and assumptions. These assumptions include current loads, installed generating capacity, transmission and generation maintenance, system topology, and firm transactions. These assumptions will be provided to and reviewed by the Subregional RTEP Committee. The subregional modeling review and modeling assumptions meeting provides the opportunity for stakeholders to review and provide input to the development of the reference power system models used to perform the reliability analyses.

The results of any locational capacity market auction(s) will be used to help determine the amount and location of generation or demand side resources to be included in the reliability modeling. Generation or demand side resources that are cleared in any locational capacity market auction will be included in the reliability modeling, and generation or demand side resources that do not bid or do not clear in any locational capacity market auction will not be included in the reliability modeling. All such modeling described here will comport with the capacity construct provisions approved by the FERC.

Subsequent to the subregional stakeholder modeling reviews facilitated by PJM, PJM will develop the final set of reliability assumptions to be presented to TEAC for review and comment, after which PJM will finalize the reliability review reference power flow. This model is expected to be available in early January of each year to interested stakeholders, subject to applicable confidentiality and CEII requirements, to facilitate their review of the results of the reliability modeling analyses.

2.3.5 Contingency Definitions

Contingency definitions used in RTEP analysis are the same as applicable NERC TPL contingency definitions. In addition to studying all contingency types listed in TPL-001 Table 1, PJM also studies bus tie breaker openings without a fault as a single contingency. Where the physical design of connections or breaker arrangements results in the outage of more than the faulted equipment when a fault is cleared, the additional facilities are also taken out of service in the contingency definition. For example, if a transformer is tapped off a line without a breaker, both the line and transformer are removed from service as a single contingency event.

Contingency definitions for double circuit tower line outages shall include any two adjacent (vertically or horizontally) circuits on a common structure, but shall exclude circuits that share a common structure for one mile or less. The loss of more than two circuits on a common structure constitutes a NERC extreme event.

PJM will coordinate with adjacent Planning Coordinators and Transmission Planners to ensure that contingencies on adjacent systems which may impact their system are included in the contingency list.

2.3.6 Baseline Thermal Analysis

Baseline thermal analysis is a thorough analysis of the reference power flow to ensure thermal adequacy based on normal (applicable to system normal conditions prior to contingencies) and emergency (applicable after the occurrence of a contingency) thermal ratings specific to the Transmission Owner facilities being examined. It is based on a 50/50 load forecast from the latest available PJM Load Forecast Report (50% probability that the actual load is higher or lower than the projected load.) It encompasses an exhaustive