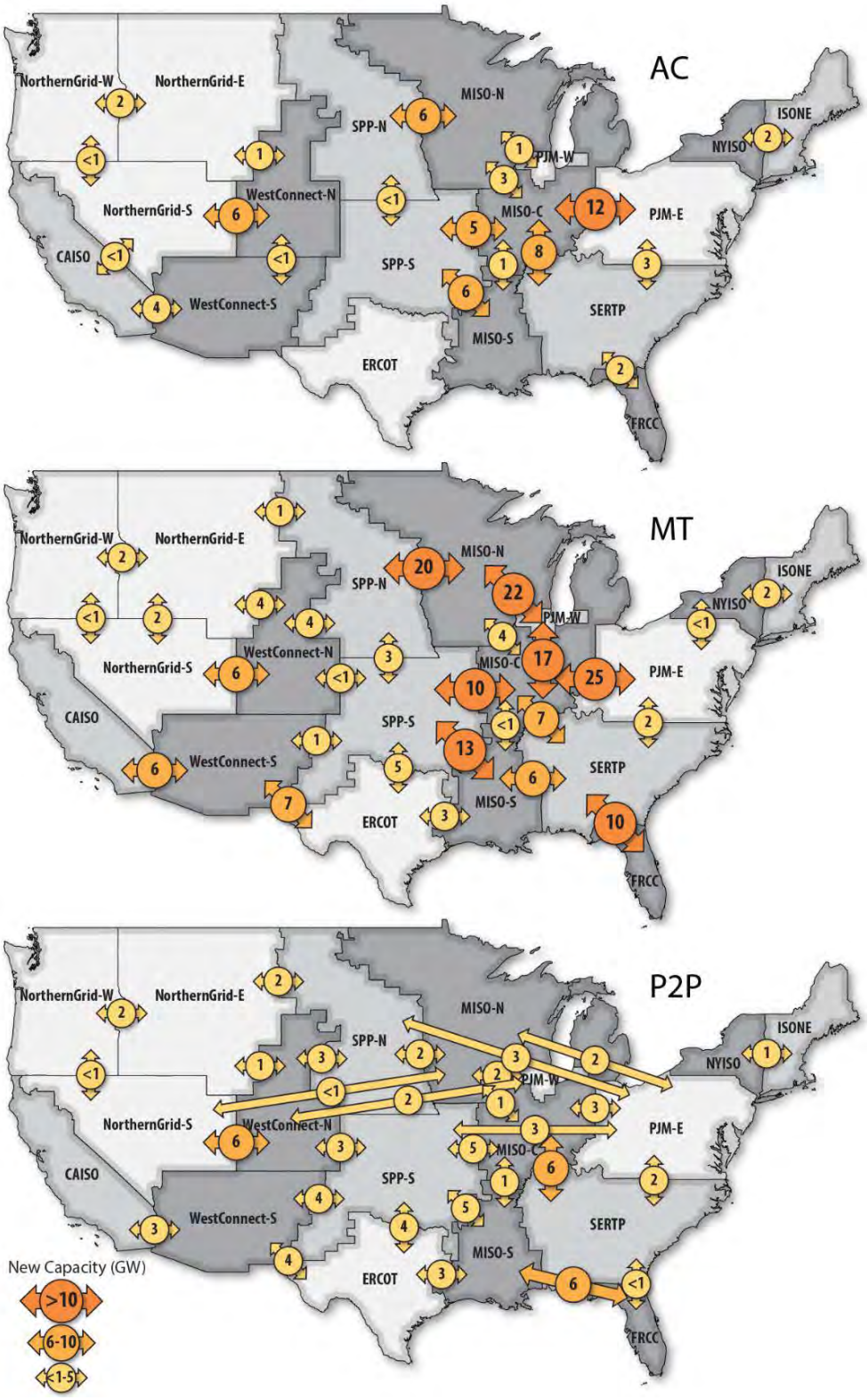
High Opportunity Transmission

An objective of the NTP Study is to identify potential transmission solutions that will provide broad-scale benefits to electricity customers under a wide range of potential futures. To support this objective, this text box presents a screening analysis to identify High Opportunity Transmission (HOT) interfaces between planning subregions developed using the scenarios presented in this chapter.

Subregional HOT interfaces are specified by the amount of transfer capacity expanded between a pair of planning subregions (Figure 1b) from 2020 to 2035. These interfaces are found by systematically evaluating this transfer capacity increase from the 16 scenarios (one core scenario plus 15 sensitivity cases) under the central demand/emissions assumptions (Mid-Demand, 90% by 2035) for each of the three accelerated transmission frameworks (AC, P2P, and MT). Specifically, a HOT interface capacity is defined as the expansion between subregions that occurs in 75% of the scenarios, i.e., the 25th percentile of transmission expansion. This 25th percentile is chosen to reflect robustness in development across a wide range of future conditions about technology costs and availability, renewable energy siting, and level of interregional coordination.

The following maps show HOT interfaces identified for the three accelerated transmission frameworks. In all frameworks, HOT interfaces are found for all regions although a concentration is found in MISO and neighboring regions. The HVDC frameworks (P2P and MT) generally have more HOT interfaces, and their capacities tend to be greater than those in the AC framework. The P2P framework includes long-distance connections, including between nonadjacent planning regions. The MT framework has the highest-capacity HOT interfaces with several having an increased transfer capacity of 10–25 GW. Although some HOT interfaces have very high capacities, a significant fraction of the benefits of interregional transmission can be realized with a smaller amount of expansion as revealed from a side analysis that tests the same scenarios with maximum limits on transmission development across major subregions.

Appendix F provides additional information for the HOT interfaces for each planning region. It also includes the 50th and 75th percentile results to inform more ambitious transmission development opportunities. The HOT interfaces are found by systematically examining the capacity expansion scenarios but are limited by the number and type of sensitivity cases modeled. Additional sensitivity cases would increase the robustness of the interfaces identified, and further assessments are required to determine the viability of any individual project that may align with the HOT interfaces shown. Nonetheless, these subregional HOT interfaces provide a general scale of how much new interregional transmission capacity is needed over the next decade to realize many of the decarbonization scenarios envisioned.



High Opportunity Transmission interfaces with Mid-Demand 90% by 2035 assumptions under the (top) AC, (middle) MT, and (bottom) P2P transmission frameworks

3.3.5 Zero-carbon power systems dominated by variable renewable energy can meet resource adequacy targets

The NTP Study uses a coupled ReEDS-PRAS modeling approach, described above, which results in power system reliability levels (for systems with net zero carbon emissions and generation mixes dominated by VRE) that fall comfortably within the range of resource adequacy targets used in industry (Figure 33). The median NEUE for the Mid-Demand 90% by 2035 scenarios across all model years, transmission frameworks, and sensitivity cases (384 total observations) is 0.9 ppm, well below the industry target range of 10–30 ppm (Alberta Electricity system Operator 2017; Electric Power Research Institute 2024; NERC 2024). In 2045 and 2050—the years in which these scenarios are constrained to net zero electricity system emissions—the median NEUE stays similarly low.

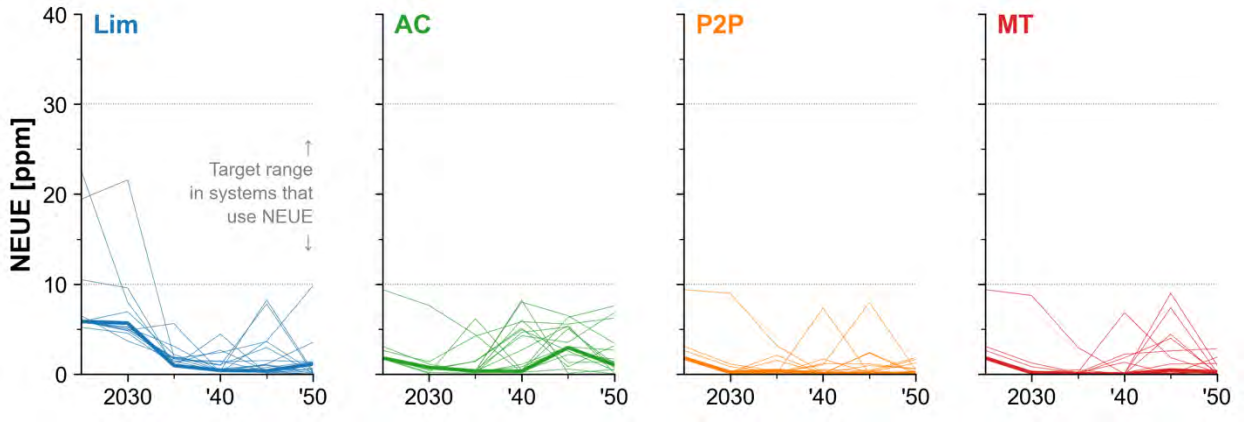


Figure 33. Normalized expected unserved energy (NEUE) in each transmission framework and sensitivity case with Mid-Demand 90% by 2035 assumptions.

Results for the core scenarios are indicated by thick lines; results for sensitivity cases are indicated by thin lines.

Because systems are planned to ensure a minimum RA target is met, there is no trend in RA outcomes between transmission frameworks. Instead, the value of transmission for RA is realized as the change in cost of meeting RA needs, discussed in Section 3.3.1.

A variety of technologies supports resource adequacy

As discussed in Section 2.1 and Appendix B, the coupled ReEDS-PRAS model addresses RA requirements by identifying “stress periods” with a high risk of unserved energy and including them in the co-optimization of generation, storage, and transmission capacity/operation in ReEDS. Though the nameplate capacity and average generation mix of the decarbonized systems explored here are dominated by wind and solar (Figure 23), wind and solar make up a smaller share of the generation mix during stress periods than during representative periods[37] (Figure 34). Hydropower and thermal technologies, conversely, make up a larger share of the generation mix

[37] Low availability of wind and/or solar on a given day can be the reason that day qualifies as a stress period.

during stress periods than during representative periods. These results show that all technologies—including wind and solar—contribute to the energy and RA needs although the relative contributions between technologies can vary significantly.

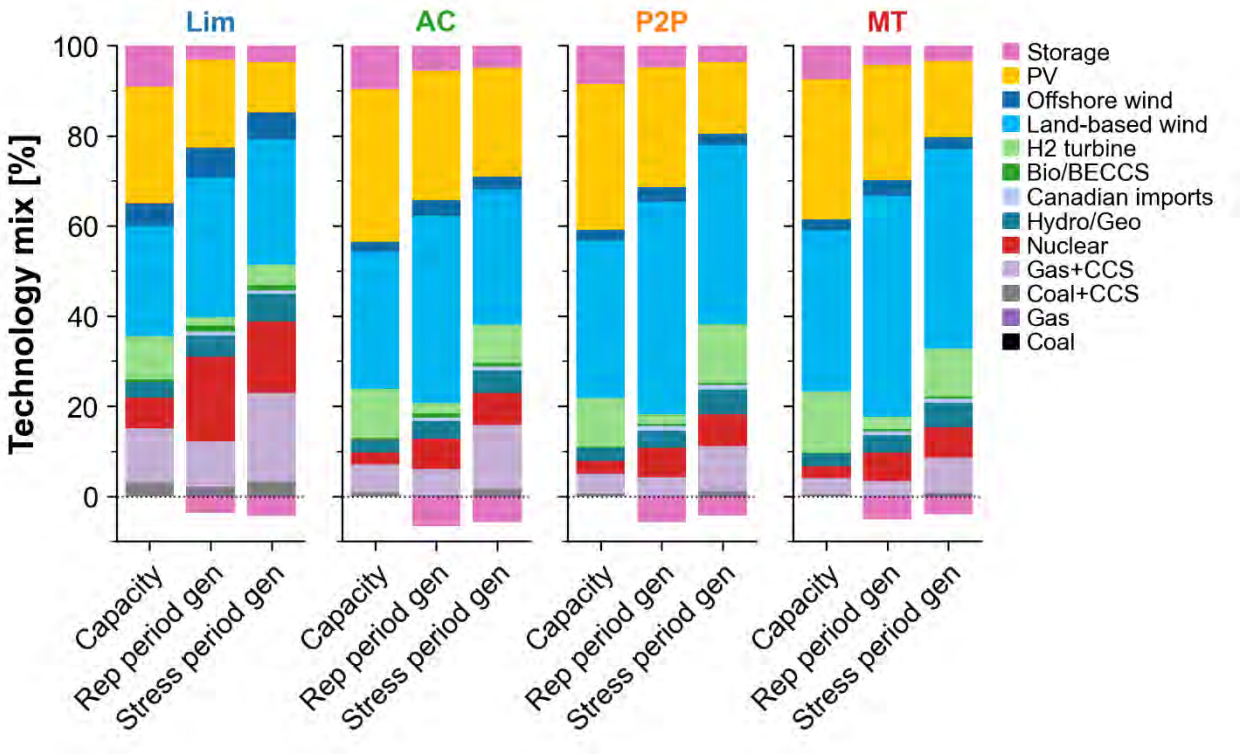


Figure 34. Nameplate capacity mix, representative period generation mix, and stress period generation mix for the core transmission frameworks in 2050 under Mid-Demand 90% by 2035 assumptions.

Stress periods in this study are modeled as coincident 24-hour days over the contiguous United States.

Though wind and solar contribute more to the bulk energy mix (the “Rep period gen” bars in Figure 34) than to the stress period resource mix, accelerating transmission deployment increases the contribution of wind and solar to the resource mix during stress periods. In the Mid-Demand 90% by 2035 scenario in 2050, wind and solar constitute 44% of the stress-period generation mix in the Limited transmission framework and 57%–64% in the accelerated transmission frameworks. The generation fractions provided here are for all hours of the modeled stress periods and for the contiguous United States as a whole; in particular hours and regions, the contribution of wind and solar can be much smaller (e.g., during low-wind or nighttime hours), and hydro/thermal technologies make up a larger share (Figure 35).

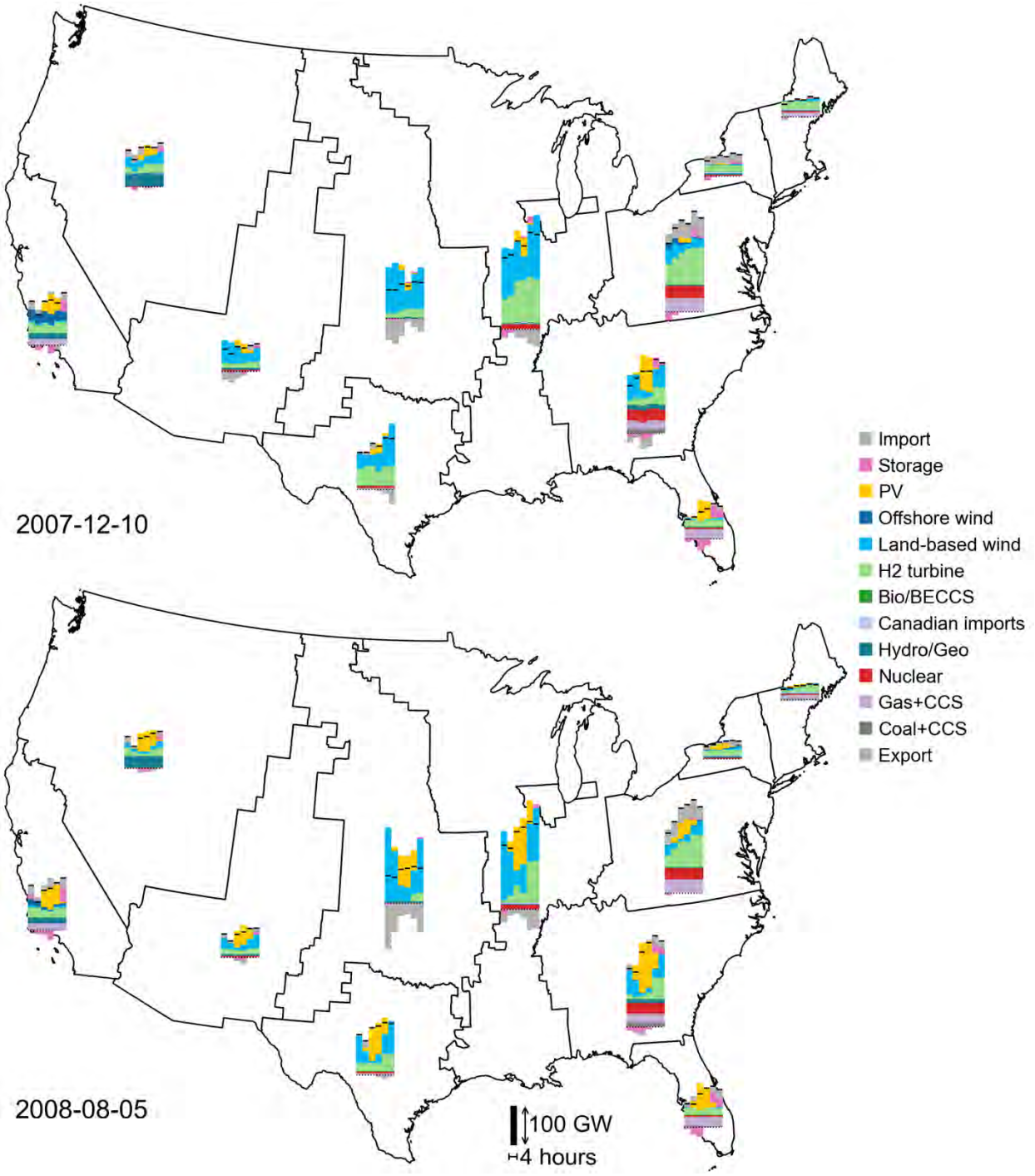


Figure 35. Regional dispatch in the MT framework under Mid-Demand 90% by 2035 assumptions in 2050 modeled in ReEDS during two example stress periods

Dates in this figure are given as year-month-day. The dates shown here refer to weather days from the 2007–2013 weather sample; the capacity and demand mix are for the 2050 model year. 2007-12-10 is the stress period with least VRE generation; 2011-08-05 is the stress period with peak load. Regional load is indicated by thin black lines. Storage charging and exports to other regions are shown as negative values. Daily profiles are at the 4-hour resolution used within the ReEDS model for this study.

Interregional transmission—over spatial scales larger than weather systems—enables the sharing of variable renewables during days with limited local resource availability

Figure 34 shows wind and solar make up a larger share of the stress period generation mix in the accelerated transmission frameworks than in the Limited framework. Though improved access to high-quality resource regions with uniformly higher capacity factors explains part of this trend, interregional transmission also smooths out the geographic variability of these weather-dependent resources, particularly for wind (Kempton et al. 2010; Grams et al. 2017; Goggin 2021).

On the least-windy day in the weather dataset for a given planning region, neighboring regions are often significantly windier (Figure 36). For example, on ERCOT's least-windy day (2012-09-15), when the daily average capacity factor of ERCOT wind is only 6%, the wind capacity factor is 31% in neighboring SPP and 34% in MISO (a ~5 times difference). For CAISO, where daily wind capacity factor drops to 2% on 2013-11-17, the capacity factor in neighboring WestConnect and NorthernGrid is 40%–45%, ~20 times higher. These opportunities are sometimes bidirectional: On WestConnect's least-windy day (7% on 2010-12-05), neighboring CAISO has a wind capacity factor of 42%, ~6 times higher.[38]

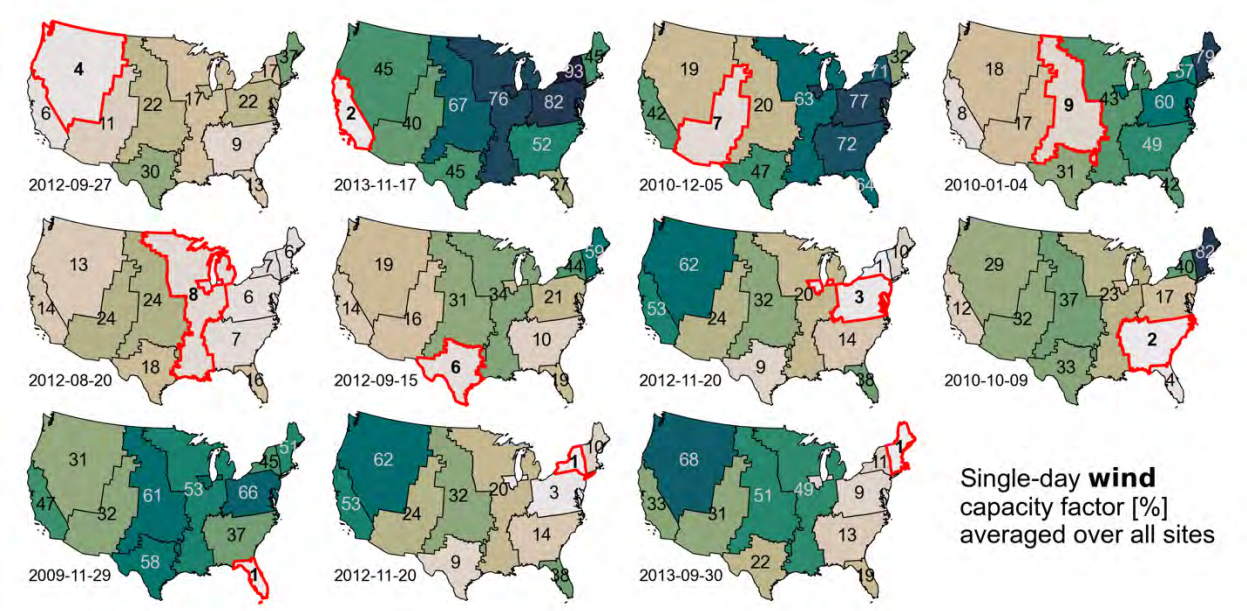


Figure 36. Single-day wind capacity factor on the least-windy day from 2007 to 2013 weather years in each planning region

For each map, the focused planning region is outlined in red, the date of the least-windy day in that region is given in the lower left, and the values and colors in each region represent the daily wind capacity factor on that date. Planning region values are taken as the available-capacity-weighted average modeled capacity factor over all resource sites in the planning region. Capacity factors are modeled using the reV model as discussed in Appendix A.2. Most of these sites are never developed; if only developed or higher-quality resource sites in each planning region were included, the capacity factors would be higher than shown here.

[38] Complementarity between different resource types—illustrated in Figure D-14—provides further flexibility: On 2012-08-20, MISO and all its eastern neighbors aside from FRCC have wind capacity factors ≤8%, but solar capacity factor in these regions is above average on this summer day.

Similar examples can be observed for solar (Figure 37), though to a smaller degree than for wind given the uniformly greater seasonal variability of solar (all of the lowest-regional-capacity-factor days for solar occur during winter, with fewer hours of sunlight available regardless of weather). Though there are some strong resource-sharing opportunities—on MISO's least-sunny day (1% on 2009-12-24), the capacity factor in neighboring PJM is ~10 times higher—there are also days when large fractions of the country have uniformly low resource: On 2007-12-28, no planning region east of SPP has higher than a 6% capacity factor. On ISONE's least-sunny day (1% on 2012-12-10), resource sharing would have to extend to MISO or SERTP to reach ≥5% capacity factor.

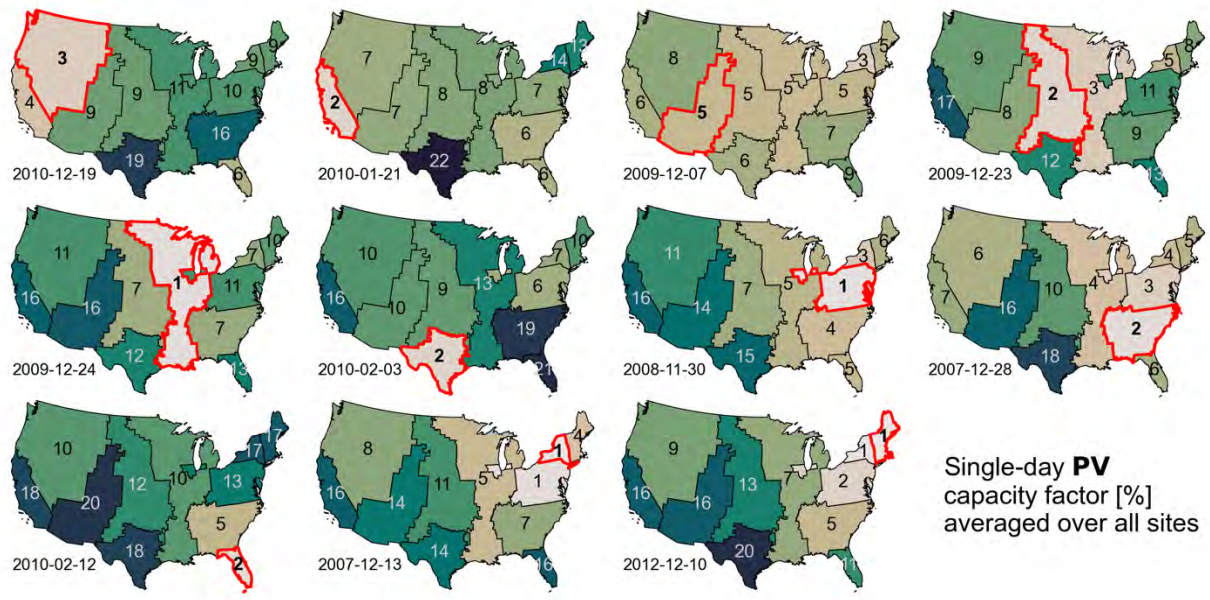


Figure 37. Single-day PV capacity factor on the least-sunny day from 2007 to 2013 weather years in each planning region

For each map, the focused planning region is outlined in red, the date of the least-sunny day in that region is given in the lower left, and the values and colors in each region represent the daily PV capacity factor on that date. Planning region values are taken as the available-capacity-weighted average modeled capacity factor over all resource sites in the planning region. Capacity factors are modeled using the reV model as discussed in Appendix A.2. Most of these sites are never developed; if only developed or higher-quality resource sites in each planning region were included, the capacity factors would be higher than shown here.

Electricity demand also demonstrates interregional variability, which can be smoothed by interregional transmission (Figure 38) although the opportunities are less pronounced than for wind and solar. Here, if adjacent planning regions reach peak demand on different days, they could have spare capacity to assist neighboring regions in meeting their peaks. The greatest opportunity observed in the Mid-Demand scenario for 2050 is on MISO's peak day of 2009-01-15, when demand in neighboring ERCOT reaches only 69% of its peak. For most regions on their peak-containing day, demand in neighboring regions is ~85%–90% of its regional peak.

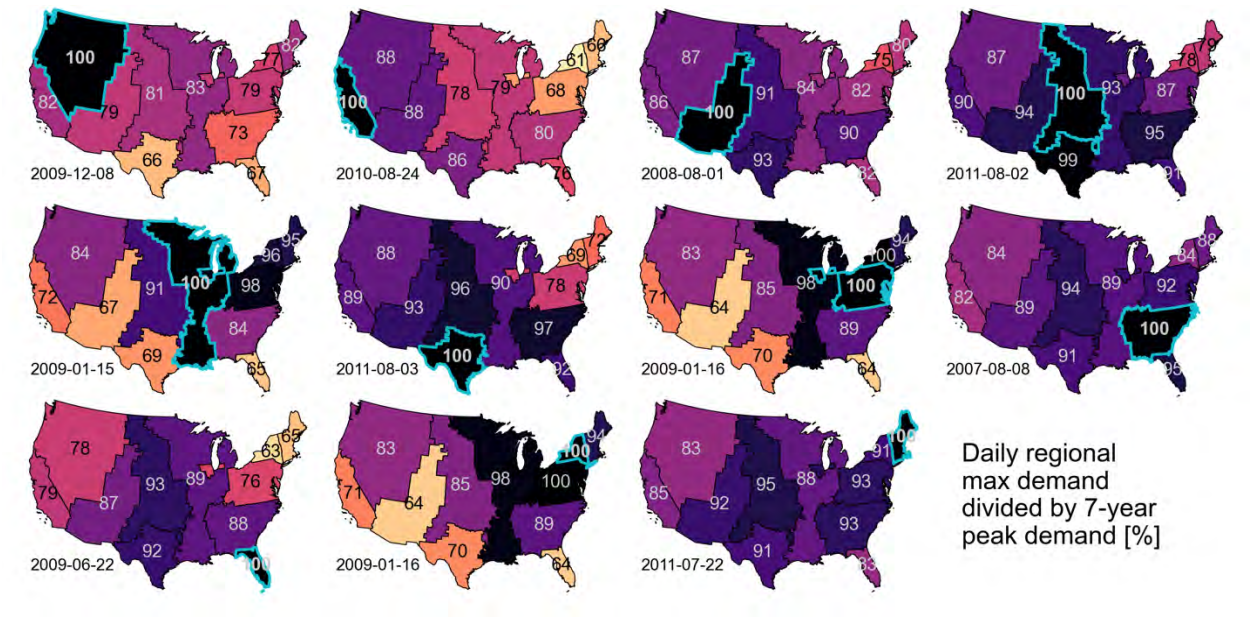


Figure 38. Daily regional maximum demand divided by 7-year peak demand for that region, shown for the regional peak demand day from 2007 to 2013 weather years for each planning region

For each map, the focused planning region is outlined in blue, the date of the peak demand day in that region is given in the lower left, and the values and colors in each region represent the relative regional peak demand (normalized to the total regional peak demand across all 7 weather years) on that date. For example, 2009-12-08 is the peak demand day for NorthernGrid over 2007–2013; on that day, CAISO demand reaches 82% of peak CAISO demand over 2007–2013. Demand data are from the Mid-Demand assumption for 2050.

Bidirectional power flows between regions support resource adequacy

Within the PRAS model, transmission is used only to avoid dropping load; PRAS does not consider variations in marginal cost between generation technologies. Transmission flows in PRAS thus illuminate the use of transmission specifically related to grid reliability when local generation alone does not meet RA needs.

A diversity of usage patterns is observed in the PRAS model results for interregional transmission in the accelerated transmission frameworks (Figure 39). Hourly flow patterns are presented in Appendix D.3. Some interfaces in the P2P framework are used almost entirely unidirectionally: for the SPP→SERTP, MISO→FRCC, and MISO→PJM interfaces, 99.9+% of RA flows are in the indicated direction on a megawatt-hour (MWh) basis. Others are bidirectional: For the MISO→ERCOT, NYISO→ISONE, ERCOT→WestConnect, MISO→SPP, and CAISO→NorthernGrid interfaces, the distribution of RA flows between the two directions is between 50/50 and 60/40, with the arrow denoting the predominate flow direction. For the SPP→PJM interface, the large majority (98%) of RA flows are from wind-rich SPP to demand centers in PJM, but ~900 hours in the 7-year weather sample have energy flows from PJM to SPP to help SPP meet its RA needs. This observation mirrors the examples shown in Figure 35 and Figure 36, where high-renewable-resource regions can still be aided by neighbors on locally poor resource days.

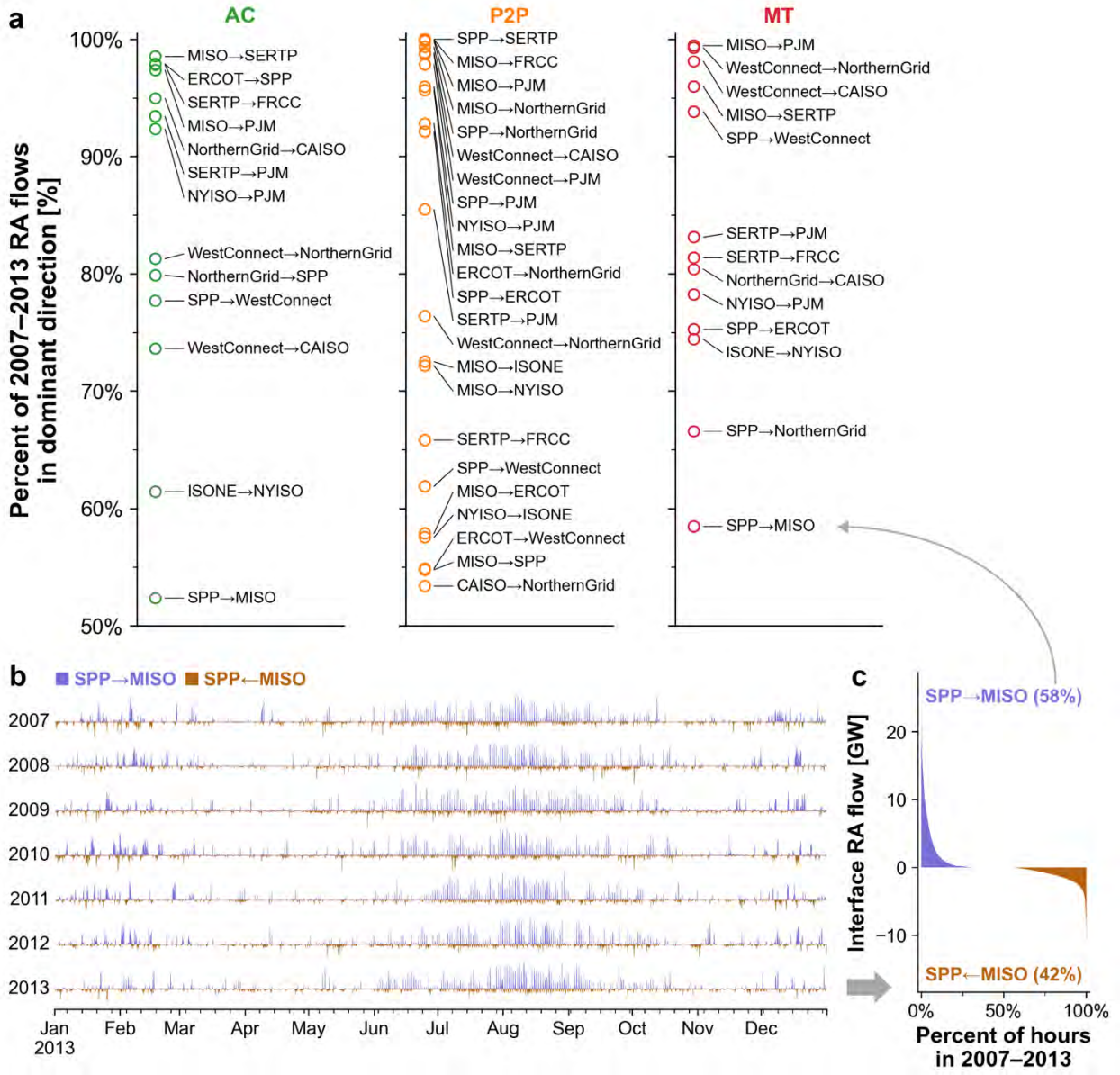


Figure 39. Bidirectional transmission flows between regions for resource adequacy in 2050 under Mid-Demand 90% by 2035 conditions as modeled by PRAS

For each interface between planning regions (Figure 1c), the dominant direction is determined by the fraction of total hourly flow modeled in PRAS on a MWh basis over the 7 weather years spanning 2007–2013, and the percent of total flow in the dominant direction for each interface is shown in panel (a). Illustrative hourly flows and the sorted distribution of flows for the SPP→MISO interface in the MT framework are shown in (b) and (c), respectively.

Interregional resource adequacy coordination reduces the cost of meeting resource adequacy requirements

Because ReEDS co-optimizes the deployment and operation of generation and transmission to meet demand in both representative and outlying periods at least cost, it is difficult to disentangle the “energy value” and “RA value” (or “capacity value”) of interzonal transmission investments within a single ReEDS scenario.

To isolate the effects of interregional coordination of RA planning (or "RA sharing") on system cost and transmission deployment, two scenarios are compared: the "core" scenario using default assumptions and the "No RA sharing" sensitivity case where transmission flows are not allowed between planning subregions (Figure 1b) to meet RA needs. In effect, this sensitivity case requires each planning subregion to meet its RA needs solely from resources within its own borders rather than rely on interregional transmission and excess resource availability from neighbors.

Total costs through 2050 are notably higher in the "No RA sharing" case than in the "core" scenario that allows regions to coordinate to meet RA needs—roughly $200 billion higher in the Limited, AC, and P2P transmission frameworks and ~$380 billion higher in the MT framework (Figure 40a). Substantial savings could accrue from using existing interregional transmission for RA sharing, as evidenced by the large savings in the Limited transmission framework where new interregional transmission additions are not allowed.

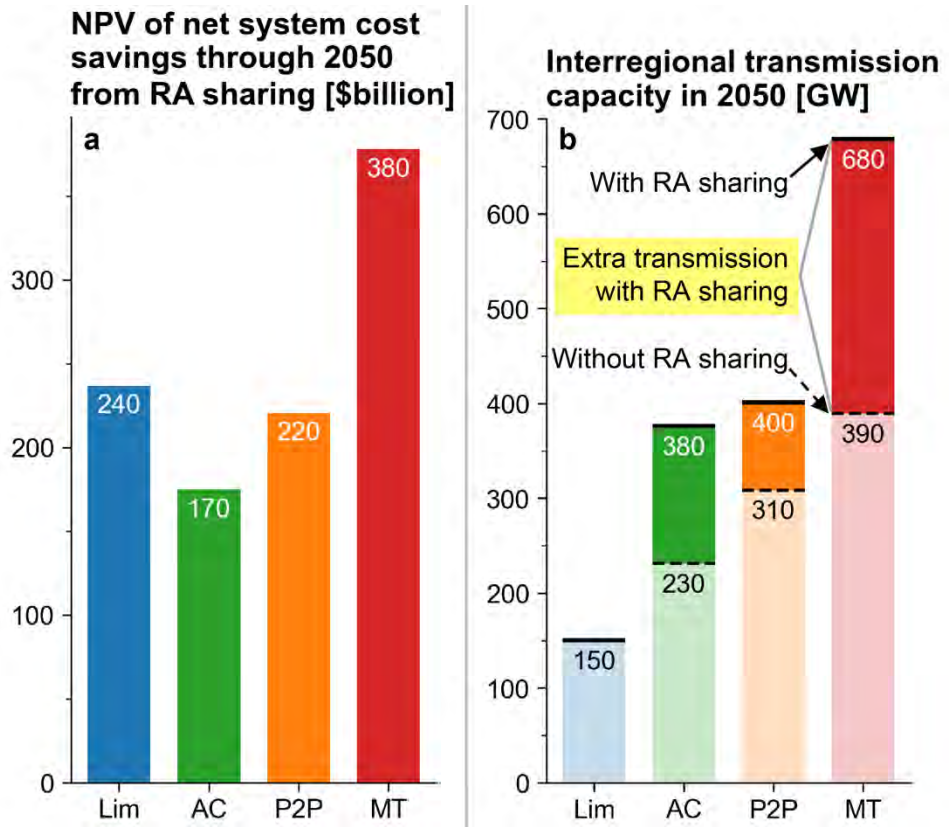


Figure 40. Impact of the allowance of interregional RA sharing on system cost (a) and optimized interregional transmission capacity (b)

System cost savings (as shown in panel (a)) for each of the demand and emissions assumptions shown in Figure 3 are provided in Figure D-17.

Significant amounts of interregional transmission are built primarily to serve resource adequacy needs

The ability to use interregional transmission to meet RA needs also leads to substantial additions of new interregional transmission in scenarios that allow it (Figure 40b and Figure 41). Cost-minimizing interregional transmission capacity additions drop by ~40%–60% across the three accelerated transmission frameworks if RA sharing is not allowed, contributing to the ~$200–350 billion higher system cost compared to when RA sharing is allowed. Large interregional transmission additions in the upper Midwest drop out of the optimal solution if RA sharing is not allowed, highlighting the significant value of transmission during scarce but high-consequence periods of system stress and aligning with recent studies exploring the contribution of short-duration electricity price spikes to long-distance transmission value (Millstein et al. 2022).

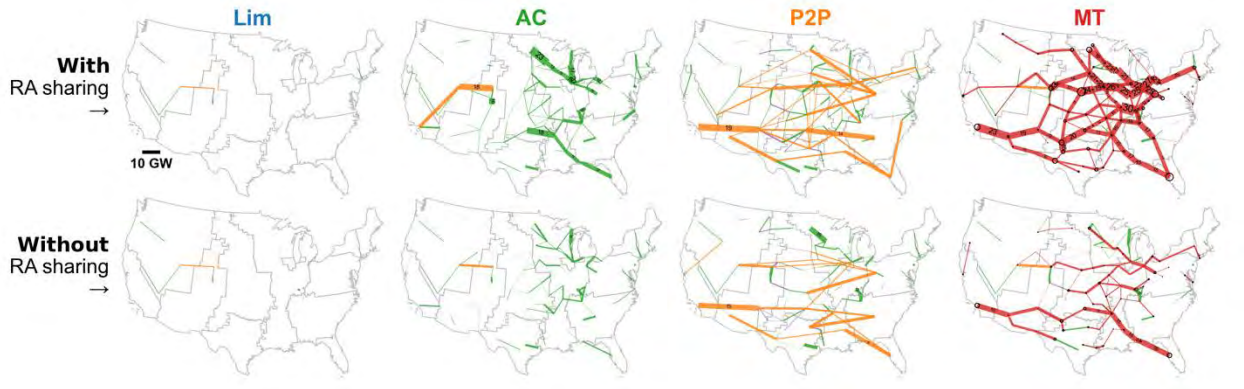


Figure 41. New transmission through 2050 with Mid-Demand 90% by 2035 assumptions for the four transmission frameworks with (top) and without (bottom) RA sharing between planning subregions.

Conclusions

This chapter documents the methods, assumptions, scenario design, and results from the zonal capacity expansion, resource adequacy, and transmission value analyses of the NTP Study. The analysis is designed to assess the role of transmission in the future U.S. electricity system. It compares how different transmission frameworks—ranging from those where transmission expansion is limited to futures with highly coordinated transmission planning and development with advanced technologies—might impact this role. The analysis includes 96 scenarios that capture a broad range of possible market, policy, and technology uncertainties.

Overall, the analysis finds that accelerating transmission expansion enables decarbonization of the U.S. power system at lowest cost by enabling the interconnection and delivery of large amounts of inexpensive wind and solar energy—and other low-emissions resources—to all electricity consumers and to support resource adequacy.

Under Current Policies scenarios—which do not apply a limit on national emissions—accelerating transmission expansion can lead to cumulative CO_2 emissions reductions of 10.2–11.2 billion metric tons (43%–48%). With a limit on national CO_2 emissions, the benefits of transmission expansion are expressed through lower total system costs. These benefits increase with more rapid grid decarbonization and greater electrification. With the core central decarbonization assumptions, which include 90% emissions reductions by 2035 and Mid-Demand growth (2.0%/year), accelerated transmission expansion saves $270–490 billion in electricity system expenditures through 2050. The system cost savings outweigh expenditures for transmission, resulting in high transmission benefit-cost ratios (above 1.5) for all scenarios and sensitivity cases.

Significant amounts of transmission are added in the decarbonized systems modeled. In the central decarbonization scenarios, total U.S. transmission grows to 2.4–3.5 times the size of the 2020 grid by 2050 across the accelerated transmission frameworks; the amount of growth scales with decarbonization rate and demand growth. Transmission expansion occurs at all scales, including local interconnections for new wind and solar, longer-distance interregional transmission, and, when allowed, seam-crossing transmission that increases the transfer capacities between the Western, Eastern, and Texas interconnections. Scenarios that consider HVDC additions result in greater total regional and interregional transmission expansions and yield the largest economic benefits.

Transmission is added in all regions of the country, but the highest concentration is developed in the central wind belt. This geographic distribution of transmission development is robust across the sensitivity cases modeled. The amount and location of interregional transmission expansion between subregional pairs by 2035 is identified based on the full suite of sensitivity cases and referred to as High Opportunity Transmission (HOT) interfaces. Further study is needed to identify potential transmission projects that align with the subregional HOT interfaces.

Resource adequacy is considered in the development of all the scenarios modeled to ensure RA needs are met in decarbonized systems, including those with significant transmission expansion and much greater reliance on remote and variable resources. A variety of technologies contributes to meeting adequacy needs. Transmission can support RA by enabling the sharing of resources and increasing geospatial diversity of load and VRE, especially with interregional transmission over spatial scales larger than weather systems. Without interregional RA coordination to take advantage of transmission's capabilities to support RA, total system costs to decarbonize are estimated to increase significantly and less transmission development occurs. In other words, RA is an important source of value for transmission in the future.

These findings demonstrate how accelerating transmission expansion can support a lower-cost transition toward energy system decarbonization while maintaining reliability. However, the complexities of transmission planning require higher-fidelity analysis to increase confidence in these results. For example, this chapter examines resource adequacy for the scenarios, but operational reliability and resiliency are not analyzed. The scenario analysis presented in this chapter provides the starting point for further study. Subsequent chapters present the production cost, power flow, and other detailed analysis for a subset of—and variations to—the scenarios described in this chapter.

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Appendix A. Regional Energy Deployment System (ReEDS) Model

The National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) ReEDS model is a capacity expansion model for the contiguous United States electricity system. ReEDS co-optimizes generation, storage, and transmission to find the systemwide least-cost portfolio that meets demand, grid reliability, and policy requirements. For this study, ReEDS starts in 2020 and optimizes each 5-year solve period sequentially through 2050. The ReEDS documentation (Ho et al. forthcoming) and latest NREL Standard Scenarios report (Gagnon et al. 2024) provide further details about the model. The model is open source and can be accessed at https://www.nrel.gov/analysis/reeds/. Earlier versions of ReEDS have been used in several transmission, grid integration, and policy and scenario studies, such as the North American Renewable Integration Study (Brinkman et al. 2021), Denholm et al. (2022), and the Electrification Futures Study (C. Murphy et al. 2021).

This appendix highlights newer capabilities in ReEDS that are relevant to the NTP Study.

A.1 Transmission Modeling

This section describes multiple aspects of transmission modeling in ReEDS: 1) existing interface transfer limits for the zonal structure of the model, 2) prescribed transmission projects in the scenarios, 3) transmission cost assumptions, 4) high-voltage direct current (HVDC) specific assumptions and modeling, and 5) assumptions for the annual build limits applied in the Limited framework.

For generation and storage, the model is initialized using unit-level data from the EIA Annual Energy Outlook. The capacity for each of these units is associated with a generator or storage type and one of the 134 model zones.[39] Retirements and new capacity builds are primarily endogenously determined as part of the model's decision-making process.[40]

Initializing the current transmission capacity for the zonal model is more challenging because of the alternating current (AC) nature of power flow dictated by Kirchhoff's laws. In particular, the aggregate interface transfer limit between two zones cannot be simply approximated by the sum of thermal capacities of the lines crossing the zonal boundary. A better approximation for the interface limits uses a method documented in Brown et al. (2023), which applies a DC power flow approximation approach. The approach starts with a nodal transmission dataset and results in estimates for the maximum transfer capacities across all interfaces for the 134 model zones.

[39] Multiple vintages are also tracked particularly to reflect the range of heat rates for thermal generators.
[40] Recently installed (2021–2023) capacity and projects that are under final stages of deployment, as identified by EIA, are also prescribed for development in the model across all scenarios. Similarly, announced plant retirements from EIA are also modeled.

For most interfaces, the method assumes all lines are available when estimating the interface transfer limits. However, for interregional interfaces—interfaces between zones in different transmission planning subregions, e.g., between SPP-North and MISO-North—a more conservative approach where the single largest line crossing the interface is assumed to be unavailable, reducing the maximum transfer limits between such zones, is applied. This approach serves as a proxy for the transfer capacity between planning subregions accounting for N-1 contingencies. One MW of new transmission between two zones adds one MW of transfer capability between the zones (no derate), but the sum of new transmission crossing between transmission planning subregions is derated by 15% for the determination of maximum interregional flows (so if 100 MW of new transmission capacity is added across interfaces between SPP-North and MISO-North, the transfer capability between SPP-North and MISO-North is increased by 85 MW) as a linear approximation of security constraints.

The ~65,000-bus North American Renewable Integration Study (NARIS) database (Brinkman et al. 2021) represents expected transmission capacity for 2024 and is used to estimate currently installed transmission in ReEDS. ReEDS begins installing new, currently unplanned transmission in the 2030 solve year to minimize total system cost. Select transmission projects that are under construction but not yet completed are prescribed to be built in the model during the 2030 solve period.[41]

In addition to the existing transfer capacity and prescribed transmission projects, ReEDS can decide to build new transmission capacity as part of its co-optimization framework. The cost for new transmission is based on cost estimates from Western Electricity Coordinating Council (WECC) (Western Electricity Coordinating Council 2019), MISO (MISO 2021), Southern California Edison (Southern California Edison 2021), and a representative southeast utility. Transmission cost estimates also account for terrain, land type, and other siting factors included in the Renewable Energy Potential (reV) model (Lopez et al. 2024).[42] For interzonal transmission, distances between model zones are estimated based on a least-cost path method between the largest load centers in the zones. These distances are longer than the straight-line paths between the load centers. For interzonal AC transmission, assumed costs are based on new greenfield 500-kilovolt (kV) (1500-MW) single-circuit lines (Western Electricity Coordinating Council 2019). Figure A-1 shows the resulting interzonal AC transmission capital costs that result from this process. Annual transmission fixed O&M costs are assumed to be 1.5% of the upfront capital costs per year (European Commission. Joint Research Centre. Institute for Energy and Transport. and SERTIS. 2014).

[41] Prescribed transmission projects in the scenarios include Colorado Power Pathway (3,274 MW), TransWest Express (3,000 MW), Greenlink Nevada (2,000 MW), and Boardman to Hemingway (1,732 MW). Several other transmission projects, some announced after the analysis was completed, are at various stages of development. Their exclusion does not imply any judgment about their viability.
[42] https://github.com/NREL/reV

The same approach for estimating transmission costs is used to estimate interconnection costs for new wind and solar capacity (see Section A.2) but with lower voltages and associated higher costs on a per MW-mile basis.

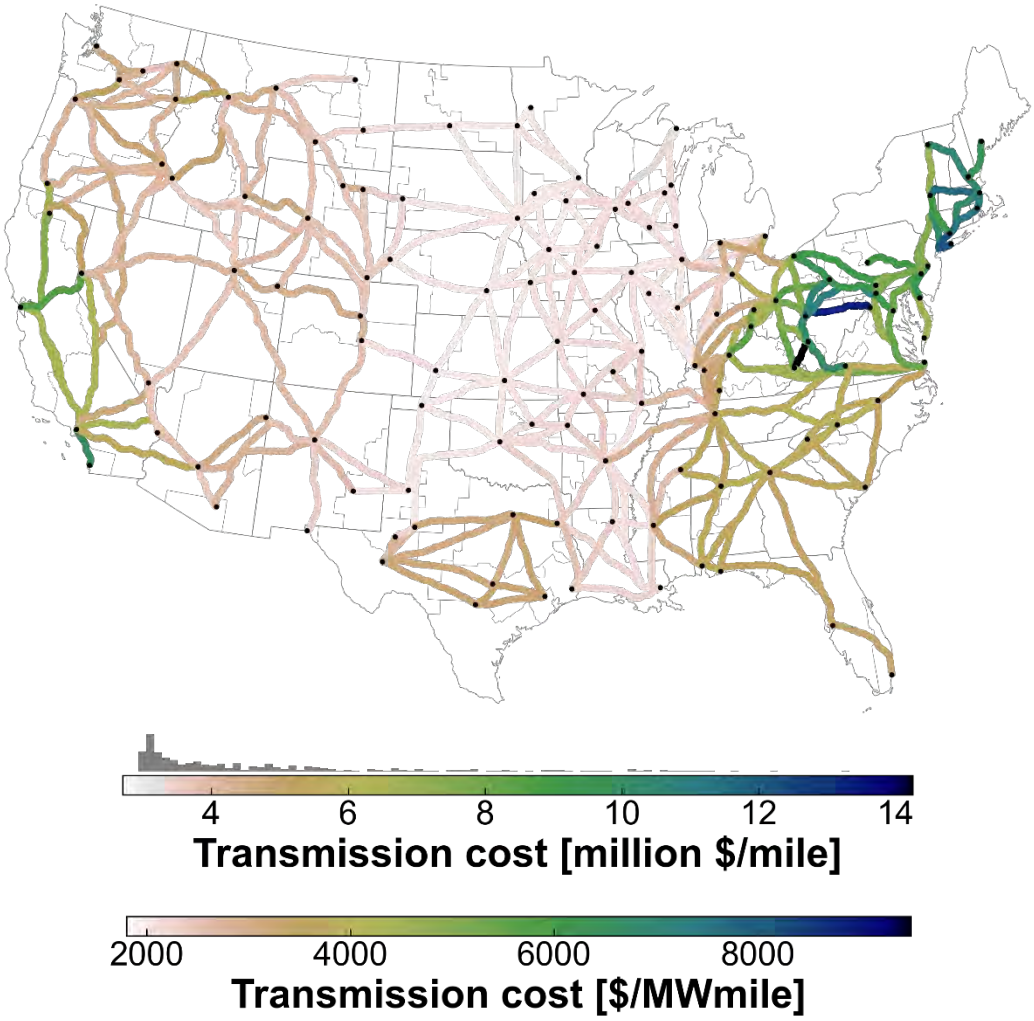


Figure A-1. Interzonal AC transmission cost assumptions

Direct current (DC) transmission line costs are assumed to be approximately 60% less than the $/MW-mile costs shown in Figure A-1 for AC transmission based on the MISO cost estimation guide (MISO 2021). However, DC transmission has the added cost of the converter stations. These are assumed to be $140/kW for line-commutated converters (LCCs) and back-to-back (B2B) interties and $180/kW for voltage source converters (VSC), also based on MISO (MISO 2021).

For the multiterminal (MT) framework, HVDC connection options are the same as those shown in Figure A-1 for AC transmission. For point-to-point (P2P), a new set of long-distance 195 candidate connections is included (Figure 2c). These are identified based on the highest wind resource and load centers in each region. Distances between these points are also based on the least-cost path estimation method.

Transmission losses are approximated based on distances between the zone "centers" (taken as the largest urban center when available, or a large transmission substation for zones without urban areas). Line losses are assumed to be 1% per 100 miles for AC transmission and 0.5% per 100 miles for DC. Losses are also modeled for the AC to DC conversion with 0.7% losses assumed for LCC technologies (used in the P2P framework) and 1.0% for VSC (used in the MT framework) (Alassi et al. 2019).

As a linear model, ReEDS considers continuous amounts of transmission capacity—with transmission costs in units of dollars per MW-mile—rather than discrete transmission circuits or projects. This simplification can lead to unrealistically sized transmission lines, particularly for HVDC transmission under the P2P and MT frameworks. To partially mitigate this, the analysis applies an iterative approach with two model runs for each of the scenarios under the HVDC (P2P and MT) frameworks. The first run uses all possible candidates. During the second, HVDC connections for which ReEDS builds less than 1.5 GW of capacity by 2050 are excluded.[43] This approach does not preclude small capacities but greatly reduces their number. ReEDS does not comprehensively account for additional upgrades or reinforcements for expansion of high-voltage DC or AC lines—e.g., that may be necessary to address voltage or stability issues—but estimated network reinforcement costs are included for new wind and solar development (see next section).

Under the Limited framework, a constraint is applied to the annual rate of transmission deployment. This rate is based on the maximum amount of transmission build in the United States over the past 10 years (2014–2023). Data from Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) collected by Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (LBNL) (Wiser et al. 2023) are used to estimate this maximum. The historical transmission data are reported by voltage and miles. To use this in ReEDS requires converting the voltage into capacity, and the following simple conversion factors are assumed: 400 MW for ≤230 kV, 750 MW for 345 kV, and 1500 MW for 500 kV. This approach results in 1.83 TW-mile/year of maximum annual transmission builds.

A.2 Wind and Solar Supply Curves

Assumptions for wind and solar developable potential, resource quality, and transmission access used in ReEDS are developed from the reV model (Maclaurin et al. 2021). reV is a high-resolution geospatial tool that considers renewable resources, land availability, hourly generation profiles, and transmission interconnection costs for approximately 60,000 potential sites across the contiguous United States. The most recent results and assumptions of the reV analysis for land-based wind and utility-scale solar photovoltaics (PV)[44] are documented by Lopez et al. (2024) and summarized below.

The technical resource potential for wind and solar is affected by the available land that could be developed. Land availability is estimated by considering siting suitability and

[43] For the scenarios translated for nodal modeling (Chapter 3), this iteration is also applied in 2035 instead of 2050 because the nodal modeling is conducted for 2035 systems.
[44] reV is also used similarly for offshore wind and concentrating solar power.

spatial exclusions from other uses. These siting considerations include terrain (e.g., slope, elevation), airspace and defense (e.g., airports, radar), environmental factors (e.g., endangered species habitat, wetlands, national parks and conservation areas), and siting regulations (e.g., setbacks from existing structures, roads, railroads, transmission lines, and pipelines). Default exclusion assumptions used for nearly all scenarios are based on the "Reference Access" case (Lopez et al. 2024). Under these assumptions, the total developable areas for wind and PV across the contiguous United States are 1.9 million square kilometers (km^2) and 2.6 million km^2, respectively. These land areas correspond to a technical potential of 11 TW of capacity potential for wind and 112 TW for PV; the higher PV potential is because of the relatively lower total land use requirements.[45] The developable potential for these resources is not spatially uniform with generally lower resource potential in locations with higher populations and associated built environment. Figure A-2a,c shows maps of the assumed resource potential for wind and solar, respectively, under the default assumptions. This available potential represents *options* that ReEDS could choose to deploy based on its optimization framework, which is much larger than the resulting buildout in the scenarios. ReEDS aggregates these available sites into its 134-zone structure but includes additional resource classes and transmission cost bins (Ho et al. forthcoming).

To capture the uncertainty associated with renewable energy siting over the next 3 decades, a Siting Limited sensitivity (Section 2.3.5) is included. For the Siting Limited sensitivity, the "Limited Access" siting regimes from Lopez et al. (2024) replace the Reference Access assumptions. Limited Access has more stringent exclusions, such as greater environmental exclusions and much larger setbacks that represent social challenges with siting. In this case, the developable area (and capacity) for wind is reduced to 800,000 km^2 (5.9 TW) and to 1.4 million km^2 (58 TW) for PV. As shown by Figure A-2b,d, the available resources are even more concentrated in the central regions of the country with lower population densities.

[45] The disturbed land area for these technologies differs, with <5% of the area of wind plants from roads, pads, and other infrastructure whereas approximately 90% of the area is covered by solar panels and other infrastructure.

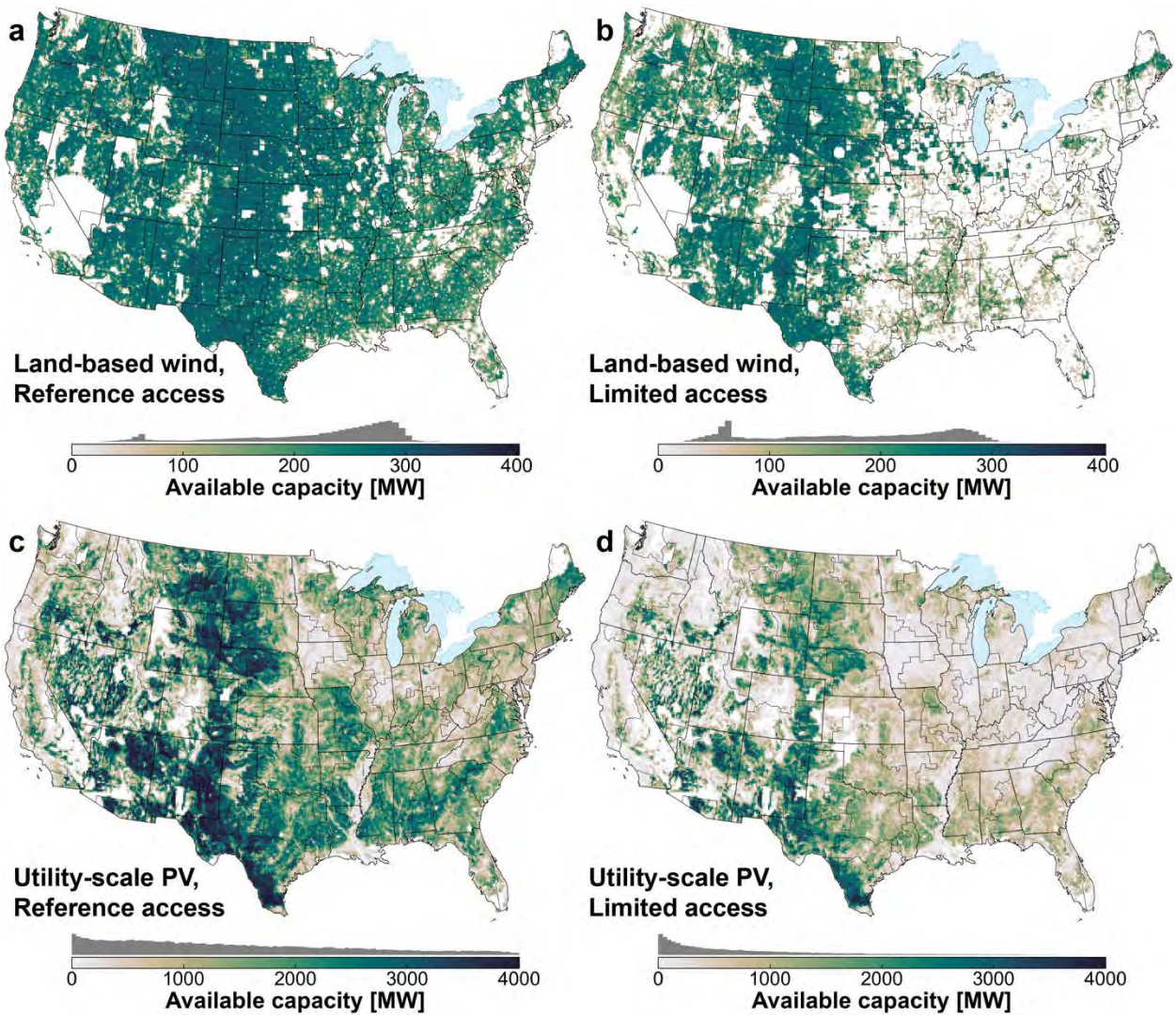


Figure A-2. Available land-based wind (a, b) and utility-scale PV (c, d) capacity under Reference Access (a, c) and Limited Access (b, d) assumptions

Histograms of available capacity by site are included above color bars. Note the difference in color scale limits between wind (a, b) and PV (c, d).

In addition to the developable potential, reV also estimates the performance (capacity factor) and generation profiles for each of the ~60,000 sites. Generation is modeled using the System Advisor Model[46] and based on meteorological data (e.g., wind speed, irradiance, temperature) from the 2-km resolution WIND Toolkit (Draxl et al. 2015) and 4-km resolution National Solar Radiation Database (Sengupta et al. 2018), including losses. Hourly generation is modeled for 7 weather years (2007–2013) for which coincident wind, solar, and demand data are available. The wind and solar technology assumptions are based on the Annual Technology Baseline (ATB) 2023 Moderate case for 2030.

[46] https://sam.nrel.gov/

Figure A-3 shows supply curves—the resource potential (in GW) ordered by lowest levelized cost of energy (LCOE)[47] in 2030—based on the land availability and performance assumptions from reV. The dashed lines show the supply curves without considering interconnection costs (Site LCOE). Interconnection costs as modeled in reV include spur lines to connect the renewable energy site to an existing substation that is the point of interconnection (POI), POI substation upgrade costs, and network reinforcements that represent other upgrades needed for the grid network. The underlying equipment costs and routing methods associated with these are based on the same sources used for interzonal transmission (Section A.1) but based on a wider range of voltages (Lopez et al. 2024). For network reinforcement costs, assumed per mile costs for upgrades are 50% of the cost of greenfield transmission and effective distance of upgrades based on the POI location and the largest load center in each of the 134 model zones (traced along the existing transmission system). This is a simplified approach to estimating interconnection costs but provides regionally varying costs that are approximately aligned with empirically observed costs (Seel et al. 2023). Figure A-3 shows how including interconnection costs (All-in LCOE, solid lines) is estimated to increase LCOEs by at least $5–$10/MWh for many locations. The modeling does not choose sites and technologies based on LCOE; LCOEs from Figure A-3 are shown to indicatively display the resource potential and quality assumed.

[47] ReEDS does not select resources based on LCOE. For example, options with higher LCOE can be chosen if their profiles are better aligned with system needs or the locations are preferred because of transmission congestion or for other reasons.

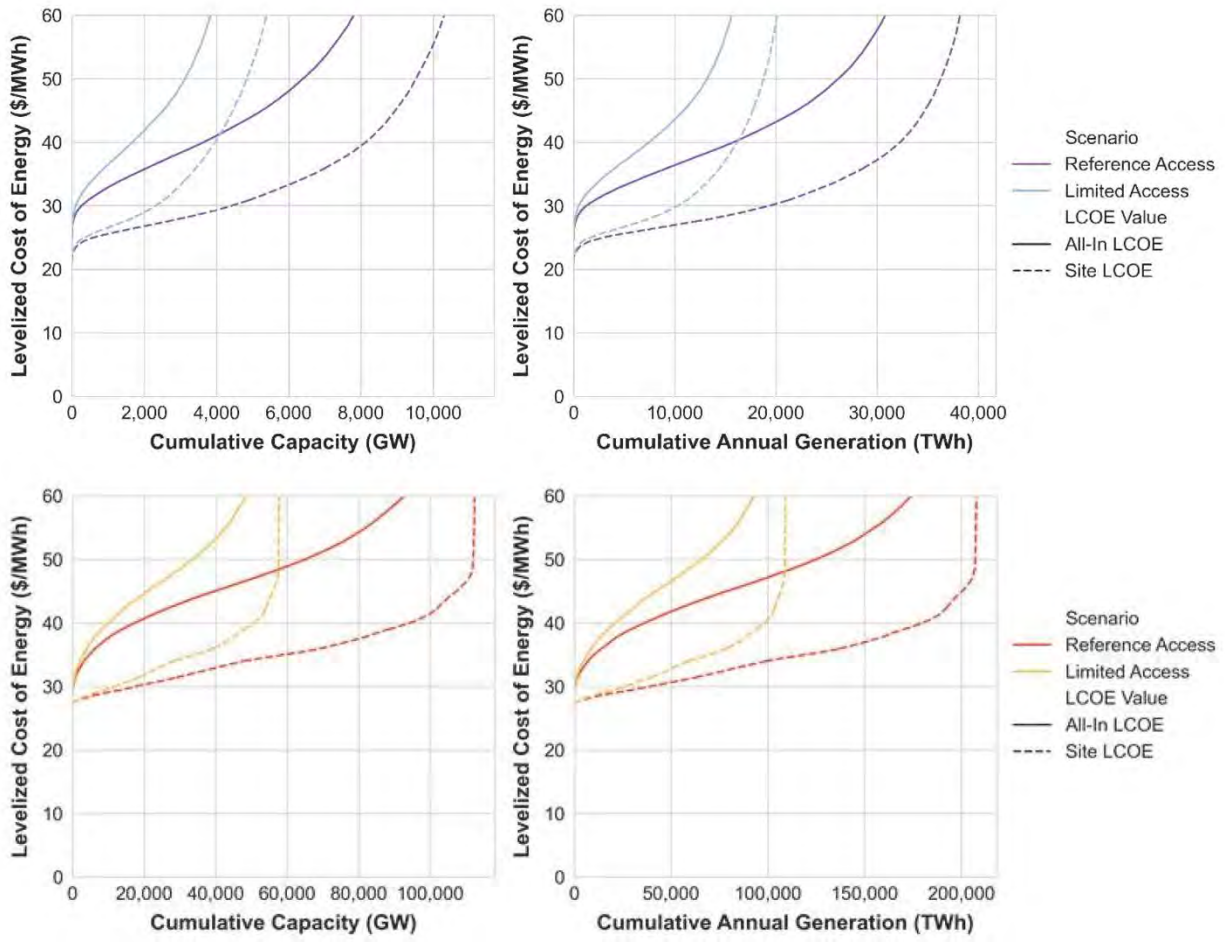


Figure A-3. LCOE supply curves for land-based wind (top) and solar PV (bottom)

Source: Adapted from Lopez et al. (2024). LCOEs are based on 2030 technology assumptions. Values above $60/MWh are not shown. "Site" LCOE excludes interconnection costs. "All-in" LCOE includes interconnection costs.

The interconnection costs modeled here are reflected in ReEDS, and these expenditures are tracked as local transmission investments. Local transmission distances and capacities—usually reported in MW-miles—also use the spur line distances and traced network upgrades.

A.3 Hydrogen Modeling

Hydrogen production and use for grid applications is endogenously modeled in ReEDS for the NTP Study. In other words, capacity for electrolyzers, hydrogen storage, and hydrogen-fueled generation are all decisions made by the model considering their assumed costs and constraints. For the NTP Study scenarios, hydrogen production is modeled via electrolysis only; steam methane reforming with or without carbon capture and storage (CCS) is not considered. In the default scenarios, electrolyzer costs are assumed to decline from $1,750/kW in 2022 to $550/kW in 2030 and remain constant after 2030 (DOE 2023b). In the Electrolyzer Low Cost sensitivity, electrolyzer costs decline to $157/kW by 2050 (DOE 2023b).

The model includes the electricity demand needed for electrolysis, which increases overall demand beyond the level shown in Figure 5 and Figure 6. Two forms of geological hydrogen storage—salt caverns and hard rock formations—are included as well as the ability to construct storage in underground pipe systems. Data on the availability of geological storage are taken from Lord et al. (2014) (Lord, Kobos, and Borns 2014). Costs for all three storage options are based on Papadias and Ahluwalia (2021) (Papadias and Ahluwalia 2021) and are approximately $40/kilogram of hydrogen (kg-H_2) for salt caverns, $65/kg-$H_2$ for hard rock, and $590/kg-$H_2$ for underground pipes. Electricity generation based on hydrogen is modeled to be from combustion turbines (CTs). These can be new greenfield H_2-CTs or can be retrofitted from existing natural gas (NG) power plants. The cost of greenfield H_2-CTs is assumed to be the same as that of new NG-CTs except with a 3% cost increase to account for adding a clutch to enable the CT to operate as a synchronous condenser (Denholm et al. 2022). Upgrades from NG-CT to H_2-CT are assumed to be 33% of the cost of a new plant, and upgrades from natural gas combined cycle (NG-CC) to H_2-CT are assumed to be 55% of the cost of a new plant because of the need to upgrade the steam turbine as well. Heat rates are assumed to be the same between H_2-CTs and NG-CTs.

Hydrogen storage levels are tracked chronologically over the modeled weather year at daily resolution within each model zone. In this way, the modeled hydrogen option is representative of seasonal storage and serves the primary purpose of supporting resource adequacy in the scenarios. Transport of hydrogen between zones is not allowed. Future work is needed to assess the relative trade-offs between hydrogen and electricity transmission. In addition, the scenarios do not include the use of hydrogen outside of the electricity sector, e.g., for use in industry and transportation. And, as noted in Section 2.3.2, hydrogen tax credits are not included in this study because the final policy was not released when the analysis was completed.

A.4 End-Use Emissions

The three electricity demand cases (Low, Mid, High) are based on different levels of electrification and associated reductions in end-use emissions as described in Section 2.3.3. Figure A-4 shows how direct emissions from the end-use sectors (e.g., vehicle tailpipe emissions for transportation, emissions from natural gas combustion in furnaces and water heaters in buildings, and emissions from heating and other processes in industry) vary across these cases. The power sector emissions results from ReEDS can be combined with these to estimate total energy emissions in the United States; however, care is needed to account for emissions from indirect electrification because consumption of hydrogen outside the power sector is not included.

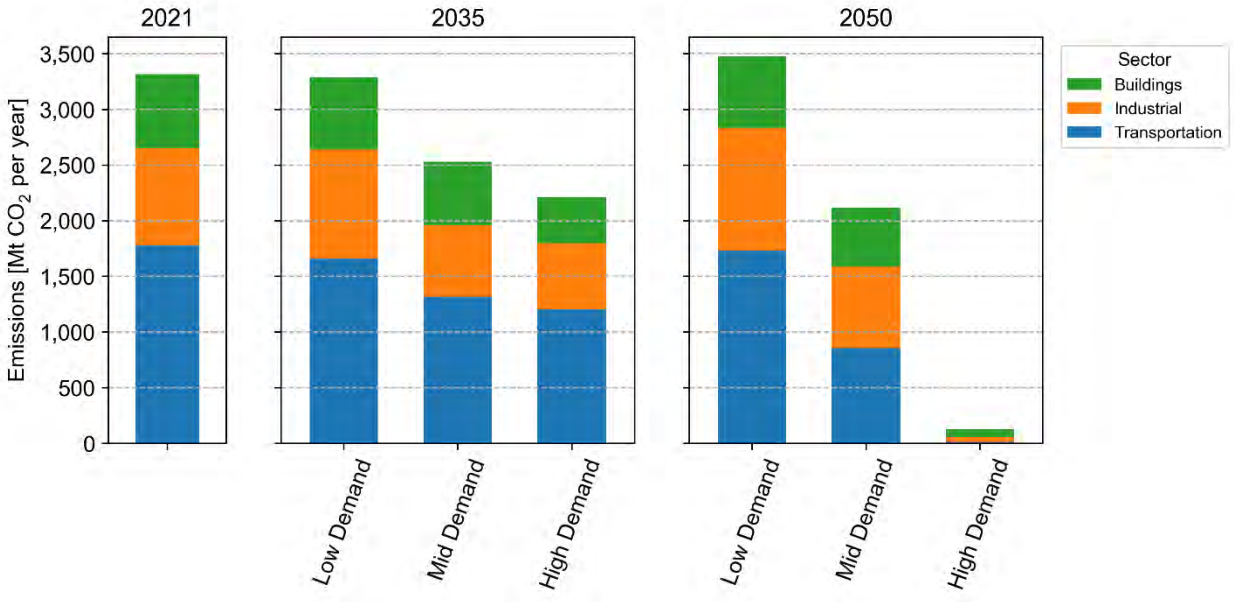


Figure A-4. End-use emissions for the three electricity demand cases

A.5 Climate Change Sensitivity

By default, ReEDS uses historical weather data for load and VRE generation profiles. Because future weather—and associated electricity demand patterns and generation performance—will likely differ from historical weather, a "Climate Change" case with a different set of assumptions is included as a sensitivity.

For this sensitivity, climate-change-impacted load and generation profiles were created from Super-Resolution for Renewable Energy Resource Data with Climate Change Impacts (Sup3rCC) (Buster et al. 2023). The Sup3rCC data are based on global climate model (GCM) data and use generative machine learning models to represent realistic spatiotemporal variability in wind, solar, and load profiles at a nominal 4-km hourly resolution. The Sup3rCC data used in this project are based on the climate model MRI-ESM-2.0 for the SSP5 Climate Change scenario with a climate forcing of 8.5 W/m^2 (Yukimoto et al. 2019). The projected weather data for 7 years (2050–2056) from this scenario are applied to all model years.[48]

Wind and solar PV generation profiles are created using the reV model with the Sup3rCC weather inputs and the same technology assumptions as used in ReEDS (Lopez et al. 2024). The climate-impacted load profiles are created using regression models that establish a relationship between state-level subsector loads (e.g., residential cooling loads for Colorado) and population-weighted hourly meteorological variables (e.g., air temperature, humidity, and irradiance). The regression models were trained on meteorological years 2007–2012 and validated in 2013. The validation results show low bias error, including during peak load hours, and demonstrate the

[48] In other words, the weather forecasted for 2050–2056 is applied to load, wind, and solar PV generation in all model years from 2020 to 2050. This is justified given the long-lived nature of most power system assets and the uncertainties with long-term load forecasts.

models' ability to extrapolate peak loads with nonhistorical temperature inputs (necessary to explore the impacts of climate change on high-stress events).

The climate-impacted load data show an increase in spring and fall demand during high-load periods, especially in the Southeast and the Pacific Northwest because of more frequent and intense heat events (Figure A-5). Summer peak loads generally increase within a state by 2%–8% in magnitude although there is significant spatial variability with some states exhibiting small decreases in load whereas others exhibit increases of up to 14%. Winter peak loads are highly dependent on weather year and region with most states in the East exhibiting a decrease in peak load and other states in the West exhibiting a slight increase in peak load. Because of the local nature of weather events that drive peak load events, the change in coincident peak load tends to decrease with larger spatial aggregations. For example, the coincident peak load across the contiguous United States increases only by 2%. The changes in peak load discussed here are based on isolated effects of weather. Load from both historical and future weather in these comparisons is based on end-use sector (i.e., electrification) assumptions from the 2050 model year in the High-Demand scenario. The impact of climate change on demand profiles is typically smaller in earlier years and for the lower electrification scenarios.

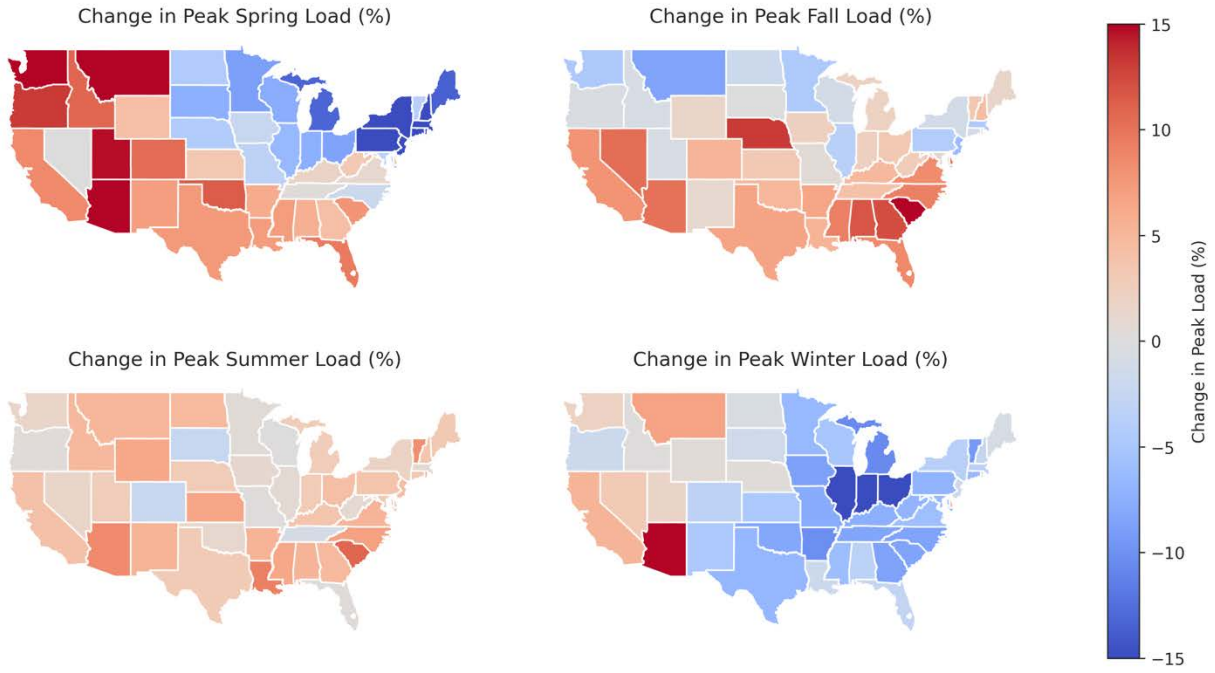


Figure A-5. Changes in seasonal all-sector peak load from historical weather (2007–2013) to future weather impacted by climate change (2050–2056)

The differences are based on the maximum hourly demand for each season across all 7 future weather years relative to the maximum during the 7 historical-weather-year period. This comparison is for the High-Demand case for the 2050 model year, which includes significant electrification.

The climate model and scenario used here do not project significant changes in renewable energy generation. Other GCMs have found larger changes to wind resources that could impact net load profiles and outcomes modeled (Martinez and Iglesias 2022). The Sup3rCC data used here are based on only 7 years (2050–2056) from a single climate model. Additional weather years would better represent the uncertainty from interannual variability. Alternative GCMs and scenarios would also yield different outcomes. Finally, because Sup3rCC is based on GCM data, it does not represent many important meteorological phenomena such as wildfires and hurricanes. Future work will study uncertainty from additional weather years, GCMs, and climate scenarios.

In addition to changes to demand, wind, and solar generation, the Climate Change sensitivity also includes adjustments to the potential contribution of hydropower, thermal resources, and transmission. Specifically, simple derate factors are applied to the summer capacity of these resources during both “representative” and “stress” periods modeled in ReEDS to represent various phenomena that could reduce the performance of these technologies or to reduce planners’ confidence in these resources for meeting system adequacy requirements.

To represent potential climate change impacts on hydropower resources, reservoir hydropower capacity is reduced by 20% during the modeled stress periods. This 20% reduction is applied for the 2050 model year with a simple linear ramp to this ultimate value starting in 2025. Derates are applied uniformly in all regions. The 20% value approximates impacts estimated by Turner et al. (2022) for hydropower facilities in WECC.

To represent climate change impacts on thermal cooling units, all available thermal generation capacity is derated during summer periods by 15% in 2050 with the same linear ramp starting from 2025. For thermal power plants, ReEDS uses summer capacity ratings, as reported for the EIA National Energy Modeling Systems data and supplemented with EIA form-860 data, for all nonwinter seasons. Summer capacity ratings are typically lower than winter or nameplate capacities, and the derate applied here is on top of this reduction as a proxy for higher temperatures and lower cooling water availability compared to historical summer periods.[49] This value is based on a 15% reduction in WECC thermal capacity driven by cooling water availability (Voisin et al. 2017). In addition, data from Electric Reliability Council of Texas (ERCOT) imply an 11% reduction in thermal capacity during summer (Electric Reliability Council of Texas 2022).

To represent climate change impacts on transmission, summer transmission capacity is derated by 5% by 2050 using a linear ramp starting from 2025. In ReEDS the transmission capacities are already based on summer ratings, so this reduction would be incremental to those driven by higher-than-historical temperatures during summer.

[49] Winter capacities are used for winter periods in ReEDS. All reported capacities in this study reflect summer ratings.

The 5% value is within the range estimated by Bartos et al. (2016). Another study for California suggests a 7% reduction (Sathaye et al. 2011).

Climate change impacts on demand, generation resources, and transmission are complex with significant uncertainties. Given the simple representation and proxy assumptions applied here, the results from the climate change sensitivity cases should be interpreted as indicative rather than definitive.

Appendix B. Integrated Capacity Expansion and Resource Adequacy Modeling

The Regional Energy Deployment System (ReEDS) and Probabilistic Resource Adequacy Suite (PRAS) models are operated in concert to analyze the scenarios presented in this chapter. Both models are summarized in Section 2.1. Appendix A provides more details about ReEDS; this appendix provides additional detail about PRAS and discusses how the models are integrated to help ensure the future portfolios analyzed are resource adequate. Mai et al. (forthcoming) provide further explanation about the combined modeling. Documentation for an earlier version of the PRAS model can be found in Stephen (2021), and the model is available open source.[50]

B.1 What Is PRAS?

PRAS is a probabilistic tool that simulates thermal generator outages and economic dispatch over a multiyear period to generate adequacy metrics for power system portfolios. It covers the same geographic extent (contiguous United States) with the same zonal spatial resolution (134 zones) as ReEDS. As described next, most of the data used in PRAS are passed directly from ReEDS. For example, hourly wind, solar, and load profiles are the same as those used in ReEDS. For this analysis, PRAS executes hourly simulations over 7 weather years (2007–2013).

PRAS models transmission in the same zonal manner as ReEDS and does not represent transmission outages. For thermal generators, the total capacity in each zone is disaggregated into individual units to facilitate the Monte Carlo assessment performed by PRAS. This disaggregation process uses data for existing units from the EIA National Energy Modeling System (NEMS) model (EIA 2023b) and, for new capacity, typical unit sizes from the 2023 Annual Technology Baseline (National Renewable Energy Laboratory 2023). Outage rates for thermal generators and storage are based on 2014–2018 data from the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Generating Availability Data System (GADS) (NERC 2023b).

By using multiple years of hourly renewable energy and load possibilities along with thermal generator and storage outages, PRAS can provide statistical measures about the likelihood of unserved load. Reliability metrics estimated by PRAS include loss of load probability (LOLP), loss of load expectation (LOLE), and expected unserved energy (EUE). This can be used to assess system adequacy as well as when and where the system is likely to be stressed.

B.2 Integrated ReEDS-PRAS process

Figure B-1 shows how ReEDS and PRAS are used together. For a given solve period (e.g., 2035), ReEDS develops an initial system design that is passed on to PRAS. PRAS is then executed to estimate the total normalized expected unserved energy (NEUE)—where the normalization divides EUE by total contiguous U.S. load—and to

[50] https://www.nrel.gov/analysis/pras.html

identify the days of highest system stress (highest EUE). If a specified NEUE target is met, ReEDS proceeds to the next solve period (e.g., 2040). If the target is not met, ReEDS re-solves for the same solve period but with additional stress periods considered and the iterative process repeats. To limit computational runtimes, an iteration limit is also imposed, where ReEDS proceeds to the next solve period despite not meeting NEUE target; however, this seldom occurs in the scenarios.

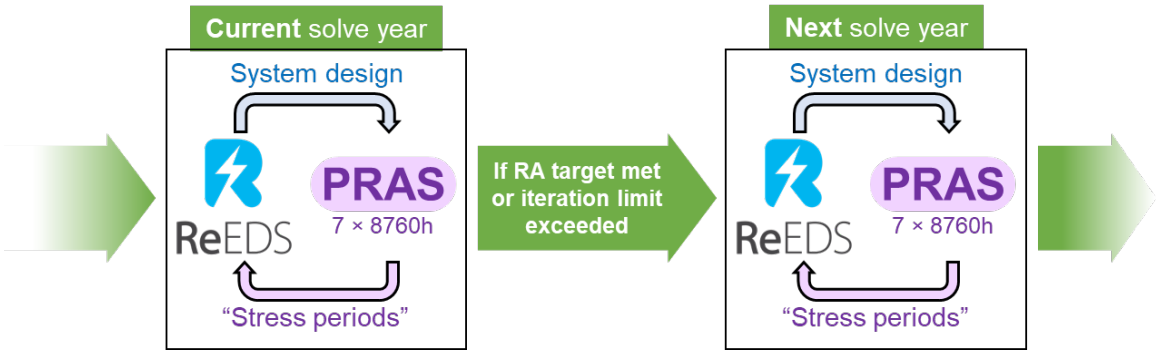


Figure B-1. Integrated capacity expansion and resource adequacy modeling

ReEDS models up to 30 stress periods, which are the periods with highest EUE as estimated by PRAS.[51] During the stress periods, ReEDS models dispatch in largely the same manner as the "representative periods." Important differences are that demand during these periods is elevated by the planning reserve margin (12%–18%), which is based on reference reserve margins from the 2021 NERC Long-Term Reliability Assessment (NERC 2021). Differences between this approach and a traditional planning reserve margin approach—including how it better addresses systems with higher VRE and transmission exchanges—are discussed by Mai et al. (forthcoming).

B.3 Planning Threshold

There are many metrics used to quantify resource adequacy (RA), with associated target reliability levels used in system planning. Most power systems in the United States quantify RA using LOLE, with a target of LOLE ≤1 day in 10 years (NERC 2023a). LOLE does not capture the severity of loss of load events; a power system that experiences a 1-day interconnection-wide blackout every 10 years and a power system that curtails 1 GW of industrial load on 1 day in 10 years would both satisfy the 1-in-10 LOLE target (Stenclik et al. 2021; Stephen et al. 2022). The EUE, measured in MWh, and load-normalized EUE (NEUE), measured as a percent or parts per million (ppm), metrics are volumetric rather than event-based, so the 1-blackout-in-10-years system would have much higher EUE and NEUE (and thus lower reliability) than the 1-industrial-load-shed-event-in-10-years system. Though NEUE-based system planning based has yet to become widespread, systems that do use NEUE-based planning tend to use NEUE targets in the range of 10 to 30 ppm (Alberta Electricity system Operator 2017; Electric Power Research Institute 2024; NERC 2024). In this study, the NEUE metric is used with a conservatively set threshold of 10 ppm. For context, if load were equally distributed across a year, 10 ppm would be equivalent to 5 minutes of complete

[51] The model is seeded with the highest demand period as a stress period to start.

load shedding (blackout) per year, 9% load shedding spread over a one-hour period, or 0.4% load shedding spread over a 24-hour day.

B.4 Caveats

The integrated ReEDS-PRAS formulation used here attempts to incorporate many of the practices recommended for evaluating systems with significant deployment of renewable energy, storage, and transmission (Stenclik 2023). However, as with any modeling analysis, there are limitations—and this section describes important caveats.

- **Reliability target.** The NEUE reliability metric is used in the scenario modeling for the reasons described previously, but this metric is not yet commonly adopted in practice. Another reliability metric could result in different outcomes. Moreover, because there are trade-offs between cost and reliability, different portfolio outcomes could result if the NEUE threshold assumption of 10 ppm were changed. The 10-ppm threshold is an upper bound in the model implementation; thus, the level of reliability can vary between 0 and 10 ppm across scenarios. Regional NEUE thresholds would also yield outcomes different from the national threshold used here.
- **Weather years.** Most scenarios consider 7 years of historical (2007–2013) weather in the PRAS modeling. Additional weather years would enable a more robust assessment of RA. Future weather conditions could also change and affect demand profiles and the contributions from weather-dependent resources.[52] The Climate Change sensitivity provides one sample of impacts from future weather (see Appendix A).
- **Outages.** PRAS simulates thermal generator and storage outages, but in the modeling these outage rates do not vary with time or weather conditions. In reality, thermal outages are correlated with extreme temperatures (S. Murphy, Sowell, and Apt 2019). PRAS also does not represent transmission outages, which could be a higher source of system risk in the scenarios with significantly expanded transmission.
- **Demand response.** The versions of ReEDS and PRAS used for this study do not include demand response. Demand response is used in some systems to provide RA capacity—e.g., 1.9 GW in CAISO in 2022, roughly 3%–4% of total RA capacity (CAISO 2023b). All unserved energy is included in the NEUE values discussed here, but in practice some of this unserved energy would be served by appropriately compensated demand response and would not be considered to contribute to “dropped load” events. If demand response for RA were included in the simulations, the resulting NEUE would be reduced.

[52] The impact of future electrification on demand profiles are reflected in the scenarios, but demand from the use of these new electrified end uses is based on historical weather in most scenarios.

Appendix C. Technology Cost Assumptions

The Regional Energy Deployment System (ReEDS) models a large suite of technologies, including electricity generation technologies, energy storage technologies, CO_2 capture and storage, and hydrogen-producing technologies.

C.1 Supply-Side Technologies

Table C-1 lists the electricity generation and storage technologies available in ReEDS and outlines which technologies are deployable under default assumptions in this study and which are included and excluded in various sensitivity cases.

Table C-1. Technologies Modeled in ReEDS

Technology	Expansion Allowed in Core Scenario	Included Sensitivity Cases	Excluded Sensitivity Cases
4-Hr Battery[a]	Yes		
8-Hr Battery[a]	Yes		
Bioenergy with CCS (BECCS)	Yes		
Biopower	Yes		
Concentrating Solar Power (CSP)	Yes		
Geothermal[b]	Yes		
Hydropower[b]	Yes		
Natural Gas Combined Cycle (NG-CC)	Yes		
Natural Gas Combustion Turbine (NG-CT)	Yes		
Land-Based Wind[b]	Yes		
Offshore Wind[b]	Yes		
Pumped Hydropower[b]	Yes		
Utility-Scale Solar PV[b]	Yes		
Coal + Carbon Capture and Storage (Coal-CCS)[d]	Yes		No CCS; No H_2 or CCS
Hydrogen Combustion Turbine (H_2-CT)[d]	Yes		No H_2; No H_2 or CCS; No H_2 or new nuclear

Technology	Expansion Allowed in Core Scenario	Included Sensitivity Cases	Excluded Sensitivity Cases
Technology	**Expansion Allowed in Core Scenario**	**Included Sensitivity Cases**	**Excluded Sensitivity Cases**
Natural Gas Combined Cycle with CCS (NG-CC-CCS)[d]	Yes		No CCS; No H_2 or CCS
Nuclear	Yes		No H_2 or new nuclear
Nuclear Small Modular Reactor (SMR)	No	+Nuclear SMR + DAC	
Coal[c]	No, existing capacity only		
Landfill Gas[c]	No, existing capacity only		
Oil-Gas-Steam[c]	No, existing capacity only		
Distributed PV[e]	Expansion is exogenously specified		

[a] ReEDS can model 2-, 4-, 6-, 8-, and 10-hour batteries, but only the 4-hour and 8-hour battery durations are modeled in this study to reduce computation time while allowing for both shorter-duration and longer-duration storage options.

[b] Plants of these types are modeled with a supply curve because these technologies have site-specific characteristics and multiple technology configurations. For land-based wind, offshore wind, and utility-scale solar PV, these supply curves and generation profiles are from the reV model.

[c] Existing plants of these types are included, but expanded capacity is not allowed in this analysis.

[d] Plants of these types can be greenfield builds or retrofits. More detail on retrofits can be found in Appendix C.2.

[e] Distributed PV deployment is exogenously specified based on simulations from NREL's Distributed Generation Market Demand (dGen) model (Sigrin et al. 2016). The same distributed PV projection featuring 130 GW of distributed PV capacity by 2035 is used for all scenarios and based on the Standard Scenarios 2023 Mid-case (Gagnon et al. 2024). Distributed PV cannot be curtailed in ReEDS.

Most scenarios use technology cost and performance assumptions from the 2023 ATB Moderate case. Capital, fixed operation and maintenance, and variable operation and maintenance cost data for the core scenarios are shown in Table C-2, Table C-3, and Table C-4, respectively. Costs for hydropower and geothermal options vary significantly by technology type and location and are therefore not shown in the tables. These costs are based on DOE's Hydropower Vision Report (DOE 2016) and the 2023 ATB (National Renewable Energy Laboratory 2023) for the two technologies, respectively. Other technology assumptions (e.g., heat rate, capacity factor improvements), as well as more conservative or advanced cost assumptions used in the cost sensitivity cases, can be found in the ATB.

Table C-2. Overnight Capital Costs ($/kW) in the Core Scenarios

Technology	2025	2030	2035	2040	2045	2050
4-Hr Battery	1,551	1,300	1,199	1,099	999	899
8-Hr Battery	2,790	2,282	2,093	1904	1,715	1,528
BECCS[a]	7,373	7,259	7,155	7,051	6,947	6,843
Coal-CCS	4,943	4,641	4,339	4,102	3,866	3,629
CSP[b]	4,529	3,658	3,528	3,397	3,266	3,136
NG-CC	1,174	1,122	1,070	1026	982	938
NG-CC-CCS	2,424	2,179	1934	1,823	1,713	1,602
NG-CT	1,057	1,014	971	928	885	843
H_2-CT[c]	1,088	1,044	1,000	956	912	868
Land-Based Wind	1,194	1,083	1,029	976	923	869
Nuclear	6,925	6,603	6,384	6,159	5,947	5,696
Nuclear SMR	7,563	7,213	6,974	6,729	6,500	6,227
Offshore Wind, Fixed-Bottom[d]	2,228	2048	1937	1,856	1,793	1,740
Offshore Wind, Floating Platform[d]	3,329	3,071	2,912	2,796	2,705	2,630
Utility-Scale Solar PV	1,300	1,082	864	795	727	659

[a] Costs shown assume a 90% emissions capture rate. BECCS cost and performance values are from Young (2020).

[b] Costs shown for CSP assume 8 hours of thermal energy storage (TES). ReEDS models four classes of CSP technologies, including various durations of TES.

[c] Hydrogen combustion turbine capital costs are not included in the ATB. Assumed costs for new H_2-CTs are 3% greater than for new NG-CTs (Denholm et al. 2022).

[d] Offshore wind costs shown for fixed-bottom technologies are for Wind Resource Class 3, and those shown for floating platform technologies are for Wind Resource Class 10. There are seven classes for each offshore wind technology in the ATB, and each class has different capital costs. See the 2023 ATB for more details (National Renewable Energy Laboratory 2023).

Table C-3. Fixed Operation and Maintenance Costs in $/(kW-year) in the Core Scenarios

Technology	**2025**	**2030**	**2035**	**2040**	**2045**	**2050**
4-Hr Battery	38.8	32.5	30.0	27.5	25.0	22.5
8-Hr Battery	69.8	57.1	52.3	47.6	42.9	38.2
BECCS	217	217	217	217	217	217
Coal-CCS	129	122	115	110	104	98.7
CSP	47.1	39.7	39.7	39.7	39.7	39.7
NG-CC	32.6	31.0	29.3	28.2	27.1	26.0
NG-CC-CCS	64.9	58.3	51.7	49.0	46.3	43.6
NG-CT	25.5	24.7	24.1	23.3	22.6	21.9
H_2-CT	23.7	23.7	23.7	23.7	23.7	23.7
Land-Based Wind	28.8	27.0	26.1	25.2	24.2	23.3
Nuclear	164	164	164	164	164	164
Nuclear SMR	128	128	128	128	128	128
Offshore Wind, Fixed-Bottom	107	97.6	91.3	86.5	82.7	79.5
Offshore Wind, Floating Platform	80.3	73.8	69.4	66.1	63.4	61.2
Utility-Scale Solar PV	22.1	19.4	16.8	16.0	15.3	14.6

Table C-4. Variable Operations and Maintenance Costs in $/MWh in the Core Scenarios

Technology	**2025**	**2030**	**2035**	**2040**	**2045**	**2050**
4-Hr Battery	0	0	0	0	0	0
8-Hr Battery	0	0	0	0	0	0
BECCS	22.3	22.3	22.3	22.3	22.3	22.3
Coal-CCS	15.4	14.7	14.0	13.7	13.5	13.2
CSP	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
NG-CC	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7
NG-CC-CCS	4.8	4.4	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.6
NG-CT	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
H_2-CT	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6
Land-Based Wind	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nuclear	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Nuclear SMR	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Offshore Wind, Fixed-Bottom	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offshore Wind, Floating Platform	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utility-Scale Solar PV	0	0	0	0	0	0

C.2 Retrofits With CCS

Existing fossil-fuel-fired capacity is allowed to retrofit with carbon capture and storage. Retrofits are allowed starting in 2030. Capital costs for retrofits and capacity derates are based on data from EIA NEMS assumptions (EIA 2023b) as described in Table C-5.

Table C-5. Retrofit Assumptions for Technologies in ReEDS

Original Technology	Retrofit Technology	Capital Costs	Capacity Derate
Coal	Coal-CCS	Uses NEMS retrofit capital cost data when available for existing plants. Otherwise, retrofit costs are from ATB where retrofit costs start at $3,100/kW in 2023 and decrease to $1,600/kW by 2050 (National Renewable Energy Laboratory 2023).	Uses NEMS heat rate data when available for existing plants to approximate capacity derate. Otherwise assumes a 29% derate after retrofitting.
NG-CC	NG-CC-CCS	Uses NEMS retrofit capital cost data when available for existing plants. Otherwise, retrofit costs are from ATB where retrofit costs start at $1,690/kW in 2023 and decrease to $1,010/kW by 2050 (National Renewable Energy Laboratory 2023).	Uses NEMS heat rate data when available for existing plants to approximate capacity derate. Otherwise assumes a 14% capacity derate after retrofitting.

C.3 Negative Emissions Technologies

ReEDS models two negative emissions technologies: bioenergy with CCS (BECCS) and direct air capture (DAC). BECCS is enabled by default in these scenarios and allowed to expand. The cost assumptions for BECCS are shown in Appendix C.1 because BECCS is also a supply-side technology. BECCS is assumed to have a 90% capture rare and an emissions rate of -0.060 metric tons CO_2 per MMBtu. DAC is turned off by default but enabled in the +Nuclear SMR + DAC scenario. The assumed levelized cost of DAC is between $300 and $400 per metric ton of CO_2 captured and sequestered based on Brown et al. (forthcoming).

The national CO_2(e) emissions constraint in ReEDS is modeled on a net basis, meaning negative emissions technologies can offset (positive) emissions to reach the desired target level. However, offsets of emissions are allowed only from fossil with CCS. Based on this definition, generation from fossil plants without CCS is not allowed when the requirement is net zero (e.g., after 2035 under the 100% by 2035 scenarios or after 2045 under the 90% by 2035 scenarios).

C.4 Financing and Retirement Assumptions

The economic lifetime assumptions for various technologies are shown in Table C-6. Most generators are assumed to have a 20-year economic lifetime whereas 15 years is assumed for batteries and electrolyzers and 40 years for transmission.

There are multiple ways plants can retire:

- **Announced retirements.** Plants that have announced their retirement date (EIA 2023b) are retired during that year.
- **Age-based retirements.** Plants must retire on or before their maximum age as shown in Table C-6. Utility-scale solar PV, distributed scale solar PV, land-based wind, and offshore wind can be repowered—with the associated new plant capital cost but without the need for new interconnection costs—once they reach their maximum age.
- **Endogenous retirements.** The model decides to retire capacity to avoid ongoing operation and maintenance and fuel costs if the plant does not receive sufficient value or revenue in the model. This is allowed only for fossil fuel plants.
- **Policy-based retirements.** Certain technologies in ReEDS regions and model years are forced to retire because of policy requirements.

Table C-6. Financing and Maximum Age Assumptions for Technologies in ReEDS

Technology	Economic Lifetime (years)	Maximum Age (years)
Hydropower	20	*
(Non-hydro) Renewable energy (wind, solar PV, geothermal, CSP)	20	30
Coal (with and without CCS)	20	70
NG-CC (with and without CCS)	20	55
NG-CTs and H_2-CTs	20	55
Nuclear	20	80
Nuclear SMR	20	80
Storage (pumped hydropower)	20	*
Storage (batteries)	15	15
Electrolyzer	15	*
Transmission	40	*

** No maximum age is modeled for these technologies.*

Appendix D. Additional Results

D.1 ReEDS Results for 2035

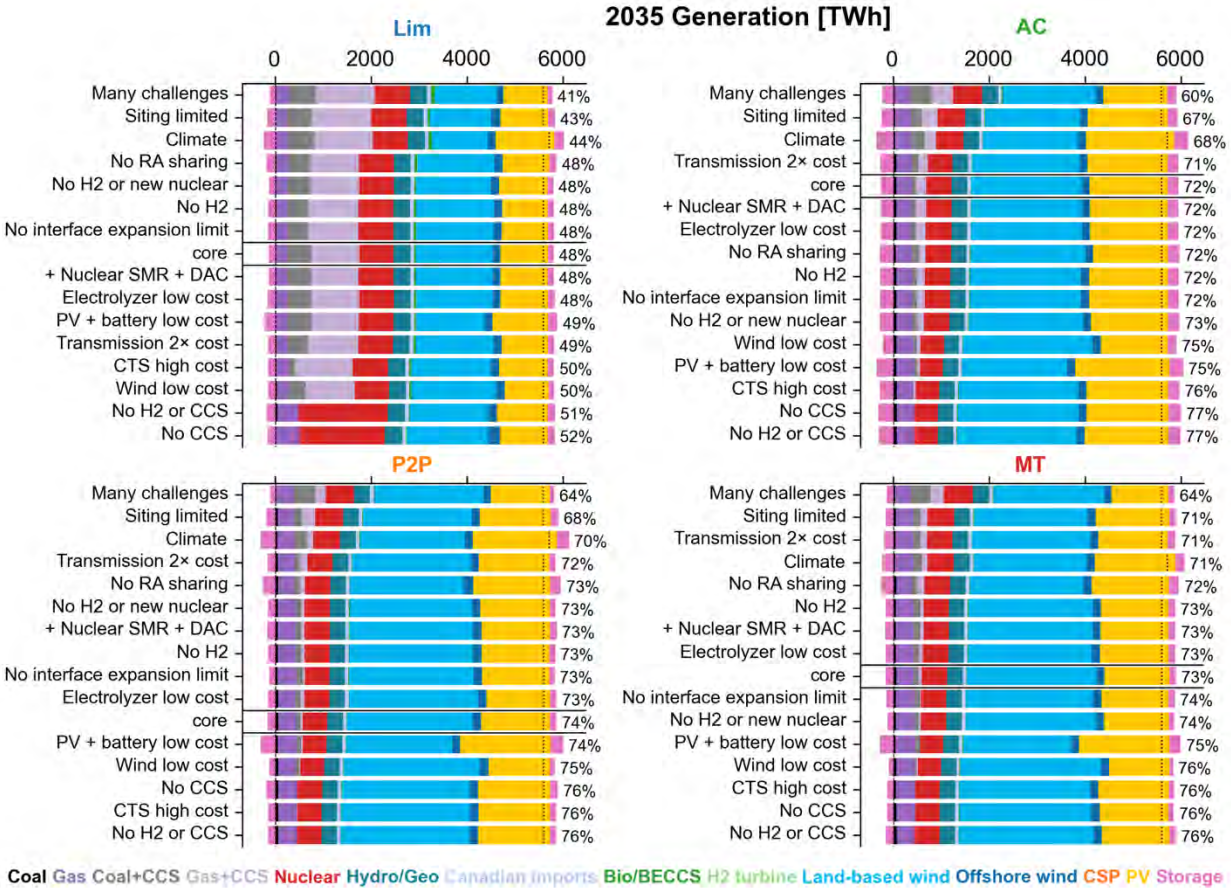


Figure D-1. National generation mix in 2035 with Mid-Demand 90% by 2035 assumptions for each transmission framework and sensitivity case

Within each transmission framework, the sensitivity cases are sorted by 2035 VRE share (indicated by the percentage value to the right of each generation bar). Total generation is greater than end-use demand (vertical dotted line) because of transmission and distribution losses, storage losses, and generation for hydrogen production via electrolyzers. Total storage charging is shown as negative values and discharging as positive values.

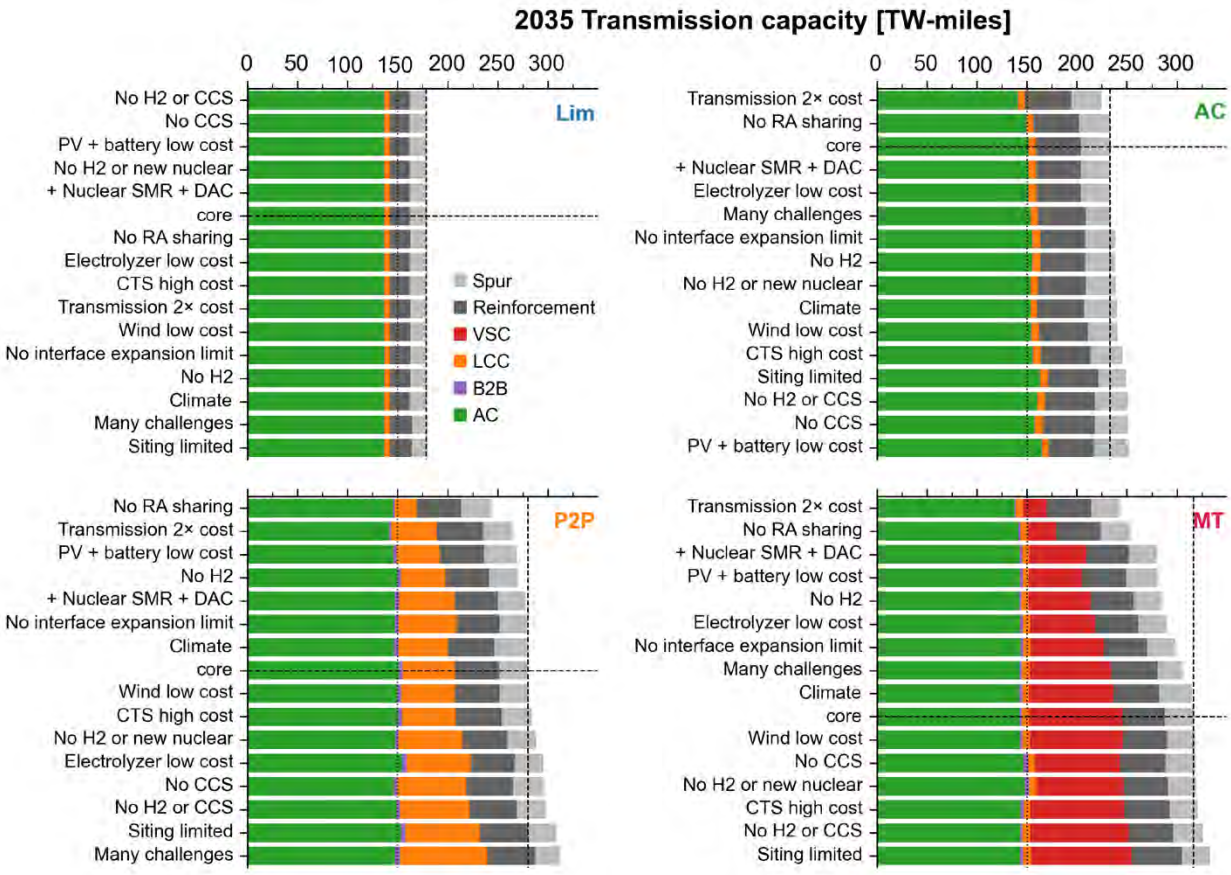


Figure D-2. Transmission capacity in 2035 with Mid-Demand 90% by 2035 assumptions for each transmission framework and sensitivity case

Values for the core scenario for each transmission framework are marked by dashed black lines. Within each transmission framework, sensitivity cases are sorted by total transmission capacity in 2035. The 1.83 TW-mile/year limit on annual transmission additions is binding in all sensitivity cases for the Limited transmission framework, making 2035 transmission capacity the same in all sensitivity cases for this framework.

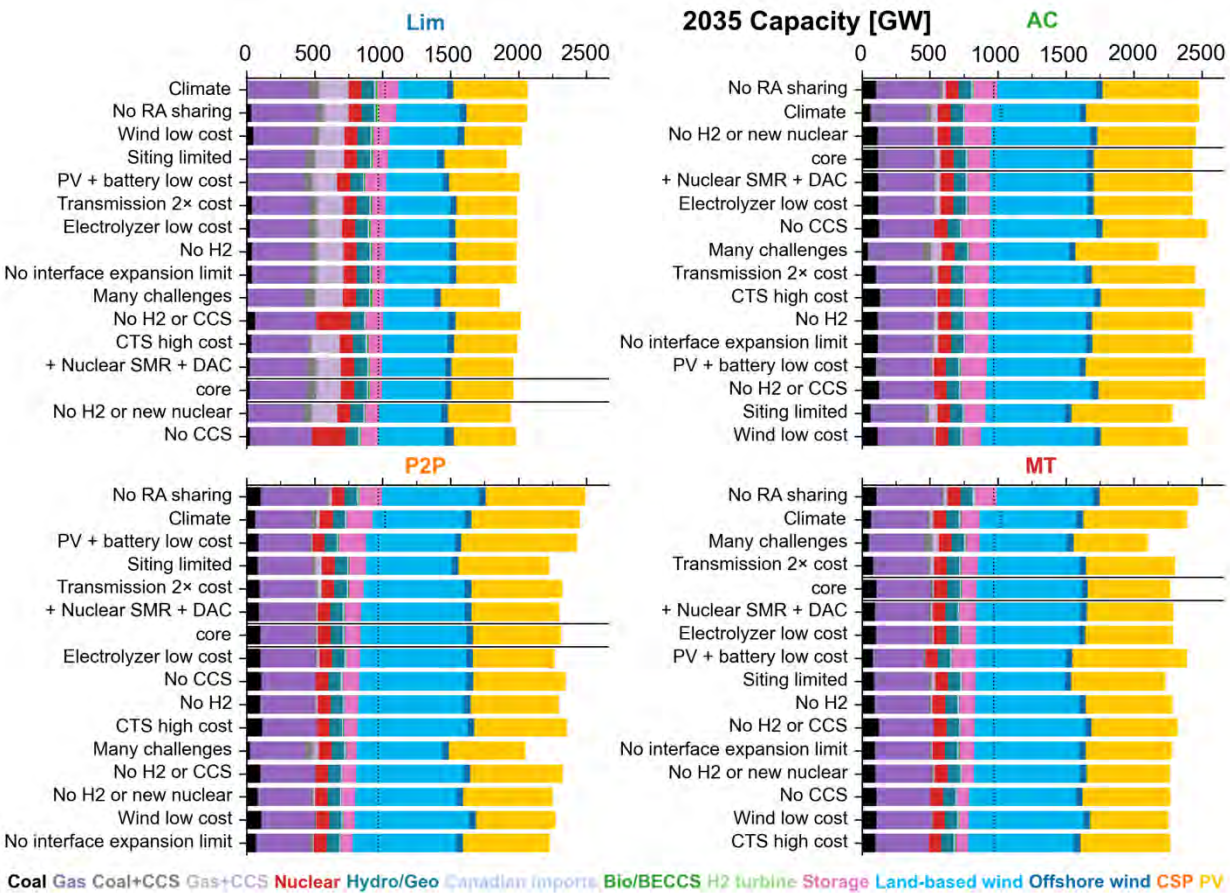


Figure D-3. National capacity mix in 2035 with Mid-Demand 90% by 2035 assumptions for each transmission framework and sensitivity case

Within each transmission framework, the sensitivity cases are sorted by 2035 VRE capacity share. Peak coincident end-use demand is shown as vertical dotted lines.

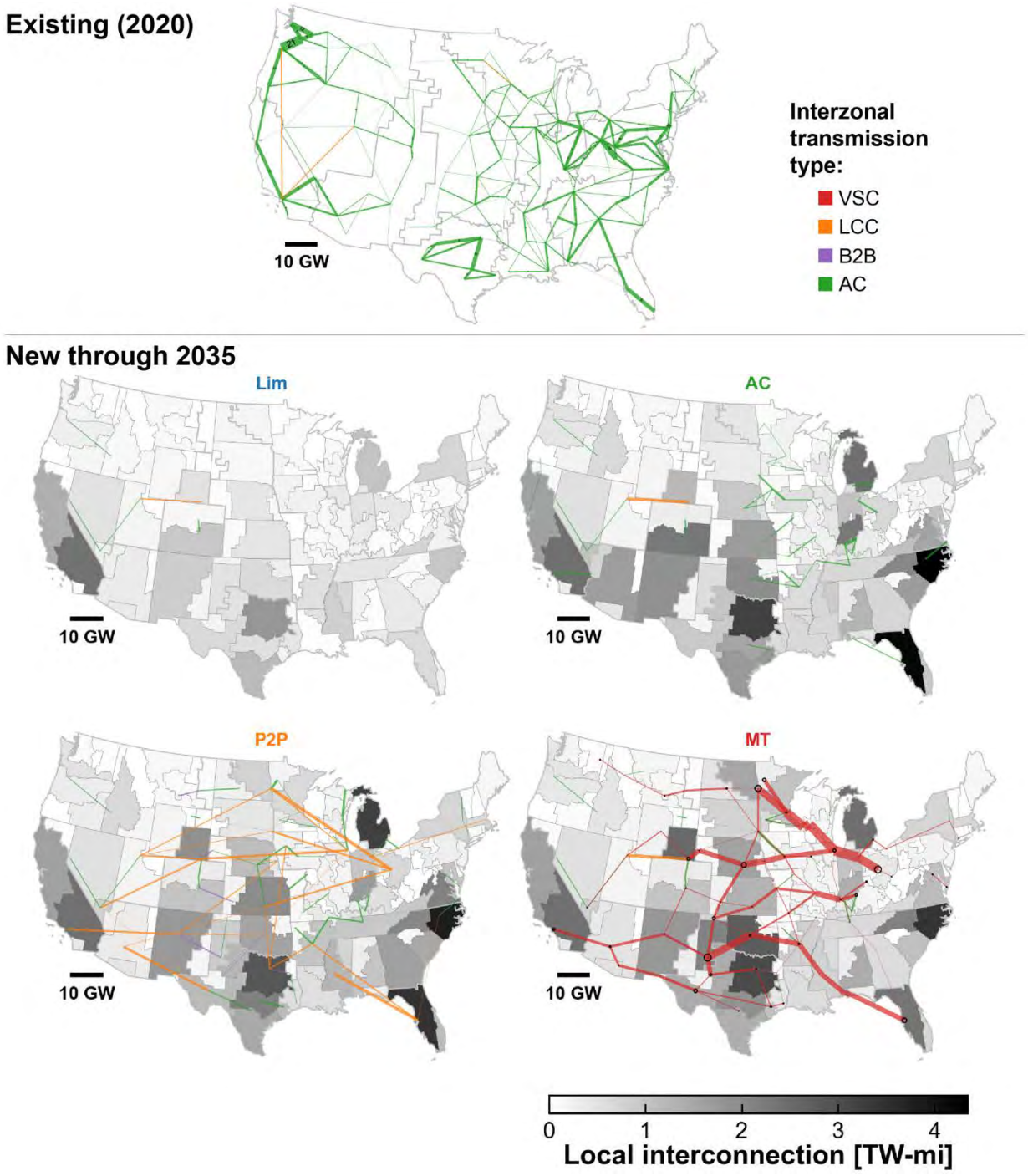


Figure D-4. New local and long-distance transmission through 2035 under Mid-Demand 90% by 2035 assumptions for each of the four transmission frameworks, with existing 2020 long-distance transmission capacity for context (top)

Interface transfer capability is indicated by the thickness of the lines connecting ReEDS zones. Converter capacity in the MT framework is indicated by the diameter of empty black circles, using the same length scale as the interface lines. The depiction of interzonal transmission capacity as straight lines between zone centers is a visual simplification; in practice, the interzonal transfer capacity would be spread across many transmission corridors for each interface.

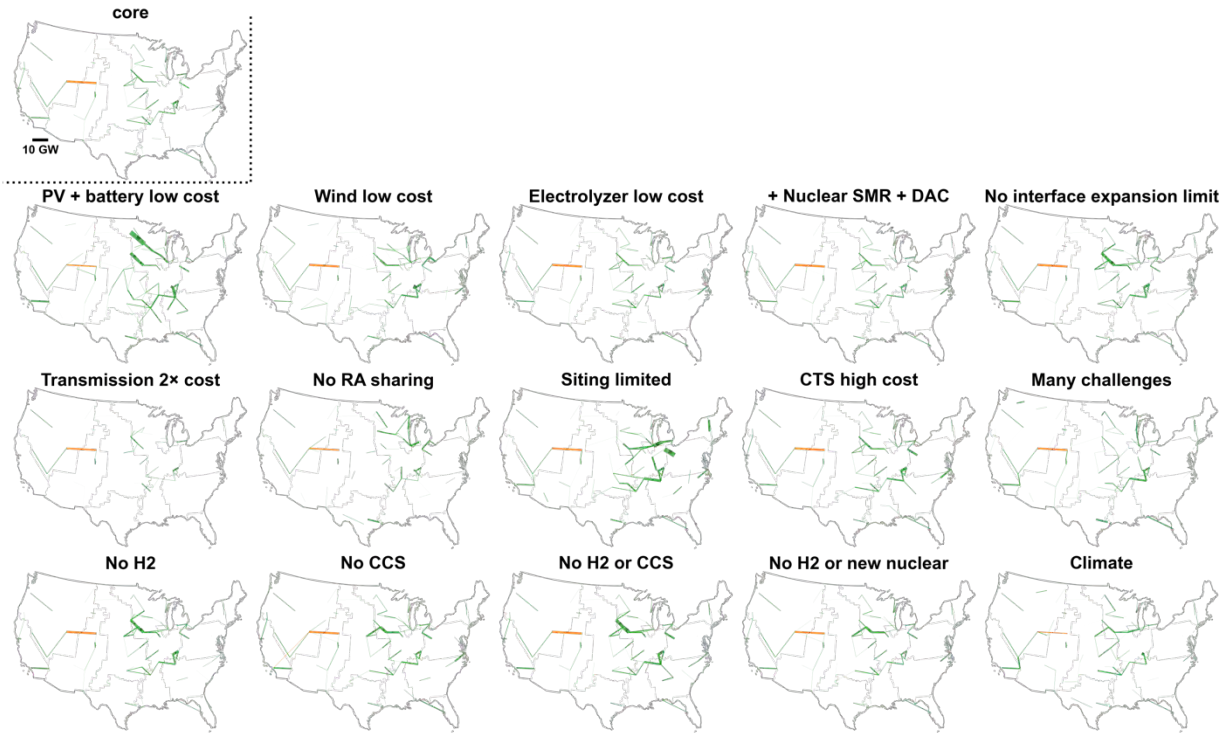


Figure D-5. New long-distance transmission additions through 2050 with Mid-Demand 90% by 2035 assumptions for each sensitivity case under the AC transmission framework

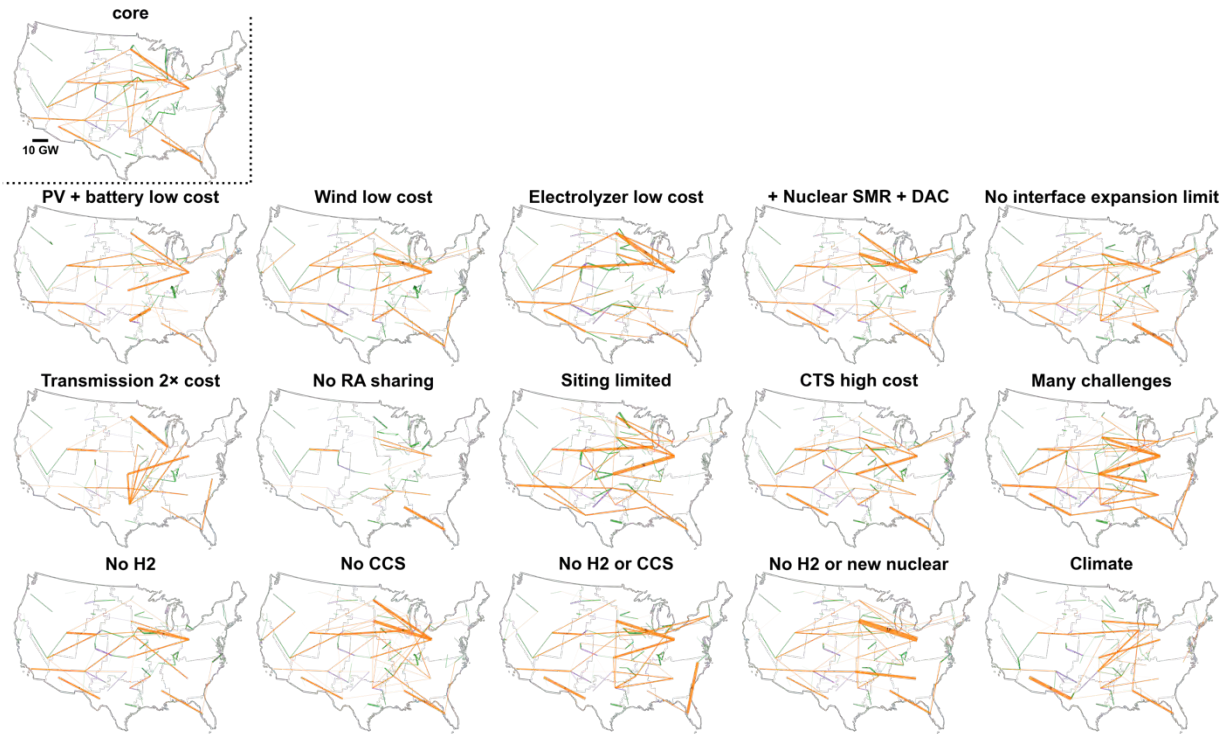


Figure D-6. New long-distance transmission additions through 2050 with Mid-Demand 90% by 2035 assumptions for each sensitivity case under the P2P transmission framework

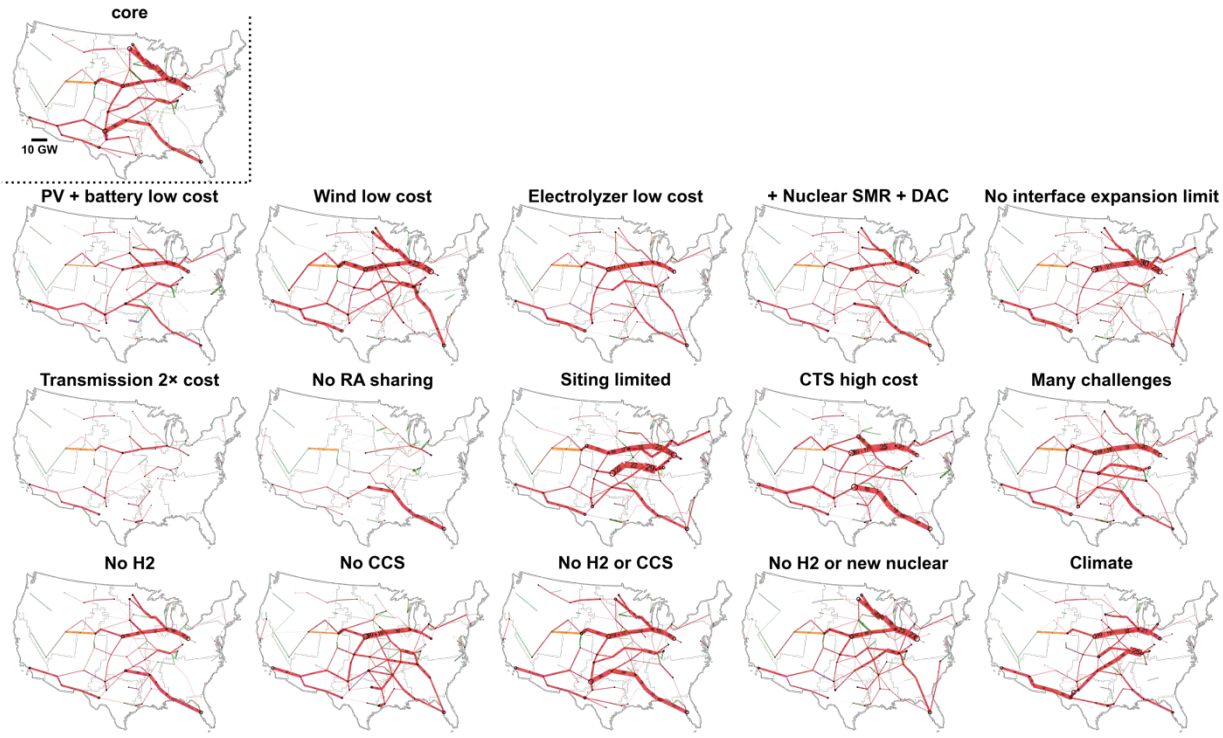


Figure D-7. New long-distance transmission additions through 2050 with Mid-Demand 90% by 2035 assumptions for each sensitivity case under the MT transmission framework

D.2 Additional Capacity Expansion Modeling Results Through 2050

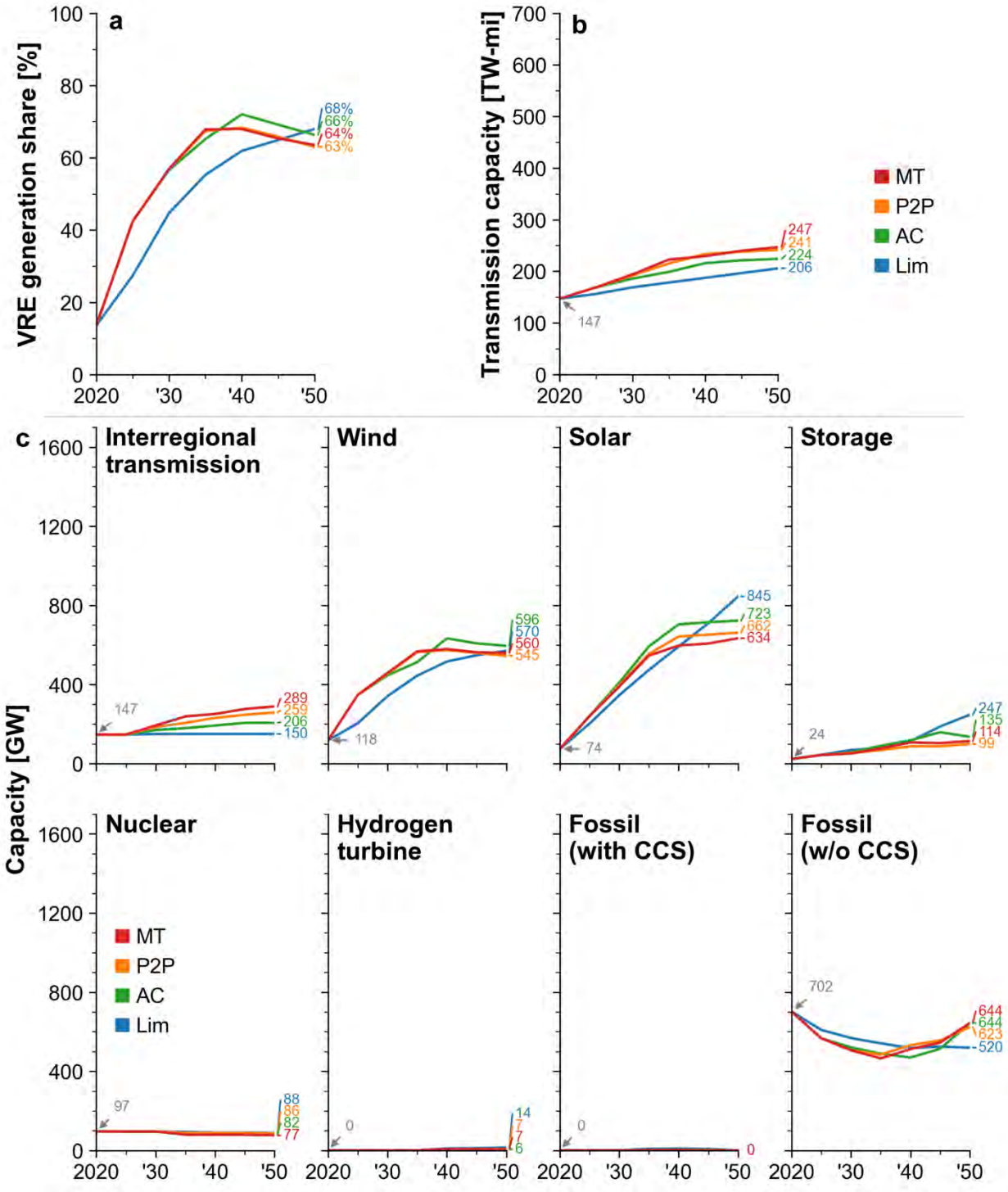


Figure D-8. Trajectories of VRE share (a), transmission capacity (b), and nameplate capacity (c) under Low-Demand Current Policies conditions

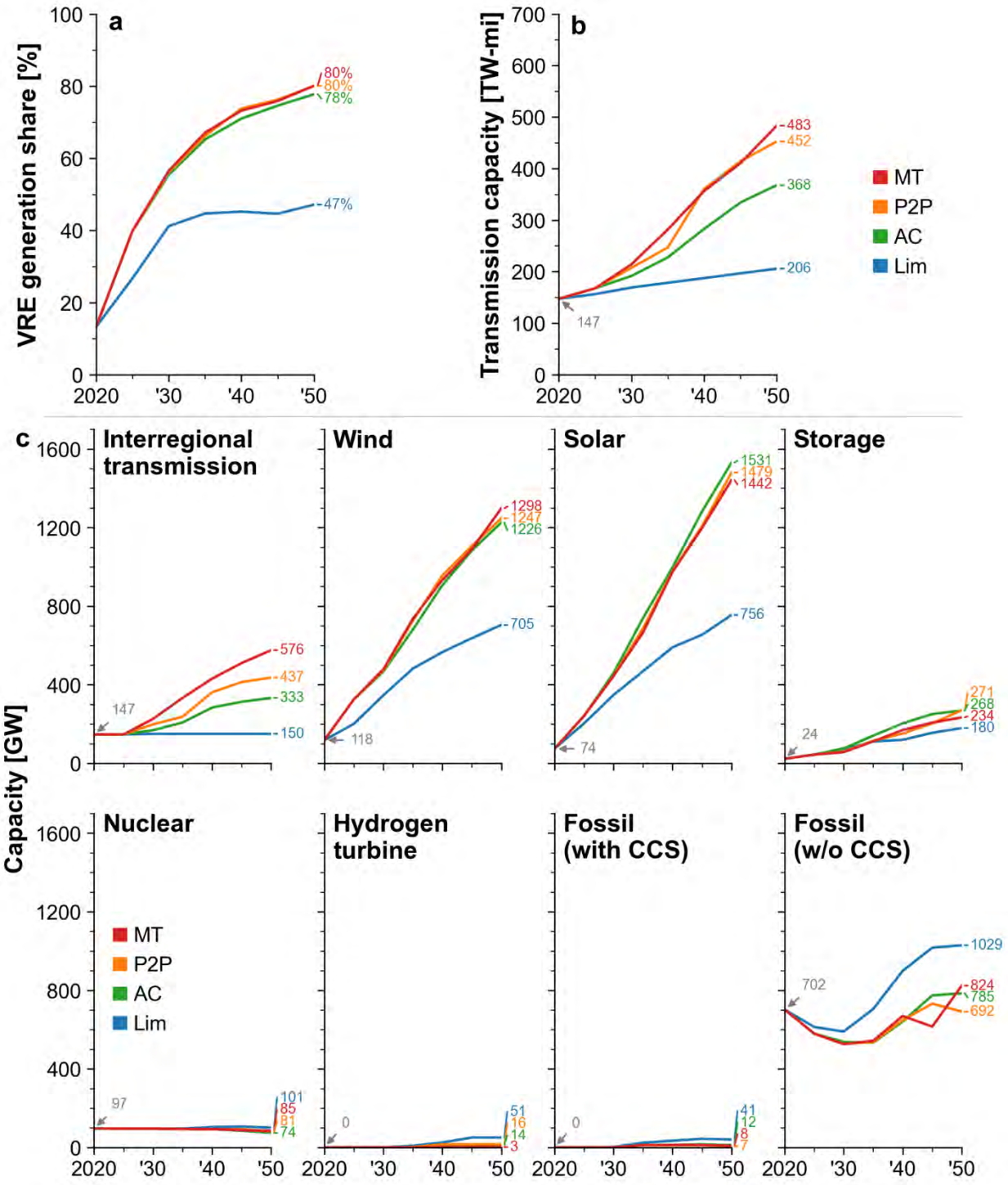


Figure D-9. Trajectories of VRE share (a), transmission capacity (b), and nameplate capacity (c) under High-Demand Current Policies conditions

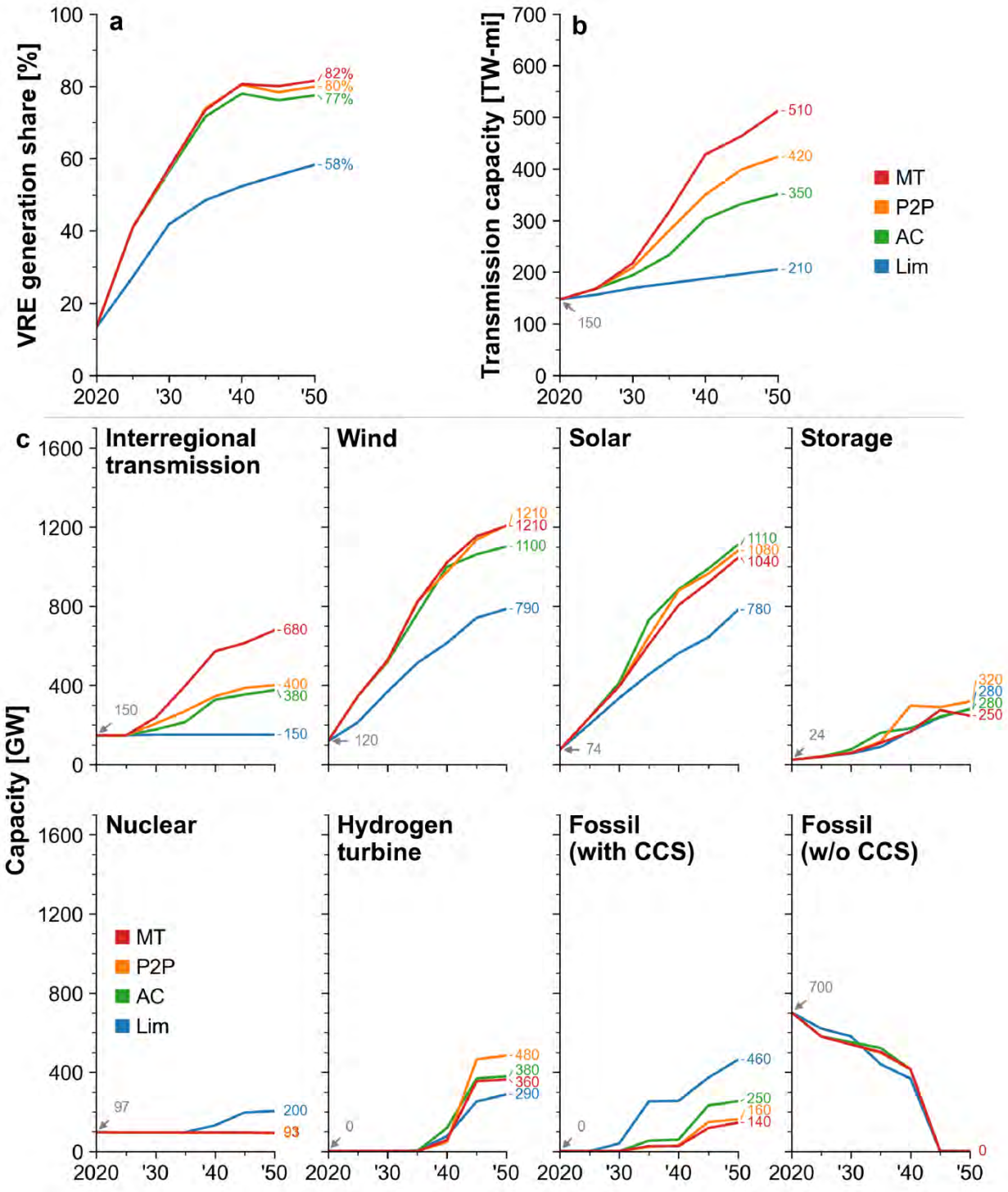


Figure D-10. Trajectories of VRE share (a), transmission capacity (b), and nameplate capacity (c) under Mid-Demand 90% by 2035 conditions

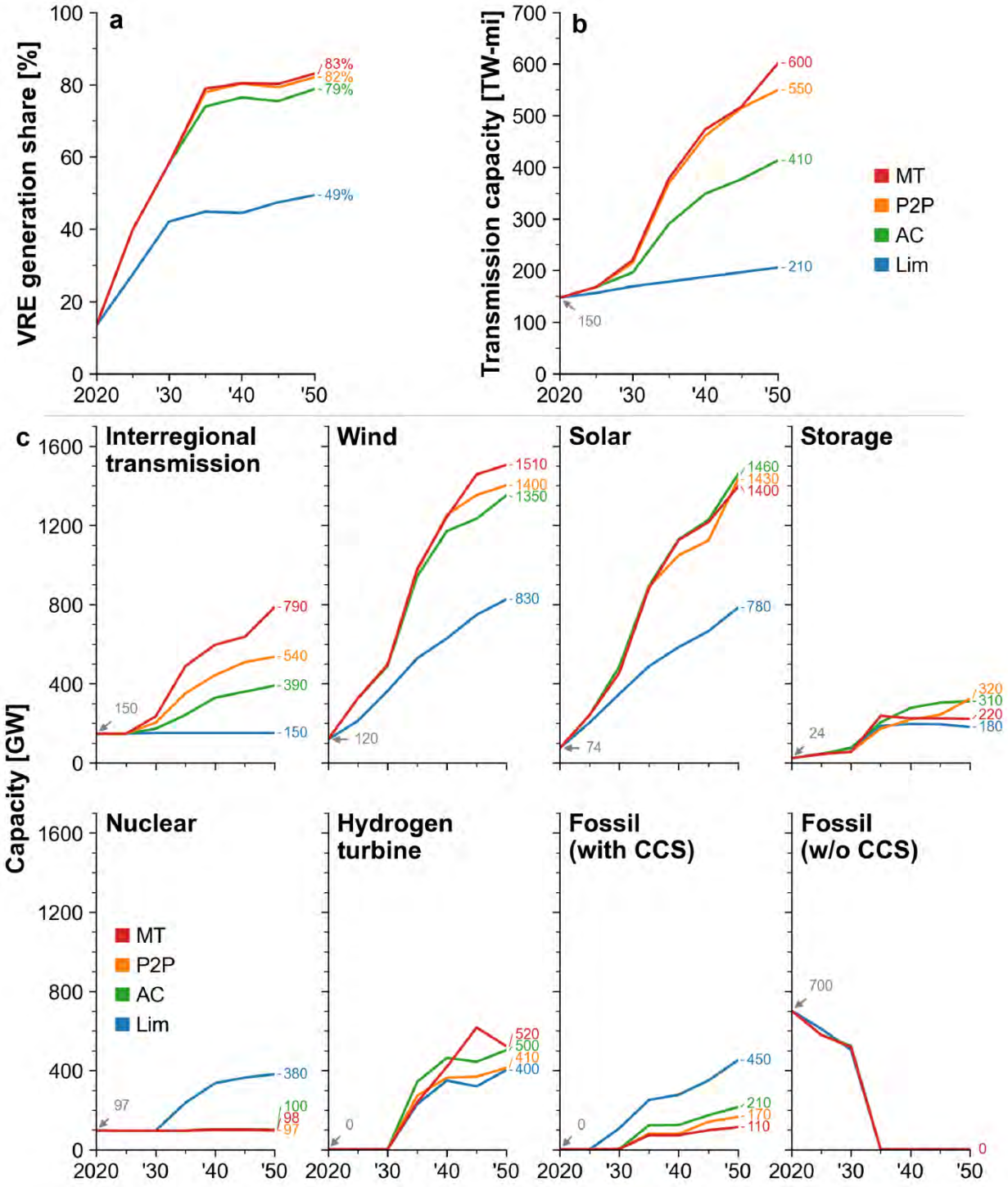


Figure D-11. Trajectories of VRE share (a), transmission capacity (b), and nameplate capacity (c) under High-Demand 100% by 2035 conditions

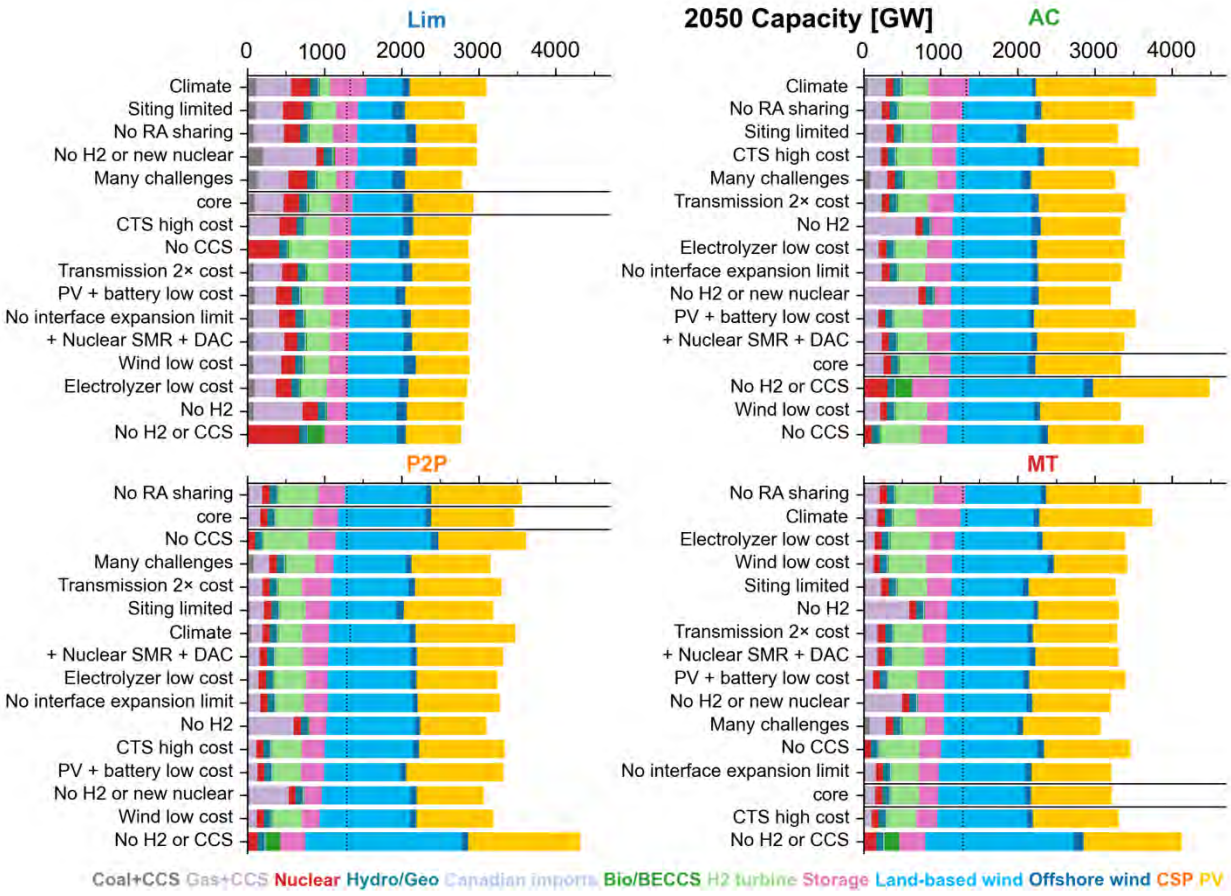


Figure D-12. National capacity mix in 2050 with Mid-Demand 90% by 2035 assumptions for each transmission framework and sensitivity case

Within each transmission framework, the sensitivity cases are sorted by 2050 VRE capacity share. Peak coincident end-use demand is shown as vertical dotted lines.

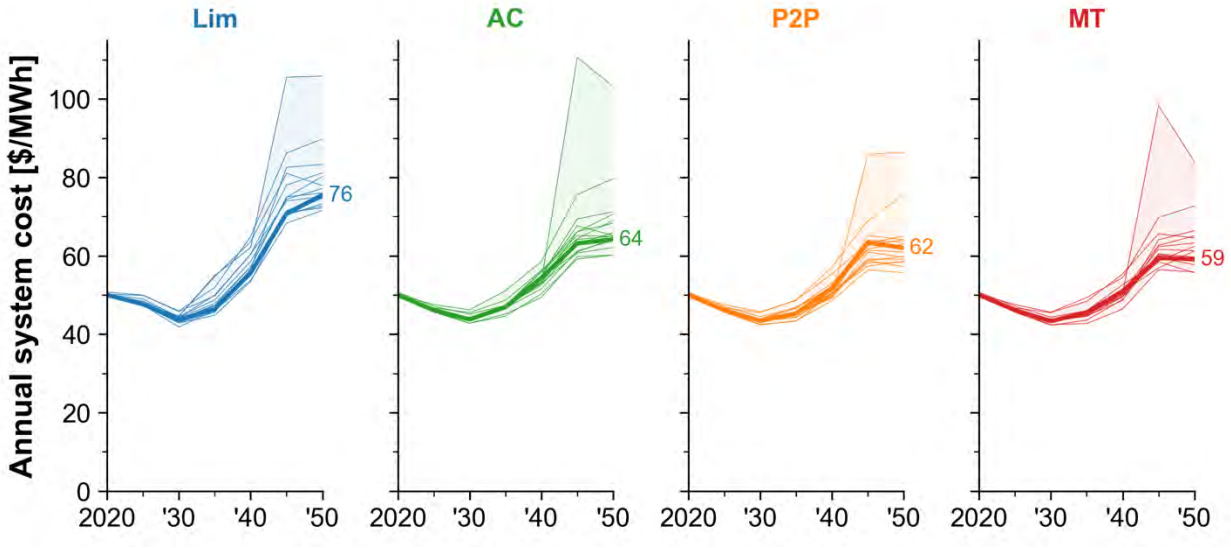


Figure D-13. Annual system cost ($/MWh) for the four transmission frameworks and all sensitivity cases under Mid-Demand 90% by 2035 conditions

Annual system cost is given by the sum of undiscounted annualized electricity system expenditures (fixed and operating) and tax credits, divided by annual end-use electricity demand (excluding induced demand from storage charging, H_2 production for use in H_2-CTs, and transmission losses).

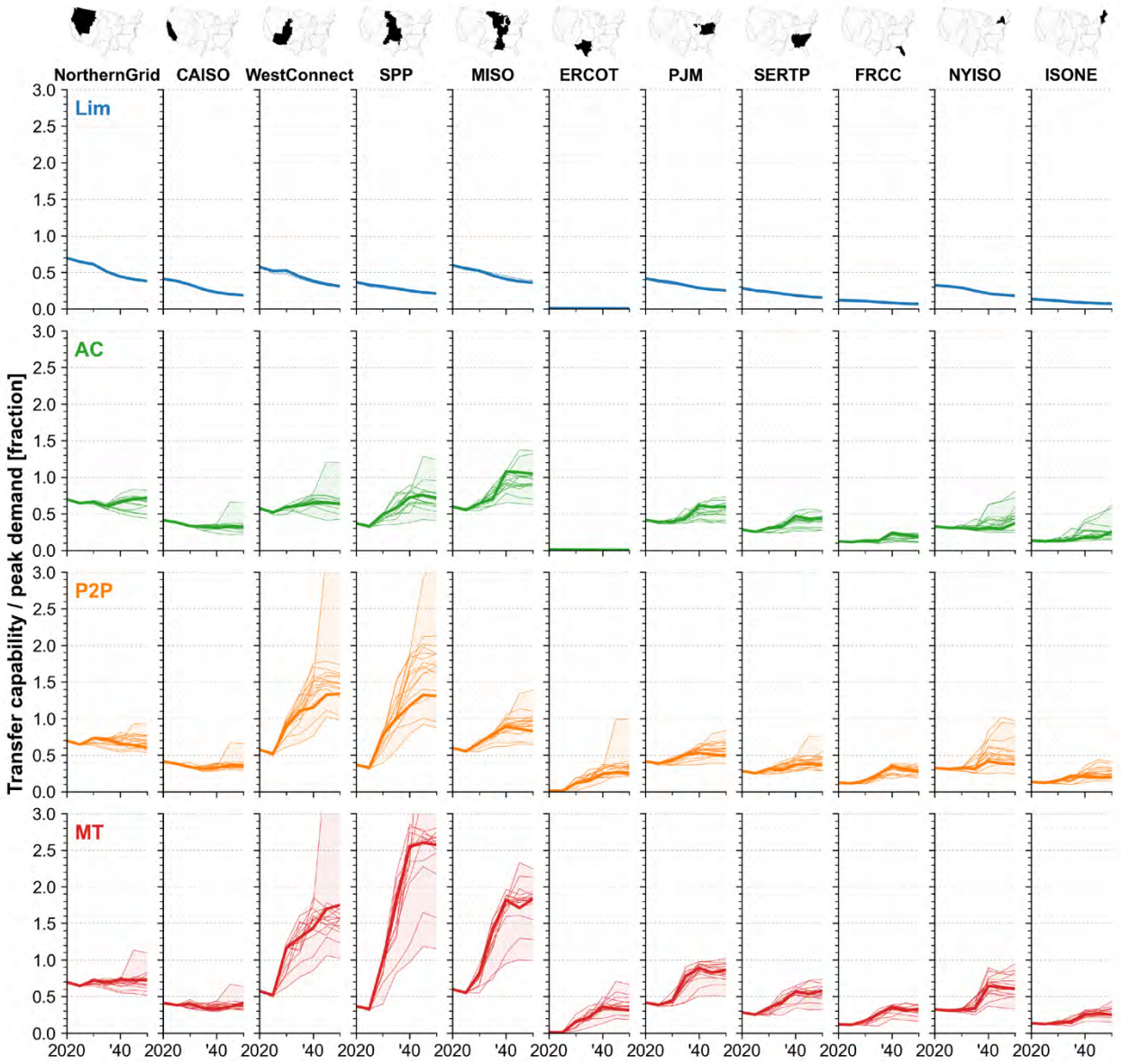


Figure D-14. Ratio of interregional transfer capability to peak demand for the 11 planning regions with Mid-Demand 90% by 2035 assumptions across the four transmission frameworks and all sensitivity cases

Interregional transfer capability for a given planning region is defined as the sum of import/export capacity between that planning region and other planning regions.

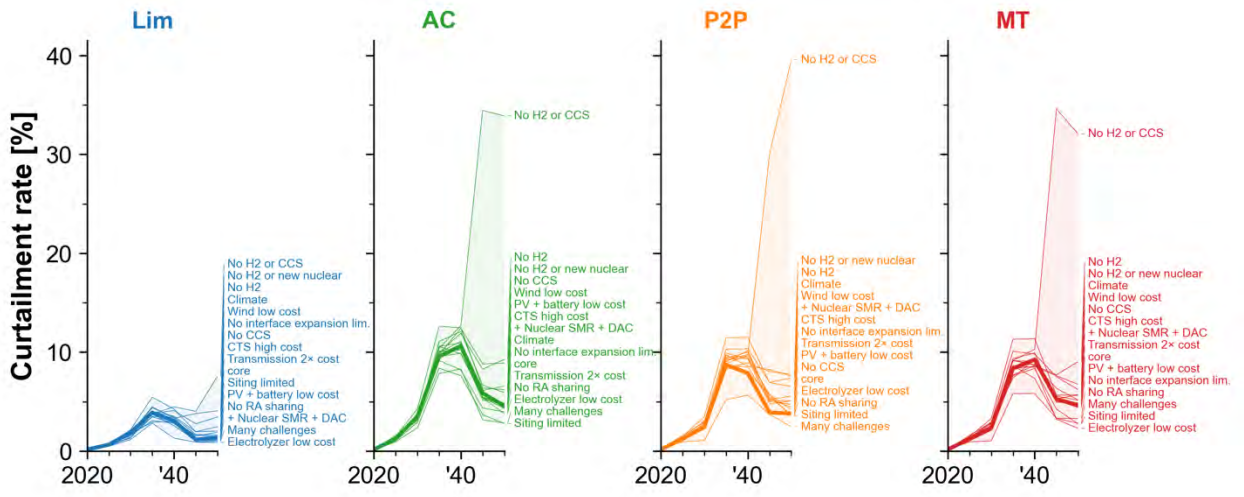


Figure D-15. National average VRE curtailment rate [$MWh_{curtailed}$ / $MWh_{available}$] with Mid-Demand 90% by 2035 assumptions for all sensitivity cases

D.3 Additional Resource Adequacy Results

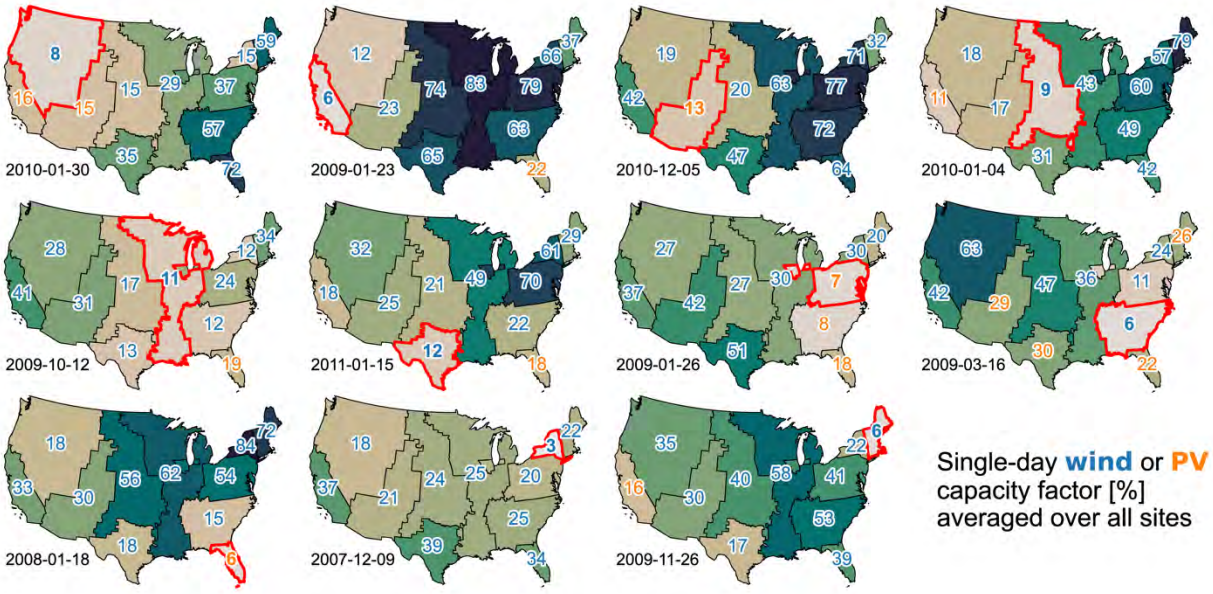


Figure D-16. Single-day wind (blue) or PV (orange) capacity factor on the least-windy/sunny day from 2007 to 2013 weather years in each planning region

For each map, the focused planning region is outlined in red, the date of the least-windy/sunny day in that region is given in the lower left, and the values and shading in each region represent the daily wind or PV capacity factor on that date, whichever is larger. (For example, on 2010-01-30, the wind capacity factor in NorthernGrid is 8% and the solar capacity factor is ≤8%; on the same day, the solar capacity factor in CAISO is 16%.) Planning region values are taken as the available-capacity-weighted average modeled capacity factor over all resource sites in the planning region. Capacity factors are modeled using the reV model as discussed in Appendix A.2. Most of these sites are never developed; if only developed or higher-quality resource sites in each planning region were included, the capacity factors would be higher than shown here.

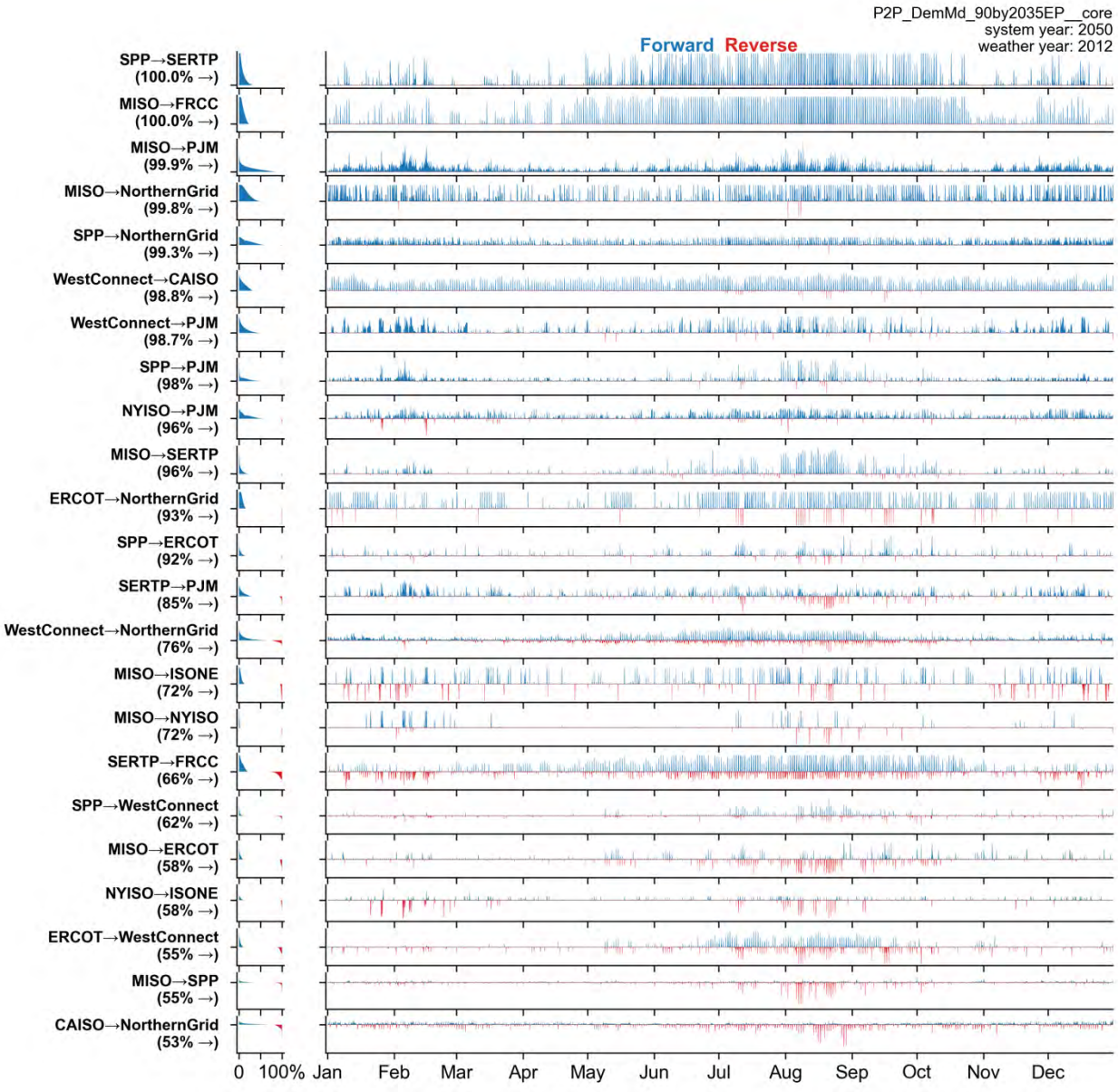


Figure D-17. Hourly interregional transmission flows for the P2P transmission framework in 2050 under Mid-Demand 90% by 2035 conditions as modeled by PRAS

Interfaces are labeled according to the predominant direction of flow. Flow in the predominant ("forward") direction is shown as positive blue values; flow in the "reverse" direction is shown as negative red values. Interfaces are sorted and labeled by the fraction of total flow in the "forward" direction on a MWh basis over the 7 weather years spanning 2007–2013. Distributions on the left include all weather years; hourly profiles on the right include only 2012 for clarity.

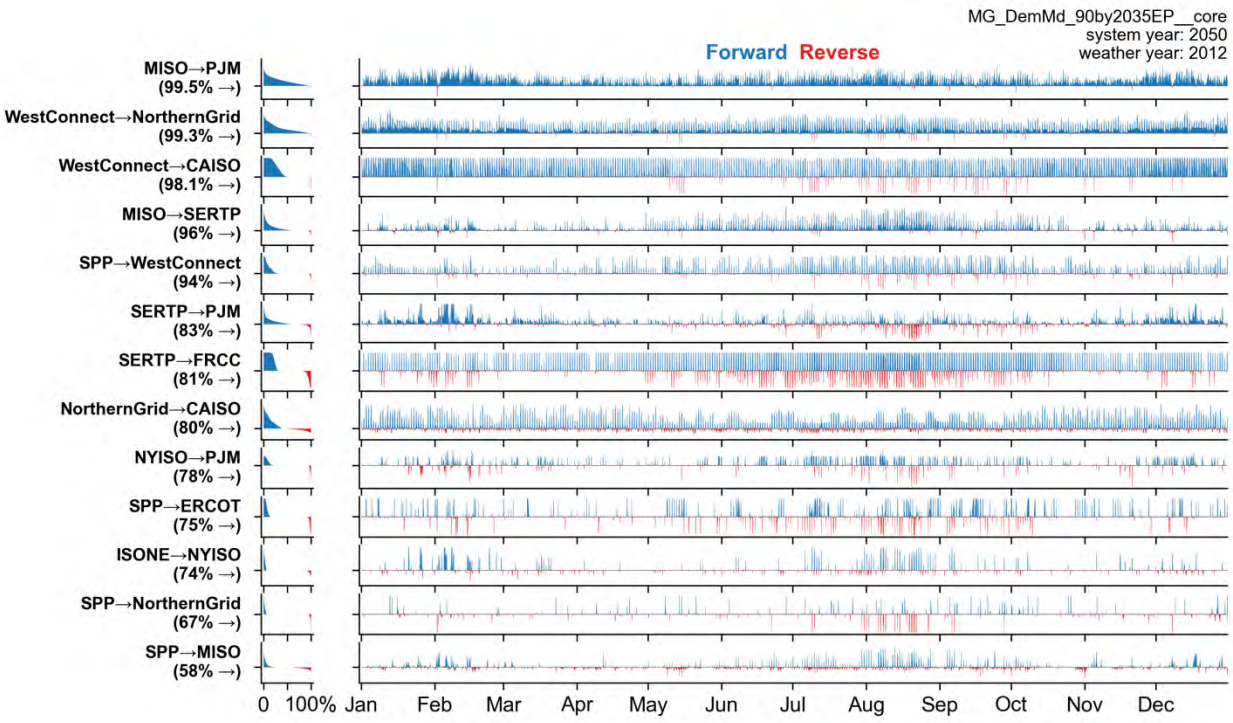


Figure D-18. Hourly interregional transmission flows for the MT transmission framework in 2050 under Mid-Demand 90% by 2035 conditions as modeled by PRAS

Data are presented in the same manner as Figure D-9.

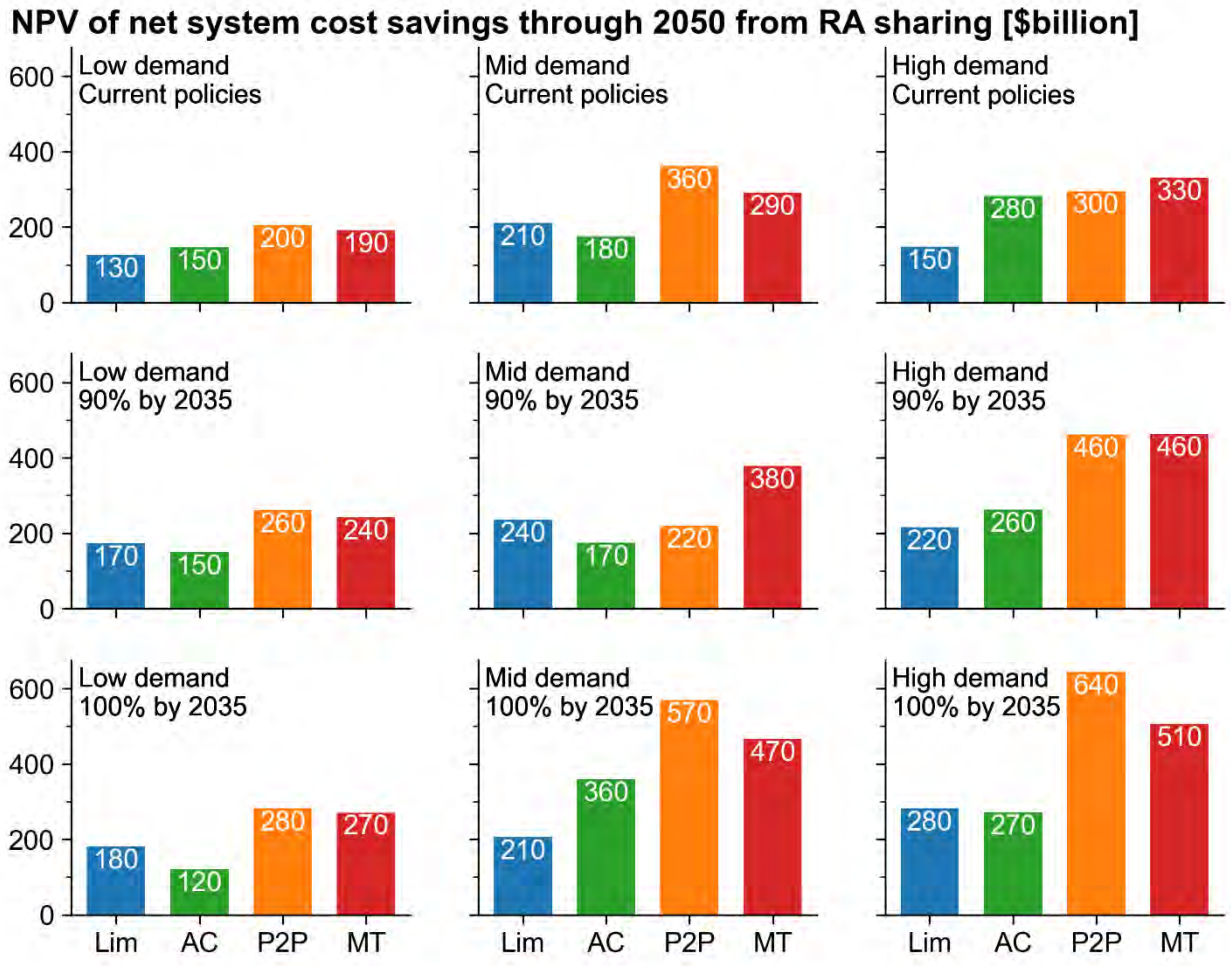


Figure D-19. Impact of the allowance of interregional RA sharing on system cost for each of the demand and emissions assumptions

Data are presented in the same manner as Figure 40a. The "No RA Sharing" sensitivity case was run for each set of demand and emissions assumptions to generate this figure.

D.4 Regional Economic Benefits

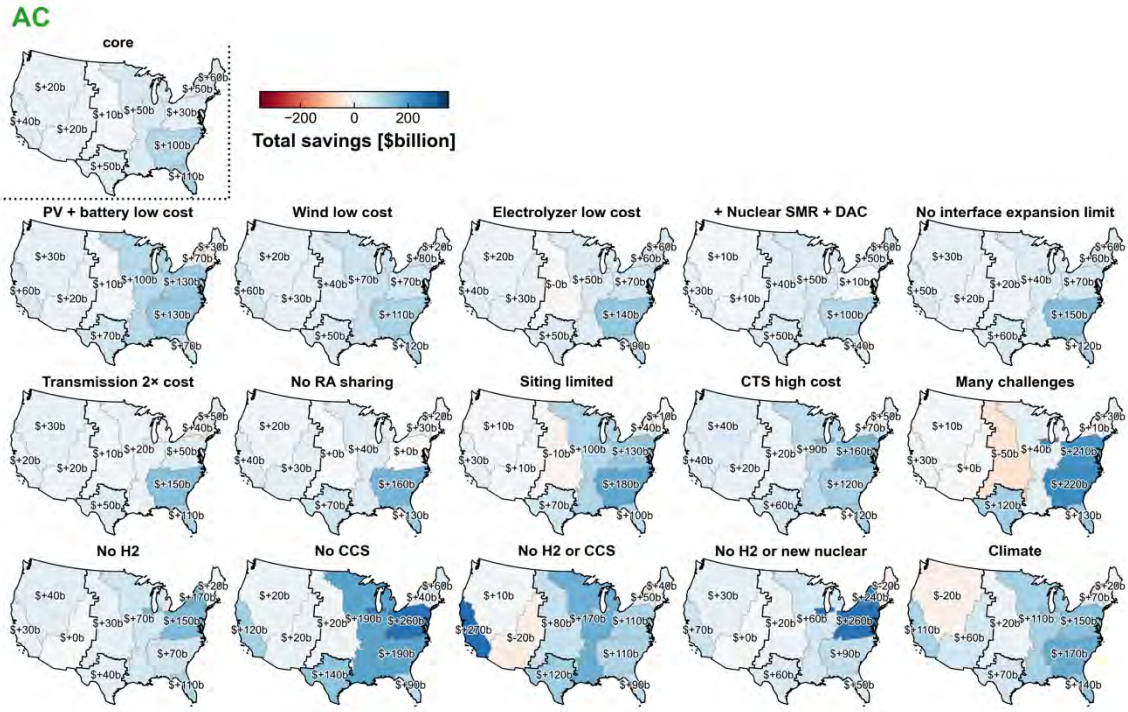


Figure D-20. Net present value of system savings in the AC transmission framework by region in $billion of avoided costs relative to the Limited framework under Mid-Demand 90% by 2035 scenario assumptions

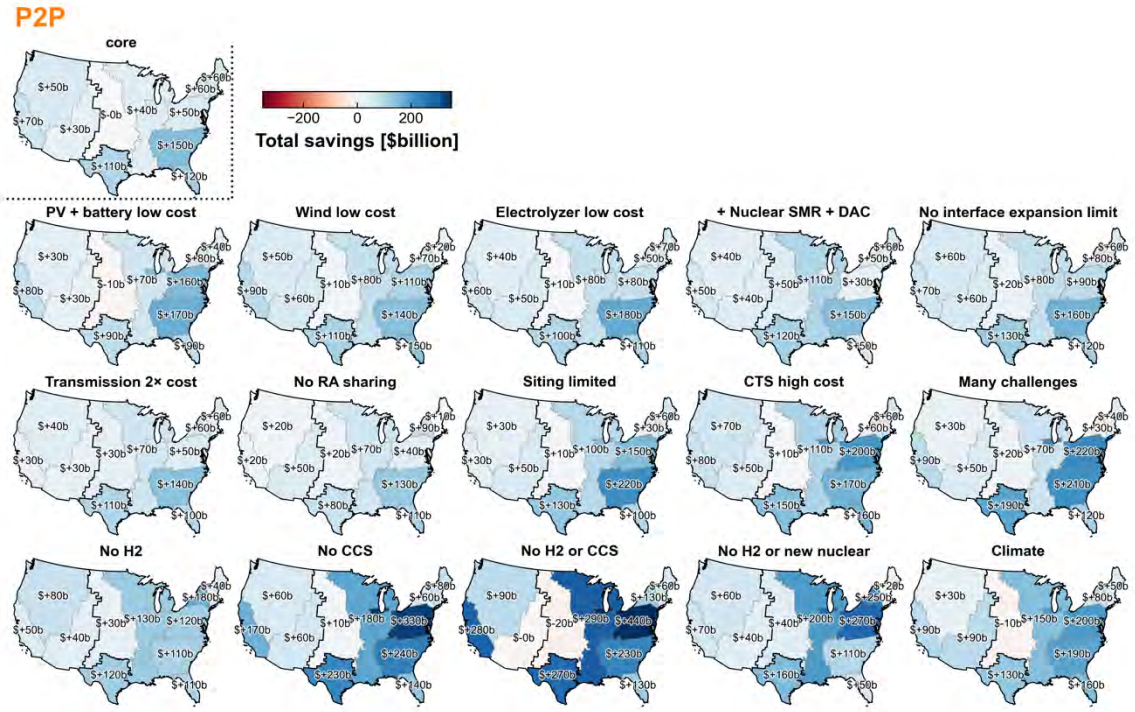


Figure D-21. Net present value of system savings in the P2P transmission framework by region in $billion of avoided costs relative to the Limited framework under Mid-Demand 90% by 2035 scenario assumptions

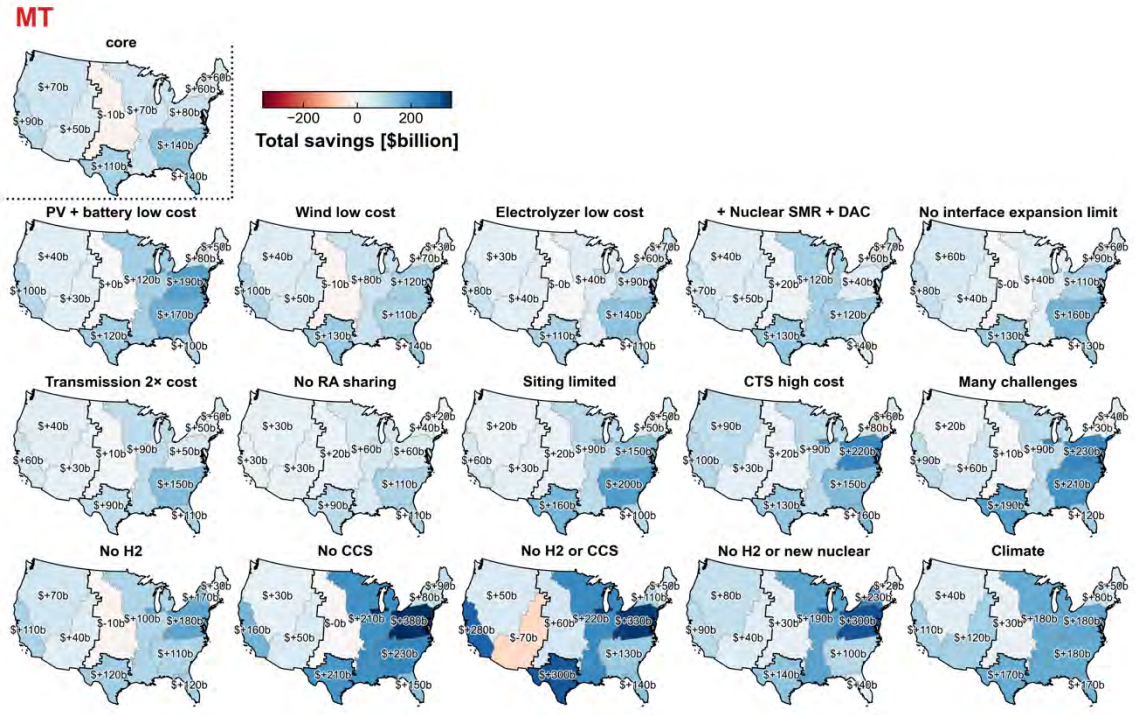


Figure D-22. Net present value of system savings in the MT transmission framework by region in $billion of avoided costs relative to the Limited framework under Mid-Demand 90% by 2035 scenario assumptions

Table D-1. Wind and Solar Capacity (GW) by State in the Core Mid-Demand 90% by 2035 Scenarios

	Land-based wind								Utility-scale solar							
	2035				2050				2035				2050			
	Lim	AC	P2P	MT	Lim	AC	P2P	MT	Lim	AC	P2P	MT	Lim	AC	P2P	MT
AL	3.7	8.6	7.3	12.4	8.1	12.6	24.3	16.8	3.2	23.2	17.1	16.5	18.3	50.5	31.1	43.6
AR	10.4	12.2	20.7	14.4	15.3	12.8	26.4	21.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	3.1	1.6	4.6	18	4.8
AZ	3.3	6.2	2.8	4.1	3.5	10.4	20.3	3.8	19.1	42.7	19	22.4	27.8	62.5	19.2	41
CA	7.5	8.1	7.8	8.9	8.9	12	12.2	10.3	28	32.5	33.5	33.6	25.7	40.5	46.1	47.9
CO	12.3	15.9	9.3	7.8	13.1	26.9	15	13.6	3.5	7.7	8.5	9.2	12	12.5	11.1	12.4
CT	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.3	1.1	1	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
DE	1.3	1.9	2.7	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.7	1.9	2.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	4.3	4.3	2.7	2.2
FL	3.2	17.7	12.2	6.7	3.6	27.4	15.6	17.7	18.2	56.8	54.1	44.5	35.8	103.7	82.8	74.8
GA	0	4.2	13.7	3.1	2.3	4.2	14.3	16.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	2.7	13.8	2.7	2.7
IA	15.9	13.4	16.1	13.4	19.2	7.7	15.3	40.6	2.3	6.9	0.3	0.3	2.3	6.9	1.9	7.6
ID	7.2	8.2	7.7	9.8	10.7	15.4	12.5	15.4	0.4	8.6	10.2	3.8	1.1	15.9	11.4	12.5
IL	18.5	22.2	17.7	16.8	24.9	19.5	31.9	39.7	9.3	11	5.8	5.3	11.9	10.9	7.8	10.2
IN	17.1	34.7	24.8	24.4	27.9	33.5	36.9	33	5.5	33.2	33	26.9	7.2	41.2	43.1	34.4
KS	10.6	14.9	18	13.1	11.5	14.9	19.4	19.7	2.8	22.1	26.4	19.4	5.3	26.4	30.6	31
KY	10.9	23.7	12.9	14.7	17.6	24.2	20.7	20.2	13.6	22.4	27	25.5	44.1	44.6	58.4	52
LA	9.3	17.9	18.3	17.9	14	23.9	29.1	25.6	7.5	7.7	4.9	4.4	13.1	18.1	8.4	10.2
MA	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.7	1	1.5	0.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
MD	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	3.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	5.8	5.4	5.5	5.4
ME	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.7	4.5	4.7	5.4	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.7	0.7	0.7
MI	22.3	38.8	52.3	38.8	26.1	73.9	53	46	5.6	10.2	2	4.7	9.7	34.3	8.9	9.8
MN	13.9	18.1	34.1	46.1	20.9	22.7	47.1	48.2	5.1	5.2	1.2	1.2	4.9	5.7	0.2	10.4
MO	15.9	19.8	23.6	16.2	29.8	30.6	27.3	61.2	15.4	10.6	6.2	8.5	21.8	11.2	17	9.7
MS	19.7	22.7	30.3	22.6	23.7	33.8	38.5	41.9	23.9	20.1	23.1	14	41.9	27	25.4	18.8
MT	7.9	7.2	5.5	9.4	10.2	10.9	6.4	9.5	0.9	1.2	1.9	0.8	1.3	1.2	3.3	2.8
NC	3.3	34.4	29.1	28.9	13.4	46.9	43.6	31.9	7.3	41.7	41.2	35.9	7.3	61.9	79.2	51.5
ND	11.9	13.5	24.7	36.3	13.6	37	28.3	46.2	0	6.4	0	0	0.7	11.4	12.6	13.3
NE	13.1	24.9	36.2	40.2	15.7	23.6	44.2	63.9	3	8.5	0.1	0.1	4.7	8.5	5	7.7
NH	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	2.2	4.3	2.3	4.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
NJ	0	0.7	1.8	0.7	0	0.7	1.8	0.7	1	1	1	1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
NM	12.9	17.9	12.4	15.8	16.4	24.1	52.4	15	5.4	5.3	10.1	8.7	8.6	9.1	15.9	10.7
NV	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	4.2	2.7	2.5	8	21.5	17.2	17.6	27.9	25	20.9	20.6
NY	8.7	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.5	18.6	21.8	19.2	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.8	7.4	28.4	34.4
OH	9.7	20.4	19.3	10.9	30.2	20.3	30.2	10.5	4.4	4.6	4.4	4.4	8.4	4.5	4.4	4.4
OK	18.9	32.5	30.2	49.8	22.7	59.4	62.3	56.1	9.2	6.2	6.9	10.3	16.3	6.1	14.7	12.1
OR	9.1	9.7	10.8	5.4	8.5	12.2	11.9	16.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.8	8.4	5	1
PA	4.2	6.4	8.9	7.2	6.9	8.7	18.9	9	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.7	3.5	3.1	4.2	2.3
RI	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	3.3	3.4	1.4	2.4
SC	2.7	17.3	14.7	8.3	6.8	19.9	19.9	19.9	4.3	10.1	8.9	8.2	15.3	17.9	18	29.3
SD	3.3	9	9.7	14.4	5.2	8.3	13.7	16.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.1	0.9	0.8
TN	7.1	9.3	6.8	9.3	9.7	11.1	13.3	9.3	1.2	2.6	8.2	1.9	1.1	2.5	20.1	1.8
TX	88.9	109.6	128	136.6	110.2	147.9	164.3	175	66.8	116.1	96.1	109	120.7	159.4	163.5	190.2
UT	0.7	1	0.9	0.9	0.9	2.4	2	0.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	6.8	9.5	6.5	1.8
VA	5.7	18.9	24	16.4	14.6	21.6	29.6	30.8	16.5	21.7	20.8	10.8	35.6	36.3	45	17.8
VT	0.5	1	1.2	0.7	3.4	4.9	2.5	2.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	4.3	0.1	0.1
WA	10.4	15.4	12.3	15.1	13.6	26.7	29.7	19.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	13.1	0.6	7.2	6.2
WI	17.5	13.6	18.6	13.8	23.5	39.2	19.1	17	4.5	9.4	2.3	2.3	18.1	14.3	15	11
WV	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	3.4	0.7	0.7	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
WY	19	26.3	35	41.9	20.6	43	42.9	48.8	2.3	0.1	1.1	0.6	6.7	0	2.2	5.6

Appendix E. Transmission Value Analysis

The economic analysis presented here identifies and evaluates quantifiable benefits associated with transmission development across NTP Study zonal planning and operational analysis. The following sections outline the overall approach to quantify and regionally disaggregate the benefits of transmission applied to the NTP zonal scenarios.

E.1 Multivalue

This analysis considers a broad range of transmission benefits including reduced capital and operating costs, reduced cost of meeting reliability requirements, and increased capture of federal and state incentives. Using outputs from the zonal production cost model, the economic analysis includes six categories of transmission benefits (Figure 42). Annualized savings for capital investments are based on the equivalent annual cost assuming a 1.7% discount rate. Transmission assets are assumed to have a 40-year asset life; all other technologies are assumed to have a 20-year asset life.

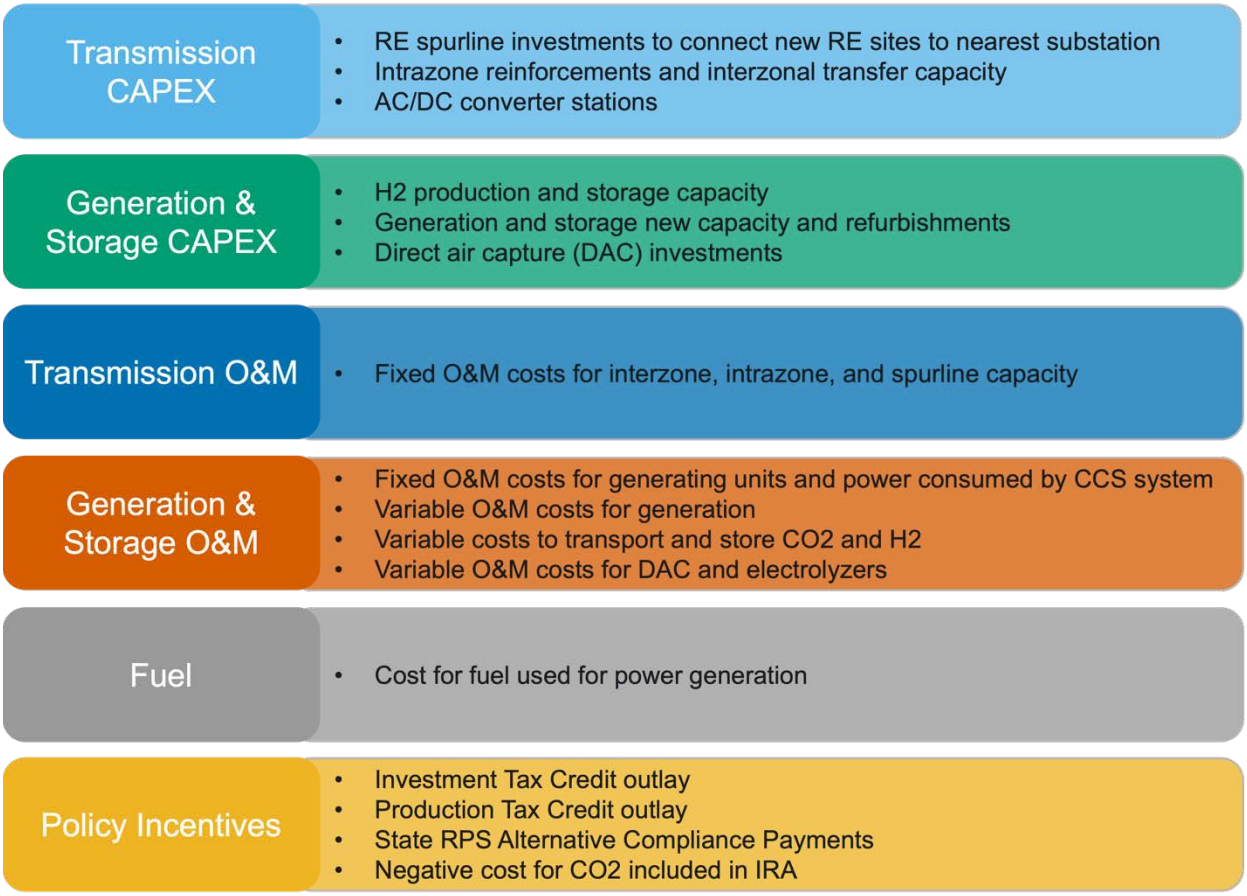


Figure E-1. System costs included in transmission valuation. Many benefits are correlated and not mutually exclusive.

E.2 System Perspective

The NTP Study evaluates transmission investments and operations across the entire contiguous United States. The economic analysis evaluates the value of transmission across this entire system as well as to a given region (e.g., ISONE, NYISO, CAISO). The analysis does not disaggregate the benefits experienced by different types of network users within each region (e.g., generators, consumers). In addition, no assumptions about how transmission cost recovery is allocated within a region or among customer classes are made.

E.3 Project Scope

This analysis evaluates the net benefits for the portfolio of transmission investments identified in NTP Study accelerated transmission frameworks rather than evaluating individual projects or transmission corridors. This approach reflects planning processes in place, such as MISO's multivalue project process that evaluates bundles of projects. It also aligns with the NTP Study approach, in which transmission investments and system operations are optimized on a multiregion scale. To isolate the impact of specific types of transmission development, the reference scenario (Limited) is compared with alternative "change" cases (AC, P2P, MT) that represent different types of transmission development.

E.4 Planning Horizon

The analysis considers an almost 30-year planning horizon, covering the period 2022–2050.[53] This extended planning horizon will inform how the benefits of transmission change over time as the underlying power system changes. It is also aligned with guidance under consideration by FERC to consider system needs and changes 20+ years in the future for transmission planning.

E.5 Uncertainty

The transmission valuation captures a range of possible future outcomes, drawing from the broad set of NTP Study sensitivity cases including macroeconomic drivers such as technology prices and availability as well as a range of system states such as different weather conditions. This analysis uses scenario-based comparisons to capture uncertainty system costs across a range of system futures.

E.6 Regional Disaggregation: Adjusted Production Cost

As interregional transmission enables more coordinated operation of low-cost generation resources, the distribution of operating costs within each region changes. For systemwide analysis, operating costs comprise variable operation and maintenance, fuel, and startup and shutdown. These metrics are sufficient to evaluate the change in operating costs for the entire system but, when evaluating the benefit distribution among regions, a further consideration is needed to capture the

[53] 2030 is the first year in which new interregional transmission can be commissioned in the NTP Study modeling.

transmission benefits of interregional trade to each region. The adjusted production cost (APC) metric is used to evaluate these benefits. The APC is the difference in total production costs adjusted for import costs and export revenues with and without a proposed transmission upgrade. This metric is used among independent system operators/regional transmission operators in the United States for transmission valuation and cost allocation including SPP, MISO, and PJM and is defined as follows:

$$\text{APC} = \text{Production Cost} + \text{Purchase Costs} - \text{Generator Revenue}$$

where

$$\text{Purchase Costs} = (\text{Hourly Consumer Load} + \text{Storage Charging} + \text{Imports}) \times \text{Locational Marginal Price}$$

$$\text{Generator Revenue} = \text{Hourly Generation} \times \text{Locational Marginal Price}$$

A key benefit of the APC when trying to disaggregate transmission benefits is that it does not strictly rely on the physical location where costs are incurred to estimate costs and benefits. As a simple example, a new transmission upgrade may enable the development of low-cost generation capacity in one region (Region A) that can serve additional load in a neighboring region (Region B). Strictly looking at where costs are occurring, the new transmission line will increase capital and operating costs in Region A because it is building more capacity and generating more. By contrast, capital and operating costs will decrease in Region B because it is building less capacity and relying on imports to meet its load. However, Region A is also benefiting through increased sales of power to its neighbors. In addition, Region B is not getting these imports for free; it incurs some cost to purchase imported energy. By including an adjustment for import costs and export revenues, the APC can capture these benefits. Figure E-1 shows the production cost adjustment (change in purchase cost – generator revenue) added to the transmission value for each region and topology for the core Mid-Demand 90% by 2035 scenarios.[54]

[54] For this study, the adjusted production cost is based on zonal marginal prices from the capacity expansion model based on the marginal price of meeting capacity, energy, and policy requirements in each balancing area. The capacity expansion model represents each modeled year with 33 representative days at 4-hr resolution, for a total of 198 modeled hours. Further study with full 8,760 hourly resolution at a nodal resolution can be used to refine the estimated adjusted production cost for each region.

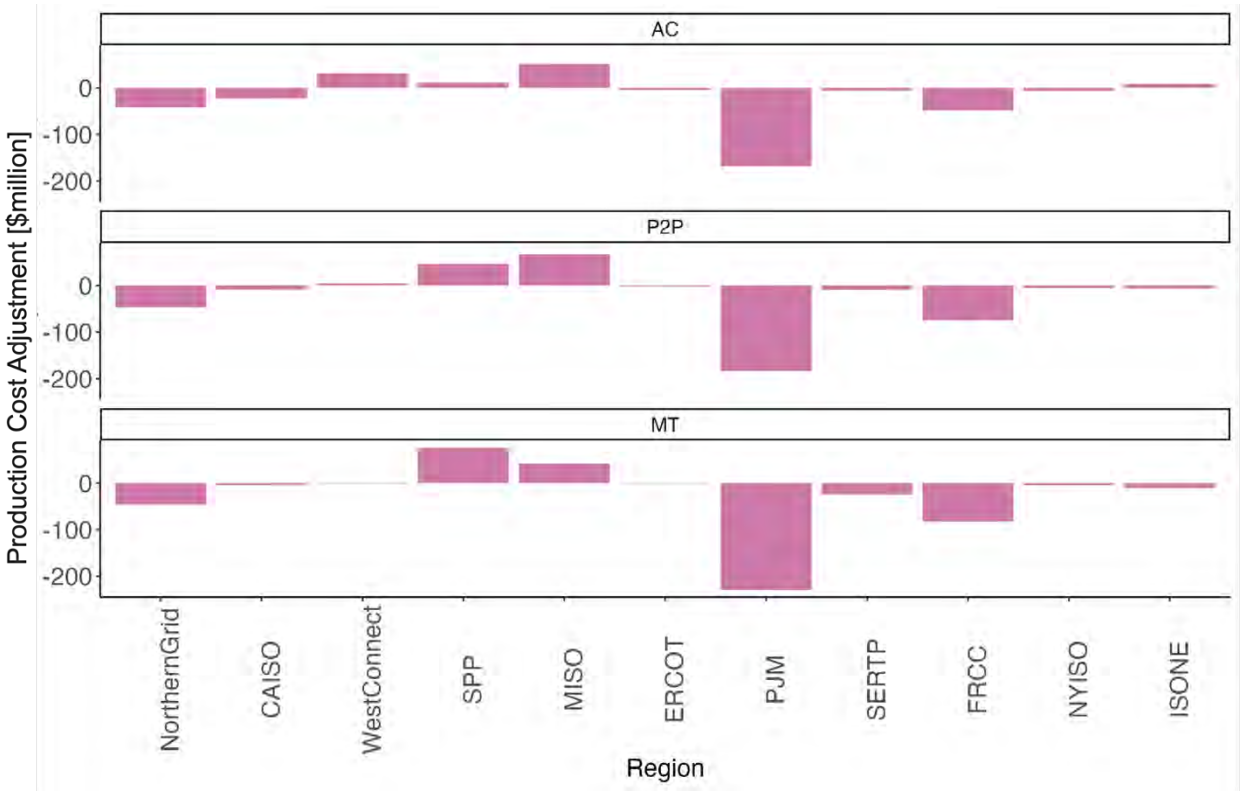


Figure E-2. Production cost adjustment for each transmission planning region and network topology for the core Mid-Demand 90% by 2035 scenarios ($million)

Appendix F. High Opportunity Transmission Interfaces: Regional Detail

The High Opportunity Transmission (HOT) analysis highlights robustly chosen transmission expansion opportunities for each of the 11 planning regions and each of the AC, P2P, MT transmission frameworks. The following maps show the interfaces with nearby planning regions and the 25th percentile of new transmission capacity built across those interfaces in the 16 sensitivity cases. These are the same data as shown in the national maps in the Text Box in Section 3.3 but provide a more granular view of transmission expansion in that planning region. The tables accompanying the maps show the 25th percentile as well as the 50th and 75th percentile results to inform more ambitious transmission development opportunities. Also included in the tables is the amount of existing transmission capacity across that interface. The interfaces are color coordinated to identify them in the table and map and across the other transmission framework maps. Three maps and associated tables are shown for each region showing the AC, P2P, and MT frameworks in that order. Some regions are grouped together when they have common borders (e.g., SERTP and FRCC; NYISO and ISONE).



CAISO

AC Framework

Interface Capacity (GW)

REGION	EXISTING	Percentile of New Capacity 25TH	50TH	75TH
Northern Grid S.	11	0.1	0.7	1.4
West Connect S.	5.3	3.6	4.0	4.7



P2P Framework

Interface Capacity (GW)

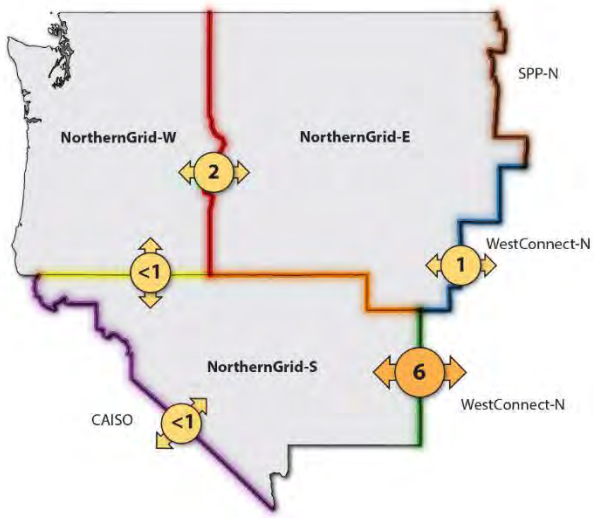
REGION	EXISTING	Percentile of New Capacity 25TH	50TH	75TH
Northern Grid S.	11	0	0.1	0.4
West Connect S.	5.3	3.0	4.1	4.9



MT Framework

Interface Capacity (GW)

REGION	EXISTING	Percentile of New Capacity 25TH	50TH	75TH
Northern Grid S.	11	0	0.4	0.6
West Connect S.	5.3	6.2	6.8	9.1

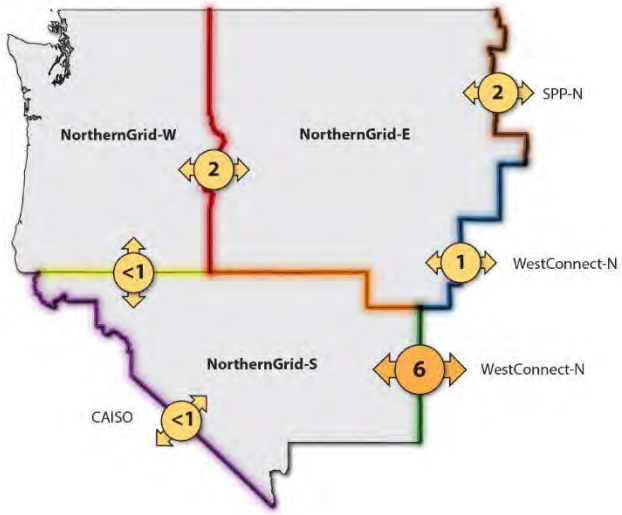


NorthernGrid

AC Framework

Interface Capacity (GW)

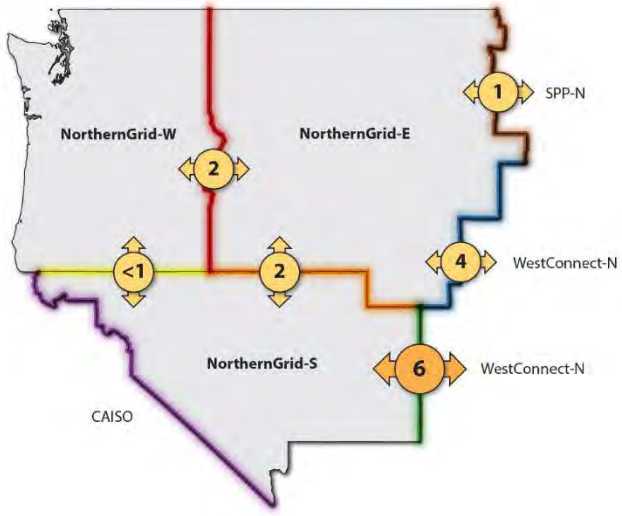
REGION	EXISTING	Percentile of New Capacity 25TH	50TH	75TH
NG-W, NG-E	13.2	1.7	1.7	1.7
NG-E, SPP-N	0.2	0	0	0
NG-E, WC-N	4.0	1.1	1.2	1.8
NG-E, NG-S	3.1	0	0	0.6
NG-W, NG-S	0.5	0.1	0.4	1.2
NG-S, WC-N	2.4	6.3	7.1	7.2
NG-S, CAISO	11	0.1	0.7	1.4



P2P Framework

Interface Capacity (GW)

REGION	EXISTING	Percentile of New Capacity 25TH	50TH	75TH
NG-W, NG-E	13.2	1.7	1.7	1.7
NG-E, SPP-N	0.2	1.8	2.2	2.5
NG-E, WC-N	4.0	1.4	2.1	2.5
NG-E, NG-S	3.1	0	0	0
NG-W, NG-S	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.5
NG-S, WC-N	2.4	5.8	7.0	7.9
NG-S, CAISO	11	0.1	0.4	0.3

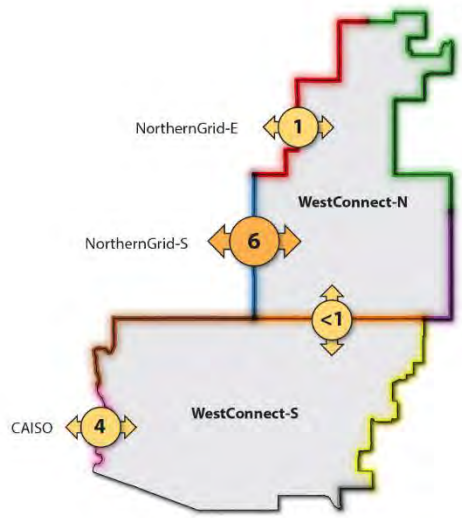


MT Framework

Interface Capacity (GW)

REGION	EXISTING	Percentile of New Capacity 25TH	50TH	75TH
NG-W, NG-E	13.2	1.7	1.7	1.7
NG-E, SPP-N	0.2	1.2	1.8	2.1
NG-E, WC-N	4.0	3.9	5.0	5.7
NG-E, NG-S	3.1	2.0	2.6	3.9
NG-W, NG-S	0.5	0.2	0.5	1.2
NG-S, WC-N	2.4	6.0	6.4	6.7
NG-S, CAISO	11	0	0.4	0.6

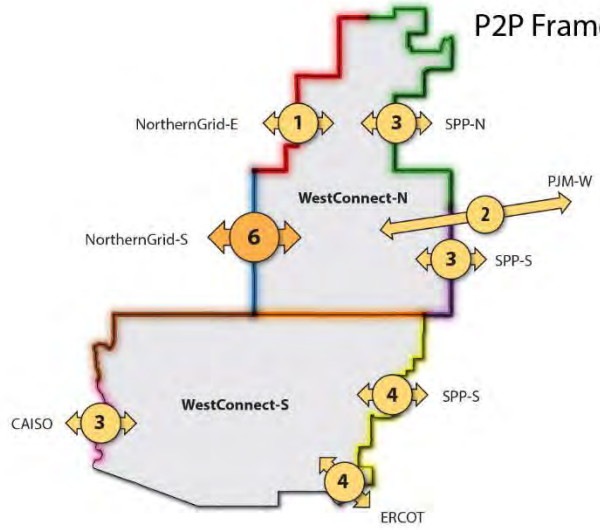
WestConnect AC Framework



Interface Capacity (GW)

REGION	EXISTING	Percentile of New Capacity 25TH	50TH	75TH
WC-N, NG-E	4.0	1.1	1.2	1.8
WC-N, NG-S	2.4	6.3	7.1	7.2
WC-N, SPP-N	0.5	0	0	0
WC-N, SPP-S	0.2	0	0	0
WC-N, WC-S	1.4	0.1	0.7	0.8
WC-S, NG-S	7.3	0	0	0
WC-S, SPP-S	0.4	0	0	0
WC-S, ERCOT	0	0	0	0
WC-S, CAISO	5.3	3.6	4.0	4.7

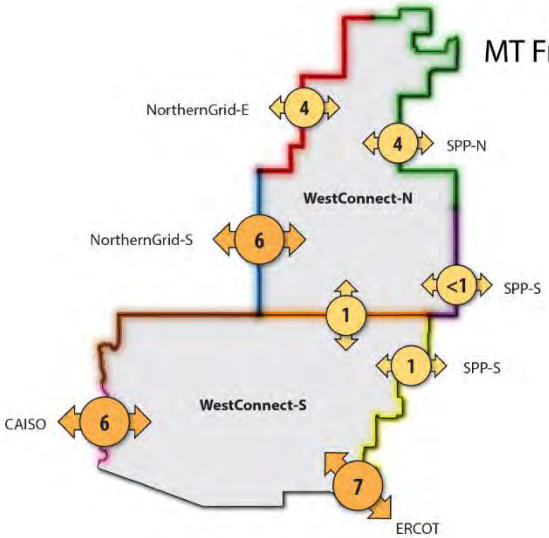
P2P Framework



Interface Capacity (GW)

REGION	EXISTING	Percentile of New Capacity 25TH	50TH	75TH
WC-N, NG-E	4.0	1.4	2.1	2.5
WC-N, NG-S	2.4	5.8	7.0	7.9
WC-N, SPP-N	0.5	2.6	3.1	3.9
WC-N, SPP-S	0.2	2.7	3.1	3.9
WC-N, WC-S	1.4	0	0.1	0.3
WC-S, NG-S	7.3	0	0	0
WC-S, SPP-S	0.4	4.2	5.7	6.5
WC-S, ERCOT	0	4.1	5.7	7.3
WC-S, CAISO	5.3	3.0	4.1	4.9

MT Framework

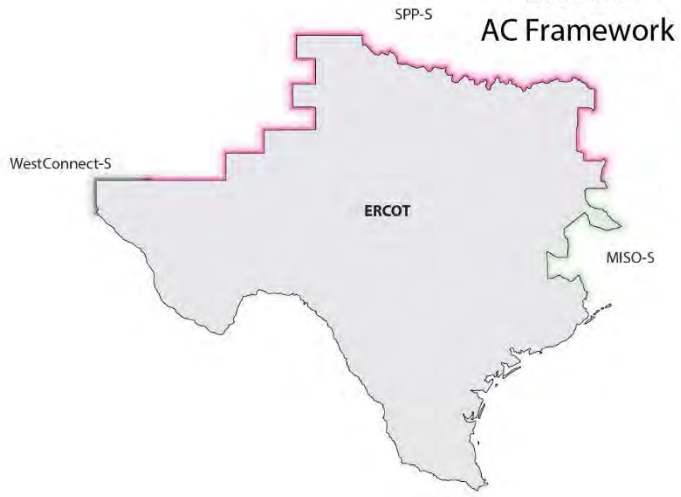


Interface Capacity (GW)

REGION	EXISTING	Percentile of New Capacity 25TH	50TH	75TH
WC-N, NG-E	4.0	3.9	5.0	5.7
WC-N, NG-S	2.4	6.0	6.4	6.7
WC-N, SPP-N	0.5	3.9	5.4	6.6
WC-N, SPP-S	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.5
WC-N, WC-S	1.4	1.0	1.6	2.4
WC-S, NG-S	7.3	0	0	0
WC-S, SPP-S	0.4	1.4	1.9	3.7
WC-S, ERCOT	0	6.5	7.1	9.5
WC-S, CAISO	5.3	6.2	6.8	9.1

ERCOT

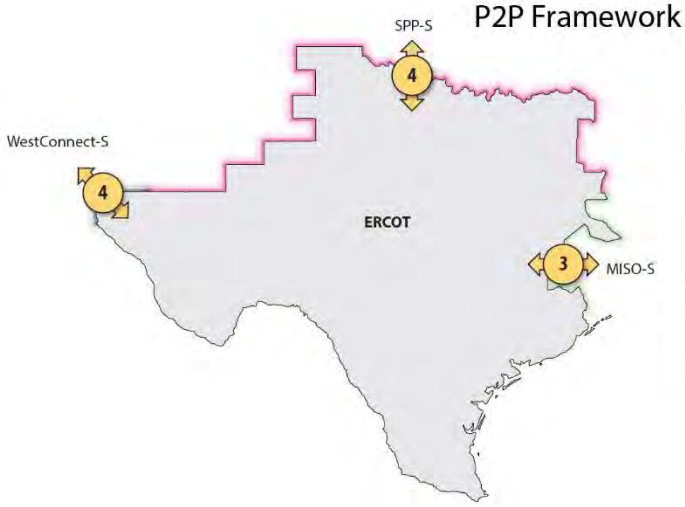
AC Framework



Interface Capacity (GW)

REGION	EXISTING	Percentile of New Capacity 25TH	50TH	75TH
ERCOT, SPP-S	0.8	**0**	0	0
ERCOT, WC-S	0	**0**	0	0
ERCOT, MISO-S	0	**0**	0	0

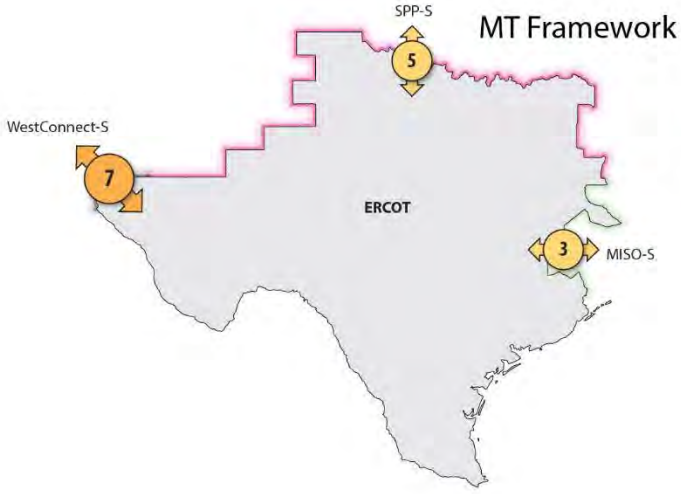
P2P Framework



Interface Capacity (GW)

REGION	EXISTING	Percentile of New Capacity 25TH	50TH	75TH
ERCOT, SPP-S	0.8	**4.1**	5.1	5.7
ERCOT, WC-S	0	**4.1**	5.7	7.3
ERCOT, MISO-S	0	**3.3**	4.4	4.9
Nonadjacent Region Interfaces				
ERCOT, MISO-N	0	**0**	0.2	1.3
ERCOT, NG-S	0	**0**	0	0.4
ERCOT, SPP-N	0	**0**	0	0.2
ERCOT, WC-N	0	**0**	0	0.3

MT Framework

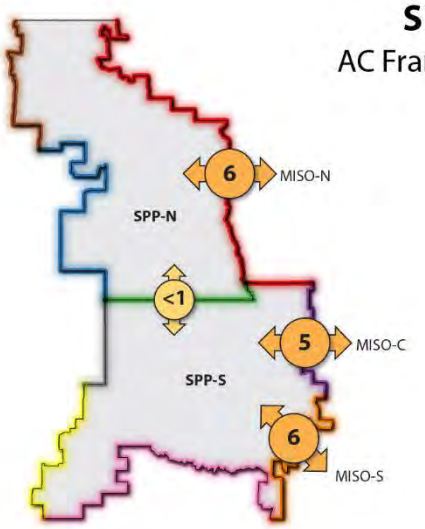


Interface Capacity (GW)

REGION	EXISTING	Percentile of New Capacity 25TH	50TH	75TH
ERCOT, SPP-S	0.8	**4.9**	6.3	12
ERCOT, WC-S	0	**6.5**	7.1	9.5
ERCOT, MISO-S	0	**2.6**	3.7	4.6

SPP

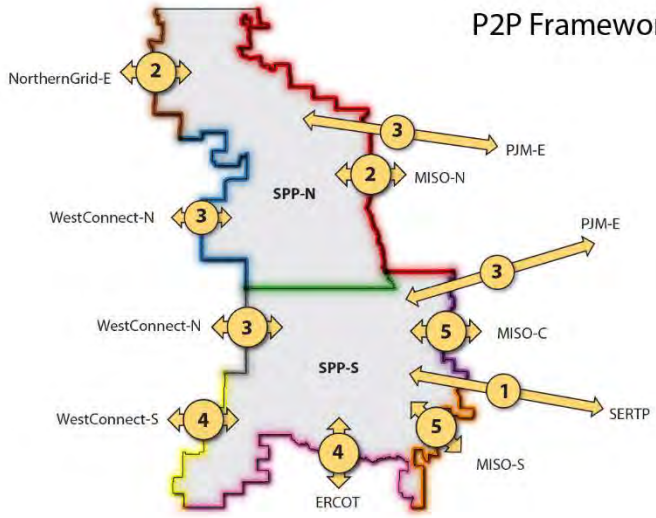
AC Framework



Interface Capacity (GW)

REGION	EXISTING	Percentile of New Capacity 25TH	50TH	75TH
SPP-N, NG-E	0.2	0	0	0
SPP-N, MISO-N	10.0	6.0	7.6	9.4
SPP-N, WC-N	0.5	0	0	0
SPP-N, SPP-S	5.4	0.2	0.3	0.4
SPP-S, MISO-C	2.0	4.7	6.0	6.0
SPP-S, MISO-S	3.3	5.8	6.4	7.0
SPP-S, WC-N	0.2	0	0	0
SPP-S, WC-S	0.4	0	0	0
SPP-S, ERCOT	0.8	0	0	0

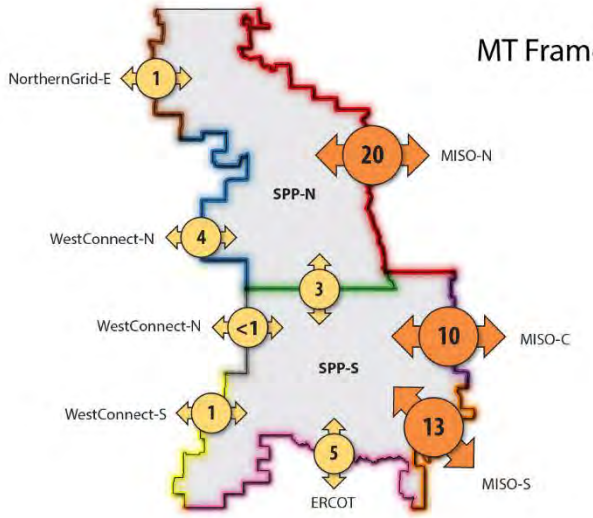
P2P Framework



Interface Capacity (GW)

REGION	EXISTING	Percentile of New Capacity 25TH	50TH	75TH
SPP-N, NG-E	0.2	1.8	2.2	2.5
SPP-N, MISO-N	10.0	1.7	2.6	3.8
SPP-N, WC-N	0.5	2.6	3.1	3.9
SPP-N, SPP-S	5.4	0	0.2	0.7
SPP-S, MISO-C	2.0	4.8	5.6	5.8
SPP-S, MISO-S	3.3	4.5	5.5	6.3
SPP-S, WC-N	0.2	2.7	3.1	3.9
SPP-S, WC-S	0.4	4.2	5.7	6.5
SPP-S, ERCOT	0.8	4.1	5.1	5.7
Nonadjacent Region Interfaces				
SPP-N, PJM-E	0	3.4	5.2	10
SPP-S, PJM-E	0	3.3	4.7	7.1
SPP-S, SRTP	0	1.0	2.5	4.6

MT Framework

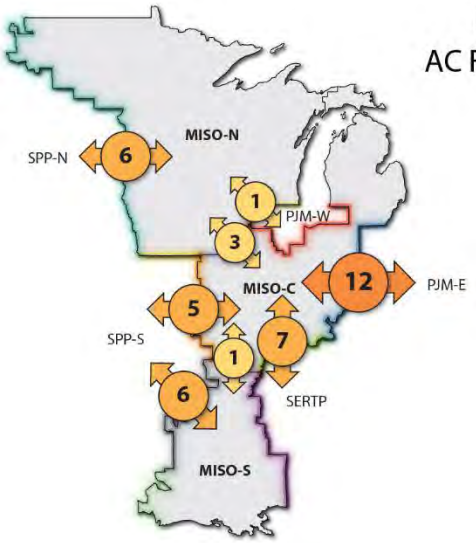


Interface Capacity (GW)

REGION	EXISTING	Percentile of New Capacity 25TH	50TH	75TH
SPP-N, NG-E	0.2	1.2	1.8	2.1
SPP-N, MISO-N	10.0	20.3	24.8	27.8
SPP-N, WC-N	0.5	3.9	5.4	6.6
SPP-N, SPP-S	5.4	3.4	5.8	7.5
SPP-S, MISO-C	2.0	9.9	13.8	16.8
SPP-S, MISO-S	3.3	12.6	16.5	18.1
SPP-S, WC-N	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.5
SPP-S, WC-S	0.4	1.4	1.9	3.7
SPP-S, ERCOT	0.8	4.9	6.3	12.0

MISO

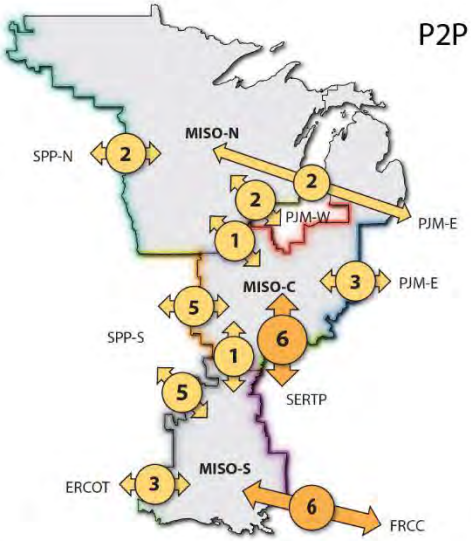
AC Framework



Interface Capacity (GW)

REGION	EXISTING	Percentile of New Capacity 25TH	50TH	75TH
MISO-N, SPP-N	10.0	6.0	7.6	9.4
MISO-N, PJM-W	5.0	1.4	2.9	4.9
MISO-N, MISO-C	5.5	2.6	4.3	5.1
MISO-C, PJM-W	15.1	0	0.7	1.0
MISO-N, SPP-S	1.1	0	0	0
MISO-C, PJM-E	28.3	11.7	14.4	16.1
MISO-C, SPP-S	2.0	4.7	6.0	6.0
MISO-C, SERTP	4.1	7.5	10.1	12.2
MISO-C, MISO-S	2.1	1.4	1.8	2.3
MISO-S, SPP-S	3.3	5.8	6.4	7.0
MISO-S, SERTP	11.0	0	0	0.1
MISO-S, ERCOT	0	0	0	0

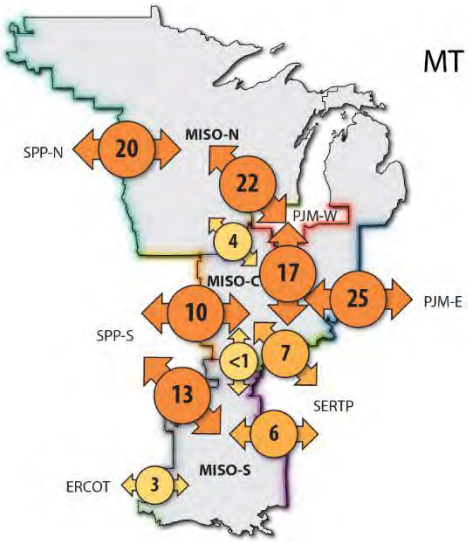
P2P Framework



Interface Capacity (GW)

REGION	EXISTING	Percentile of New Capacity 25TH	50TH	75TH
MISO-N, SPP-N	10.0	1.7	2.6	3.8
MISO-N, PJM-W	5.0	1.5	2.0	3.4
MISO-N, MISO-C	5.5	1.0	1.8	4.3
MISO-C, PJM-W	15.1	0	0	0
MISO-N, SPP-S	1.1	0	0	0
MISO-C, PJM-E	28.3	2.6	4.7	7.9
MISO-C, SPP-S	2.0	4.8	5.6	5.8
MISO-C, SERTP	4.1	5.6	6.8	7.7
MISO-C, MISO-S	2.1	1.2	1.8	2.7
MISO-S, SPP-S	3.3	4.5	5.5	6.3
MISO-S, SERTP	11.0	0	0	0
MISO-S, ERCOT	0	3.3	4.4	4.9
Nonadjacent Region Interfaces MISO-N, PJM-E	0	2.0	4.4	7.1
MISO-S, FRCC	0	6.2	7.3	8.6

MT Framework

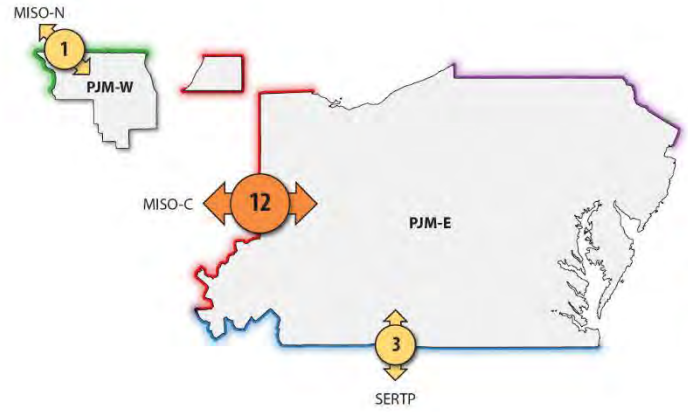


Interface Capacity (GW)

REGION	EXISTING	Percentile of New Capacity 25TH	50TH	75TH
MISO-N, SPP-N	10.0	20.3	24.8	27.8
MISO-N, PJM-W	5.0	21.8	23.4	27.5
MISO-N, MISO-C	5.5	3.8	5.0	5.5
MISO-C, PJM-W	15.1	16.5	19.7	22.8
MISO-N, SPP-S	1.1	0	0	0.1
MISO-C, PJM-E	28.3	24.7	28.0	32.6
MISO-C, SPP-S	2.0	9.9	13.8	16.8
MISO-C, SERTP	4.1	7.2	9.3	12.5
MISO-C, MISO-S	2.1	0.7	1.3	2.3
MISO-S, SPP-S	3.3	12.6	16.5	18.1
MISO-S, SERTP	11.0	5.8	9.7	11.1
MISO-S, ERCOT	0	2.6	3.7	4.6

PJM

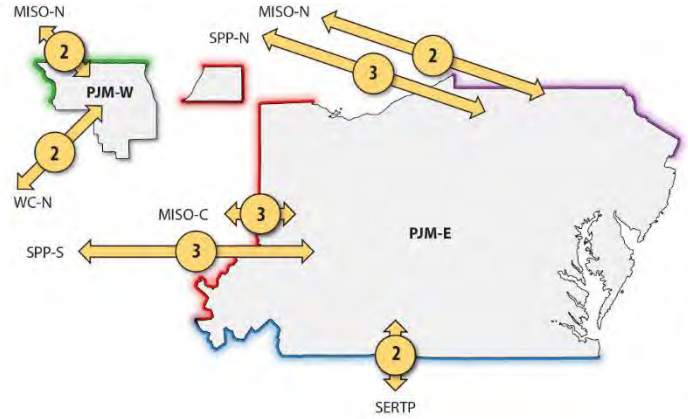
AC Framework



Interface Capacity (GW)

REGION	EXISTING	Percentile of New Capacity 25TH	50TH	75TH
PJM-W, MISO-N	5.0	1.4	2.9	4.9
PJM-E, MISO-C	28.3	11.7	14.4	16.1
PJM-E, SERTP	10.9	3.2	6.8	7.4
PJM-E, NYISO	6.6	0	0	0

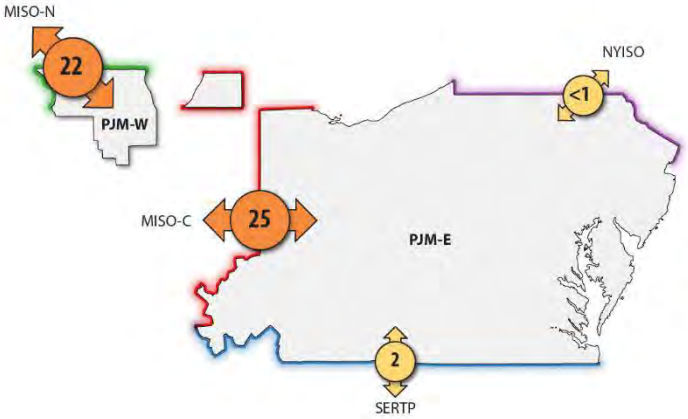
P2P Framework



Interface Capacity (GW)

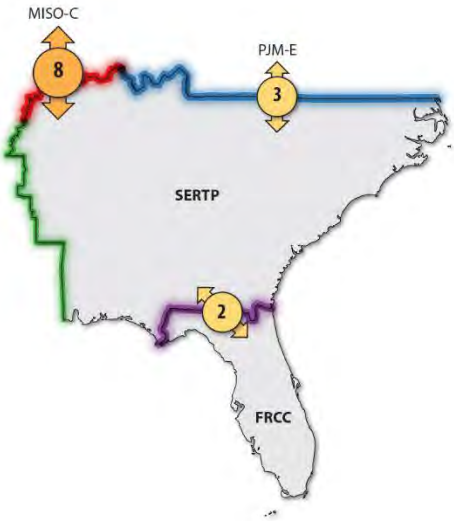
REGION	EXISTING	Percentile of New Capacity 25TH	50TH	75TH
PJM-W, MISO-N	5.0	1.5	2.0	3.4
PJM-E, MISO-C	28.3	2.6	4.7	7.9
PJM-E, SERTP	10.9	2.2	5.0	6.3
PJM-E, NYISO	6.6	0	0	0
Nonadjacent Region Interfaces				
PJM-E, MISO-N	0	2.0	4.4	7.1
PJM-E, SPP-N	0	3.4	5.2	10.0
PJM-E, SPP-S	0	3.3	4.7	7.1
PJM-W, WC-N	0	2.2	3.1	4.9

MT Framework



Interface Capacity (GW)

REGION	EXISTING	Percentile of New Capacity 25TH	50TH	75TH
PJM-W, MISO-N	5.0	21.8	23.4	27.5
PJM-E, MISO-C	28.3	24.7	28.0	32.6
PJM-E, SERTP	10.9	1.6	3.8	5.7
PJM-E, NYISO	6.6	0.9	2.4	3.7

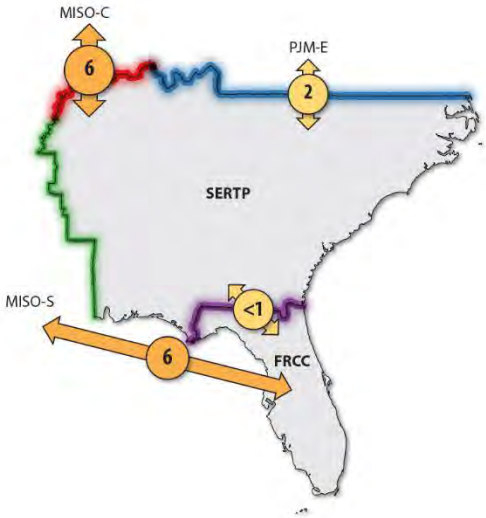


SERTP & FRCC

AC Framework

Interface Capacity (GW)

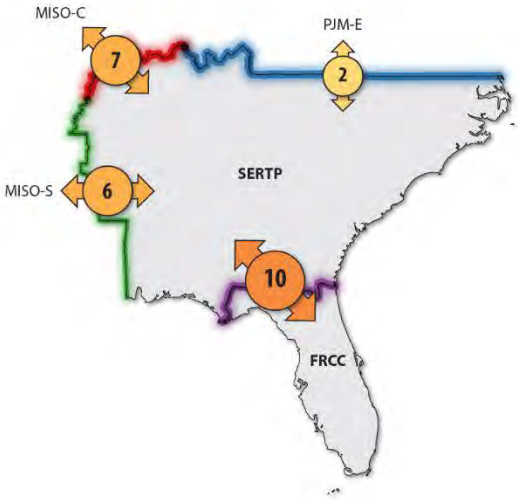
REGION	EXISTING	Percentile of New Capacity 25TH	50TH	75TH
SERTP, MISO-C	4.1	7.5	10.1	12.2
SERTP, PJM-E	10.9	3.2	6.8	7.4
SERTP, MISO-S	11.0	0	0	0.1
SERTP, FRCC	6.6	1.9	2.3	2.6



P2P Framework

Interface Capacity (GW)

REGION	EXISTING	Percentile of New Capacity 25TH	50TH	75TH
SERTP, MISO-C	4.1	5.6	6.8	7.7
SERTP, PJM-E	10.9	2.2	5.0	6.3
SERTP, MISO-S	11.0	0	0	0
SERTP, FRCC	6.6	0.1	0.8	1.7
Nonadjacent Region Interfaces				
FRCC, MISO-S	6.9	6.2	7.3	8.6



MT Framework

Interface Capacity (GW)

REGION	EXISTING	Percentile of New Capacity 25TH	50TH	75TH
SERTP, MISO-C	4.1	7.2	9.3	12.5
SERTP, PJM-E	10.9	1.6	3.8	5.7
SERTP, MISO-S	11.0	5.8	9.7	11.1
SERTP, FRCC	6.6	10.1	11.7	12.4

NYISO & ISONE

AC Framework



Interface Capacity (GW)

REGION	EXISTING	Percentile of New Capacity 25TH	50TH	75TH
NYISO, ISONE	3.5	1.7	1.8	2.5
NYISO, PJM-E	6.6	0	0	0

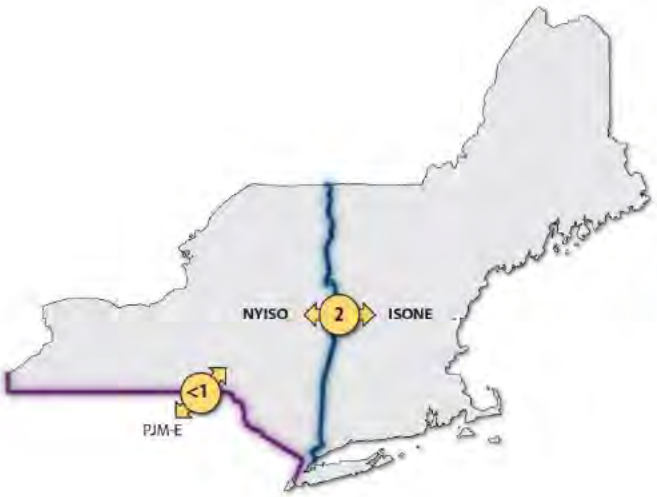
P2P Framework



Interface Capacity (GW)

REGION	EXISTING	Percentile of New Capacity 25TH	50TH	75TH
NYISO, ISONE	3.5	1.4	1.9	2.4
NYISO, PJM-E	6.6	0	0	0

MT Framework



Interface Capacity (GW)

REGION	EXISTING	Percentile of New Capacity 25TH	50TH	75TH
NYISO, ISONE	3.5	1.6	2.2	2.9
NYISO, PJM-E	6.6	0.9	2.4	3.7







GDO
GRID DEPLOYMENT OFFICE

DOE/GO-102024-6258 | October 2024

BEFORE THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Power Act Section 202(c) Emergency Order: Midcontinent Independent System Operator (MISO)	)))))	Order No. 202-25-3

Exhibit to
Motion to Intervene and Request for Rehearing and Stay of
Public Interest Organizations

Filed June 18, 2025

Exhibit 66

NERC 2024 Interregional Transfer Capability Study, Part 1

NERC
NORTH AMERICAN ELECTRIC RELIABILITY CORPORATION

Interregional Transfer Capability Study (ITCS)

Strengthening Reliability Through the Energy Transformation

Transfer Capability Analysis (Part 1)
August 2024

RELIABILITY | RESILIENCE | SECURITY






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Suite 600, North Tower
Atlanta, GA 30326
404-446-2560 | www.nerc.com

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Preface

Electricity is a key component of the fabric of modern society and the Electric Reliability Organization (ERO) Enterprise serves to strengthen that fabric. The vision for the ERO Enterprise, which is comprised of NERC and the six Regional Entities, is a highly reliable, resilient, and secure North American bulk power system (BPS). Our mission is to assure the effective and efficient reduction of risks to the reliability and security of the grid.

Reliability | Resilience | Security

Because nearly 400 million citizens in North America are counting on us

The North American BPS is made up of six Regional Entities as shown on the map and in the corresponding table below. The multicolored area denotes overlap as some load-serving entities participate in one Regional Entity while associated Transmission Owners/Operators participate in another.



MRO	Midwest Reliability Organization
NPCC	Northeast Power Coordinating Council
RF	ReliabilityFirst
SERC	SERC Reliability Corporation
Texas RE	Texas Reliability Entity
WECC	WECC

Statement of Purpose

Congress enacted legislation requiring an Interregional Transfer Capability Study (ITCS) to inform the potential need for more electric transmission capacity between regions for reliability. Signed into law in June 2023, section 322 of the Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023[1] directs NERC, as the ERO under section 215 of the Federal Power Act[2] to conduct the ITCS:

> *The Electric Reliability Organization…in consultation with each regional entity…and each transmitting utility (as that term is defined in section 3(23) of such Act) that has facilities interconnected with a transmitting utility in a neighboring transmission planning region, shall conduct a study of total transfer capability as defined in section 37.6(b)(1)(vi) of title 18, Code of Federal Regulations, between transmission planning regions that contains the following:*
>
> *(1) Current total transfer capability, between each pair of neighboring transmission planning regions.*
> *(2) A recommendation of prudent additions to total transfer capability between each pair of neighboring transmission planning regions that would demonstrably strengthen reliability within and among such neighboring transmission planning regions.*
> *(3) Recommendations to meet and maintain total transfer capability together with such recommended prudent additions to total transfer capability between each pair of neighboring transmission planning regions.*

This congressional directive falls within the scope of NERC's obligation under section 215 to "conduct periodic assessments of the reliability and adequacy of the bulk power system in North America."[3] NERC and the six Regional Entities,[4] collectively called the ERO Enterprise, developed and executed the ITCS in collaboration with industry to address the congressional directive. The study must be filed with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) by December 2, 2024,[5] with a FERC public comment period to follow. This report, which builds on the *Overview of Study Need and Approach* (ITCS Overview) published in June 2024,[6] communicates the Part 1 study process details and the transfer capability analysis.

[1] H.R.3746 - 118th Congress (2023–2024): Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023 | Congress.gov | Library of Congress
[2] 16 U.S.C. § 824o [hereafter section 215]
[3] Section 215(g). Such reliability assessments include the Long-Term Reliability Assessment, Summer Assessment, Winter Assessment, and special assessments.
[4] NERC's work with the Regional Entities is governed by Regional Delegation Agreements (RDA) on file with FERC and posted on NERC's website. See also section 215(e)(4).
[5] See Fiscal Responsibility Act (adding that, "Not later than 12 months after the end of the public comment period in subsection (b), the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission shall submit a report on its conclusions to Congress and include recommendations, if any, for statutory changes.").
[6] Readers are encouraged to review the ITCS Overview of Study Need and Approach, found here, for a more complete understanding of this Part 1 report.

Executive Summary

A Complex Grid

The North American grid is a complex machine that integrates a network of generation, transmission, and distribution systems across vast geographic areas that has evolved over many years.[7] A strong, flexible, and resilient transmission system is critical for the reliable delivery of electricity and is an essential component of grid reliability. As the ERO, NERC remains focused on assuring reliability throughout the ongoing energy transformation. Recent operational events[8] on the BPS show that more needs to be done to support energy adequacy to continuously meet customer demand. Ensuring sufficient transfer capability[9] of the transmission system to support energy adequacy[10] is the reliability gap that the ITCS seeks to address.

Study Need

NERC assessments[11] have identified the need for more transmission capacity to support the energy transformation and the ongoing electrification of the economy, including transportation, industry, and data centers. The situation is further compounded by more frequent extreme weather events. While always important, the need for reliable energy supply – in the interest of public health, safety, and security – becomes most pronounced under these conditions. The combination of these factors emphasizes the criticality of adequate and informed planning that will support future grid reliability. Transmission assessments, like the ITCS, are crucial to managing and mitigating future reliability risks. The ITCS will examine the extent of transfer capability, any prudent recommendations for additional transfer capability to strengthen reliability, and how to meet and maintain such capability as enhanced by any additions. Consistent with the ERO's mission, the ITCS focuses on reliability and will not include economic justification for new and/or upgraded transmission facilities.

KEY OBSERVATIONS

- Transfer capability varies seasonally and under different system conditions that limit transmission loading – it cannot be represented by a single number.
- Transfer capability varies widely across North America, with total import capability varying between 1% and 92% of peak load.
- Observed transfer capabilities are generally higher in the West Coast, Great Lakes, and mid-Atlantic areas, but relatively lower in the Mountain States, Great Plains, Southeast, and the Northeast regions. There is limited transfer capability between Interconnections.
- The magnitude of transfer capability is not itself a measure of energy adequacy. This will be evaluated in Part 2 of the study, which will recommend prudent additions where needed based on a holistic view of transmission and resource availability.

[7] An explanation of the electric power grid can be found here (Source: *Electricity Explained – U.S. Energy Information Administration, April 2024*).

[8] The ITCS Overview of Study Need and Approach includes examples of the critical role of transfer capability during the Western Interconnection Heatwave (2020), Winter Storm Uri (2021), and Winter Storm Elliott (2022).

[9] Transfer capability is the measure of the ability of interconnected electric systems to reliably move or transfer electric power from one area to another area by way of all transmission lines (or paths) between those areas under specific system conditions.

[10] Energy adequacy is the ability of the BPS to meet customer demand at all times.

[11] NERC's assessments can be found here.

The first ITCS document – *Overview of Study Need and Approach*[12] – was released in June 2024. It provides background and context on the study, including details regarding transfer capability calculations and the approach for recommending prudent additions, laying the foundation for the ITCS as a whole and its associated methods. As discussed therein, while an essential component of reliability is ensuring that a planned resource portfolio can deliver an adequate amount of energy at all hours of the year, the interconnected nature of the North American grid often results in energy transfers between neighboring regions. The fundamental question assessed by the ITCS is the ability of the BPS to reliably support these energy transfers.

This report – *Transfer Capability Analysis (Part 1)* – addresses the first part of the congressional directive, which mandated a transfer capability analysis between each pair of neighboring Transmission Planning Regions (TPR).[13] The results from this Part 1 analysis will be applied to Parts 2 and 3 of the study. Prudent Additions Recommendations (Part 2) of the ITCS will suggest increases to the transfer capability between neighboring TPRs to improve reliability during, for example, an extreme weather event. Meet and Maintain Recommendations (Part 3) will discuss how to meet and maintain transfer capability as enhanced by these prudent additions. Parts 2 and 3 will be issued together, and the final consolidated report will be submitted to FERC on or before December 2, 2024.

Significance of Transfer Capability

Adequate transfer capability is fundamental to the reliable operation of the BPS. Balancing Authorities may rely on their neighbors to supply energy for various purposes, including economic or policy reasons. Transfer capability is also essential under stressed operating conditions, allowing Balancing Authorities to maintain reliability by importing needed energy from their neighbors. As the resource mix becomes increasingly dependent on just-in-time and weather-dependent fuels, such as wind and solar, the ability to transfer electrical energy from areas of fuel adequacy to areas experiencing fuel constraints has become essential to maintaining reliable delivery of electricity to end-use customers. **Chapter 1** contains additional details regarding the calculation of transfer capability.

Recognizing the importance of transfer capability, there have been calls for industry regulators to require plans for a minimum transfer capability as a certain percentage of load. While the ITCS considered this approach, in practice, each TPR faces unique challenges such as its resource mix, each neighbor's resource mix, and probable weather impacts, each of which require careful consideration. As a result, a TPR with relatively low transfer capability may not experience resource deficiencies, while another TPR with relatively high transfer capability may experience resource deficiencies. A deliberate and holistic approach to coordinated resource and transmission planning will optimize the reliability provided by increased transfer capability. The recommendations for prudent additions in the Part 2 report will reflect a TPR-specific approach to transfer capability rather than a percentage-based minimum requirement.

Holistic Approach to Transfer Capability

A holistic view of the interconnected system and a thorough understanding of its behavior are essential when calculating or increasing transfer capability. When neighboring TPRs transfer energy over a highly interconnected system, the energy flows over many different lines based on the difficulty, or resistance, of traveling each route, unless there is specific equipment used to control flows. As a result, energy typically flows not only across the tie lines that directly connect the exporting (source) TPR to the importing (sink) TPR, but over many routes, some of which may be running through third-party systems. The way electrical energy flows has broad implications for calculating and using transfer capability in an interconnected system, especially when traveling over long distances. For example, maintaining and increasing transfer capability may be highly dependent on the system conditions within the source and sink TPRs as well as surrounding areas. Likewise, transfer capability does not correlate one-to-one with the rating of new or upgraded transmission facilities.

[12] The ITCS Overview of Study Need and Approach further explains transfer capability, calculation method, study assumptions, and other important study information.

[13] This is not a defined term in the NERC Glossary of Terms, but for the purposes of the ITCS, this term refers to the study regions that are described in the ITCS Overview and in **Chapter 1** of this report.

While the ITCS examines transfer capability as one side of the reliability equation, resource availability must also be considered. When extreme conditions challenge the BPS, they often impact a large geographic area. As a result, when one system is running short on resources, its neighboring systems may be facing the same dilemma simultaneously. System planners must consider various weather conditions impacting not only their own systems but also the neighboring systems they might rely on to transfer energy. Building transfer capability between systems that need more resources simultaneously will not enhance reliability during those extreme conditions. Only coordinated resource and transmission planning can ensure that the risks to the BPS are well understood and appropriately managed.

The magnitude of transfer capability is not itself a measure of energy adequacy. This will be evaluated in Part 2 of the study, which will recommend prudent additions where needed based on a holistic view of transmission and resources.

Limitations of Transfer Capability

Planners must also carefully evaluate potential impacts of increased transfer capability. Increased transfers of energy between TPRs can benefit reliability in some situations, but large transfers also have reliability implications that must be considered. When a large amount of energy is transferred, certain aspects of reliable system operations, such as system stability, voltage control, and minimizing the potential for cascading outages, must also be considered, including the ability to withstand unplanned facility outages. This evaluation is crucial as an increased transfer capability may benefit neighboring TPRs under stressed conditions, but it can also potentially create some reliability issues that must be carefully considered in the planning process.

Finally, the transfer capability results in this report reflect the conditions studied and are not an exhaustive evaluation of the potential for energy transfers. The results are highly dependent on the assumptions, including load levels and dispatch of resources, both of which can vary significantly between seasons. For the same reasons, transfer capability can be different during non-peak periods than the peak conditions studied. This study used a set of cases representative of stressed system conditions most relevant for the Part 2 analysis. As such, the study did not attempt to maximize transfer capability values for each interface through optimal generation re-dispatch, system topology changes, or other operational measures. Consequently, higher transfer capabilities may be available under different conditions. Changes to future resource additions, resource retirements, load forecast changes, and/or transmission expansion plans have the potential to significantly alter the study results.

Transfer capability varies seasonally and under different system conditions that limit transmission loading – it cannot be represented by a single number.

Transfer Capability Analysis (Part 1) Summary

The Part 1 transfer capability analysis between each pair of neighboring TPRs focused on two different base cases:[14]

- 2024 Summer
- 2024/25 Winter

These base cases were chosen from readily available seasonal peak load models and updated by industry to reflect future conditions. Further details regarding base case development can be found in **Chapter 1**. All electrically connected neighboring systems were evaluated, and results are presented by Interconnection proceeding from west to east as follows:

Transfer capability varies widely across North America, with total import capability varying between 1% and 92% of peak load.

- Western Interconnection (**Chapter 2**)
- Ties between the Western and Eastern Interconnections (**Chapter 3**)
- Ties between the Electric Reliability Council of Texas (ERCOT) and Eastern Interconnections (**Chapter 4**)
- Eastern Interconnection (**Chapter 5**)
- Ties between the Québec and Eastern Interconnections (**Chapter 6**)

Figure ES.1 depicts the calculated transfer capabilities for the 2024 Summer case. **Figure ES.2** similarly depicts the results from the 2024/25 Winter case.

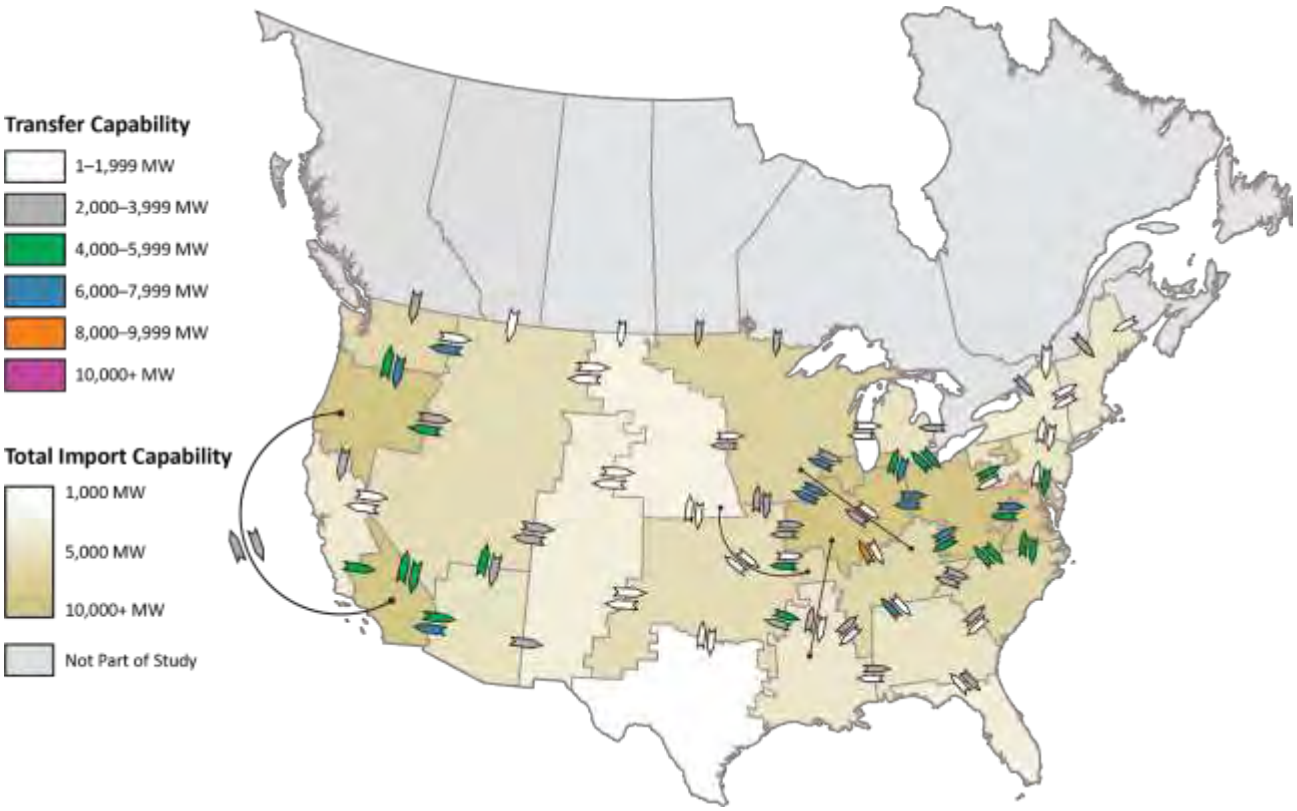


Figure ES.1: Transfer Capabilities (Summer)

[14] Base cases are computer models that simulate the behavior of the electrical system under various conditions.

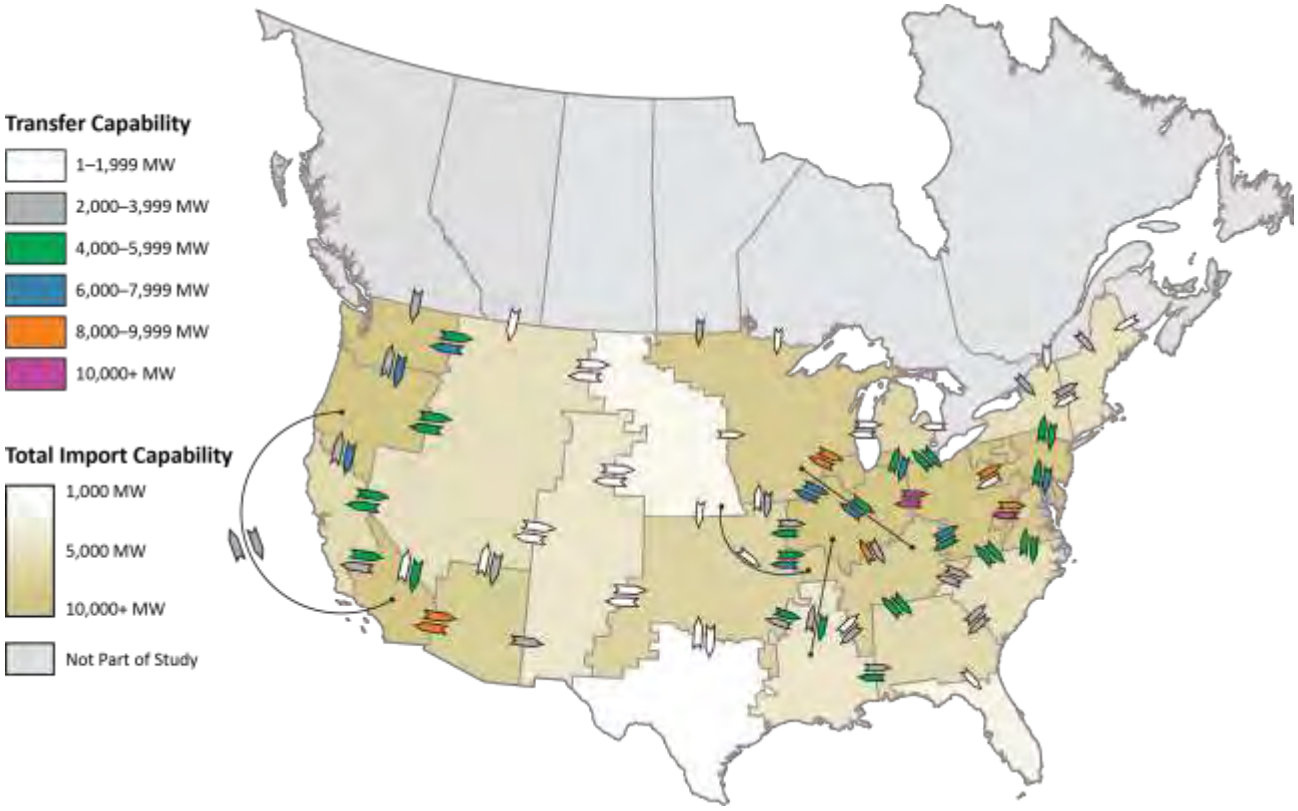


Figure ES.2: Transfer Capabilities (Winter)

Part 1 analysis also includes transfer capability between planning areas as defined by FERC's Order No. 1000.[15] Since the ITCS is being conducted under NERC's authority from section 215 and provides a more detailed reliability focus, these larger geographic areas will not be used to determine prudent additions.[16] Nonetheless, the current transfer capability results between these areas are provided for completeness in **Chapter 7**.

To more accurately reflect the ability of a TPR to simultaneously import energy from multiple neighbors, Part 1 also analyzed total import interfaces, which are provided in **Chapter 8** of this report. The use of these total import interfaces, while not part of the mandated evaluation of transfer capability between pairs of neighboring TPRs, is technically necessary to increase the accuracy of the Part 2 results by reducing the likelihood of overstating import capability.

This study is unique in terms of its geographic magnitude and overall approach to evaluating energy adequacy under extreme conditions. It revealed several challenges and highlighted associated opportunities to improve processes, data collection, and coordination for future studies. These key study opportunities are listed in **Appendix A**.

[15] More information can be found on FERC's website at www.ferc.gov.

[16] Order No. 1000 was issued by FERC in relation to Transmission Planning and Cost Allocation under FERC's authority under section 206 of the Federal Power Act. As a result, the Order No. 1000 planning regions do not, for example, include Texas.

Stakeholder Engagement and Reporting

To ensure a comprehensive and inclusive study, an ITCS Advisory Group of stakeholders was formed, including transmitting utilities across North America. Throughout the ITCS process, industry and stakeholders have been kept informed through regular updates posted on the ITCS web page, and through open project and Advisory Group meetings. To provide further opportunities for stakeholder engagement and consultation, the project has been divided into several stages, each with an accompanying report. In addition to this *Transfer Capability Analysis (Part 1)* report, the other documents are:

- ***Overview of Study Need and Approach***[17] **(completed)**: Provides background and context regarding transfer capability calculations and the approach for recommending prudent additions, laying the foundation for the ITCS as a whole and its associated methods. (published in June 2024)
- **Prudent Additions Recommendations (Part 2) and Meet and Maintain Recommendations (Part 3):** Identification of prudent additions to transfer capability between neighboring areas (Part 2) and the recommendations to meet and maintain transfer capability (Part 3). (November 2024)
- **Canadian Analysis:** A study of transfer capabilities from the United States to Canada and between Canadian provinces. While this part is outside the specific congressional directive,[18] the interconnectedness of the North American BPS[19] warrants analysis of Canada. (Q1 2025)

[17] The ITCS Overview of Study Need and Approach can be found here.

[18] H.R.3746 - 118th Congress (2023-2024): Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023 | Congress.gov | Library of Congress

[19] The Western Interconnection includes the Canadian provinces of Alberta and British Columbia. Similarly, the Eastern Interconnection contains numerous transmission lines between the United States and Manitoba, New Brunswick, Ontario, and Saskatchewan, plus direct current (dc) connections with Québec.

Chapter 1: Part 1 Study Process Details

This section details the study design, tools, case development, and analysis parameters for calculating current transfer capability. The study details were reviewed by various industry groups, including the ITCS Advisory Group and Regional Entities' technical groups and committees.

Transmission Planning Regions

A set of interfaces was identified that included all pairs of neighboring TPRs so that transfer analysis from source (exporting) TPR to sink (importing) TPR and vice versa could be performed. In this context, only electrically connected neighboring systems were evaluated.

In general, this study's scope is interregional transfer capability analysis between source/sink TPRs.[20] As described in the ITCS Overview, during the process of defining TPRs for the purposes of this study, some areas defined in FERC's Order No. 1000,[21] which generally do not follow state boundaries, were sub-divided to provide more granular analysis of potential transfer capability limitations. The Canadian TPRs largely follow provincial boundaries. These TPRs, shown in **Figure 1.1**, have been carefully selected to identify key constraints to interregional transfer capability.

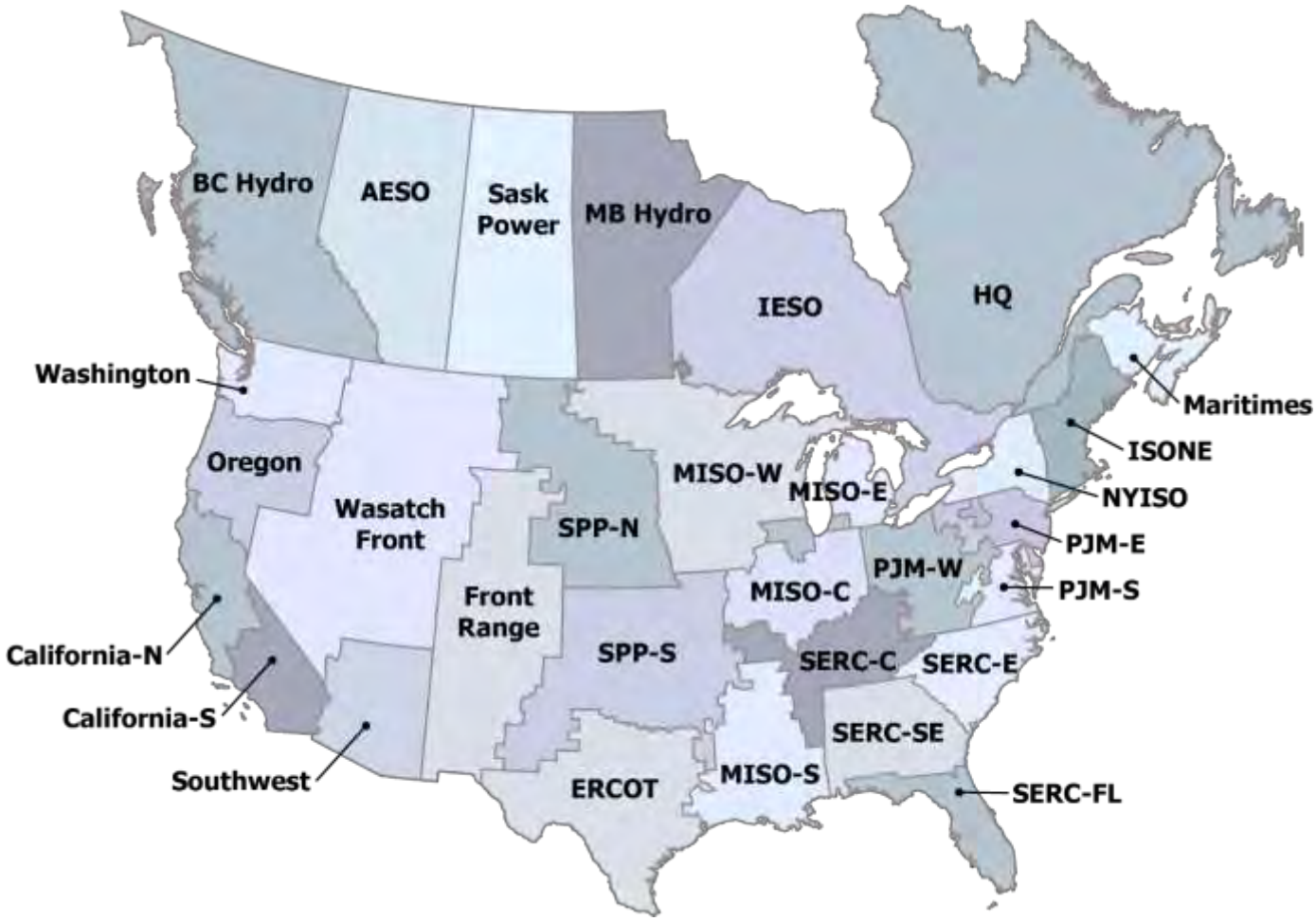


Figure 1.1: Transmission Planning Regions

[20] While the congressional directive applies to the United States, any analysis would be incomplete without a thorough understanding of the Canadian limits and available resources.

[21] More information can be found on FERC's website at www.ferc.gov.

Results for areas defined in FERC's Order No. 1000 are provided in **Chapter 7** of this report. These areas will not be part of the Part 2 Prudent Additions analysis, as the selected TPRs will provide more precise and meaningful recommendations for increases to transfer capability. While the Los Angeles Department of Water & Power (LADWP) is part of WestConnect, for the purposes of this study, LADWP was included as part of CAISO due to its geographic location within California.

To more accurately reflect the ability of a TPR to simultaneously import energy from multiple neighbors, Part 1 also analyzed total import capabilities of each TPR. Though not part of the mandate, which directed evaluation of transfer capability between neighboring TPRs, this evaluation is technically necessary to appropriately model system capability in Part 2 of the ITCS. Total import interface transfer capability results are reported in **Chapter 8**.

Canadian systems were included in this analysis to perform the transfer capability calculations from Canada to the United States. Analysis of transfer capability from the United States to Canada and between provinces will be performed subsequently, with the associated report expected to be published in the first quarter of 2025.

Total Transfer Capability

As described further in the ITCS Overview, Total Transfer Capability (TTC) is calculated as the sum of the Base Transfer Level (BTL) and First Contingency Incremental Transfer Capability (FCITC). In other words, **TTC = BTL + FCITC**. This enables a consistent calculation method across the entire study area, although TTC calculations are different than path limits which are used by some entities.

The BTL for each interface was derived, where available, from the scheduled interchange tables provided with each of the study cases. This was compared to the desired interchange for each area provided in the study cases to cross-check. Where required, adjustments were made to account for additional schedules and market re-dispatch based on load ratio where a Balancing Authority spanned multiple TPRs. For each area in the study cases where the detailed scheduled interchange tables were unavailable, BTL was approximated using the actual line flow across each interface and cross-checked against the scheduled interchange. This approach was endorsed by the ITCS Advisory Group.

The transfer analysis, which calculates the FCITC, involves simulating an incremental increase in transfers from source to sink while applying relevant contingencies and monitoring criteria (both described later), until a criteria violation is found. PowerGEM's Transmission Adequacy and Reliability Assessment (TARA) software was used for this transfer analysis. The last incremental step prior to finding a criteria violation is reported as the FCITC. A voltage screening was performed for each transfer analysis to validate the FCITC limit found. Models reflecting this transfer amount were created and screened for voltage violations using applicable contingencies. If a voltage violation was found, the FCITC was reduced, and the process repeated until the voltage violation was resolved. All results were vetted by the Regional Entities through the respective Planning Coordinators.

Base Case Development

The current transfer capability calculation was performed using relevant Eastern Interconnection and Western Interconnection base cases with consistent criteria and assumptions. Base cases are not required for the ERCOT and Québec Interconnections for this study, as they are only tied with the Eastern Interconnection via dc ties. Also, the dc ties from the Electric Reliability Council of Texas (ERCOT) to Mexico are treated as static, and the ERCOT-Mexico interface is not included in the scope of this analysis. More information can be found in the Part 1 scoping document.[22]

[22] ITCS Transfer Study Scope Part 1 (nerc.com)

System models representing Eastern and Western Interconnections were created to perform the analysis via base cases created through the MOD-032[23] process as a starting point for the following seasons:

- 2024 Summer
- 2024/25 Winter

Planning Coordinators and Transmission Planners were requested to review these cases and to supply updates, including:

- New generation – At a minimum, generation with a signed Interconnection Service Agreement was included in the applicable cases.
- Planned retirements – Generation that has retired or has announced retirement was removed from the applicable cases.
- Load forecast adjustments – Cases were updated to use the most current load forecasts.
- Resource dispatch – Changes to reflect the most current resource plans were included.
- Facility ratings – Rating changes received, including enhancements since the cases were built, were included in the cases.
- Expected long-term facility outages – Facilities expected to be out of service were removed from the applicable cases.
- Transmission system topology updates – Changes to topology, including new facility construction, were included in the cases.
- Base transfers (interchange) – New or updated firm transfers were accounted for in the cases.

Contingencies

The transfer analysis simulated contingencies, namely the unplanned outage of system elements, to ensure that the system would remain reliable during the energy transfer. The following NERC Reliability Standard TPL-001-5.1[24] category P1 contingencies (100kV and above) were used for the transfer studies, namely:

- P1-1: Loss of individual generators,
- P1-2: Loss of a single transmission line operating at 100 kV or above, and
- P1-3: Loss of a single transformer with a low-side voltage of 100 kV or above

All contingencies meeting the above criteria within the source and sink TPRs were included in each transfer study, along with all contingencies within five buses from either the source or sink TPR.

Monitored Facilities and Thresholds

Facility monitoring criteria and thresholds were established to prevent undue limitation of transfer capability results based on heavily loaded, electrically distant elements. These practices followed industry-accepted methods to ensure that transmission facilities only minimally participating in an interregional transfer do not artificially constrain the transfer limits. Additional detail regarding these criteria can be found in the Part 1 scoping document.[25] Some entities performed additional studies while monitoring lower voltage facilities to ensure there were no significant differences.

[23] MOD-032-1 (nerc.com)
[24] TPL-001-5.1 (nerc.com)
[25] ITCS Transfer Study Scope Part 1 (nerc.com)

Modeling of Transfer Participation

Transfers were simulated by scaling up the available generation in the source TPR in proportion to each unit's remaining availability, namely the difference between maximum generating capacity (P_{MAX}) and its modeled output (P_{GEN}), while scaling down the generation in the sink TPR proportional to its modeled output. Each transfer was simulated until a valid thermal limit was reached while enforcing the source system's maximum generation capacity. If the transfer did not report any transfer limits, meaning that the source TPR was resource-limited, the transfer was repeated without enforcing the source TPR's maximum generation capacity. Invalid limits, such as overloads on generating plant outlets due to not respecting these P_{MAX} values, were ignored.

Special Interface Considerations

Several interfaces have known operating procedures or other special circumstances. In many cases, these are remedial action schemes and/or flow control devices, e.g., phase angle regulators (PAR) or dc lines. The project team worked closely with industry subject matter experts to ensure that these situations were fully understood and properly reflected in the study results.

Power flows over dc lines do not change during transfer analysis; however, these lines are typically designed to carry large quantities of energy over long distances and across asynchronous Interconnections. Where an interface consists solely of dc tie lines, the TTC was calculated as the sum of the dc tie line ratings except where limitations on the ac system near the dc terminals are known to be more restrictive. Where an interface includes one or more dc tie lines as well as ac tie lines, the transfer analysis was conducted with the dc lines at the flow levels in the base cases.

Similarly, many interfaces include one or more PARs. For example, the PJM East to New York Interface is partially controlled by several PARs. Operating manuals describe how transfers across this interface are controlled, including the target percentage of flows across each line. This flow distribution was modeled in the base case development and transfer analysis to reflect the operating agreements between PJM and the New York Independent System Operator (NYISO).

Finally, there are several situations where one or more units at a power plant can connect to two different Interconnections. These units were modeled as provided in the base cases. The associated capacity was not added to the interface TTC, as this could lead to an overstatement of transfer capability, such as when the units are offline.

Study Results

As noted earlier, the TTC values below will be used in Parts 2 and 3 of the ITCS. Part 2 will recommend prudent additions to the amount of energy that can be moved or transferred between neighboring TPRs, while Part 3 will provide recommendations on how to meet and maintain transfer capability as enhanced by any prudent additions.

TTC results are highly dependent on the precise operating conditions, including dispatch, topology, load patterns, and facility ratings. This study did not attempt to optimize dispatch or topology to maximize TTC values. Observed transfer capability may be higher or lower depending on the operational conditions.

Results are presented by Interconnection for each season, proceeding from west to east as follows:

- Western Interconnection
- Ties between the Western and Eastern Interconnections
- Ties between the ERCOT and Eastern Interconnections
- Eastern Interconnection
- Ties between the Québec and Eastern Interconnections

Within the Western and Eastern Interconnections, results are generally presented from west to east, then north to south. A list of the interfaces and their ordering is included at the outset of each section.

Chapter 2: Western Interconnection Results

TTC results for the following interfaces are presented in this section:

- W1: British Columbia -> Washington
- W2: Washington <-> Oregon
- W3: Washington <-> Wasatch Front
- W4: Oregon <-> California North
- W5: Oregon <-> Wasatch Front
- W6: California North <-> California South
- W7: California North <-> Wasatch Front
- W8: California South <-> Wasatch Front
- W9: California South <-> Southwest
- W10: Alberta -> Wasatch Front
- W11: Wasatch Front <-> Southwest
- W12: Wasatch Front <-> Front Range
- W13: Southwest <-> Front Range
- W14: Oregon <-> Southern California (dc)

The interface between British Columbia and Saskatchewan will be covered in the Canadian Analysis.

Figure 2.1 depicts the calculated transfer capabilities for the 2024 Summer case. **Figure 2.2** similarly depicts the results from the 2024/25 Winter case.



Figure 2.1: Transfer Capabilities for Western Interconnection Interfaces (Summer)



Figure 2.2: Transfer Capabilities for Western Interconnection Interfaces (Winter)

Interface W1: British Columbia -> Washington



Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
British Columbia -> Washington	2,358 MW	2,170 MW

Interface W2: Washington <-> Oregon



Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
Washington -> Oregon	7,085 MW	7,496 MW
Oregon -> Washington	4,103 MW	2,713 MW

Interface W3: Washington <-> Wasatch Front



Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
Washington -> Wasatch Front	1,925 MW	4,498 MW
Wasatch Front -> Washington	7,377 MW	7,030 MW

Interface W4: Oregon <-> California North



Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
Oregon -> California North	3,972 MW	6,175 MW
California North -> Oregon	0 MW	2,548 MW

Explanatory Note: Flows from south to north (California North to Oregon) are not typical under summer peak conditions, and generation dispatch optimization would be required to reverse the flows. Previous studies have shown a south to north transfer of ~3,675 MW.

Interface W5: Oregon <-> Wasatch Front



Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
Oregon -> Wasatch Front	2,525 MW	5,339 MW
Wasatch Front -> Oregon	4,748 MW	5,079 MW

Interface W6: California North <-> California South



Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
California North -> California South	4,647 MW	5,676 MW
California South -> California North	0 MW	3,861 MW

Explanatory Note: Flows from south to north (California South to California North) are not typical under summer peak conditions, and generation dispatch optimization would be required to reverse the flows. Previous studies have shown a south to north transfer of ~3,000 MW.

Interface W7: California North <-> Wasatch Front



Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
California North -> Wasatch Front	1,961 MW	4,980 MW
Wasatch Front -> California North	116 MW	5,388 MW

Interface W8: California South <-> Wasatch Front



Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
California South -> Wasatch Front	5,965 MW	984 MW
Wasatch Front -> California South	5,419 MW	5,568 MW

Interface W9: California South <-> Southwest



Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
California South -> Southwest	5,247 MW	8,470 MW
Southwest -> California South	7,667 MW	8,752 MW

Interface W10: Alberta -> Wasatch Front



Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
Alberta -> Wasatch Front	957 MW	1,280 MW

Interface W11: Wasatch Front <-> Southwest



Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
Wasatch Front -> Southwest	2,351 MW	2,095 MW
Southwest -> Wasatch Front	5,821 MW	1,295 MW

Interface W12: Wasatch Front <-> Front Range



Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
Wasatch Front -> Front Range	2,032 MW	1,984 MW
Front Range -> Wasatch Front	2,437 MW	477 MW

Interface W13: Southwest <-> Front Range



Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
Southwest -> Front Range	3,284 MW	3,751 MW
Front Range -> Southwest	0 MW	0 MW

Interface W14: Oregon <-> California South



Special Information: dc-only interface

Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
Oregon -> California South	3,220 MW	3,220 MW
California South -> Oregon	3,100 MW	3,100 MW

Chapter 3: Western – Eastern Interconnection Results

TTC results for the following interfaces are presented in this section:

- WE1: Wasatch Front <-> SPP North (dc)
- WE2: Front Range <-> SPP North (dc)
- WE3: Front Range <-> SPP South (dc)

The interface between Alberta and Saskatchewan will be covered in the Canadian Analysis.

Figure 3.1 depicts the calculated transfer capabilities for the 2024 Summer case. **Figure 3.2** similarly depicts the results from the 2024/25 Winter case.



Figure 3.1: Transfer Capability Between Western and Eastern Interconnections (Summer)



Figure 3.2: Transfer Capability Between Western and Eastern Interconnections (Winter)

Interface WE1: Wasatch Front <-> SPP North



Special Information: dc-only interface

Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
Wasatch Front -> SPP North	150 MW	150 MW
SPP North -> Wasatch Front	200 MW	200 MW

Interface WE2: Front Range <-> SPP North



Special Information: dc-only interface

Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
Front Range -> SPP North	510 MW	510 MW
SPP North -> Front Range	510 MW	510 MW

Interface WE3: Front Range <-> SPP South



Special Information: dc-only interface

Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
Front Range -> SPP South	410 MW	410 MW
SPP South -> Front Range	410 MW	410 MW

Chapter 4: ERCOT – Eastern Interconnection Results

TTC results for the following interfaces are presented in this section:

- TE1: ERCOT <-> SPP South (dc)

Figure 4.1 depicts the calculated transfer capabilities for the 2024 Summer case. **Figure 4.2** similarly depicts the results from the 2024/25 Winter case.



Figure 4.1: Transfer Capability Between ERCOT and Eastern Interconnections (Summer)

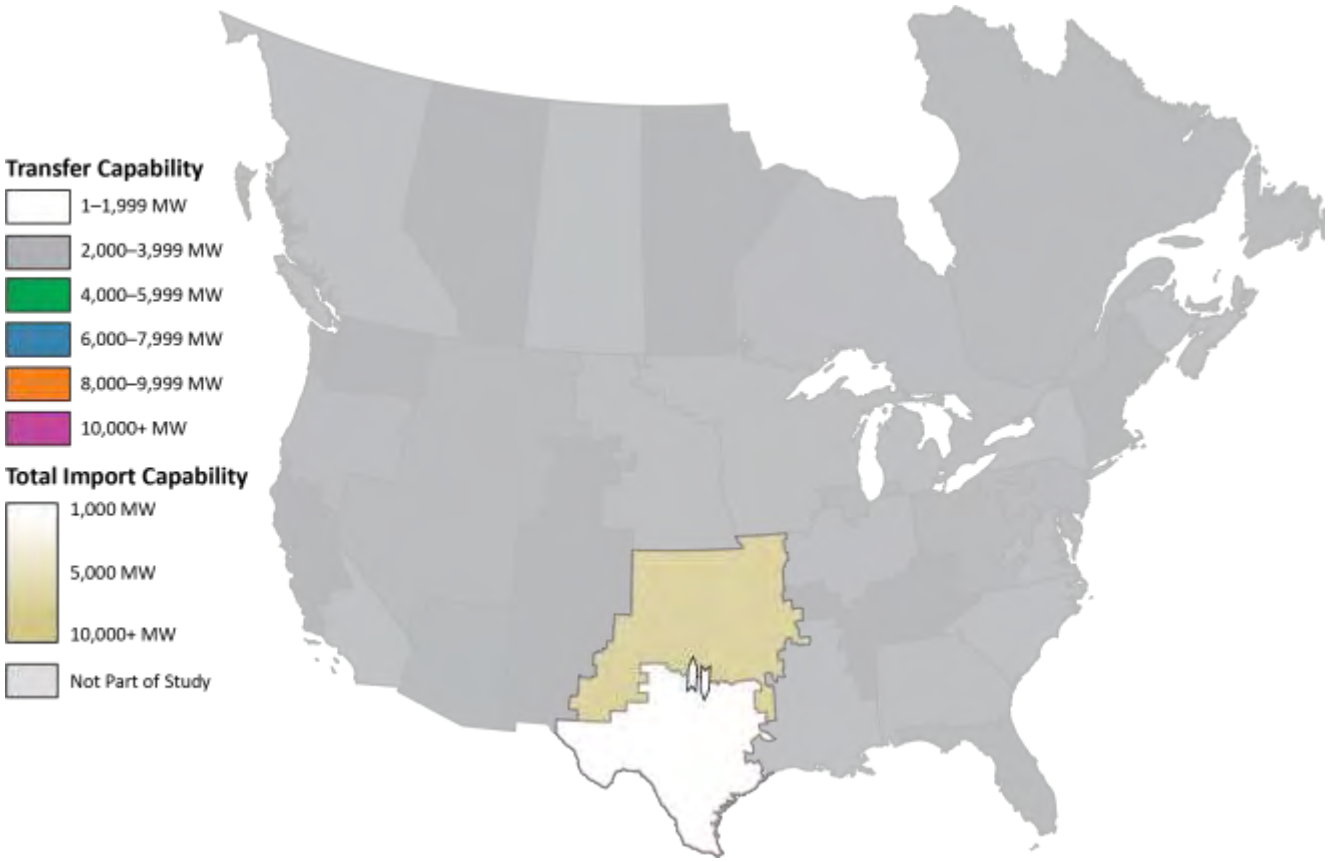


Figure 4.2: Transfer Capability Between ERCOT and Eastern Interconnections (Winter)

Interface TE1: ERCOT <-> SPP South



Special Information: dc-only interface

Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
ERCOT -> SPP South	820 MW	820 MW
SPP South -> ERCOT	820 MW	820 MW

Chapter 5: Eastern Interconnection Results

TTC results for the following interfaces are presented in this section:

- E1: Saskatchewan -> SPP North
- E2: SPP North <-> SPP South
- E3: SPP North <-> SERC Central
- E4: SPP North <-> MISO West
- E5: SPP South <-> MISO West
- E6: SPP South <-> MISO Central
- E7: SPP South <-> SERC Central
- E8: SPP South <-> MISO South
- E9: Manitoba -> MISO West
- E10: Ontario -> MISO West
- E11: MISO West <-> MISO East (dc)
- E12: MISO West <-> PJM West
- E13: MISO West <-> MISO Central
- E14: MISO West <-> SERC Central
- E15: MISO Central <-> MISO East
- E16: MISO Central <-> PJM West
- E17: MISO Central <-> SERC Central
- E18: MISO Central <-> MISO South
- E19: MISO South <-> SERC Central
- E20: MISO South <-> SERC Southeast
- E21: Ontario -> MISO East
- E22: MISO East <-> PJM West
- E23: SERC Central <-> PJM West
- E24: SERC Central <-> SERC East
- E25: SERC-Central <-> SERC Southeast
- E26: SERC Southeast <-> SERC Florida
- E27: SERC Southeast <-> SERC East
- E28: SERC East <-> PJM West
- E29: SERC East <-> PJM South
- E30: PJM West <-> PJM East
- E31: PJM West <-> PJM South
- E32: PJM East <-> PJM South
- E33: PJM East <-> New York
- E34: Ontario -> New York
- E35: New York <-> New England
- E36: Maritimes -> New England

Interfaces between Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and between Manitoba and Ontario will be covered in the Canadian Analysis.

Figure 5.1 depicts the calculated transfer capabilities for the 2024 Summer case. **Figure 5.2** similarly depicts the results from the 2024/25 Winter case.

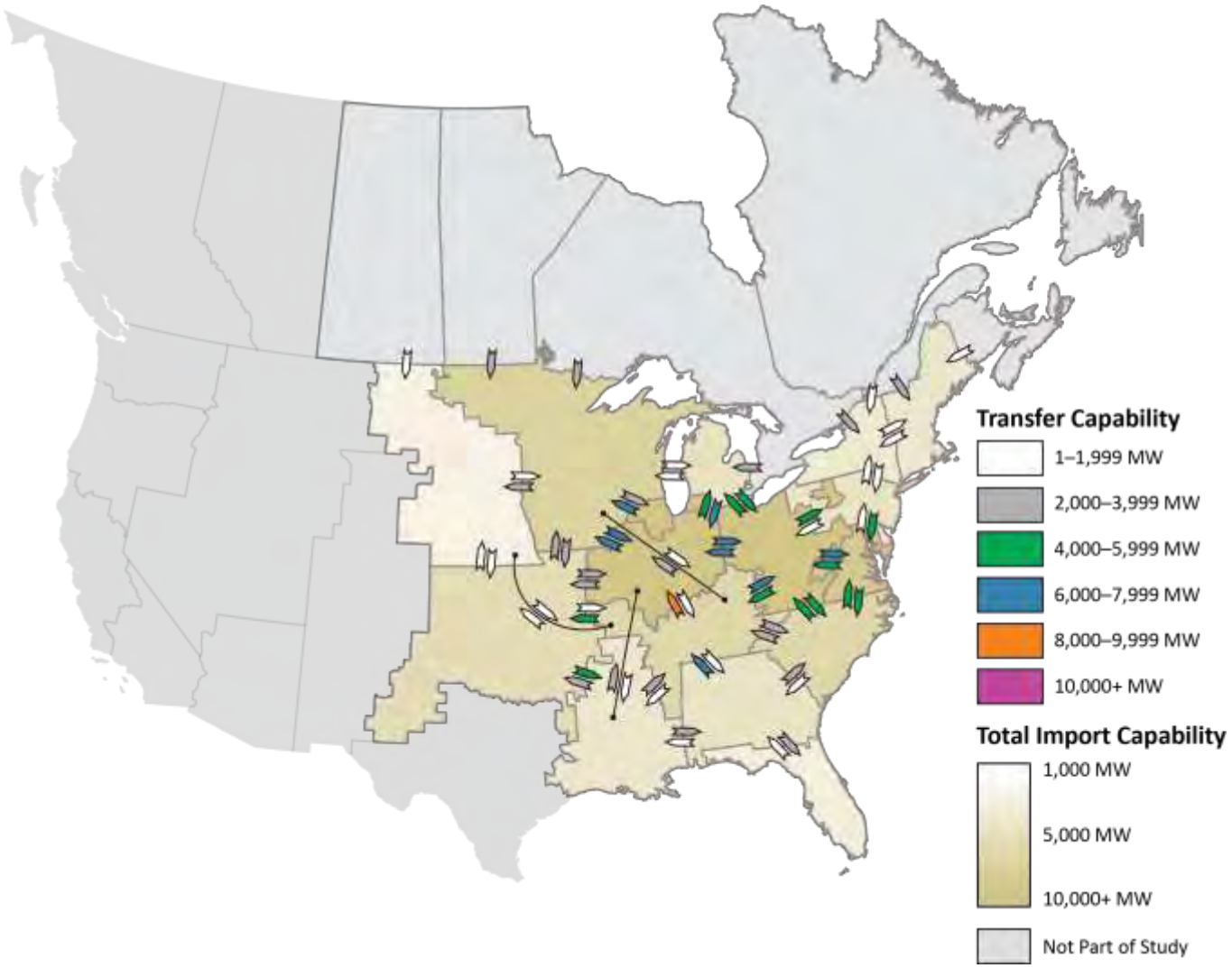


Figure 5.1: Transfer Capabilities of Eastern Interconnection Interfaces (Summer)

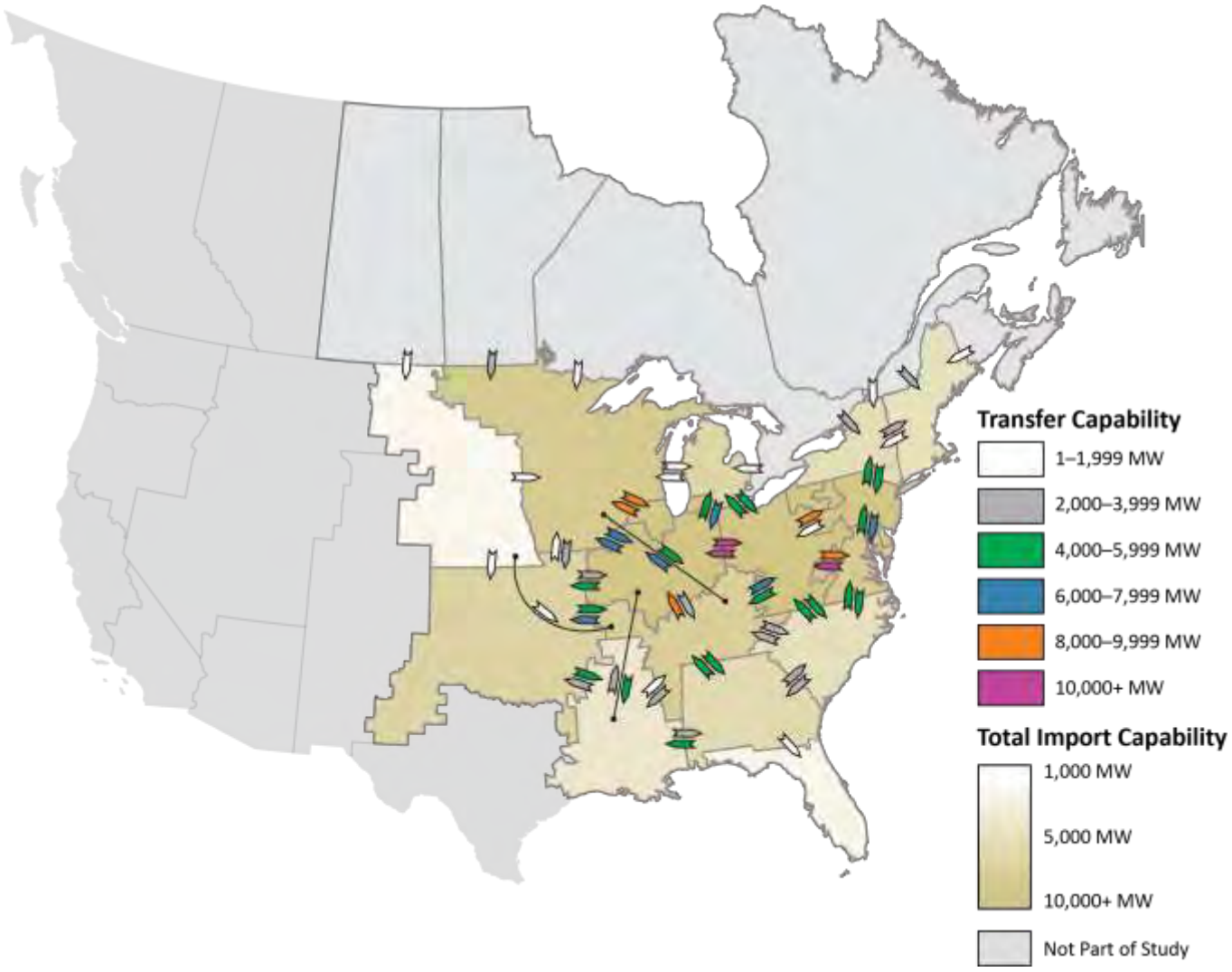


Figure 5.2: Transfer Capabilities of Eastern Interconnection Interfaces (Winter)

Interface E1: Saskatchewan -> SPP North



Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
Saskatchewan -> SPP North	165 MW	663 MW

Interface E2: SPP North <-> SPP South



Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
SPP North -> SPP South	1,501 MW	1,785 MW
SPP South -> SPP North	1,705 MW	0 MW

Explanatory Note: Under the studied winter peak conditions, transfers from SPP South to SPP North were limited by a constraint that will be relieved by a new construction project expected to be in-service in late 2024 or early 2025.

Interface E3: SPP North <-> SERC Central



Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
SPP North -> SERC Central	128 MW	1,102 MW
SERC Central -> SPP North	1,183 MW	0 MW

Explanatory Note: Under the studied winter peak conditions, transfers from SERC Central to SPP North were limited by a constraint that will be relieved by a new construction project expected to be in-service in late 2024 or early 2025.

Interface E4: SPP North <-> MISO West



Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
SPP North -> MISO West	623 MW	778 MW
MISO West -> SPP North	2,209 MW	0 MW

Explanatory Note: Under the studied winter peak conditions, transfers from MISO West to SPP North were limited by a constraint that will be relieved by a new construction project expected to be in-service in late 2024 or early 2025.

Interface E5: SPP South <-> MISO West



Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
SPP South -> MISO West	3,323 MW	1,196 MW
MISO West -> SPP South	2,086 MW	3,801 MW

Interface E6: SPP South <-> MISO Central



Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
SPP South -> MISO Central	2,481 MW	2,420 MW
MISO Central -> SPP South	3,873 MW	5,635 MW

Interface E7: SPP South <-> SERC Central



Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
SPP South -> SERC Central	859 MW	5,591 MW
SERC Central -> SPP South	5,042 MW	6,445 MW

Interface E8: SPP South <-> MISO South



Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
SPP South -> MISO South	4,295 MW	4,336 MW
MISO South -> SPP South	3,033 MW	3,878 MW

Interface E9: Manitoba -> MISO West



Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
Manitoba -> MISO West	3,772 MW	3,633 MW

Interface E10: Ontario -> MISO West



Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
Ontario -> MISO West	2,424 MW	1,862 MW

Interface E11: MISO West <-> MISO East



Special Information: dc-only interface

Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
MISO West -> MISO East	160 MW	160 MW
MISO East -> MISO West	160 MW	160 MW

Interface E12: MISO West <-> PJM West



Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
MISO West -> PJM West	2,518 MW	8,011 MW
PJM West -> MISO West	7,791 MW	9,086 MW

Interface E13: MISO West <-> MISO Central



Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
MISO West -> MISO Central	6,199 MW	7,306 MW
MISO Central -> MISO West	7,602 MW	7,341 MW

Interface E14: MISO West <-> SERC Central



Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
MISO West -> SERC Central	150 MW	4,141 MW
SERC Central -> MISO West	3,671 MW	6,877 MW

Interface E15: MISO Central <-> MISO East



Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
MISO Central -> MISO East	4,864 MW	5,585 MW
MISO East -> MISO Central	6,344 MW	6,531 MW

Interface E16: MISO Central <-> PJM West



Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
MISO Central -> PJM West	6,572 MW	10,790 MW
PJM West -> MISO Central	6,986 MW	20,449 MW

Interface E17: MISO Central <-> SERC Central



Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
MISO Central -> SERC Central	235 MW	3,903 MW
SERC Central -> MISO Central	8,288 MW	8,441 MW

Interface E18: MISO Central <-> MISO South



Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
MISO Central -> MISO South	1,797 MW	4,067 MW
MISO South -> MISO Central	2,117 MW	1,093 MW

Interface E19: MISO South <-> SERC Central



Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
MISO South -> SERC Central	2,468 MW	1,361 MW
SERC Central -> MISO South	1,457 MW	3,342 MW

Interface E20: MISO South <-> SERC Southeast



Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
MISO South -> SERC Southeast	3,600 MW	3,392 MW
SERC Southeast -> MISO South	1,638 MW	4,028 MW

Interface E21: Ontario -> MISO East



Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
Ontario -> MISO East	2,348 MW	1,649 MW

Interface E22: MISO East <-> PJM West



Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
MISO East -> PJM West	5,603 MW	5,940 MW
PJM West -> MISO East	4,345 MW	5,608 MW

Interface E23: SERC Central <-> PJM West



Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
SERC Central -> PJM West	6,646 MW	6,710 MW
PJM West -> SERC Central	5,444 MW	5,786 MW

Interface E24: SERC Central <-> SERC East



Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
SERC Central -> SERC East	2,419 MW	3,311 MW
SERC East -> SERC Central	3,257 MW	2,675 MW

Interface E25: SERC Central <-> SERC Southeast



Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
SERC Central -> SERC Southeast	1,095 MW	5,387 MW
SERC Southeast -> SERC Central	6,579 MW	4,639 MW

Interface E26: SERC Southeast <-> SERC Florida



Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
SERC Southeast -> SERC Florida	2,958 MW	1,807 MW
SERC Florida -> SERC Southeast	1,322 MW	0 MW

Explanatory Note: Flows from South to North (SERC Florida to SERC Southeast) are not typical under winter peak conditions.

Interface E27: SERC Southeast <-> SERC East



Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
SERC Southeast -> SERC East	2,397 MW	3,669 MW
SERC East -> SERC Southeast	1,703 MW	3,536 MW

Interface E28: SERC East <-> PJM West



Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
SERC East -> PJM West	5,185 MW	4,448 MW
PJM West -> SERC East	5,318 MW	4,286 MW

Interface E29: SERC East <-> PJM South



Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
SERC East -> PJM South	4,596 MW	4,963 MW
PJM South -> SERC East	4,665 MW	5,463 MW

Interface E30: PJM West <-> PJM East



Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
PJM West -> PJM East	4,762 MW	9,815 MW
PJM East -> PJM West	1,443 MW	166 MW

Interface E31: PJM West <-> PJM South



Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
PJM West -> PJM South	7,041 MW	9,035 MW
PJM South -> PJM West	5,347 MW	10,942 MW

Interface E32: PJM East <-> PJM South



Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
PJM East -> PJM South	5,094 MW	6,770 MW
PJM South -> PJM East	1,605 MW	4,166 MW

Interface E33: PJM East <-> New York



Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
PJM East -> New York	1,356 MW	4,814 MW
New York -> PJM East	913 MW	4,019 MW

Interface E34: Ontario -> New York



Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
Ontario -> New York	2,286 MW	2,719 MW

Interface E35: New York <-> New England



Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
New York -> New England	1,303 MW	2,432 MW
New England -> New York	1,660 MW	1,359 MW

Interface E36: Maritimes -> New England



Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
Maritimes -> New England	1,127 MW	1,265 MW

Chapter 6: Québec – Eastern Interconnection Results

TTC results for the following interfaces are presented in this section:

- QE1: Québec -> New York (dc)
- QE2: Québec -> New England (dc)

Interfaces between Québec and Ontario and between Québec and the Maritimes will be covered in the Canadian Analysis.

Figure 6.1 depicts the calculated transfer capabilities for the 2024 Summer case. **Figure 6.2** similarly depicts the results from the 2024/25 Winter case.



Figure 6.1: Transfer Capability Between Québec and Eastern Interconnections (Summer)



Figure 6.2: Transfer Capability Between Québec and Eastern Interconnections (Winter)

Interface QE1: Québec -> New York



Special Information: dc-only interface

Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
Québec -> New York	1,000 MW	1,000 MW

Interface QE2: Québec -> New England



Special Information: dc-only interface

Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
Québec -> New England	2,225 MW	2,225 MW

Chapter 7: Supplemental Results Between Order 1000 Areas

The ITCS analyzed an additional set of transfers between areas defined in FERC's Order 1000 (see **Figure 7.1**). While these larger geographic areas will not be used for the purpose of determining prudent additions, the current transfer capability results are provided for completeness. Where results were previously presented, they are not repeated here. TTC results for the following interfaces are presented in this section:

- W1001: British Columbia -> Northern Grid
- W1002: Alberta -> Northern Grid
- W1003: Northern Grid <-> California ISO
- W1004: Northern Grid <-> West Connect
- W1005: California ISO <-> West Connect
- E1001: Saskatchewan -> SPP
- E1002: SPP <-> MISO
- E1003: SPP <-> SERTP
- E1004: Manitoba -> MISO
- E1005: Ontario -> MISO
- E1006: MISO <-> PJM
- E1007: MISO <-> SERTP
- E1008: SERTP <-> PJM
- E1009: SERTP <-> SCRTP
- E1010: SERTP <-> FRCC
- E1011: PJM <-> New York

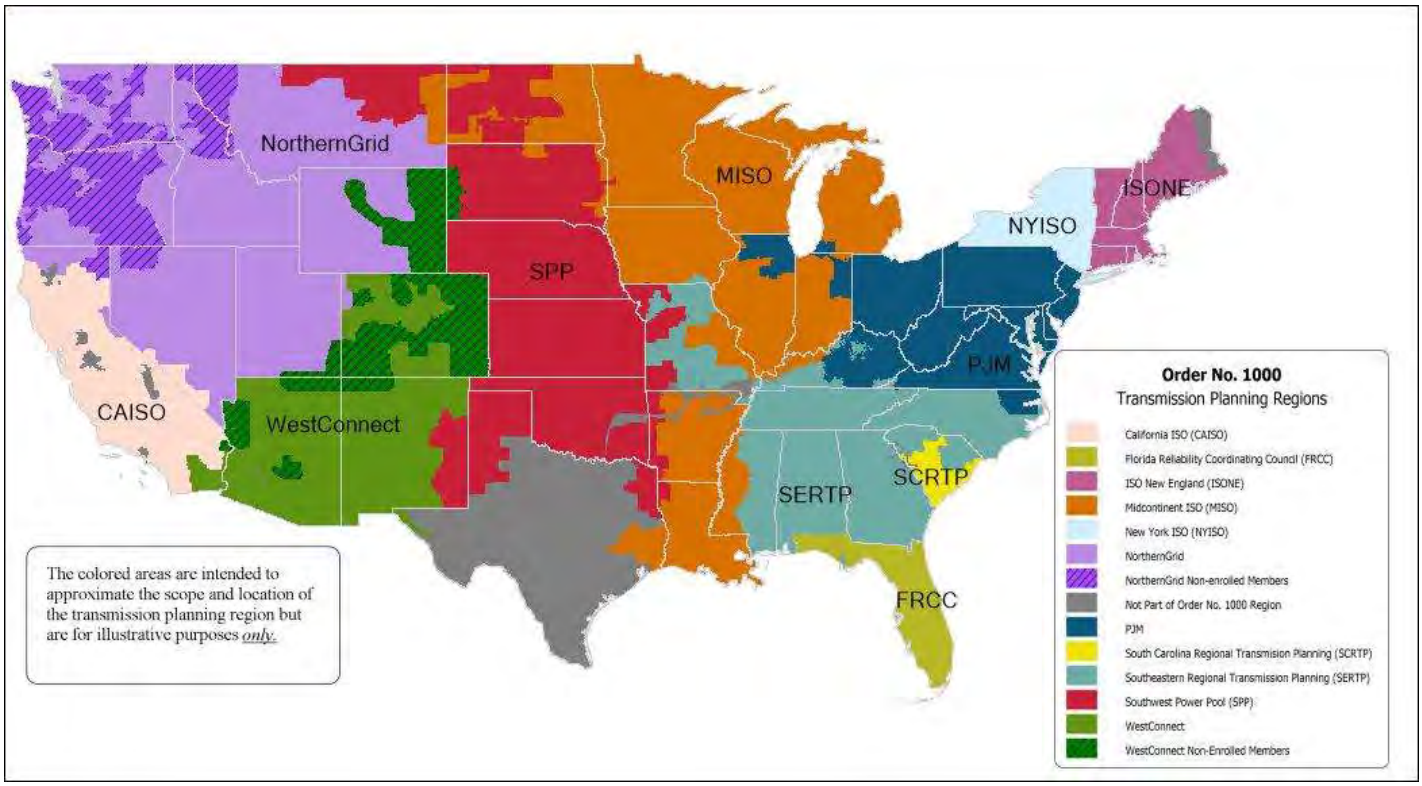


Figure 7.1: Areas Defined in FERC Order 1000

Interface W1001: British Columbia -> Northern Grid

Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
British Columbia -> Northern Grid	2,435 MW	2,164 MW

Interface W1002: Alberta -> Northern Grid

Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
Alberta -> Northern Grid	981 MW	1,286 MW

Interface W1003: Northern Grid <-> California ISO

Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
Northern Grid -> California ISO	4,140 MW	8,705 MW
California ISO -> Northern Grid	1,985 MW	5,208 MW

Interface W1004: Northern Grid <-> West Connect

Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
Northern Grid -> West Connect	2,842 MW	3,326 MW
West Connect -> Northern Grid	5,710 MW	1,865 MW

Interface W1005: California ISO <-> West Connect

Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
California ISO -> West Connect	2,534 MW	2,375 MW
West Connect -> California ISO	2,967 MW	3,912 MW

Interface E1001: Saskatchewan -> SPP

Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
Saskatchewan -> SPP	0 MW	665 MW

Interface E1002: SPP <-> MISO

Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
SPP -> MISO	7,058 MW	1,513 MW
MISO -> SPP	5,308 MW	6,403 MW

Interface E1003: SPP <-> SERTP

Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
SPP -> SERTP	4,857 MW	2,814 MW
SERTP -> SPP	2,822 MW	6,324 MW

Interface E1004: Manitoba -> MISO

Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
Manitoba -> MISO	3,058 MW	3,058 MW

Interface E1005: Ontario -> MISO

Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
Ontario -> MISO	2,419 MW	1,834 MW

Interface E1006: MISO <-> PJM

Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
MISO -> PJM	5,593 MW	12,552 MW
PJM -> MISO	9,146 MW	10,771 MW

Interface E1007: MISO <-> SERTP

Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
MISO -> SERTP	6,976 MW	9,543 MW
SERTP -> MISO	0 MW	9,801 MW

Interface E1008: SERTP <-> PJM

Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
SERTP -> PJM	8,609 MW	9,782 MW
PJM -> SERTP	7,704 MW	7,905 MW

Interface E1009: SERTP <-> SCRTP

Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
SERTP -> SCRTP	1,767 MW	1,948 MW
SCRTP -> SERTP	2,415 MW	2,335 MW

Interface E1010: SERTP <-> FRCC

Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
SERTP -> FRCC	2,918 MW	1,803 MW
FRCC -> SERTP	1,058 MW	0 MW

Interface E1011: PJM <-> New York

Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
PJM -> New York	635 MW	858 MW
New York -> PJM	3,136 MW	3,394 MW

Chapter 8: Supplemental Total Import Interface Limits

The ITCS also analyzed an additional set of transfers into each TPR. These total import interfaces analyze the simultaneous transfers into a TPR from all its neighbors. In instances where the calculated total import interface transfer capability was lower than that from any neighboring TPR, the highest neighbor-to-neighbor results were reported to avoid understating the total import capability. The definitions of these interfaces exclude connections via dc-only interfaces, which can typically be scheduled independently. TTC results for the following interfaces are presented in this section:

- WTI01: Into Washington
- WTI02: Into Oregon
- WTI03: Into California North
- WTI04: Into California South
- WTI05: Into Wasatch Front
- WTI06: Into Southwest
- WTI07: Into Front Range
- ETI01: Into SPP North
- ETI02: Into SPP South
- ETI03: Into MISO West
- ETI04: Into MISO Central
- ETI05: Into MISO South
- ETI06: Into MISO East
- ETI07: Into SERC Central
- ETI08: Into SERC Southeast
- ETI09: Into SERC Florida
- ETI10: Into SERC East
- ETI11: Into PJM West
- ETI12: Into PJM East
- ETI13: Into PJM South
- ETI14: Into New York
- ETI15: Into New England

Interface WTI01: Into Washington



Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
Into Washington TTC	7,377 MW[26]	10,297 MW
Percentage of Peak Load	43%	50%

Interface WTI02: Into Oregon



Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
Into Oregon TTC	8,004 MW	7,534 MW
dc-only interfaces	3,100 MW	3,100 MW
Total of TTC and dc-only interfaces	11,104 MW	10,634 MW
Percentage of Peak Load	92%	89%

[26] Value is from the Wasatch Front to Washington interface, as the total import interface calculation was more limiting.

Interface WTI03: Into California North



Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
Into California North TTC	3,972 MW[27]	6,631 MW
Percentage of Peak Load	14%	29%

Interface WTI04: Into California South



Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
Into California South TTC	7,829 MW	11,288 MW
dc-only interfaces	3,220 MW	3,220 MW
Total of TTC and dc-only interfaces	11,049 MW	14,508 MW
Percentage of Peak Load	28%	69%

[27] Value is from the Oregon to California North interface, as the total import interface calculation was more limiting.

Interface WTI05: Into Wasatch Front



Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
Into Wasatch Front TTC	5,965 MW[28]	5,558 MW
dc-only interfaces	200 MW	200 MW
Total of TTC and dc-only interfaces	6,165 MW	5,758 MW
Percentage of Peak Load	23%	35%

Interface WTI06: Into Southwest



Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
Into Southwest TTC	5,247 MW[29]	8,470 MW[30]
Percentage of Peak Load	22%	66%

[28] Value is from the California South to Wasatch Front interface, as the total import interface calculation was more limiting.
[29] Value is from the California South to Southwest interface, as the total import interface calculation was more limiting.
[30] Value is from the California South to Southwest interface, as the total import interface calculation was more limiting.

Interface WTI07: Into Front Range



Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
Into Front Range TTC	3,284 MW[31]	3,751 MW[32]
dc-only interfaces	920 MW	920 MW
Total of TTC and dc-only interfaces	4,204 MW	4,671 MW
Percentage of Peak Load	21%	30%

[31] Value is from the Southwest to Front Range interface, as the total import interface calculation was more limiting.
[32] Value is from the Southwest to Front Range interface, as the total import interface calculation was more limiting.

Interface ETI01: Into SPP North



Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
Into SPP North TTC	2,209 MW[33]	663 MW[34]
dc-only interfaces	660 MW	660 MW
Total of TTC and dc-only interfaces	2,869 MW	1,323 MW
Percentage of Peak Load	21%	11%

[33] Value is from the MISO West to SPP North interface, as the total import interface calculation was more limiting.
[34] Value is from the Saskatchewan to SPP North interface, as the total import interface calculation was more limiting.

Interface ETI02: Into SPP South



Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
Into SPP South TTC	5,042 MW[35]	6,445 MW[36]
dc-only interfaces	1,230 MW	1,230 MW
Total of TTC and dc-only interfaces	6,272 MW	7,675 MW
Percentage of Peak Load	13%	20%

[35] Value is from the SERC Central to SPP South interface, as the total import interface calculation was more limiting.
[36] Value is from the SERC Central to SPP South interface, as the total import interface calculation was more limiting.

Interface ETI03: Into MISO West



Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
Into MISO West TTC	7,791 MW[37]	9,086 MW[38]
dc-only interfaces	160 MW	160 MW
Total of TTC and dc-only interfaces	7,951 MW	9,246 MW
Percentage of Peak Load	19%	26%

Interface ETI04: Into MISO Central



Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
Into MISO Central TTC	12,714 MW	20,449 MW[39]
Percentage of Peak Load	35%	63%

[37] Value is from the PJM West to MISO West interface, as the total import interface calculation was more limiting.
[38] Value is from the PJM West to MISO West interface, as the total import interface calculation was more limiting.
[39] Value is from the PJM West to MISO Central interface, as the total import interface calculation was more limiting.

Interface ETI05: Into MISO South



Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
Into MISO South TTC	4,295 MW[40]	4,336 MW[41]
Percentage of Peak Load	12%	13%

Interface ETI06: Into MISO East



Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
Into MISO East TTC	5,139 MW	7,019 MW
dc-only interfaces	160 MW	160 MW
Total of TTC and dc-only interfaces	5,299 MW	7,179 MW
Percentage of Peak Load	25%	44%

[40] Value is from the SPP South to MISO South interface, as the total import interface calculation was more limiting.
[41] Value is from the SPP South to MISO South interface, as the total import interface calculation was more limiting.

Interface ETI07: Into SERC Central



Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
Into SERC Central TTC	6,878 MW	8,443 MW
Percentage of Peak Load	15%	18%

Interface ETI08: Into SERC Southeast



Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
Into SERC Southeast TTC	4,900 MW	6,525 MW
Percentage of Peak Load	11%	15%

Interface ETI09: Into SERC Florida



Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
Into SERC Florida TTC	2,958 MW	1,807 MW
Percentage of Peak Load	6%	4%

Interface ETI10: Into SERC East



Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
Into SERC East TTC	6,959 MW	5,463 MW[42]
Percentage of Peak Load	16%	12%

[42] Value is from PJM South to SERC East interface, as the total import interface calculation was more limiting.

Interface ETI11: Into PJM West



Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
Into PJM West TTC	21,773 MW	10,942 MW[43]
Percentage of Peak Load	28%	16%

Interface ETI12: Into PJM East



Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
Into PJM East TTC	4,762 MW[44]	9,815 MW[45]
Percentage of Peak Load	11%	28%

[43] Value is from the PJM South to PJM West interface, as the total import interface calculation was more limiting.
[44] Value is from the PJM West to PJM East interface, as the total import interface calculation was more limiting.
[45] Value is from the PJM West to PJM East interface, as the total import interface calculation was more limiting.

Interface ETI13: Into PJM South



Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
Into PJM South TTC	9,578 MW	9,035 MW[46]
Percentage of Peak Load	28%	27%

Interface ETI14: Into New York



Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
Into New York TTC	2,802 MW	4,814 MW[47]
dc-only interfaces	1,000 MW	1,000 MW
Total of TTC and dc-only interfaces	3,802 MW	5,814 MW
Percentage of Peak Load	12%	24%

[46] Value is from the PJM West to PJM South interface, as the total import interface calculation was more limiting.
[47] Value is from the PJM East to New York interface, as the total import interface calculation was more limiting.

Interface ETI15: Into New England



Interface Direction	2024 Summer	2024/25 Winter
Into New England TTC	2,313 MW	3,033 MW
dc-only interfaces	2,225 MW	2,225 MW
Total of TTC and dc-only interfaces	4,538 MW	5,258 MW
Percentage of Peak Load	19%	25%

Chapter 9: Acknowledgements

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Appendix A: Key Study Opportunities

Observation 1: There is an opportunity to develop guidance for subdividing large areas and standardizing data sources for future studies.
One challenge was selecting appropriately sized and electrically connected TPRs. It is essential to strike the right balance to identify significant limitations of interregional transfers. As the BPS evolves, these TPRs should be reviewed and modified as appropriate. In a few instances where Balancing Authorities are split into multiple TPRs, there are opportunities to enhance available data to more efficiently account for each TPR, improving the data quality in future studies.

Observation 2: There is an opportunity to improve coordination with NERC's Long-Term Reliability Assessment (LTRA) process.
Some differences in load forecasts and resource assumptions were noted when comparing study cases to LTRA data. Standardizing case-building processes and associated content could ensure consistency and improve the efficiency of future studies.

Observation 3: Future studies may need special cases to study additional conditions.
This transfer analysis used cases designed for transmission planning assessments.[48] This study revealed a potential need to develop additional cases, such as to study heavy transfers in both directions of an interface.

Observation 4: Future studies should include stability analysis.
Part 1 studies included power flow analysis, voltage screening, and known stability limits. Future studies should include more expansive stability analysis to identify potentially more restrictive limits, especially because stability limitations can become more prominent when there is increased reliance on heavy transfers across large areas.

Observation 5: A future study evaluation schedule is needed.
The study results are highly dependent on the point-in-time information used to develop the cases. Since generation construction and retirement, transmission expansion plans, and load forecasts are constantly evolving, it would be beneficial to repeat this transfer analysis on a regular basis. Further, given the long lead time required for transmission additions, consideration should be given to future study horizons.[49]

[48] For example, TPL-001-5 (nerc.com)
[49] The study horizon for ITCS Part 2 is 2024 and 2033.