



NextEra Energy Transmission MidAtlantic Indiana, Inc. (NEET MidAtlantic IN)

**Local Planning Assumptions, Models, and Criteria
PJM Sub-Regional RTEP – Western Meeting**

December 17, 2021

2022 Planning Assumptions will use PJM models as available

2022 Planning Assumptions

- **Baseline Planning Assumptions and Criteria**
 - RTEP Base Case
 - PJM Baseline Planning Criteria
 - NEET MidAtlantic IN FERC 715 Planning Criteria
- **NEET MidAtlantic IN Interconnection Requirements**
- **NEET MidAtlantic IN Supplement Planning**
- **Planning Models utilized if available**
 - PJM RTEP power flow models with 5,10,or 15 year forward looking system topology, load and generation projections
 - PJM RTEP short circuit models with 2 and 5 year forward looking system topology and generation projections
 - MMWG power flow models with 5, 10, or 15 year forward looking system topology, load and generation projections if PJM RTEP models not available
- **Loads will be modeled consistently with the PJM Load Forecast Report**

2022 Planning Assumptions will comply with PJM manuals and NEET MidAtlantic IN criteria

PJM Manuals and Posted Criteria

- **NEET MidAtlantic IN plans all facilities in adherence with NERC TPL-001-4 and PJM Planning Criteria outlined in Manual 14B**
- **NEET MidAtlantic IN will conduct a yearly planning assessment in accordance with**
 - FERC 715 planning criteria
 - Interconnection requirements
- **In accordance with NERC Standard FAC-001-2, NEET MidAtlantic IN has requirements for interconnections of end-use customers, generators and transmission facilities**

NEET MidAtlantic IN uses PJM Transmission Owner guidelines to plan Supplemental Projects

Supplemental Project Drivers

- Supplemental Project primary drivers include

Customer Service

- Service to new and existing customers. Interconnect new customer load. Address distribution load growth, customer outage exposure, equipment loading, transmission load growth.

Equipment Material Condition, Performance and Risk

- Degraded equipment performance, material condition, obsolescence, including at the end of the useful life of equipment or a facility, equipment failure, employee and public safety and environment impact.

Operational Flexibility and Efficiency

- Optimizing system configuration, equipment duty cycles and restoration capability, and minimize outages.

Infrastructure Resilience

- Improve system ability to anticipate, absorb, adapt to, and/or rapidly recover from a potentially disruptive event, including severe weather, geo-magnetic disturbances, physical and cyber security challenges, critical infrastructure reduction.

Other

- Meet objectives not included in other definitions such as, but not limited to, technological pilots, industry recommendations, environmental and safety impacts, governmental/utility commission regulations, etc.

Inputs from the factors below are collectively taken into consideration to support asset management decisions

Asset Management Decision Drivers

- Decision to replace or repair an asset is based on, but not limited to:

Current Condition, Performance and Risk Assessment

- Assessments, including but not limited to inspections may be based on technical OEM recommendations and industry best practices
- Performance indicators, such as standard industry metrics, etc.
- Component failure metrics and maintenance plans

Agency, Authorities, Regulatory Requirements, and Other Consultations

- Discussions with, but not limited to, governmental agencies, PJM, etc. on criticality issues, and with consultants may also drive decision making

Service Life, Supplier Support, and Design Obsolescence

- Asset Age and typical industry Service Life are factors
- Service Life be impacted by geographical conditions or other factors
- Availability of replacement spare parts, manufacturer support, etc.

Good Utility Practice

- Good Utility Practice also includes, good engineering judgement, safety standards, environmental, and cost-effectiveness, etc.

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