

Manual 14B Updates for Batter Dispatch Summary of Changes

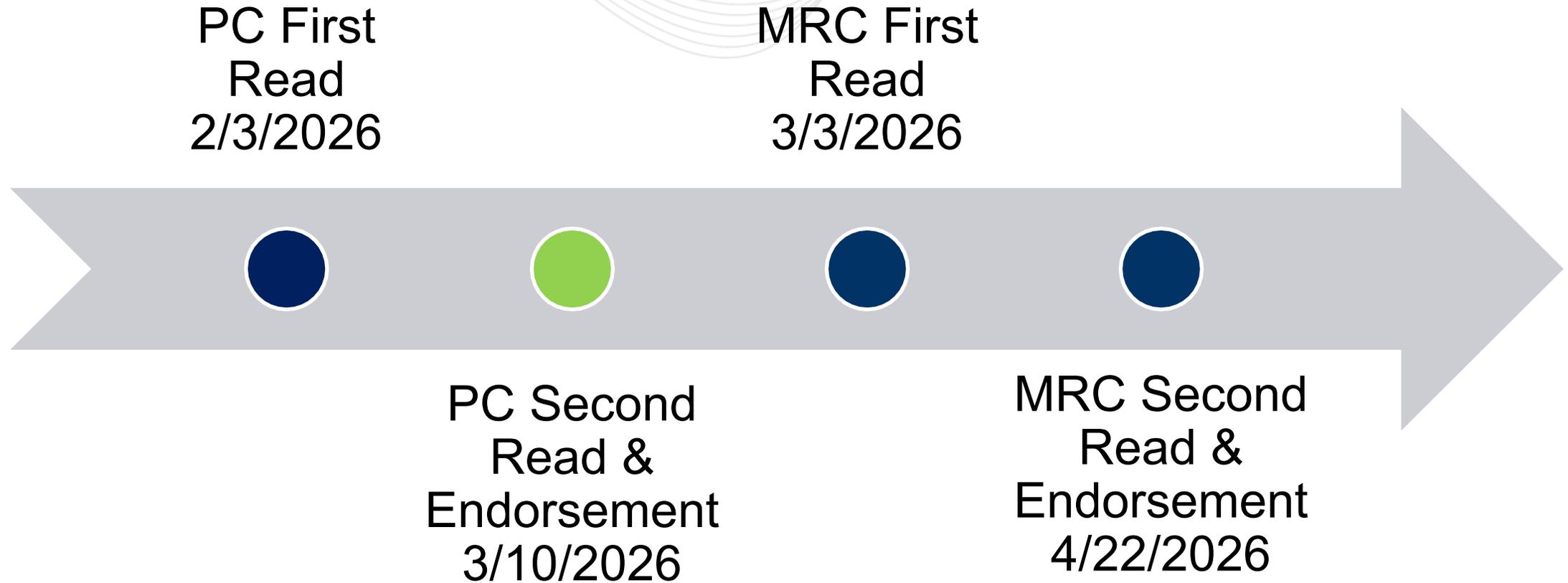
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- The existing block dispatch methodology in planning manual 14B models batteries offline in the planning base case, but the units are available to be ramped in the generator deliverability study.
- Allowing the batteries to be dispatched in the RTEP base cases will increase available generation (tied to actual projects part of the interconnection queue).
 - This change provides better alignment with RTEP planning assumptions, state policies and queued projects part of PJM interconnection process(es).

One PJM Manual has been identified as having specific references requiring revisions:

- Manual-14B PJM Region Transmission Planning Process

The target effective date of the revised M14B Revision 59 is scheduled for April 22, 2026.





Appendix C.3.1.3 General Procedures and Assumptions

Table 1 – Block Dispatch for RTEP Base Cases

ENC: as per Reliability Assurance Agreement refers to (ii) for each Limited Duration Resource, the sustained level of output that the unit can provide and maintain over a continuous period, whereby the duration of that continuous period matches the characteristic duration of the corresponding ELCC Class, with consideration given to ambient conditions expected to exist at the time of PJM system peak load, to the extent that such conditions impact such resource's capability, not to exceed the Maximum Facility Output (or, for a Co-Located Resource, the applicable share of the Mixed Technology Facility's Maximum Facility Output). For the 2025/2026 Delivery Year and subsequent Delivery Years, the Effective Nameplate Capacity of each Limited Duration Resource shall not exceed the greater of the Capacity Interconnection Rights of such Limited Duration Resource, or the transitional system capability as limited by the transitional resource MW ceiling as defined in the PJM Manuals, awarded for the applicable Delivery Year.

Block	Resource Type	Initial Dispatch
1	Nuclear	$P_{MAX} * (1 - PJM \text{ Avg } \underline{EEFORd})$
	Wind	Capacity Factor
	Solar	Capacity Factor
	Pumped Hydro	$P_{MIN} * (1 - PJM \text{ Avg } \underline{EEFORd}) \text{ LL}; P_{MAX} * (1 - PJM \text{ Avg } \underline{EEFORd}) \text{ Winter \& Summer}$
	Non-Pumped Hydro	$P_{MAX} * (1 - PJM \text{ Avg } \underline{EEFORd})$
	Other Renewable	$P_{MAX} * (1 - PJM \text{ Avg } \underline{EEFORd})$
	Battery	LL: Charging at $ENC * (1 - PJM \text{ Avg } \underline{EEFORd})$
2	Coal	$P_{MAX} * (1 - PJM \text{ Avg } \underline{EEFORd})$
	Combined Cycle	$P_{MAX} * (1 - PJM \text{ Avg } \underline{EEFORd})$
3	Simple Cycle	$P_{MAX} * (1 - PJM \text{ Avg } \underline{EEFORd})$
	Battery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SUM: $\text{Min}(\frac{ENC * Storage \text{ Duration}}{4}, ENC) * (1 - PJM \text{ Avg } \underline{EEFORd})$ WIN: $\text{Min}(\frac{ENC * Storage \text{ Duration}}{8}, ENC) * (1 - PJM \text{ Avg } \underline{EEFORd})$

Note 1: P_{MAX} represents the unit's maximum output for the period. Note 2: Capacity Factor represents the average output for the period. Note 3: In summer, P_{MAX} is replaced with the lower of the Capacity Factor or Capacity Interconnection Rights (CIRs). **Note 4: Effective Nameplate Capacity (ENC) as defined in the Reliability Assurance Agreement.** ~~Note 4: Batteries will be modeled offline but available to be-ramped.~~ Note 5: In the light load case, the closed loop hybrid plant output cannot be charged from the system.

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