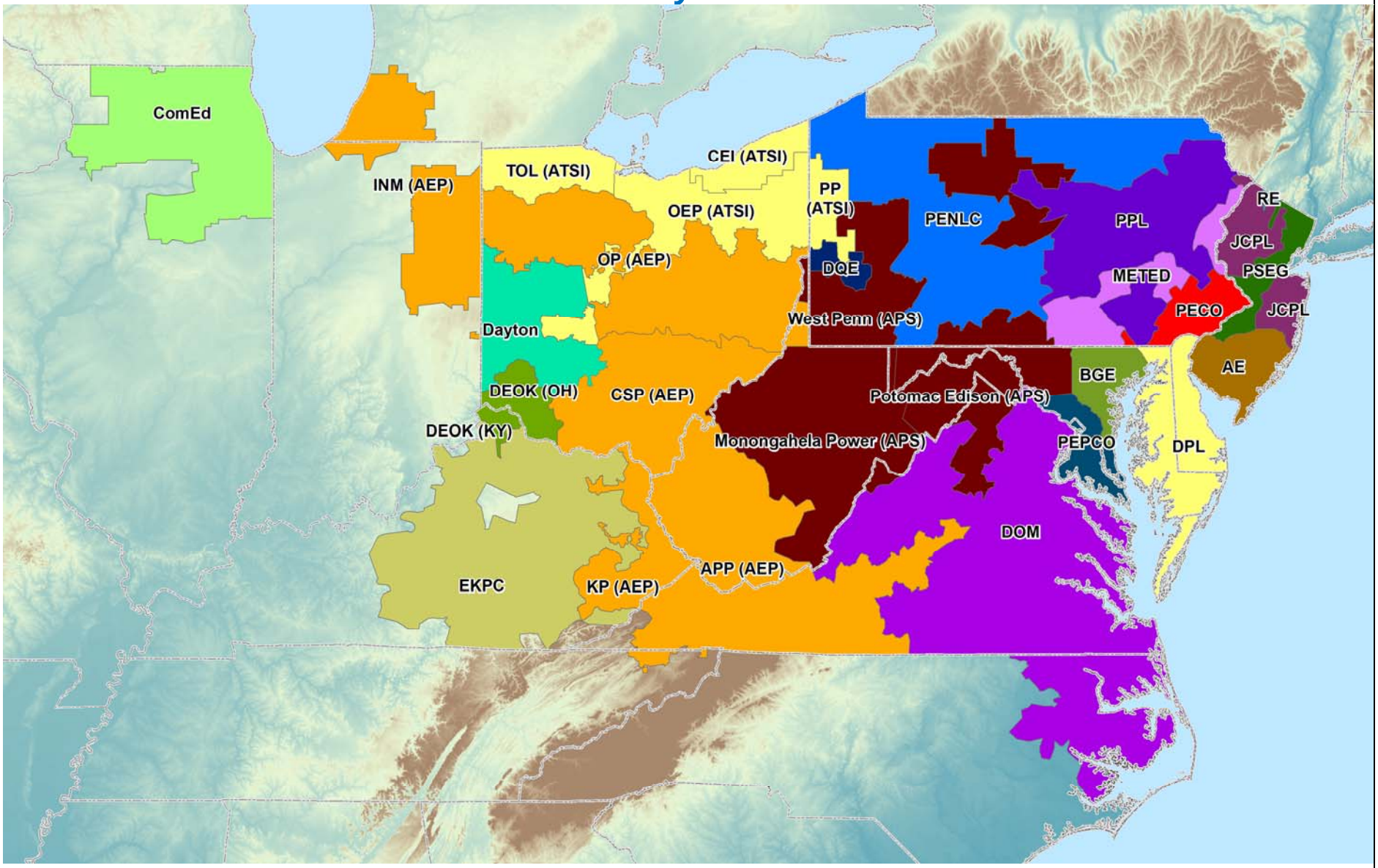
PJM Load Forecast Report

January 2016



Prepared by PJM Resource Adequacy Planning Department

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TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS REPORT

AE	Atlantic Electric zone (part of Pepco Holdings, Inc)
AEP	American Electric Power zone (incorporated 10/1/2004)
APP	Appalachian Power, sub-zone of AEP
APS	Allegheny Power zone (incorporated 4/1/2002)
ATSI	American Transmission Systems, Inc. zone (incorporated 6/1/2011)
Base Load	Average peak load on non-holiday weekdays with no heating or cooling load. Base load is insensitive to weather.
BGE	Baltimore Gas & Electric zone
CEI	Cleveland Electric Illuminating, sub-zone of ATSI
COMED	Commonwealth Edison zone (incorporated 5/1/2004)
Contractually Interruptible	Load Management from customers responding to direction from a control center
Cooling Load	The weather-sensitive portion of summer peak load
CSP	Columbus Southern Power, sub-zone of AEP
Direct Control	Load Management achieved directly by a signal from a control center
DAY	Dayton Power & Light zone (incorporated 10/1/2004)
DEOK	Duke Energy Ohio/Kentucky zone (incorporated 1/1/2012)
DLCO	Duquesne Lighting Company zone (incorporated 1/1/2005)
DOM	Dominion Virginia Power zone (incorporated 5/1/2005)
DPL	Delmarva Power & Light zone (part of Pepco Holdings, Inc)
EKPC	East Kentucky Power Cooperative (incorporated 6/1/2013)
FE-East	The combination of FirstEnergy's Jersey Central Power & Light, Metropolitan Edison, and Pennsylvania Electric zones (formerly GPU)
Heating Load	The weather-sensitive portion of winter peak load
INM	Indiana Michigan Power, sub-zone of AEP
JCPL	Jersey Central Power & Light zone
KP	Kentucky Power, sub-zone of AEP

METED	Metropolitan Edison zone
MP	Monongahela Power, sub-zone of APS
NERC	North American Electric Reliability Corporation
Net Energy	Net Energy for Load, measured as net generation of main generating units plus energy receipts minus energy deliveries
OEP	Ohio Edison, sub-zone of ATSI
OP	Ohio Power, sub-zone of AEP
PECO	PECO Energy zone
PED	Potomac Edison, sub-zone of APS
PEPCO	Potomac Electric Power zone (part of Pepco Holdings, Inc)
PL	PPL Electric Utilities, sub-zone of PLGroup
PLGroup/PLGRP	Pennsylvania Power & Light zone
PENLC	Pennsylvania Electric zone
PP	Pennsylvania Power, sub-zone of ATSI
PS	Public Service Electric & Gas zone
RECO	Rockland Electric (East) zone (incorporated 3/1/2002)
TOL	Toledo Edison, sub-zone of ATSI
UGI	UGI Utilities, sub-zone of PLGroup
Unrestricted Peak	Peak load prior to any reduction for load management, accelerated energy efficiency or voltage reduction.
WP	West Penn Power, sub-zone of APS
Zone	Areas within the PJM Control Area, as defined in the PJM Reliability Assurance Agreement

2016 PJM LOAD FORECAST REPORT

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- This report presents an independent load forecast prepared by PJM staff.

- The report includes long-term forecasts of peak loads, net energy, load management and distributed solar generation for each PJM zone, region, locational deliverability area, and the total RTO.

- All load models were estimated with historical data from January 1998 through August 2015. The models were simulated with weather data from years 1994 through 2014, generating 273 scenarios. The economic forecast used was Moody's Analytics' October 2015 release. Equipment indexes reflect the 2015 update of Itron's end-use data, which is consistent with the Energy Information Administration's 2015 Annual Energy Outlook.

- Table B-7 has been revised to reflect the transition of Demand Resource options available under the Capacity Performance rules of the Reliability Pricing Model.

- Table B-8 has been modified; it now represents the amount of distributed solar generation subtracted from each forecast year. These values reflect the impact of historical distributed solar generation at peak as well as the forecasted amount of solar additions at peak in each forecast year. **Distributed solar generation forecast values have already been subtracted from all forecast tables in the report.**

- With the adoption of a new load forecast model, PJM has reverted to publishing only one set of E-Tables (net energy).

- Since the 2015 report, PJM has significantly revised its load forecast model. The treatment of weather has been restructured to provide more variable load response to weather across a wide range of conditions. Three variables (cooling, heating, and other) were added to account for trends in equipment/appliance saturation and efficiency, and distributed solar generation is now reflected in the historical load data used to estimate the models, with a separately-derived solar forecast used to adjust load forecasts. Detailed information on the development of the distributed solar generation forecast can be found at: http://www.pjm.com/planning/resource-adequacy-planning/load-forecast-dev-process.aspx.

- The economic regions used for each zone have been revised to be consistent with the revised definitions of metropolitan areas of the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. An exception is DOM zone, for which economic data for the Commonwealth of Virginia is now used. Weather station mixtures have been revised for AEP, EKPC, and PL zones.

- PJM has also significantly revised its process for developing the weather-normalized peaks that appear in the report. The new process involves estimating each zone's load and weather relationship for each season and evaluating that relationship at typical peak day weather conditions.

- The forecasts of the following zones have been adjusted to account for large, unanticipated load changes (see Table B-9 for details):
    - The forecast of the APS zone has been adjusted to account for accelerating load related to natural gas processing plants, adding 120-280 MW from 2016 through 2020 before declining to 200 MW in 2030.
    - The forecast of the DOM zone has been adjusted to account for substantial on-going growth in data center construction, which adds 240-1,050 MW to the summer peak beginning in 2016.

- The PJM RTO weather-normalized summer peak for 2015 was 150,295 MW (using the new normalization method). The projection for the 2016 PJM RTO summer peak is 152,131 MW, an increase of 1,836 MW, or 1.2%, from the 2015 normalized peak.

- Summer peak load growth for the PJM RTO is projected to average 0.6% per year over the next 10 years, and 0.6% over the next 15 years. The PJM RTO summer peak is forecasted to be 161,891 MW in 2026, a 10-year increase of 9,760 MW, and reaches 167,469 MW in 2031, a 15-year increase of 15,338 MW. Annualized 10-year growth rates for individual zones range from -0.1% to 1.2%.

- Winter peak load growth for PJM RTO is projected to average 0.8% per year over the next 10-year period, and 0.8% over the next 15-years. The PJM RTO winter peak load in 2025/26 is forecasted to be 140,912 MW, a 10-year increase of 10,669 MW, and reaches 146,225 MW in 2030/31, a 15-year increase of 15,982 MW. Annualized 10-year growth rates for individual zones range from 0% to 1.6%.

- Compared to the 2015 Load Report, the 2016 PJM RTO summer peak forecast shows the following changes for three years of interest:
    - The next delivery year – 2016 -5,781 MW (-3.7%)
    - The next RPM auction year – 2019 -5,660 MW (-3.5%)
    - The next RTEP study year – 2021 -8,406 MW (-5.1%)

NOTE:
Unless noted otherwise, all peak and energy values are non-coincident, unrestricted peaks, which represent the peak load or net energy after reductions for distributed solar generation and prior to reductions for load management impacts.
All compound growth rates are calculated from the first year of the forecast.

Summary Table

SUMMER PEAK LOAD (MW) AND GROWTH RATES FOR
PJM RTO AND SELECTED GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS

	METERED 2015	UNRESTRICTED 2015	NORMAL 2015		THIS YEAR 2016	RPM YEAR 2019	RTEP YEAR 2021
PJM RTO	143,446	143,496	150,295		152,131	156,958	157,358
				Growth Rate	1.2%		
Demand Resources					-8,777	-9,035	-3,424
PJM RTO - Restricted					143,354	147,923	153,934
PJM MID-ATLANTIC	54,889	54,889	56,495		57,174	58,464	58,310
				Growth Rate	1.2%		
Demand Resources					-3,556	-3,627	-1,347
MID-ATL - Restricted					53,618	54,837	56,963
EASTERN MID-ATLANTIC	30,240	30,240	31,095		31,278	31,924	31,709
				Growth Rate	0.6%		
Demand Resources					-1,289	-1,315	-494
EMAAC - Restricted					29,989	30,609	31,215
SOUTHERN MID-ATLANTIC	12,419	12,419	12,810		13,393	13,624	13,652
				Growth Rate	4.6%		
Demand Resources					-1,130	-1,149	-425
SWMAAC - Restricted					12,263	12,475	13,227

Note:
Normal 2015 and all forecast values are non-coincident as estimated by PJM staff.
Except as noted, all values reflect the membership of the PJM RTO as of June 1, 2015.

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December 2015

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Summary of the December 2015 U.S. macro forecast

The U.S. economy performed well in 2015, and 2016 should be even better. The economy is on track to return to full employment by midyear. It will have been almost a decade since the economy was last operating at full tilt.
Full employment is consistent with a 5% unemployment rate, which has already been achieved, and a 9% underemployment rate. Underemployment includes the unemployed, part-timers who want more hours, and potential workers that have stepped out of the workforce and thus are not counted as unemployed but say they want a job. This is the so-called U-6 unemployment rate, which currently stands at 9.8%. On a full-time equivalent basis—translating the part-timers into full-timers—it is about 9.6%.

At the current pace of job growth of more than 200,000 per month, if sustained, the economy will be back to full employment by next summer. To be even more precise, given that the working-age population is growing by only 100,000 per month, the underemployment or U-6 unemployment rate should stand at 9% by August. There is clearly much uncertainty around this estimate, but there is little doubt that full employment is approaching fast.

Job machine

Businesses are adding jobs at a consistent and prodigious rate. Payrolls will expand by almost 3 million in 2015, about the same as the year before and the year before that. The last time job growth was as consistently strong was during the technology boom of the late 1990s.

The oil price collapse and resulting rationalization in the energy industry, and the stronger U.S. dollar and weakening in trade-sensitive manufacturing have slowed job growth a notch in recent months. But these constraints should fade by the spring. Moreover, job creation in the rest of the economy shows no signs of slowing.

Most encouraging is that job openings are about as plentiful as they have ever been. There are now less than three underemployed for every open job position.

For context, at the worst of the recession, there was closer to 11 underemployed for each open position. Openings are widespread across most industries, but particularly in healthcare and professional services—two industries adding aggressively to their roles. Layoffs also remain extraordinarily low, with nearly record low numbers filing for unemployment insurance.

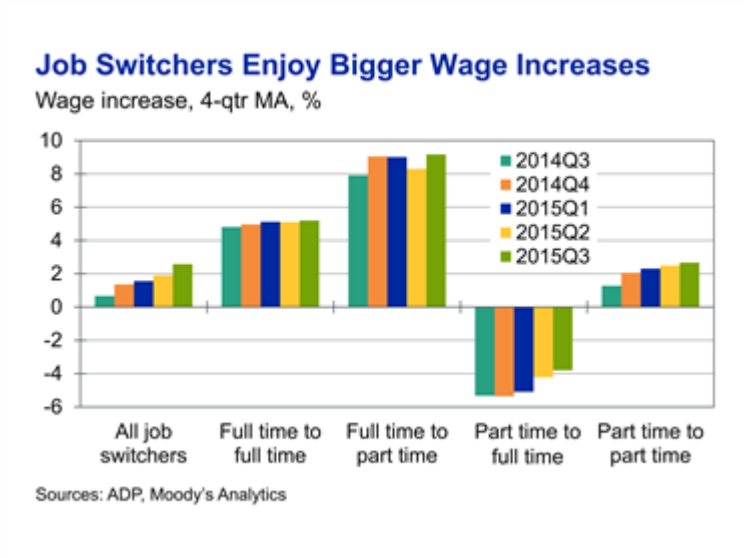
Wage resurgence

The tightening job market is evident from the recent firming in wage growth. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, average hourly earnings and wages as measured by the employment cost index have picked up meaningfully over the past year. After abstracting from the short-term ups and downs in these measures, wage growth is up nearly half a percentage point over the past year, well over the near 2% year-over-year growth that had prevailed since the recession.

Wage growth is even stronger than indicated by the BLS wage data. The BLS calculates wages based on reports from establishments that average pay across all their employees. Measured wage growth is being depressed as many lower-paid millennials are coming into the workforce, while higher-paid boomers are leaving it. The tighter labor market also means that those now finding jobs are likely less productive and thus lower-paid.

The importance of these worker-mix effects is evident from wage data constructed by Moody's Analytics based on payroll records maintained by human resource company ADP. The ADP data are derived by tracking the wages of individuals and are thus *not* impacted by the changing mix of workers in establishments. According to ADP, year-over-year wage growth for individuals is just more than 4%. Like the BLS data, ADP measured wage growth has accelerated by about half a percentage point over the past year.

A positive near-term leading indicator of future wage growth in the ADP data is the pickup in wages paid to workers switching jobs. Across all switchers, pay increases have risen substantially over the past year.



Part-timers switching to either another part-time job or a full-time job enjoyed the biggest improvement. Switcher wages have accelerated across all but the energy industry and are up most in the construction trades and in healthcare. All age groups are enjoying increased switcher wages, but those in their prime working years of 35 to 54 have seen the largest acceleration. Switcher wages are up in all parts of the country, but most in the South and Midwest.

Wage risks

Wage growth is expected to accelerate substantially as the economy attains full employment. It may take a while, but wages are ultimately expected to reach a 3.5% growth rate. This is equal to the sum of inflation, which is expected to be near the Federal Reserve's 2% target, and 1.5% trend labor productivity growth. At this pace of growth, labor's share of national income will stabilize; labor's share has been shrinking more or less since the early 1980s.

There are both downside and upside risks to this outlook. On the downside is persistently weak productivity growth, which has been well below 1% per annum in recent years. Productivity is expected to pick up as businesses refocus on it. With labor costs so low since the recession, businesses have felt little pressure to invest in labor-saving technologies. This should change as businesses realize that their labor costs are rising with the tightening job market, but this is still a forecast.

On the upside is the likelihood that the job market will overshoot full employment. By the end of 2016, it will be clear that the economy's biggest problem is not unemployment, but a lack of qualified labor. Businesses in a rising number of industries will be in bidding wars for workers. According to

homebuilders, this is already an issue in the construction trades, and manufacturers are also complaining they cannot find the highly skilled workers they need.

Rate normalization

Firming wage growth is the signal that the Federal Reserve has needed to begin normalizing interest rates. Policymakers indicate that the coming rate hikes will be gradual, with the funds rate ending 2016 at just more than 1%. This is a reasonable forecast, given that inflation remains well below the Fed's target, and the Fed's desire to err on the side of too strong an economy rather than a struggling one. The Fed desperately wants to avoid backtracking on the rate hikes or, even worse, having to resume quantitative easing or adopting other nontraditional policies.

Policymakers also rightly want to see what impact the rate hikes will have on broader financial market conditions. The stock market appears vulnerable, given its currently high valuation; an even stronger U.S. dollar seems likely; and credit spreads have the potential to significantly gap out, particularly for below-investment-grade corporate bonds. The seeming lack of transactional liquidity in markets could also exacerbate the volatility in all markets.

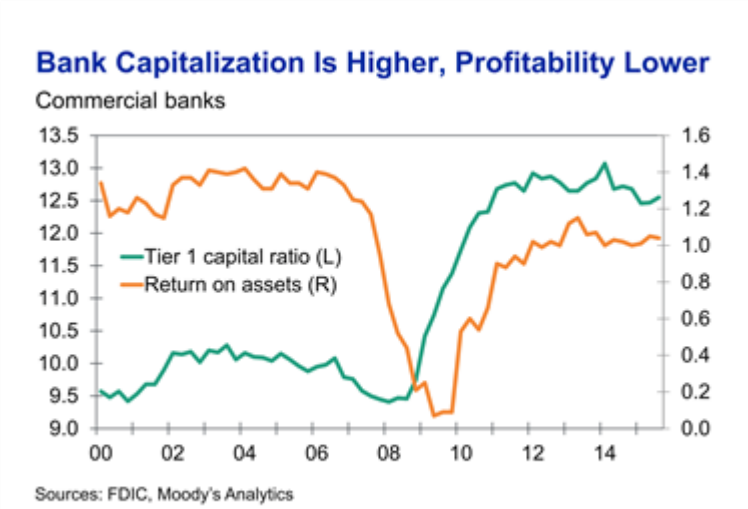
Financial pressures on already-fragile emerging markets could also intensify. Most vulnerable are countries that rely heavily on capital inflows and whose nonfinancial businesses have issued debt in dollars.

These include Turkey, South Africa, and a number of countries in Latin America and Southeast Asia. Growth in the EMs slowed sharply this past year, and the best that can be expected in the coming year is that they stabilize.

R* equilibrium

Just where the rate hikes end depends on the equilibrium funds rate, or R*—that funds rate consistent with an economy operating at its potential and inflation at the Fed's 2% target. There is a general consensus that R* has fallen since the Great Recession, but there is little consensus regarding by how much. The Fed's long-run forecast of the funds rate would suggest that the equilibrium funds rate is approximately 3.5%. This is equal to the sum of the Fed's 2% inflation target, the economy's potential growth rate, and the impact of various economic "headwinds."

Although not well-defined, the most significant headwind is the higher required capitalization and liquidity of the banking system post-crisis.



If regulators require that banks must hold more capital and be more liquid, then the banks' return on equity and assets will be lower. Thus for the system to extend the same amount of credit to the economy at the same lending rates, the system's cost of funds needs to fall by a like amount as its returns. That is, banks' lending margins—loan rates less cost of funds—must be maintained. This can be achieved if the Fed adopts a lower R*, and thus lower banks' cost of funds.
Like the Fed, we also estimate R* to be 3.5%, equal to 2% inflation, plus 2.2% potential real GDP growth, less 0.7% to account for the economic headwinds. The actual federal funds rate is expected to reach our 3.5% R* by spring 2018.

Rate risks

The Fed's path to R* is rife with risk. The equilibrium funds rate could be much lower than we are estimating, either because potential growth is lower or the headwinds are blowing harder. Financial markets seemingly believe this, as the futures market for fed funds puts the funds rate at closer to 2% by early 2018. However, there is also the risk that the economy will overshoot full employment, generating significant wage and prices pressures and forcing the Fed to ultimately play catch-up in raising rates. Indeed, the more gradual the rate hikes are in 2016, the more likely the Fed will have to increase rates more aggressively in 2017-2018 to forestall an overheating economy.

Certainly a lot could go wrong between now and 2018. But that should be a worry for another day. We should enjoy 2016 and a full-employment economy.

Risks to the U.S. outlook

If the Fed jumps the gun and is forced to reverse course, quantitative easing would be restarted and negative interest rates would be possible. There are other options. Former Fed Chairman Ben Bernanke recounts in his new book some of the policies the Fed considered but did not implement during the Great Recession. They include negative interest rates, funding for lending, raising the inflation target, and pegging interest rates on securities with maturities of two years or less. The latter would be a commitment to keep rates low for at least two years, but the balance sheet would increase substantially. Nominal GDP targeting would be a radical option. The options Bernanke discussed could be the playbook if the Fed has to quickly reverse course.

Softer global demand, particularly in China and Europe, will hurt domestic exports and could cause GDP growth to fall short of expectations should the situation deteriorate further. The slowdown in China's economy is weighing heavily on the emerging economies in Asia and Latin America; this in turn has led to steep corrections in international equity markets. Further, Chinese policymakers could fumble in their efforts to try and stimulate growth, leading to further selloffs in China's equity markets. Slower global growth will hurt Midwest factories and coastal shipping hubs and is already subtracting from U.S. output growth. The main risk is that weakness will persist for longer than anticipated.

The weakness in global demand for U.S. exports will be aggravated by a stronger U.S. dollar. Trade data have been soft in recent months as the rising greenback has squeezed the market share of domestic firms. The impact has been most apparent in low-value-added industries that already struggle with fierce international competition. The widening divergence between U.S. monetary policy and monetary policy in Europe and Asia could cause the greenback to strengthen more than expected. The baseline forecast already assumes that the dollar will appreciate relative to the euro and the yen, as central bankers in these regions have initiated large-scale quantitative easing programs that will weaken their currencies. If foreign policymakers adopt even more expansionary policies, or if U.S. rates rise faster than expected, the dollar will push beyond the baseline forecast, further widening the trade deficit and causing GDP to fall below expectations.

Global tensions pose an indirect threat to the U.S. economy through the channels of global trade, consumer sentiment and financial markets. The conflict between Ukraine and Russia has led to a standoff between Russia and the West. With no resolution in sight, sanctions will likely prevail through next year and could push Russia deeper into recession. The consequences of the sanctions are disruptive for the euro zone economy, especially Germany, and could derail the euro zone's fragile recovery.

Conflicts in Iraq and Syria threaten to further destabilize the region. While the war against the Islamic State has been confined to Iraq and Syria, it could spread to

other Middle Eastern countries, risking increased intervention by the West. The worst-case scenario involves escalated tensions in the region that could cause not only a spike in oil prices but also greater turmoil in global financial markets, leading to a drop in trade and slower global growth. Furthermore, instability in the region has triggered an exodus of refugees from Syria. The wave of migrants puts the EU's immigration system under tremendous stress as EU members struggle to establish a system to relocate refugees from overburdened countries.

Output growth will suffer if the U.S. dollar strengthens faster than expected. The currency will appreciate relative to the euro and the yen as monetary actions in the U.S., Europe and Japan are expected to diverge further and spreads between policy rates widen. A stronger dollar will be a net negative for the U.S. Exports will slow further and imports will rise rapidly, trends already evident in the U.S. trade deficit widening to $43.9 billion in October.

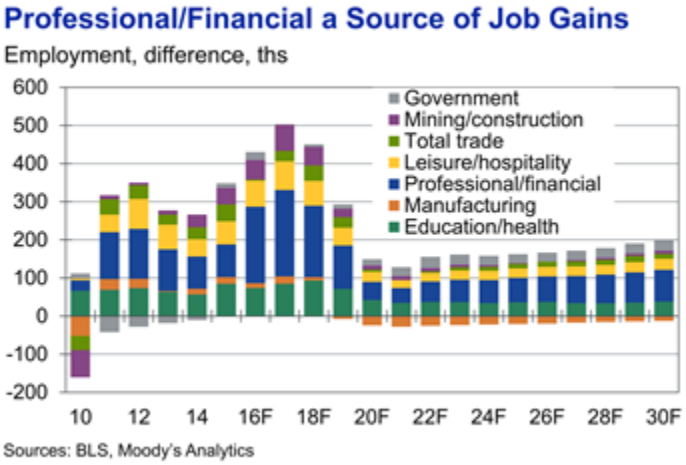
Further, the relationship is nonlinear, with the dollar subtracting an increasingly larger share of gross domestic output as it gains. Additionally, if foreign policymakers initiate even more expansive policies, or if U.S. rates rise faster than expected, the dollar will rise above the baseline forecast. In this event, U.S. exporters will be hit hard, imports will rise faster, and GDP will fall below expectations.

Summary of the forecast for PJM service territories

The PJM service territory covers all or parts of 13 states and the District of Columbia, accounting for more than 52 million people, or about a sixth of the U.S. population. The regional economies of the service territory include metro areas in the Midwest, South and Northeast and run the gamut from highly diversified, large economies such as Chicago, to small economies that depend heavily on one industry, such as Elkhart-Goshen IN.

Overall, education/healthcare remains the dominant industry in the service territory. Job growth for the industry has consistently outpaced the overall service territory economy and the gap has widened over the past year. This is attributable to the fading adjustment costs from the Affordable Care Act. Over the longer term, increasing demand from the aging population within the service territory and out will support job gains because of its greater utilization of healthcare services. Healthcare is an export industry to some economies in the service territory.

Consistent with the historical trend, education- and healthcare-related services will provide a significant share of new jobs in the forecast period.



On average, the concentration of manufacturing in the service territory is roughly in line with the national average. However, approximately 60% of the metro areas, mainly smaller old-line manufacturing localities in the Northeast and Midwest, rely more heavily on industrial production for growth. The highest concentration of manufacturing is in Elkhart-Goshen IN, where nearly half of all jobs are in manufacturing. In contrast, the lowest concentration is in California-Lexington Park MD, where less than 1% of employment is in manufacturing.

The natural resources and mining industry represents a small portion of the service territory's economy, but has been a source of weakness recently. Low energy prices, a glut of natural gas, and heightened regulatory burdens on coal producers have left the industry shedding employment in 2015. The losses have been widespread in the service territory, with significant declines in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Virginia and West Virginia. Weakness is visible outside of manufacturing as the appreciation in the U.S. dollar, weakness in global demand, and a turn in the inventory cycle have weighed on output. Some of these weights will prove more persistent than others. The dollar will likely appreciate further as the Fed will be the first major central bank to begin tightening monetary policy while many others continue to ease.

While the public sector has a slightly smaller presence in the service territory than it does nationally, there is a greater concentration of federal government employment. This is largely due to the presence of the Washington-Arlington-Alexandria metro division, which contains the nation's capital and is home to one out of 10 federal government employees. With federal budget deficits under 3% and the deficit forecast over the next 10 years improving, the political pressure for austerity has declined. However, poor state fiscal positions in Illinois and Pennsylvania present a risk to the forecast for the service territory.

Recent Performance

The service territory economy continues to improve. While the estimate of GDP growth from the third quarter of 2014 to the third quarter of 2015 is lower than expected, it is due to an upward revision to GDP in 2014.[1] Similarly, total employment growth of only 1.3% in the year to the third quarter of 2015 falls short of the forecast of 1.7%, however this is again due to a stronger than expected end to 2014. Total employment is essentially equal to the 19.6 million forecast.

Healthcare/education has tracked the forecast, as job growth has accelerated. The acceleration is due to fading adjustment costs from the Affordable Care Act, which had weighed on hospital profitability and employment in particular. In addition, declining uninsured rates due to the Affordable Care Act and state Medicaid expansions are increasing the demand for healthcare services as well.

The tightening in the job market and increased churn have boosted income as jobs are more plentiful and employers must increasingly raise wages to hire and retain workers. Real income growth to the second quarter, the most recent available data, has outpaced the forecast by almost a full percentage point. The added income has boosted consumer spending, which has benefited leisure/hospitality. Employment in leisure/hospitality is rising nearly twice as fast as overall employment, and is now well above last year's forecast.

Manufacturing employment is up slightly from a year ago as it outperformed in 2014 before falling short of expectations this year. Manufacturing is an important driver, particularly in many of the territory's Midwest metal-producing and auto-related metro areas. A stronger dollar has held job growth back recently by eroding international competitiveness of manufacturing exports. However, manufacturing has benefited from robust growth in auto demand and transportation equipment manufacturing, which significantly outpaced overall factory production over the last year. Toledo OH, for example, experienced fast growth because of its auto assemblers and parts manufacturers. U.S. vehicle sales are robust, exceeding 18 million annualized units in each of the past three months.

Finance has been another source of job gains, outperforming the forecast for most of the last year. One factor is that headwinds from a recent spate of bank mergers and acquisitions have eased. In recent years, mergers and acquisitions have weighed on growth as banks have sought efficiencies and economies of scale. BB&T Corp. alone has spent $4.3 billion on acquisitions in Pennsylvania, making it the fourth largest bank in the state. These headwinds appear to have weakened somewhat in 2015, however finance in the service territory is still lagging that of

[1] The metro definitions used were changed by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, making a comparison of the 2014 to 2015 forecast impossible for the full service territory. When direct comparisons of the 2014 and 2015 forecast for the service territory are discussed, they will refer to only a subset of the metro areas and metro divisions for which this comparison is possible. These areas cover 71% of the total service territory employment.

the U.S. overall, which suggests they remain a factor. Also, financial market conditions tightened in the second half of this year amid initial concerns about the Fed's exit strategy and the deterioration in China's economy.

While some metro areas grew fast in the service territory, others suffered job losses this year. The biggest losses were in Atlantic City NJ, where the casino industry has struggled under stiff regional competition. Total employment in the Atlantic City metro area is among the lowest since the early 1990s. Lebanon PA was also one of the worst-performing metro areas, in part because of the closing of a large distribution center.

While the economy is improving overall, the service territory is adding jobs more slowly than the nation partly because low growth in government employment has disproportionately affected the service territory. Federal government accounts for 3% of total employment, compared with 2% in the rest of the U.S. The concentration is noticeably higher in the District of Columbia, Maryland, and Virginia. Moreover, federal workers earn more in the Mid-Atlantic than elsewhere in the country. Therefore, federal layoffs do more damage to incomes.

Local government is adding jobs again thanks to steady improvement in the housing market that has lifted property taxes. However, it remains a source of weakness in some areas because of state and local fiscal problems, in particular Illinois and Pennsylvania. Increasing pension costs are weighing on some areas, which has led local government employment to fall in Philadelphia, Allentown-Bethlehem and Lebanon PA.

Pennsylvania and Ohio are steadily adding jobs, which account for a substantial portion of PJM's customers. Ohio and Pennsylvania metro areas make up 36% of the territory's payroll employment.

Ohio's recovery remains on track, driven by robust gains in high-paying professional and financial services as well as healthcare. High-value-added white-collar services including consulting and computer systems design are booming in Cincinnati and Columbus. Auto manufacturing is also powering forward thanks to major capital investments and rising national vehicle demand even though broad-based growth in the factory sector has eased because of protracted weakness in steel production.

Pennsylvania's economy is improving, but poor demographics and state fiscal problems are limiting job growth, which ranks in the bottom quintile of U.S. states.

Income growth across the region is helping tourism flourish and generating strong job gains in arts/entertainment/recreation, especially in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Allentown-Bethlehem.

Near-term outlook and changes to the forecast

The October 2015 regional baseline forecast was generated in the context of the U.S. macro forecast. Changes to the near-term outlook for the PJM service territory are similar to those in the U.S. macro forecast. The recent performance was slightly weaker than expected. As a result, the forecast has been lowered for the next few quarters, but raised starting in the end of 2016.

Manufacturing is an area that fell short of expectations in 2015 because of the stronger dollar, low energy prices, weakness in global demand, and a turn in the inventory cycle in the second half of the year. However, following a wider U.S. trend, the near-term outlook for manufacturing job growth has been lifted, and employment is expected to expand through the end of 2017. Manufacturing employment grew an estimated 1.3% since the third quarter of 2014, falling short of expectations of a 1.7% increase. As the U.S. economy heats up over the next two years, this will spur more domestic demand for manufacturing and drive job growth.

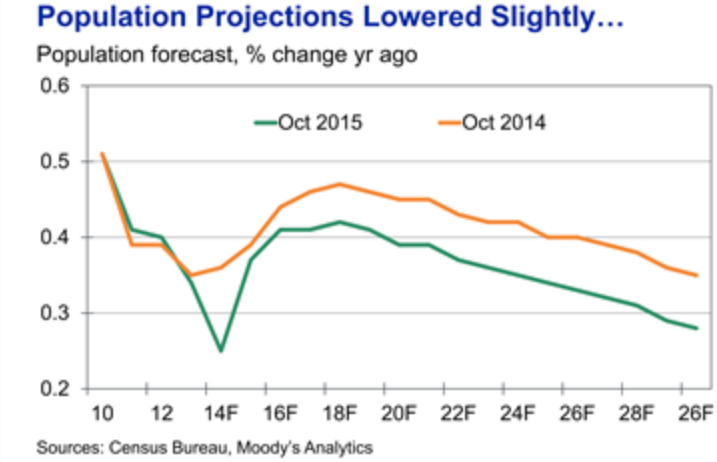
The single-family housing market has improved somewhat, but the robust catch-up in single-family permitting that was expected has not materialized. Long-lasting scars from the Great Recession and slack in the job market have left households hesitant to make the investment in single-family housing. This has spurred demand for multifamily housing, but not enough to prevent overall permitting from falling short of the forecast.

Despite the disappointing housing market, construction employment in the service territory has tracked the forecast as commercial and infrastructure projects have helped fill the gap. Both Pennsylvania and Illinois have passed significant infrastructure spending bills in recent years. In Pennsylvania, more than $1.7 billion is being spent on turnpike projects alone in 2015.

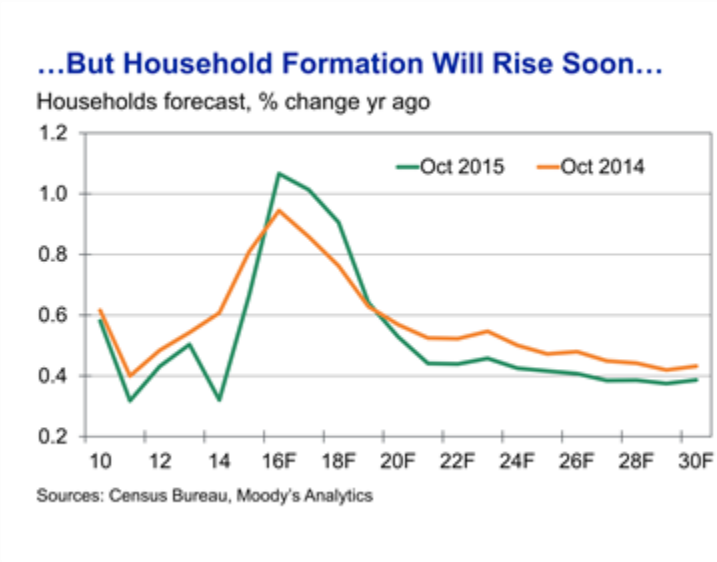
Overall, the return of the service territory economy to full employment will be more gradual than expected, and as a result above-trend job growth will last longer than previously expected. This short-term outlook mirrors the U.S. macro forecast. Over the past year, the service sector has fallen short of expectations. Service growth will improve into 2016 and deliver a less rapid but more prolonged recovery period before settling into longer-term growth rates.

Long-term outlook

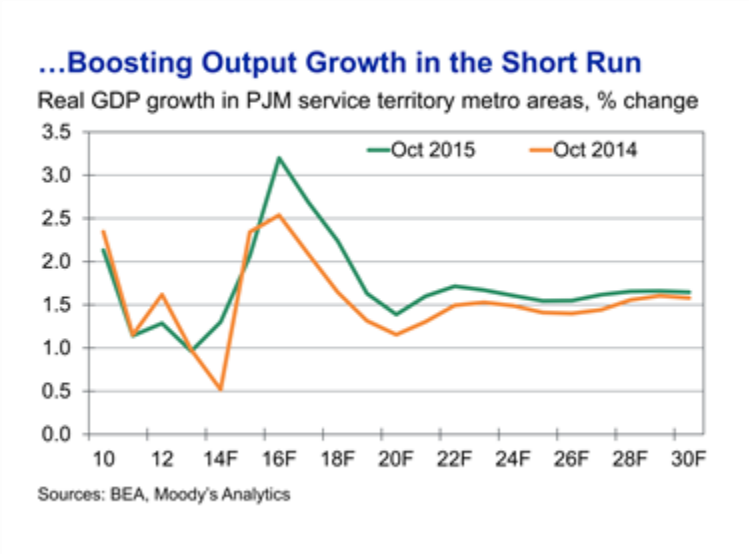
The October 2015 forecast for long-term GDP growth in metro areas in the PJM service territory has been slightly upgraded from 2014. Over the next few years, faster household formation than previously expected will boost economic growth.



For the metro areas in the service territory that are comparable to the previous forecast, the October 2015 forecast is for population to expand 5.7% between 2015 and 2030, down from 6.6% in the October 2014 forecast. As a result the forecast population will be 435,000 lower by 2030 than previously expected. For the full service territory, including newly added and changed metro areas, population growth over this period will be 7%.



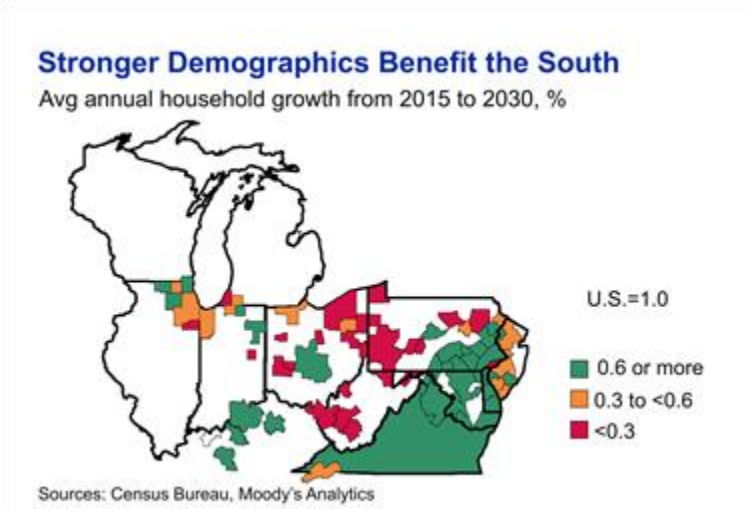
Weaker population growth translates to fewer households in the long run. However, in the near term the household formation rate is expected to increase thanks to an improving economy. Scars from the Great Recession have kept the household formation rate below equilibrium. As the labor market tightens and income growth accelerates over the next two years, household formation will pick up and make up for lost ground. Once catch-up household formation has been exhausted, the formation rate will decline to levels consistent with the service territory's slowly growing population.



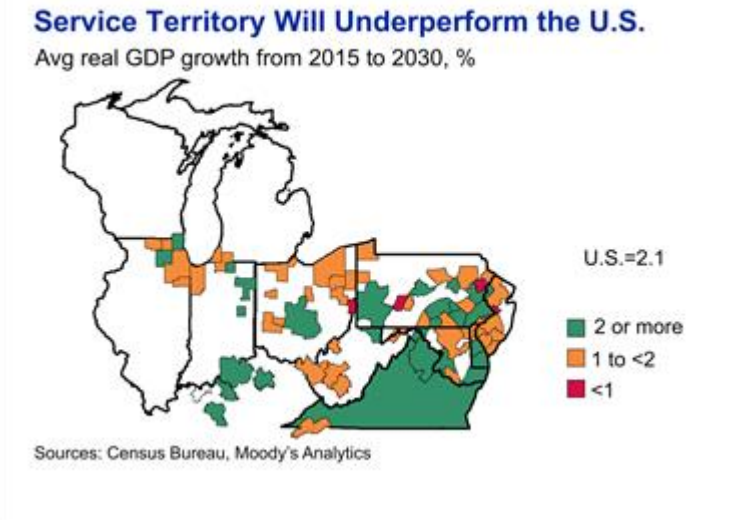
Overall, the long-term GDP forecast has not been altered substantially. The PJM service territory will underperform the U.S., with average annual real GDP growth of 1.9% from 2016 to 2030, compared with the U.S. average of 2.1%. Relative to last year, GDP growth in the parts of the service territory that are comparable to last year are expected to grow 0.2 percentage point faster.

The southernmost metro areas, including the southern parts of Pennsylvania, are expected to be among the fastest-growing in the PJM service territory. The biggest comparative advantage for these areas is their favorable demographic trends, which will help boost overall final demand. While the long-term forecast is weaker, household formation will rebound in 2016 and will drive growth in consumer-based services, including education/healthcare and leisure/hospitality.

Suburban areas are outperforming the cities they neighbor in several cases, thanks to higher levels of education and the regulatory and policy problems that big cities face. For example, the Elgin metro division is expected to outpace the Chicago metro division in terms of population and GDP growth, and Montgomery-Bucks-Chester will do the same for Philadelphia. Washington DC will outperform the service territory thanks to a highly educated labor force, productivity growth, and positive demographic trends.

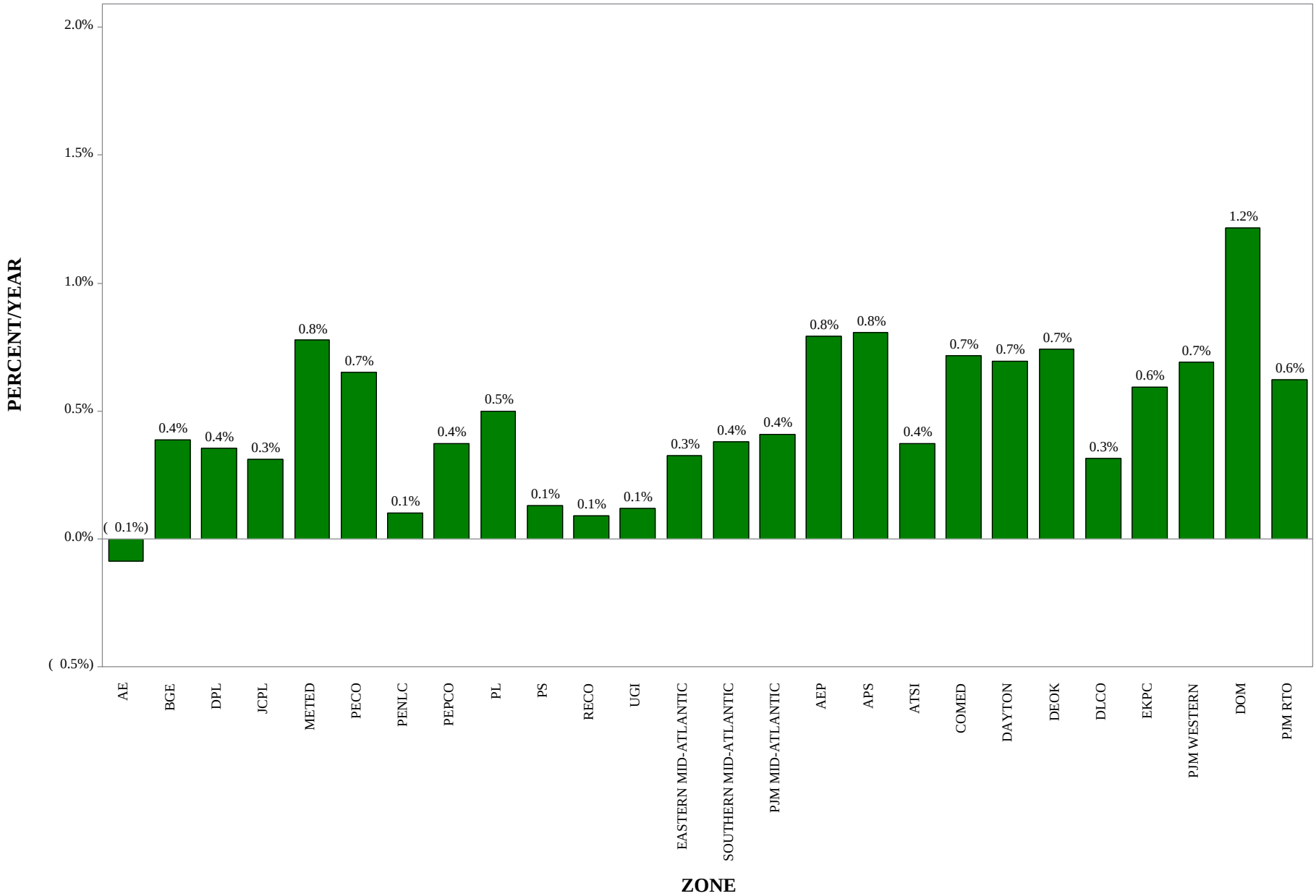


Metro areas in Ohio, West Virginia, and western and northern Pennsylvania will expand more slowly. Expansion in those states will be more restrained as the region transitions away from manufacturing toward more service-oriented economies. With lower-value-added services accounting for a larger part of the regional economies, income gains are expected to be more restrained. Weaker demographics will also undermine long-term growth, as workers and their families are expected to seek opportunities in stronger labor markets outside of the slow-growth metro areas in the Midwest and Northeast.

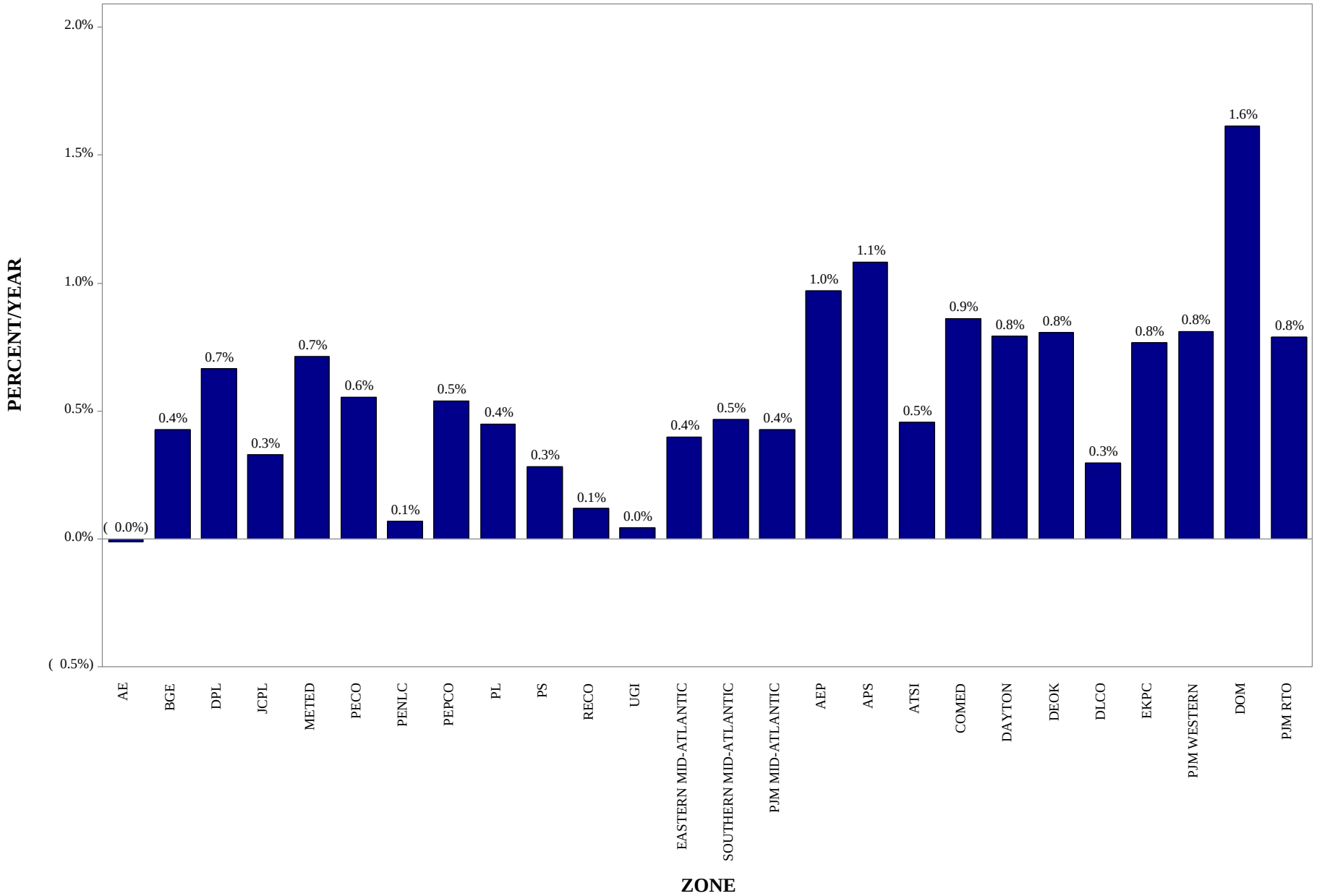


Of the 10 areas with the weakest increases in the number of households, five are in Ohio and four are in Pennsylvania. Eight of these areas will post net declines in the number of households. In Pennsylvania, the long-run decline of manufacturing is exacerbated by poor public sector finances that will weigh on local government employment as well as taxpayers.

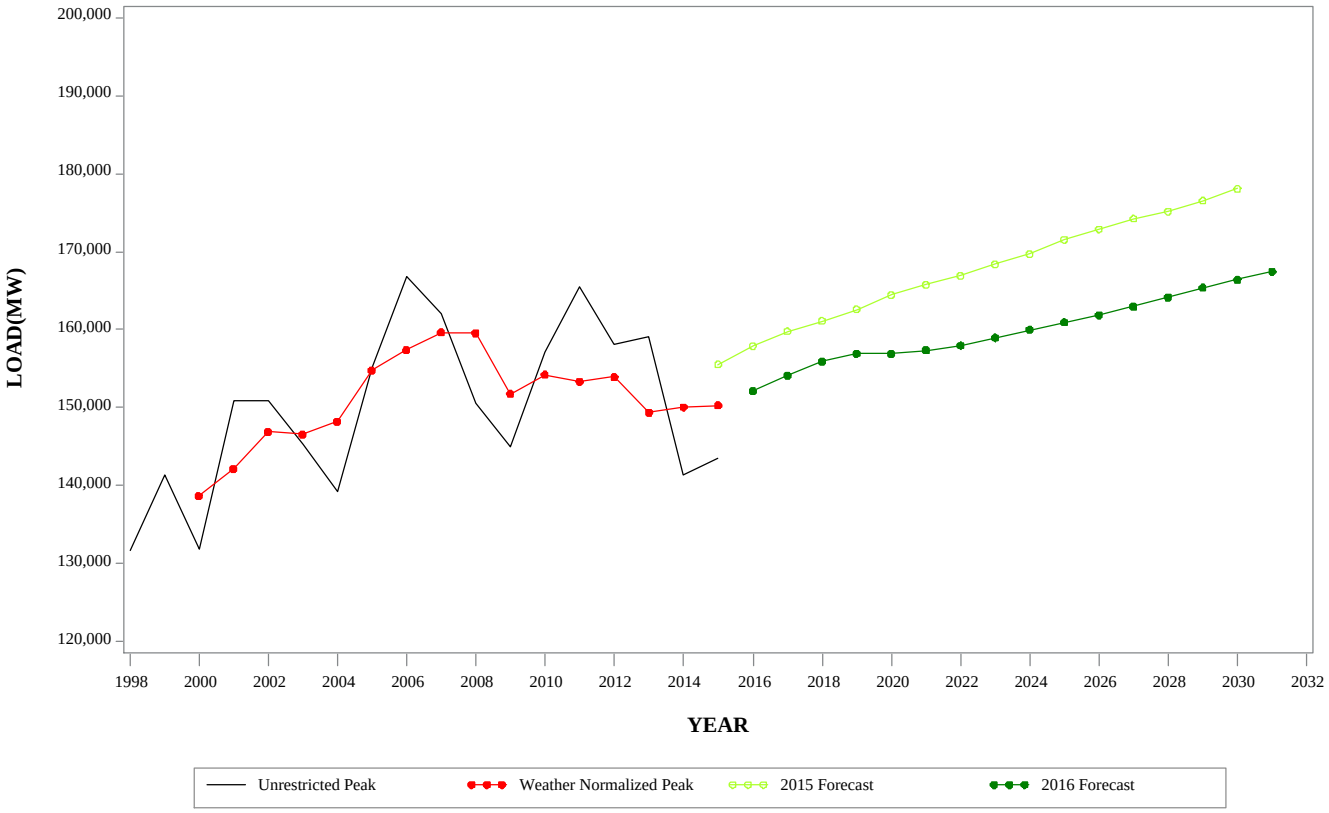
PJM SUMMER PEAK LOAD GROWTH RATE
2016 - 2026



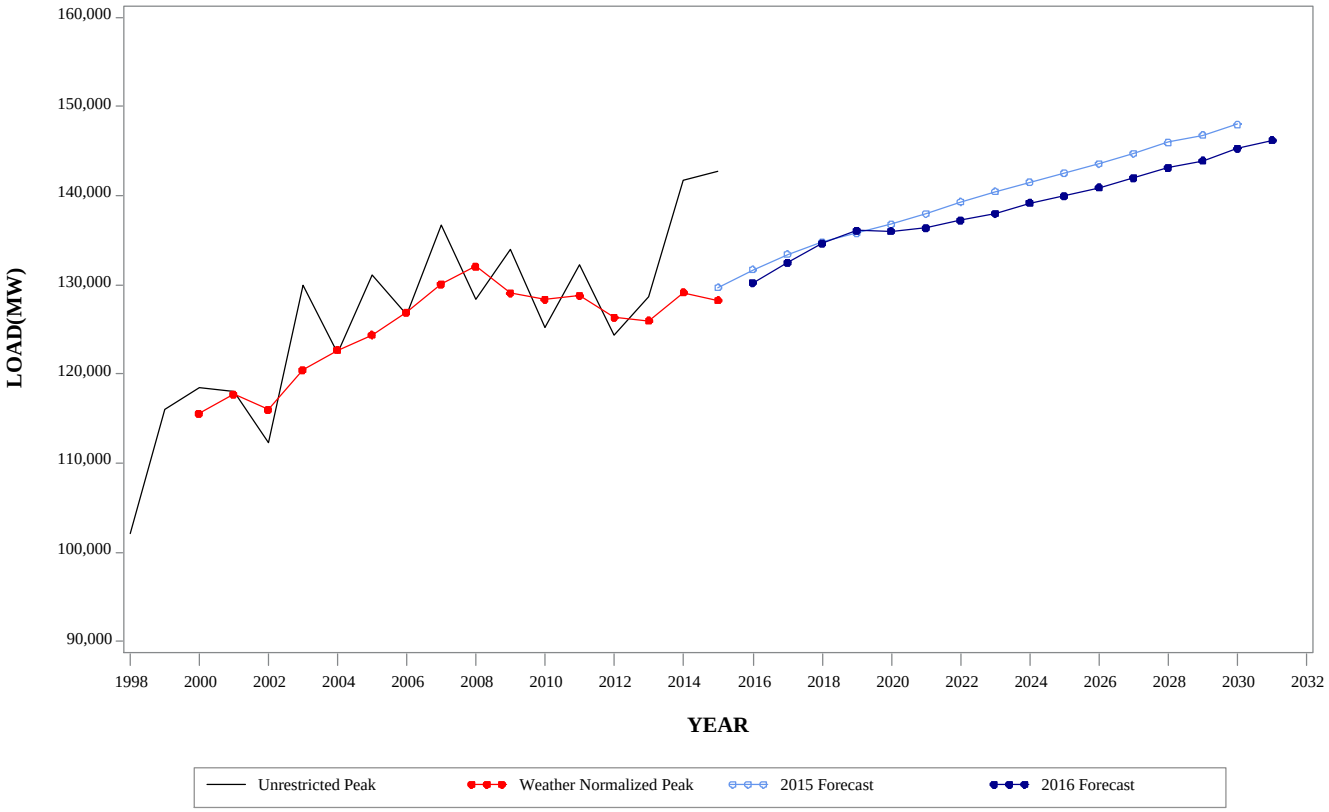
PJM WINTER PEAK LOAD GROWTH RATE
2016 - 2026



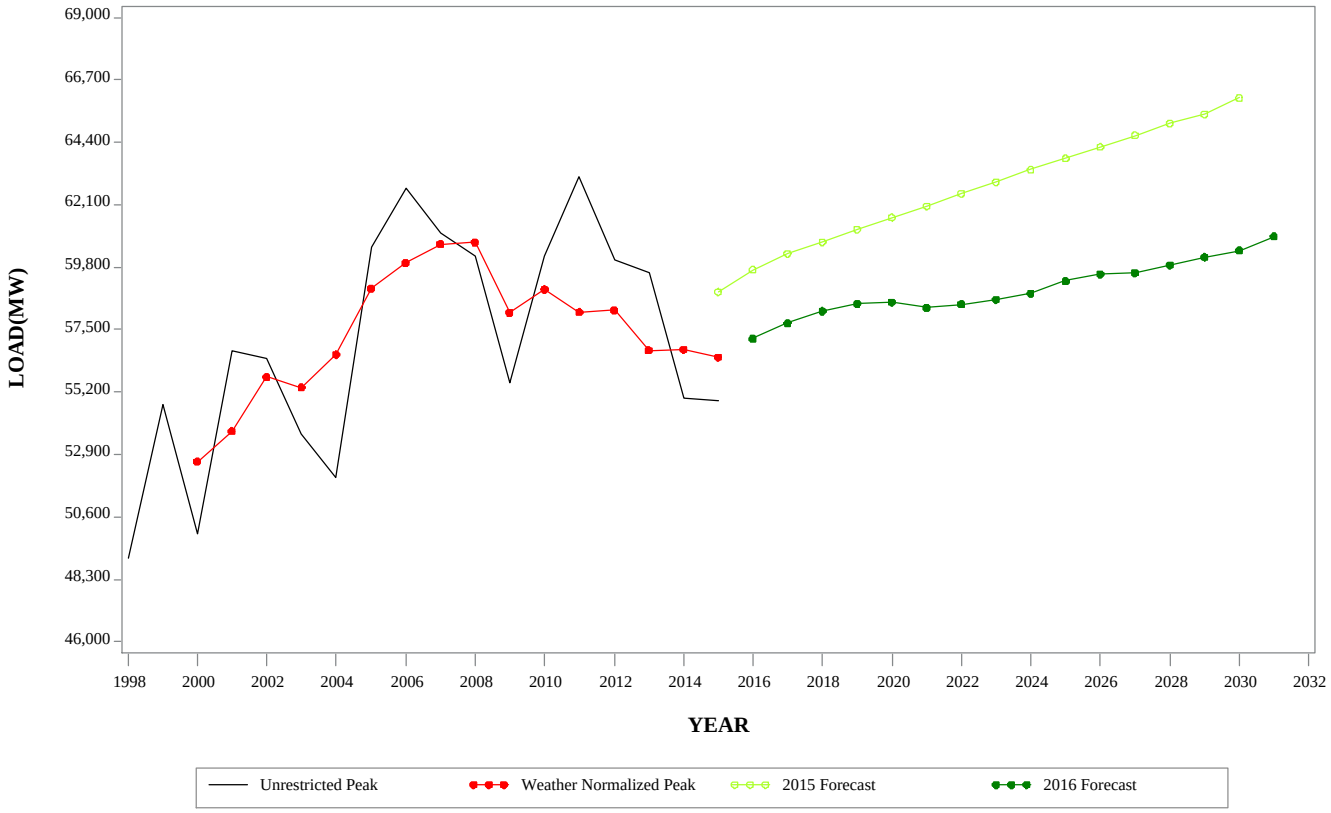
SUMMER PEAK DEMAND FOR PJM RTO GEOGRAPHIC ZONE



WINTER PEAK DEMAND FOR PJM RTO GEOGRAPHIC ZONE



SUMMER PEAK DEMAND FOR PJM MID-ATLANTIC GEOGRAPHIC ZONE



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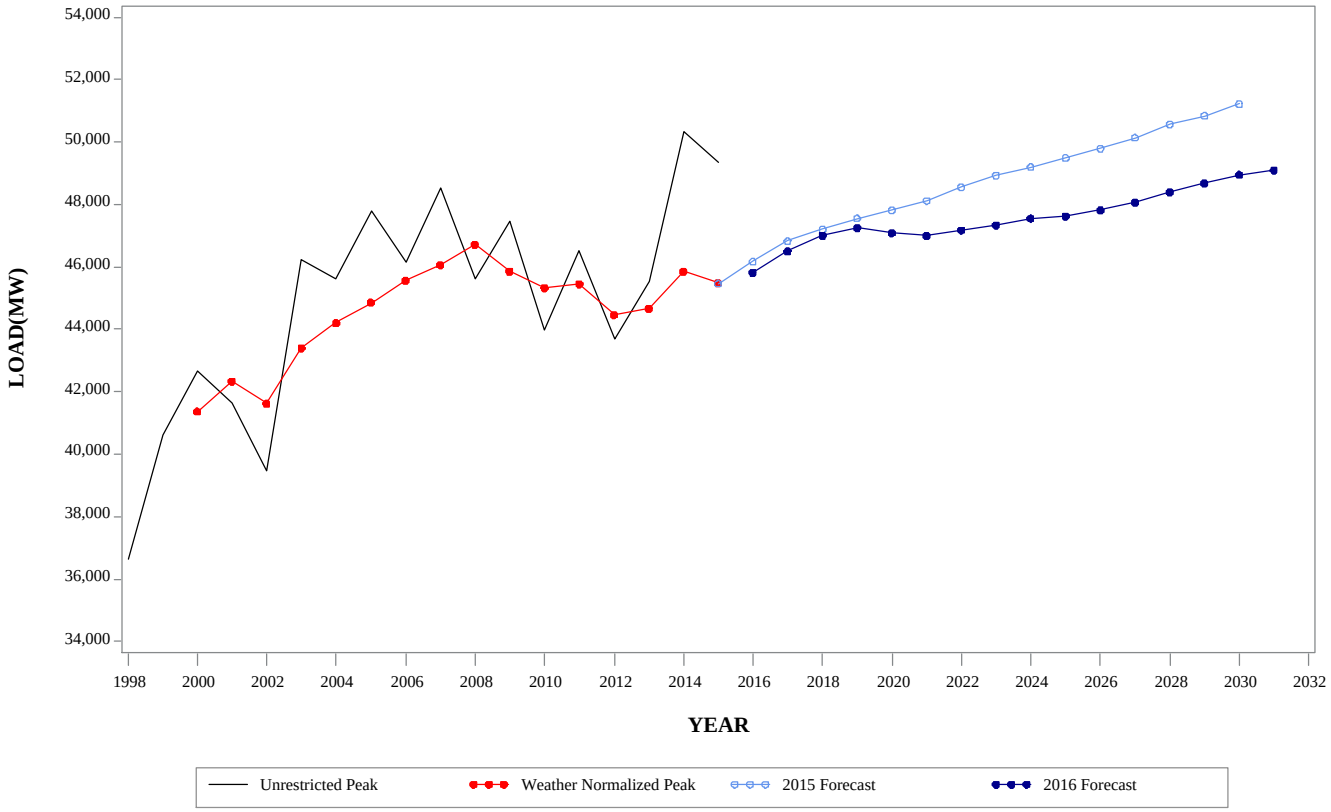

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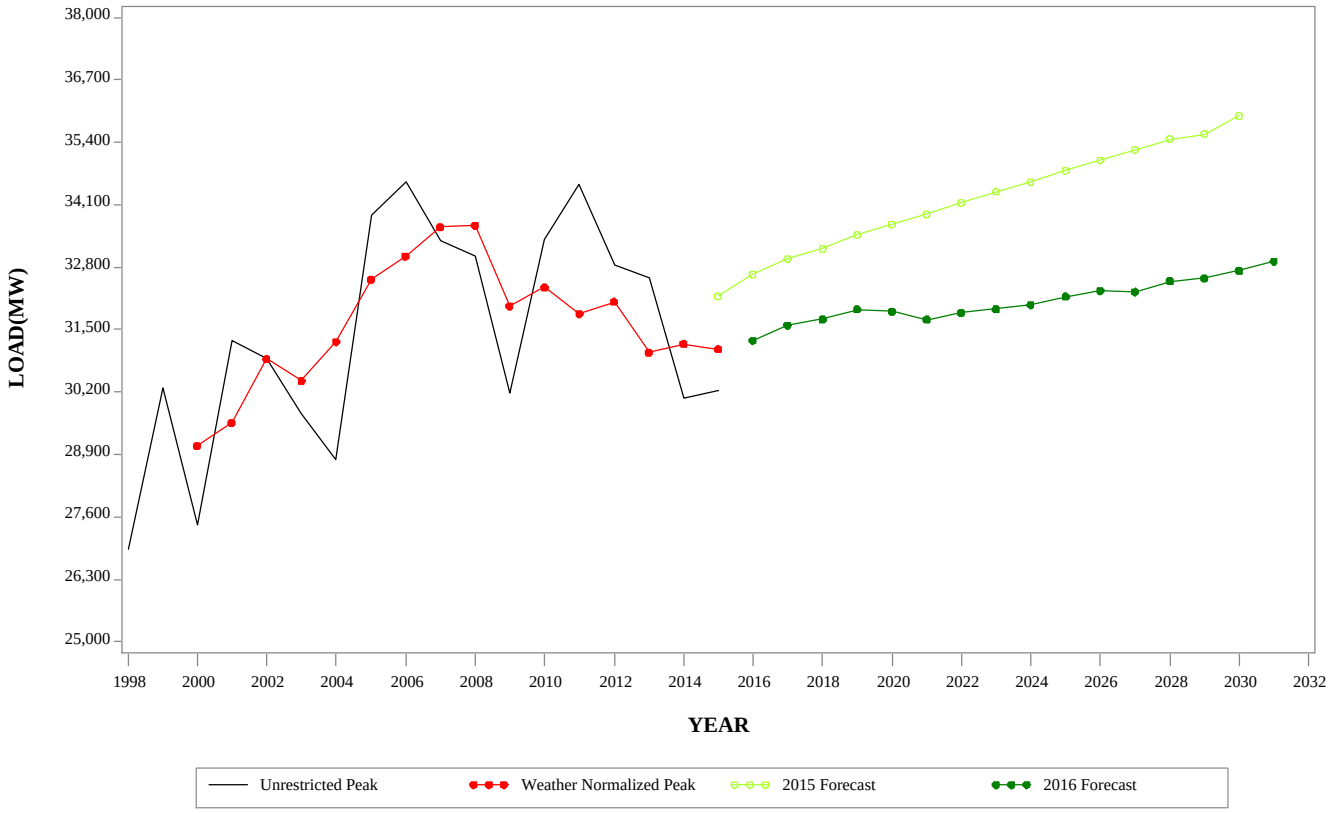

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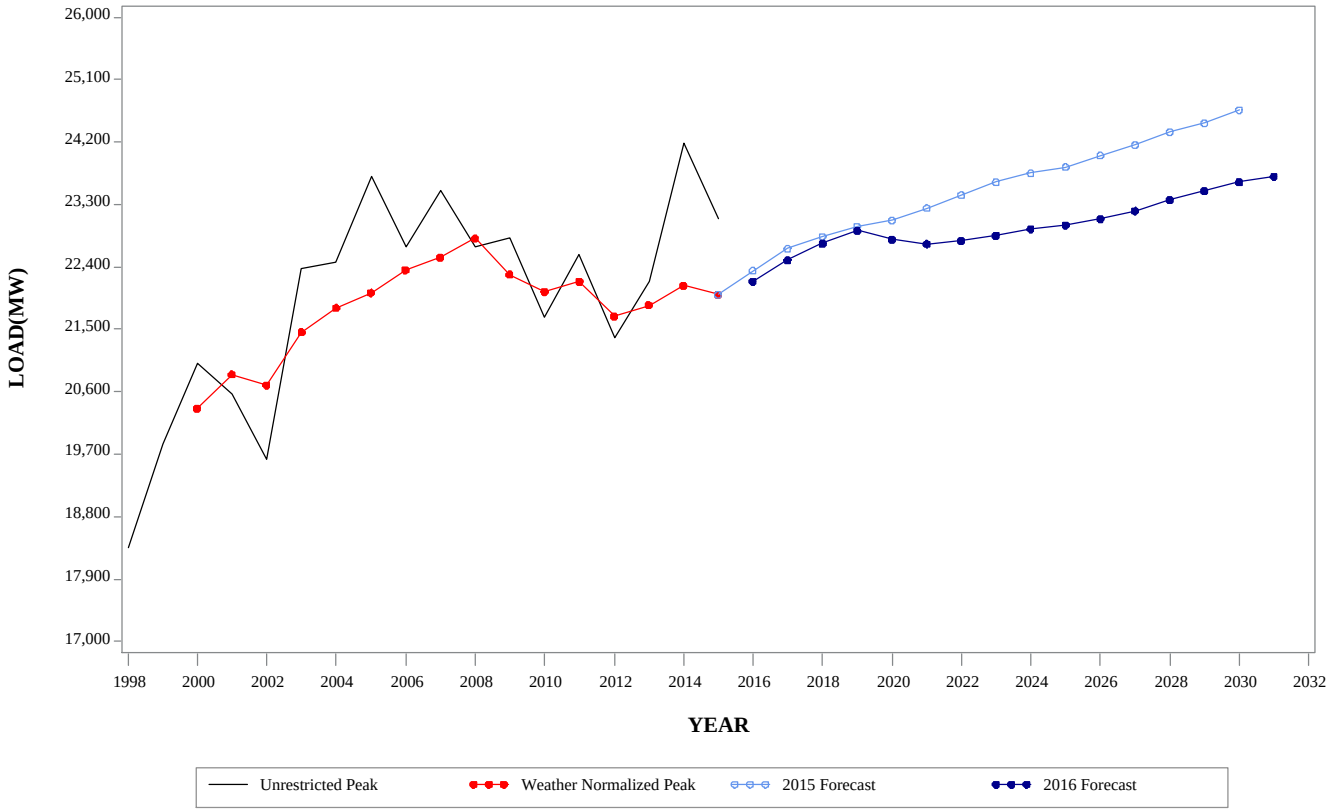

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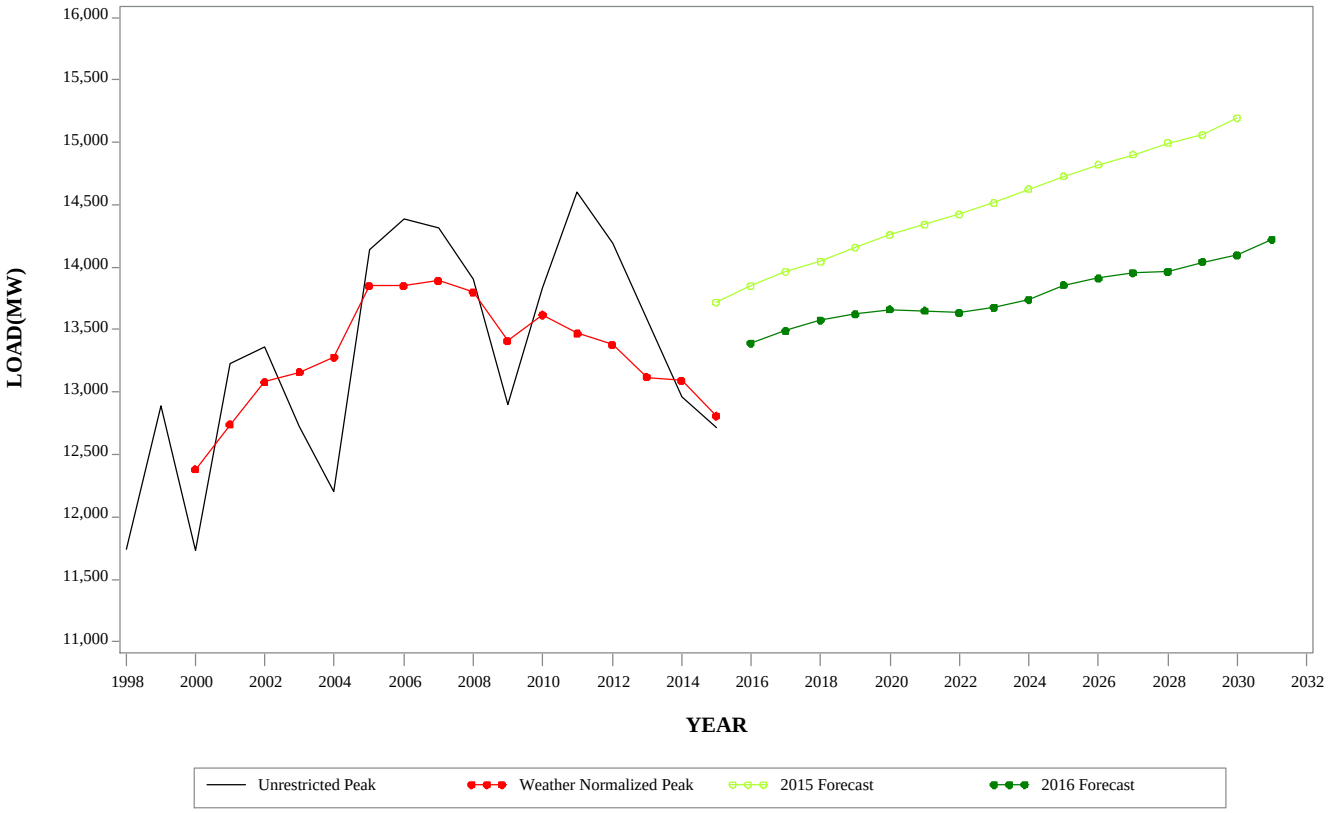

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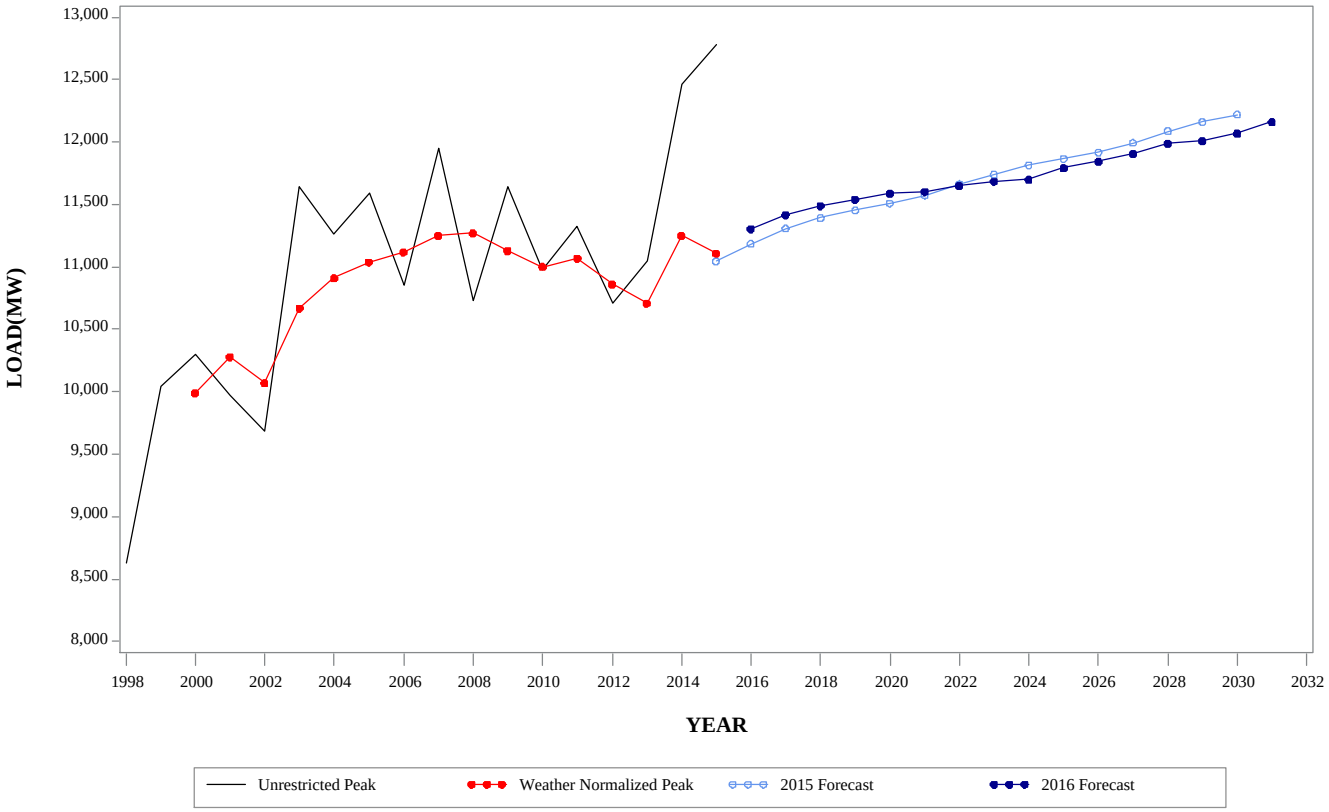

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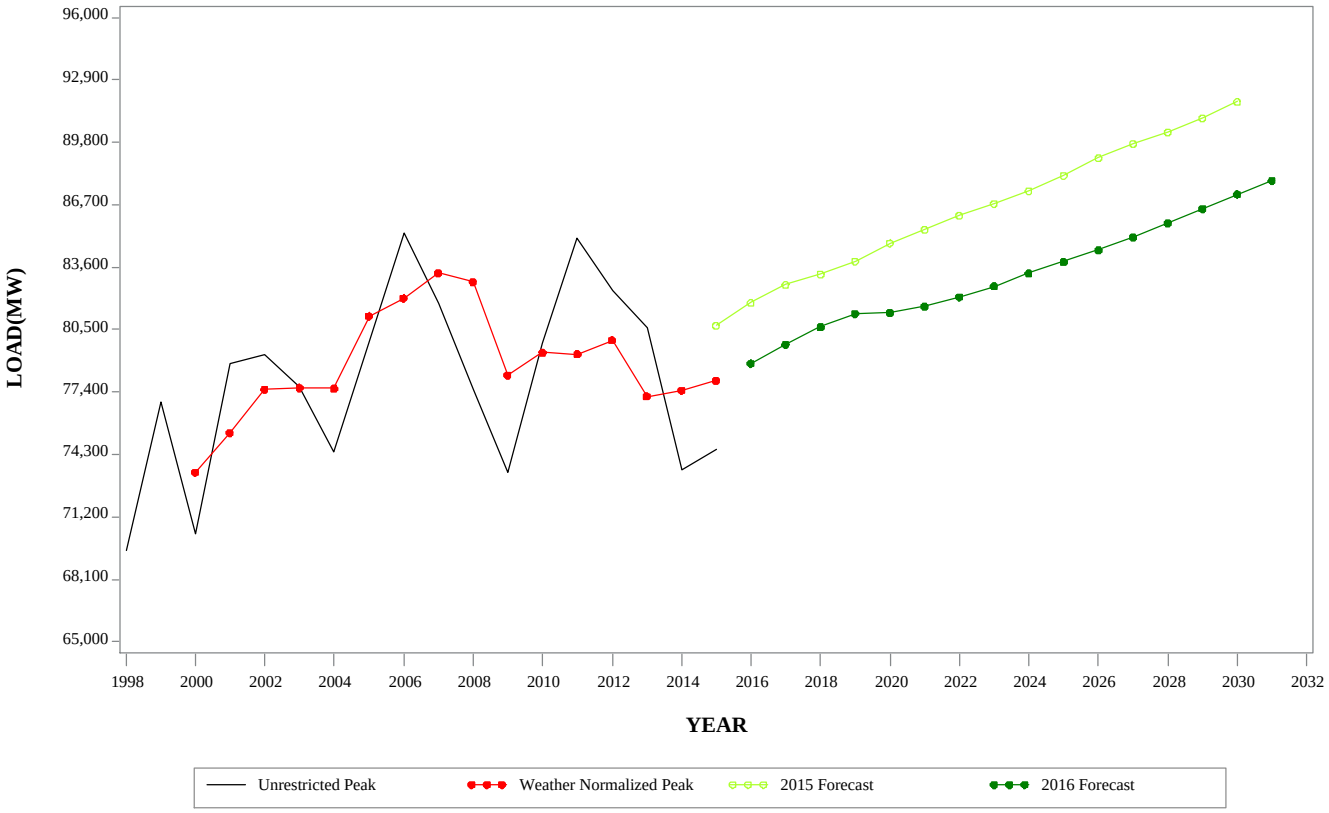

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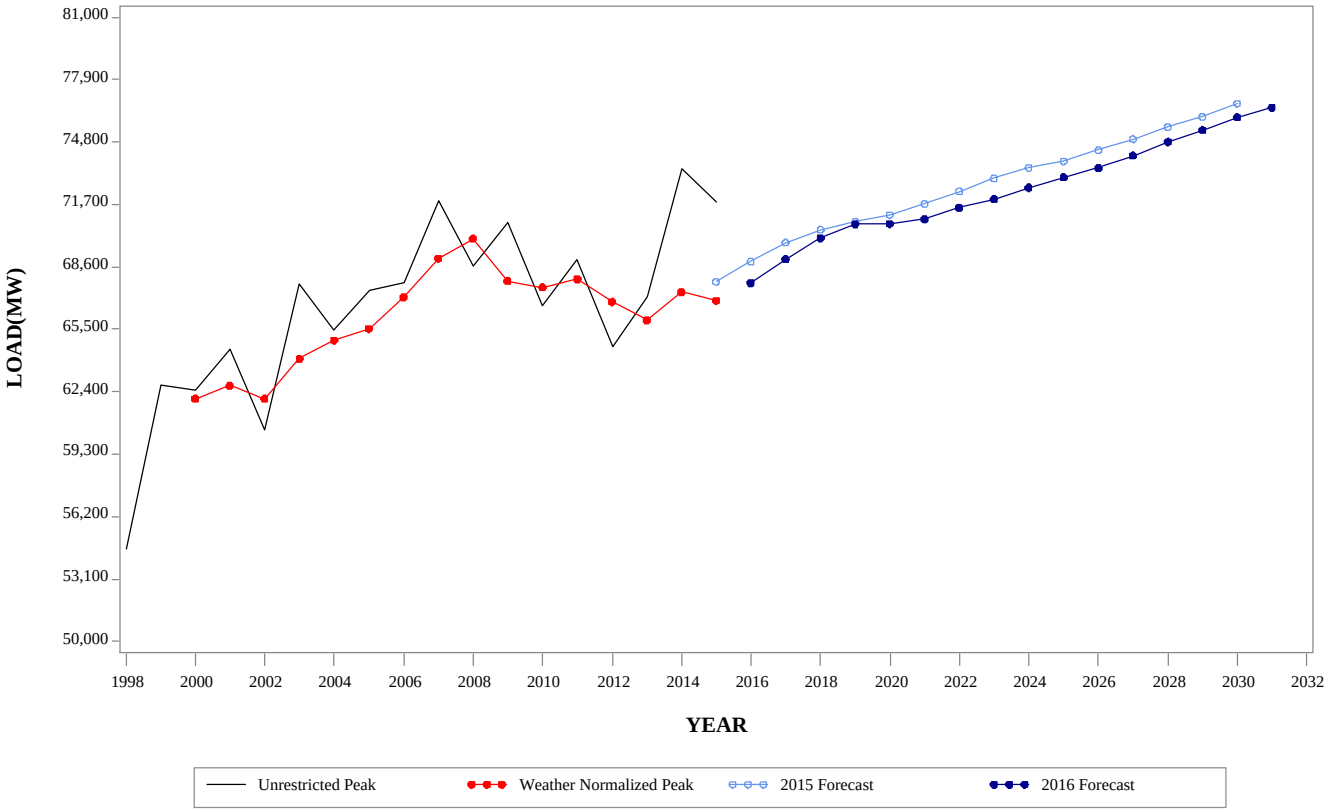

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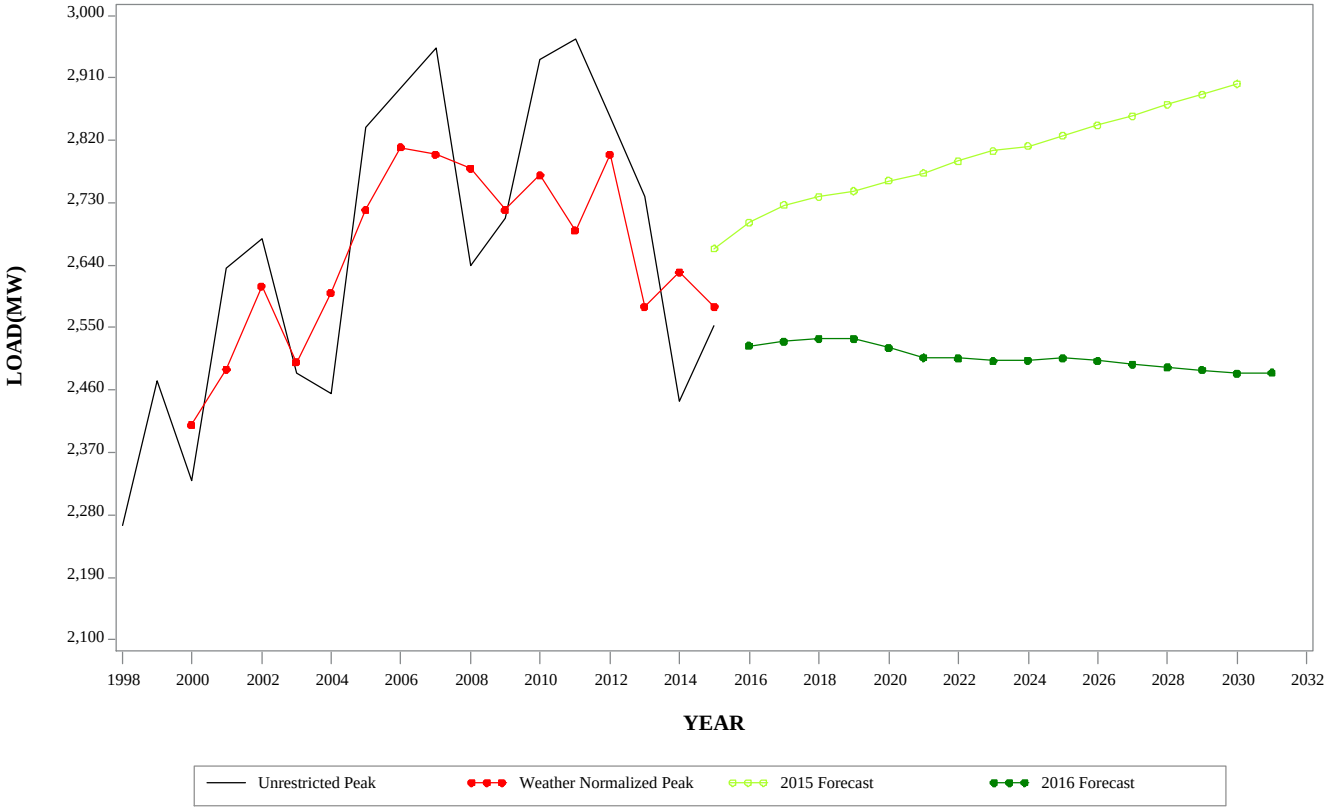

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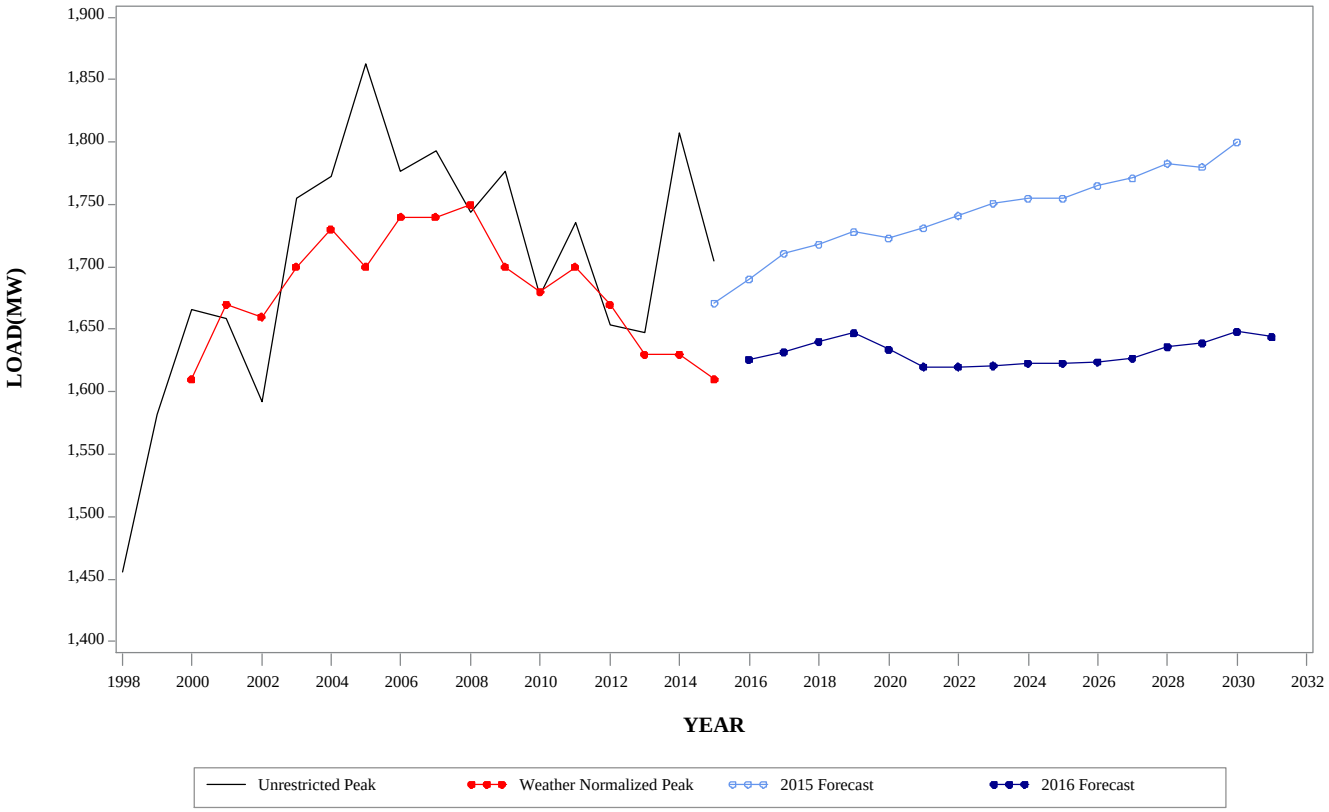

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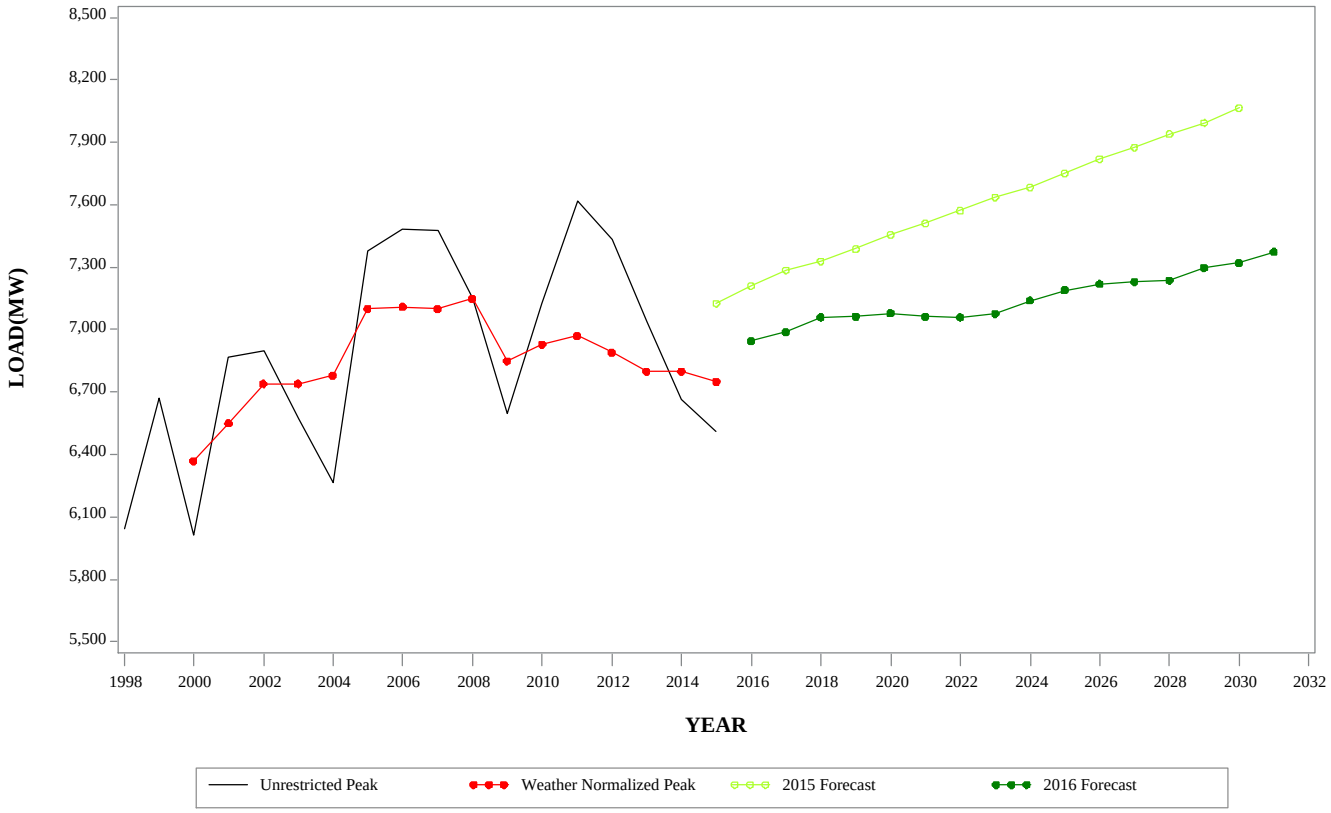
GEOGRAPHIC ZONE



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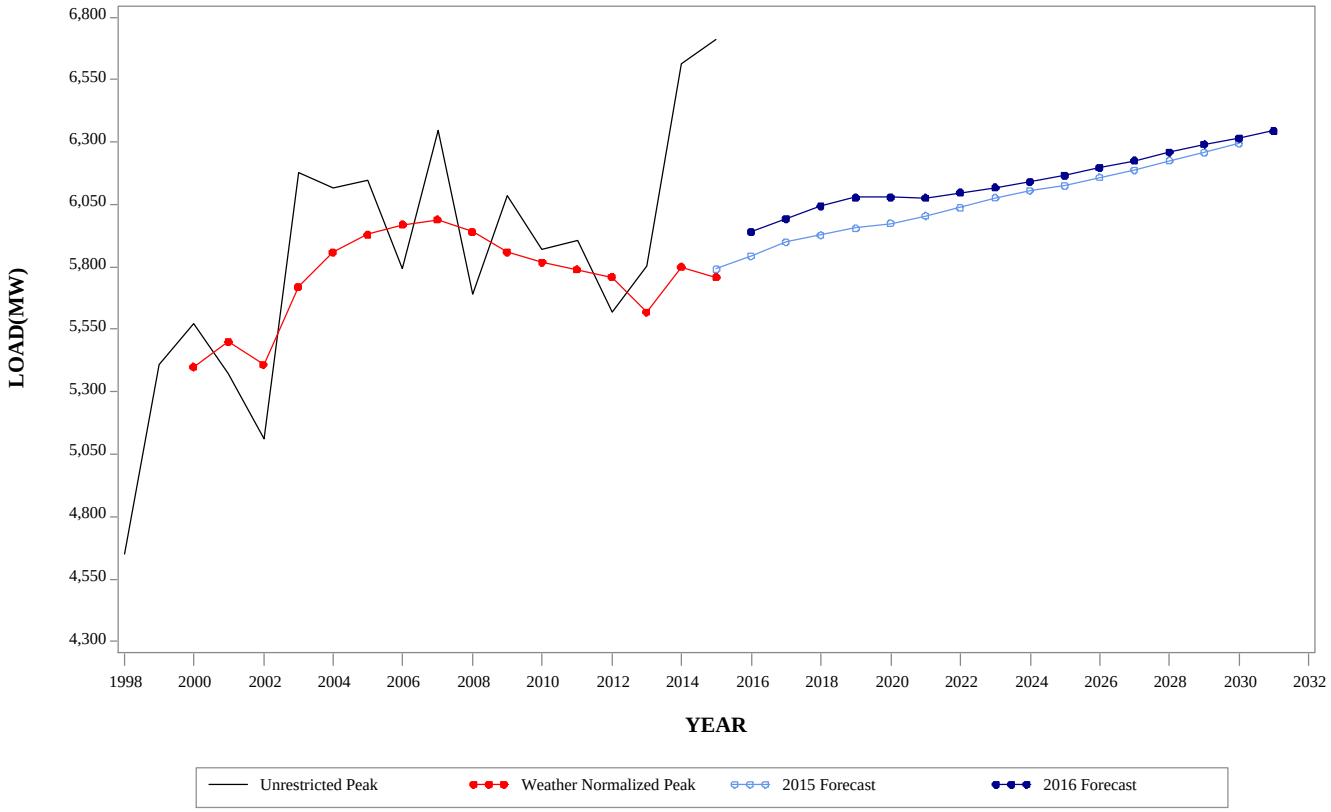

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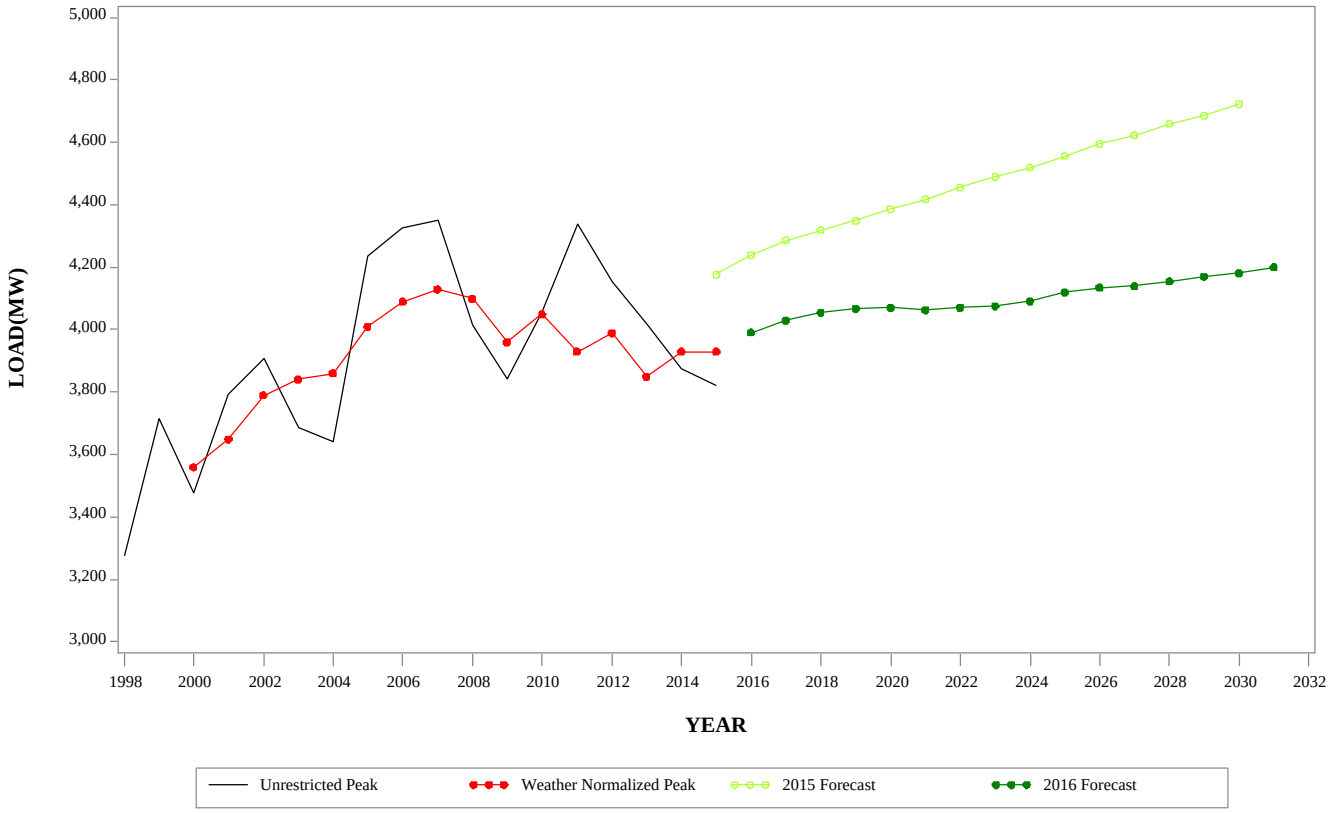

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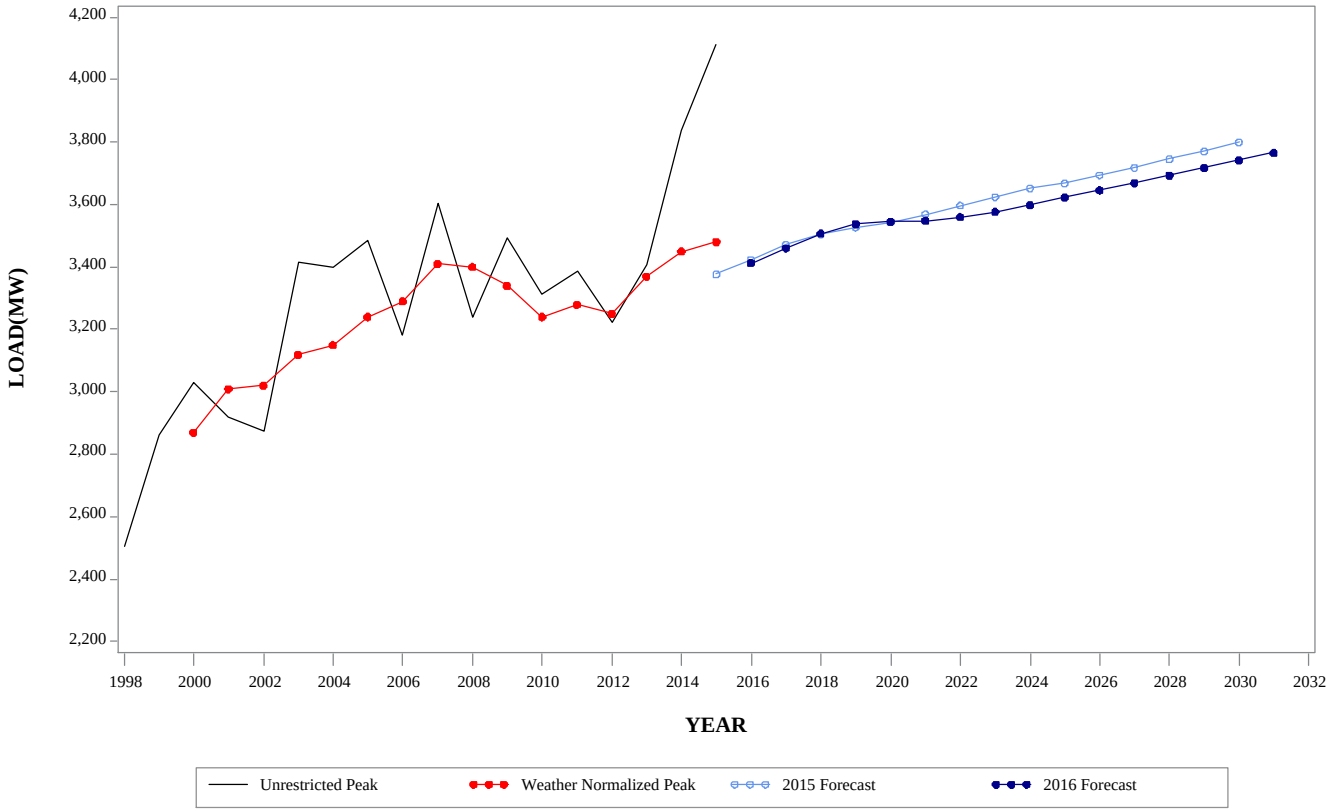

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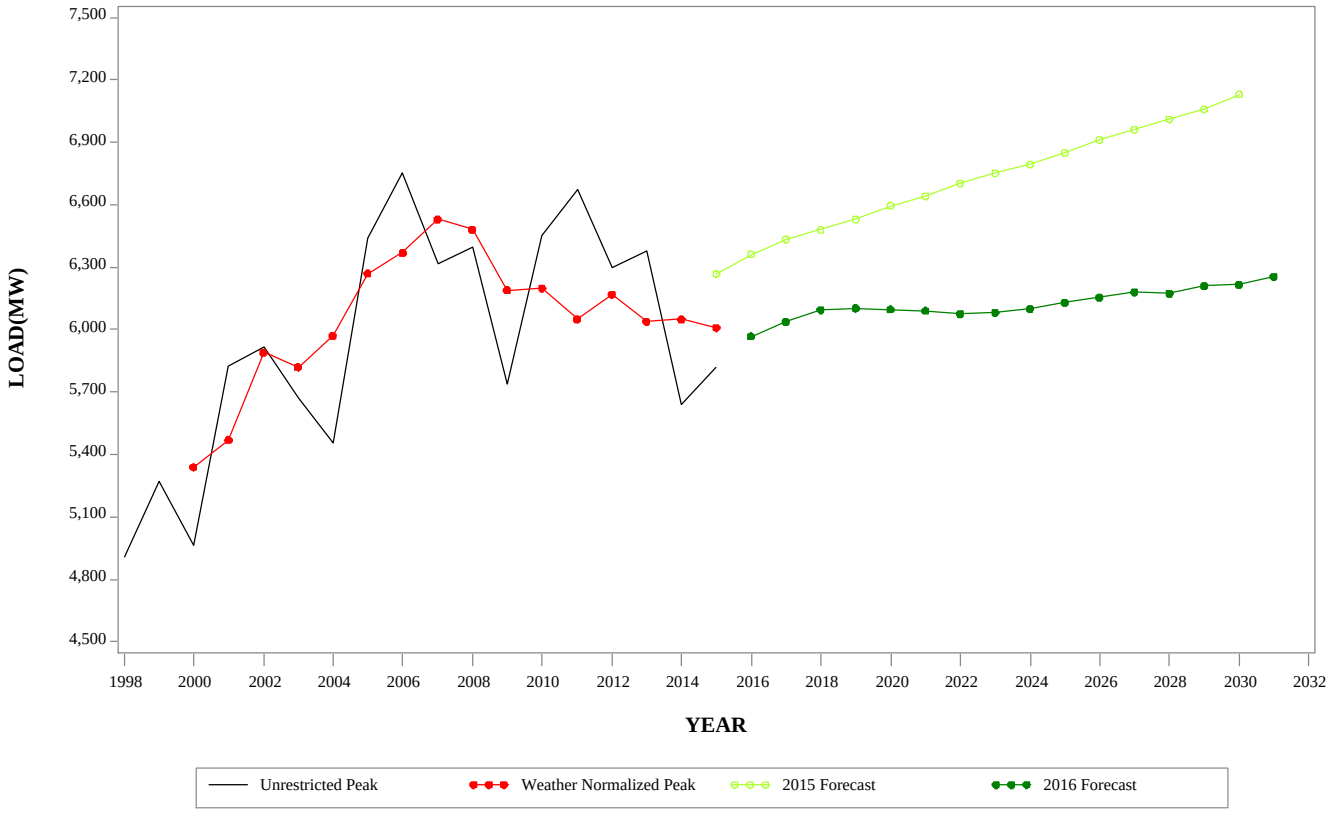

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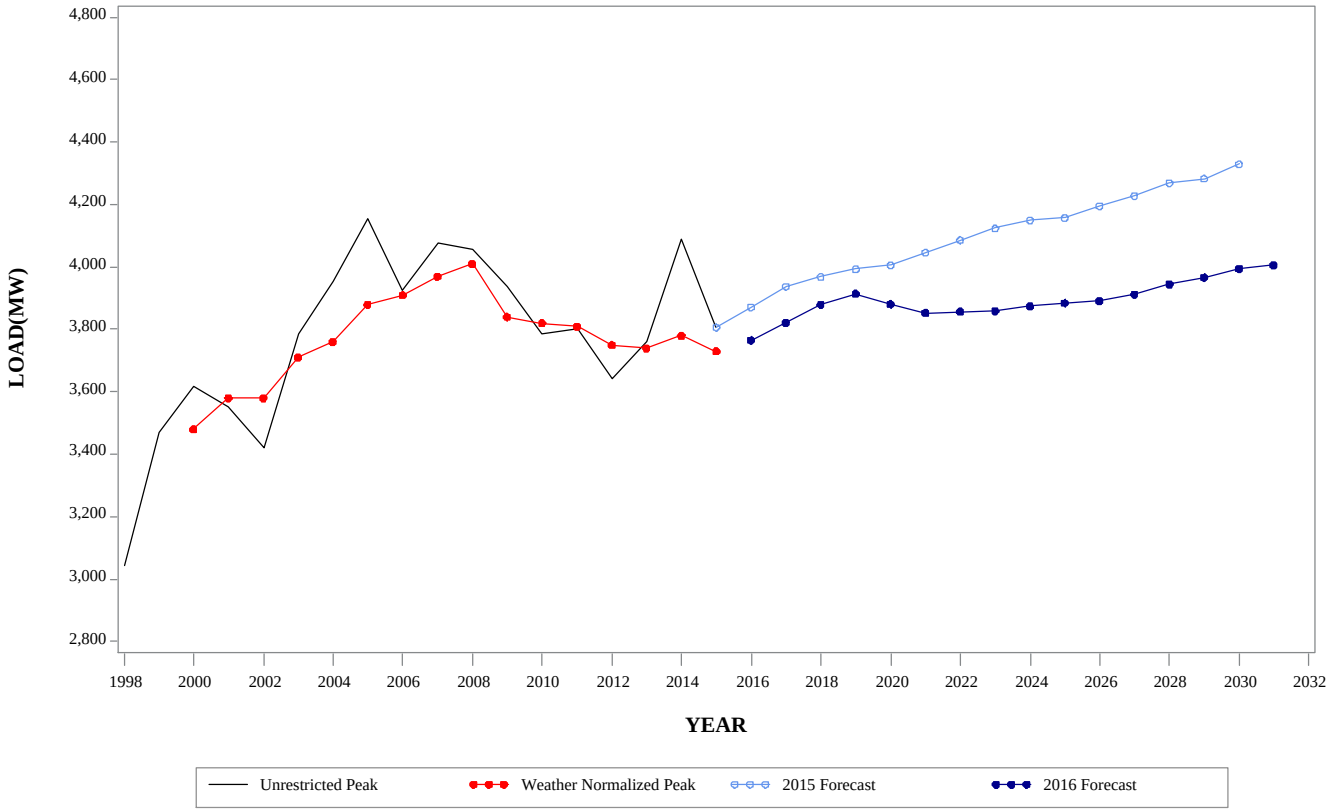

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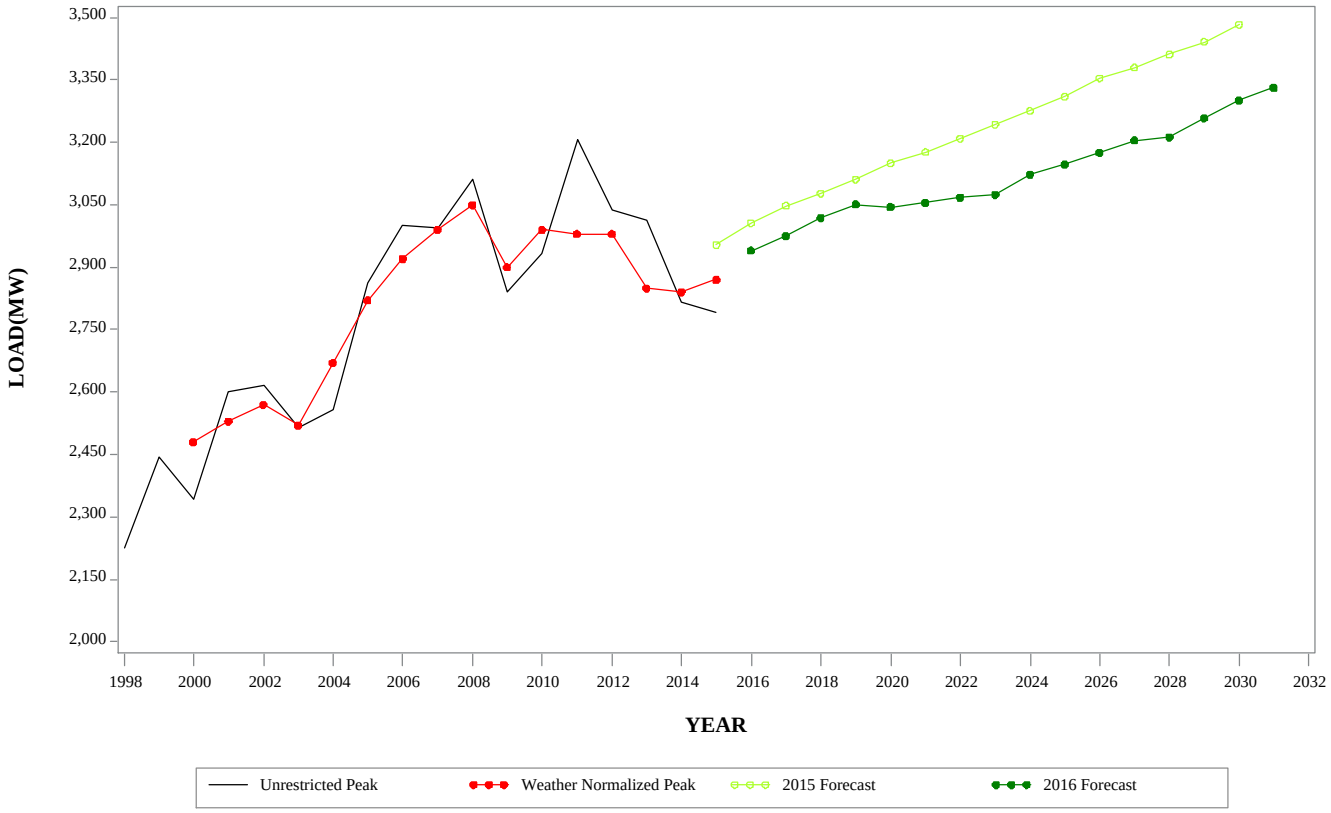

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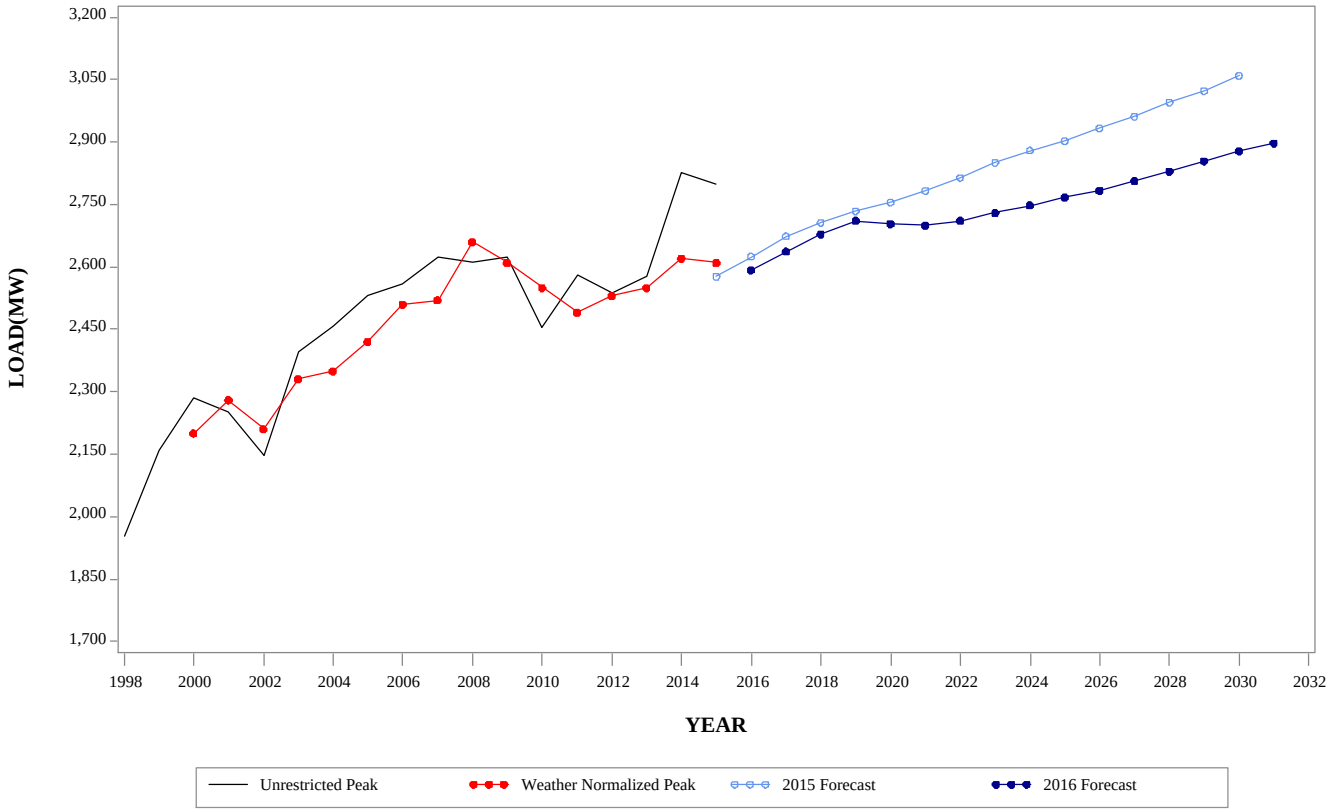

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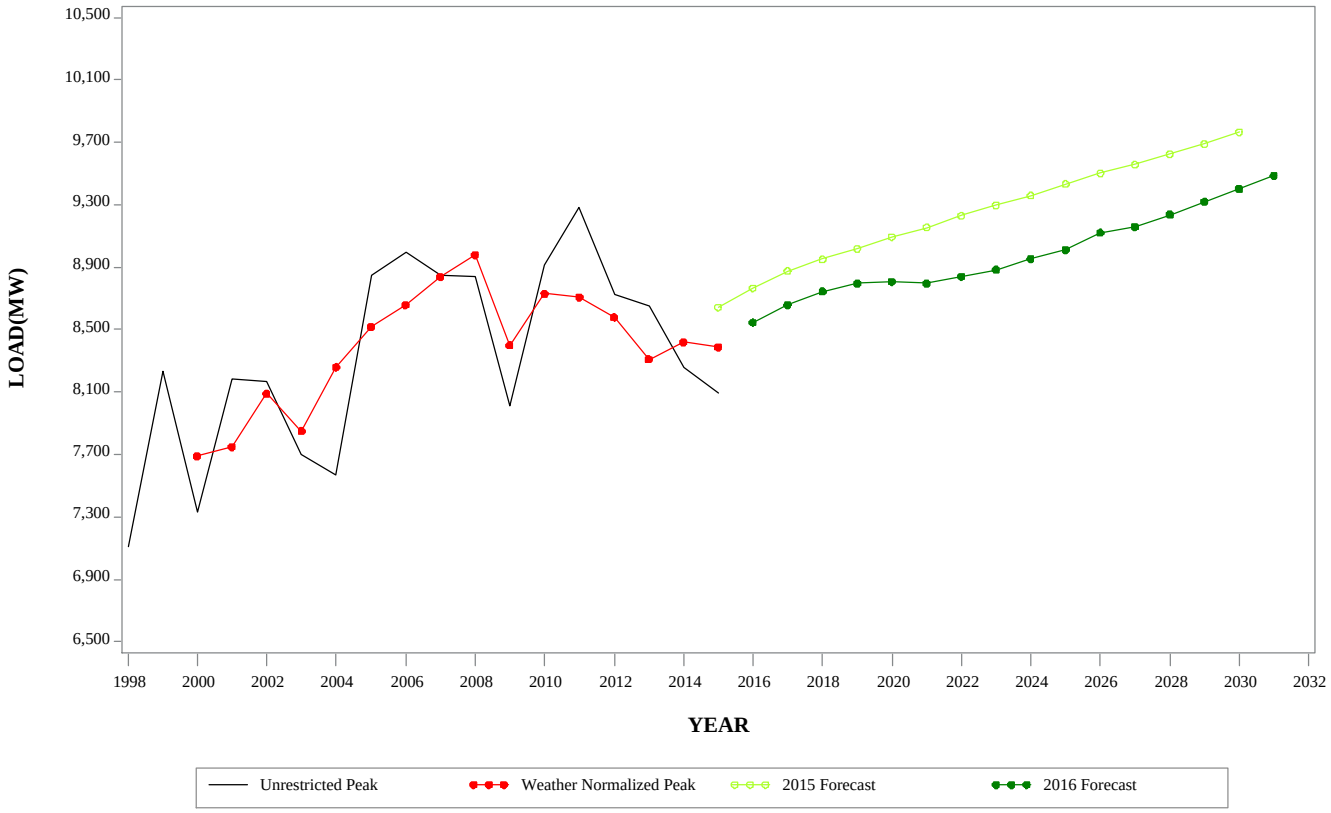

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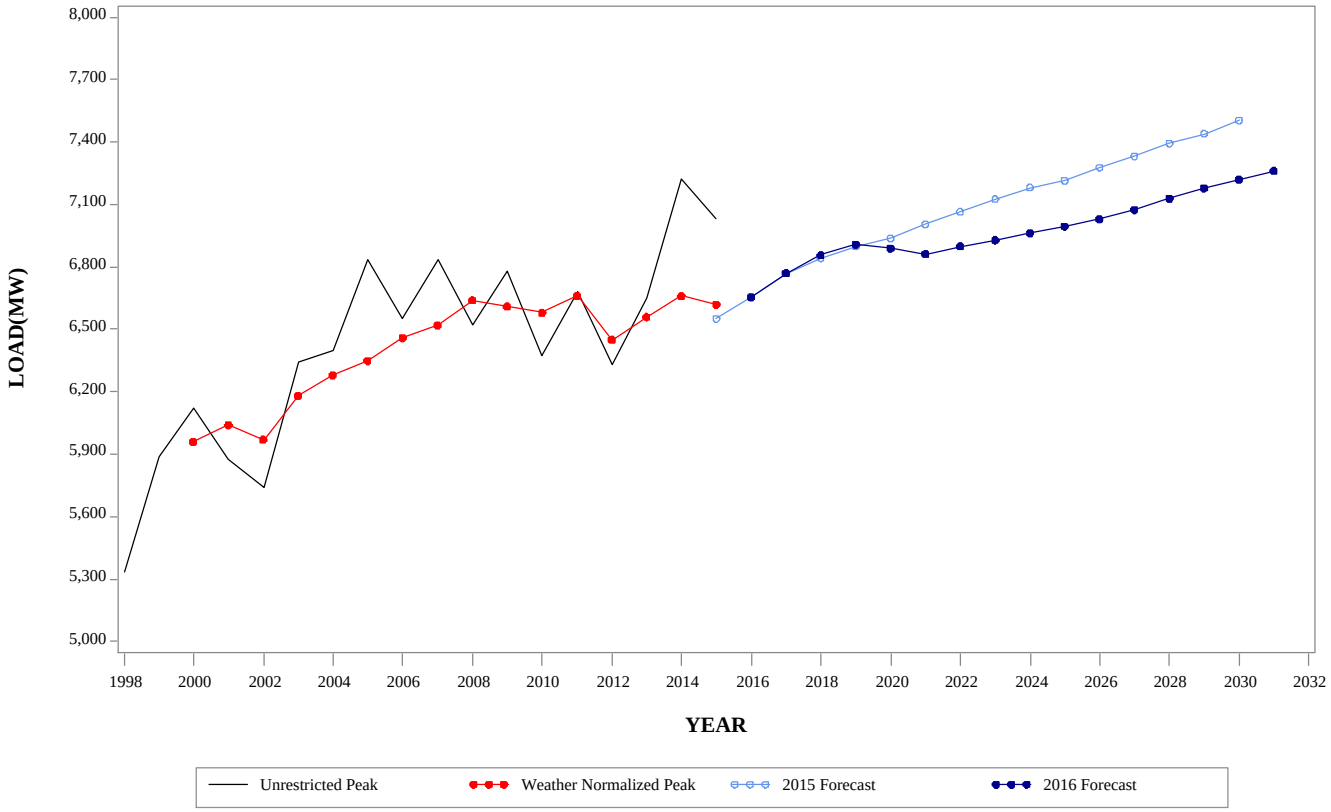

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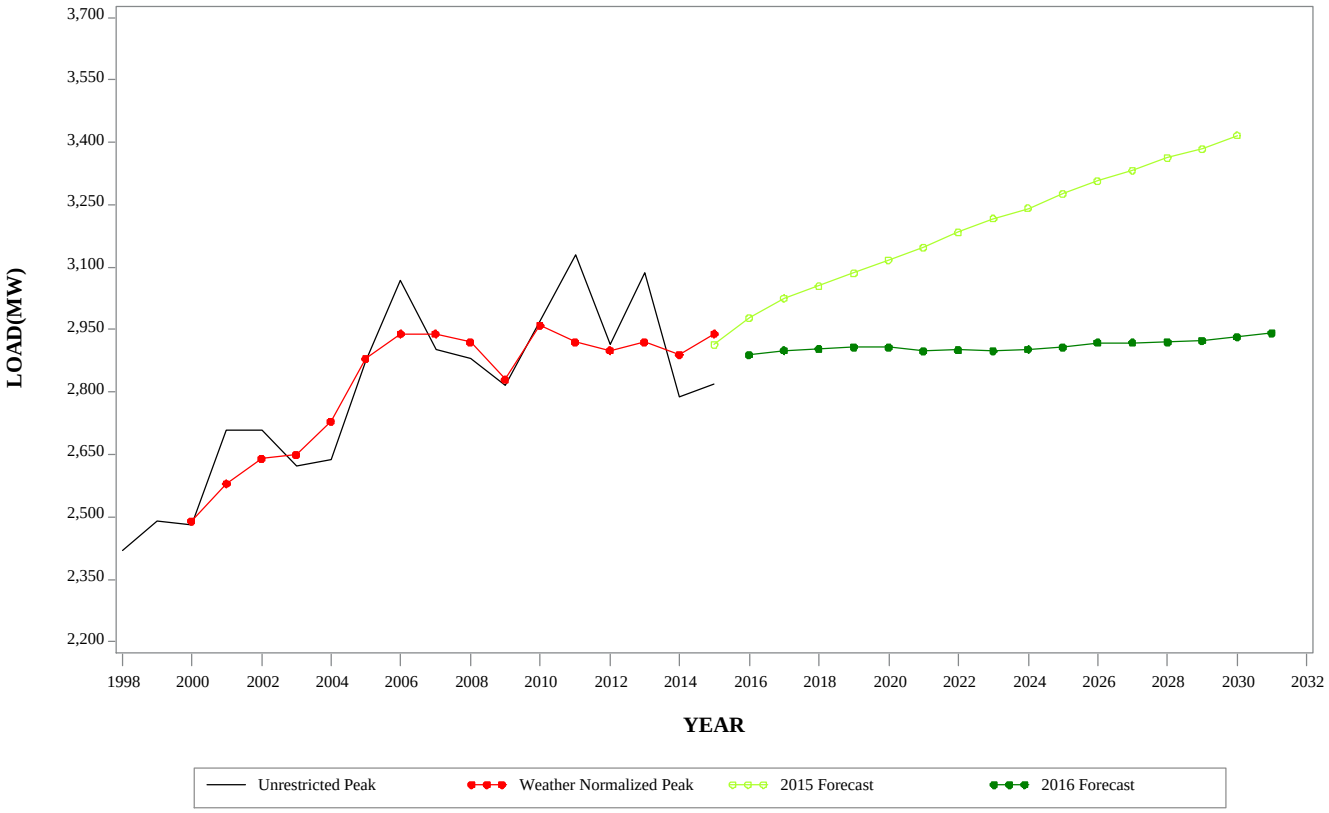

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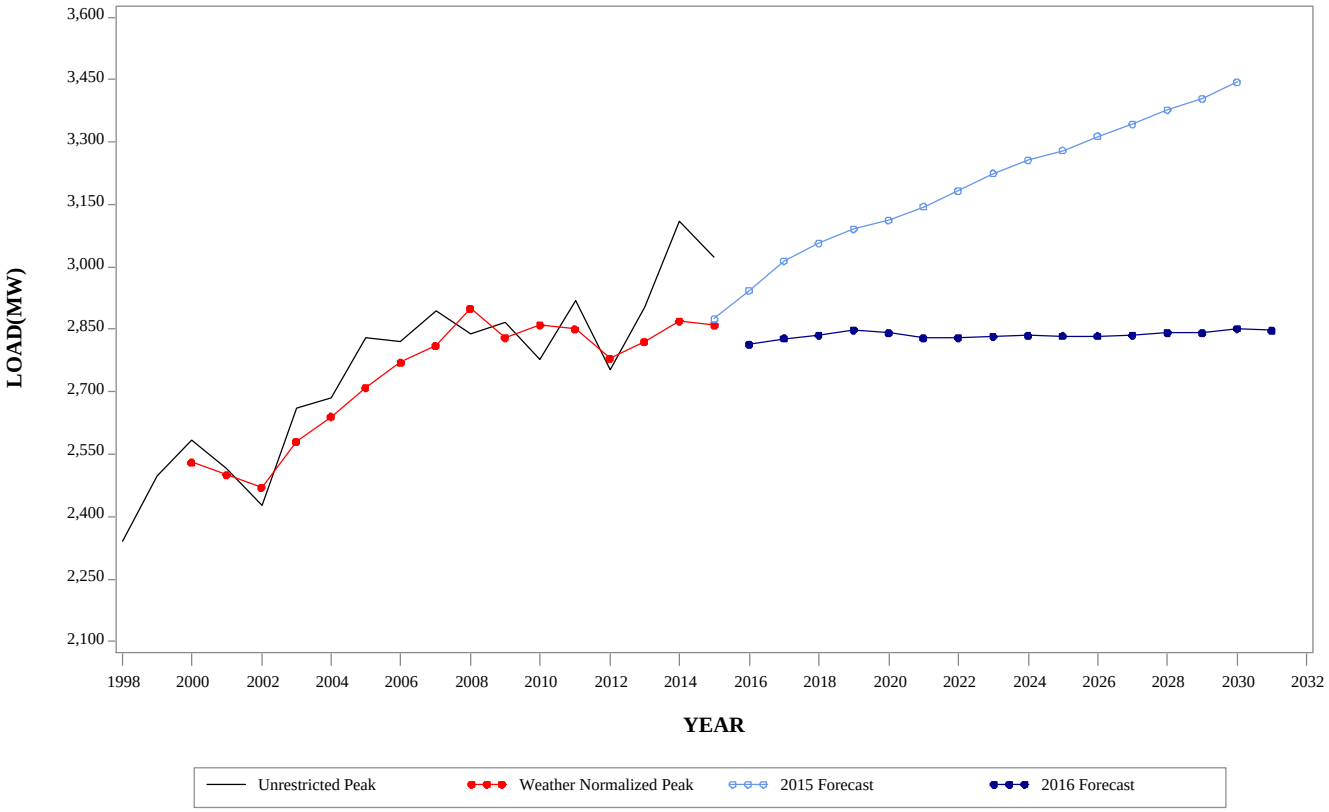

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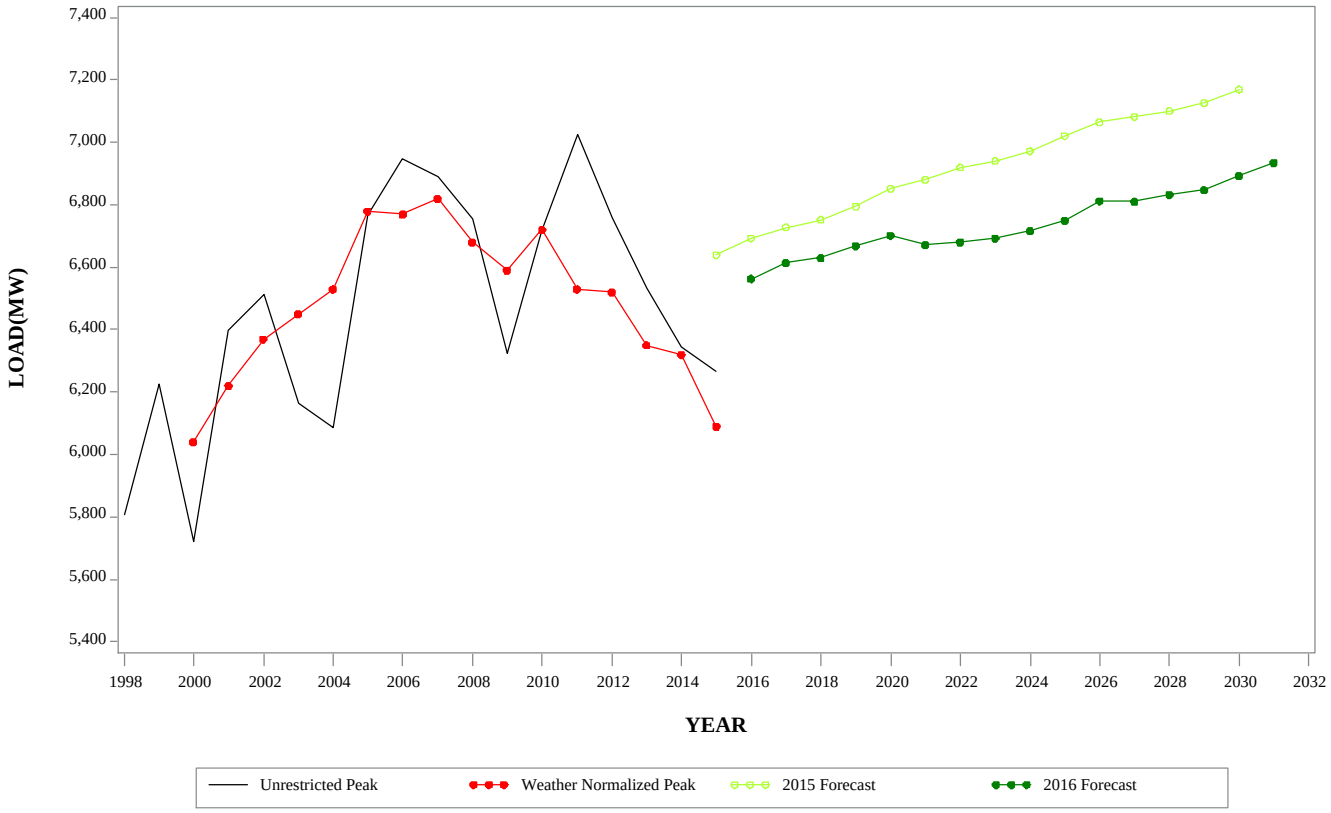

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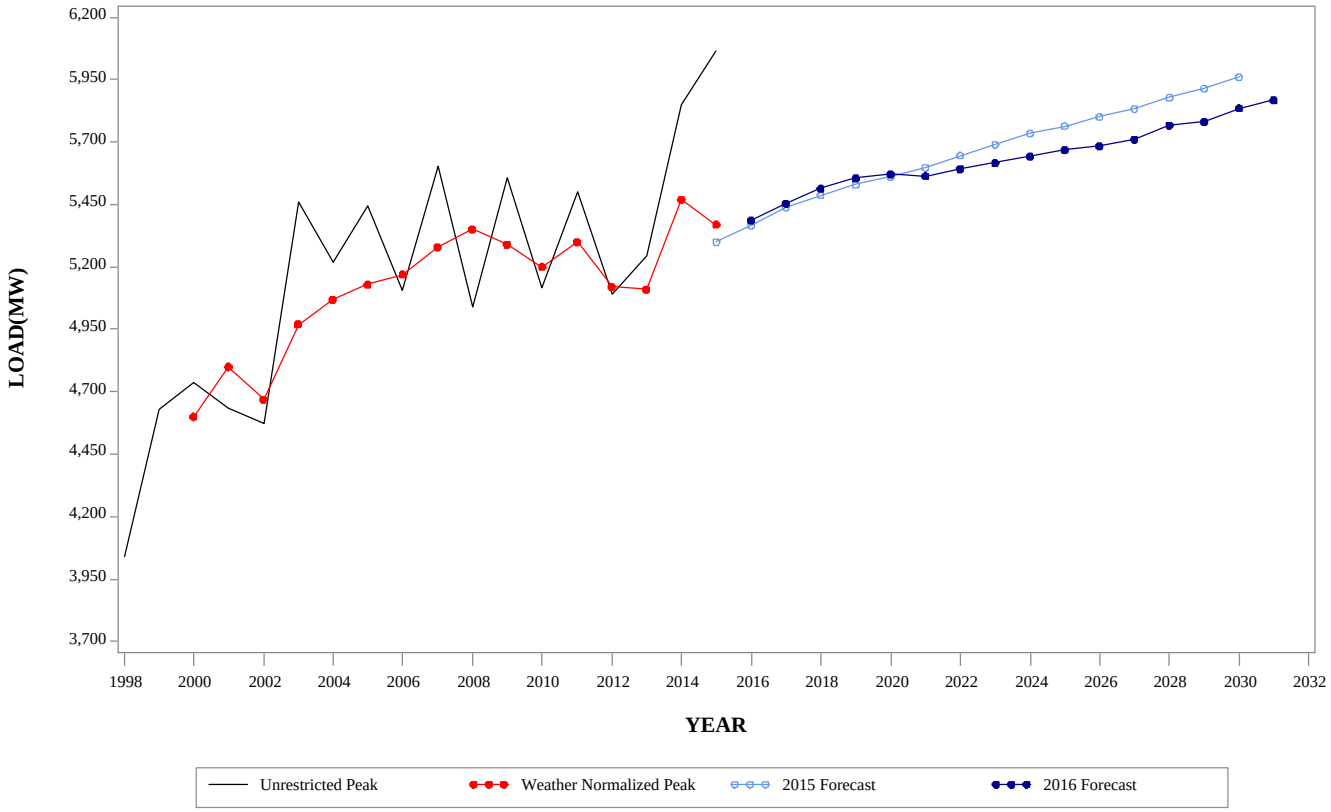

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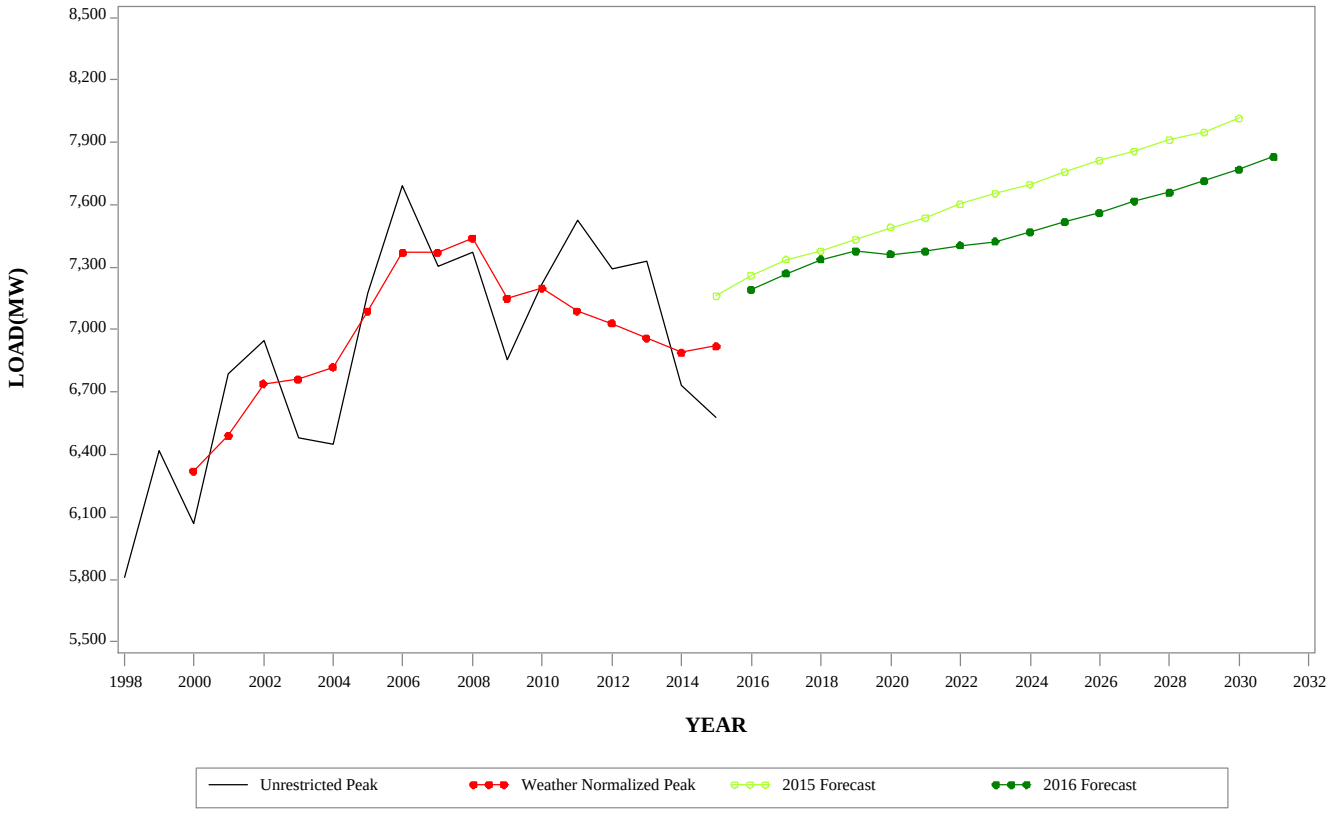

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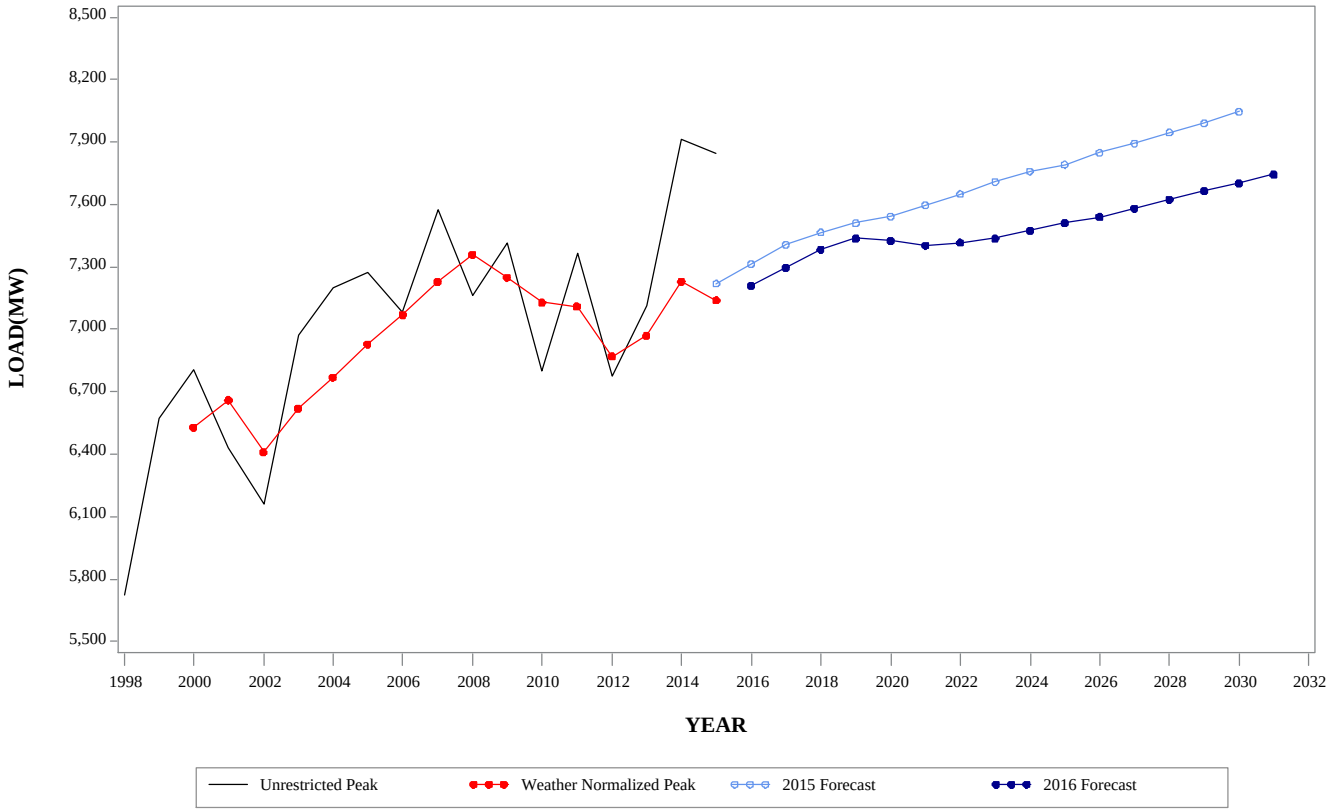

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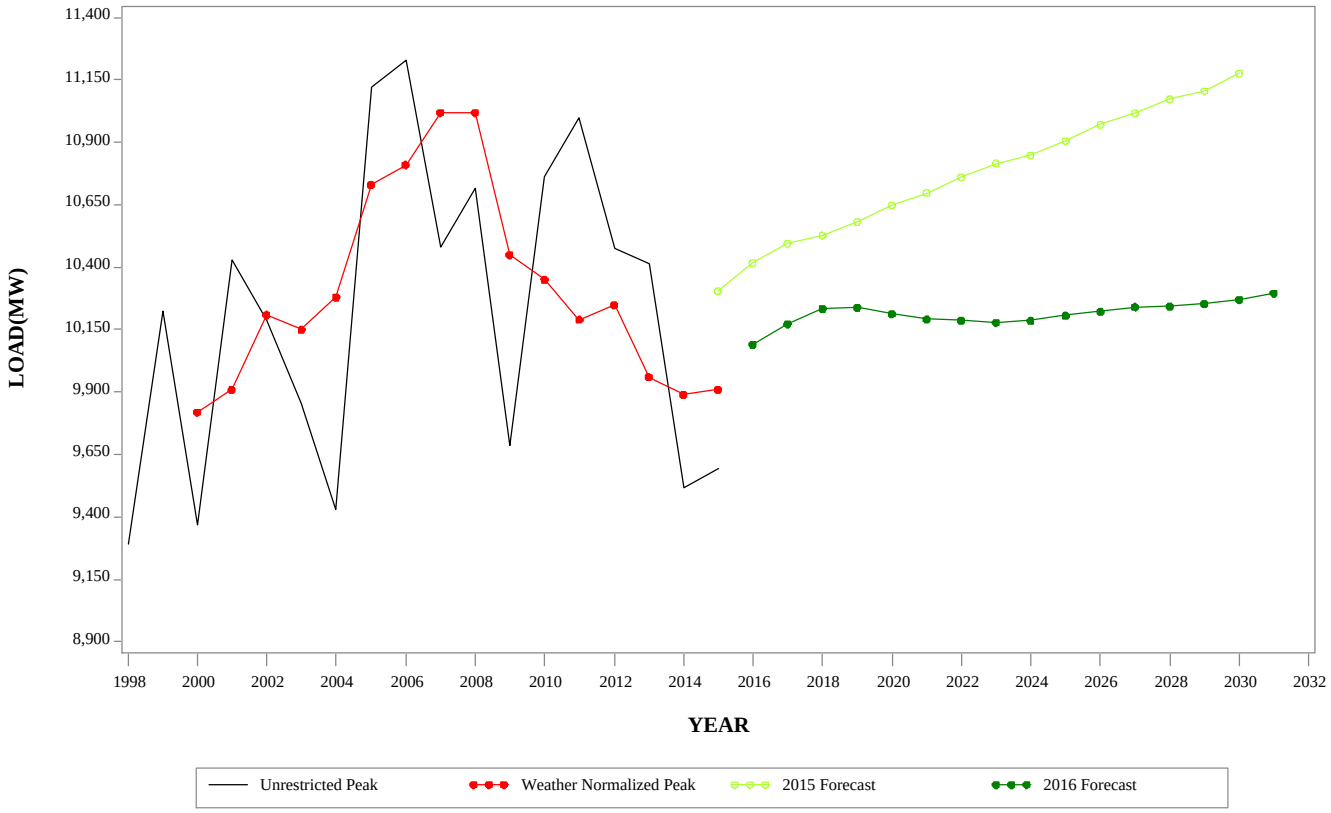

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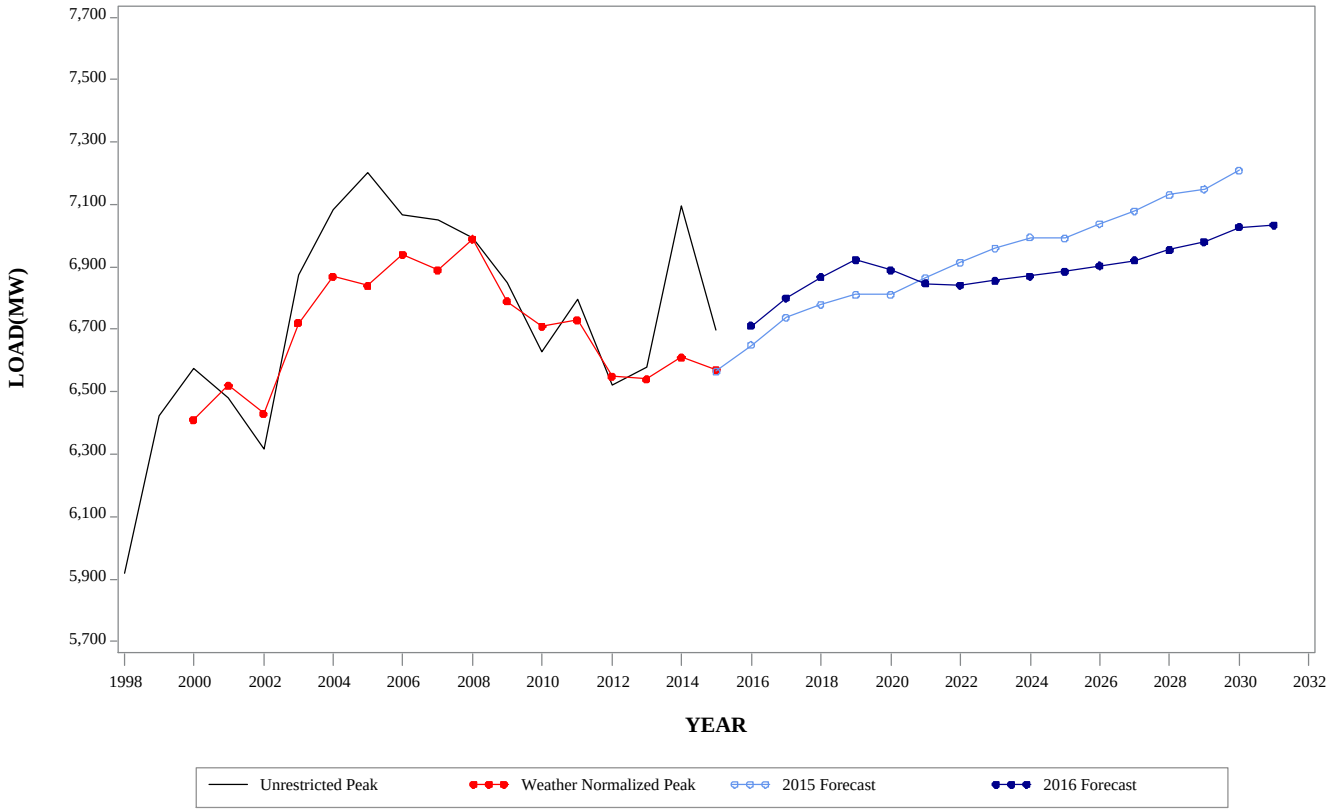

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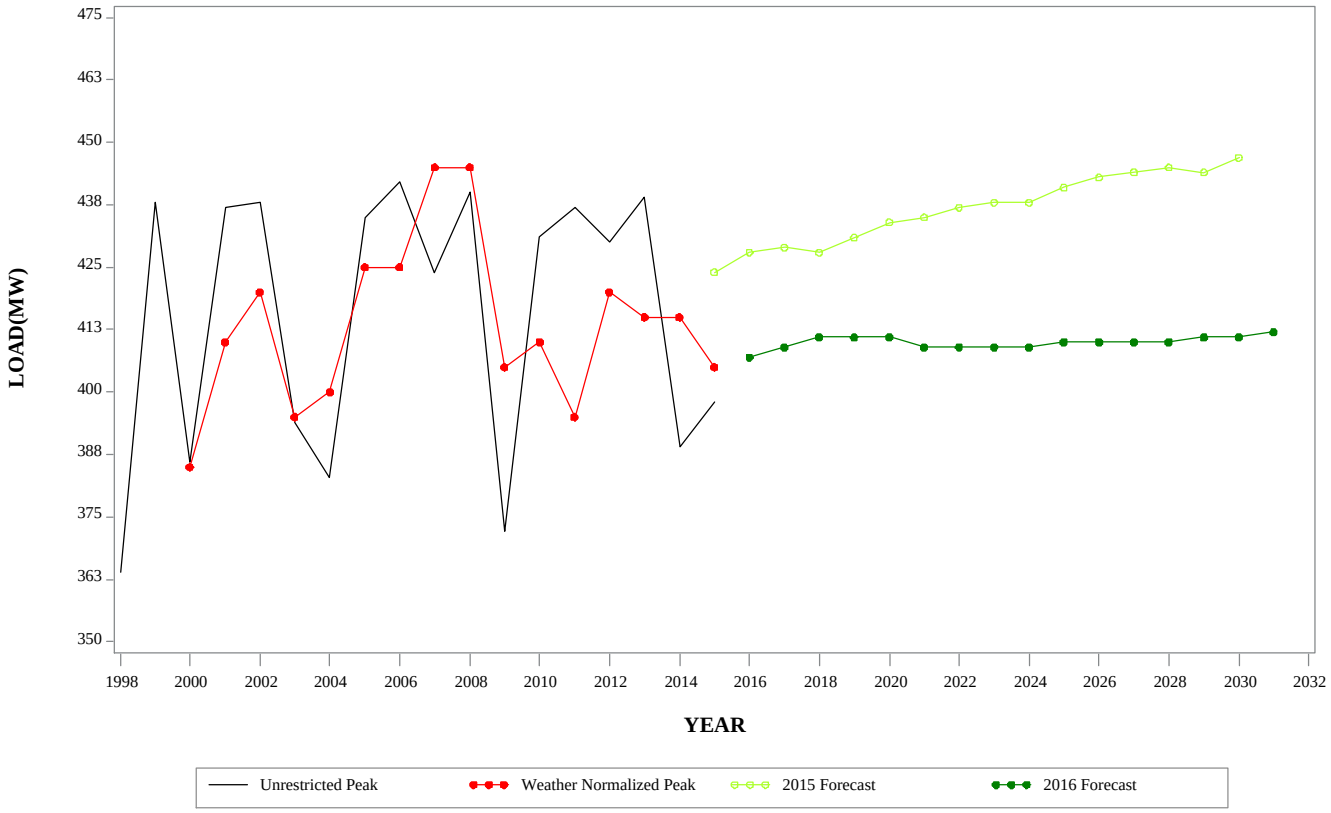

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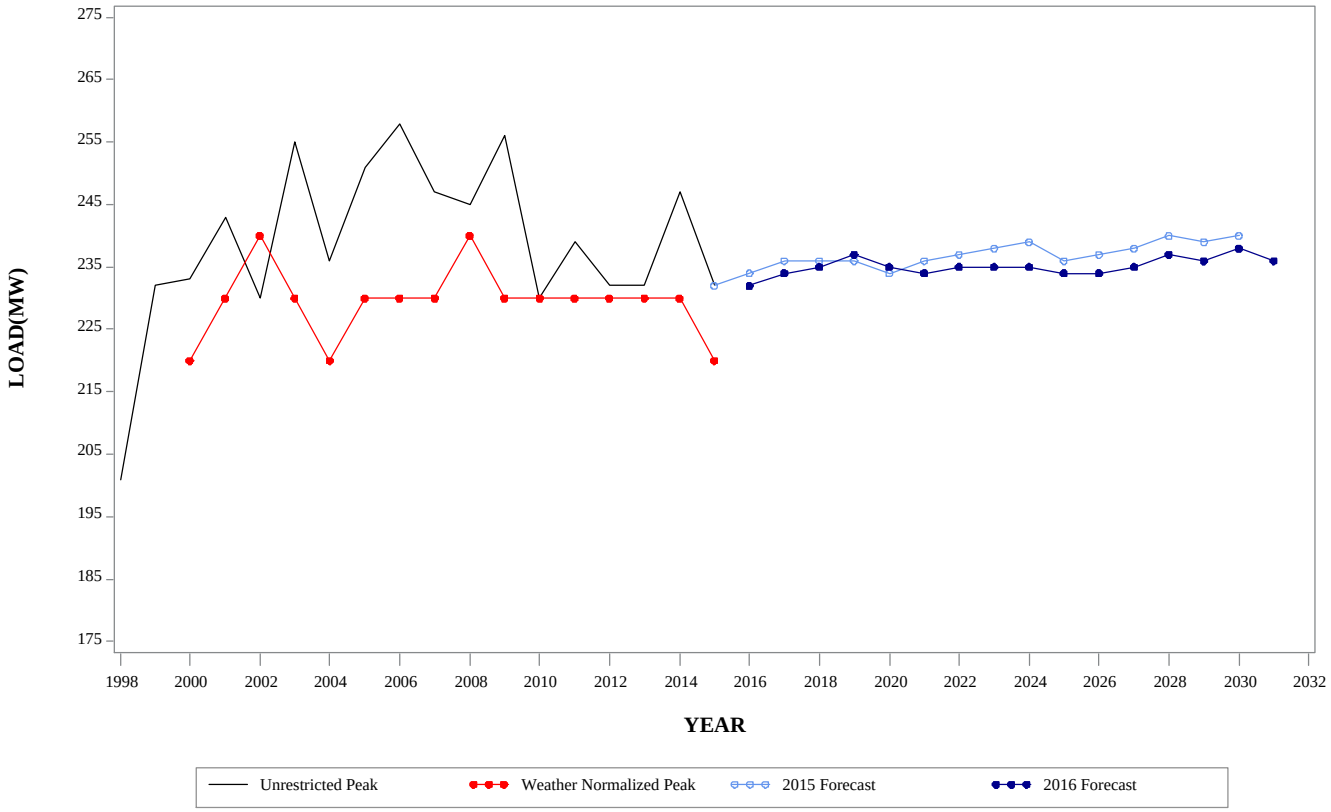

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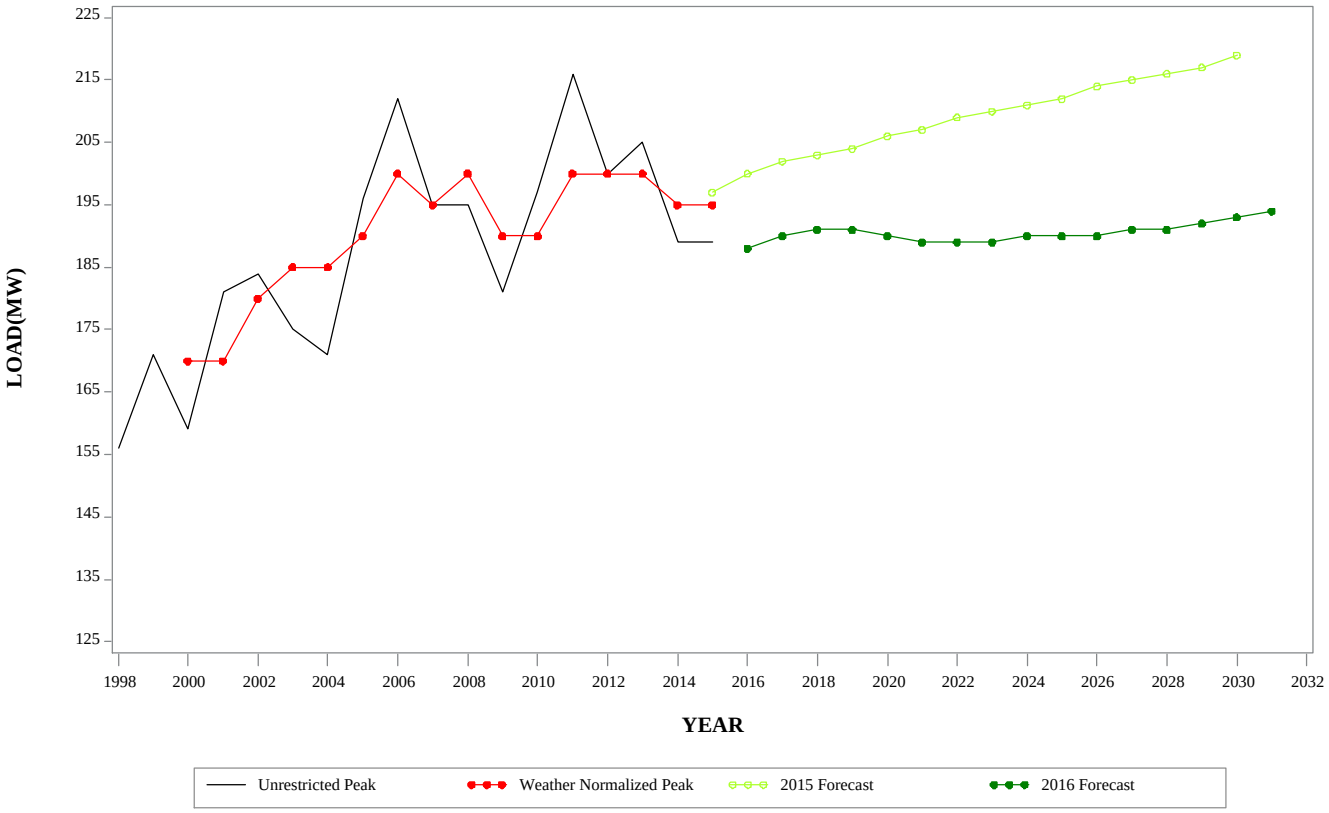

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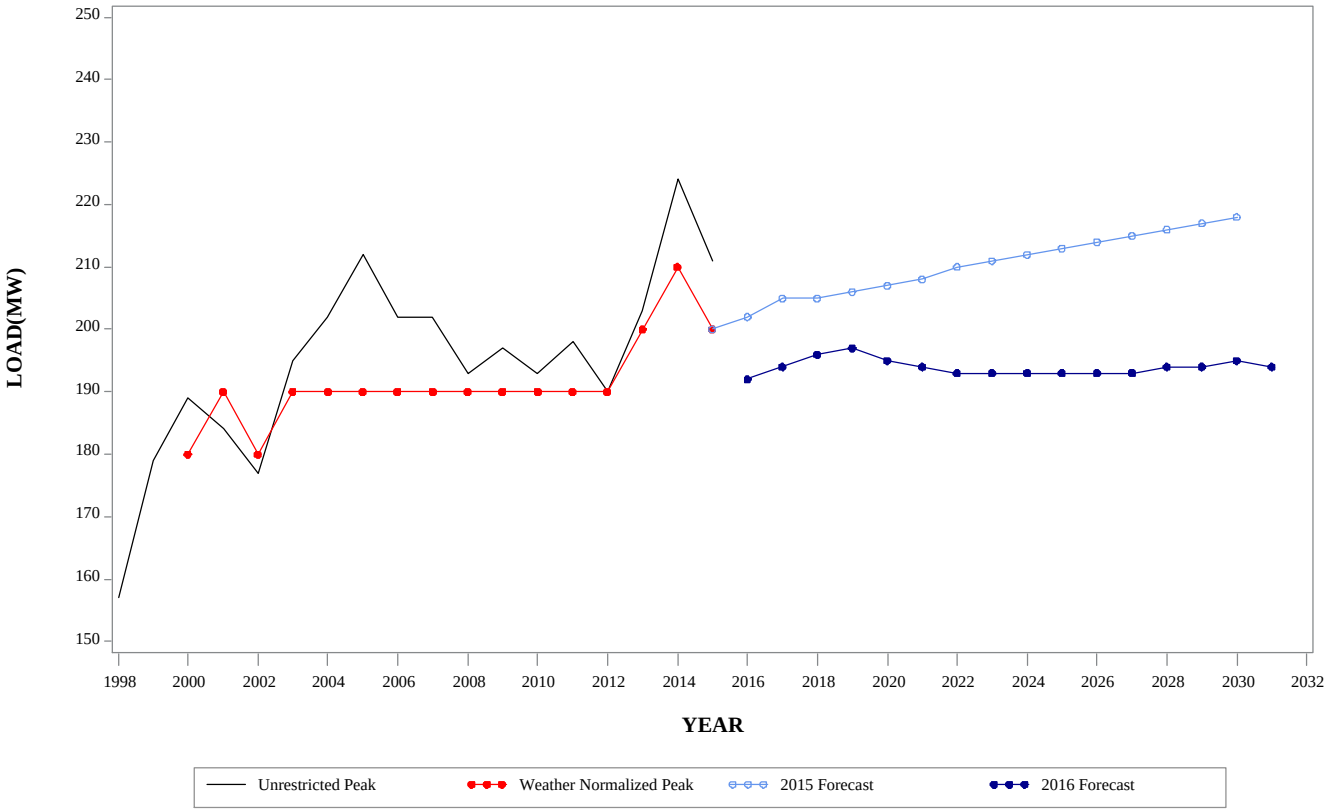

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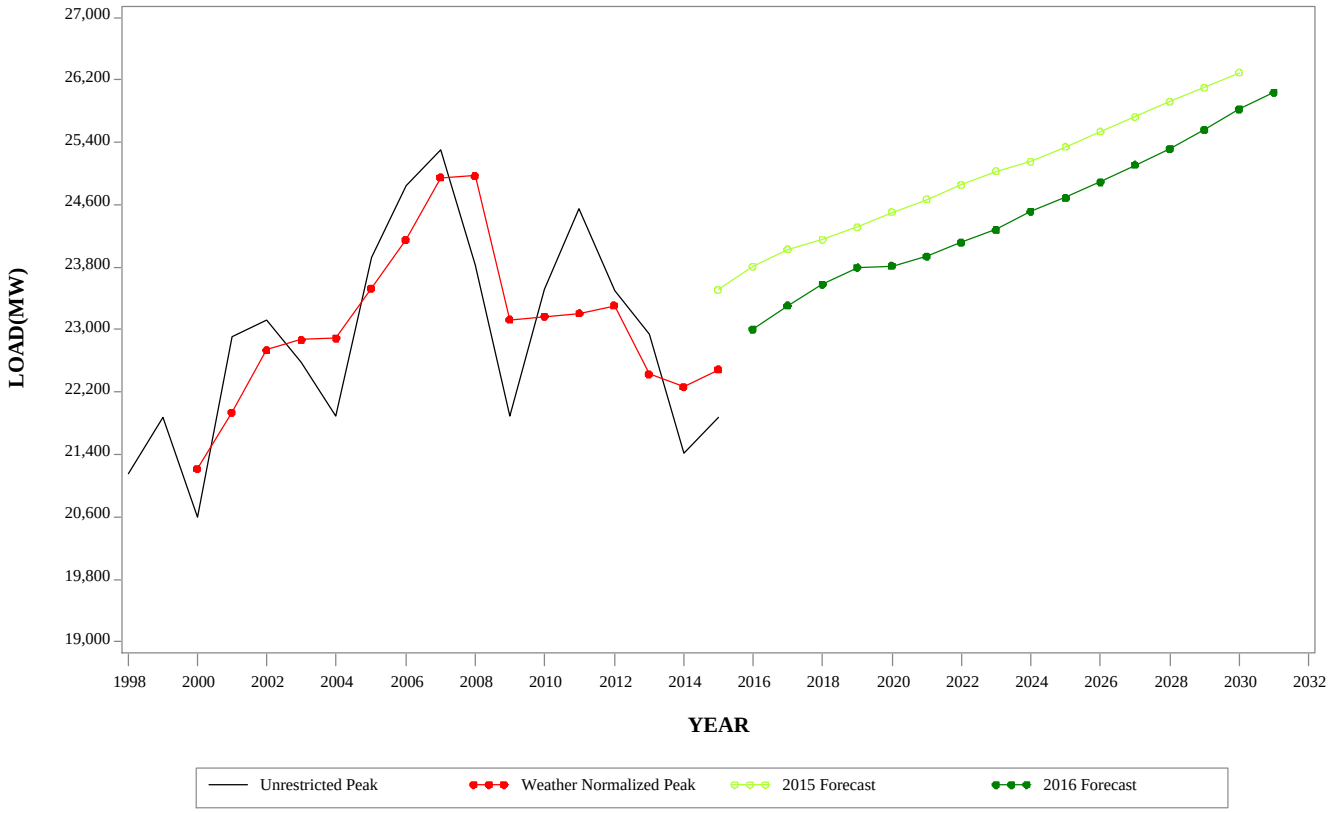

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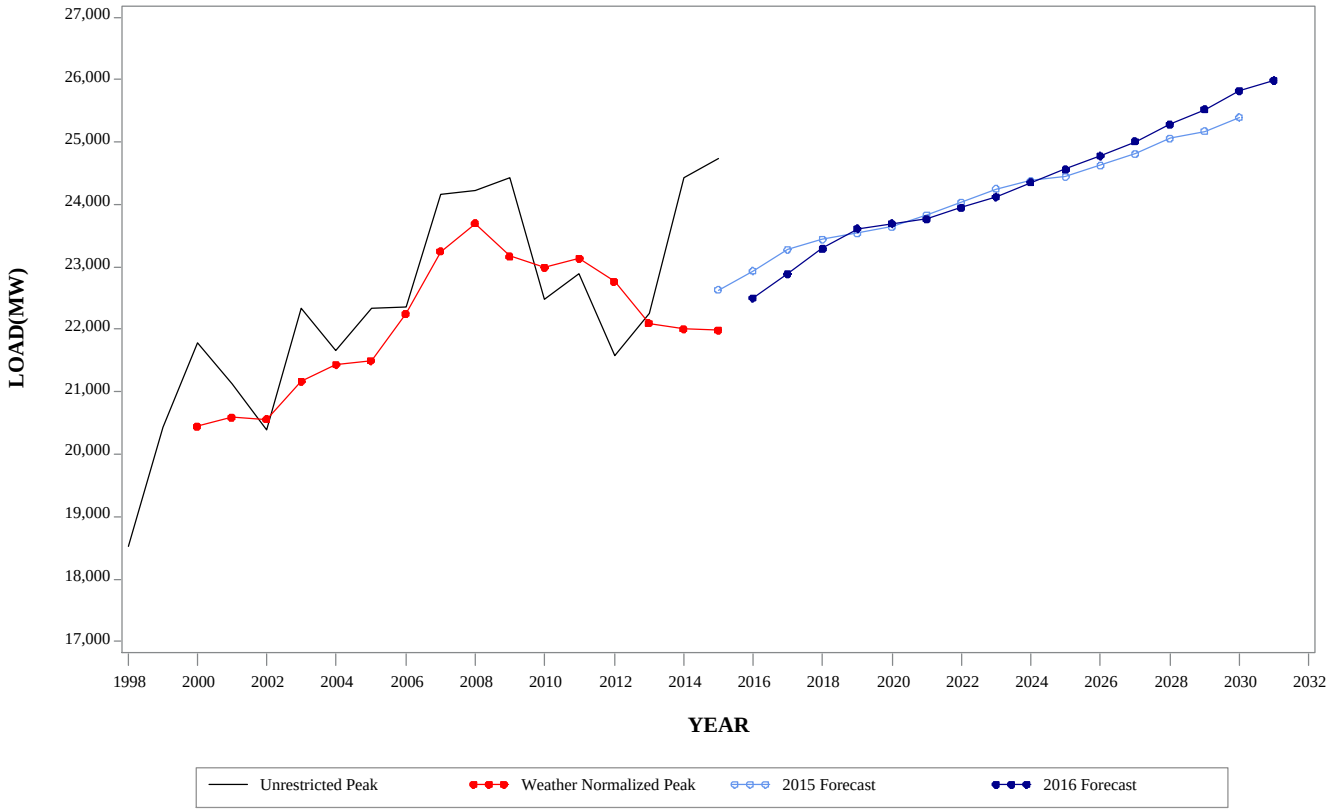

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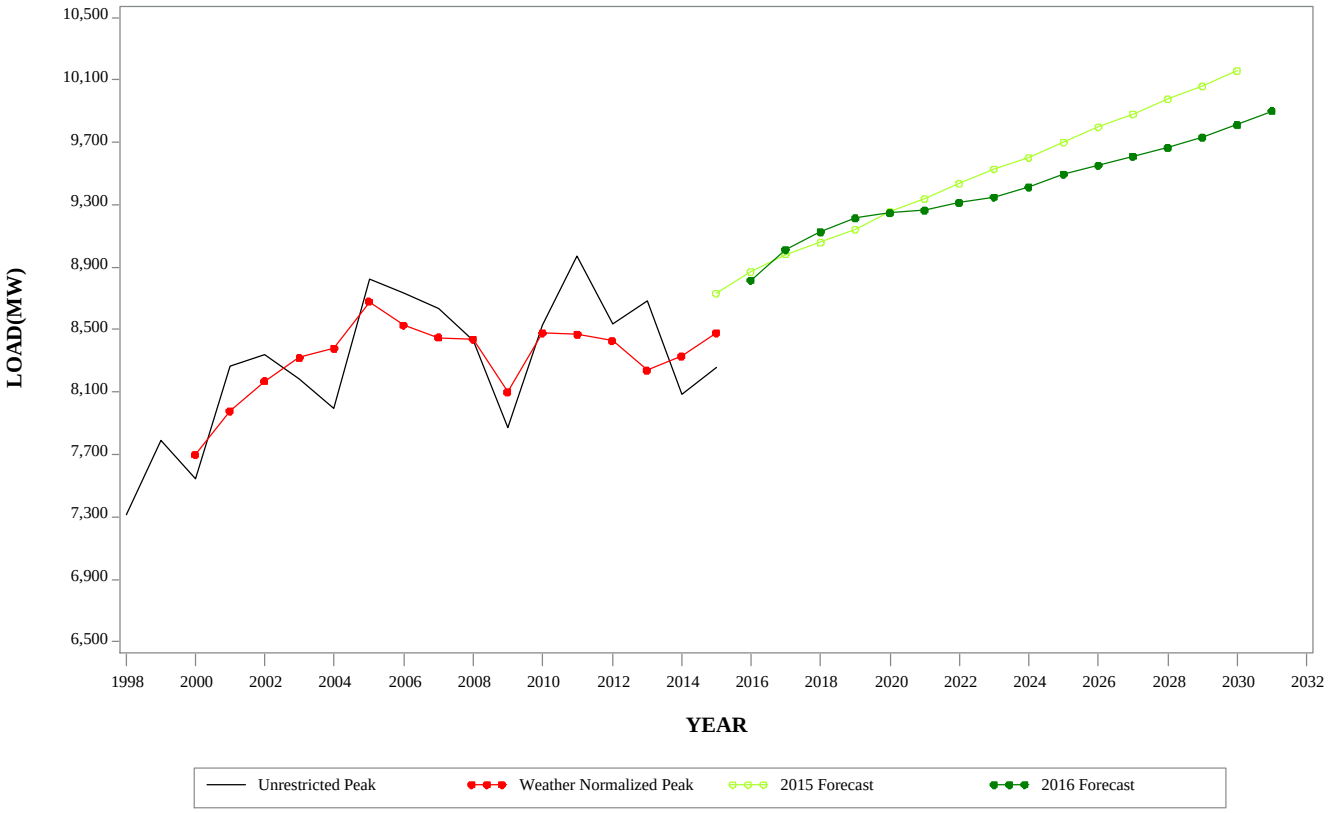

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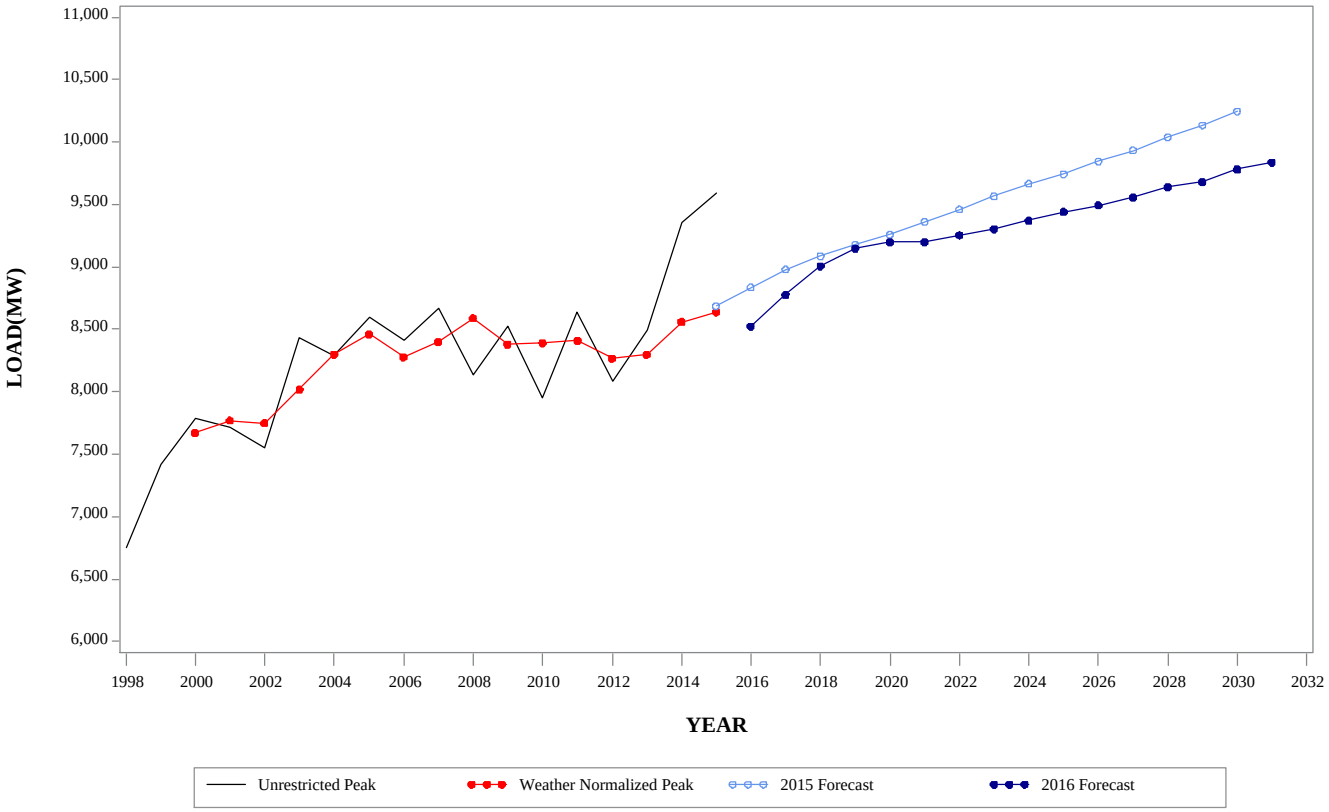

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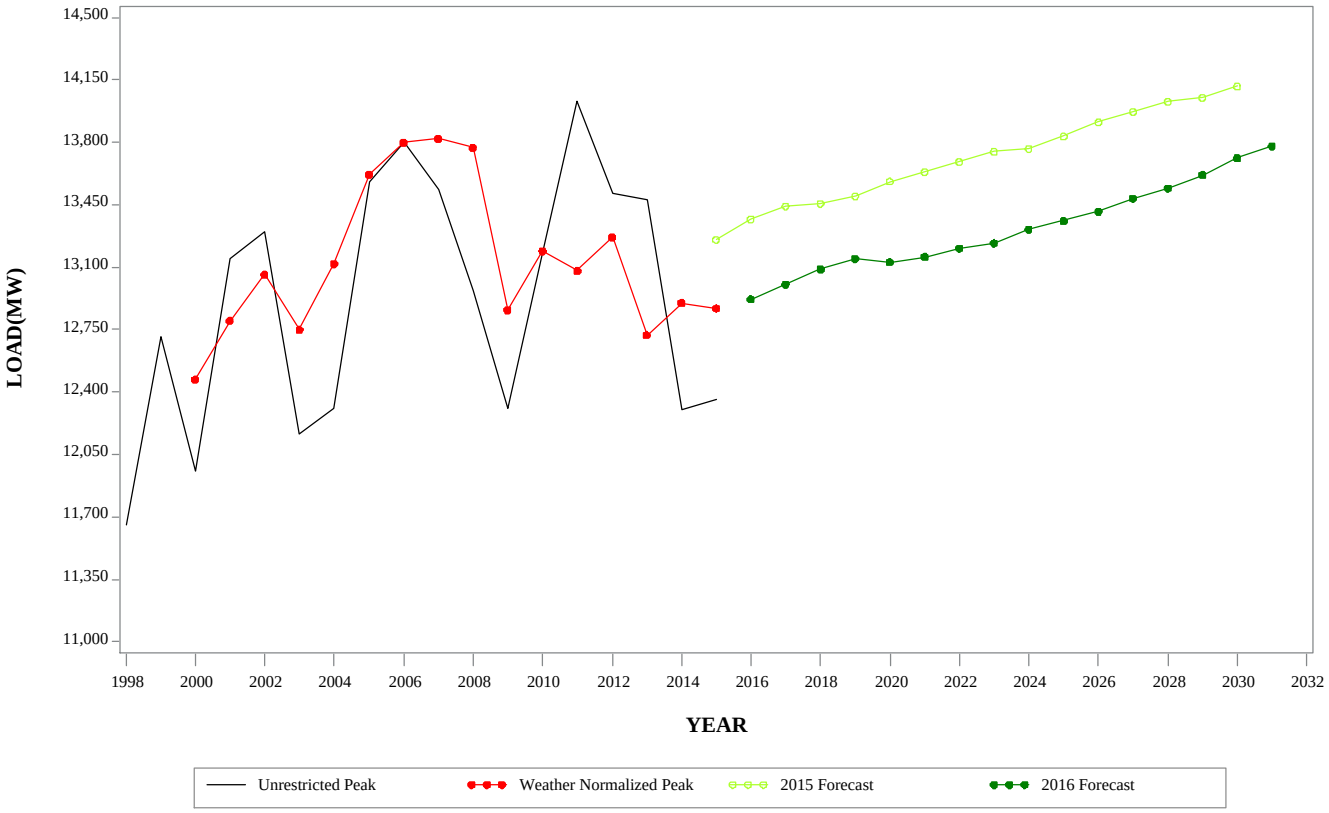

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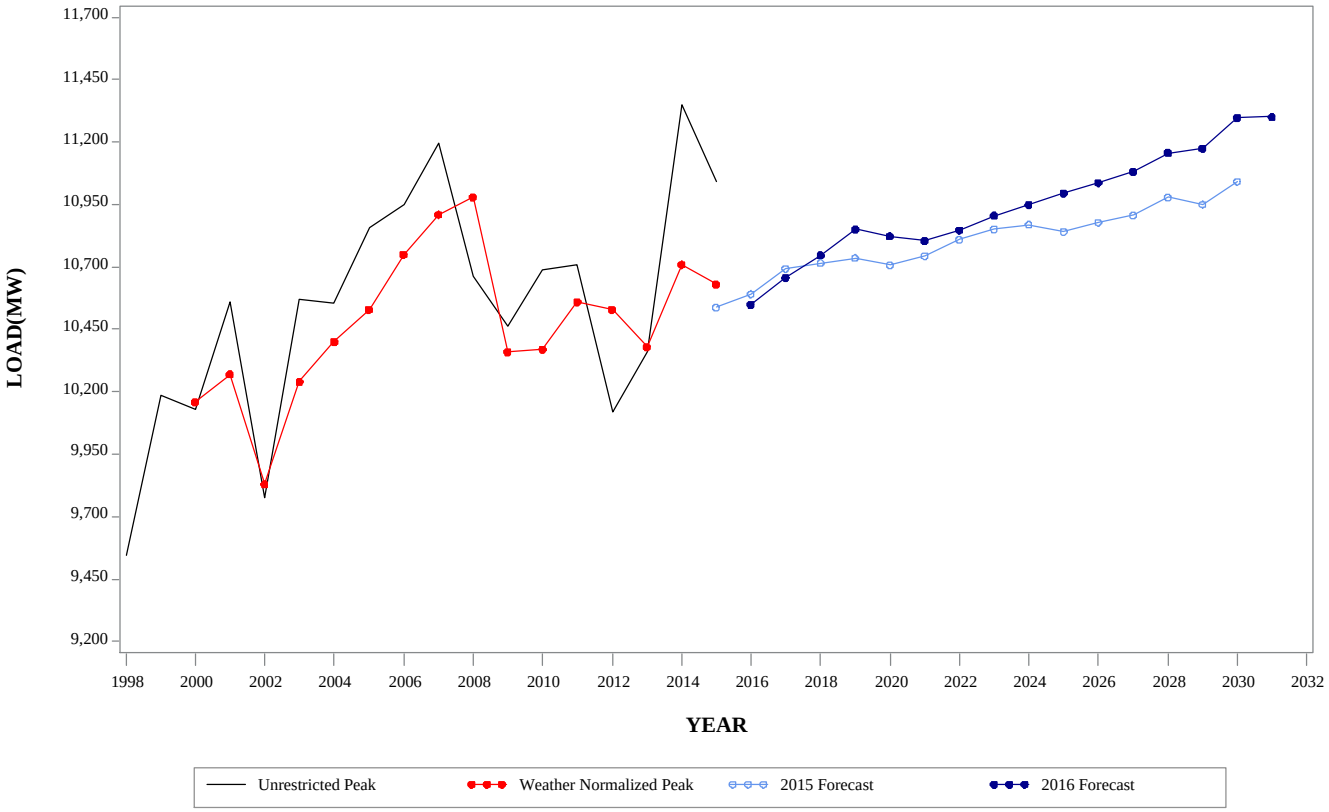

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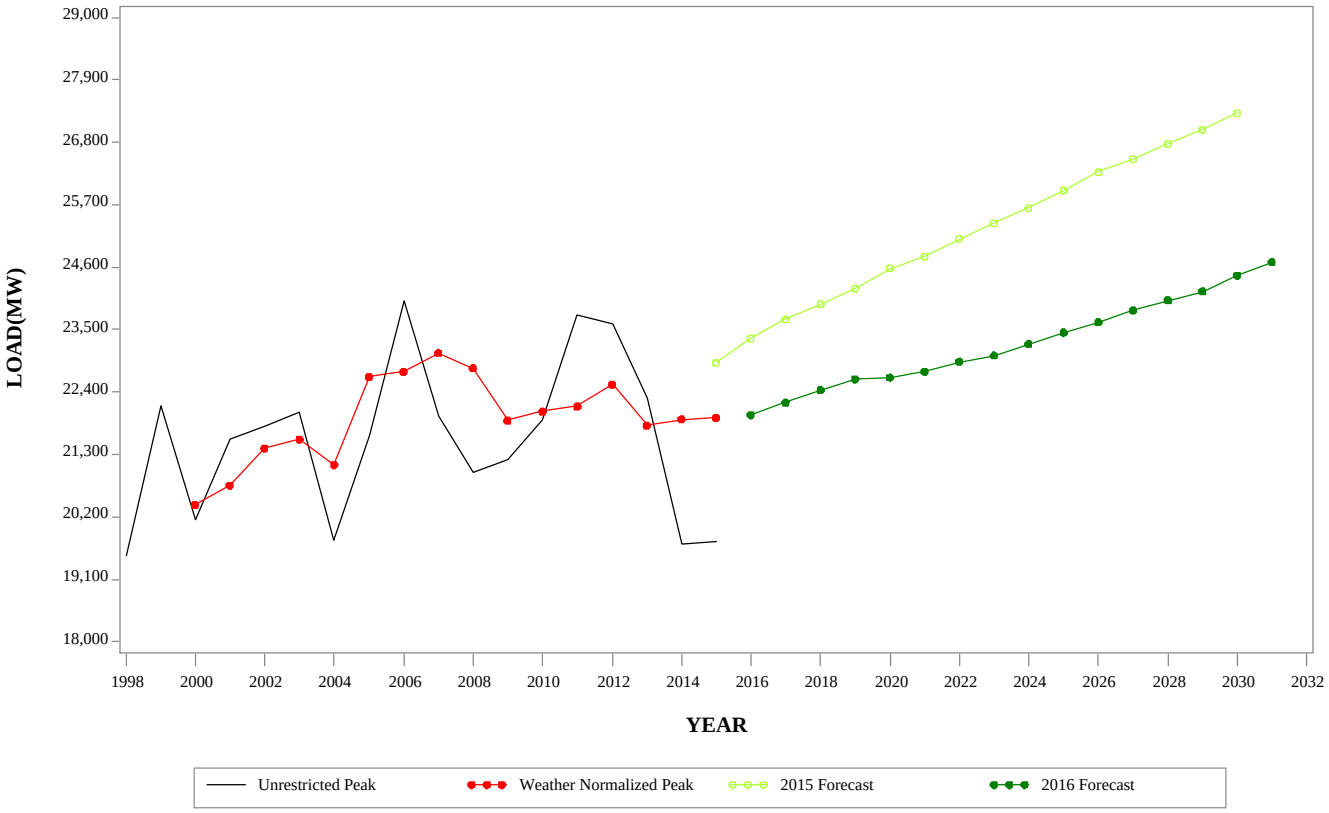

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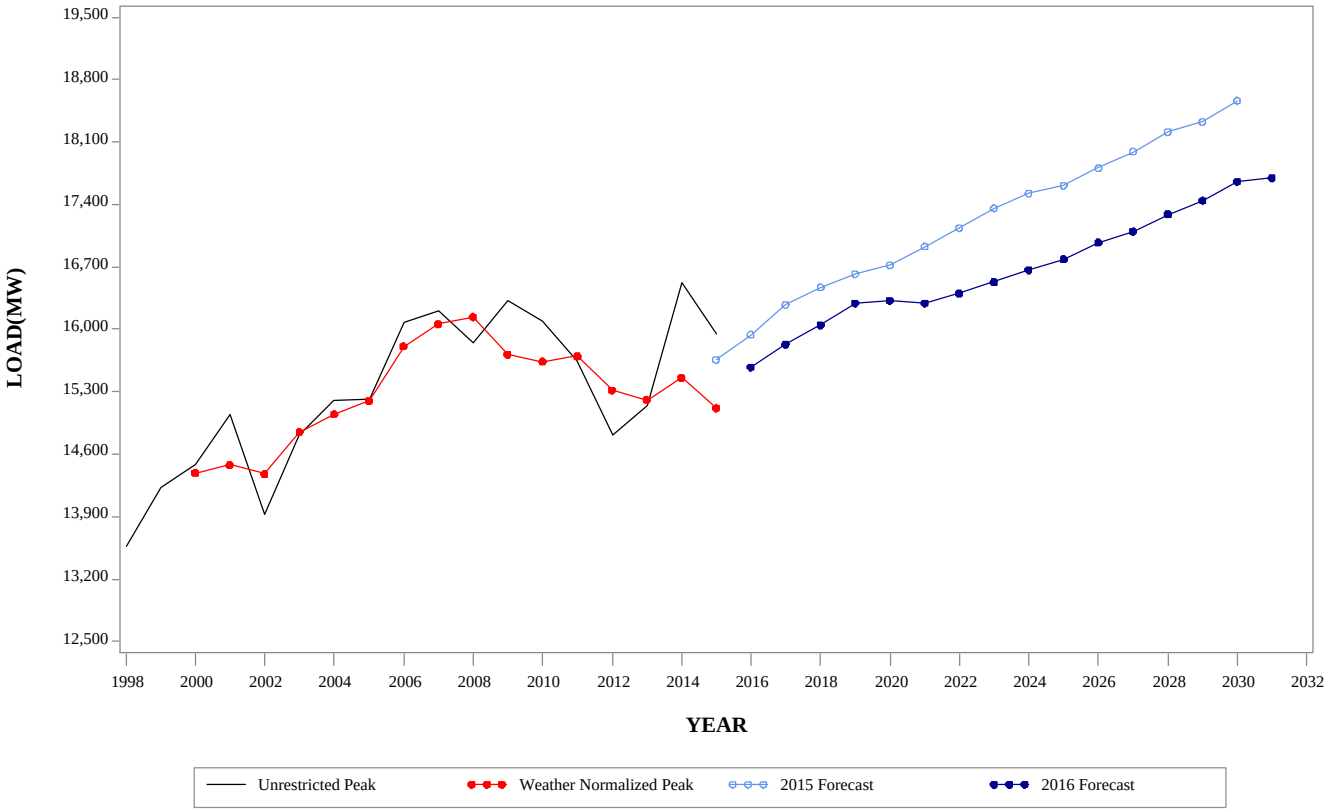

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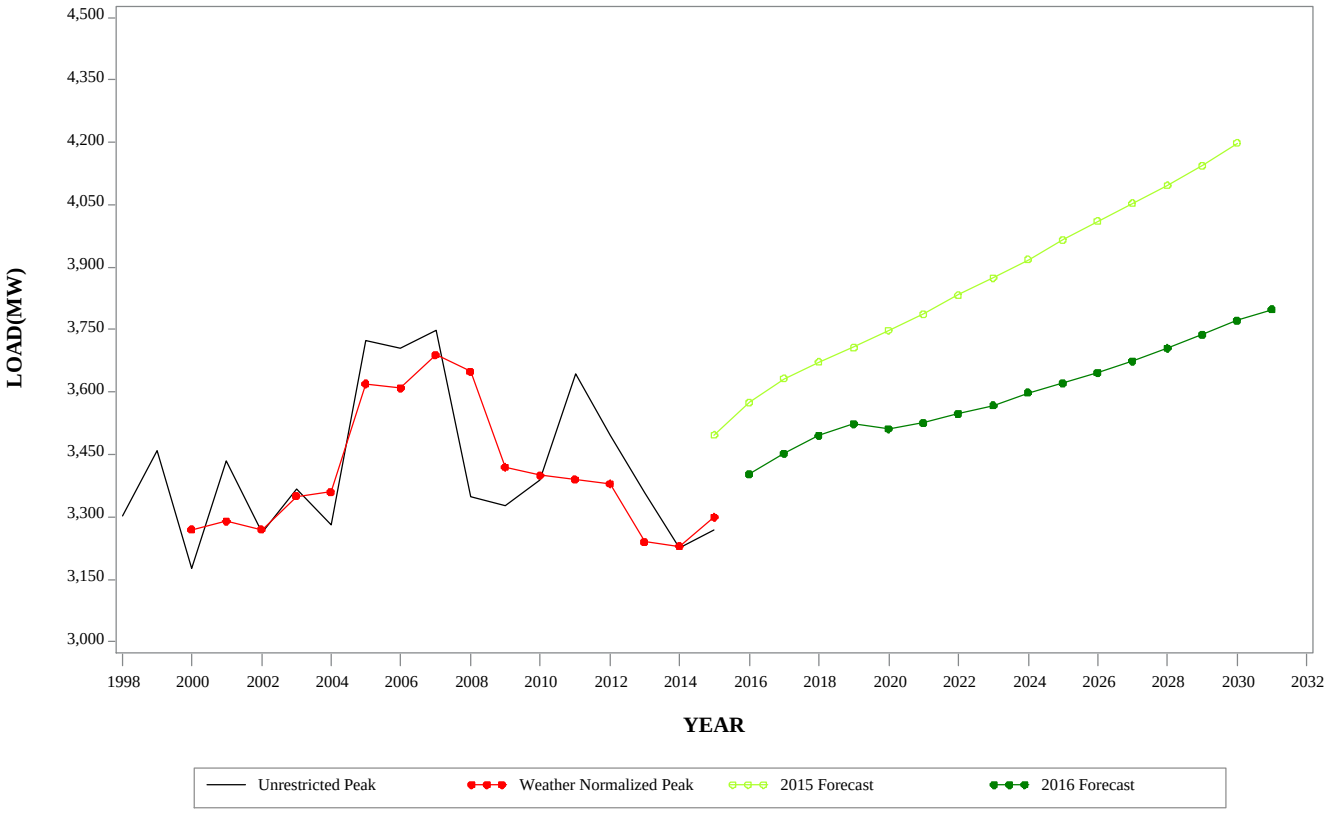
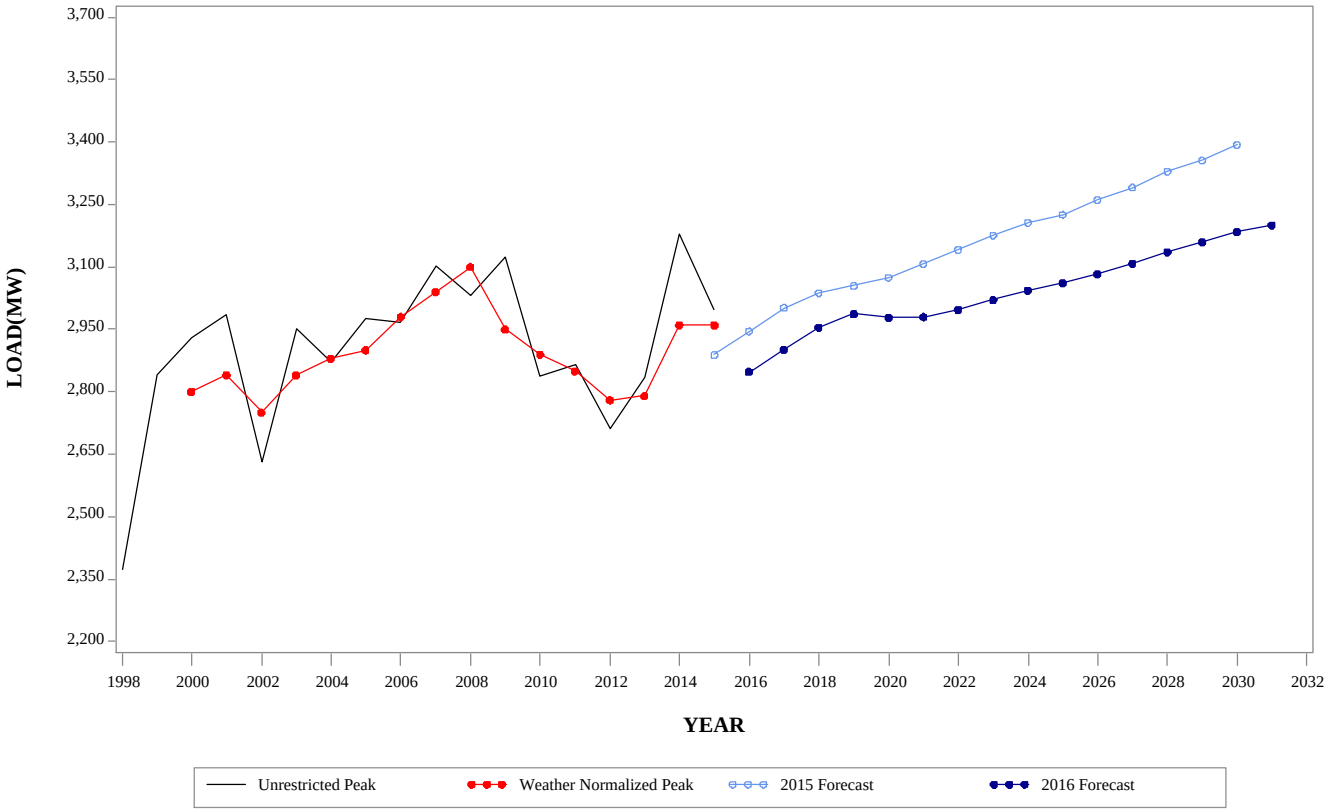


WINTER PEAK DEMAND FOR DAYTON GEOGRAPHIC ZONE



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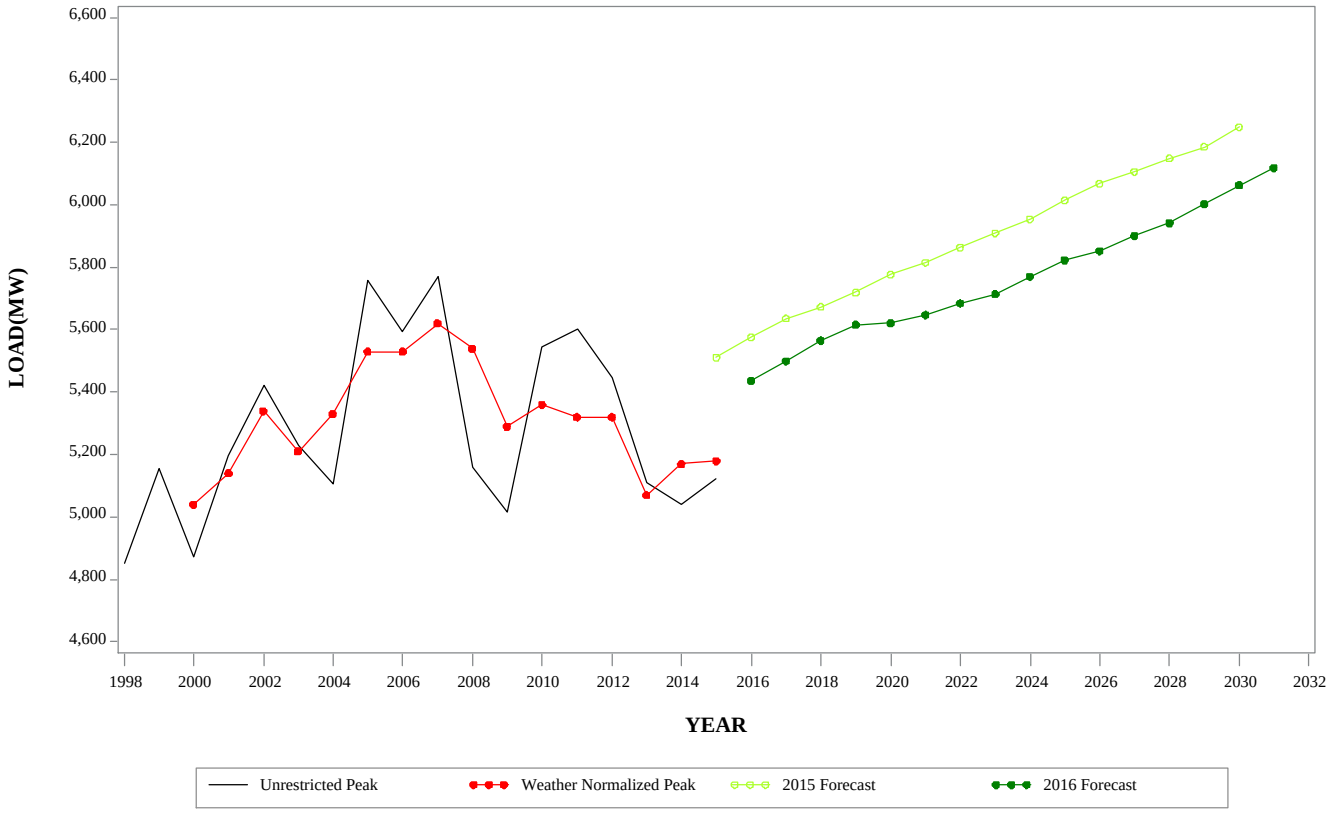
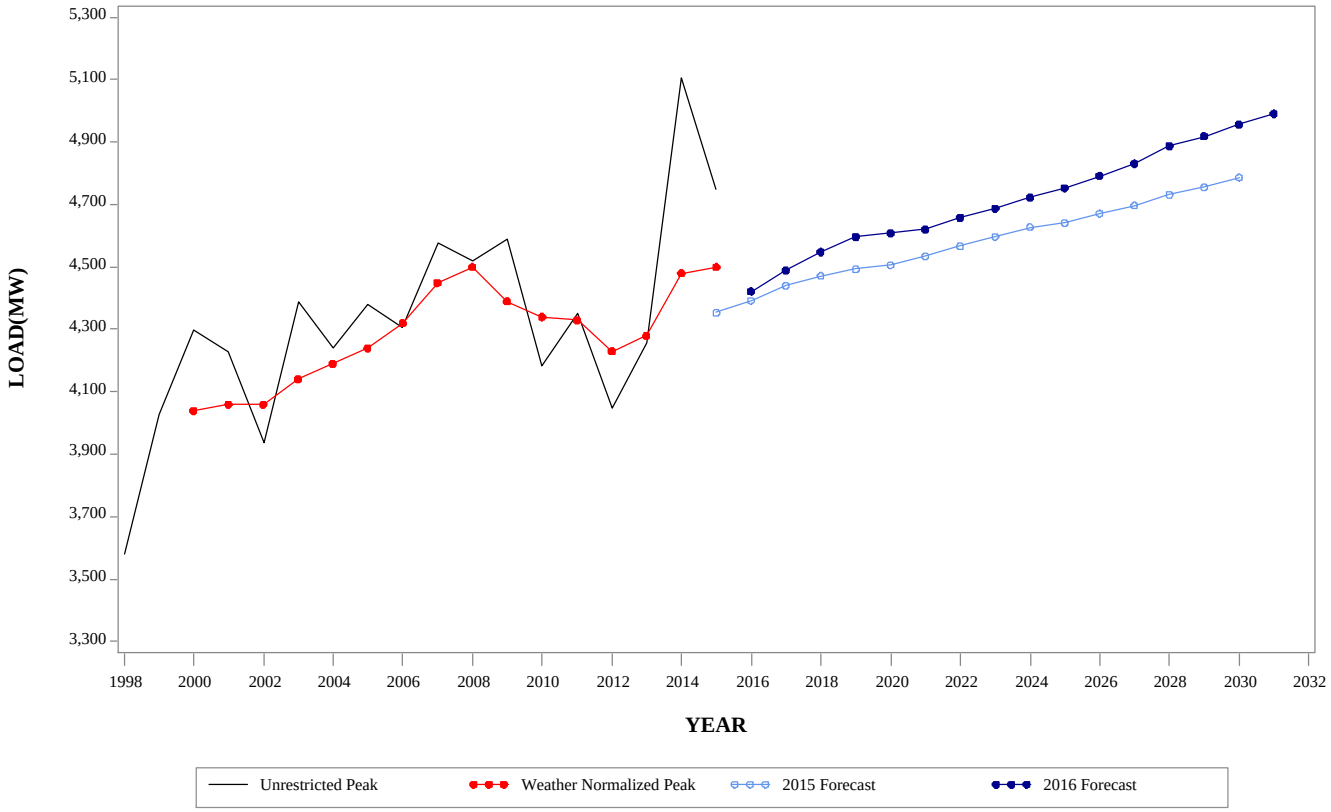
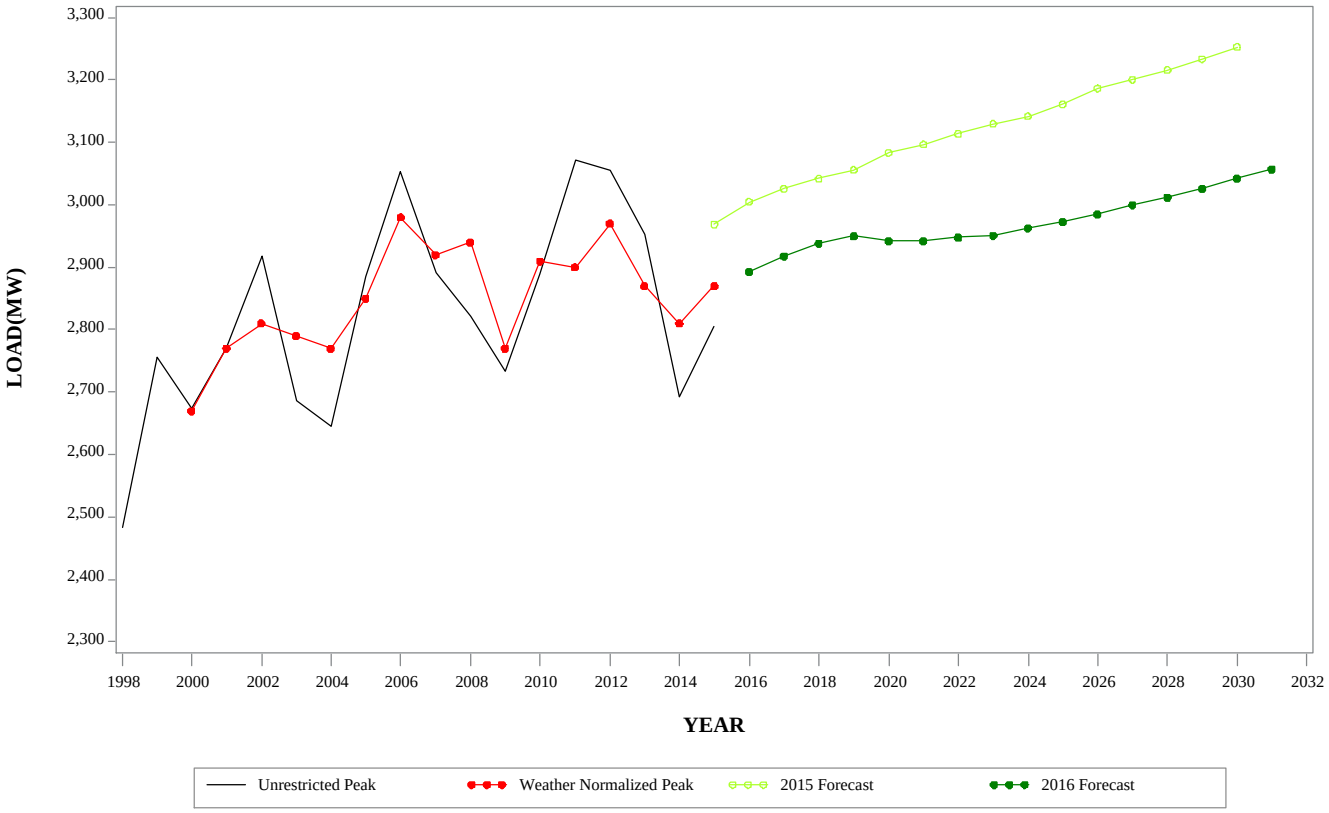


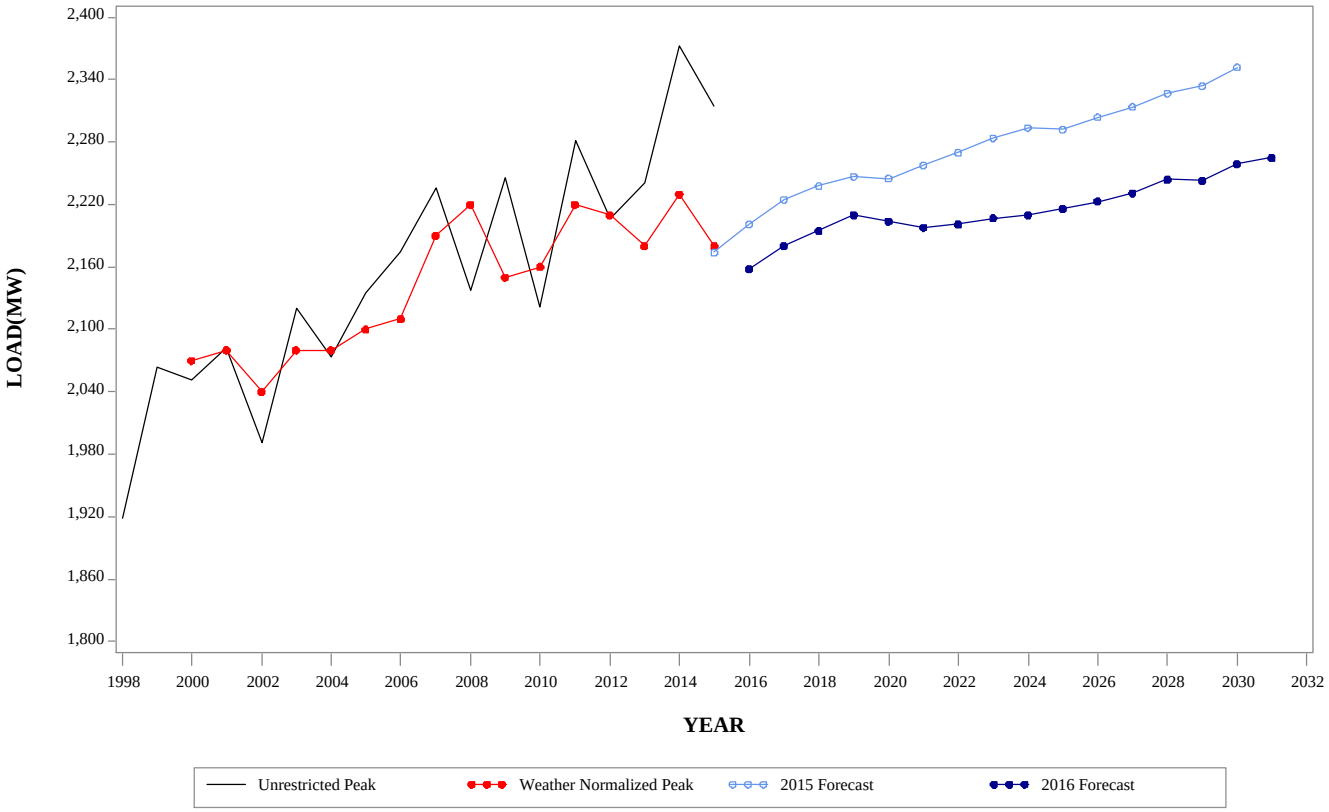
WINTER PEAK DEMAND FOR DEOK GEOGRAPHIC ZONE



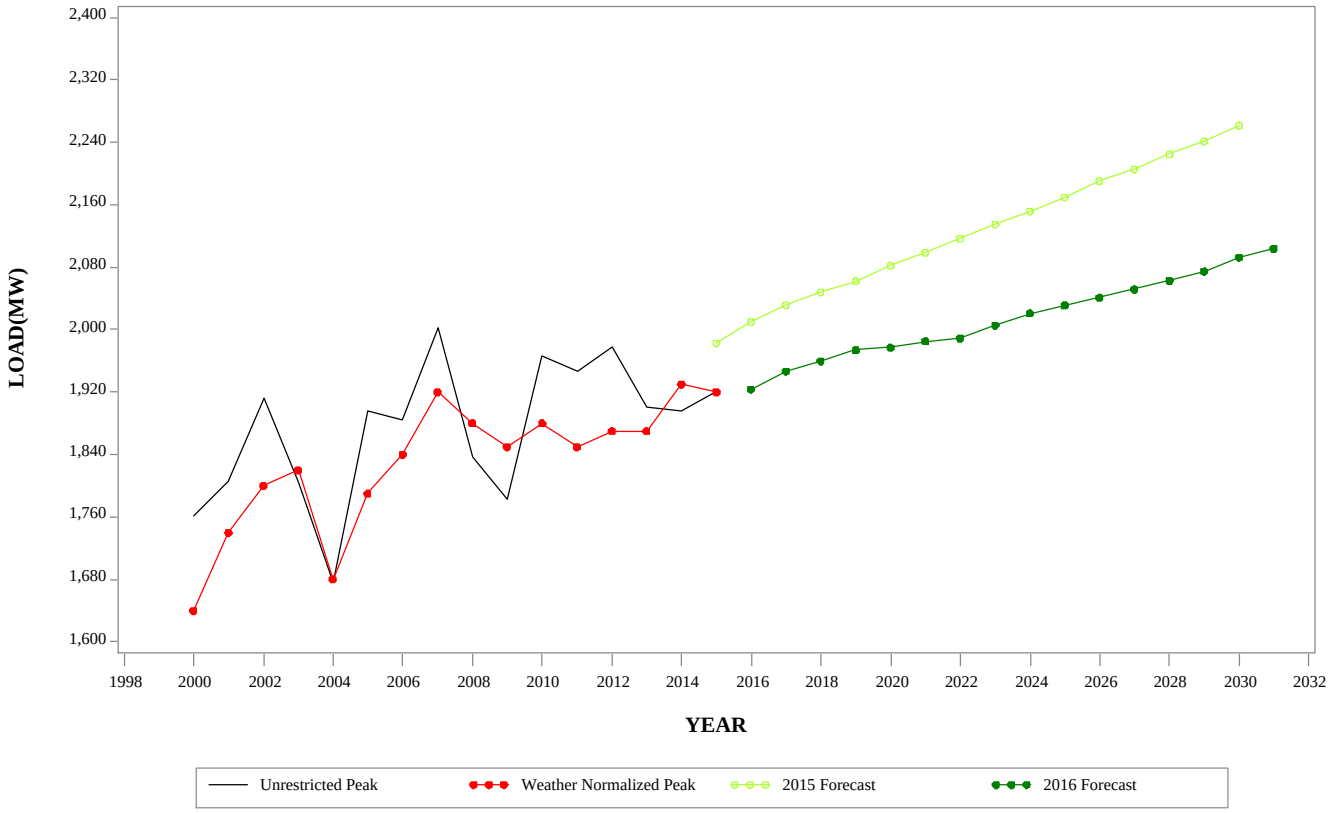
SUMMER PEAK DEMAND FOR DLCO GEOGRAPHIC ZONE



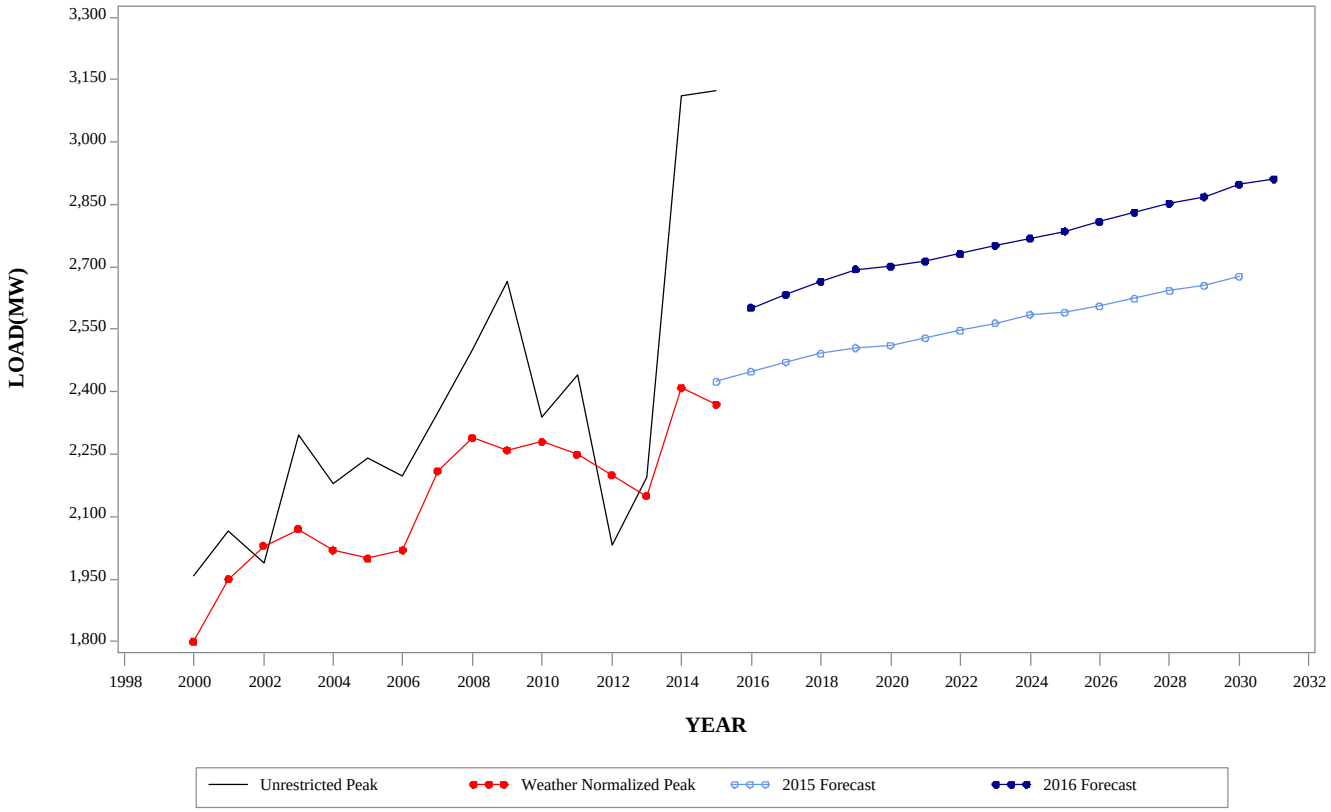
WINTER PEAK DEMAND FOR DLCO GEOGRAPHIC ZONE



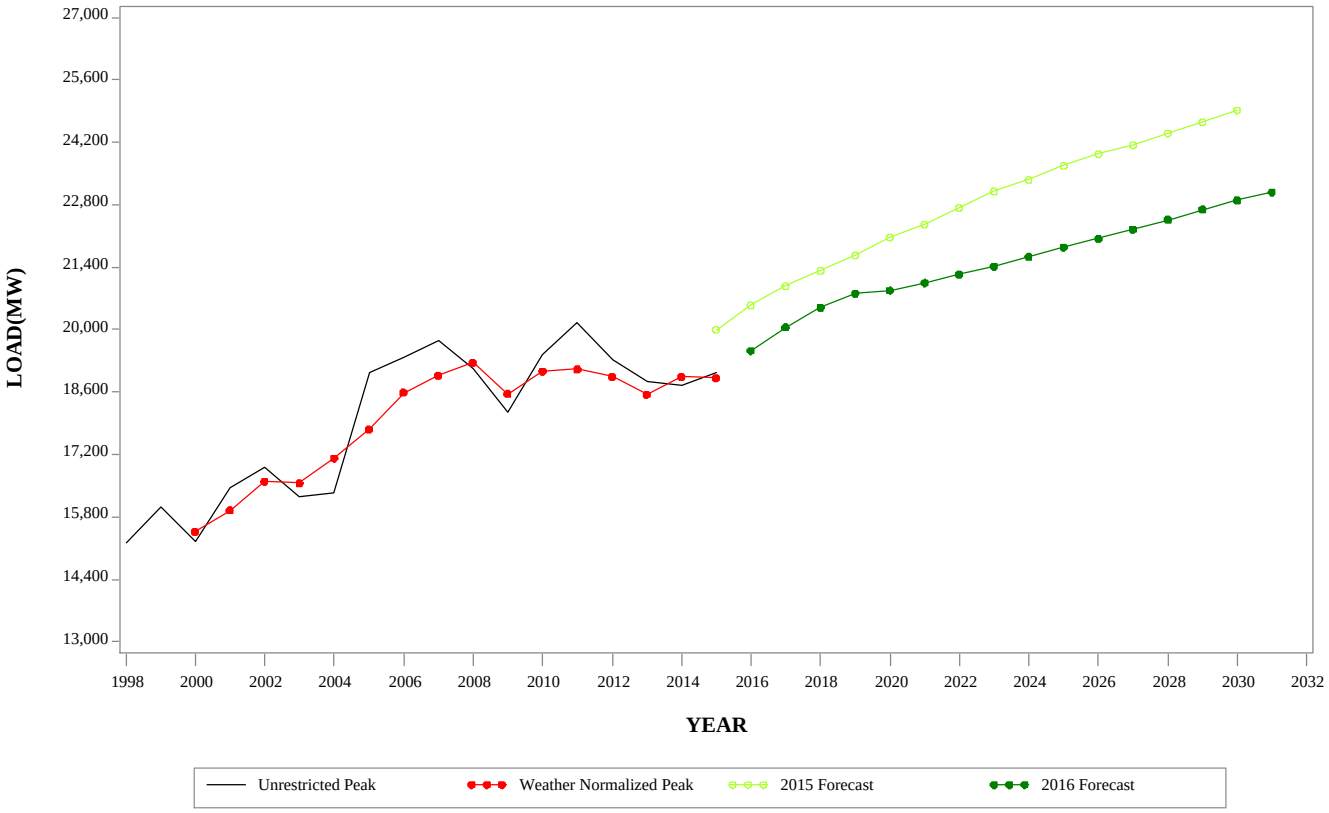
SUMMER PEAK DEMAND FOR EKPC GEOGRAPHIC ZONE



WINTER PEAK DEMAND FOR EKPC GEOGRAPHIC ZONE



SUMMER PEAK DEMAND FOR DOM GEOGRAPHIC ZONE



WINTER PEAK DEMAND FOR DOM GEOGRAPHIC ZONE

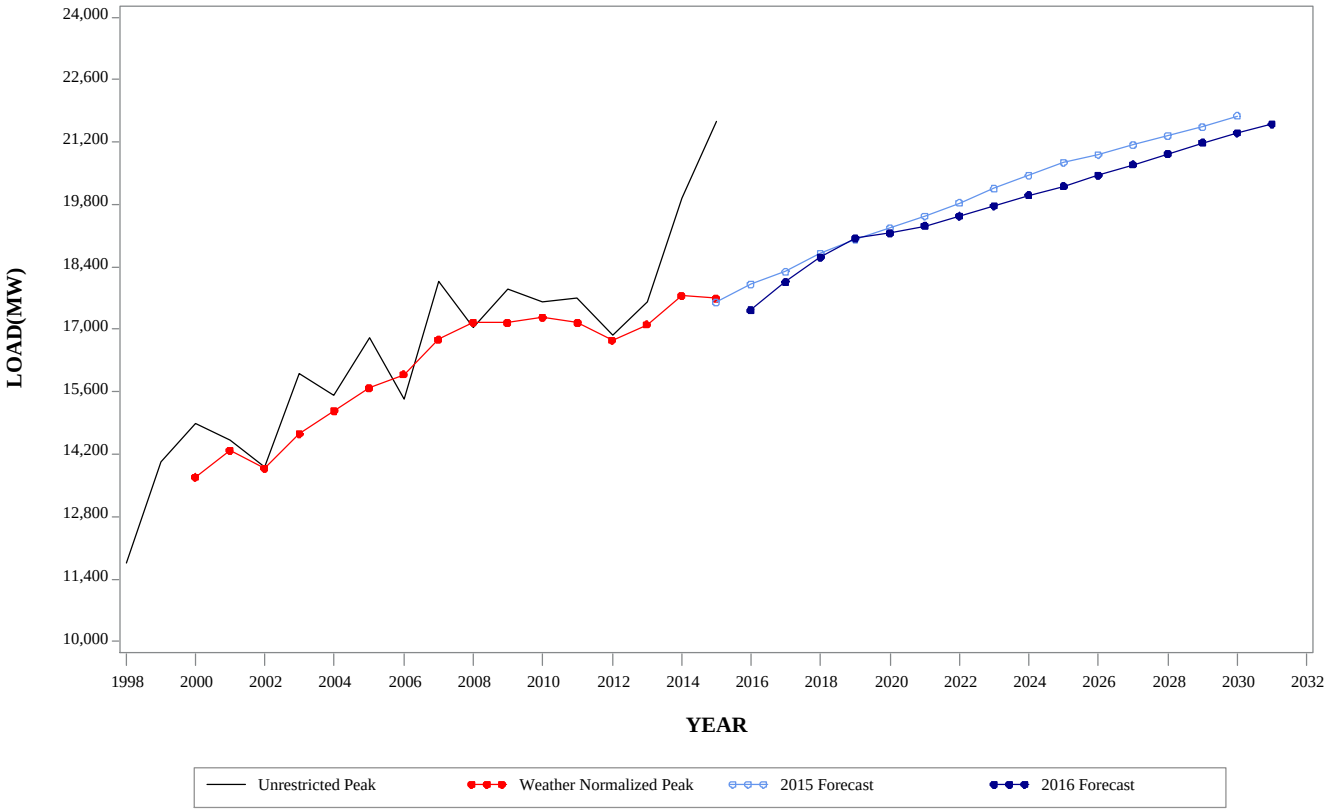


Table A-1

PJM MID-ATLANTIC REGION
SUMMER PEAK LOAD COMPARISONS OF THE CURRENT FORECAST
TO THE JANUARY 2015 LOAD FORECAST REPORT

INCREASE OR DECREASE OVER PRIOR FORECAST

	2016		2021		2026	
	MW	**%**	**MW**	**%**	**MW**	**%**
AE	(178)	-6.6%	(266)	-9.6%	(340)	-12.0%
BGE	(267)	-3.7%	(447)	-6.0%	(602)	-7.7%
DPL	(249)	-5.9%	(354)	-8.0%	(461)	-10.0%
JCPL	(394)	-6.2%	(552)	-8.3%	(758)	-11.0%
METED	(67)	-2.2%	(122)	-3.8%	(179)	-5.3%
PECO	(221)	-2.5%	(359)	-3.9%	(381)	-4.0%
PENLC	(88)	-3.0%	(249)	-7.9%	(388)	-11.7%
PEPCO	(131)	-2.0%	(209)	-3.0%	(252)	-3.6%
PL	(69)	-1.0%	(163)	-2.2%	(254)	-3.3%
PS	(328)	-3.1%	(507)	-4.7%	(750)	-6.8%
RECO	(21)	-4.9%	(26)	-6.0%	(33)	-7.4%
UGI	(12)	-6.0%	(18)	-8.7%	(24)	-11.2%
PJM MID-ATLANTIC	(2,537)	-4.2%	(3,748)	-6.0%	(4,683)	-7.3%
FE-EAST	(630)	-5.2%	(1,000)	-7.8%	(1,369)	-10.3%
PLGRP	(96)	-1.3%	(199)	-2.6%	(283)	-3.5%

Table A-1

PJM WESTERN REGION, PJM SOUTHERN REGION AND PJM RTO
SUMMER PEAK LOAD COMPARISONS OF THE CURRENT FORECAST
TO THE JANUARY 2015 LOAD FORECAST REPORT

INCREASE OR DECREASE OVER PRIOR FORECAST

	2016		2021		2026	
	MW	**%**	**MW**	**%**	**MW**	**%**
AEP	(806)	-3.4%	(728)	-3.0%	(648)	-2.5%
APS	(55)	-0.6%	(73)	-0.8%	(246)	-2.5%
ATSI	(448)	-3.4%	(478)	-3.5%	(501)	-3.6%
COMED	(1,351)	-5.8%	(2,026)	-8.2%	(2,643)	-10.1%
DAYTON	(172)	-4.8%	(261)	-6.9%	(364)	-9.1%
DEOK	(140)	-2.5%	(168)	-2.9%	(215)	-3.5%
DLCO	(112)	-3.7%	(155)	-5.0%	(202)	-6.3%
EKPC	(86)	-4.3%	(114)	-5.4%	(150)	-6.8%
PJM WESTERN	(3,005)	-3.7%	(3,810)	-4.5%	(4,580)	-5.1%
DOM	(1,020)	-5.0%	(1,313)	-5.9%	(1,904)	-8.0%
PJM RTO	(5,781)	-3.7%	(8,406)	-5.1%	(11,007)	-6.4%

Table A-2

PJM MID-ATLANTIC REGION
WINTER PEAK LOAD COMPARISONS OF THE CURRENT FORECAST
TO THE JANUARY 2015 LOAD FORECAST REPORT

INCREASE OR DECREASE OVER PRIOR FORECAST

	15/16		20/21		25/26	
	MW	**%**	**MW**	**%**	**MW**	**%**
AE	(64)	-3.8%	(111)	-6.4%	(141)	-8.0%
BGE	96	1.6%	72	1.2%	40	0.6%
DPL	(11)	-0.3%	(21)	-0.6%	(49)	-1.3%
JCPL	(106)	-2.7%	(193)	-4.8%	(304)	-7.2%
METED	(32)	-1.2%	(84)	-3.0%	(150)	-5.1%
PECO	(4)	-0.1%	(144)	-2.1%	(249)	-3.4%
PENLC	(130)	-4.4%	(316)	-10.0%	(480)	-14.5%
PEPCO	19	0.4%	(35)	-0.6%	(117)	-2.0%
PL	(104)	-1.4%	(193)	-2.5%	(308)	-3.9%
PS	62	0.9%	(18)	-0.3%	(135)	-1.9%
RECO	(2)	-0.9%	(2)	-0.8%	(3)	-1.3%
UGI	(10)	-5.0%	(14)	-6.7%	(21)	-9.8%
PJM MID-ATLANTIC	(351)	-0.8%	(1,131)	-2.3%	(1,977)	-4.0%
FE-EAST	(291)	-3.1%	(615)	-6.2%	(934)	-9.0%
PLGRP	(121)	-1.6%	(216)	-2.8%	(335)	-4.2%

Table A-2

PJM WESTERN REGION, PJM SOUTHERN REGION AND PJM RTO
WINTER PEAK LOAD COMPARISONS OF THE CURRENT FORECAST
TO THE JANUARY 2015 LOAD FORECAST REPORT

INCREASE OR DECREASE OVER PRIOR FORECAST

	15/16		20/21		25/26	
	MW	**%**	**MW**	**%**	**MW**	**%**
AEP	(432)	-1.9%	(75)	-0.3%	155	0.6%
APS	(311)	-3.5%	(161)	-1.7%	(353)	-3.6%
ATSI	(43)	-0.4%	61	0.6%	159	1.5%
COMED	(362)	-2.3%	(633)	-3.7%	(835)	-4.7%
DAYTON	(98)	-3.3%	(128)	-4.1%	(179)	-5.5%
DEOK	29	0.7%	85	1.9%	120	2.6%
DLCO	(43)	-2.0%	(60)	-2.7%	(81)	-3.5%
EKPC	154	6.3%	184	7.3%	203	7.8%
PJM WESTERN	(1,063)	-1.5%	(765)	-1.1%	(882)	-1.2%
DOM	(586)	-3.3%	(224)	-1.1%	(463)	-2.2%
PJM RTO	(1,478)	-1.1%	(1,616)	-1.2%	(2,698)	-1.9%

Table B-1

SUMMER PEAK LOAD (MW) AND GROWTH RATES FOR EACH PJM MID-ATLANTIC ZONE AND GEOGRAPHIC REGION 2016 - 2026

	METERED 2015	UNRESTRICTED 2015	NORMAL 2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Annual Growth Rate (10 yr)
AE	2,553	2,553	2,580	2,524	2,530	2,534	2,534	2,521	2,507	2,506	2,502	2,503	2,506	2,502	(0.1%)
				-2.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	-0.5%	-0.6%	-0.0%	-0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	-0.2%	
BGE	6,508	6,508	6,750	6,945	6,989	7,060	7,064	7,079	7,064	7,060	7,078	7,140	7,190	7,220	0.4%
				2.9%	0.6%	1.0%	0.1%	0.2%	-0.2%	-0.1%	0.3%	0.9%	0.7%	0.4%	
DPL	3,822	3,822	3,930	3,991	4,030	4,055	4,068	4,071	4,064	4,071	4,076	4,092	4,121	4,135	0.4%
				1.6%	1.0%	0.6%	0.3%	0.1%	-0.2%	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	0.7%	0.3%	
JCPL	5,819	5,819	6,010	5,968	6,038	6,096	6,103	6,097	6,091	6,076	6,082	6,100	6,131	6,156	0.3%
				-0.7%	1.2%	1.0%	0.1%	-0.1%	-0.1%	-0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%	
METED	2,791	2,792	2,870	2,940	2,975	3,019	3,051	3,045	3,055	3,068	3,075	3,123	3,147	3,176	0.8%
				2.4%	1.2%	1.5%	1.1%	-0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.2%	1.6%	0.8%	0.9%	
PECO	8,095	8,095	8,390	8,547	8,658	8,745	8,797	8,809	8,797	8,842	8,885	8,954	9,012	9,122	0.7%
				1.9%	1.3%	1.0%	0.6%	0.1%	-0.1%	0.5%	0.5%	0.8%	0.6%	1.2%	
PENLC	2,819	2,819	2,940	2,890	2,900	2,904	2,908	2,907	2,899	2,901	2,899	2,903	2,908	2,919	0.1%
				-1.7%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	-0.0%	-0.3%	0.1%	-0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.4%	
PEPCO	6,268	6,268	6,090	6,563	6,614	6,630	6,669	6,702	6,672	6,680	6,693	6,716	6,750	6,813	0.4%
				7.8%	0.8%	0.2%	0.6%	0.5%	-0.4%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%	0.9%	
PL	6,580	6,580	6,920	7,193	7,270	7,338	7,377	7,362	7,376	7,405	7,424	7,469	7,517	7,560	0.5%
				3.9%	1.1%	0.9%	0.5%	-0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.3%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	
PS	9,595	9,595	9,910	10,090	10,173	10,234	10,239	10,214	10,191	10,187	10,179	10,186	10,207	10,222	0.1%
				1.8%	0.8%	0.6%	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.0%	-0.1%	0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	
RECO	398	398	405	407	409	411	411	411	409	409	409	409	410	410	0.1%
				0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	
UGI	189	189	195	188	190	191	191	190	189	189	189	190	190	190	0.1%
				-3.6%	1.1%	0.5%	0.0%	-0.5%	-0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	
DIVERSITY - MID-ATLANTIC(-)				1,072	1,040	1,023	948	885	1,004	956	876	944	793	872	
PJM MID-ATLANTIC	54,890	54,890	56,495	57,174	57,736	58,194	58,464	58,523	58,310	58,438	58,615	58,841	59,296	59,553	0.4%
				1.2%	1.0%	0.8%	0.5%	0.1%	-0.4%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	0.8%	0.4%	
FE-EAST	11,267	11,267	11,670	11,538	11,655	11,762	11,810	11,771	11,765	11,795	11,831	11,882	11,929	11,982	0.4%
				-1.1%	1.0%	0.9%	0.4%	-0.3%	-0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	
PLGRP	6,759	6,759	7,110	7,336	7,417	7,487	7,525	7,513	7,521	7,548	7,576	7,620	7,666	7,714	0.5%
				3.2%	1.1%	0.9%	0.5%	-0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	

Notes:
Normal 2015 and all forecast values are non-coincident as estimated by PJM staff.
Normal 2015 and all forecast values represent unrestricted peaks, after reductions for distributed solar generation and prior to reductions for load management.
All average growth rates are calculated from the first year of the forecast (2016).
Summer season indicates peak from June, July, August.

Table B-1 (Continued)

SUMMER PEAK LOAD (MW) AND GROWTH RATES FOR EACH PJM MID-ATLANTIC ZONE AND GEOGRAPHIC REGION 2027 - 2031

	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	Annual Growth Rate (15 yr)
AE	2,497	2,493	2,489	2,484	2,485	(0.1%)
	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	0.0%	
BGE	7,231	7,238	7,299	7,321	7,374	0.4%
	0.2%	0.1%	0.8%	0.3%	0.7%	
DPL	4,140	4,155	4,171	4,181	4,200	0.3%
	0.1%	0.4%	0.4%	0.2%	0.5%	
JCPL	6,181	6,174	6,210	6,218	6,255	0.3%
	0.4%	-0.1%	0.6%	0.1%	0.6%	
METED	3,205	3,213	3,259	3,301	3,332	0.8%
	0.9%	0.2%	1.4%	1.3%	0.9%	
PECO	9,161	9,237	9,320	9,404	9,487	0.7%
	0.4%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	
PENLC	2,919	2,920	2,924	2,933	2,942	0.1%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	
PEPCO	6,811	6,833	6,847	6,893	6,935	0.4%
	-0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.7%	0.6%	
PL	7,619	7,659	7,714	7,769	7,831	0.6%
	0.8%	0.5%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	
PS	10,241	10,243	10,253	10,271	10,297	0.1%
	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	
RECO	410	410	411	411	412	0.1%
	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.0%	0.2%	
UGI	191	191	192	193	194	0.2%
	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	
DIVERSITY - MID-ATLANTIC(-)	1,002	877	913	961	804	
PJM MID-ATLANTIC	59,604	59,889	60,176	60,418	60,940	0.4%
	0.1%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	0.9%	
FE-EAST	12,036	12,095	12,164	12,216	12,290	0.4%
	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.4%	0.6%	
PLGRP	7,770	7,816	7,876	7,924	7,986	0.6%
	0.7%	0.6%	0.8%	0.6%	0.8%	

Notes:
All forecast values represent unrestricted peaks, after reductions for distributed solar generation and prior to reductions for load management.
All average growth rates are calculated from the first year of the forecast (2016).
Summer season indicates peak from June, July, August.

Table B-1

SUMMER PEAK LOAD (MW) AND GROWTH RATES FOR EACH PJM WESTERN AND PJM SOUTHERN ZONE, GEOGRAPHIC REGION AND RTO 2016 - 2026

	METERED 2015	UNRESTRICTED 2015	NORMAL 2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Annual Growth Rate (10 yr)
AEP	21,877	21,877	22,490	23,006	23,309	23,584	23,799	23,819	23,943	24,119	24,280	24,517	24,690	24,891	0.8%
				2.3%	1.3%	1.2%	0.9%	0.1%	0.5%	0.7%	0.7%	1.0%	0.7%	0.8%	
APS	8,257	8,257	8,480	8,817	9,014	9,127	9,215	9,248	9,266	9,314	9,350	9,413	9,497	9,554	0.8%
				4.0%	2.2%	1.3%	1.0%	0.4%	0.2%	0.5%	0.4%	0.7%	0.9%	0.6%	
ATSI	12,357	12,357	12,870	12,921	13,004	13,089	13,149	13,129	13,158	13,207	13,236	13,313	13,361	13,413	0.4%
				0.4%	0.6%	0.7%	0.5%	-0.2%	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%	
COMED	19,766	19,768	21,950	22,001	22,216	22,438	22,633	22,659	22,767	22,935	23,045	23,248	23,449	23,633	0.7%
				0.2%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	0.1%	0.5%	0.7%	0.5%	0.9%	0.9%	0.8%	
DAYTON	3,269	3,269	3,300	3,403	3,453	3,496	3,524	3,512	3,526	3,548	3,568	3,599	3,622	3,647	0.7%
				3.1%	1.5%	1.2%	0.8%	-0.3%	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%	0.9%	0.6%	0.7%	
DEOK	5,123	5,123	5,180	5,436	5,500	5,566	5,616	5,621	5,648	5,685	5,714	5,771	5,824	5,853	0.7%
				4.9%	1.2%	1.2%	0.9%	0.1%	0.5%	0.7%	0.5%	1.0%	0.9%	0.5%	
DLCO	2,805	2,805	2,870	2,893	2,918	2,938	2,950	2,942	2,942	2,948	2,951	2,963	2,973	2,985	0.3%
				0.8%	0.9%	0.7%	0.4%	-0.3%	0.0%	0.2%	0.1%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	
EKPC	1,920	1,920	1,920	1,924	1,947	1,960	1,974	1,977	1,985	1,989	2,006	2,021	2,031	2,041	0.6%
				0.2%	1.2%	0.7%	0.7%	0.2%	0.4%	0.2%	0.9%	0.7%	0.5%	0.5%	
DIVERSITY - WESTERN(-)				1,572	1,589	1,564	1,558	1,559	1,580	1,614	1,493	1,547	1,574	1,574	
PJM WESTERN	74,531	74,579	77,980	78,829	79,772	80,634	81,302	81,348	81,655	82,131	82,657	83,298	83,873	84,443	0.7%
				1.1%	1.2%	1.1%	0.8%	0.1%	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%	
DOM	18,980	19,024	18,920	19,531	20,052	20,499	20,813	20,882	21,054	21,244	21,421	21,640	21,854	22,041	1.2%
				3.2%	2.7%	2.2%	1.5%	0.3%	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	
DIVERSITY - INTERREGIONAL(-)				3,403	3,411	3,414	3,621	3,866	3,661	3,827	3,718	3,788	4,076	4,146	
PJM RTO	143,447	143,497	150,295	152,131	154,149	155,913	156,958	156,887	157,358	157,986	158,975	159,991	160,947	161,891	0.6%
				1.2%	1.3%	1.1%	0.7%	-0.0%	0.3%	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	

Notes:
Normal 2015 and all forecast values are non-coincident as estimated by PJM staff.
Normal 2015 and all forecast values represent unrestricted peaks, after reductions for distributed solar generation and prior to reductions for load management.
All average growth rates are calculated from the first year of the forecast (2016).
Summer season indicates peak from June, July, August.

Table B-1 (Continued)

SUMMER PEAK LOAD (MW) AND GROWTH RATES FOR EACH PJM WESTERN AND PJM SOUTHERN ZONE, GEOGRAPHIC REGION AND RTO 2027 - 2031

	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	Annual Growth Rate (15 yr)
AEP	25,113	25,322	25,560	25,828	26,042	0.8%
	0.9%	0.8%	0.9%	1.0%	0.8%	
APS	9,612	9,665	9,734	9,814	9,902	0.8%
	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.8%	0.9%	
ATSI	13,487	13,544	13,618	13,713	13,779	0.4%
	0.6%	0.4%	0.5%	0.7%	0.5%	
COMED	23,840	24,016	24,174	24,460	24,695	0.8%
	0.9%	0.7%	0.7%	1.2%	1.0%	
DAYTON	3,675	3,706	3,738	3,772	3,799	0.7%
	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	0.9%	0.7%	
DEOK	5,901	5,942	6,003	6,063	6,119	0.8%
	0.8%	0.7%	1.0%	1.0%	0.9%	
DLCO	3,000	3,012	3,026	3,042	3,057	0.4%
	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	
EKPC	2,052	2,063	2,075	2,093	2,104	0.6%
	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	0.9%	0.5%	
DIVERSITY - WESTERN(-)	1,581	1,478	1,415	1,562	1,590	
PJM WESTERN	85,099	85,792	86,513	87,223	87,907	0.7%
	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	
DOM	22,256	22,466	22,695	22,904	23,085	1.1%
	1.0%	0.9%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%	
DIVERSITY - INTERREGIONAL(-)	3,971	4,002	3,992	4,133	4,463	
PJM RTO	162,988	164,145	165,392	166,412	167,469	0.6%
	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	0.6%	0.6%	

Notes:
All forecast values represent unrestricted peaks, after reductions for distributed solar generation and prior to reductions for load management.
All average growth rates are calculated from the first year of the forecast (2016).
Summer season indicates peak from June, July, August.

Table B-2

WINTER PEAK LOAD (MW) AND GROWTH RATES FOR EACH PJM MID-ATLANTIC ZONE AND GEOGRAPHIC REGION 2015/16 - 2025/26

	METERED 14/15	UNRESTRICTED 14/15	NORMAL 14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	Annual Growth Rate (10 yr)
AE	1,705	1,705	1,610	1,626	1,632	1,640	1,647	1,634	1,620	1,620	1,621	1,623	1,623	1,624	(0.0%)
				1.0%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	-0.8%	-0.9%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%	0.1%	
BGE	6,712	6,712	5,760	5,941	5,994	6,044	6,078	6,080	6,077	6,098	6,118	6,142	6,168	6,199	0.4%
				3.1%	0.9%	0.8%	0.6%	0.0%	-0.0%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%	
DPL	4,114	4,114	3,480	3,413	3,461	3,507	3,538	3,545	3,548	3,560	3,577	3,598	3,623	3,646	0.7%
				-1.9%	1.4%	1.3%	0.9%	0.2%	0.1%	0.3%	0.5%	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	
JCPL	3,805	3,805	3,730	3,766	3,822	3,880	3,914	3,881	3,853	3,857	3,859	3,874	3,885	3,892	0.3%
				1.0%	1.5%	1.5%	0.9%	-0.8%	-0.7%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	0.3%	0.2%	
METED	2,799	2,799	2,610	2,593	2,637	2,679	2,711	2,704	2,700	2,711	2,730	2,748	2,767	2,784	0.7%
				-0.7%	1.7%	1.6%	1.2%	-0.3%	-0.1%	0.4%	0.7%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	
PECO	7,034	7,034	6,620	6,654	6,770	6,858	6,909	6,891	6,862	6,899	6,929	6,964	6,996	7,030	0.6%
				0.5%	1.7%	1.3%	0.7%	-0.3%	-0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	
PENLC	3,025	3,025	2,860	2,814	2,828	2,836	2,849	2,841	2,829	2,830	2,833	2,835	2,834	2,834	0.1%
				-1.6%	0.5%	0.3%	0.5%	-0.3%	-0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	0.1%	-0.0%	0.0%	
PEPCO	6,066	6,066	5,370	5,386	5,455	5,514	5,555	5,572	5,564	5,593	5,617	5,643	5,668	5,684	0.5%
				0.3%	1.3%	1.1%	0.7%	0.3%	-0.1%	0.5%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.3%	
PL	7,845	7,845	7,140	7,210	7,297	7,385	7,437	7,427	7,404	7,417	7,438	7,475	7,511	7,541	0.4%
				1.0%	1.2%	1.2%	0.7%	-0.1%	-0.3%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%	0.4%	
PS	6,697	6,697	6,570	6,712	6,801	6,868	6,923	6,890	6,847	6,842	6,856	6,871	6,886	6,904	0.3%
				2.2%	1.3%	1.0%	0.8%	-0.5%	-0.6%	-0.1%	0.2%	0.2%	0.2%	0.3%	
RECO	232	232	220	232	234	235	237	235	234	235	235	235	234	234	0.1%
				5.5%	0.9%	0.4%	0.9%	-0.8%	-0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.4%	0.0%	
UGI	211	211	200	192	194	196	197	195	194	193	193	193	193	193	0.1%
				-4.0%	1.0%	1.0%	0.5%	-1.0%	-0.5%	-0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	
DIVERSITY - MID-ATLANTIC(-)				717	621	632	738	798	733	670	659	644	761	745	
PJM MID-ATLANTIC	49,369	49,369	45,485	45,822	46,504	47,010	47,257	47,097	46,999	47,185	47,347	47,557	47,627	47,820	0.4%
				0.7%	1.5%	1.1%	0.5%	-0.3%	-0.2%	0.4%	0.3%	0.4%	0.1%	0.4%	
FE-EAST	9,505	9,505	9,140	9,095	9,229	9,335	9,406	9,336	9,305	9,323	9,358	9,403	9,411	9,442	0.4%
				-0.5%	1.5%	1.1%	0.8%	-0.7%	-0.3%	0.2%	0.4%	0.5%	0.1%	0.3%	
PLGRP	8,055	8,055	7,335	7,387	7,476	7,566	7,610	7,584	7,578	7,595	7,614	7,653	7,680	7,711	0.4%
				0.7%	1.2%	1.2%	0.6%	-0.3%	-0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	

Notes:
Normal 14/15 and all forecast values are non-coincident as estimated by PJM staff.
Normal 14/15 and all forecast values represent unrestricted peaks, after reductions for distributed solar generation and prior to reductions for load management.
All average growth rates are calculated from the first year of the forecast (2015/16).
Winter season indicates peak from December, January, February.

Table B-2 (Continued)

WINTER PEAK LOAD (MW) AND GROWTH RATES FOR EACH PJM MID-ATLANTIC ZONE AND GEOGRAPHIC REGION 2026/27 - 2030/31

	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	Annual Growth Rate (15 yr)
AE	1,627	1,636	1,639	1,648	1,644	0.1%
	0.2%	0.6%	0.2%	0.5%	-0.2%	
BGE	6,226	6,261	6,292	6,317	6,345	0.4%
	0.4%	0.6%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	
DPL	3,669	3,694	3,718	3,742	3,766	0.7%
	0.6%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	
JCPL	3,913	3,945	3,967	3,995	4,006	0.4%
	0.5%	0.8%	0.6%	0.7%	0.3%	
METED	2,807	2,830	2,855	2,879	2,898	0.7%
	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%	0.7%	
PECO	7,076	7,130	7,180	7,221	7,262	0.6%
	0.7%	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	
PENLC	2,836	2,842	2,841	2,852	2,847	0.1%
	0.1%	0.2%	-0.0%	0.4%	-0.2%	
PEPCO	5,711	5,768	5,781	5,836	5,868	0.6%
	0.5%	1.0%	0.2%	1.0%	0.5%	
PL	7,582	7,625	7,666	7,702	7,745	0.5%
	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	0.6%	
PS	6,921	6,955	6,981	7,028	7,035	0.3%
	0.2%	0.5%	0.4%	0.7%	0.1%	
RECO	235	237	236	238	236	0.1%
	0.4%	0.9%	-0.4%	0.8%	-0.8%	
UGI	193	194	194	195	194	0.1%
	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	-0.5%	
DIVERSITY - MID-ATLANTIC(-)	722	718	669	699	749	
PJM MID-ATLANTIC	48,074	48,399	48,681	48,954	49,097	0.5%
	0.5%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.3%	
FE-EAST	9,485	9,544	9,603	9,669	9,684	0.4%
	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	0.2%	
PLGRP	7,752	7,796	7,840	7,873	7,919	0.5%
	0.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.4%	0.6%	

Notes:
All forecast values represent unrestricted peaks, after reductions for distributed solar generation and prior to reductions for load management.
All average growth rates are calculated from the first year of the forecast (2015/16).
Winter season indicates peak from December, January, February.

Table B-2

WINTER PEAK LOAD (MW) AND GROWTH RATES FOR
EACH PJM WESTERN AND PJM SOUTHERN ZONE, GEOGRAPHIC REGION AND RTO
2015/16 - 2025/26

	METERED 14/15	UNRESTRICTED 14/15	NORMAL 14/15	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	Annual Growth Rate (10 yr)
AEP	24,739	24,739	21,990	22,506	22,889	23,295	23,615	23,697	23,764	23,948	24,127	24,356	24,565	24,783	1.0%
				2.3%	1.7%	1.8%	1.4%	0.3%	0.3%	0.8%	0.7%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%	
APS	9,594	9,594	8,640	8,526	8,778	9,009	9,149	9,200	9,201	9,256	9,306	9,373	9,442	9,494	1.1%
				-1.3%	3.0%	2.6%	1.6%	0.6%	0.0%	0.6%	0.5%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	
ATSI	11,041	11,041	10,630	10,549	10,657	10,747	10,851	10,823	10,806	10,848	10,906	10,949	10,995	11,038	0.5%
				-0.8%	1.0%	0.8%	1.0%	-0.3%	-0.2%	0.4%	0.5%	0.4%	0.4%	0.4%	
COMED	15,951	15,951	15,120	15,579	15,832	16,051	16,296	16,325	16,297	16,403	16,532	16,669	16,788	16,974	0.9%
				3.0%	1.6%	1.4%	1.5%	0.2%	-0.2%	0.7%	0.8%	0.8%	0.7%	1.1%	
DAYTON	2,999	2,999	2,960	2,848	2,901	2,955	2,987	2,979	2,980	2,997	3,021	3,044	3,062	3,083	0.8%
				-3.8%	1.9%	1.9%	1.1%	-0.3%	0.0%	0.6%	0.8%	0.8%	0.6%	0.7%	
DEOK	4,750	4,750	4,500	4,422	4,489	4,549	4,597	4,609	4,620	4,658	4,688	4,723	4,754	4,792	0.8%
				-1.7%	1.5%	1.3%	1.1%	0.3%	0.2%	0.8%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	
DLCO	2,315	2,315	2,180	2,158	2,180	2,195	2,210	2,204	2,198	2,201	2,207	2,210	2,216	2,223	0.3%
				-1.0%	1.0%	0.7%	0.7%	-0.3%	-0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	
EKPC	3,123	3,123	2,370	2,602	2,634	2,665	2,694	2,702	2,714	2,732	2,752	2,769	2,786	2,809	0.8%
				9.8%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	0.3%	0.4%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.8%	
DIVERSITY - WESTERN(-)				1,373	1,370	1,417	1,658	1,784	1,602	1,497	1,565	1,553	1,551	1,676	
PJM WESTERN	71,834	71,834	66,940	67,817	68,990	70,049	70,741	70,755	70,978	71,546	71,974	72,540	73,057	73,520	0.8%
				1.3%	1.7%	1.5%	1.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.8%	0.6%	0.8%	0.7%	0.6%	
DOM	21,651	21,651	17,690	17,431	18,063	18,622	19,048	19,165	19,322	19,547	19,774	20,011	20,212	20,460	1.6%
				-1.5%	3.6%	3.1%	2.3%	0.6%	0.8%	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.0%	1.2%	
DIVERSITY - INTERREGIONAL(-)				827	1,075	1,036	967	995	897	1,015	1,085	918	934	888	
PJM RTO	142,762	142,762	128,270	130,243	132,482	134,645	136,079	136,022	136,402	137,263	138,010	139,190	139,962	140,912	0.8%
				1.5%	1.7%	1.6%	1.1%	-0.0%	0.3%	0.6%	0.5%	0.9%	0.6%	0.7%	

Notes:
Normal 14/15 and all forecast values are non-coincident as estimated by PJM staff.
Normal 14/15 and all forecast values represent unrestricted peaks, after reductions for distributed solar generation and prior to reductions for load management.
All average growth rates are calculated from the first year of the forecast (2015/16).
Winter season indicates peak from December, January, February.

Table B-2 (Continued)

WINTER PEAK LOAD (MW) AND GROWTH RATES FOR EACH PJM WESTERN AND PJM SOUTHERN ZONE, GEOGRAPHIC REGION AND RTO 2026/27 - 2030/31

	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	Annual Growth Rate (15 yr)
AEP	25,013	25,283	25,526	25,825	25,993	1.0%
	0.9%	1.1%	1.0%	1.2%	0.7%	
APS	9,557	9,642	9,680	9,783	9,839	1.0%
	0.7%	0.9%	0.4%	1.1%	0.6%	
ATSI	11,082	11,157	11,176	11,298	11,301	0.5%
	0.4%	0.7%	0.2%	1.1%	0.0%	
COMED	17,101	17,291	17,446	17,660	17,698	0.9%
	0.7%	1.1%	0.9%	1.2%	0.2%	
DAYTON	3,108	3,136	3,160	3,185	3,201	0.8%
	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.5%	
DEOK	4,832	4,888	4,919	4,957	4,992	0.8%
	0.8%	1.2%	0.6%	0.8%	0.7%	
DLCO	2,231	2,244	2,243	2,259	2,265	0.3%
	0.4%	0.6%	-0.0%	0.7%	0.3%	
EKPC	2,831	2,853	2,869	2,899	2,912	0.8%
	0.8%	0.8%	0.6%	1.0%	0.4%	
DIVERSITY - WESTERN(-)	1,622	1,667	1,614	1,828	1,678	
PJM WESTERN	74,133	74,827	75,405	76,038	76,523	0.8%
	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%	0.8%	0.6%	
DOM	20,698	20,943	21,188	21,411	21,608	1.4%
	1.2%	1.2%	1.2%	1.1%	0.9%	
DIVERSITY - INTERREGIONAL(-)	918	1,020	1,357	1,100	1,003	
PJM RTO	141,987	143,149	143,917	145,303	146,225	0.8%
	0.8%	0.8%	0.5%	1.0%	0.6%	

Notes:
All forecast values represent unrestricted peaks, after reductions for distributed solar generation and prior to reductions for load management.
All average growth rates are calculated from the first year of the forecast (2015/16).
Winter season indicates peak from December, January, February.

Table B-3

SPRING PEAK LOAD (MW) FOR
EACH PJM MID-ATLANTIC ZONE AND GEOGRAPHIC REGION
2016 - 2031

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
AE	1,699	1,711	1,717	1,720	1,694	1,690	1,691	1,694	1,696	1,687	1,686	1,685	1,688	1,685	1,677	1,666
BGE	5,523	5,565	5,606	5,628	5,590	5,608	5,648	5,664	5,689	5,697	5,734	5,765	5,783	5,816	5,826	5,843
DPL	3,018	3,068	3,098	3,110	3,105	3,114	3,117	3,132	3,145	3,158	3,182	3,199	3,209	3,225	3,228	3,229
JCPL	4,142	4,258	4,325	4,361	4,252	4,228	4,273	4,310	4,347	4,328	4,310	4,322	4,387	4,418	4,428	4,434
METED	2,430	2,476	2,512	2,521	2,504	2,514	2,548	2,570	2,577	2,595	2,615	2,641	2,678	2,703	2,719	2,736
PECO	6,667	6,779	6,870	6,937	6,828	6,842	6,956	7,003	7,063	7,040	7,086	7,148	7,288	7,362	7,413	7,407
PENLC	2,576	2,594	2,598	2,598	2,586	2,585	2,581	2,583	2,568	2,563	2,577	2,581	2,581	2,578	2,574	2,574
PEPCO	5,254	5,328	5,389	5,425	5,357	5,365	5,399	5,444	5,493	5,477	5,490	5,516	5,583	5,641	5,663	5,648
PL	6,377	6,481	6,547	6,581	6,549	6,578	6,596	6,629	6,618	6,638	6,712	6,769	6,798	6,820	6,856	6,890
PS	7,635	7,777	7,852	7,879	7,747	7,738	7,786	7,822	7,840	7,830	7,801	7,818	7,890	7,919	7,925	7,919
RECO	296	298	300	301	299	299	299	299	300	299	299	300	300	301	300	300
UGI	167	170	171	171	169	169	169	169	168	168	169	169	170	170	169	169
DIVERSITY - MID-ATLANTIC(-)	2,366	2,200	2,199	2,329	2,747	3,047	2,486	2,201	2,239	2,359	2,816	3,073	2,135	2,131	2,179	2,339
PJM MID-ATLANTIC	43,418	44,305	44,786	44,903	43,933	43,683	44,577	45,118	45,265	45,121	44,845	44,840	46,220	46,507	46,599	46,476
FE-EAST	8,691	8,861	8,963	8,977	8,793	8,787	8,915	9,012	9,023	9,024	8,958	9,020	9,225	9,286	9,292	9,318
PLGRP	6,423	6,499	6,578	6,609	6,574	6,581	6,621	6,643	6,656	6,675	6,710	6,765	6,806	6,857	6,886	6,923

Notes:
All forecast values represent unrestricted peaks, after reductions for distributed solar generation and prior to reductions for load management.
Spring season indicates peak from March, April, May.

Table B-3

SPRING PEAK LOAD (MW) FOR
EACH PJM WESTERN AND PJM SOUTHERN ZONE, GEOGRAPHIC REGION AND RTO
2016 - 2031

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
AEP	20,452	20,806	21,200	21,421	21,406	21,701	21,782	21,924	22,077	22,259	22,578	22,798	22,936	23,126	23,321	23,491
APS	7,765	8,012	8,151	8,251	8,242	8,323	8,344	8,419	8,437	8,503	8,604	8,673	8,719	8,757	8,814	8,863
ATSI	10,409	10,499	10,597	10,702	10,459	10,485	10,700	10,745	10,858	10,717	10,761	10,791	11,031	11,119	11,214	11,076
COMED	16,703	16,948	17,183	17,380	17,255	17,329	17,578	17,722	17,916	18,023	18,214	18,319	18,591	18,801	18,961	19,093
DAYTON	2,750	2,797	2,844	2,877	2,844	2,855	2,896	2,919	2,945	2,960	2,979	3,003	3,051	3,083	3,102	3,120
DEOK	4,433	4,487	4,562	4,616	4,553	4,574	4,654	4,683	4,754	4,757	4,771	4,812	4,895	4,963	5,002	5,016
DLCO	2,340	2,359	2,381	2,396	2,381	2,384	2,391	2,397	2,410	2,412	2,424	2,436	2,453	2,467	2,477	2,480
EKPC	2,057	2,090	2,112	2,126	2,132	2,166	2,171	2,189	2,190	2,208	2,241	2,258	2,262	2,271	2,287	2,303
DIVERSITY - WESTERN(-)	4,303	4,393	4,452	4,656	4,899	5,168	4,738	4,765	4,854	5,137	5,419	5,374	5,130	5,086	5,258	5,231
PJM WESTERN	62,606	63,605	64,578	65,113	64,373	64,649	65,778	66,233	66,733	66,702	67,153	67,716	68,808	69,501	69,920	70,211
DOM	17,013	17,508	18,223	18,589	18,621	18,735	18,810	18,954	19,385	19,510	19,716	19,897	19,959	20,286	20,470	20,610
DIVERSITY - INTERREGIONAL(-)	3,519	3,973	4,015	4,599	4,581	4,467	3,859	4,189	4,481	4,479	4,701	4,541	4,343	4,411	4,549	4,556
PJM RTO	119,518	121,445	123,572	124,006	122,346	122,600	125,306	126,116	126,902	126,854	127,013	127,912	130,644	131,883	132,440	132,741

Notes:
All forecast values represent unrestricted peaks, after reductions for distributed solar generation and prior to reductions for load management.
Spring season indicates peak from March, April, May.

Table B-4

FALL PEAK LOAD (MW) FOR
EACH PJM MID-ATLANTIC ZONE AND GEOGRAPHIC REGION
2016 - 2031

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
AE	1,946	1,956	1,960	1,966	1,952	1,949	1,939	1,940	1,947	1,951	1,952	1,954	1,952	1,955	1,958	1,964
BGE	5,848	5,870	5,892	5,958	5,948	5,961	5,963	5,973	6,026	6,060	6,086	6,115	6,123	6,155	6,202	6,236
DPL	3,263	3,310	3,342	3,373	3,360	3,365	3,361	3,382	3,418	3,436	3,451	3,464	3,479	3,511	3,535	3,547
JCPL	4,541	4,607	4,650	4,683	4,653	4,647	4,637	4,652	4,682	4,708	4,728	4,746	4,758	4,794	4,822	4,858
METED	2,490	2,526	2,557	2,593	2,590	2,600	2,605	2,618	2,653	2,688	2,709	2,732	2,740	2,774	2,813	2,849
PECO	7,151	7,249	7,321	7,416	7,387	7,413	7,426	7,464	7,551	7,605	7,659	7,718	7,762	7,844	7,930	7,996
PENLC	2,581	2,587	2,585	2,594	2,584	2,585	2,586	2,584	2,586	2,593	2,594	2,599	2,599	2,599	2,602	2,618
PEPCO	5,583	5,618	5,636	5,691	5,712	5,725	5,718	5,718	5,753	5,807	5,838	5,869	5,863	5,883	5,936	5,989
PL	6,194	6,290	6,347	6,388	6,346	6,362	6,376	6,421	6,460	6,492	6,532	6,564	6,620	6,669	6,712	6,757
PS	8,138	8,215	8,252	8,320	8,304	8,298	8,263	8,251	8,298	8,352	8,373	8,392	8,359	8,383	8,449	8,509
RECO	316	317	318	321	320	320	319	318	320	321	322	322	321	321	323	325
UGI	162	164	164	165	162	162	162	162	162	162	163	163	163	164	164	165
DIVERSITY - MID-ATLANTIC(-)	938	1,087	998	1,072	771	900	942	1,033	1,037	845	846	851	1,003	1,033	1,028	835
PJM MID-ATLANTIC	47,275	47,622	48,026	48,396	48,547	48,487	48,413	48,450	48,819	49,330	49,561	49,787	49,736	50,019	50,418	50,978
FE-EAST	9,361	9,443	9,511	9,596	9,628	9,607	9,582	9,588	9,660	9,762	9,825	9,868	9,845	9,886	9,983	10,115
PLGRP	6,339	6,426	6,489	6,517	6,496	6,498	6,524	6,556	6,584	6,621	6,670	6,695	6,760	6,797	6,843	6,891

Notes:
All forecast values represent unrestricted peaks, after reductions for distributed solar generation and prior to reductions for load management.
Fall season indicates peak from September, October, November.

Table B-4

FALL PEAK LOAD (MW) FOR
EACH PJM WESTERN AND PJM SOUTHERN ZONE, GEOGRAPHIC REGION AND RTO
2016 - 2031

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
AEP	20,550	20,867	21,090	21,294	21,310	21,460	21,583	21,780	21,964	22,162	22,381	22,607	22,773	22,981	23,196	23,463
APS	7,717	7,921	8,030	8,135	8,136	8,178	8,208	8,262	8,333	8,396	8,449	8,515	8,563	8,640	8,711	8,774
ATSI	11,069	11,067	11,100	11,279	11,285	11,333	11,352	11,292	11,442	11,529	11,591	11,648	11,581	11,646	11,817	11,916
COMED	18,021	18,269	18,353	18,635	18,686	18,804	18,898	19,024	19,209	19,445	19,612	19,787	19,922	20,043	20,318	20,558
DAYTON	2,922	2,949	2,969	3,019	3,043	3,059	3,055	3,059	3,089	3,152	3,179	3,201	3,189	3,203	3,249	3,315
DEOK	4,760	4,803	4,813	4,898	4,929	4,957	4,976	4,998	5,034	5,101	5,151	5,185	5,214	5,217	5,295	5,370
DLCO	2,478	2,491	2,496	2,530	2,536	2,540	2,528	2,523	2,545	2,572	2,582	2,594	2,579	2,584	2,618	2,646
EKPC	1,940	1,964	1,973	1,978	1,984	2,002	2,020	2,039	2,035	2,043	2,066	2,078	2,106	2,120	2,120	2,127
DIVERSITY - WESTERN(-)	1,513	1,943	2,134	2,124	1,554	1,720	1,659	1,955	2,146	1,796	1,787	1,869	2,000	2,386	2,228	1,977
PJM WESTERN	67,944	68,388	68,690	69,644	70,355	70,613	70,961	71,022	71,505	72,604	73,224	73,746	73,927	74,048	75,096	76,192
DOM	17,296	17,925	18,459	18,774	18,754	18,852	18,954	19,266	19,548	19,731	19,901	20,006	20,252	20,509	20,688	20,847
DIVERSITY - INTERREGIONAL(-)	4,091	4,174	4,575	4,462	4,328	4,288	4,015	4,197	4,433	4,331	4,350	4,184	4,229	4,443	4,448	4,181
PJM RTO	128,424	129,761	130,600	132,352	133,328	133,664	134,313	134,541	135,439	137,334	138,336	139,355	139,686	140,133	141,754	143,836

Notes:
All forecast values represent unrestricted peaks, after reductions for distributed solar generation and prior to reductions for load management.
Fall season indicates peak from September, October, November.

Table B-5

MONTHLY PEAK FORECAST (MW) FOR
EACH PJM MID-ATLANTIC ZONE AND GEOGRAPHIC REGION

	AE	BGE	DPL	JCPL	METED	PECO	PENLC	PEPCO	PL	PS	RECO	UGI	MID-ATLANTIC DIVERSITY	PJM MID-ATLANTIC
Jan 2016	1,626	5,941	3,413	3,766	2,593	6,654	2,814	5,386	7,210	6,712	227	192	712	45,822
Feb 2016	1,561	5,615	3,262	3,674	2,493	6,365	2,778	5,156	6,819	6,499	219	182	946	43,677
Mar 2016	1,379	5,045	2,918	3,206	2,369	5,874	2,576	4,574	6,377	5,983	206	167	1,502	39,172
Apr 2016	1,337	4,720	2,689	3,323	2,221	5,828	2,400	4,274	5,860	6,452	220	147	2,595	36,876
May 2016	1,699	5,523	3,018	4,142	2,430	6,667	2,466	5,254	5,934	7,635	296	147	1,793	43,418
Jun 2016	2,238	6,564	3,715	5,439	2,801	8,132	2,780	6,279	6,801	9,508	379	174	670	54,140
Jul 2016	2,524	6,945	3,991	5,968	2,940	8,547	2,890	6,563	7,193	10,090	407	188	1,072	57,174
Aug 2016	2,416	6,724	3,830	5,424	2,834	8,116	2,766	6,372	6,863	9,365	367	173	723	54,527
Sep 2016	1,946	5,848	3,263	4,541	2,490	7,151	2,581	5,583	6,194	8,138	316	157	933	47,275
Oct 2016	1,417	4,645	2,633	3,403	2,139	5,772	2,375	4,298	5,695	6,373	241	144	1,520	37,615
Nov 2016	1,387	4,742	2,695	3,240	2,250	5,787	2,505	4,340	6,146	6,039	213	162	481	39,025
Dec 2016	1,613	5,522	3,171	3,820	2,518	6,499	2,806	5,207	6,815	6,752	238	187	576	44,572

	AE	BGE	DPL	JCPL	METED	PECO	PENLC	PEPCO	PL	PS	RECO	UGI	DIVERSITY	MID-ATLANTIC
Jan 2017	1,632	5,994	3,461	3,822	2,637	6,770	2,828	5,455	7,297	6,801	228	194	615	46,504
Feb 2017	1,569	5,658	3,317	3,717	2,533	6,490	2,793	5,211	6,916	6,589	220	184	772	44,425
Mar 2017	1,388	5,095	2,956	3,258	2,418	5,968	2,594	4,600	6,481	6,072	208	170	1,446	39,762
Apr 2017	1,336	4,756	2,707	3,293	2,261	5,839	2,423	4,327	5,912	6,252	228	149	2,354	37,129
May 2017	1,711	5,565	3,068	4,258	2,476	6,779	2,480	5,328	6,021	7,777	298	149	1,605	44,305
Jun 2017	2,244	6,601	3,762	5,516	2,849	8,259	2,807	6,326	6,878	9,582	382	176	690	54,692
Jul 2017	2,530	6,989	4,030	6,038	2,975	8,658	2,900	6,614	7,270	10,173	409	190	1,040	57,736
Aug 2017	2,417	6,753	3,860	5,485	2,878	8,216	2,785	6,420	6,905	9,417	369	174	665	55,014
Sep 2017	1,956	5,870	3,310	4,607	2,526	7,249	2,587	5,618	6,290	8,215	317	158	1,081	47,622
Oct 2017	1,430	4,742	2,720	3,543	2,205	6,027	2,391	4,375	5,830	6,678	247	146	1,501	38,833
Nov 2017	1,401	4,797	2,742	3,293	2,293	5,884	2,520	4,389	6,242	6,104	215	164	548	39,496
Dec 2017	1,617	5,551	3,213	3,870	2,559	6,584	2,800	5,257	6,884	6,797	235	189	533	45,023

	AE	BGE	DPL	JCPL	METED	PECO	PENLC	PEPCO	PL	PS	RECO	UGI	DIVERSITY	MID-ATLANTIC
Jan 2018	1,640	6,044	3,507	3,880	2,679	6,858	2,836	5,514	7,385	6,868	229	196	626	47,010
Feb 2018	1,579	5,709	3,365	3,786	2,582	6,573	2,800	5,272	6,999	6,656	221	186	719	45,009
Mar 2018	1,387	5,120	2,981	3,290	2,452	5,996	2,598	4,639	6,547	6,095	208	171	1,569	39,915
Apr 2018	1,343	4,819	2,786	3,518	2,298	6,068	2,422	4,360	6,020	6,696	235	150	2,880	37,835
May 2018	1,717	5,606	3,098	4,325	2,512	6,870	2,491	5,389	6,093	7,852	300	151	1,618	44,786
Jun 2018	2,251	6,653	3,776	5,565	2,881	8,342	2,807	6,343	6,932	9,594	380	177	757	54,944
Jul 2018	2,534	7,060	4,055	6,096	3,019	8,745	2,904	6,630	7,338	10,234	411	191	1,023	58,194
Aug 2018	2,424	6,827	3,892	5,535	2,906	8,294	2,787	6,445	6,974	9,435	369	175	697	55,366
Sep 2018	1,960	5,892	3,342	4,650	2,557	7,321	2,585	5,636	6,347	8,252	318	159	993	48,026
Oct 2018	1,442	4,785	2,838	3,671	2,243	6,178	2,407	4,425	5,983	6,853	250	147	1,904	39,318
Nov 2018	1,402	4,827	2,780	3,321	2,315	5,951	2,533	4,413	6,283	6,130	215	164	529	39,805
Dec 2018	1,633	5,607	3,259	3,914	2,607	6,668	2,826	5,326	6,982	6,882	237	191	746	45,386

Notes:
All forecast values represent unrestricted peaks, after reductions for distributed solar generation and prior to reductions for load management.

Table B-5

MONTHLY PEAK FORECAST (MW) FOR
EACH PJM WESTERN AND PJM SOUTHERN ZONE, GEOGRAPHIC REGION AND RTO

	AEP	APS	ATSI	COMED	DAYTON	DEOK	DLCO	EKPC	WESTERN DIVERSITY	PJM WESTERN	DOM	INTER REGION DIVERSITY	PJM RTO
Jan 2016	22,506	8,526	10,549	15,433	2,848	4,422	2,158	2,602	1,227	67,817	17,431	827	130,243
Feb 2016	21,476	8,157	10,427	15,180	2,745	4,247	2,090	2,365	1,445	65,242	16,087	649	124,357
Mar 2016	20,452	7,765	9,698	13,803	2,548	3,905	1,989	2,057	1,818	60,399	15,912	809	114,674
Apr 2016	18,966	7,102	9,169	13,636	2,452	3,840	2,072	1,690	2,250	56,677	15,692	1,041	108,204
May 2016	19,557	7,383	10,409	16,703	2,750	4,433	2,340	1,564	2,533	62,606	17,013	3,519	119,518
Jun 2016	22,148	8,467	12,466	20,493	3,184	5,176	2,796	1,841	1,137	75,434	18,687	4,188	144,073
Jul 2016	23,006	8,817	12,921	22,001	3,403	5,436	2,893	1,924	1,572	78,829	19,531	3,403	152,131
Aug 2016	22,778	8,642	12,587	21,325	3,337	5,386	2,828	1,918	989	77,812	19,226	3,661	147,904
Sep 2016	20,550	7,717	11,069	18,021	2,922	4,760	2,478	1,716	1,289	67,944	17,296	4,091	128,424
Oct 2016	18,302	6,861	8,981	13,755	2,398	3,876	1,994	1,655	2,100	55,722	15,102	2,474	105,965
Nov 2016	19,315	7,306	9,395	13,931	2,504	3,794	1,946	1,940	1,186	58,945	14,793	1,867	110,896
Dec 2016	21,259	8,194	10,584	15,832	2,759	4,276	2,145	2,369	1,083	66,335	16,257	1,340	125,824

	AEP	APS	ATSI	COMED	DAYTON	DEOK	DLCO	EKPC	DIVERSITY	WESTERN	DOM	DIVERSITY	PJM RTO
Jan 2017	22,889	8,778	10,657	15,661	2,901	4,489	2,180	2,634	1,199	68,990	18,063	1,075	132,482
Feb 2017	21,765	8,416	10,517	15,389	2,796	4,309	2,115	2,397	1,591	66,113	16,685	673	126,550
Mar 2017	20,806	8,012	9,796	14,081	2,594	3,976	2,002	2,090	1,817	61,540	16,415	1,977	115,740
Apr 2017	19,179	7,314	9,284	13,795	2,471	3,916	2,067	1,704	2,651	57,079	16,163	2,442	107,929
May 2017	19,840	7,586	10,499	16,948	2,797	4,487	2,359	1,578	2,489	63,605	17,508	3,973	121,445
Jun 2017	22,468	8,664	12,549	20,801	3,238	5,231	2,825	1,856	1,265	76,367	19,210	4,114	146,155
Jul 2017	23,309	9,014	13,004	22,216	3,453	5,500	2,918	1,947	1,589	79,772	20,052	3,411	154,149
Aug 2017	23,063	8,824	12,667	21,599	3,384	5,442	2,851	1,931	896	78,865	19,711	3,690	149,900
Sep 2017	20,867	7,921	11,067	18,269	2,949	4,803	2,491	1,718	1,697	68,388	17,925	4,174	129,761
Oct 2017	18,771	7,159	9,103	14,136	2,465	3,984	2,023	1,674	2,314	57,001	15,763	2,827	108,770
Nov 2017	19,788	7,543	9,493	14,164	2,545	3,867	1,964	1,964	1,251	60,077	15,460	2,064	112,969
Dec 2017	21,597	8,404	10,649	16,051	2,805	4,317	2,153	2,400	1,226	67,150	16,740	1,082	127,831

	AEP	APS	ATSI	COMED	DAYTON	DEOK	DLCO	EKPC	DIVERSITY	WESTERN	DOM	DIVERSITY	PJM RTO
Jan 2018	23,295	9,009	10,747	15,940	2,955	4,549	2,195	2,665	1,306	70,049	18,622	1,036	134,645
Feb 2018	22,146	8,630	10,596	15,650	2,850	4,353	2,126	2,423	1,786	66,988	17,187	598	128,586
Mar 2018	21,200	8,151	9,873	14,282	2,640	4,041	2,016	2,112	1,851	62,464	17,019	2,198	117,200
Apr 2018	19,944	7,486	9,344	14,213	2,556	4,077	2,189	1,731	1,896	59,644	16,756	453	113,782
May 2018	20,211	7,719	10,597	17,183	2,844	4,562	2,381	1,594	2,513	64,578	18,223	4,015	123,572
Jun 2018	22,771	8,783	12,646	20,934	3,277	5,295	2,840	1,866	1,324	77,088	19,679	4,224	147,487
Jul 2018	23,584	9,127	13,089	22,438	3,496	5,566	2,938	1,960	1,564	80,634	20,499	3,414	155,913
Aug 2018	23,351	8,945	12,762	21,770	3,425	5,502	2,873	1,943	946	79,625	20,167	4,827	150,331
Sep 2018	21,090	8,030	11,100	18,353	2,969	4,813	2,496	1,731	1,892	68,690	18,459	4,575	130,600
Oct 2018	19,427	7,388	9,156	14,541	2,567	4,051	2,180	1,696	1,339	59,667	16,313	2,543	112,755
Nov 2018	20,134	7,723	9,538	14,290	2,574	3,916	1,985	1,973	1,179	60,954	16,011	2,401	114,369
Dec 2018	22,038	8,577	10,832	16,296	2,857	4,388	2,186	2,439	1,382	68,231	17,207	1,176	129,648

Notes:
All forecast values represent unrestricted peaks, after reductions for distributed solar generation and prior to reductions for load management.

Table B-6

MONTHLY PEAK FORECAST (MW) FOR FE-EAST AND PLGRP

	FE_EAST	PLGRP
Jan 2016	9,095	7,387
Feb 2016	8,878	7,000
Mar 2016	7,905	6,423
Apr 2016	7,488	5,866
May 2016	8,691	5,971
Jun 2016	10,893	6,975
Jul 2016	11,538	7,336
Aug 2016	10,955	7,036
Sep 2016	9,361	6,339
Oct 2016	7,605	5,802
Nov 2016	7,919	6,297
Dec 2016	9,132	7,003

	FE_EAST	PLGRP
Jan 2017	9,229	7,476
Feb 2017	8,983	7,084
Mar 2017	7,962	6,499
Apr 2017	7,511	5,886
May 2017	8,861	6,054
Jun 2017	10,990	7,054
Jul 2017	11,655	7,417
Aug 2017	11,038	7,079
Sep 2017	9,443	6,426
Oct 2017	7,812	5,932
Nov 2017	8,033	6,401
Dec 2017	9,208	7,073

	FE_EAST	PLGRP
Jan 2018	9,335	7,566
Feb 2018	9,103	7,173
Mar 2018	8,032	6,578
Apr 2018	7,656	6,016
May 2018	8,963	6,129
Jun 2018	11,072	7,107
Jul 2018	11,762	7,487
Aug 2018	11,107	7,149
Sep 2018	9,511	6,489
Oct 2018	7,966	6,096
Nov 2018	8,095	6,448
Dec 2018	9,314	7,158

Notes:
All forecast values represent unrestricted peaks, after reductions for distributed solar generation and prior to reductions for load management.

Table B-7

PJM MID-ATLANTIC REGION LOAD MANAGEMENT
PLACED UNDER PJM COORDINATION - SUMMER (MW)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
AE																
LIMITED	43	43														
EXTENDED SUMMER	61	61														
ANNUAL	0	0														
BASE			105	105												
CAPACITY PERFORMANCE			0	0	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
TOTAL LOAD MANAGEMENT	104	104	105	105	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
BGE																
LIMITED	617	622														
EXTENDED SUMMER	62	62														
ANNUAL	4	4														
BASE			691	691												
CAPACITY PERFORMANCE			4	4	259	258	258	259	261	263	264	264	264	267	268	269
TOTAL LOAD MANAGEMENT	683	688	695	695	259	258	258	259	261	263	264	264	264	267	268	269
DPL																
LIMITED	149	150														
EXTENDED SUMMER	85	86														
ANNUAL	0	0														
BASE			238	238												
CAPACITY PERFORMANCE			0	0	88	88	88	88	88	89	89	89	89	90	90	90
TOTAL LOAD MANAGEMENT	234	236	238	238	88	88	88	88	88	89	89	89	89	90	90	90
JCPL																
LIMITED	116	116														
EXTENDED SUMMER	33	34														
ANNUAL	0	0														
BASE			152	152												
CAPACITY PERFORMANCE			0	0	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	57	56	57	57	57
TOTAL LOAD MANAGEMENT	149	150	152	152	56	56	56	56	56	56	56	57	56	57	57	57
METED																
LIMITED	166	169														
EXTENDED SUMMER	51	51														
ANNUAL	0	0														
BASE			223	225												
CAPACITY PERFORMANCE			0	0	83	83	83	83	85	85	86	87	87	88	90	92
TOTAL LOAD MANAGEMENT	217	220	223	225	83	83	83	83	85	85	86	87	87	88	90	92

DR Forecast accounts for the transition from Limited, Extended Summer and Annual DR to Base and Capacity Performance (CP) DR in Delivery Year (DY) 2018, and then to only CP DR in DY 2020.
DR Forecast is based on the average ratio of committed DR (by DR product) to past forecasted peak in the last 3 DYs (2013, 2014 and 2015) multiplied by the forecasted summer peaks in Table B-1.
The following assumptions are made to forecast the new products that begin in DY 2018:
-For DYs 2018 and 2019, Limited and Extended Summer DR are assumed to become Base DR while Annual DR is assumed to become CP DR.
-For DY 2020 and beyond, Annual DR is assumed to become CP DR. In addition, a portion of Base DR is assumed to become CP DR. This portion is computed based on the ratio of Coupled Base DR Offers to Total Cleared Base DR Offers from the 2018 BRA results.
Full transition to Base and CP DR for regions with FRR DR (AEP, DEOK) is completed in DY 2019.
Winter load management is equal to Annual for Delivery Years 2016 and 2017. After those Delivery Years, winter load management is equal to Capacity Performance.

Table B-7 (Continued)

PJM MID-ATLANTIC REGION LOAD MANAGEMENT
PLACED UNDER PJM COORDINATION - SUMMER (MW)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
PECO																
LIMITED	314	319														
EXTENDED SUMMER	103	104														
ANNUAL	0	0														
BASE			427	429												
CAPACITY PERFORMANCE			0	0	158	158	159	159	161	162	164	164	166	167	169	171
TOTAL LOAD MANAGEMENT	417	423	427	429	158	158	159	159	161	162	164	164	166	167	169	171
PENLC																
LIMITED	224	225														
EXTENDED SUMMER	53	53														
ANNUAL	0	0														
BASE			278	279												
CAPACITY PERFORMANCE			0	0	102	102	102	102	102	102	103	103	103	103	103	103
TOTAL LOAD MANAGEMENT	277	278	278	279	102	102	102	102	102	102	103	103	103	103	103	103
PEPCO																
LIMITED	209	210														
EXTENDED SUMMER	238	240														
ANNUAL	0	0														
BASE			452	454												
CAPACITY PERFORMANCE			0	0	168	167	167	168	168	169	171	170	171	171	173	175
TOTAL LOAD MANAGEMENT	447	450	452	454	168	167	167	168	168	169	171	170	171	171	173	175
PL																
LIMITED	501	506														
EXTENDED SUMMER	141	143														
ANNUAL	1	1														
BASE			655	658												
CAPACITY PERFORMANCE			1	1	242	243	243	244	246	247	249	251	252	254	256	258
TOTAL LOAD MANAGEMENT	643	650	656	659	242	243	243	244	246	247	249	251	252	254	256	258
PS																
LIMITED	277	280														
EXTENDED SUMMER	87	88														
ANNUAL	16	16														
BASE			370	370												
CAPACITY PERFORMANCE			16	16	152	152	151	151	151	152	152	152	152	152	153	154
TOTAL LOAD MANAGEMENT	380	384	386	386	152	152	151	151	151	152	152	152	152	152	153	154

DR Forecast accounts for the transition from Limited, Extended Summer and Annual DR to Base and Capacity Performance (CP) DR in Delivery Year (DY) 2018, and then to only CP DR in DY 2020.
DR Forecast is based on the average ratio of committed DR (by DR product) to past forecasted peak in the last 3 DYs (2013, 2014 and 2015) multiplied by the forecasted summer peaks in Table B-1.
The following assumptions are made to forecast the new products that begin in DY 2018:
-For DYs 2018 and 2019, Limited and Extended Summer DR are assumed to become Base DR while Annual DR is assumed to become CP DR.
-For DY 2020 and beyond, Annual DR is assumed to become CP DR. In addition, a portion of Base DR is assumed to become CP DR. This portion is computed based on the ratio of Coupled Base DR Offers to Total Cleared Base DR Offers from the 2018 BRA results.
Full transition to Base and CP DR for regions with FRR DR (AEP, DEOK) is completed in DY 2019.
Winter load management is equal to Annual for Delivery Years 2016 and 2017. After those Delivery Years, winter load management is equal to Capacity Performance.

Table B-7 (Continued)

PJM MID-ATLANTIC REGION LOAD MANAGEMENT
PLACED UNDER PJM COORDINATION - SUMMER (MW)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
RECO																
LIMITED	4	4														
EXTENDED SUMMER	1	1														
ANNUAL	0	0														
BASE			5	5												
CAPACITY PERFORMANCE			0	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
TOTAL LOAD MANAGEMENT	5	5	5	5	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
UGI																
LIMITED	0	0														
EXTENDED SUMMER	0	0														
ANNUAL	0	0														
BASE			0	0												
CAPACITY PERFORMANCE			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL LOAD MANAGEMENT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PJM MID-ATLANTIC																
LIMITED	2,620	2,644														
EXTENDED SUMMER	915	923														
ANNUAL	21	21														
BASE			3,596	3,606												
CAPACITY PERFORMANCE			21	21	1,348	1,347	1,347	1,350	1,358	1,365	1,374	1,377	1,380	1,389	1,399	1,409
TOTAL LOAD MANAGEMENT	3,556	3,588	3,617	3,627	1,348	1,347	1,347	1,350	1,358	1,365	1,374	1,377	1,380	1,389	1,399	1,409

DR Forecast accounts for the transition from Limited, Extended Summer and Annual DR to Base and Capacity Performance (CP) DR in Delivery Year (DY) 2018, and then to only CP DR in DY 2020.
DR Forecast is based on the average ratio of committed DR (by DR product) to past forecasted peak in the last 3 DYs (2013, 2014 and 2015) multiplied by the forecasted summer peaks in Table B-1.
The following assumptions are made to forecast the new products that begin in DY 2018:
-For DYs 2018 and 2019, Limited and Extended Summer DR are assumed to become Base DR while Annual DR is assumed to become CP DR.
-For DY 2020 and beyond, Annual DR is assumed to become CP DR. In addition, a portion of Base DR is assumed to become CP DR. This portion is computed based on the ratio of Coupled Base DR Offers to Total Cleared Base DR Offers from the 2018 BRA results.
Full transition to Base and CP DR for regions with FRR DR (AEP, DEOK) is completed in DY 2019.
Winter load management is equal to Annual for Delivery Years 2016 and 2017. After those Delivery Years, winter load management is equal to Capacity Performance.

Table B-7 (Continued)

PJM WESTERN REGION AND PJM SOUTHERN REGION LOAD MANAGEMENT
PLACED UNDER PJM COORDINATION - SUMMER (MW)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
AEP																
LIMITED	1,250	1,266	421													
EXTENDED SUMMER	71	72	0													
ANNUAL	39	40	0													
BASE			933	1,367												
CAPACITY PERFORMANCE			40	40	543	546	550	553	559	563	567	572	577	583	589	595
TOTAL LOAD MANAGEMENT	1,360	1,378	1,394	1,407	543	546	550	553	559	563	567	572	577	583	589	595
APS																
LIMITED	459	468														
EXTENDED SUMMER	149	153														
ANNUAL	6	6														
BASE			629	635												
CAPACITY PERFORMANCE			6	6	241	241	242	243	245	247	249	250	251	253	255	257
TOTAL LOAD MANAGEMENT	614	627	635	641	241	241	242	243	245	247	249	250	251	253	255	257
ATSI																
LIMITED	525	528														
EXTENDED SUMMER	235	237														
ANNUAL	26	26														
BASE			770	773												
CAPACITY PERFORMANCE			26	26	310	311	312	312	314	315	317	318	320	322	324	326
TOTAL LOAD MANAGEMENT	786	791	796	799	310	311	312	312	314	315	317	318	320	322	324	326
COMED																
LIMITED	773	779														
EXTENDED SUMMER	327	331														
ANNUAL	7	7														
BASE			1,122	1,131												
CAPACITY PERFORMANCE			7	7	423	425	428	430	434	438	441	445	448	451	457	463
TOTAL LOAD MANAGEMENT	1,107	1,117	1,129	1,138	423	425	428	430	434	438	441	445	448	451	457	463
DAYTON																
LIMITED	106	108														
EXTENDED SUMMER	8	8														
ANNUAL	7	7														
BASE			117	118												
CAPACITY PERFORMANCE			7	7	51	51	51	51	52	52	53	53	53	54	54	54
TOTAL LOAD MANAGEMENT	121	123	124	125	51	51	51	51	52	52	53	53	53	54	54	54

DR Forecast accounts for the transition from Limited, Extended Summer and Annual DR to Base and Capacity Performance (CP) DR in Delivery Year (DY) 2018, and then to only CP DR in DY 2020.
DR Forecast is based on the average ratio of committed DR (by DR product) to past forecasted peak in the last 3 DYs (2013, 2014 and 2015) multiplied by the forecasted summer peaks in Table B-1.
The following assumptions are made to forecast the new products that begin in DY 2018:
-For DYs 2018 and 2019, Limited and Extended Summer DR are assumed to become Base DR while Annual DR is assumed to become CP DR.
-For DY 2020 and beyond, Annual DR is assumed to become CP DR. In addition, a portion of Base DR is assumed to become CP DR. This portion is computed based on the ratio of Coupled Base DR Offers to Total Cleared Base DR Offers from the 2018 BRA results.
Full transition to Base and CP DR for regions with FRR DR (AEP, DEOK) is completed in DY 2019.
Winter load management is equal to Annual for Delivery Years 2016 and 2017. After those Delivery Years, winter load management is equal to Capacity Performance.

Table B-7 (Continued)

PJM WESTERN REGION AND PJM SOUTHERN REGION LOAD MANAGEMENT
PLACED UNDER PJM COORDINATION - SUMMER (MW)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
DEOK																
LIMITED	183	186	37													
EXTENDED SUMMER	49	49	0													
ANNUAL	0	0	0													
BASE			201	240												
CAPACITY PERFORMANCE			0	0	88	89	89	90	91	91	92	93	93	94	95	96
TOTAL LOAD MANAGEMENT	232	235	238	240	88	89	89	90	91	91	92	93	93	94	95	96
DLCO																
LIMITED	84	85														
EXTENDED SUMMER	20	20														
ANNUAL	1	1														
BASE			106	106												
CAPACITY PERFORMANCE			1	1	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	41	41	41	41
TOTAL LOAD MANAGEMENT	105	106	107	107	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	41	41	41	41
EKPC																
LIMITED	111	112														
EXTENDED SUMMER	0	0														
ANNUAL	0	0														
BASE			113	114												
CAPACITY PERFORMANCE			0	0	42	42	42	43	43	43	43	44	44	44	44	44
TOTAL LOAD MANAGEMENT	111	112	113	114	42	42	42	43	43	43	43	44	44	44	44	44
PJM WESTERN																
LIMITED	3,491	3,532	458													
EXTENDED SUMMER	859	870	0													
ANNUAL	86	87	0													
BASE			3,991	4,484												
CAPACITY PERFORMANCE			87	87	1,738	1,745	1,754	1,762	1,778	1,789	1,802	1,815	1,827	1,842	1,859	1,876
TOTAL LOAD MANAGEMENT	4,436	4,489	4,536	4,571	1,738	1,745	1,754	1,762	1,778	1,789	1,802	1,815	1,827	1,842	1,859	1,876

DR Forecast accounts for the transition from Limited, Extended Summer and Annual DR to Base and Capacity Performance (CP) DR in Delivery Year (DY) 2018, and then to only CP DR in DY 2020.
DR Forecast is based on the average ratio of committed DR (by DR product) to past forecasted peak in the last 3 DYs (2013, 2014 and 2015) multiplied by the forecasted summer peaks in Table B-1.
The following assumptions are made to forecast the new products that begin in DY 2018:
-For DYs 2018 and 2019, Limited and Extended Summer DR are assumed to become Base DR while Annual DR is assumed to become CP DR.
-For DY 2020 and beyond, Annual DR is assumed to become CP DR. In addition, a portion of Base DR is assumed to become CP DR. This portion is computed based on the ratio of Coupled Base DR Offers to Total Cleared Base DR Offers from the 2018 BRA results.
Full transition to Base and CP DR for regions with FRR DR (AEP, DEOK) is completed in DY 2019.
Winter load management is equal to Annual for Delivery Years 2016 and 2017. After those Delivery Years, winter load management is equal to Capacity Performance.

Table B-7 (Continued)

PJM WESTERN REGION AND PJM SOUTHERN REGION LOAD MANAGEMENT
PLACED UNDER PJM COORDINATION - SUMMER (MW)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
DOM																
LIMITED	695	714														
EXTENDED SUMMER	59	60														
ANNUAL	31	32														
BASE			791	804												
CAPACITY PERFORMANCE			33	33	330	332	335	338	342	345	348	351	355	358	362	366
TOTAL LOAD MANAGEMENT	785	806	824	837	330	332	335	338	342	345	348	351	355	358	362	366
PJM RTO																
LIMITED	6,806	6,890	458													
EXTENDED SUMMER	1,833	1,853	0													
ANNUAL	138	140	0													
BASE			8,378	8,894												
CAPACITY PERFORMANCE			141	141	3,416	3,424	3,436	3,450	3,478	3,499	3,524	3,543	3,562	3,589	3,620	3,651
TOTAL LOAD MANAGEMENT	8,777	8,883	8,977	9,035	3,416	3,424	3,436	3,450	3,478	3,499	3,524	3,543	3,562	3,589	3,620	3,651

DR Forecast accounts for the transition from Limited, Extended Summer and Annual DR to Base and Capacity Performance (CP) DR in Delivery Year (DY) 2018, and then to only CP DR in DY 2020.
DR Forecast is based on the average ratio of committed DR (by DR product) to past forecasted peak in the last 3 DYs (2013, 2014 and 2015) multiplied by the forecasted summer peaks in Table B-1.
The following assumptions are made to forecast the new products that begin in DY 2018:
-For DYs 2018 and 2019, Limited and Extended Summer DR are assumed to become Base DR while Annual DR is assumed to become CP DR.
-For DY 2020 and beyond, Annual DR is assumed to become CP DR. In addition, a portion of Base DR is assumed to become CP DR. This portion is computed based on the ratio of Coupled Base DR Offers to Total Cleared Base DR Offers from the 2018 BRA results.
Full transition to Base and CP DR for regions with FRR DR (AEP, DEOK) is completed in DY 2019.
Winter load management is equal to Annual for Delivery Years 2016 and 2017. After those Delivery Years, winter load management is equal to Capacity Performance.

Table B-8

DISTRIBUTED SOLAR ADJUSTMENTS TO SUMMER PEAK LOAD (MW) FOR EACH PJM ZONE AND RTO
2016-2031

Zone	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
AE	69	74	75	77	78	80	83	86	90	97	107	118	130	144	159	173
BGE	36	47	59	68	72	73	74	76	78	82	87	94	103	116	131	146
DPL	40	47	57	66	71	77	86	96	104	112	120	130	142	158	178	205
JCPL	100	107	110	112	115	118	122	127	134	145	161	180	200	223	246	270
METED	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	16	17	18	18	19	20	21	22	23
PECO	13	15	18	20	23	25	26	28	29	31	32	34	35	37	40	43
PENLC	4	6	8	9	11	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	22	23	25
PEPCO	24	32	40	46	49	50	52	53	55	58	61	66	72	81	90	100
PL	29	32	35	38	42	44	46	48	50	53	55	57	59	61	65	69
PS	125	136	141	145	149	154	160	169	180	197	220	249	280	315	351	387
RECO	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	6	7	8	9	11	12
UGI	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
AEP	11	16	21	27	34	41	50	59	68	78	88	96	105	114	125	137
APS	14	18	23	28	31	33	36	38	41	44	48	52	57	63	70	78
ATSI	18	22	27	32	37	43	48	53	59	65	71	73	74	76	77	80
COMED	17	22	26	30	33	39	46	53	61	69	77	84	92	100	108	116
DAYTON	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	11	12	13	15	15	15	16	16	16
DEOK	4	5	7	8	9	11	13	14	16	18	20	21	21	21	22	22
DLCO	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	9	10	10	11	11	12	13	14
EKPC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
DOM	51	73	86	104	126	149	177	208	240	273	307	343	382	423	469	518
PJM RTO	574	676	759	839	914	986	1,070	1,165	1,267	1,385	1,523	1,669	1,829	2,013	2,217	2,441

Note: Adjustment values presented here are reflected in all summer peak forecast values.
Adjustments reflect the impact of historical distributed solar generation and forecasted distributed solar generation.

Table B-9

ADJUSTMENTS TO SUMMER PEAK LOAD (MW) FOR EACH PJM ZONE AND RTO
2016 - 2031

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
AE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
BGE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DPL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
JCPL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
METED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PECO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PENLC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PEPCO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
PS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
RECO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
UGI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
AEP	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
APS	120	220	250	280	280	270	260	260	250	240	230	230	220	210	210	200
ATSI	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
COMED	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DAYTON	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DEOK	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DLCO	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
EKPC	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
DOM	240	410	560	680	730	810	860	900	930	960	990	1,010	1,020	1,040	1,050	1,050
PJM RTO	360	630	810	960	1,010	1,080	1,120	1,160	1,180	1,200	1,220	1,240	1,240	1,250	1,260	1,250

Notes:
Adjustment values presented here are reflected in Tables B-1 through B-6 and Tables B-10, B-11 and B12.
Adjustments are large, unanticipated load changes deemed by PJM to not be captured in the forecast model.

Table B-10

SUMMER COINCIDENT PEAK LOAD (MW) FOR
EACH PJM ZONE, LOCATIONAL DELIVERABILITY AREA AND RTO
2016 - 2031

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
AE	2,435	2,442	2,447	2,445	2,430	2,418	2,414	2,415	2,415	2,414	2,409	2,405	2,404	2,402	2,392	2,389
BGE	6,663	6,716	6,765	6,758	6,778	6,763	6,773	6,813	6,833	6,894	6,917	6,924	6,964	7,014	7,013	7,072
DPL	3,838	3,878	3,907	3,916	3,917	3,908	3,912	3,926	3,941	3,966	3,977	3,982	4,003	4,023	4,027	4,038
JCPL	5,749	5,820	5,883	5,891	5,859	5,860	5,856	5,871	5,886	5,905	5,916	5,946	5,958	5,996	5,993	6,020
METED	2,824	2,856	2,907	2,937	2,931	2,940	2,950	2,960	3,009	3,034	3,058	3,087	3,100	3,148	3,183	3,211
PECO	8,255	8,363	8,454	8,497	8,500	8,491	8,527	8,587	8,646	8,694	8,796	8,837	8,923	9,010	9,075	9,144
PENLC	2,764	2,774	2,776	2,779	2,781	2,769	2,768	2,772	2,773	2,772	2,786	2,785	2,790	2,794	2,798	2,799
PEPCO	6,288	6,333	6,353	6,387	6,415	6,404	6,384	6,407	6,426	6,471	6,512	6,525	6,529	6,560	6,581	6,631
PL	6,906	6,982	7,051	7,083	7,059	7,073	7,096	7,128	7,167	7,205	7,243	7,303	7,350	7,412	7,452	7,501
PS	9,719	9,787	9,863	9,868	9,841	9,818	9,810	9,820	9,805	9,830	9,843	9,869	9,879	9,896	9,875	9,907
RECO	388	391	393	393	392	391	391	391	391	392	392	392	393	393	393	393
UGI	180	182	183	183	182	181	181	181	182	182	183	183	184	184	185	185
AEP	22,139	22,439	22,706	22,901	22,876	23,017	23,164	23,369	23,574	23,723	23,891	24,119	24,362	24,594	24,809	24,990
APS	8,495	8,696	8,812	8,891	8,895	8,920	8,958	9,022	9,074	9,132	9,184	9,245	9,314	9,384	9,442	9,511
ATSI	12,396	12,476	12,545	12,617	12,581	12,618	12,649	12,692	12,767	12,801	12,845	12,922	12,977	13,057	13,143	13,193
COMED	21,212	21,456	21,693	21,855	21,864	21,976	22,120	22,271	22,451	22,623	22,782	22,994	23,199	23,347	23,603	23,799
DAYTON	3,229	3,276	3,317	3,344	3,330	3,341	3,359	3,385	3,416	3,435	3,456	3,482	3,514	3,550	3,577	3,600
DEOK	5,193	5,258	5,329	5,374	5,386	5,402	5,432	5,477	5,527	5,571	5,605	5,643	5,698	5,754	5,807	5,854
DLCO	2,772	2,796	2,818	2,827	2,817	2,819	2,822	2,831	2,840	2,848	2,858	2,874	2,889	2,905	2,917	2,928
EKPC	1,858	1,880	1,895	1,906	1,908	1,916	1,918	1,938	1,952	1,960	1,968	1,980	1,994	2,007	2,020	2,028
DOM	18,827	19,347	19,813	20,104	20,145	20,332	20,503	20,716	20,916	21,094	21,269	21,491	21,723	21,963	22,127	22,274
PJM RTO	152,130	154,148	155,910	156,956	156,887	157,357	157,987	158,972	159,991	160,946	161,890	162,988	164,147	165,393	166,412	167,467
PJM MID-ATLANTIC	56,009	56,524	56,982	57,137	57,085	57,016	57,062	57,271	57,474	57,759	58,032	58,238	58,477	58,832	58,967	59,290
EASTERN MID-ATLANTIC	30,384	30,681	30,947	31,010	30,939	30,886	30,910	31,010	31,084	31,201	31,333	31,431	31,560	31,720	31,755	31,891
SOUTHERN MID-ATLANTIC	12,951	13,049	13,118	13,145	13,193	13,167	13,157	13,220	13,259	13,365	13,429	13,449	13,493	13,574	13,594	13,703

Notes:
All forecast values represent unrestricted peaks, after reductions for distributed solar generation and prior to reductions for load management.
Load values for Zones and Locational Deliverability Areas are coincident with the PJM RTO peak.
This table will be used for the Reliability Pricing Model.
Summer season indicates peak from June, July, August.

Table B-11

PJM CONTROL AREA - JANUARY 2016
SUMMER TOTAL INTERNAL DEMAND FORECAST (MW) FOR EACH NERC REGION
2016 - 2026

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Annual Growth Rate (10 yr)
PJM - RELIABILITY FIRST												
TOTAL INTERNAL DEMAND	130,676	132,150	133,454	134,171	134,028	134,319	134,753	135,548	136,330	137,062	137,809	0.5%
% TOTAL		1.1%	1.0%	0.5%	-0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	
CONTRACTUALLY INTERRUPTIBLE	7,604	7,686	7,759	7,802	2,938	2,943	2,952	2,962	2,986	3,003	3,025	
DIRECT CONTROL	277	279	281	282	106	107	107	107	107	108	108	
TOTAL LOAD MANAGEMENT	7,881	7,965	8,040	8,084	3,044	3,050	3,059	3,069	3,093	3,111	3,133	
NET INTERNAL DEMAND	122,795	124,185	125,414	126,087	130,984	131,269	131,694	132,479	133,237	133,951	134,676	0.9%
% NET		1.1%	1.0%	0.5%	3.9%	0.2%	0.3%	0.6%	0.6%	0.5%	0.5%	
PJM - SERC												
TOTAL INTERNAL DEMAND	21,455	21,999	22,459	22,787	22,859	23,039	23,233	23,427	23,661	23,885	24,082	1.2%
% TOTAL		2.5%	2.1%	1.5%	0.3%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%	
CONTRACTUALLY INTERRUPTIBLE	792	811	828	840	329	330	333	337	340	343	345	
DIRECT CONTROL	104	107	109	111	43	44	44	44	45	45	46	
TOTAL LOAD MANAGEMENT	896	918	937	951	372	374	377	381	385	388	391	
NET INTERNAL DEMAND	20,559	21,081	21,522	21,836	22,487	22,665	22,856	23,046	23,276	23,497	23,691	1.4%
% NET		2.5%	2.1%	1.5%	3.0%	0.8%	0.8%	0.8%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%	
PJM RTO												
TOTAL INTERNAL DEMAND	152,131	154,149	155,913	156,958	156,887	157,358	157,986	158,975	159,991	160,947	161,891	0.6%
% TOTAL		1.3%	1.1%	0.7%	-0.0%	0.3%	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	
CONTRACTUALLY INTERRUPTIBLE	8,396	8,497	8,587	8,642	3,266	3,274	3,285	3,299	3,326	3,346	3,370	
DIRECT CONTROL	381	386	390	393	150	150	151	151	152	153	154	
TOTAL LOAD MANAGEMENT	8,777	8,883	8,977	9,035	3,416	3,424	3,436	3,450	3,478	3,499	3,524	
NET INTERNAL DEMAND	143,354	145,266	146,936	147,923	153,471	153,934	154,550	155,525	156,513	157,448	158,367	1.0%
% NET		1.3%	1.1%	0.7%	3.8%	0.3%	0.4%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	

Notes:
Total Internal Demand = projected PJM seasonal peak load at normal peak weather conditions in the absence of any load reductions due to load management, voltage reductions or voluntary curtailments.
Contractually Interruptible = Firm Service Level + Guaranteed Load Drop
The above forecasts incorporate all load in the PJM Control Area, including members and non-members.
All average growth rates are calculated from the first year of the forecast (2016).

Table B-11 (Continued)

PJM CONTROL AREA - JANUARY 2016
SUMMER TOTAL INTERNAL DEMAND FORECAST (MW) FOR EACH NERC REGION
2027 - 2031

	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	Annual Growth Rate (15 yr)
PJM - RELIABILITY FIRST						
TOTAL INTERNAL DEMAND	138,680	139,616	140,622	141,415	142,280	0.6%
% TOTAL	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	
CONTRACTUALLY INTERRUPTIBLE	3,039	3,054	3,078	3,104	3,130	
DIRECT CONTROL	109	109	109	110	111	
TOTAL LOAD MANAGEMENT	3,148	3,163	3,187	3,214	3,241	
NET INTERNAL DEMAND	135,532	136,453	137,435	138,201	139,039	0.8%
% NET	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	0.6%	0.6%	
PJM - SERC						
TOTAL INTERNAL DEMAND	24,308	24,529	24,770	24,997	25,189	1.1%
% TOTAL	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%	
CONTRACTUALLY INTERRUPTIBLE	349	352	355	359	362	
DIRECT CONTROL	46	47	47	47	48	
TOTAL LOAD MANAGEMENT	395	399	402	406	410	
NET INTERNAL DEMAND	23,913	24,130	24,368	24,591	24,779	1.3%
% NET	0.9%	0.9%	1.0%	0.9%	0.8%	
PJM RTO						
TOTAL INTERNAL DEMAND	162,988	164,145	165,392	166,412	167,469	0.6%
% TOTAL	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	0.6%	0.6%	
CONTRACTUALLY INTERRUPTIBLE	3,388	3,406	3,433	3,462	3,492	
DIRECT CONTROL	155	156	156	158	159	
TOTAL LOAD MANAGEMENT	3,543	3,562	3,589	3,620	3,651	
NET INTERNAL DEMAND	159,445	160,583	161,803	162,792	163,818	0.9%
% NET	0.7%	0.7%	0.8%	0.6%	0.6%	

Notes:
Total Internal Demand = projected PJM seasonal peak load at normal peak weather conditions in the absence of any load reductions due to load management, voltage reductions or voluntary curtailments.
Contractually Interruptible = Firm Service Level + Guaranteed Load Drop
The above forecasts incorporate all load in the PJM Control Area, including members and non-members.
All average growth rates are calculated from the first year of the forecast (2016).

Table B-12

PJM CONTROL AREA - JANUARY 2016
WINTER TOTAL INTERNAL DEMAND FORECAST (MW) FOR EACH NERC REGION
2015/16 - 2025/26

	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	Annual Growth Rate (10 yr)
PJM - RELIABILITY FIRST												
TOTAL INTERNAL DEMAND	110,210	111,785	113,358	114,337	114,155	114,366	114,984	115,484	116,410	116,964	117,643	0.7%
% TOTAL		1.4%	1.4%	0.9%	-0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	0.4%	0.8%	0.5%	0.6%	
CONTRACTUALLY INTERRUPTIBLE	102	103	103	103	2,938	2,943	2,952	2,962	2,986	3,003	3,025	
DIRECT CONTROL	5	5	5	5	106	107	107	107	107	108	108	
TOTAL LOAD MANAGEMENT	5	5	5	5	106	107	107	107	107	108	108	
NET INTERNAL DEMAND	110,205	111,780	113,353	114,332	114,049	114,259	114,877	115,377	116,303	116,856	117,535	0.6%
% NET		1.4%	1.4%	0.9%	-0.2%	0.2%	0.5%	0.4%	0.8%	0.5%	0.6%	
PJM - SERC												
TOTAL INTERNAL DEMAND	20,033	20,697	21,287	21,742	21,867	22,036	22,279	22,526	22,780	22,998	23,269	1.5%
% TOTAL		3.3%	2.9%	2.1%	0.6%	0.8%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	1.2%	
CONTRACTUALLY INTERRUPTIBLE	27	28	29	29	329	330	333	337	340	343	345	
DIRECT CONTROL	4	4	4	4	43	44	44	44	45	45	46	
TOTAL LOAD MANAGEMENT	31	32	33	33	372	374	377	381	385	388	391	
NET INTERNAL DEMAND	20,002	20,665	21,254	21,709	21,495	21,662	21,902	22,145	22,395	22,610	22,878	1.4%
% NET		3.3%	2.9%	2.1%	-1.0%	0.8%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.0%	1.2%	
PJM RTO												
TOTAL INTERNAL DEMAND	130,243	132,482	134,645	136,079	136,022	136,402	137,263	138,010	139,190	139,962	140,912	0.8%
% TOTAL		1.7%	1.6%	1.1%	-0.0%	0.3%	0.6%	0.5%	0.9%	0.6%	0.7%	
CONTRACTUALLY INTERRUPTIBLE	130	132	132	132	3,266	3,274	3,285	3,299	3,326	3,346	3,370	
DIRECT CONTROL	8	8	9	9	150	150	151	151	152	153	154	
TOTAL LOAD MANAGEMENT	138	140	141	141	3,416	3,424	3,436	3,450	3,478	3,499	3,524	
NET INTERNAL DEMAND	130,105	132,342	134,504	135,938	132,606	132,978	133,827	134,560	135,712	136,463	137,388	0.5%
% NET		1.7%	1.6%	1.1%	-2.5%	0.3%	0.6%	0.5%	0.9%	0.6%	0.7%	

Notes:
Total Internal Demand = projected PJM seasonal peak load at normal peak weather conditions in the absence of any load reductions due to load management, voltage reductions or voluntary curtailments.
Contractually Interruptible = Firm Service Level + Guaranteed Load Drop
The above forecasts incorporate all load in the PJM Control Area, including members and non-members.
All average growth rates are calculated from the first year of the forecast (2015/16).

Table B-12 (Continued)

PJM CONTROL AREA - JANUARY 2016
WINTER TOTAL INTERNAL DEMAND FORECAST (MW) FOR EACH NERC REGION
2026/27 - 2030/31

	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31	Annual Growth Rate (15 yr)
PJM - RELIABILITY FIRST						
TOTAL INTERNAL DEMAND	118,458	119,353	119,860	120,993	121,705	0.7%
% TOTAL	0.7%	0.8%	0.4%	0.9%	0.6%	
CONTRACTUALLY INTERRUPTIBLE	3,039	3,054	3,078	3,104	3,130	
DIRECT CONTROL	109	109	109	110	111	
TOTAL LOAD MANAGEMENT	109	109	109	110	111	
NET INTERNAL DEMAND	118,349	119,244	119,751	120,883	121,594	0.7%
% NET	0.7%	0.8%	0.4%	0.9%	0.6%	
PJM - SERC						
TOTAL INTERNAL DEMAND	23,529	23,796	24,057	24,310	24,520	1.4%
% TOTAL	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	0.9%	
CONTRACTUALLY INTERRUPTIBLE	349	352	355	359	362	
DIRECT CONTROL	46	47	47	47	48	
TOTAL LOAD MANAGEMENT	395	399	402	406	410	
NET INTERNAL DEMAND	23,134	23,397	23,655	23,904	24,110	1.3%
% NET	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	0.9%	
PJM RTO						
TOTAL INTERNAL DEMAND	141,987	143,149	143,917	145,303	146,225	0.8%
% TOTAL	0.8%	0.8%	0.5%	1.0%	0.6%	
CONTRACTUALLY INTERRUPTIBLE	3,388	3,406	3,433	3,462	3,492	
DIRECT CONTROL	155	156	156	158	159	
TOTAL LOAD MANAGEMENT	3,543	3,562	3,589	3,620	3,651	
NET INTERNAL DEMAND	138,444	139,587	140,328	141,683	142,574	0.6%
% NET	0.8%	0.8%	0.5%	1.0%	0.6%	

Notes:
Total Internal Demand = projected PJM seasonal peak load at normal peak weather conditions in the absence of any load reductions due to load management, voltage reductions or voluntary curtailments.
Contractually Interruptible = Firm Service Level + Guaranteed Load Drop
The above forecasts incorporate all load in the PJM Control Area, including members and non-members.
All average growth rates are calculated from the first year of the forecast (2015/16).

Table C-1

PJM LOCATIONAL DELIVERABILITY AREAS
CENTRAL MID-ATLANTIC: BGE, METED, PEPCO, PL and UGI
SEASONAL PEAKS - MW

BASE (50/50) FORECAST

YEAR	SPRING	SUMMER	FALL	WINTER
2016	18,950	23,491	19,975	21,160
2017	19,162	23,726	20,106	21,455
2018	19,366	23,924	20,239	21,670
2019	19,450	24,038	20,438	21,809
2020	19,286	24,017	20,480	21,762
2021	19,315	24,017	20,494	21,780
2022	19,495	24,085	20,524	21,875
2023	19,587	24,181	20,559	21,934
2024	19,688	24,302	20,711	22,042
2025	19,689	24,439	20,905	22,121
2026	19,769	24,562	21,028	22,222
2027	19,872	24,682	21,153	22,352
2028	20,158	24,832	21,202	22,532
2029	20,295	25,005	21,317	22,637
2030	20,311	25,127	21,505	22,749
2031	20,361	25,275	21,719	22,858

EXTREME WEATHER (90/10) FORECAST

YEAR	SPRING	SUMMER	FALL	WINTER
2016	20,493	24,995	21,534	22,050
2017	20,709	25,237	21,747	22,289
2018	20,908	25,258	21,935	22,545
2019	21,009	25,563	22,036	22,674
2020	20,957	25,628	21,936	22,613
2021	20,981	25,625	22,023	22,628
2022	21,077	25,620	22,097	22,694
2023	21,174	25,761	22,189	22,780
2024	21,284	25,887	22,315	22,888
2025	21,288	26,134	22,432	22,982
2026	21,502	26,260	22,491	23,079
2027	21,643	26,388	22,696	23,201
2028	21,810	26,487	22,849	23,335
2029	21,961	26,463	23,012	23,484
2030	22,064	26,812	23,143	23,589
2031	22,157	27,079	23,282	23,711

Notes:
All forecast values represent unrestricted peaks, after reductions for distributed solar generation and prior to reductions for load management.
Spring season indicates peak from March, April, May.
Summer season indicates peak from June, July, August.
Fall season indicates peak from September, October, November.
Winter season indicates peak from December, January, February.

Table C-2

PJM LOCATIONAL DELIVERABILITY AREAS
WESTERN MID-ATLANTIC: METED, PENLC, PL and UGI
SEASONAL PEAKS - MW

BASE (50/50) FORECAST

YEAR	SPRING	SUMMER	FALL	WINTER
2016	11,286	13,028	11,234	12,734
2017	11,416	13,161	11,370	12,880
2018	11,534	13,268	11,456	13,023
2019	11,588	13,335	11,555	13,094
2020	11,540	13,318	11,550	13,048
2021	11,573	13,334	11,496	13,036
2022	11,609	13,380	11,533	13,097
2023	11,645	13,429	11,570	13,112
2024	11,695	13,501	11,656	13,184
2025	11,734	13,574	11,774	13,231
2026	11,794	13,658	11,818	13,258
2027	11,862	13,749	11,864	13,324
2028	11,935	13,833	11,917	13,420
2029	12,004	13,935	11,966	13,473
2030	12,046	14,023	12,080	13,536
2031	12,095	14,117	12,189	13,602

EXTREME WEATHER (90/10) FORECAST

YEAR	SPRING	SUMMER	FALL	WINTER
2016	11,779	13,822	11,938	13,151
2017	11,870	13,975	12,078	13,304
2018	12,044	14,070	12,193	13,449
2019	12,102	14,155	12,256	13,518
2020	12,053	14,142	12,219	13,467
2021	12,035	14,150	12,239	13,459
2022	12,059	14,203	12,285	13,490
2023	12,105	14,268	12,344	13,531
2024	12,185	14,344	12,420	13,589
2025	12,246	14,471	12,493	13,630
2026	12,306	14,514	12,533	13,676
2027	12,374	14,614	12,642	13,741
2028	12,438	14,717	12,732	13,809
2029	12,516	14,796	12,832	13,881
2030	12,560	14,910	12,908	13,941
2031	12,649	15,063	12,999	13,995

Notes:
All forecast values represent unrestricted peaks, after reductions for distributed solar generation and prior to reductions for load management.
Spring season indicates peak from March, April, May.
Summer season indicates peak from June, July, August.
Fall season indicates peak from September, October, November.
Winter season indicates peak from December, January, February.

Table C-3

PJM LOCATIONAL DELIVERABILITY AREAS
EASTERN MID-ATLANTIC: AE, DPL, JCPL, PECO, PS and RECO
SEASONAL PEAKS - MW

BASE (50/50) FORECAST

YEAR	SPRING	SUMMER	FALL	WINTER
2016	22,695	31,278	25,044	22,194
2017	23,261	31,598	25,263	22,499
2018	23,535	31,716	25,457	22,740
2019	23,641	31,924	25,742	22,922
2020	22,846	31,885	25,796	22,799
2021	22,744	31,709	25,765	22,732
2022	23,277	31,855	25,596	22,781
2023	23,613	31,930	25,622	22,852
2024	23,732	32,019	25,868	22,949
2025	23,583	32,190	26,148	23,004
2026	23,277	32,315	26,261	23,092
2027	23,321	32,292	26,385	23,211
2028	24,095	32,509	26,245	23,365
2029	24,244	32,568	26,376	23,496
2030	24,309	32,732	26,692	23,626
2031	24,200	32,928	26,977	23,706

EXTREME WEATHER (90/10) FORECAST

YEAR	SPRING	SUMMER	FALL	WINTER
2016	26,215	33,422	27,466	22,860
2017	26,534	33,995	27,807	23,140
2018	26,813	34,014	27,937	23,412
2019	26,910	34,304	28,187	23,524
2020	26,824	34,160	28,184	23,417
2021	26,803	34,072	27,961	23,394
2022	26,853	34,069	27,968	23,408
2023	26,935	34,359	28,098	23,475
2024	27,024	34,420	28,335	23,569
2025	27,124	34,604	28,783	23,617
2026	27,235	34,640	28,653	23,704
2027	27,379	34,712	28,603	23,835
2028	27,506	35,019	28,709	23,963
2029	27,625	34,925	28,826	24,095
2030	27,716	35,217	29,204	24,198
2031	27,831	35,447	29,699	24,302

Notes:
All forecast values represent unrestricted peaks, after reductions for distributed solar generation and prior to reductions for load management.
Spring season indicates peak from March, April, May.
Summer season indicates peak from June, July, August.
Fall season indicates peak from September, October, November.
Winter season indicates peak from December, January, February.

Table C-4

PJM LOCATIONAL DELIVERABILITY AREAS
SOUTHERN MID-ATLANTIC: BGE and PEPCO
SEASONAL PEAKS - MW

BASE (50/50) FORECAST

YEAR	SPRING	SUMMER	FALL	WINTER
2016	10,485	13,393	11,363	11,306
2017	10,601	13,491	11,402	11,415
2018	10,727	13,578	11,473	11,491
2019	10,777	13,624	11,555	11,541
2020	10,626	13,662	11,614	11,589
2021	10,625	13,652	11,621	11,604
2022	10,742	13,635	11,620	11,649
2023	10,816	13,678	11,606	11,686
2024	10,902	13,741	11,696	11,700
2025	10,904	13,857	11,816	11,794
2026	10,867	13,911	11,873	11,845
2027	10,914	13,957	11,926	11,905
2028	11,092	13,967	11,897	11,989
2029	11,167	14,043	11,961	12,009
2030	11,218	14,097	12,074	12,069
2031	11,234	14,223	12,183	12,163

EXTREME WEATHER (90/10) FORECAST

YEAR	SPRING	SUMMER	FALL	WINTER
2016	11,509	14,269	12,306	11,802
2017	11,600	14,391	12,405	11,903
2018	11,684	14,426	12,482	12,016
2019	11,727	14,453	12,531	12,067
2020	11,716	14,467	12,455	12,066
2021	11,729	14,484	12,509	12,089
2022	11,761	14,532	12,541	12,124
2023	11,805	14,582	12,600	12,170
2024	11,860	14,586	12,659	12,223
2025	11,905	14,665	12,715	12,272
2026	11,962	14,738	12,710	12,326
2027	12,027	14,810	12,819	12,385
2028	12,089	14,906	12,893	12,452
2029	12,159	14,944	12,962	12,524
2030	12,206	14,981	13,036	12,581
2031	12,249	15,061	13,092	12,642

Notes:
All forecast values represent unrestricted peaks, after reductions for distributed solar generation and prior to reductions for load management.
Spring season indicates peak from March, April, May.
Summer season indicates peak from June, July, August.
Fall season indicates peak from September, October, November.
Winter season indicates peak from December, January, February.

Table D-1

SUMMER EXTREME WEATHER (90/10) PEAK LOAD FOR EACH PJM MID-ATLANTIC ZONE AND GEOGRAPHIC REGION 2016 - 2031

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
AE	2,637	2,650	2,646	2,658	2,633	2,624	2,623	2,624	2,630	2,633	2,619	2,616	2,620	2,610	2,615	2,616
BGE	7,366	7,431	7,443	7,449	7,460	7,471	7,498	7,532	7,531	7,573	7,615	7,650	7,703	7,721	7,735	7,775
DPL	4,159	4,205	4,219	4,248	4,229	4,236	4,245	4,255	4,273	4,296	4,296	4,318	4,341	4,348	4,371	4,381
JCPL	6,480	6,561	6,588	6,652	6,589	6,586	6,600	6,614	6,654	6,682	6,663	6,694	6,725	6,731	6,791	6,830
METED	3,043	3,119	3,120	3,178	3,179	3,195	3,186	3,239	3,260	3,291	3,321	3,358	3,391	3,387	3,452	3,490
PECO	9,008	9,143	9,208	9,259	9,261	9,295	9,352	9,408	9,443	9,524	9,599	9,687	9,781	9,836	9,916	10,022
PENLC	3,026	3,049	3,046	3,045	3,043	3,038	3,042	3,049	3,043	3,051	3,058	3,063	3,077	3,077	3,080	3,090
PEPCO	6,903	6,960	6,983	7,004	7,007	7,014	7,034	7,050	7,055	7,092	7,123	7,160	7,203	7,223	7,247	7,287
PL	7,556	7,673	7,698	7,725	7,777	7,742	7,794	7,856	7,837	7,973	7,996	8,014	8,117	8,126	8,170	8,317
PS	10,873	10,988	10,901	11,038	11,000	10,883	10,995	11,010	10,973	11,021	11,015	10,947	11,101	10,948	11,073	11,146
RECO	444	448	452	449	448	448	448	448	447	448	449	450	451	453	451	452
UGI	202	205	206	207	205	204	203	204	205	205	205	206	207	208	209	210
DIVERSITY - MID-ATLANTIC(-)	533	610	520	0	412	309	529	603	0	153	456	317	622	525	2	147
PJM MID-ATLANTIC	61,164	61,822	61,990	62,912	62,419	62,427	62,491	62,686	63,351	63,636	63,503	63,846	64,095	64,143	65,108	65,469
FE-EAST	12,422	12,564	12,661	12,714	12,688	12,671	12,699	12,740	12,795	12,860	12,912	12,962	13,028	13,097	13,162	13,248
PLGRP	7,758	7,878	7,903	7,932	7,981	7,946	7,997	8,060	8,042	8,178	8,201	8,220	8,324	8,333	8,379	8,527

Notes:
All forecast values represent unrestricted peaks, after reductions for distributed solar generation and prior to reductions for load management.
Summer season indicates peak from June, July, August.

Table D-1

SUMMER EXTREME WEATHER (90/10) PEAK LOAD FOR
EACH PJM WESTERN AND PJM SOUTHERN ZONE, GEOGRAPHIC REGION AND RTO
2016 - 2031

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031
AEP	23,944	24,296	24,429	24,609	24,676	24,895	25,097	25,295	25,345	25,578	25,790	26,122	26,380	26,517	26,691	26,960
APS	9,007	9,245	9,358	9,441	9,420	9,460	9,514	9,611	9,645	9,680	9,740	9,824	9,942	10,005	10,060	10,094
ATSI	13,453	13,569	13,619	13,653	13,661	13,705	13,764	13,817	13,833	13,910	13,976	14,060	14,154	14,221	14,265	14,361
COMED	24,083	24,288	24,449	24,691	24,641	24,788	25,042	25,137	25,321	25,537	25,667	25,906	26,159	26,339	26,568	26,821
DAYTON	3,548	3,587	3,618	3,653	3,640	3,657	3,693	3,705	3,732	3,752	3,778	3,810	3,847	3,873	3,906	3,933
DEOK	5,677	5,742	5,786	5,826	5,845	5,880	5,932	5,957	5,990	6,042	6,088	6,143	6,194	6,244	6,288	6,348
DLCO	3,026	3,057	3,068	3,075	3,072	3,074	3,083	3,091	3,091	3,106	3,121	3,138	3,157	3,167	3,177	3,196
EKPC	2,043	2,064	2,072	2,089	2,088	2,101	2,115	2,127	2,140	2,154	2,159	2,178	2,190	2,204	2,218	2,235
DIVERSITY - WESTERN(-)	431	559	236	196	157	335	533	520	203	297	242	423	533	293	162	262
PJM WESTERN	84,350	85,289	86,163	86,841	86,886	87,225	87,707	88,220	88,894	89,462	90,077	90,758	91,490	92,277	93,011	93,686
DOM	20,430	20,989	21,383	21,682	21,783	21,986	22,191	22,384	22,528	22,771	22,976	23,222	23,461	23,661	23,831	24,049
DIVERSITY - INTERREGIONAL(-)	2,250	2,060	1,728	2,335	2,029	2,130	2,332	1,999	2,251	2,315	1,945	2,090	2,028	1,897	2,317	2,376
PJM RTO	163,694	166,040	167,808	169,100	169,059	169,508	170,057	171,291	172,522	173,554	174,611	175,736	177,018	178,184	179,633	180,828

Notes:
All forecast values represent unrestricted peaks, after reductions for distributed solar generation and prior to reductions for load management.
Summer season indicates peak from June, July, August.

Table D-2

WINTER EXTREME WEATHER (90/10) PEAK LOAD FOR
EACH PJM MID-ATLANTIC ZONE AND GEOGRAPHIC REGION
2015/16 - 2030/31

	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31
AE	1,674	1,679	1,685	1,685	1,671	1,667	1,663	1,662	1,663	1,663	1,665	1,670	1,675	1,679	1,682	1,683
BGE	6,185	6,230	6,281	6,304	6,297	6,309	6,324	6,348	6,372	6,399	6,427	6,455	6,487	6,519	6,546	6,578
DPL	3,565	3,613	3,659	3,682	3,683	3,694	3,707	3,728	3,749	3,773	3,794	3,817	3,841	3,869	3,891	3,919
JCPL	3,846	3,902	3,955	3,993	3,946	3,930	3,934	3,944	3,952	3,940	3,951	3,970	4,011	4,018	4,078	4,061
METED	2,662	2,716	2,758	2,790	2,784	2,782	2,787	2,813	2,830	2,839	2,858	2,876	2,898	2,924	2,967	2,970
PECO	6,841	6,938	7,023	7,064	7,029	7,037	7,059	7,094	7,132	7,164	7,201	7,246	7,292	7,344	7,377	7,424
PENLC	2,871	2,886	2,896	2,906	2,883	2,881	2,883	2,884	2,891	2,883	2,884	2,882	2,890	2,889	2,910	2,893
PEPCO	5,625	5,673	5,735	5,763	5,769	5,783	5,800	5,825	5,851	5,877	5,908	5,940	5,974	6,011	6,037	6,072
PL	7,428	7,509	7,596	7,630	7,606	7,610	7,622	7,649	7,681	7,709	7,743	7,782	7,820	7,867	7,894	7,939
PS	6,818	6,888	6,945	6,979	6,947	6,918	6,930	6,944	6,952	6,950	6,971	7,003	7,035	7,053	7,118	7,100
RECO	236	239	240	241	238	238	239	240	240	238	238	239	240	240	243	240
UGI	201	202	204	204	202	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	202	202
DIVERSITY - MID-ATLANTIC(-)	578	333	282	332	308	393	328	349	314	407	433	492	318	328	427	439
PJM MID-ATLANTIC	47,374	48,142	48,695	48,909	48,747	48,657	48,821	48,983	49,200	49,229	49,408	49,589	50,046	50,286	50,518	50,642
FE-EAST	9,350	9,462	9,568	9,644	9,568	9,558	9,565	9,592	9,627	9,637	9,675	9,722	9,772	9,829	9,895	9,896
PLGRP	7,628	7,711	7,800	7,834	7,808	7,811	7,823	7,850	7,882	7,909	7,943	7,983	8,021	8,068	8,095	8,140

Notes:
All forecast values represent unrestricted peaks, after reductions for distributed solar generation and prior to reductions for load management.
Winter season indicates peak from December, January, February.

Table D-2

WINTER EXTREME WEATHER (90/10) PEAK LOAD FOR
EACH PJM WESTERN AND PJM SOUTHERN ZONE, GEOGRAPHIC REGION AND RTO
2015/16 - 2030/31

	15/16	16/17	17/18	18/19	19/20	20/21	21/22	22/23	23/24	24/25	25/26	26/27	27/28	28/29	29/30	30/31
AEP	23,839	24,231	24,701	24,881	24,931	25,092	25,336	25,507	25,799	25,971	26,209	26,455	26,753	27,031	27,211	27,478
APS	8,980	9,231	9,465	9,553	9,592	9,643	9,689	9,748	9,819	9,876	9,938	10,000	10,076	10,145	10,197	10,273
ATSI	10,833	10,921	11,021	11,091	11,055	11,073	11,108	11,160	11,216	11,266	11,308	11,357	11,404	11,461	11,513	11,562
COMED	16,027	16,266	16,486	16,683	16,642	16,697	16,803	16,937	17,089	17,244	17,372	17,500	17,663	17,802	17,995	18,136
DAYTON	2,961	3,010	3,065	3,096	3,080	3,085	3,105	3,127	3,152	3,170	3,195	3,214	3,242	3,269	3,292	3,309
DEOK	4,660	4,720	4,784	4,807	4,793	4,853	4,923	4,918	4,957	4,960	5,003	5,073	5,143	5,157	5,161	5,202
DLCO	2,202	2,222	2,240	2,250	2,238	2,235	2,237	2,246	2,252	2,252	2,260	2,269	2,278	2,288	2,299	2,301
EKPC	2,916	2,946	2,984	3,003	3,020	3,041	3,060	3,079	3,101	3,127	3,151	3,174	3,196	3,218	3,242	3,273
DIVERSITY - WESTERN(-)	1,083	922	976	1,003	1,095	1,228	1,088	1,099	1,090	1,293	1,349	1,372	1,199	1,137	1,259	1,478
PJM WESTERN	71,335	72,625	73,770	74,361	74,256	74,491	75,173	75,623	76,295	76,573	77,087	77,670	78,556	79,234	79,651	80,056
DOM	18,509	19,128	19,673	20,058	20,204	20,365	20,584	20,820	21,050	21,277	21,498	21,736	21,972	22,222	22,433	22,664
DIVERSITY - INTERREGIONAL(-)	371	748	785	816	730	541	803	766	854	560	466	420	852	870	821	555
PJM RTO	136,847	139,147	141,353	142,512	142,477	142,972	143,775	144,660	145,691	146,519	147,527	148,575	149,722	150,872	151,781	152,807

Notes:
All forecast values represent unrestricted peaks, after reductions for distributed solar generation and prior to reductions for load management.
Winter season indicates peak from December, January, February.

Table E-1

ANNUAL NET ENERGY (GWh) AND GROWTH RATES FOR EACH PJM MID-ATLANTIC ZONE AND GEOGRAPHIC REGION 2016 - 2026

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Annual Growth Rate (10 yr)
AE	10,399	10,407	10,441	10,441	10,387	10,328	10,315	10,309	10,340	10,303	10,282	(0.1%)
		0.1%	0.3%	0.0%	-0.5%	-0.6%	-0.1%	-0.1%	0.3%	-0.4%	-0.2%	
BGE	34,075	34,236	34,461	34,568	34,640	34,644	34,789	34,934	35,200	35,259	35,402	0.4%
		0.5%	0.7%	0.3%	0.2%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.8%	0.2%	0.4%	
DPL	19,108	19,277	19,439	19,519	19,561	19,551	19,608	19,671	19,816	19,846	19,918	0.4%
		0.9%	0.8%	0.4%	0.2%	-0.1%	0.3%	0.3%	0.7%	0.2%	0.4%	
JCPL	22,880	23,151	23,437	23,531	23,383	23,260	23,288	23,337	23,471	23,453	23,491	0.3%
		1.2%	1.2%	0.4%	-0.6%	-0.5%	0.1%	0.2%	0.6%	-0.1%	0.2%	
METED	16,014	16,245	16,483	16,607	16,610	16,617	16,729	16,842	17,028	17,113	17,259	0.8%
		1.4%	1.5%	0.8%	0.0%	0.0%	0.7%	0.7%	1.1%	0.5%	0.9%	
PECO	41,882	42,434	42,989	43,274	43,236	43,211	43,435	43,692	44,121	44,290	44,585	0.6%
		1.3%	1.3%	0.7%	-0.1%	-0.1%	0.5%	0.6%	1.0%	0.4%	0.7%	
PENLC	18,062	18,049	18,082	18,065	18,129	18,079	18,086	18,071	18,118	18,089	18,116	0.0%
		-0.1%	0.2%	-0.1%	0.4%	-0.3%	0.0%	-0.1%	0.3%	-0.2%	0.1%	
PEPCO	32,057	32,242	32,501	32,644	32,759	32,751	32,879	33,016	33,282	33,357	33,520	0.4%
		0.6%	0.8%	0.4%	0.4%	-0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.8%	0.2%	0.5%	
PL	41,380	41,835	42,339	42,563	42,583	42,526	42,710	42,905	43,282	43,400	43,680	0.5%
		1.1%	1.2%	0.5%	0.0%	-0.1%	0.4%	0.5%	0.9%	0.3%	0.6%	
PS	45,085	45,430	45,811	45,934	45,880	45,678	45,734	45,772	45,953	45,922	45,997	0.2%
		0.8%	0.8%	0.3%	-0.1%	-0.4%	0.1%	0.1%	0.4%	-0.1%	0.2%	
RECO	1,535	1,537	1,542	1,541	1,546	1,539	1,538	1,537	1,541	1,539	1,536	0.0%
		0.1%	0.3%	-0.1%	0.3%	-0.5%	-0.1%	-0.1%	0.3%	-0.1%	-0.2%	
UGI	1,036	1,046	1,056	1,058	1,048	1,042	1,042	1,042	1,045	1,041	1,044	0.1%
		1.0%	1.0%	0.2%	-0.9%	-0.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	-0.4%	0.3%	
PJM MID-ATLANTIC	283,513	285,889	288,581	289,745	289,762	289,226	290,153	291,128	293,197	293,612	294,830	0.4%
		0.8%	0.9%	0.4%	0.0%	-0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.7%	0.1%	0.4%	
FE-EAST	56,956	57,445	58,002	58,203	58,122	57,956	58,103	58,250	58,617	58,655	58,866	0.3%
		0.9%	1.0%	0.3%	-0.1%	-0.3%	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%	0.1%	0.4%	
PLGRP	42,416	42,881	43,395	43,621	43,631	43,568	43,752	43,947	44,327	44,441	44,724	0.5%
		1.1%	1.2%	0.5%	0.0%	-0.1%	0.4%	0.4%	0.9%	0.3%	0.6%	

Notes:
All forecast values represent metered energy, after reductions for distributed solar generation.
All average growth rates are calculated from the first year of the forecast (2016).

Table E-1 (Continued)

ANNUAL NET ENERGY (GWh) AND GROWTH RATES FOR EACH PJM MID-ATLANTIC ZONE AND GEOGRAPHIC REGION 2027 - 2031

	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	Annual Growth Rate (15 yr)
AE	10,260	10,267	10,224	10,175	10,145	(0.2%)
	-0.2%	0.1%	-0.4%	-0.5%	-0.3%	
BGE	35,552	35,826	35,908	36,003	36,131	0.4%
	0.4%	0.8%	0.2%	0.3%	0.4%	
DPL	20,002	20,155	20,185	20,205	20,219	0.4%
	0.4%	0.8%	0.1%	0.1%	0.1%	
JCPL	23,558	23,700	23,736	23,733	23,800	0.3%
	0.3%	0.6%	0.2%	-0.0%	0.3%	
METED	17,428	17,643	17,794	17,916	18,089	0.8%
	1.0%	1.2%	0.9%	0.7%	1.0%	
PECO	44,946	45,444	45,765	46,049	46,426	0.7%
	0.8%	1.1%	0.7%	0.6%	0.8%	
PENLC	18,135	18,184	18,157	18,142	18,183	0.0%
	0.1%	0.3%	-0.1%	-0.1%	0.2%	
PEPCO	33,690	33,955	34,053	34,172	34,306	0.5%
	0.5%	0.8%	0.3%	0.3%	0.4%	
PL	43,996	44,439	44,705	44,911	45,230	0.6%
	0.7%	1.0%	0.6%	0.5%	0.7%	
PS	46,072	46,278	46,255	46,209	46,314	0.2%
	0.2%	0.4%	-0.0%	-0.1%	0.2%	
RECO	1,534	1,536	1,529	1,525	1,525	(0.0%)
	-0.1%	0.1%	-0.5%	-0.3%	0.0%	
UGI	1,045	1,052	1,054	1,055	1,056	0.1%
	0.1%	0.7%	0.2%	0.1%	0.1%	
PJM MID-ATLANTIC	296,218	298,479	299,365	300,095	301,424	0.4%
	0.5%	0.8%	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%	
FE-EAST	59,121	59,527	59,687	59,791	60,072	0.4%
	0.4%	0.7%	0.3%	0.2%	0.5%	
PLGRP	45,041	45,491	45,759	45,966	46,286	0.6%
	0.7%	1.0%	0.6%	0.5%	0.7%	

Notes:
All forecast values represent metered energy, after reductions for distributed solar generation.
All average growth rates are calculated from the first year of the forecast (2016).

Table E-1

ANNUAL NET ENERGY (GWh) AND GROWTH RATES FOR EACH PJM WESTERN AND PJM SOUTHERN ZONE, GEOGRAPHIC REGION AND RTO 2016 - 2026

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Annual Growth Rate (10 yr)
AEP	135,818	137,602	139,637	140,845	141,547	142,048	143,277	144,480	146,270	147,150	148,455	0.9%
		1.3%	1.5%	0.9%	0.5%	0.4%	0.9%	0.8%	1.2%	0.6%	0.9%	
APS	50,320	51,404	52,246	52,779	53,017	53,149	53,545	53,984	54,574	54,864	55,248	0.9%
		2.2%	1.6%	1.0%	0.5%	0.2%	0.7%	0.8%	1.1%	0.5%	0.7%	
ATSI	69,542	69,950	70,515	70,781	71,065	71,088	71,430	71,701	72,189	72,398	72,791	0.5%
		0.6%	0.8%	0.4%	0.4%	0.0%	0.5%	0.4%	0.7%	0.3%	0.5%	
COMED	102,549	103,923	105,470	106,426	106,868	107,220	108,178	109,139	110,522	111,347	112,470	0.9%
		1.3%	1.5%	0.9%	0.4%	0.3%	0.9%	0.9%	1.3%	0.7%	1.0%	
DAYTON	17,923	18,195	18,511	18,681	18,673	18,704	18,851	18,996	19,213	19,330	19,495	0.8%
		1.5%	1.7%	0.9%	-0.0%	0.2%	0.8%	0.8%	1.1%	0.6%	0.9%	
DEOK	27,894	28,224	28,616	28,859	28,993	29,080	29,321	29,555	29,891	30,067	30,325	0.8%
		1.2%	1.4%	0.8%	0.5%	0.3%	0.8%	0.8%	1.1%	0.6%	0.9%	
DLCO	14,790	14,899	15,024	15,075	15,092	15,064	15,107	15,150	15,241	15,264	15,344	0.4%
		0.7%	0.8%	0.3%	0.1%	-0.2%	0.3%	0.3%	0.6%	0.2%	0.5%	
EKPC	10,904	10,950	11,024	11,062	11,127	11,156	11,206	11,254	11,336	11,352	11,402	0.4%
		0.4%	0.7%	0.3%	0.6%	0.3%	0.4%	0.4%	0.7%	0.1%	0.4%	
PJM WESTERN	429,740	435,147	441,043	444,508	446,382	447,509	450,915	454,259	459,236	461,772	465,530	0.8%
		1.3%	1.4%	0.8%	0.4%	0.3%	0.8%	0.7%	1.1%	0.6%	0.8%	
DOM	98,082	100,776	103,471	105,239	105,845	106,527	107,641	108,827	110,405	111,352	112,503	1.4%
		2.7%	2.7%	1.7%	0.6%	0.6%	1.0%	1.1%	1.5%	0.9%	1.0%	
PJM RTO	811,335	821,812	833,095	839,492	841,989	843,262	848,709	854,214	862,838	866,736	872,863	0.7%
		1.3%	1.4%	0.8%	0.3%	0.2%	0.6%	0.6%	1.0%	0.5%	0.7%	

Notes:
All forecast values represent metered energy, after reductions for distributed solar generation.
All average growth rates are calculated from the first year of the forecast (2016).

Table E-1 (Continued)

ANNUAL NET ENERGY (GWh) AND GROWTH RATES FOR EACH PJM WESTERN AND PJM SOUTHERN ZONE, GEOGRAPHIC REGION AND RTO 2027 - 2031

	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	Annual Growth Rate (15 yr)
AEP	149,863	151,812	153,102	154,347	155,849	0.9%
	0.9%	1.3%	0.8%	0.8%	1.0%	
APS	55,721	56,356	56,715	57,104	57,520	0.9%
	0.9%	1.1%	0.6%	0.7%	0.7%	
ATSI	73,214	73,788	74,076	74,332	74,788	0.5%
	0.6%	0.8%	0.4%	0.3%	0.6%	
COMED	113,669	115,173	116,264	117,188	118,373	1.0%
	1.1%	1.3%	0.9%	0.8%	1.0%	
DAYTON	19,678	19,922	20,090	20,216	20,398	0.9%
	0.9%	1.2%	0.8%	0.6%	0.9%	
DEOK	30,610	31,001	31,261	31,497	31,788	0.9%
	0.9%	1.3%	0.8%	0.8%	0.9%	
DLCO	15,426	15,552	15,602	15,650	15,733	0.4%
	0.5%	0.8%	0.3%	0.3%	0.5%	
EKPC	11,451	11,541	11,565	11,608	11,666	0.5%
	0.4%	0.8%	0.2%	0.4%	0.5%	
PJM WESTERN	469,632	475,145	478,675	481,942	486,115	0.8%
	0.9%	1.2%	0.7%	0.7%	0.9%	
DOM	113,755	115,405	116,556	117,562	118,629	1.3%
	1.1%	1.5%	1.0%	0.9%	0.9%	
PJM RTO	879,605	889,029	894,596	899,599	906,168	0.7%
	0.8%	1.1%	0.6%	0.6%	0.7%	

Notes:
All forecast values represent metered energy, after reductions for distributed solar generation.
All average growth rates are calculated from the first year of the forecast (2016).

Table E-2

MONTHLY NET ENERGY FORECAST (GWh) FOR EACH PJM MID-ATLANTIC ZONE AND GEOGRAPHIC REGION

	AE	BGE	DPL	JCPL	METED	PECO	PENLC	PEPCO	PL	PS	RECO	UGI	PJM MID-ATLANTIC
Jan 2016	872	3,141	1,767	1,956	1,452	3,665	1,648	2,850	3,944	3,788	124	102	25,309
Feb 2016	801	2,865	1,626	1,803	1,356	3,394	1,544	2,615	3,637	3,519	116	94	23,370
Mar 2016	798	2,750	1,531	1,783	1,333	3,355	1,535	2,548	3,527	3,527	118	91	22,896
Apr 2016	726	2,437	1,343	1,630	1,207	3,057	1,405	2,299	3,115	3,291	112	78	20,700
May 2016	770	2,490	1,385	1,694	1,231	3,130	1,428	2,396	3,124	3,424	119	76	21,267
Jun 2016	933	2,992	1,655	2,055	1,339	3,689	1,444	2,893	3,308	4,055	140	80	24,583
Jul 2016	1,148	3,367	1,908	2,439	1,466	4,186	1,537	3,237	3,624	4,632	161	89	27,794
Aug 2016	1,099	3,285	1,853	2,323	1,458	4,065	1,559	3,174	3,615	4,506	156	87	27,180
Sep 2016	843	2,632	1,489	1,809	1,227	3,315	1,412	2,584	3,121	3,650	127	75	22,284
Oct 2016	778	2,502	1,399	1,717	1,245	3,191	1,458	2,368	3,196	3,489	122	79	21,544
Nov 2016	767	2,591	1,444	1,716	1,266	3,217	1,466	2,417	3,326	3,417	116	85	21,828
Dec 2016	864	3,023	1,708	1,955	1,434	3,618	1,626	2,676	3,843	3,787	124	100	24,758

	AE	BGE	DPL	JCPL	METED	PECO	PENLC	PEPCO	PL	PS	RECO	UGI	MID-ATLANTIC
Jan 2017	878	3,184	1,801	1,997	1,487	3,747	1,662	2,895	4,029	3,852	125	104	25,761
Feb 2017	776	2,791	1,590	1,766	1,333	3,329	1,495	2,549	3,561	3,433	112	92	22,827
Mar 2017	801	2,773	1,552	1,813	1,360	3,412	1,541	2,573	3,584	3,572	118	92	23,191
Apr 2017	727	2,451	1,357	1,650	1,222	3,100	1,399	2,317	3,145	3,320	113	79	20,880
May 2017	772	2,508	1,400	1,719	1,254	3,182	1,434	2,420	3,173	3,461	119	77	21,519
Jun 2017	936	3,013	1,674	2,086	1,363	3,754	1,448	2,919	3,355	4,099	141	80	24,868
Jul 2017	1,151	3,383	1,924	2,468	1,486	4,245	1,536	3,259	3,663	4,671	161	90	28,037
Aug 2017	1,103	3,307	1,873	2,356	1,484	4,131	1,565	3,204	3,666	4,556	157	88	27,490
Sep 2017	845	2,647	1,502	1,831	1,246	3,359	1,412	2,603	3,157	3,677	127	76	22,482
Oct 2017	781	2,523	1,416	1,745	1,269	3,244	1,465	2,394	3,249	3,527	123	81	21,817
Nov 2017	771	2,615	1,463	1,745	1,290	3,271	1,473	2,443	3,377	3,458	117	87	22,110
Dec 2017	866	3,041	1,725	1,975	1,451	3,660	1,619	2,666	3,876	3,804	124	100	24,907

	AE	BGE	DPL	JCPL	METED	PECO	PENLC	PEPCO	PL	PS	RECO	UGI	MID-ATLANTIC
Jan 2018	883	3,219	1,825	2,032	1,520	3,815	1,674	2,936	4,098	3,907	126	106	26,141
Feb 2018	780	2,813	1,608	1,792	1,356	3,380	1,499	2,576	3,611	3,470	113	92	23,090
Mar 2018	802	2,787	1,564	1,832	1,374	3,449	1,535	2,588	3,613	3,595	118	93	23,350
Apr 2018	731	2,472	1,371	1,680	1,248	3,155	1,412	2,343	3,206	3,362	113	80	21,173
May 2018	775	2,524	1,412	1,744	1,274	3,226	1,437	2,441	3,216	3,496	120	78	21,743
Jun 2018	938	3,026	1,684	2,108	1,378	3,794	1,446	2,939	3,383	4,129	141	81	25,047
Jul 2018	1,156	3,412	1,940	2,500	1,516	4,315	1,549	3,299	3,727	4,728	163	91	28,396
Aug 2018	1,106	3,322	1,885	2,381	1,501	4,179	1,564	3,228	3,701	4,589	157	89	27,702
Sep 2018	846	2,660	1,509	1,850	1,260	3,392	1,412	2,617	3,186	3,696	127	77	22,632
Oct 2018	783	2,537	1,427	1,764	1,289	3,281	1,472	2,416	3,288	3,554	123	81	22,015
Nov 2018	773	2,630	1,474	1,763	1,307	3,308	1,476	2,462	3,410	3,484	118	87	22,292
Dec 2018	868	3,059	1,740	1,991	1,460	3,695	1,606	2,656	3,900	3,801	123	101	25,000

Notes:
All forecast values represent metered energy, after reductions for distributed solar generation.

Table E-2

MONTHLY NET ENERGY FORECAST (GWh) FOR
EACH PJM WESTERN AND PJM SOUTHERN ZONE, GEOGRAPHIC REGION AND RTO

	AEP	APS	ATSI	COMED	DAYTON	DEOK	DLCO	EKPC	PJM WESTERN	DOM	PJM RTO
Jan 2016	12,706	4,787	6,188	8,879	1,606	2,482	1,274	1,202	39,124	9,018	73,451
Feb 2016	11,646	4,402	5,787	8,212	1,479	2,270	1,183	1,043	36,022	8,193	67,585
Mar 2016	11,370	4,285	5,792	8,207	1,459	2,215	1,195	922	35,445	7,774	66,115
Apr 2016	10,170	3,766	5,339	7,634	1,340	2,025	1,117	740	32,131	6,929	59,760
May 2016	10,445	3,816	5,481	7,886	1,387	2,111	1,158	734	33,018	7,223	61,508
Jun 2016	11,179	4,108	5,792	8,823	1,525	2,486	1,293	858	36,064	8,708	69,355
Jul 2016	12,031	4,438	6,263	10,053	1,661	2,712	1,415	935	39,508	9,644	76,946
Aug 2016	12,064	4,433	6,275	9,902	1,675	2,721	1,400	941	39,411	9,425	76,016
Sep 2016	10,380	3,780	5,453	8,006	1,397	2,179	1,168	756	33,119	7,789	63,192
Oct 2016	10,589	3,866	5,553	8,066	1,414	2,131	1,169	756	33,544	7,212	62,300
Nov 2016	10,861	4,038	5,520	7,962	1,406	2,132	1,156	888	33,963	7,473	63,264
Dec 2016	12,377	4,601	6,099	8,919	1,574	2,430	1,262	1,129	38,391	8,694	71,843

	AEP	APS	ATSI	COMED	DAYTON	DEOK	DLCO	EKPC	WESTERN	DOM	PJM RTO
Jan 2017	13,006	4,933	6,282	9,067	1,647	2,533	1,294	1,216	39,978	9,322	75,061
Feb 2017	11,430	4,354	5,634	8,061	1,451	2,221	1,154	1,018	35,323	8,158	66,308
Mar 2017	11,579	4,399	5,853	8,368	1,487	2,252	1,210	929	36,077	8,036	67,304
Apr 2017	10,308	3,854	5,367	7,733	1,361	2,052	1,126	743	32,544	7,152	60,576
May 2017	10,619	3,918	5,537	8,029	1,415	2,144	1,170	739	33,571	7,464	62,554
Jun 2017	11,349	4,205	5,844	8,958	1,551	2,521	1,306	863	36,597	8,958	70,423
Jul 2017	12,174	4,529	6,293	10,184	1,683	2,742	1,425	940	39,970	9,888	77,895
Aug 2017	12,247	4,536	6,337	10,067	1,705	2,759	1,416	947	40,014	9,681	77,185
Sep 2017	10,525	3,869	5,493	8,124	1,421	2,207	1,179	758	33,576	8,018	64,076
Oct 2017	10,784	3,976	5,618	8,209	1,444	2,167	1,182	762	34,142	7,455	63,414
Nov 2017	11,054	4,146	5,579	8,103	1,437	2,168	1,169	896	34,552	7,719	64,381
Dec 2017	12,527	4,685	6,113	9,020	1,593	2,458	1,268	1,139	38,803	8,925	72,635

	AEP	APS	ATSI	COMED	DAYTON	DEOK	DLCO	EKPC	WESTERN	DOM	PJM RTO
Jan 2018	13,269	5,037	6,370	9,256	1,686	2,583	1,311	1,229	40,741	9,615	76,497
Feb 2018	11,624	4,435	5,691	8,198	1,481	2,257	1,166	1,028	35,880	8,396	67,366
Mar 2018	11,707	4,463	5,874	8,463	1,508	2,274	1,215	934	36,438	8,263	68,051
Apr 2018	10,506	3,938	5,441	7,895	1,395	2,089	1,140	749	33,153	7,381	61,707
May 2018	10,780	3,986	5,588	8,163	1,442	2,176	1,182	742	34,059	7,684	63,486
Jun 2018	11,493	4,260	5,873	9,074	1,573	2,548	1,315	867	37,003	9,179	71,229
Jul 2018	12,403	4,616	6,390	10,380	1,721	2,788	1,445	948	40,691	10,140	79,227
Aug 2018	12,394	4,598	6,378	10,196	1,728	2,792	1,426	951	40,463	9,900	78,065
Sep 2018	10,647	3,924	5,525	8,226	1,441	2,233	1,186	761	33,943	8,208	64,783
Oct 2018	10,934	4,044	5,671	8,334	1,469	2,196	1,191	766	34,605	7,654	64,274
Nov 2018	11,198	4,208	5,621	8,213	1,459	2,195	1,178	903	34,975	7,913	65,180
Dec 2018	12,682	4,737	6,093	9,072	1,608	2,485	1,269	1,146	39,092	9,138	73,230

Notes:
All forecast values represent metered energy, after reductions for distributed solar generation.

Table E-3

MONTHLY NET ENERGY FORECAST (GWh) FOR FE-EAST AND PLGRP

	FE_EAST	PLGRP
Jan 2016	5,056	4,046
Feb 2016	4,703	3,731
Mar 2016	4,651	3,618
Apr 2016	4,242	3,193
May 2016	4,353	3,200
Jun 2016	4,838	3,388
Jul 2016	5,442	3,713
Aug 2016	5,340	3,702
Sep 2016	4,448	3,196
Oct 2016	4,420	3,275
Nov 2016	4,448	3,411
Dec 2016	5,015	3,943

	FE_EAST	PLGRP
Jan 2017	5,146	4,133
Feb 2017	4,594	3,653
Mar 2017	4,714	3,676
Apr 2017	4,271	3,224
May 2017	4,407	3,250
Jun 2017	4,897	3,435
Jul 2017	5,490	3,753
Aug 2017	5,405	3,754
Sep 2017	4,489	3,233
Oct 2017	4,479	3,330
Nov 2017	4,508	3,464
Dec 2017	5,045	3,976

	FE_EAST	PLGRP
Jan 2018	5,226	4,204
Feb 2018	4,647	3,703
Mar 2018	4,741	3,706
Apr 2018	4,340	3,286
May 2018	4,455	3,294
Jun 2018	4,932	3,464
Jul 2018	5,565	3,818
Aug 2018	5,446	3,790
Sep 2018	4,522	3,263
Oct 2018	4,525	3,369
Nov 2018	4,546	3,497
Dec 2018	5,057	4,001

Notes:
All forecast values represent metered energy, after reductions for distributed solar generation.

Table F-1

PJM RTO HISTORICAL PEAKS
(MW)

SUMMER

YEAR	NORMALIZED BASE	NORMALIZED COOLING	NORMALIZED TOTAL	UNRESTRICTED PEAK	PEAK DATE	TIME
1998				133,189	Tuesday, July 21, 1998	17:00
1999	89,051			141,321	Friday, July 30, 1999	17:00
2000	91,069	47,601	138,670	131,803	Wednesday, August 9, 2000	17:00
2001	92,113	50,072	142,185	150,929	Thursday, August 9, 2001	16:00
2002	92,690	54,195	146,885	150,830	Thursday, August 1, 2002	17:00
2003	93,653	52,902	146,555	145,233	Thursday, August 21, 2003	17:00
2004	95,169	53,091	148,260	139,219	Tuesday, August 3, 2004	17:00
2005	95,786	58,994	154,780	155,209	Tuesday, July 26, 2005	16:00
2006	95,253	62,147	157,400	166,866	Wednesday, August 2, 2006	17:00
2007	96,680	62,975	159,655	161,988	Wednesday, August 8, 2007	16:00
2008	97,144	62,426	159,570	150,560	Monday, June 9, 2008	17:00
2009	94,670	57,120	151,790	145,056	Monday, August 10, 2009	16:00
2010	93,133	61,112	154,245	157,188	Wednesday, July 7, 2010	17:00
2011	93,328	60,032	153,360	165,466	Thursday, July 21, 2011	17:00
2012	92,948	60,997	153,945	158,151	Tuesday, July 17, 2012	17:00
2013	92,464	56,936	149,400	159,039	Thursday, July 18, 2013	17:00
2014	91,837	58,268	150,105	141,402	Tuesday, June 17, 2014	18:00
2015	91,108	59,187	150,295	143,497	Tuesday, July 28, 2015	17:00

WINTER

YEAR	NORMALIZED BASE	NORMALIZED HEATING	NORMALIZED TOTAL	UNRESTRICTED PEAK	PEAK DATE	TIME
97/98				103,235	Wednesday, January 14, 1998	19:00
98/99	87,537			116,078	Tuesday, January 5, 1999	19:00
99/00	89,288	26,292	115,580	118,438	Thursday, January 27, 2000	20:00
00/01	91,324	26,416	117,740	118,051	Wednesday, December 20, 2000	19:00
01/02	92,410	23,610	116,020	112,221	Wednesday, January 2, 2002	19:00
02/03	92,591	27,879	120,470	129,972	Thursday, January 23, 2003	19:00
03/04	93,710	28,970	122,680	122,357	Friday, January 23, 2004	9:00
04/05	94,387	30,003	124,390	131,164	Monday, December 20, 2004	19:00
05/06	94,643	32,257	126,900	126,703	Wednesday, December 14, 2005	19:00
06/07	96,076	34,004	130,080	136,739	Monday, February 5, 2007	20:00
07/08	97,180	34,870	132,050	128,313	Wednesday, January 2, 2008	19:00
08/09	96,326	32,774	129,100	134,021	Friday, January 16, 2009	19:00
09/10	93,425	34,945	128,370	125,276	Monday, January 4, 2010	19:00
10/11	91,823	36,977	128,800	132,228	Tuesday, December 14, 2010	19:00
11/12	92,284	34,056	126,340	124,420	Tuesday, January 3, 2012	19:00
12/13	92,061	33,919	125,980	128,724	Tuesday, January 22, 2013	19:00
13/14	91,120	38,020	129,140	141,746	Tuesday, January 7, 2014	19:00
14/15	90,162	38,108	128,270	142,762	Friday, February 20, 2015	8:00

Notes:
Normalized values for 2005 - 2015 are calculated by PJM staff using a methodology described in Manual 19.
Normalized base values are calculated by PJM staff using a two-period average of peak loads on non-heating/non-coolong days.
All times are shown in hour ending Eastern Prevailing Time and historic peak values reflect current membership of the PJM RTO.

Table F-2

PJM RTO HISTORICAL NET ENERGY
(GWH)

YEAR	ENERGY	GROWTH RATE
1998	718,551	0.0%
1999	740,052	3.0%
2000	756,237	2.2%
2001	754,541	-0.2%
2002	782,300	3.7%
2003	780,693	-0.2%
2004	796,257	2.0%
2005	822,873	3.3%
2006	802,509	-2.5%
2007	835,782	4.1%
2008	822,098	-1.6%
2009	780,693	-5.0%
2010	819,576	5.0%
2011	805,366	-1.7%
2012	791,219	-1.8%
2013	794,484	0.4%
2014	795,519	0.1%

Note: All historic net energy values reflect the current membership of the PJM RTO.

Table G-1

ANNUALIZED AVERAGE GROWTH OF INDEXED ECONOMIC VARIABLE FOR EACH PJM ZONE AND RTO

	5-Year (2016-21)	10-Year (2016-26)	15-Year (2016-31)
AE	0.8%	0.7%	0.7%
BGE	1.3%	1.2%	1.2%
DPL	1.6%	1.4%	1.3%
JCPL	1.2%	1.0%	1.0%
METED	1.7%	1.5%	1.5%
PECO	1.6%	1.4%	1.4%
PENLC	1.2%	1.1%	1.0%
PEPCO	1.6%	1.4%	1.3%
PL	1.6%	1.4%	1.3%
PS	1.2%	1.0%	1.0%
RECO	1.1%	0.9%	0.9%
UGI	1.0%	0.8%	0.7%
AEP	1.8%	1.6%	1.5%
APS	1.8%	1.6%	1.5%
ATSI	1.5%	1.3%	1.2%
COMED	1.6%	1.4%	1.3%
DAYTON	1.3%	1.1%	1.0%
DEOK	1.7%	1.5%	1.4%
DLCO	1.4%	1.2%	1.2%
EKPC	1.8%	1.6%	1.5%
DOM	1.7%	1.5%	1.4%
PJM RTO	1.6%	1.4%	1.3%

Source: Moody's Analytics, October, 2015

Notes:
Values presented are annualized compound average growth rates.
Indexed economic variable is a combination of U.S. Gross Domestic Product, Gross Metropolitan Product, Real Personal Income, Population, Households, and Non-Manufacturing Employment.