

Simultaneous Import Limit (SIL) Study Methodology & Update

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- Brief SIL Overview
 - Definition
 - Purpose
 - Inputs into Analysis
- April 30th Action Items
- Results Overview
- Next Steps

- Action items
 - TO's to contact Tom Bowe directly with contact information of additional participants.
 - Only four TO's have shown interest
 - PJM contacted FERC to schedule face to face meeting
 - FERC has an interest
 - Awaiting FERC response regarding scheduling

- PJM will supply 2009 SIL results by end of July
 - Include sufficient information to allow TO's to tailor the results to their individual needs.

- Simultaneous Import Limit (SIL) is a calculation of total transfer capability based on historic interchange data. SIL is an estimate of the simultaneous imports into PJM that could have been utilized by remote resources

$SIL = \text{Base case transfer (interchange)} + \text{ATC (FCITC)}$

- Basis for transmission access analyses
 - FERC's two Market Power Indicative screens
 - Delivered Price Test analyses
 - For use by FERC in performing comparative analysis with other markets

- SIL calculation uses AFC/ATC software and data (modified)
 - Outage data and adjoining systems' forecasted peak loads from NERC SDX
 - PJM loads from PJM ATC calculation process (from PJM Load Forecast program)
 - Reservation data from PJM and external OASIS nodes
 - Data modifications:
 - Source points (external areas combined into a single POR)
 - Sink points (PJM is a single POD)

WORLD to PJM RTO			
2009	Import MW*	Load	Limit
Winter	432	120313	Pruntytown-Mt. Storm 500 kV for loss of Black Oak-Bedington 500 kV
Spring	0	105933	Person-Halifax 230 kV for loss of Wake-Carson 500 kV
Summer	0	134105	Pruntytown-Mt. Storm 500 kV for loss of Black Oak-Bedington 500 kV
Fall	2293	97963	Mt. Storm-Doubs 500 kV for loss of Black Oak-Bedington 500 kV

* Import MW amount represented a snapshot in time during the peak season, calculated based on the same method as the ATC calculation. It should not be looked at as an indication that PJM had no import capability throughout the season. The method of calculation does not consider off-cost redispatch and/or switching procedures.

PJM to Eastern PJM Submarket			
2009	Import MW**	Load	Limit
Winter	9944	24284	Graceton-Manor 230 kV for loss of Conastone-Peach Bottom 500 kV
Spring	9477	23558	Graceton-Manor 230 kV for loss of Conastone-Peach Bottom 500 kV
Summer	11543	31353	Mt. Storm-Doubs 500 kV for loss of Mt. Storm-Greenland Gap 500 kV
Fall	6927	20539	Cedar Grove_F-Clifton_K 230 kV for loss of Cedar Grove_B-Roseland 230 kV

** Import MW amount were based on the load level and generation availability to balance the load at a snapshot in time during the peak season. Off-cost redispatch and/or switching procedures were not included as part the study.

- SIL Limits are Lower in 2009 than 2006 Study
- Differences are the result of:
 - Software used and power flow cases
 - Higher west to east flow
 - Outages
 - Transmission Service Requests (TSRs)
 - PJM base case net interchange



Differences Between 2009 vs. 2006 (continued)

2006 SIL vs. 2009 SIL

	2006 Import MW	2006 Limiting Facility	2009 Import MW	2009 Limiting Facility
		Waldwick, Kentucky 220 MW		Davenport, IA 500 MW

- Schedule a Detailed WebEx to discuss methodology and draft report (**by the end of July**)
- Assess any recommended enhancements to analysis/report (**mid August**)
- PJM and FERC Staff Meeting (**early-mid August**)
- Produce Final Report (**Early September**)

- The PJM SIL analysis was independently conducted in accordance with FERC Order 697
 - Required modification to the representation of PJM and the adjoining BA's.
 - Considering all contiguous BA's as a single source and the PJM as a single sink limits the granularity of the PJM market in the SIL analysis.
 - No attempt was made to modify the SIL analysis to represent PJM zones.
 - The calculated SIL's should be considered conservative estimates.
 - PJM real time data includes the impact of economics in PJM operations.

Questions