transmission service modeled. The procedure ensures sufficient transmission capability in all areas of the system to export an amount of generation capacity at least equal to the amount of certified capacity resources in each “area”. Areas, as referred to in the generation deliverability test, are unique to each study and depend on the electrical system characteristics that may limit transfer of capacity resources. For generator deliverability areas are defined with respect to each transmission element that may limit transfer of the aggregate of certified installed generating capacity. The cluster of generators with significant impacts on the potentially limiting element is the “area” for that element. The starting point power flow is the same power flow case set up for the baseline analysis. Thus the same baseline load and ratings criteria apply. The flow gates ultimately used in the light load reliability analysis are determined by running all contingencies maintained by PJM planning and monitoring all PJM market monitored facilities and all BES facilities. As already mentioned the same contingencies used for load deliverability apply and the same single contingency power flow solution techniques also apply. Details of the generation deliverability procedure can be found in Attachment C.

One additional step is applied after generation deliverability is ensured consistent with the load deliverability tests. The additional step is required by system reliability criteria that call for adequate and secure transmission during certain NERC P2, P3, P4, P5 and P6 common mode outages. The procedure mirrors the generator deliverability procedure with somewhat lower deliverability requirements consistent with the increased severity of the contingencies. The details of the generator deliverability procedure including methods of creating the study dispatch can be found in Attachment C.

2.3.11 Light Load Reliability Analysis

The light load reliability analysis ensures that the Transmission System is capable of delivering the system generating capacity at light load. The 50% of 50/50 summer peak demand level was chosen as being representative of an average light load condition. The system generating capability modeling assumption for this analysis is that the generation modeled reflects generation by fuel class that historically operates during the light load demand level.

The starting point power flow is the same power flow case set up for the baseline analysis, with adjustment to the model for the light load demand level, interchange, and accompanying generation dispatch. The PJM portion of the model is adjusted as well as areas surrounding PJM that impact loadings on facilities in PJM. Interchange levels for the various PJM zones will reflect a statistical average of typical previous years interchange values for off-peak hours. Load level, interchange, and generation dispatch for non-PJM areas impacting PJM facilities are based on statistical averages for previous off-peak periods. Thus the same baseline network model and criteria apply. The flow gates ultimately used in the light load reliability analysis are determined by running all contingencies maintained by PJM planning and monitoring all PJM market monitored facilities and all BES facilities. The contingencies used for light load reliability analysis will include NERC TPL P1, P2, P4, P5 and P7. NERC TPL P0, normal system conditions will also be studied. All BES facilities and all non-BES facilities in the PJM real-time congestion management control facility list are monitored. The same single contingency power flow solution techniques also apply. Details of the light load reliability analysis procedure, including methods of creating the study dispatch, can be found in Attachment D.2. The resulting system enhancements

PJM © 2016
Revision 3; Effective Date: 01-28-2016
2.3.12 Spare Equipment Strategy Review

PJM will annually evaluate the spare equipment strategy that could result in the unavailability of major transmission equipment that has a lead time of one year or more (such as a transformer) and assess the impact of this possible unavailability on system performance using NERC category P0, P1 and P2 contingency categories identified in Table 1 of NERC TPL-001-4. This assessment will consider the conditions that the system is expected to experience during the possible unavailability of the long lead time equipment.

2.3.13 Winter Peak Reliability Analysis

The winter peak reliability analysis ensures that the Transmission System is capable of delivering the system generating capacity at winter peak. The PJM 50/50 winter peak demand level was chosen as being representative of a typical winter peak condition. The system generating capability modeling assumption for this analysis is that the generation modeled reflects generation by fuel class that historically operates during the winter peak demand level.

The starting point power flow is the same power flow case set that is used for the baseline analysis, with adjustments to the model for the winter peak demand level, winter peak load profile, winter ratings (50F rating), interchange, and accompanying generation dispatch. The PJM portion of the model is adjusted, and the MMWG winter model is used for areas surrounding PJM. Interchange levels for the various PJM zones will reflect all yearly long term firm (LTF) transmission service, except MAAC which will reflect the historical average. Load level, interchange, and generation dispatch for non-PJM areas impacting PJM facilities are based on statistical averages for previous winter peak periods. Thus the same baseline network model and criteria apply. The flowgates ultimately used in the winter peak reliability analysis are determined by running all applicable contingencies maintained by PJM planning and monitoring all PJM market monitored facilities and all NERC BES facilities. The contingencies used for winter peak reliability analysis will include NERC TPL Category P1, P2, P3, P4, P5, P6, and P7. NERC TPL Category P0, normal system conditions will also be studied. All BES facilities and all non-BES facilities in the PJM real-time congestion management control facility list are monitored. The same single contingency power flow solution techniques used in other baseline reliability tests also apply. Details of the winter peak reliability analysis procedure, including methods of creating the study dispatch, can be found in Attachment D.3. The resulting system enhancements from all Winter Peak reliability analysis are expected to be in-service prior to December 1 of the Delivery Year under study (For example, 2021 Winter Peak studies December of 2021 through February of 2022. System enhancements identified in this study are expected to be in-service prior to December 1, 2021).

2.3.14 Baseline Stability Analysis

PJM ensures generator and system stability during its interconnection studies for each new generator. In addition, PJM annually performs stability analysis for approximately one third of the existing generators on the system. Analysis is performed on the RTEP baseline stability cases. These analyses ensure the system is transiently stable and that all system oscillations display positive damping with damping ratio consistent with section G.2.2.
Attachment F: Determination of System Operating Limits used for planning the Bulk Electric System

This document describes the process and measures used by PJM to develop System Operating Limits (SOL) and Interconnected Reliability Operating Limits (IROL) used for the planning horizon. In PJM Planning, all BES facilities and “Reliability and Markets” sub-BES facilities, as listed on the PJM Transmission Facilities pages, are considered System Operating Limits (SOL).

Definitions:

A System Operating Limit (SOL) is defined as:

The value (such as MW, MVar, Amperes, Frequency or Volts) that satisfies the most limiting of the prescribed operating criteria for a specified system configuration to ensure operation within applicable reliability criteria. System Operating Limits are based upon certain operating criteria. These include, but are not limited to:

- Facility Thermal Ratings (Applicable pre- and post-Contingency equipment or facility ratings)
- Transient Stability Ratings or Limits (Applicable pre- and post-Contingency Stability Limits)
- Voltage Stability Ratings or Limits (Applicable pre- and post-Contingency Voltage Stability)
- System Voltage Ratings or Limits (Applicable pre- and post-Contingency Voltage Limits)

PJM’s Planning analyses are designed to ensure all applicable PJM, NERC, regional and Transmission Owner criteria are enforced. This is accomplished through exhaustive application of established PJM facility ratings in the on-going system power flow and short circuit analysis. PJM ensures that its exhaustive application of facility ratings are also within system dynamic limits through system dynamic testing. This dynamic testing confirms that PJM system operating limits are not more limiting than the limits established using facility ratings.

Facility Ratings are defined by NERC as:

- The maximum or minimum voltage, current, frequency or real or reactive power flow through a facility that does not violate the applicable equipment rating of any equipment comprising the facility.

Facility ratings determine the fundamental limits of transmission system equipment. SOLs shall not exceed the facility ratings. The facility rating is based on which ever device or component is the limiting element of the facility such as a conductor, current transformer, disconnect switch, circuit breaker, wave trap or protective relay. PJM plans its system such that no facility exceeds the limit/rating consistent with NERC Standard TPL 001-4. Additional information concerning SOL can be found in the Transmission Operations Manual (M-03), and Reliability Coordination Manual (M-37) located on the PJM web page at the following link:

(https://www.pjm.com/documents/manuals.aspx)
Interconnected Reliability Operating Limits are defined as:

An Interconnected Reliability Operating Limit (IROL) is defined as System Operating Limits that, if violated, could lead to instability, uncontrolled separation or Cascading Outages that adversely impact the reliability of the Bulk Electric System. In the planning horizon PJM analyses examine and reveal the violations of applicable criteria. This includes violations affecting PJM monitored facilities at all voltage levels as well as violations that may have widespread impacts affecting the Bulk Electric System and any lower voltage facilities that are monitored by PJM Operations, which may be eligible for designation as IROLs. PJM plans system upgrades for violations of applicable criteria, thus IROL designations are not typically required for the upgraded system in the planning horizon. PJM closely tracks the project status and milestones of all planned upgrades on a frequent and recurring basis. For baseline reliability upgrades, the project tracking is coordinated with the entity that has been designated the construction responsibility, typically the Transmission Owner. If the schedule for implementation for a planned upgrade does not meet in-service date required for system reliability in the planning or operating horizon, PJM will perform additional analysis to determine any alternative plans that need to be taken to ensure system reliability, including the establishment of an IROL. For additional information on IROLs for the operating horizon see the PJM Transmission Operation Manual (M03) and the PJM Reliability Coordination Manual (M37).

PJM's Planning methodology to determine IROL facilities simulates transfers across a facility or interface (combination of facilities), comparing thermal and voltage violations associated with a facility. The transfer scenarios used by PJM Planning are established through the application of PJM's deliverability criteria. Additional information on PJM's deliverability criteria is included in Attachment C of this manual. PJM classifies a facility as an IROL facility on the network if wide-area voltage violations occur at transfer levels that are near the Load Dump thermal limit.

As part of the development of the PJM Regional Transmission Expansion plan, SOLs which could result in system instability or uncontrolled cascading outages are identified and system reinforcements are developed. All SOLs are monitored for violations.

**SOL and IROL use in Planning**

PJM plans its system based on the most restrictive System Operating Limits (such as MW, MVAR, Ampere, Frequency or Volts) of its facilities for the system configurations and contingency conditions that represent the most stringent of the applicable PJM, NERC, regional or Transmission Owner criteria over the planning horizon. The System Operating Limits used to plan the system are consistent with the limits used in Operations. Voltage limits and any exception to those limits are identified in the PJM Transmission Operation Manual (M03).

An Interconnection Reliability Operating Limit is the value (such as MW, MVAR, Ampere, Frequency or Volts) that is derived from or is a subset of the System Operating Limits, which if exceeded, could expose a widespread area of the Bulk Electric System to instability, uncontrolled separation(s) or cascading outages. PJM Reliability Coordination Manual (M37) defines PJM’s methodology for determining, monitoring, and controlling IROL facilities.

Nuclear Power Plant Generator Operators are required to transmit Nuclear Plant Interface Requirement (NPIR) to transmission entities. The transmission entities are required to include those parameters into planning and operational analysis, operate to meet those
parameters, and inform the nuclear licensees when those parameters cannot be met for any reason. For details please refer to Manual M03 Section 3: http://www.pjm.com/~/media/documents/manuals/m03.ashx

**PJM Planning SOL Methodology**

Consistent with the requirements of NERC Standard TPL-001-4 P0, in the pre-contingency state and with all facilities in service, all facilities shall be within their facility ratings and within voltage and stability limits. In the determination of SOLs, the BES condition used shall reflect expected system conditions and shall reflect changes to system topology such as facility outages.

Following single contingencies as defined in NERC Standard TPL-001-4 P1 all facilities should be within their applicable facility ratings and the system shall be transient, dynamic and voltage stable. Cascading outages or uncontrolled separation shall not occur.

Starting with all Facilities in service, the response to a single contingency as defined in NERC Reliability Standard TPL 001-4 P1, may include any of the following:

Planned or controlled interruption of electric supply to radial customers or some local network customers connected to or supplied by the faulted facility. This is often referred to as consequential load loss.

System reconfiguration through manual or automatic control or protection actions.

To prepare for the next Contingency, system adjustments may be made, including changes to generation, uses of the transmission system, and changes to the transmission system topology.

Starting with all facilities in service and following any of the multiple contingencies identified in NERC Reliability Standard TPL-001-4 P2, P3, P4, P5, P6 and P7 the system shall be transient, dynamic and voltage stable and all facilities shall be within their applicable facility ratings and within applicable thermal, voltage and stability limits. Cascading Outages or uncontrolled separation shall not occur. In general, stability is not a limiting constraint in the PJM RTO. Stability limits that have been identified for certain system configurations or following multiple contingencies are identified in the PJM Transmission Operation Manual (M-03). New stability limits identified in Planning are communicated to PJM Operations and included in the Transmission Operation Manual (M-03).

In determining the response to any of the multiple contingencies, identified in NERC Reliability Standard TPL-001-4 P2, P3, P4, P5, P6 and P7, in addition to the actions identified above following single contingencies, the following shall be acceptable:

For all tests, as described in Attachment D-1, consequential load loss of up to 300 MW may occur.

PJM’s Reliability Planning methodology for determining SOLs utilizes multiple standards and applicable planning procedures including the PJM Reliability Planning Criteria, NERC Planning Standards (TPL 001-4), Regional Reliability Organization criteria, and individual Transmission Owner FERC filed criteria. In all cases, PJM applies the most conservative of all applicable planning criteria when identifying reliability problems. PJM tests these criteria on a regional basis including all facilities within its footprint. All SOLs are monitored for thermal, voltage and stability violations. Remediation plans are developed to mitigate the violations that exceed the established SOL limits.
PJM’s develops models for specific planning horizons using the latest Eastern Reliability Assessment Group (ERAG formerly MMWG) modeling information available for the applicable planning period. A detailed model is utilized for PJM’s internal system (transmission owner under PJM’s footprint) while the latest ERAG model for that planning period is used for facilities outside of PJM to incorporate critical modeling details of other control areas. Additional information about PJM’s base case development procedures can be found in section 2 of this manual.

PJM reliability planning criteria requires that the system be tested for all BES single contingency outages and all common mode outages. Common mode outages consist of line faults coupled with a stuck breakers that result in multiple facility outages, double circuit towerline outages and bus faults in the PJM system. PJM’s planning procedures require all NERC P0, P1, P2, P3, P4, P5, P6 and P7 conditions be tested.

When appropriate PJM will identify and implement Special Protection Schemes. If the scheme is required for reliability purposes, operational performance, or to restore the system to a reliable state following a significant transmission facility event, operation of the scheme will be tested in the on-going planning analysis. See the Transmission Operations Manual (M-03) (http://www.pjm.com/documents/~/media/documents.manuals/m03.ashx) for additional information concerning special protection schemes.

The PJM planning process includes a series of detailed analyses to ensure reliability under the most stringent of applicable NERC, PJM or local criteria. Through this process, violations of system operating limits are identified. System reinforcements required to mitigate the violations are developed and included in the Regional Transmission Expansion Plan for implementation. As a result PJM’s application of its System Operating Limits for the planning horizon ensures system operation within Interconnection Reliability Operating Limits.

PJM Planning will communicate to PJM Operations any potential IROL facilities resulting from PJM deliverability criteria analysis. PJM Planning and Operations work to develop new IROL Reactive Interfaces and associated operating procedures as required.
PPL EU applies a transient synchronous stability safety margin of 7% in the export limited Northern PPL area (see PJM Manual 03 at http://www.pjm.com/documents/manuals.aspx). This implies that the net export limit based on stability will be reduced by 7% to account for a margin of error in the specified net export limit from the area.

G.9.6 Implementation of the NPIR for Planning Analysis

PJM incorporates the Nuclear Plant Interface Requirements (NPIRs) into its planning processes in accordance with the applicable NERC standards. PJM performs these planning analyses consistent with the NPIR planning requirements and its Regional Transmission Expansion Planning requirements.

G.10 NERC Standard PRC-023-3 – Transmission Relay Loadability

Background

The purpose of the standard is to ensure that protective relay settings shall not limit transmission loadability; not interfere with system operators’ ability to take remedial action to protect system reliability and; be set to reliably detect all fault conditions and protect the electrical network from these faults. There are a number of requirements that specify how protective relays should be set so that they will not limit loadability of a circuit. One of the requirements of the Standard (R6) is for the Planning Coordinator to determine the facilities that must comply with requirements R1 through R5 of NERC standard PRC-023-3.

In accordance with Attachment B of PRC-023-3, the following circuits are subject to Requirement R6:

- Transmission lines operated at 100 kV to 200 kV and transformers with low voltage terminals connected at 100 kV to 200 kV, except Elements that connect the GSU transformer(s) to the Transmission system that are used exclusively to export energy directly from a BES generating unit or generating plant. Elements may also supply generating plant loads.
- Transmission lines operated below 100kV and transformers with low voltage terminals connected below 100 kV that are part of the BES, except Elements that connect the GSU transformer(s) to the Transmission system that are used exclusively to export energy directly from a BES generating unit or generating plant. Elements may also supply generating plant loads.

Process to determine PRC-023-3 Critical Facilities

PJM staff will conduct an assessment at least once each calendar year, with no more than 15 months between assessments applying the criteria in accordance with Attachment B or PRC-023-3 to determine the circuits for which Transmission Owners, Generator Owners, and Distribution Providers must comply with Requirements R1 through R5. PJM will maintain a list of circuits subject to PRC-023-3 per application of Attachment B and provide the list of circuits to all Regional Entities, Reliability Coordinators, Transmission Owners,