State of Illinois
Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) + Resource Adequacy Mitigation Plan

Stakeholder Workshop: Load Forecasts and Resource Capacity Accreditation (ELCC)

July 31, 2026

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Meeting Participation Guidelines

- Please introduce yourself in the chat and include your name and organization
- Actively participate
  - Time for questions has been set aside at the end of the presentation. If you have a question or comment about a particular slide, please make note of that slide number in your question
  - Please use the Raise Hand feature to ask a question, provide feedback and comments – unmute when a moderator calls on you and please share your name and organization when you speak
  - You can also use the Chat feature which will be moderated
- Be respectful of other people’s perspectives
- Stay concise to allow time for everyone to participate
- Post-Meeting Feedback
  - Workshop Comment Form: link will be provided at the end
- This meeting is being recorded. Recording will be posted on the ICC Integrated Resource Plan Website

Agenda

Topic	Time
Agenda and Norms	5 mins
Load Forecasts	20 mins
Reliability Methodology	10 mins
Reliability Benchmarking	15 mins
ELCC Results	10 mins
Q&A	60 Mins

2026 Proposed Stakeholder Meetings for IRP and Mitigation Plan

PROPOSED PUBLIC STAKEHOLDER WORKSHOPS	ICC PROCEEDING

April

Stakeholder Workshop #1

Scenario Design Workshop

Stakeholder Workshop #2

Candidate Resource Workshop

May

Stakeholder Workshop #3

Customer Cost Impact Methodology Workshop

July

Stakeholder Workshop #4

ELCC Results Workshop

Sept

Public Workshop #5

Draft Capacity Expansion Results Workshop

Date: TBD

November

The Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) report will be released on November 16th

The ICC will initiate a proceeding for stakeholder input and recommendations for any State actions

The IRP will study 4 different load forecast scenarios relating to data centers and electrification in Illinois

- CRGA requires the IRP to study 3 load scenarios to test a range of potential futures and resource needs.
- This IRP is using 4 load scenarios to analyze a range of data center loads (low, mid, and high) and electrification (low and high)

	Baseload	Data Center Load	Transportation Electrification	Building Electrification
Base Case	*Base*	*Medium*	*Low*	*Low*
Low Data Center Case	*Base*	*Low*	*Low*	*Low*
Electrification Case	*Base*	*Medium*	*High*	*Medium - High*
High Data Center Case	*Base*	*High*	*Low*	*Low*

Load scenarios are built from four components:

Baseload
Commercial, residential, and industrial end uses.

Data center load
Loads from data center development in Illinois

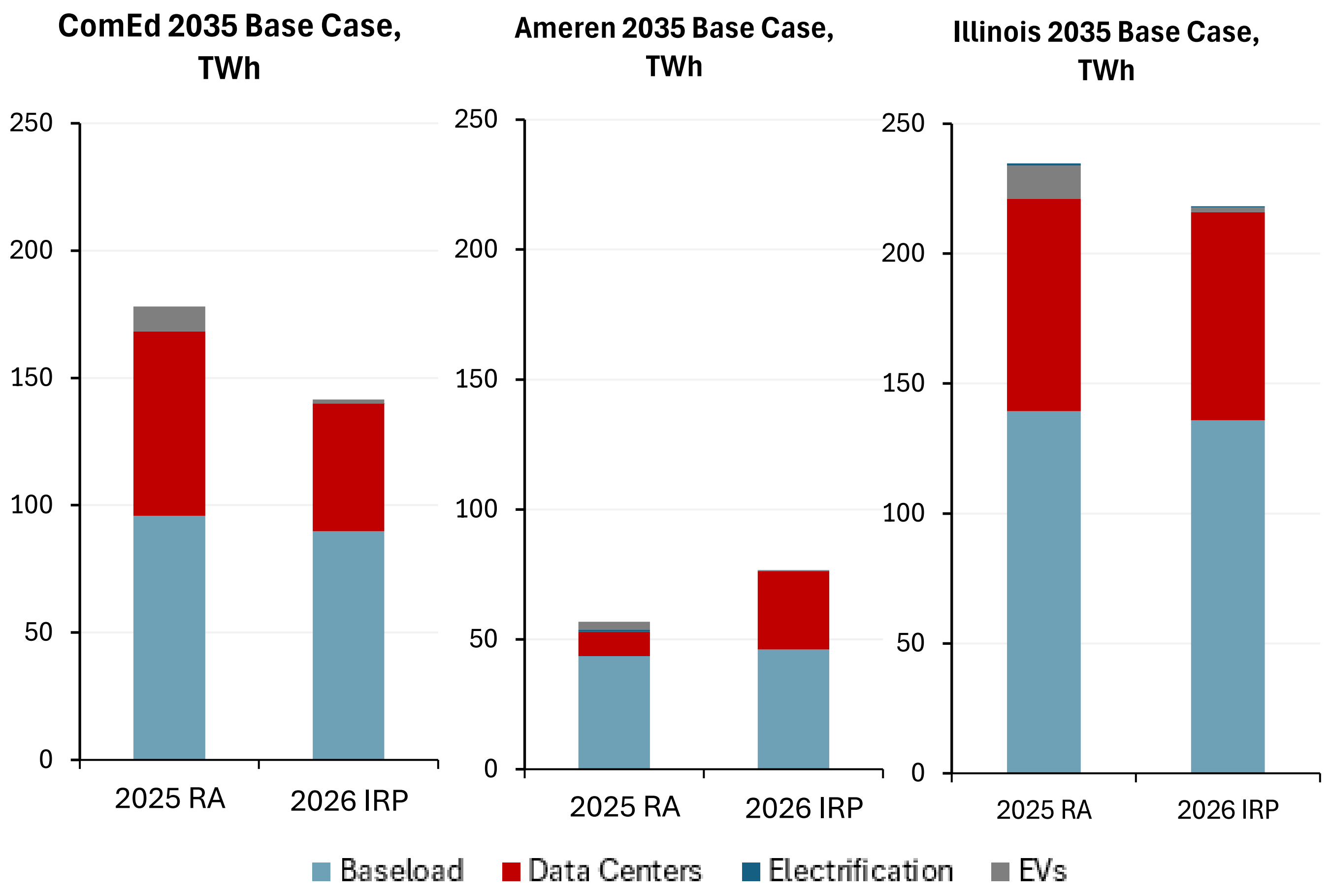
Electric vehicles
Load associated with electric vehicles with assumptions around charging behavior and vehicle type assumed.

Building electrification
Loads associated with heat pumps used to heat buildings and homes (aligned to Hybrid Electrification case of Decarbonization Study)

Base Case load forecast for Illinois is similar to the RA Study, but distribution of data center loads has shifted towards MISO footprint

+ **Updated data center load forecasts for the IRP are higher in the Ameren zone, lower in the ComEd zone, and lower in total (statewide) compared to the forecasts used in the RA Study**
+ **Multiple load scenarios for the IRP were created using data provided by Ameren and ComEd as well as independent research and analysis from E3**
  - Utility and RTO load forecasts were directly used for all "baseload" customers (load excluding data centers, EVs, and building electrification)
  - E3 developed load scenarios for the IRP for data center load growth based on data from Illinois utilities, RTOs, and independent third-party data for both Illinois and the RTOs
  - The electrification scenario included in the IRP is drawn from the Hybrid Electrification case from a decarbonization study being conducted by E3 for the ICC in parallel with the IRP

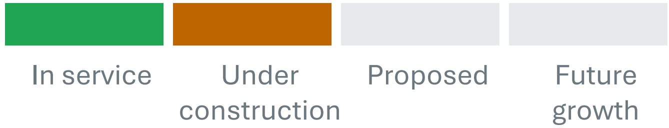
Comparison of 2035 Load Forecasts in 2025 RA Study vs 2026 IRP



The IRP will use low, mid and high data center load forecasts representing a range of possible futures in Illinois

This approach captures a wide range of uncertainty for in-state data center development. Forecasts vary by (1) assumed completion rate and timing of proposed projects and (2) assumptions around future growth.

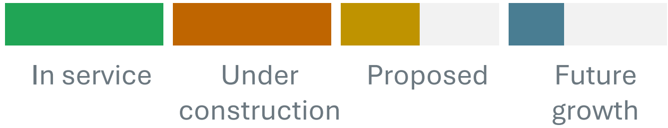
Low Case
Conservative floor



Assumes no further development beyond data centers in-service and under construction

- Under-construction facilities come online in 1-2 years
- No proposed facilities or new long-term growth are added

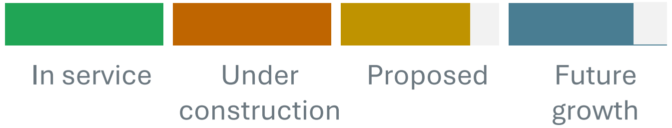
Mid Case
Moderated forecast



Approximately half of proposed data centers are built, and growth drops off after seven years

- Assumes a finite development cycle rather than indefinite high growth
- Long-term growth rate trends toward pace of broader economic growth

High Case
Sustained growth

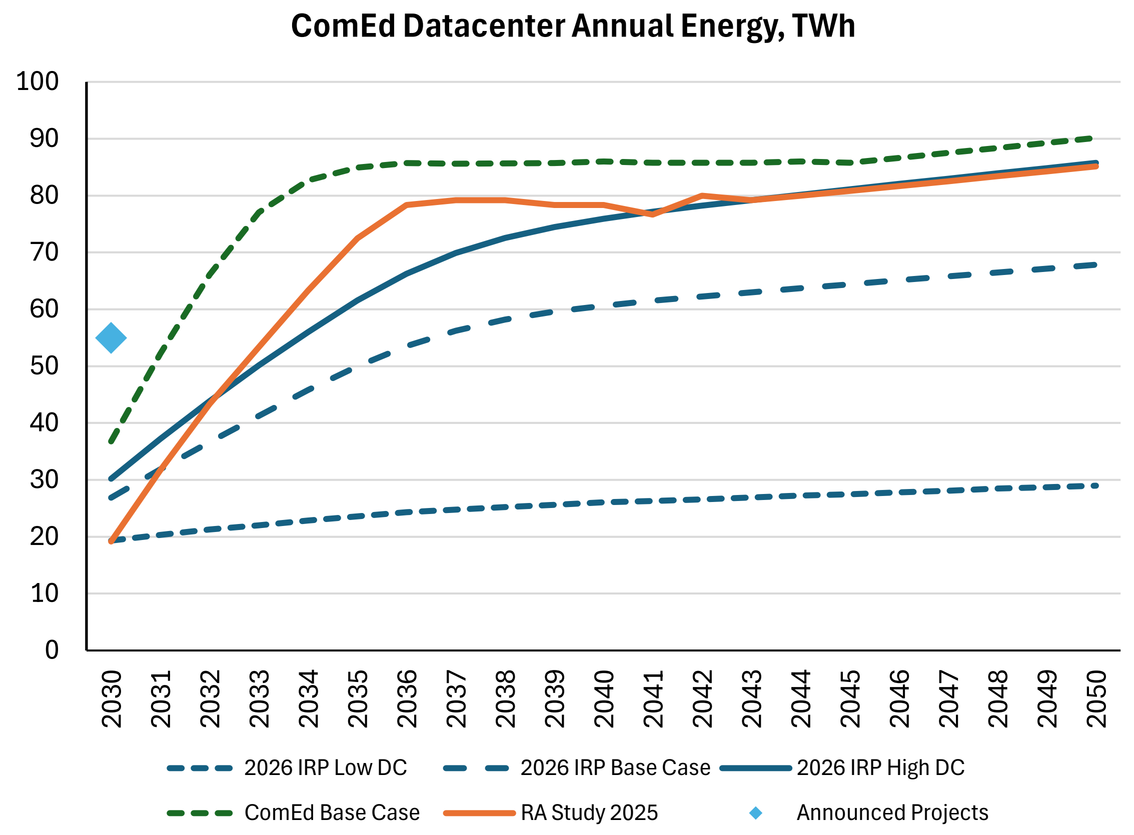


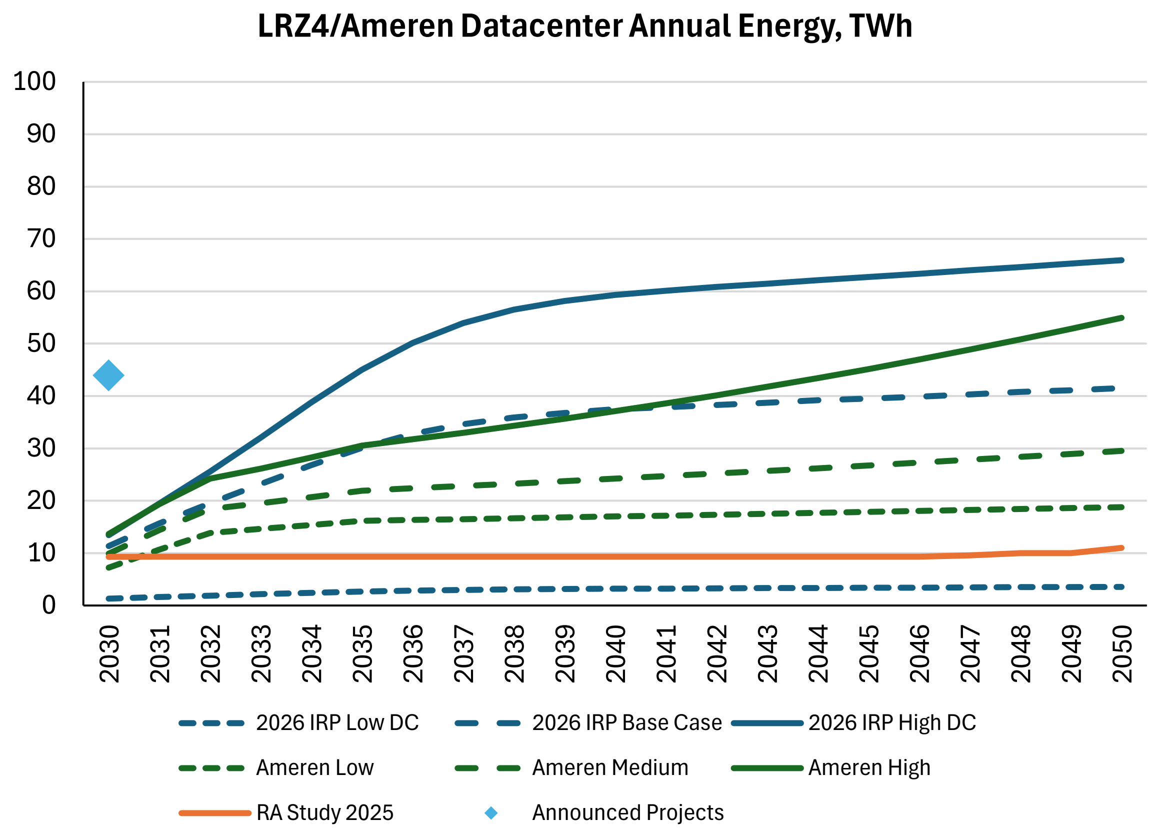
A higher share of proposed projects completed, with sustained growth in-line with industry forecasts

- Reflects stronger completion of announced projects
- Continues higher growth rate of data center load growth for longer
- Used to test upper-end planning and reliability needs

IRP data center scenarios are drawn from announced / in-development projects in Illinois as well as utility forecasts

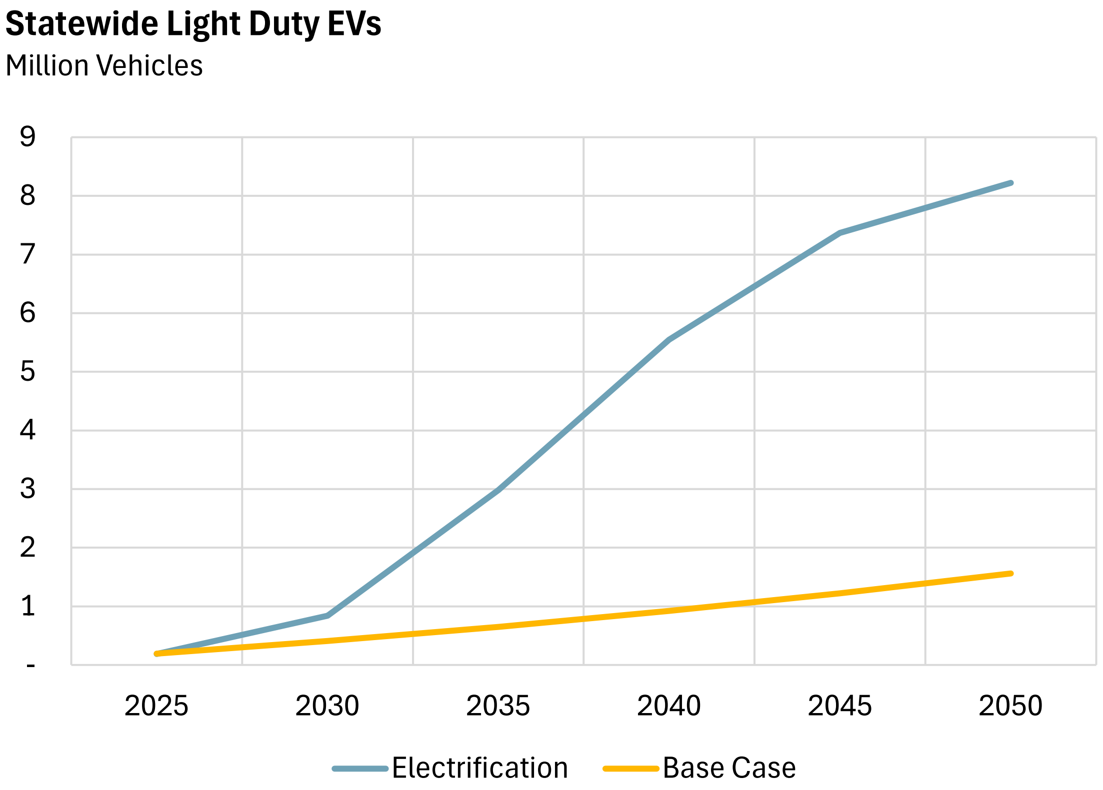
E3 benchmarked data center forecasts against utility forecasts and announced projects in Illinois. E3's forecast is lower than ComEd's forecast and higher than Ameren's forecast, reflecting trends in announced projects and projects visibly under construction.

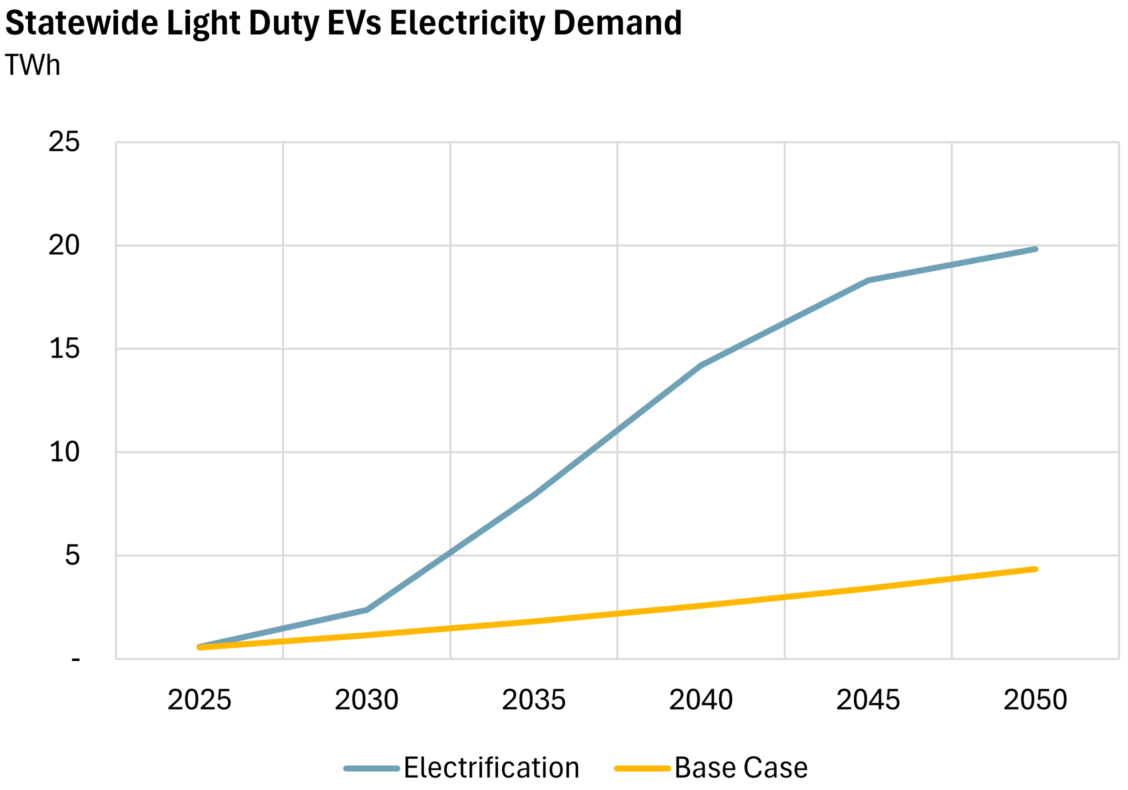




IRP electric vehicle scenarios are anchored to current trends (Base Case) and adoption rates aligned with state policy goals

- E3's Base Case forecast of light duty vehicle EV adoption is based on a continuation of historical trends in Illinois, which was aggregated based on county-level EV registration data published by the IL Secretary of State
- The electrification scenario assumes electric vehicles make up 100% of new light-duty vehicle sales by 2035 and 100% of medium-heavy duty vehicle sales by 2040



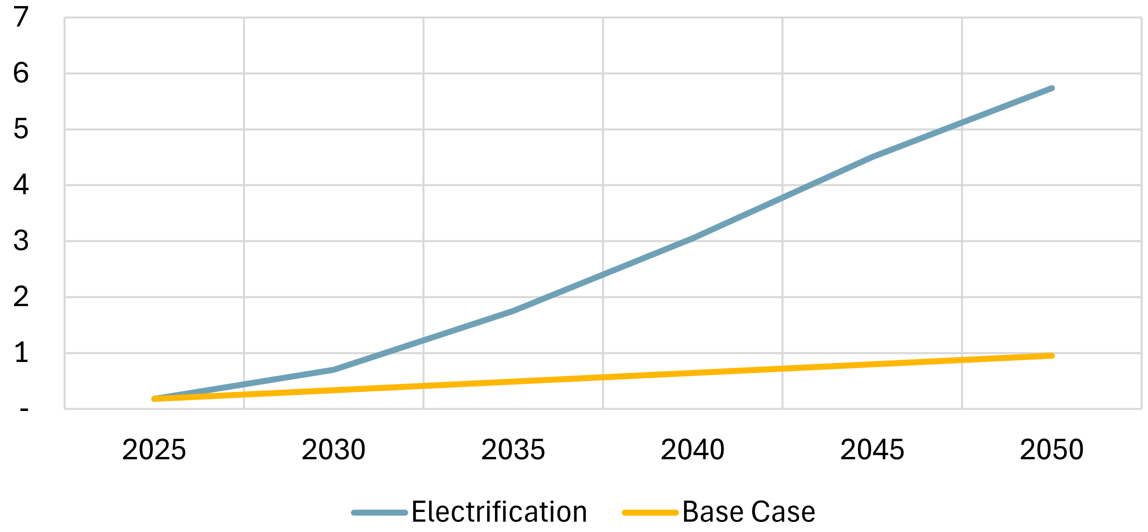


IRP heat pump scenarios are anchored to current trends (Base Case) and adoption rates aligned with State policy goals

- E3's Base Case forecast of heat pump adoption leverages the NREL Heat Pumps for All database to estimate what share of IL homes could cost-effectively adopt a HP today, namely replacing electric resistance heating and propane heating, adding ~30K heat pumps a year
- E3 also included an incremental 1,000 ground-source heat pumps per year starting in 2028 to represent the impact of the CRGA Geothermal Homes & Businesses Program in the Base Case
- The Electrification case examines heat pump adoption needed to reach net zero decarbonization by 2050

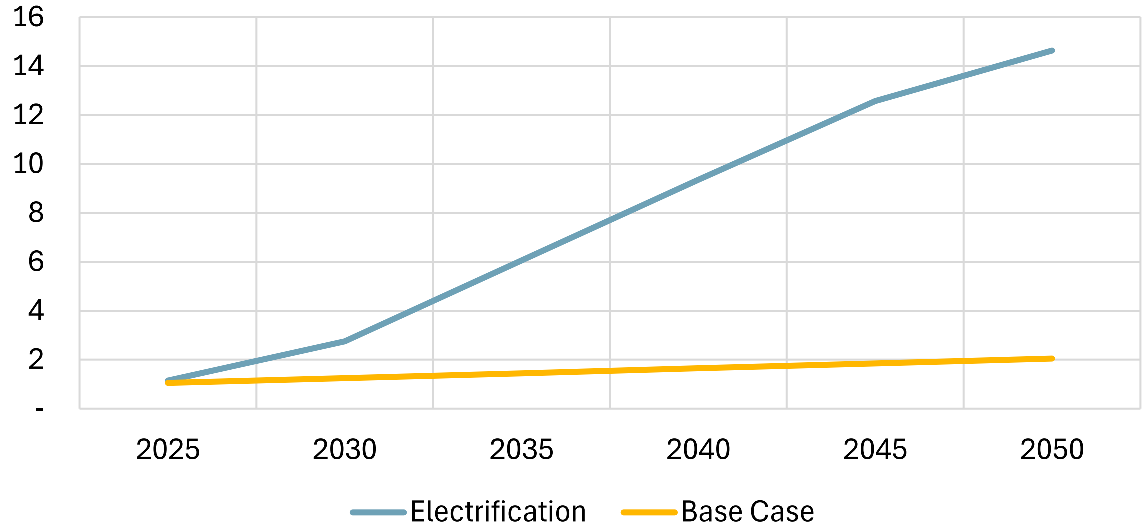
Statewide Residential Electric Heat Pumps

Million Devices



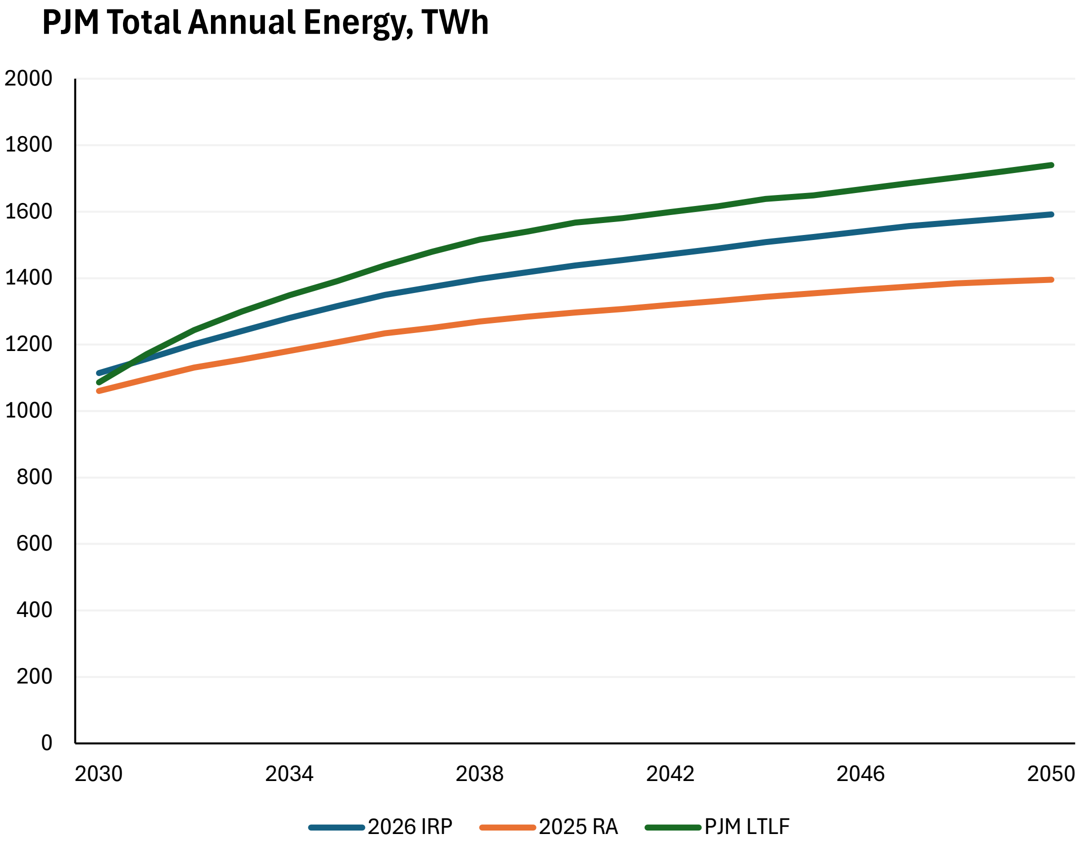
Statewide Residential Heat Pump Net Electricity Demand

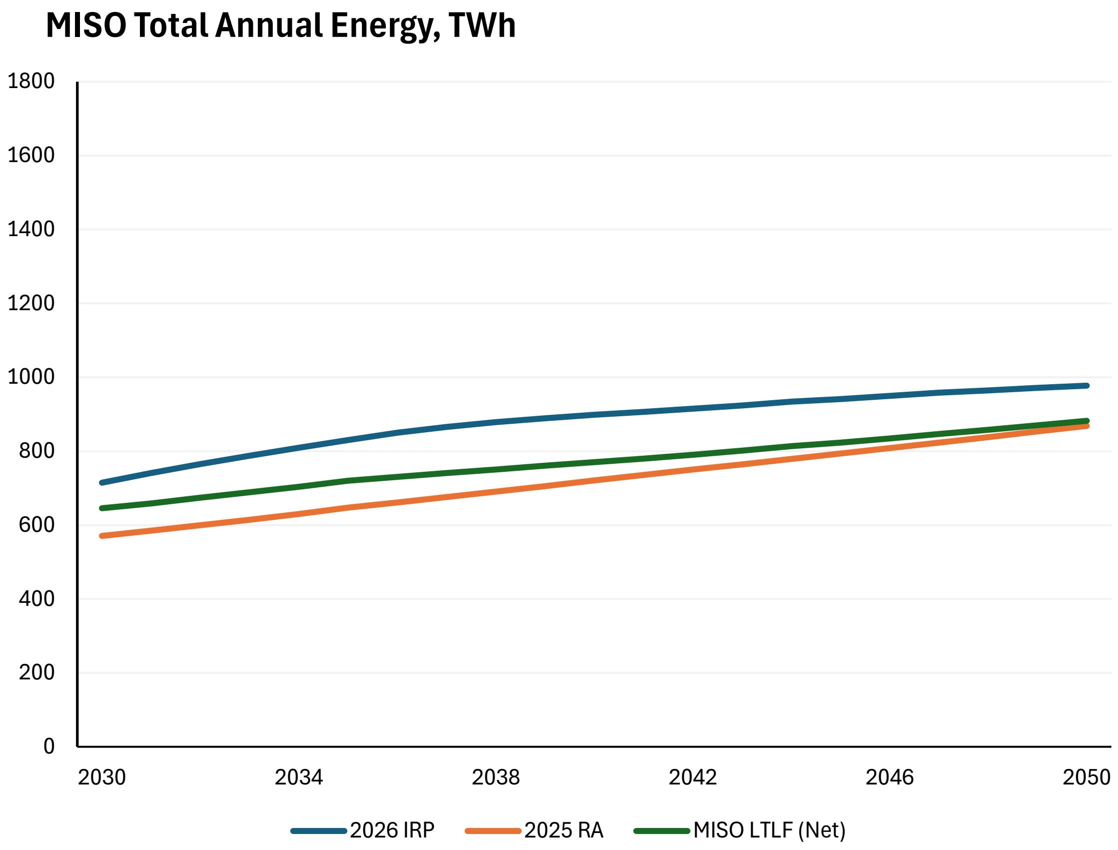
TWh



Load forecasts in both PJM and MISO are higher compared to those in the 2025 Resource Adequacy Study

Illinois load forecasts vary across IRP scenarios, while the same PJM and MISO load forecasts are used in every scenario to keep the analysis focused on uncertainty within Illinois. The 2026 IRP RTO load forecasts are higher than the 2025 Resource Adequacy load forecast.

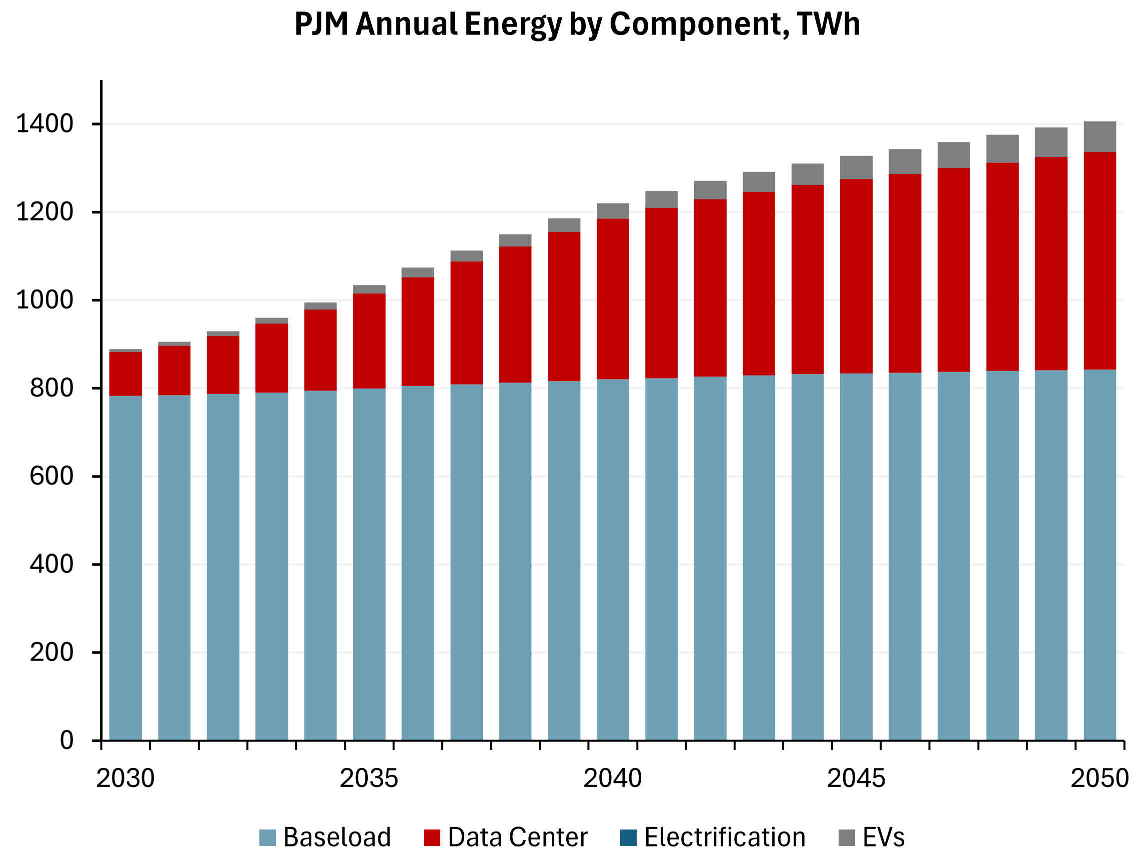


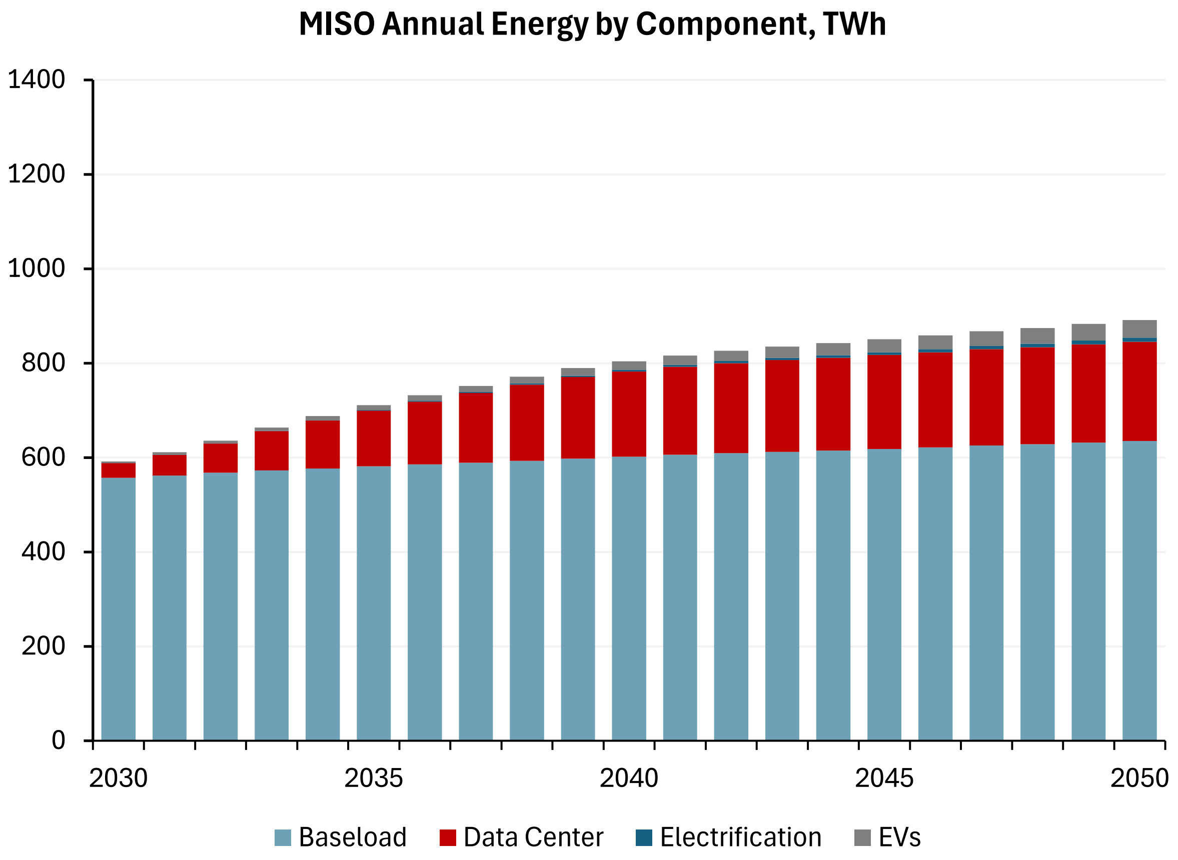


Note: RTO Forecast ends in 2046, extrapolated through 2050 using final year growth rate. Final model year for the IRP will be 2047.

Data centers are by far the largest drivers of new load in PJM and MISO based on RTO projections and independent analysis

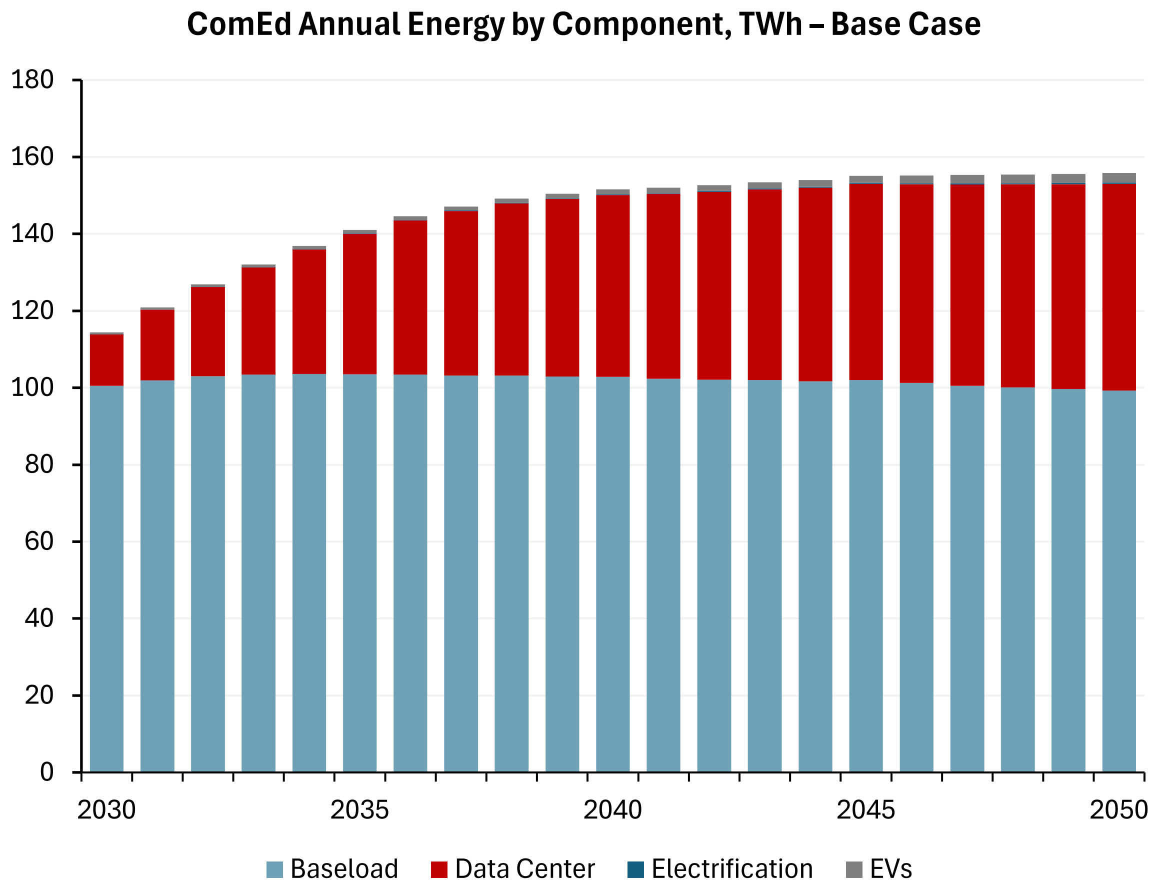
Data center load is driving load growth across both PJM and MISO. Electrification also contributes to load growth, but on a smaller scale.

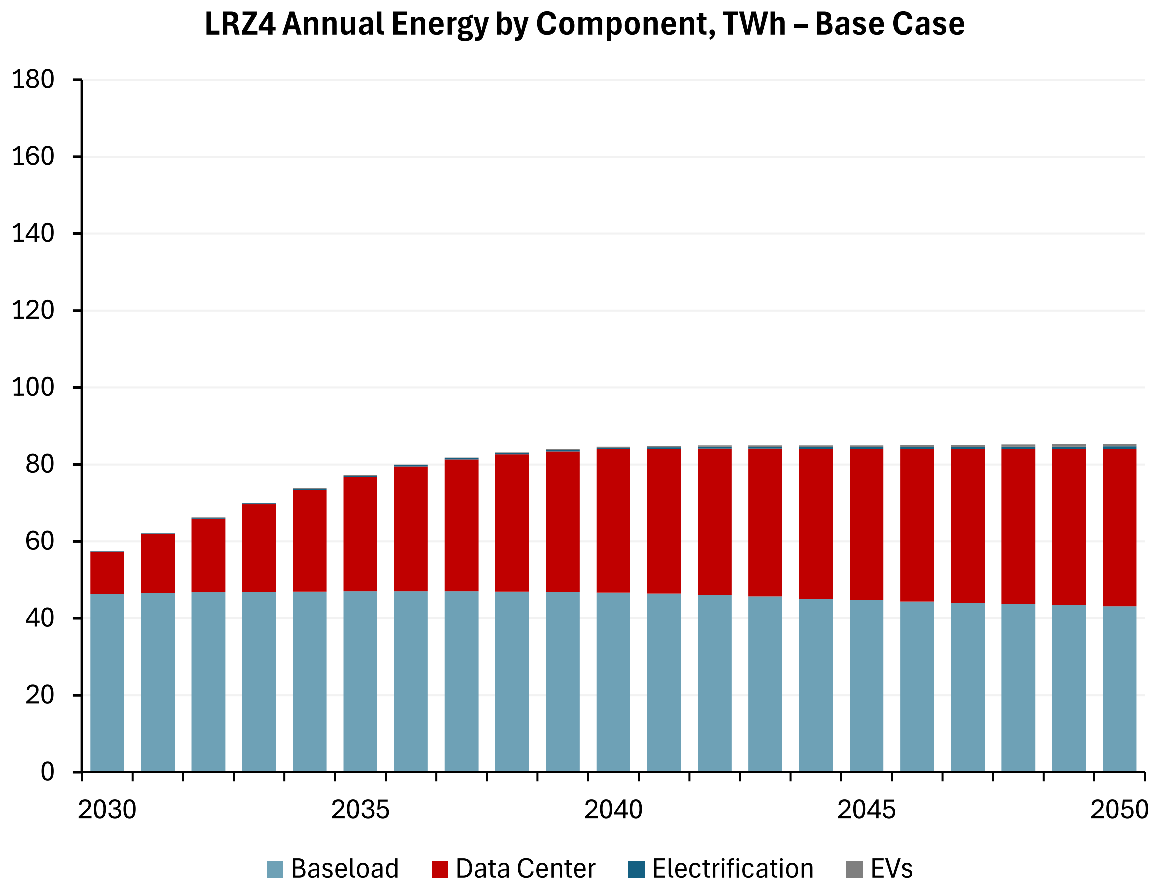




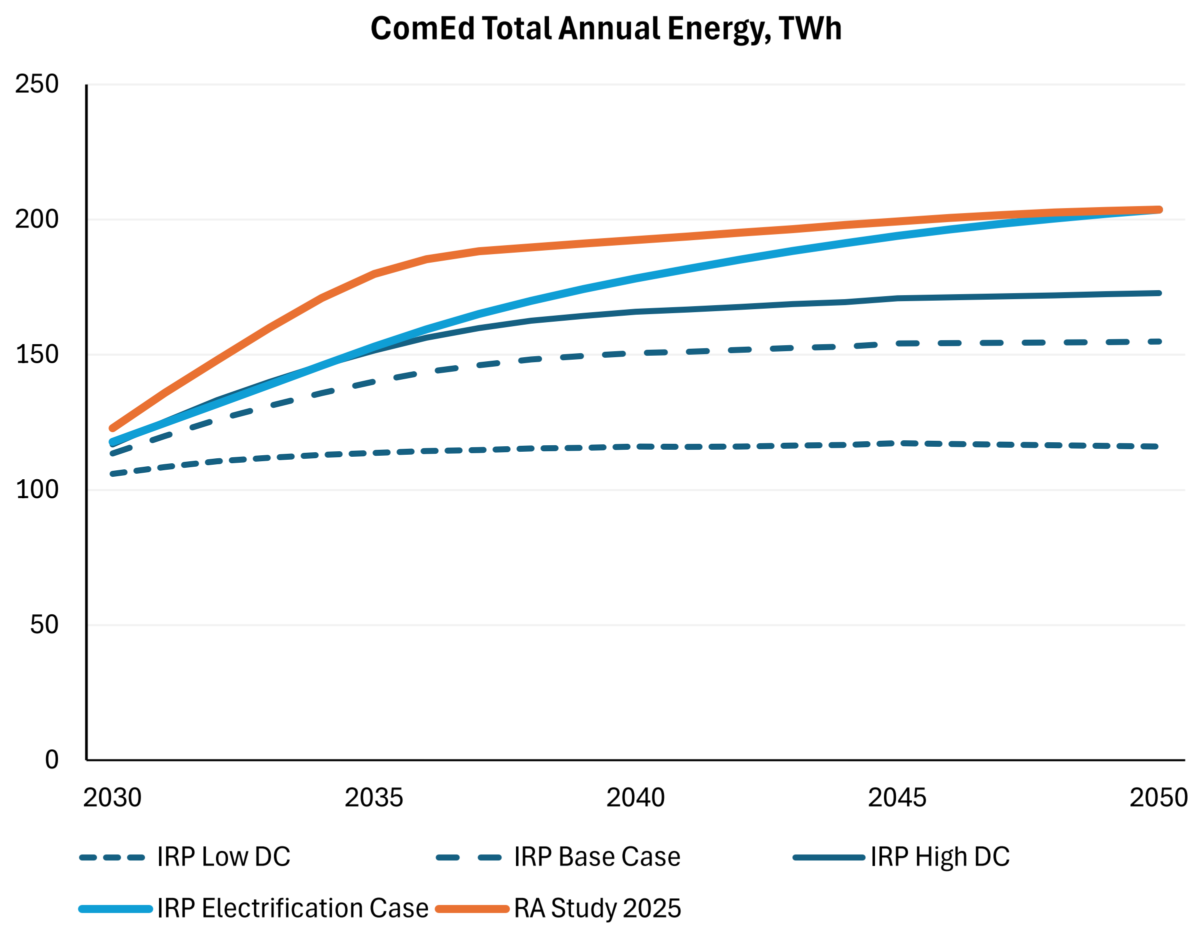
Data center growth mirrors RTO trends in Illinois, but growth is expected to be more balanced between ComEd and LRZ4 zones

Similar to the RTO-wide forecasts, data center growth is the largest driver of load growth in the Base Case in Illinois, with electrification contributing to a small amount of load growth.



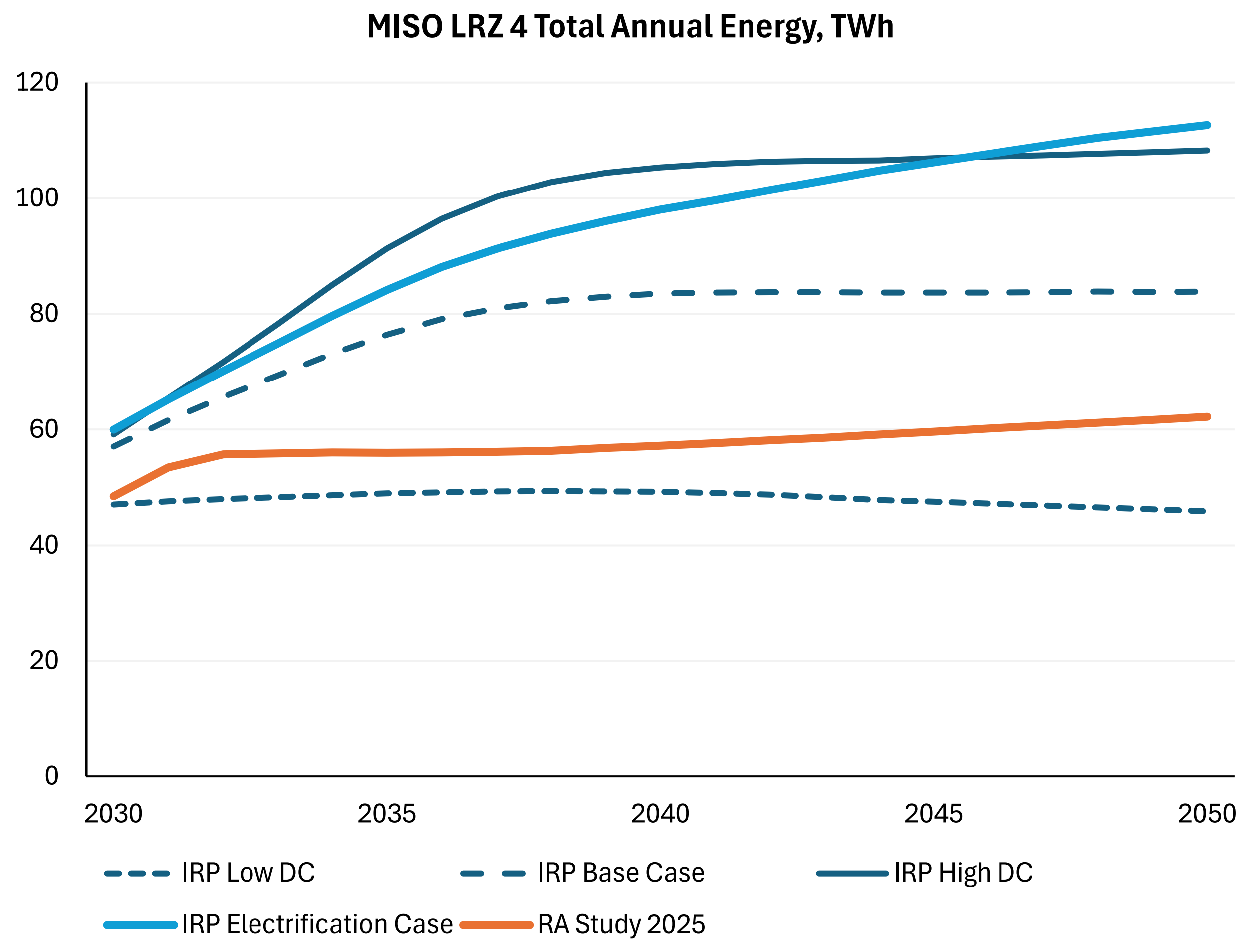


IRP forecasts for ComEd zone show a widening range from 2035, and electrification could exceed high data center case by 2050



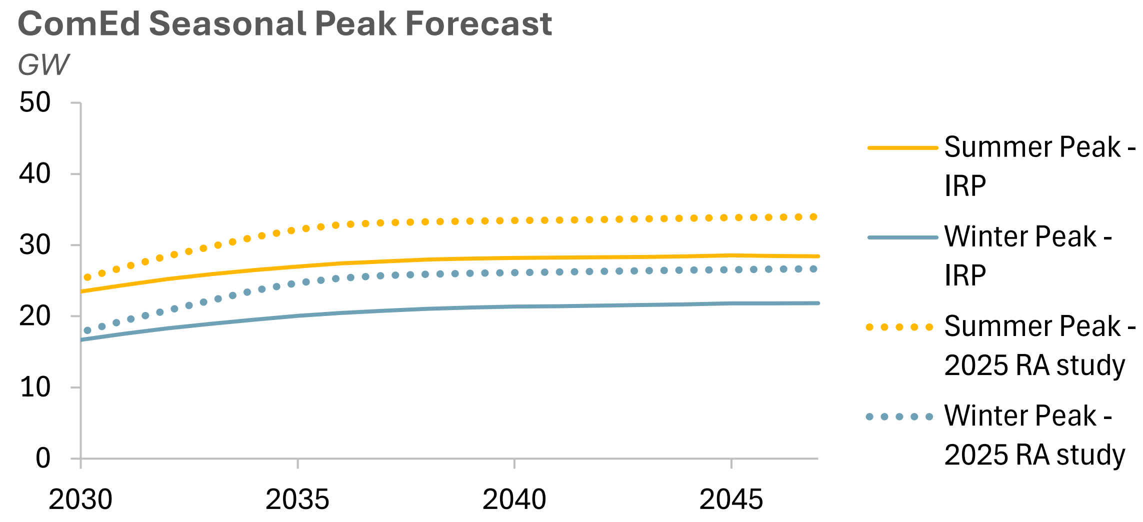
- The four ComEd load forecasts represent a range of plausible electricity demand futures for northern Illinois
- Load forecasts are lower than 2025 RA Study due to updated information around planned data center projects
- The forecasts vary key drivers of load growth, including data center development, electric vehicle adoption, and building electrification
- The range captures uncertainty in both the pace and scale of future load growth
- Each forecast is a planning assumption used to test resource needs, reliability, costs, and emissions under different demand conditions

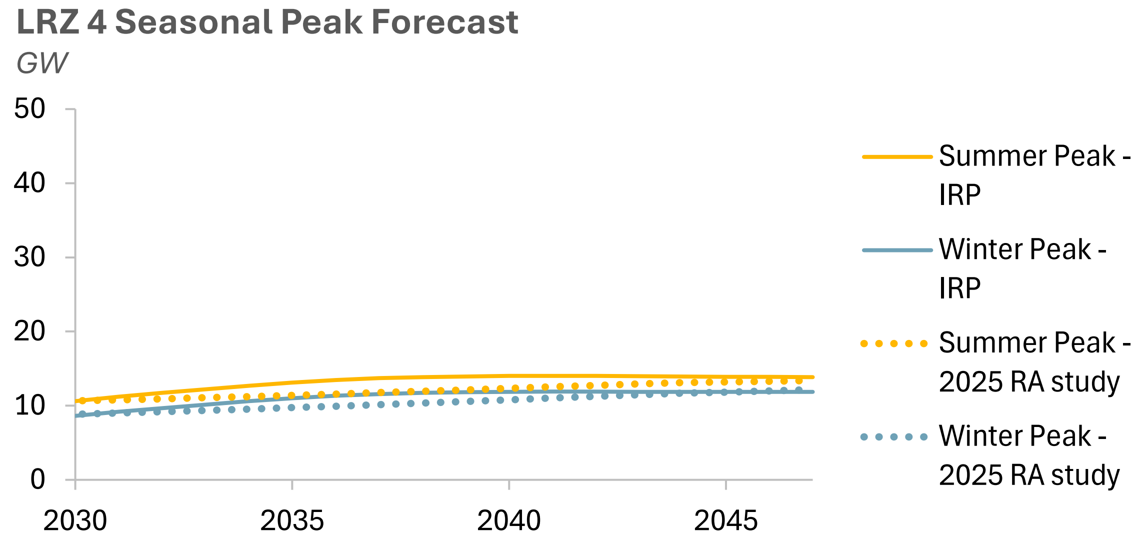
IRP forecasts for LRZ 4 also show a wide range for data centers, with electrification similar to a high data center case by 2050

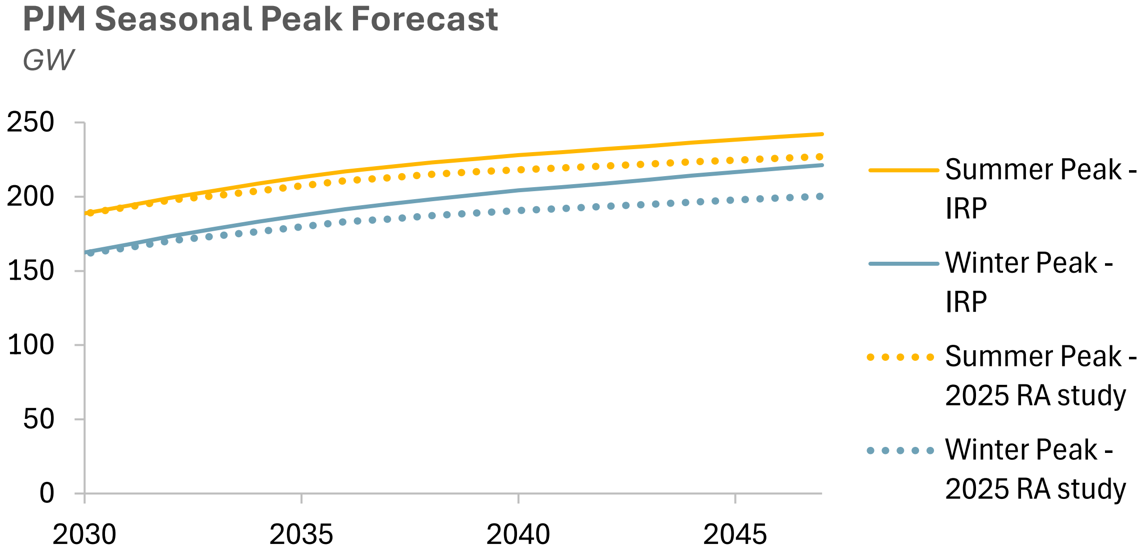


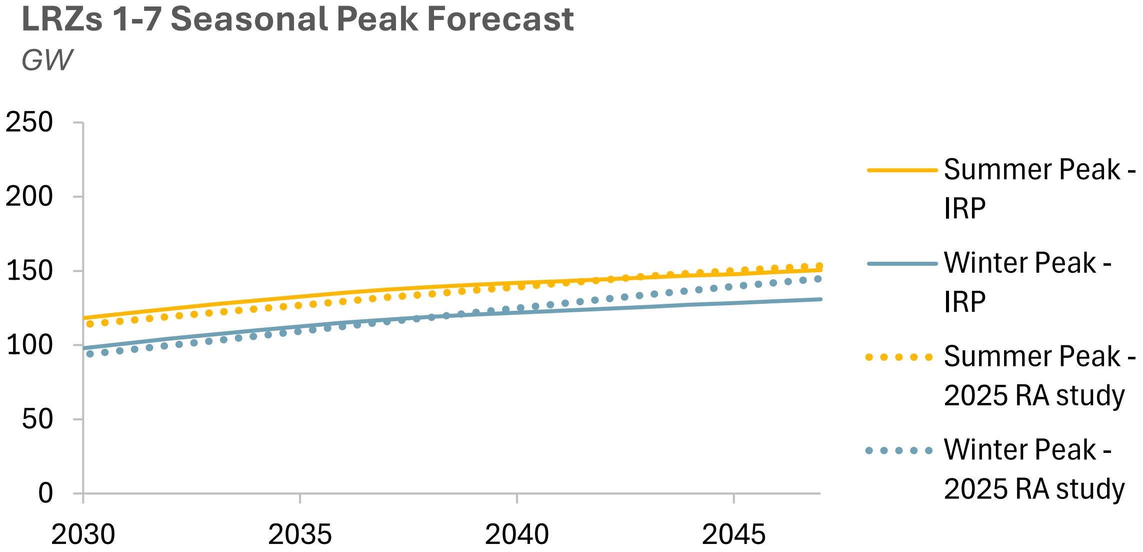
- The four LRZ4 load forecasts represent a range of plausible electricity demand futures for northern Illinois
- The load forecasts are higher than the 2025 RA Study due to higher data center development
- The forecasts vary key drivers of load growth, including data center development, electric vehicle adoption, and building electrification
- The range captures uncertainty in both the pace and scale of future load growth
- Each forecast is a planning assumption used to test resource needs, reliability, costs, and emissions under different demand conditions

IRP Base Case load scenario projects material peak load growth in Illinois and RTO regions through 2050



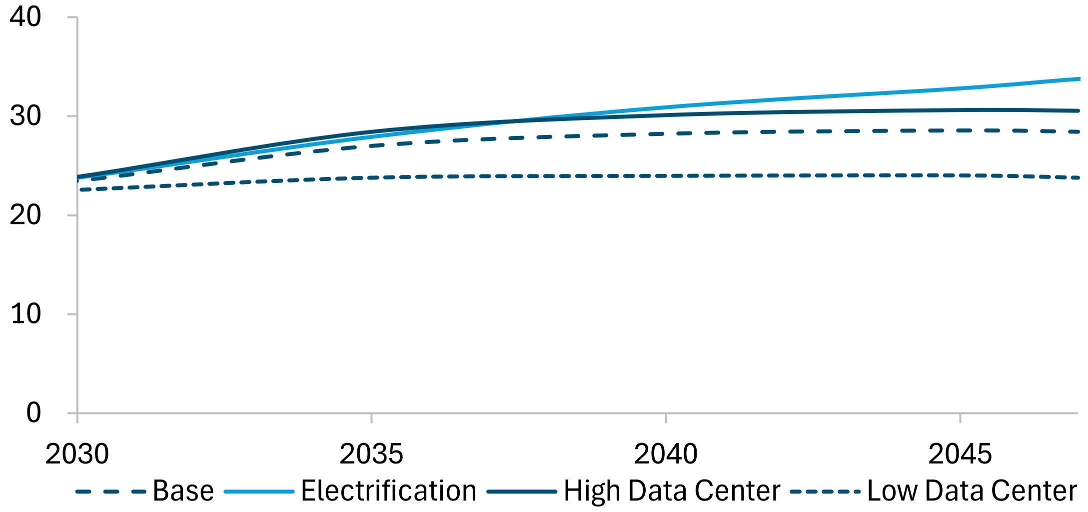






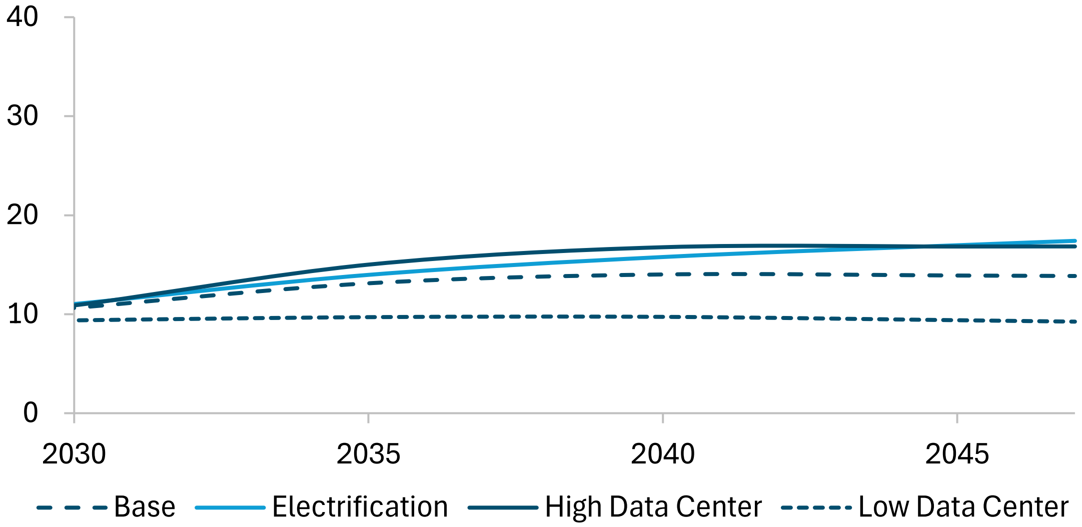
Peak loads in Illinois could range widely from data centers and electrification

ComEd Seasonal Peak Forecast
GW



Case	Peak 2027 Load	Peak 2035 Load	Peak 2047 Load
Base Case	22 GW	27 GW	28 GW
Low Data Center	22 GW	24 GW	24 GW
High Data Center	22 GW	28 GW	31 GW
Electrification	22 GW	28 GW	34 GW

LRZ 4 Seasonal Peak Forecast
GW

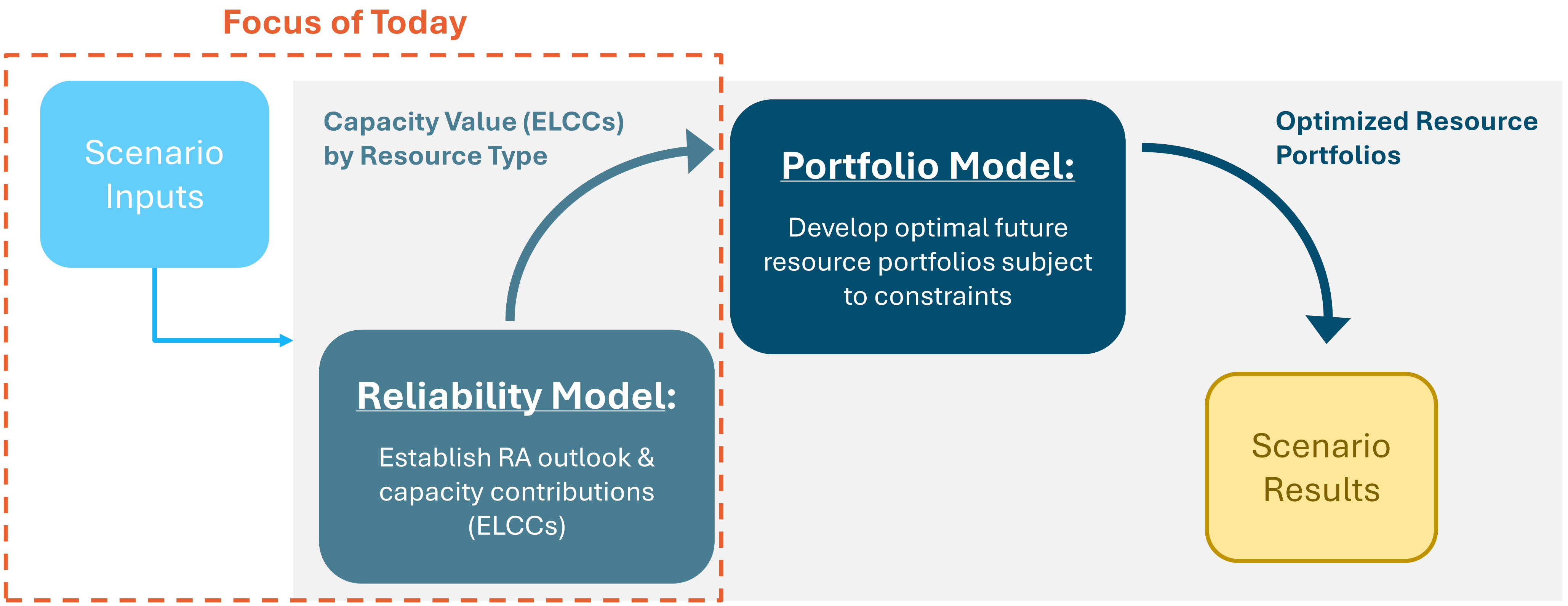


Case	Peak 2027 Load	Peak 2035 Load	Peak 2047 Load
Base Case	9 GW	13 GW	14 GW
Low Data Center	9 GW	10 GW	9 GW
High Data Center	9 GW	15 GW	17 GW
Electrification	9 GW	14 GW	17 GW

Loss of Load Probability Modeling RECAP

Energy+Environmental Economics

IRP Electric Sector Modeling

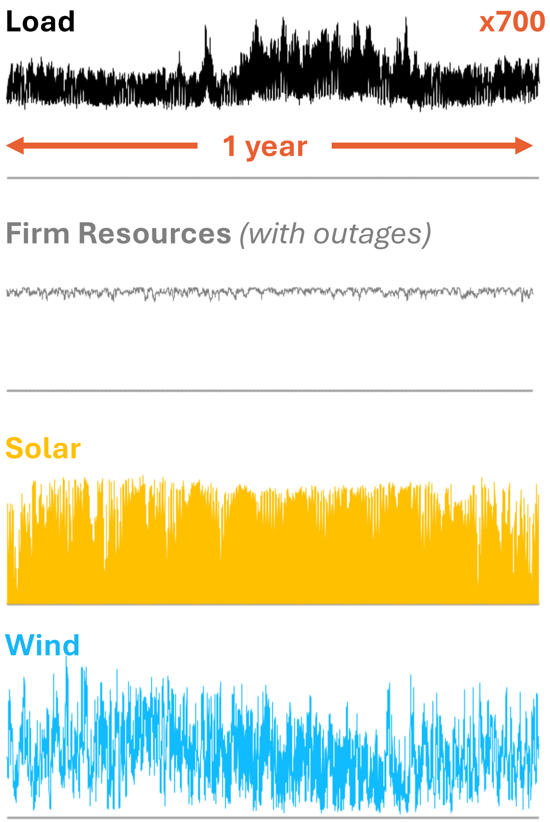


Inputs and model development has been completed on reliability model allowing us to create inputs to be handed off to PLEXOS

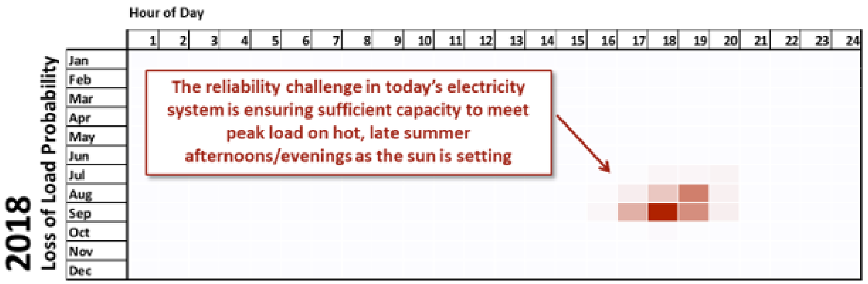
E3's RECAP: Loss of Load Probability Modeling

- **RECAP is a loss-of-load probability (LOLP) model**
- **Monte Carlo simulations consider system operations across a range of conditions**
  - Broad range of loads & renewables
  - Randomly simulated plant outages
  - Dispatch of use-limited resources
- **Primary results include:**
  - Loss of load frequency, duration, and magnitude
  - Planning reserve margin (PRM) requirements and reliability contribution of different resources (ELCCs)

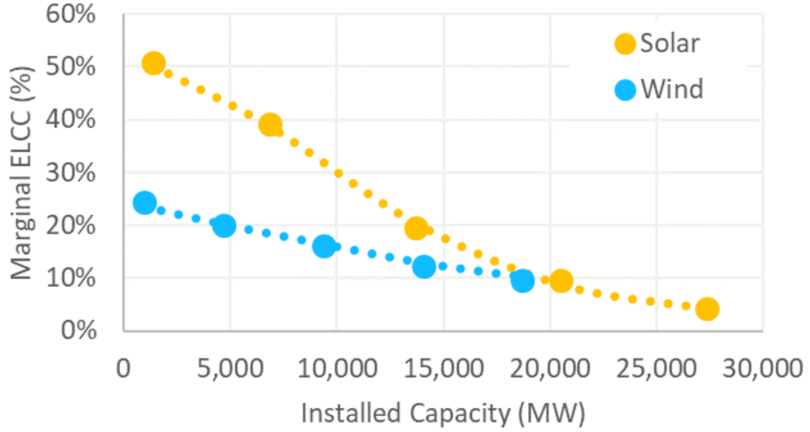
Monte Carlo simulation of loads, renewable profiles, and generator outages used to simulate 1,000 years of plausible system conditions



System reliability measured relative to "one day in ten year" standard; periods of high loss of load probability identified



Effective load carrying capability (ELCC) for a wide range of types of resources evaluated



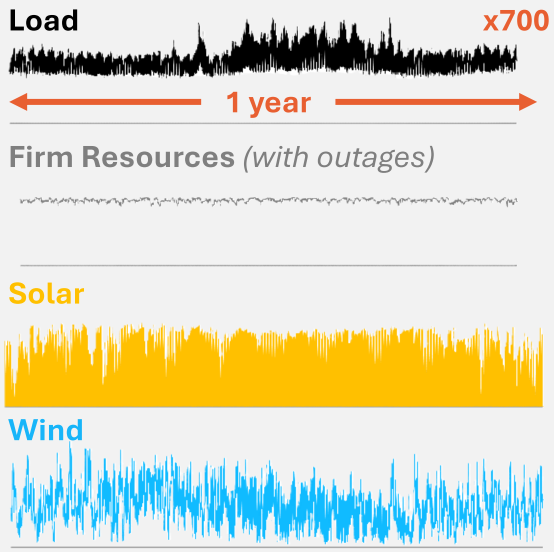
Example RECAP result from *Long-Run Resource Adequacy under Deep Decarbonization Pathways for California* (Calpine, 2019)

Key Steps for a Reliability Planning Framework

Part 1: Model + Data Development

Develop a robust dataset of the loads and resources, typically in a loss of load probability (LOLP) model

LOLP modeling evaluates resource adequacy across all hours of the year under a broad range of weather conditions

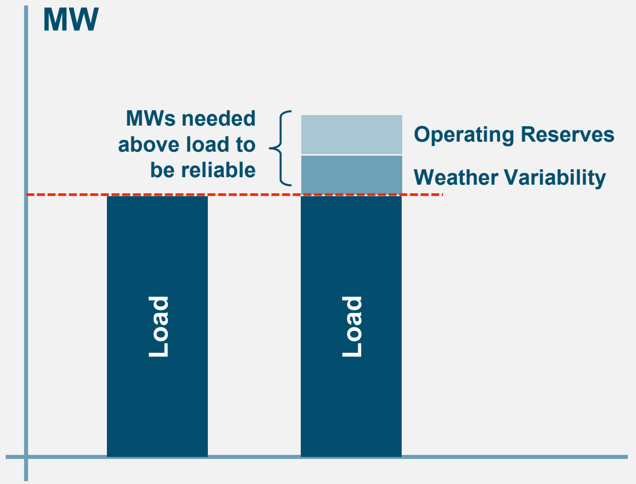


Robust probabilistic models + datasets are the foundation of any resource adequacy analysis

Part 2: Need Determination

Identify the Total Reliability Need to achieve the desired level of reliability

Factors that impact the amount of effective capacity needed include load & weather variability, operating reserve needs

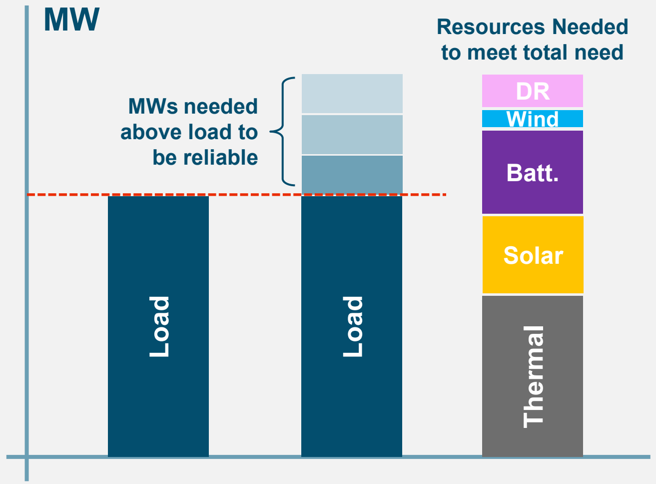


The total reliability need is calculated to meet a target reliability standard (e.g. 0.1 LOLE)

Part 3: Resource Accreditation

Calculate resource Effective Load Carrying Capacity (ELCCs)

Measures a resource's contribution to reliability needs relative to target reliability, accounting for performance across all hours

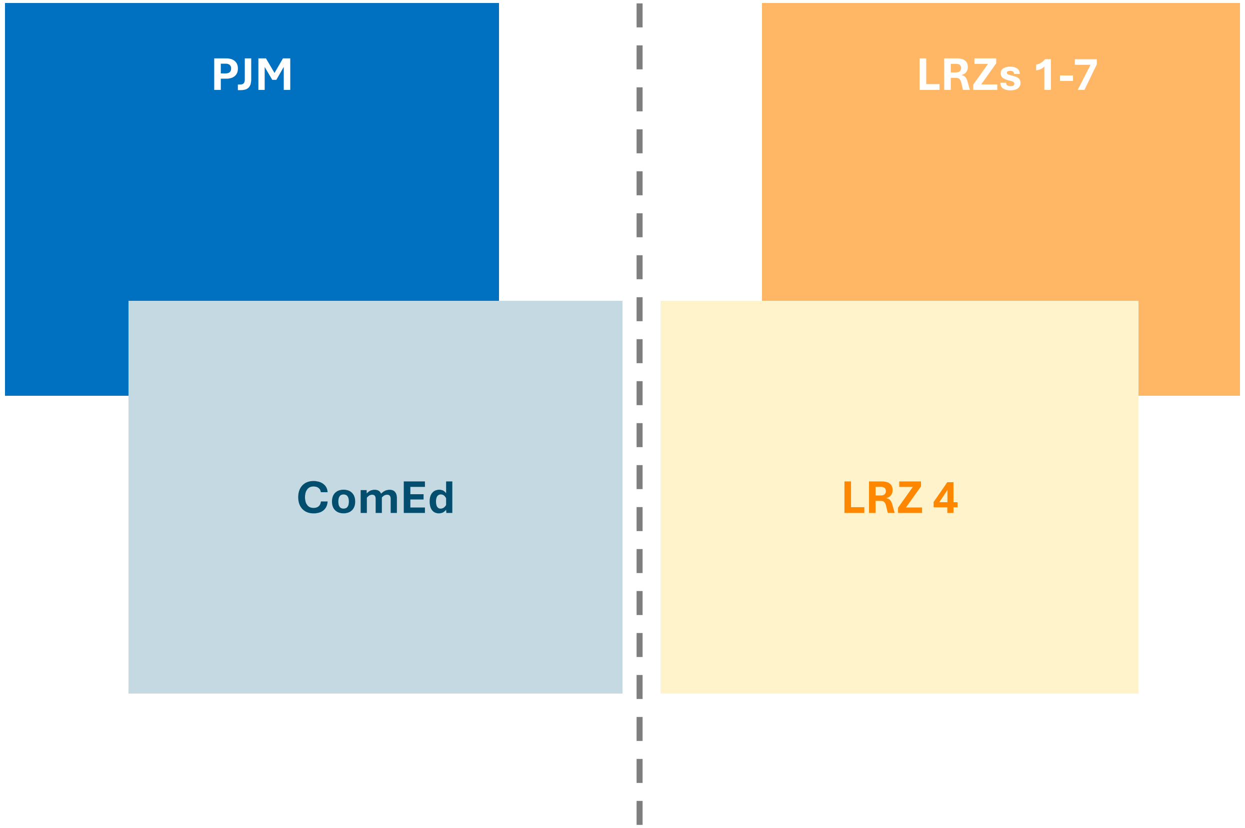


Resource accreditation determines how much each resource counts towards the total reliability need

RECAP model topology

- To determine the reliability in IL, MISO and PJM must be modeled also since IL is integrated into both regional markets
- E3 created 4 reliability models to represent the reliability in each of the 4 zones
- Each zone is modeled independently with its own loads and resources, but the analysis follows the same methodology
  - Loads are simulated for weather years 1990-2024 and sampled across 20 Monte Carlo draws
  - Thermal and Renewable resource performance are sampled across all 700 weather years (20 draws x 35 years)
  - Resources are modeled based on the zones they are in using the methodology described in later slides

E3 Loss of Load Probability Modeling Topology



Resource Generation Methodology

Thermal

Existing and planned thermal resources are modeled at their nameplate capacity with a weather correlated availability profile

Thermal units are assumed to have a correlation between temperature and outage probability with a relationship defined based on historical performance of technology type during extreme weather

Renewable

Renewable generation for solar and wind resources is simulated based on specific plant characteristics and historical weather conditions

Relationship between renewable generation and temperature is maintained across simulations

Energy Limited

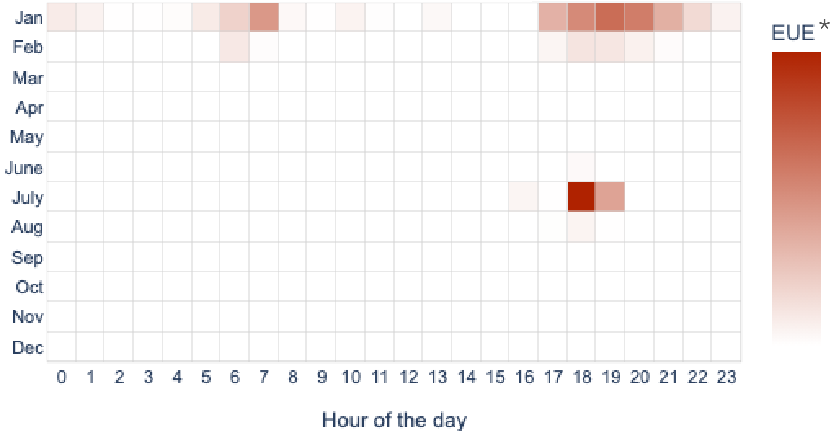
Energy resources, including storage and pumped hydro resources, are modeled based on their capacity, duration, and round-trip efficiency

Resources are dispatched based on system need to meet load when there is not sufficient energy generation from firm and renewable resources

Resource performance correlated with modeled weather conditions

E3 reaches alignment with RTO published system dynamics
PJM

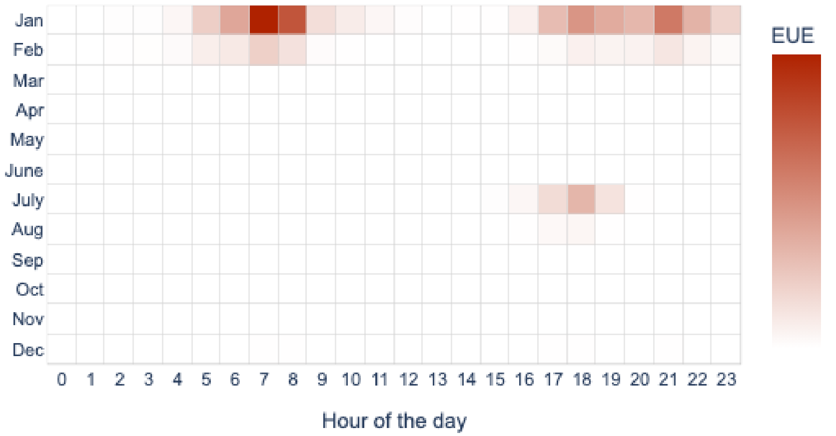
2027 PJM System Risk
E3 simulated



PJM's existing system has dual system risk. Two major dynamics are at play: summer peak needs and thermal resource performance risk during cold temperatures.

E3's thermal outage modeling reflects historical observed winter risk, while high summer loads continue to drive most loss of load risk.

2026-2027 PJM System Risk
PJM Published



PJM's model identifies the same dynamics with risk in both summer and winter seasons, driven by high summer loads and winter thermal outages.

E3 and PJM model and capture the same risk periods in near term modeling.

*Expected Unserved Energy

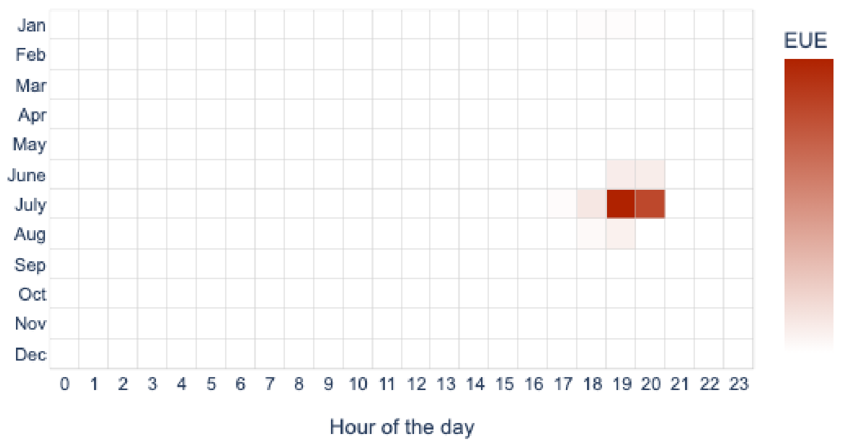
E3 reaches alignment with RTO published system dynamics
MISO

E3 vs MISO LRZs 1-7 Risk Comparison

	Summer	Fall	Winter	Spring
2027 LRZs 1-7 *E3 Modeled*	0.099	0.000	0.001	0.000
2026-2027 LRZs 1-7 MISO Modeled*	0.092	0.002	0.006	0.000

**Weighted average of risk across LRZs 1-7 as published in 2026-2027 LOLE study*

LRZs 1-7 System Risk
E3 simulated



E3 and MISO both model over 90% of the loss of load risk in LRZs 1-7 (North-Central zones) to be concentrated in summer evenings, with some very small winter risk.

MISO does not publish hourly risk profiles for a blend of LRZs 1-7, but E3 calculates risk to be concentrated in early evening hours from June - August

Effective Load Carry Capability (ELCCs) measures how much a resource contributes to reliability

How ELCCs are calculated in the IRP:

Start → **Add Resource** → **Remove Capacity**

Calibrate the existing system to the reliability target

Add or remove firm capacity so the modeled system meets the 0.1 loss of load expectation (LOLE) standard

Add the resource(s) to be evaluated

Add the selected resource to the portfolio and measure the resulting improvement in system reliability

Remove perfect capacity until target reliability is restored

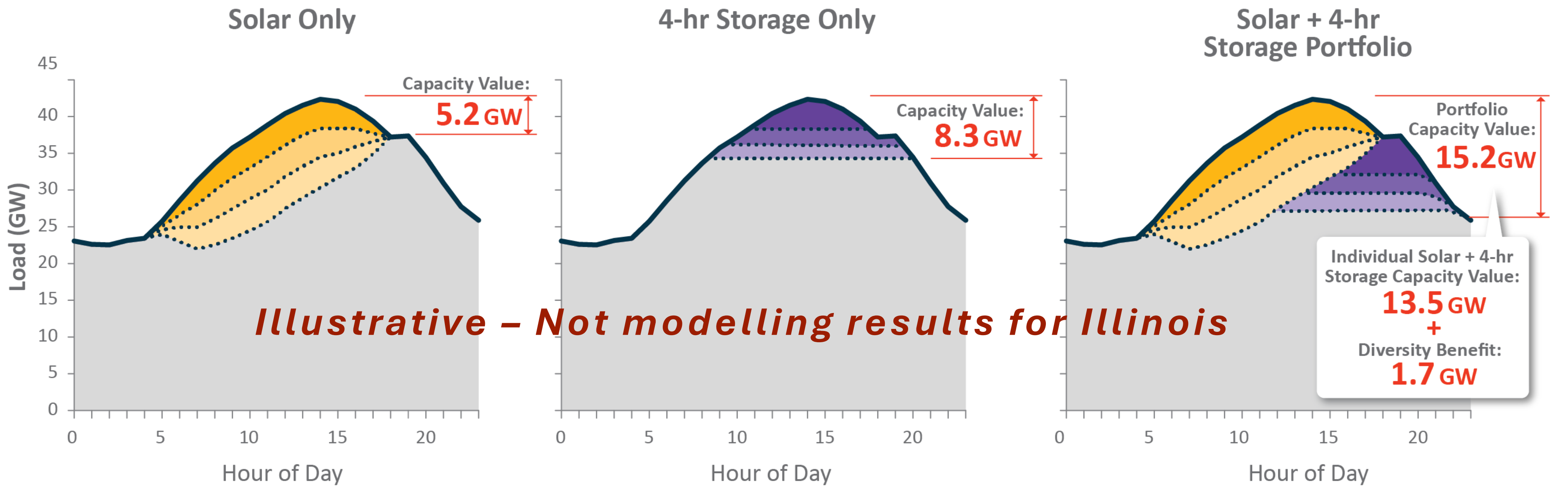
The amount of firm capacity removed represents the resources ELCC

ELCC = The amount of firm capacity that the new resource can replace while keeping reliability the same

In this study, the reliability target is 0.1 LOLE

ELCCs capture diversity benefits among technologies

- Resources with complementary characteristics produce the opposite effect producing synergistic interactions (also described as a "diversity benefit")
- As penetrations of intermittent and energy-limited resource grow, the magnitude of these interactive effects will increase and become non-negligible



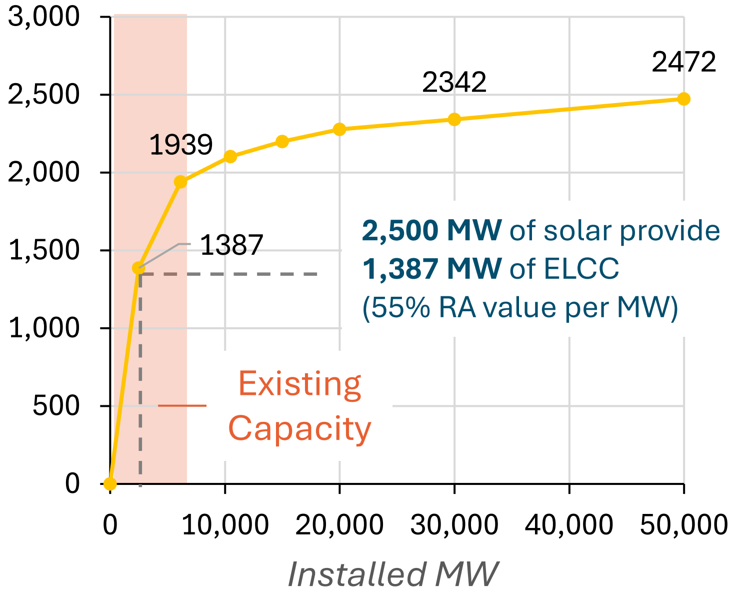
E3 calculates ELCC Curves for Solar, Wind, and 4-hour Storage

ComEd Solar

- **E3 calculates ELCCs for all resource types modeled in PLEXOS, but will share results today from calculated wind, solar, and 4-hour storage**
- **ELCCs used in long term capacity expansion are modeled as curves ranging over a range of resource capacities**
  - Curves must be extensive to capture a range of potential builds over the modeling horizon and reflect the cumulative value of installed resources

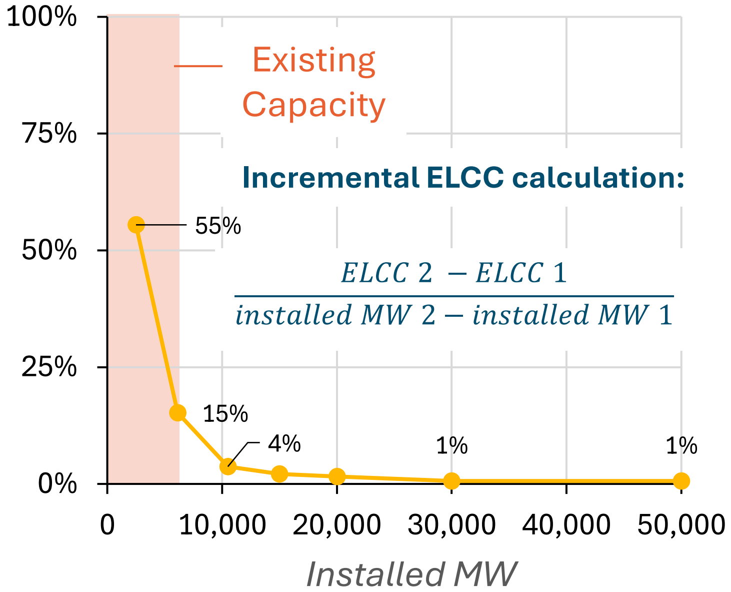
2030 ComEd Cumulative Solar ELCCs

ELCC MW



2030 ComEd Incremental Solar ELCCs

Incremental ELCC %



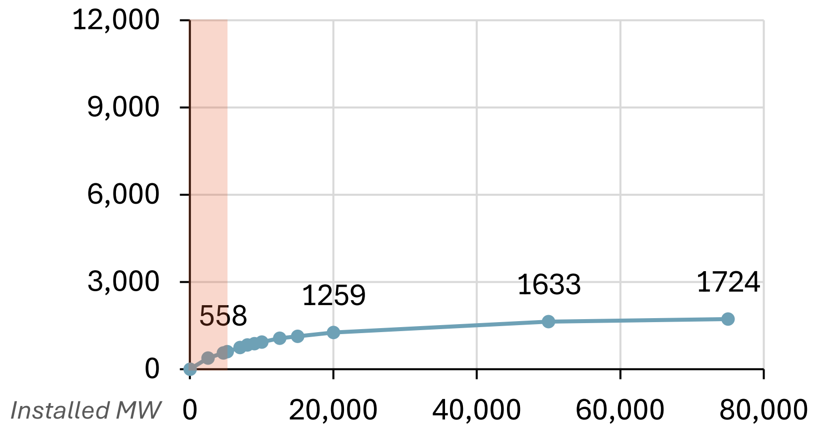
Solar ELCCs have high initial values, but experience quickly diminishing returns

New solar additions incremental to the existing capacity of solar only provide a 4% incremental ELCC

2030 ComEd ELCCs by Technology*

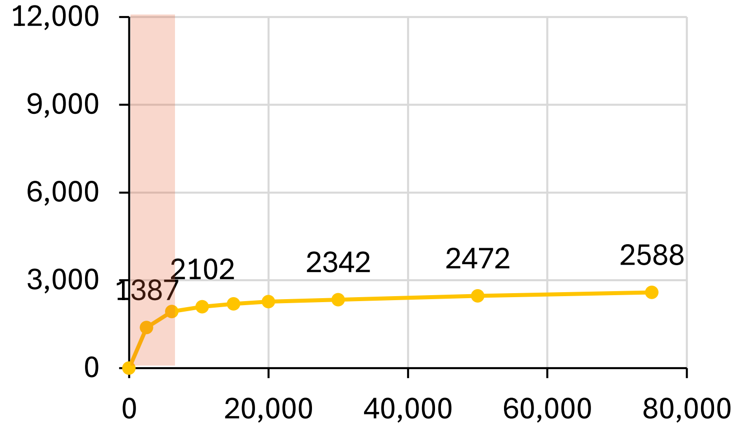
ComEd Wind Cumulative ELCCs

ELCC MW



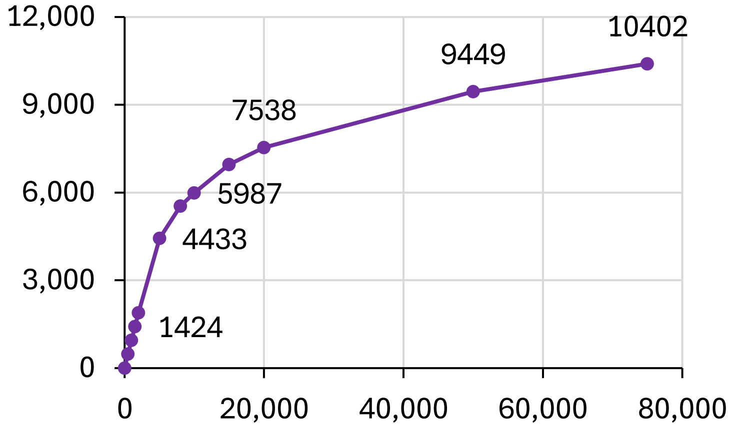
ComEd Solar Cumulative ELCCs

ELCC MW



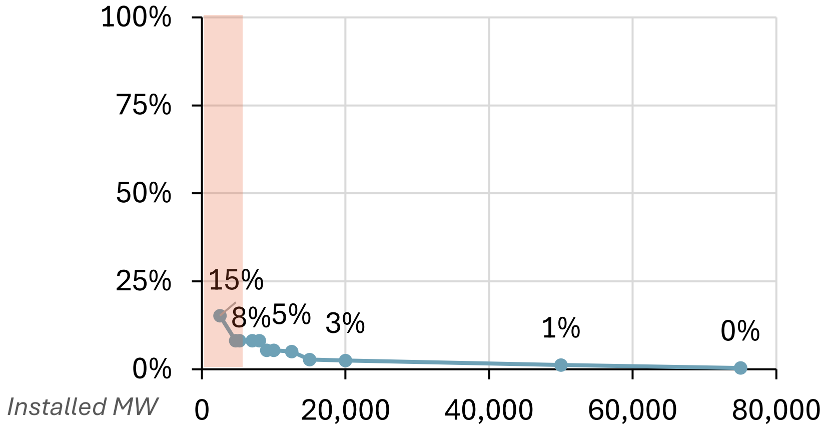
ComEd Storage Cumulative ELCCs

ELCC MW



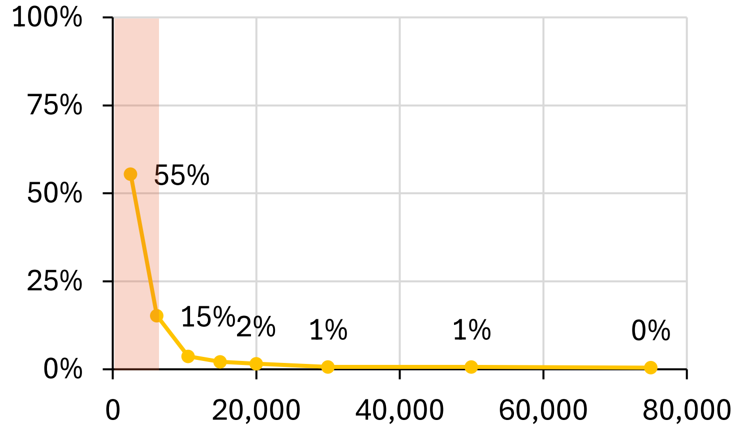
ComEd Wind Incremental ELCCs

ELCC %



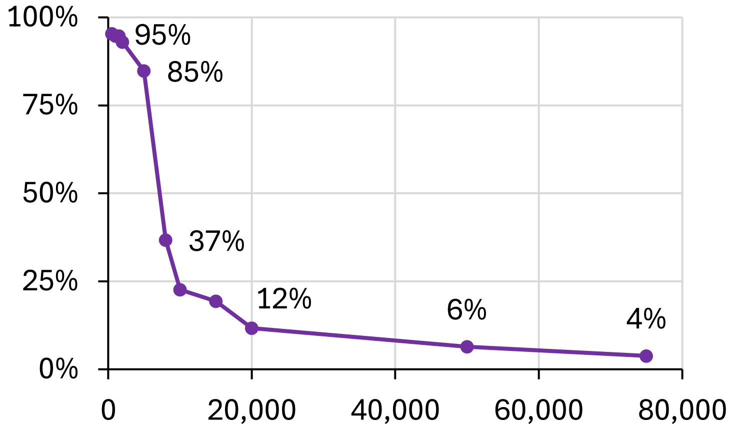
ComEd Solar Incremental ELCCs

ELCC %



ComEd Storage Incremental ELCCs

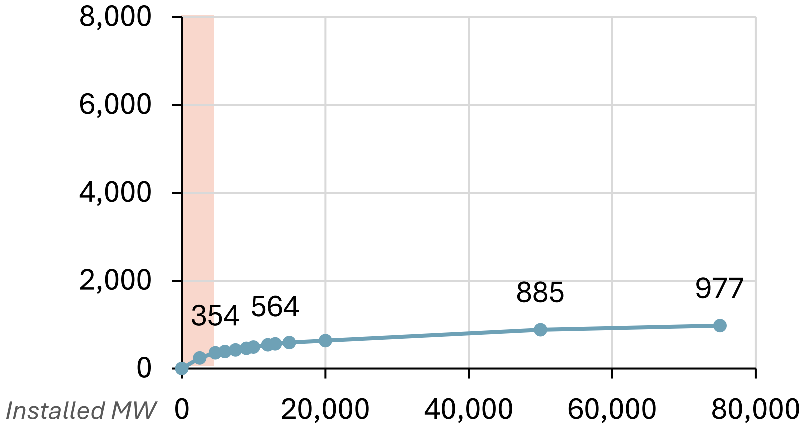
ELCC %



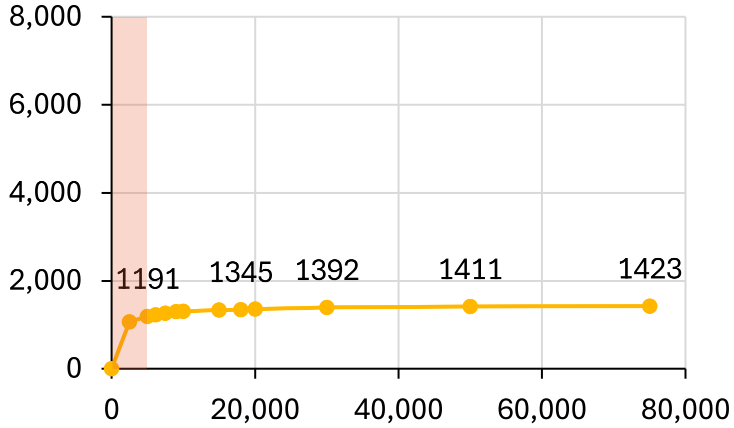
*ELCCs are calculated for every modeled year, but only 2030 is shown as that is the beginning of our study period

2030 LRZ 4 ELCCs by Technology*

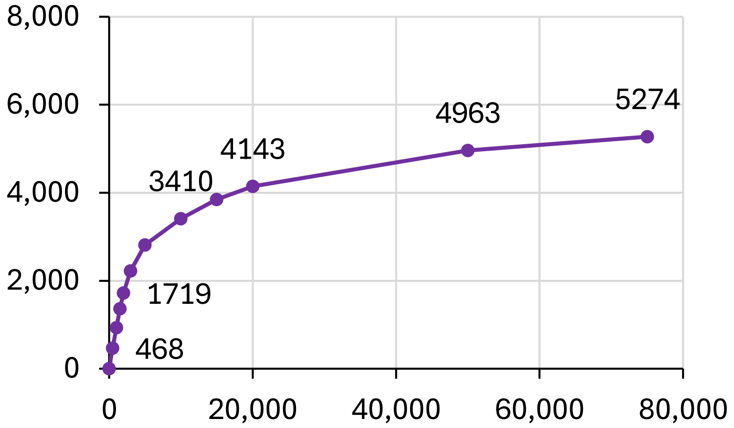
LRZ 4 Wind Cumulative ELCCs
ELCC MW



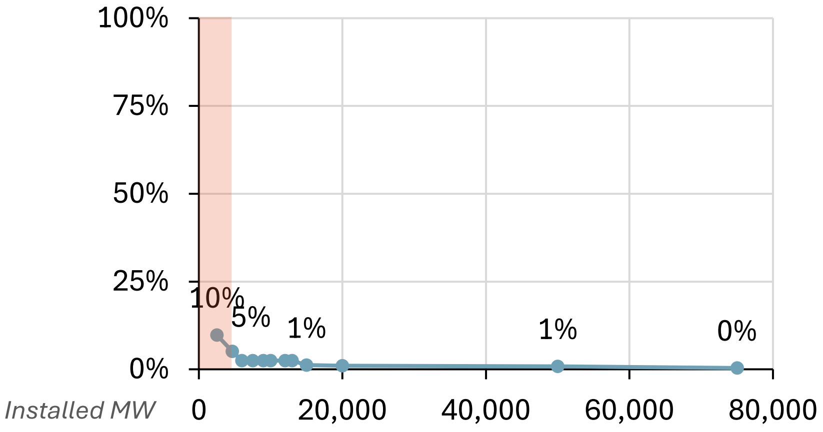
LRZ 4 Solar Cumulative ELCCs
ELCC MW



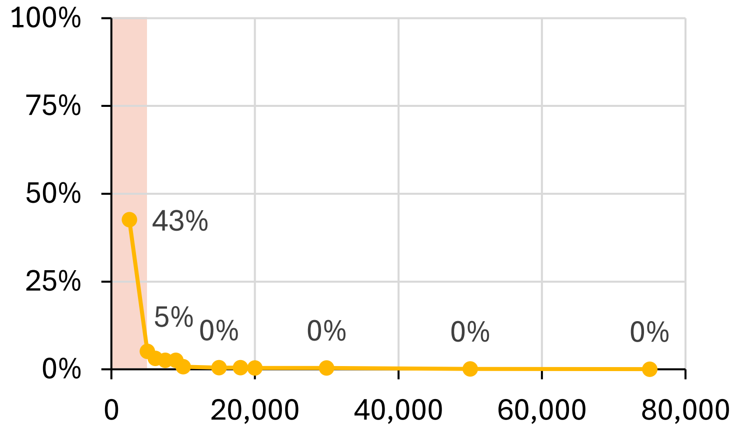
LRZ 4 Storage Cumulative ELCCs
ELCC MW



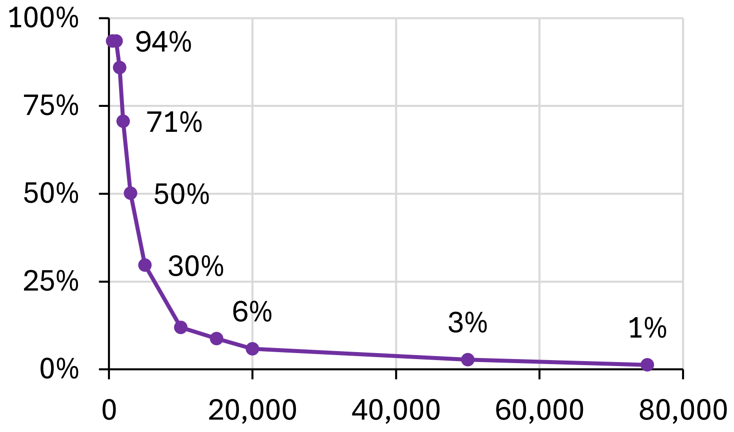
LRZ 4 Wind Incremental ELCCs
ELCC %



LRZ 4 Solar Incremental ELCCs
ELCC %

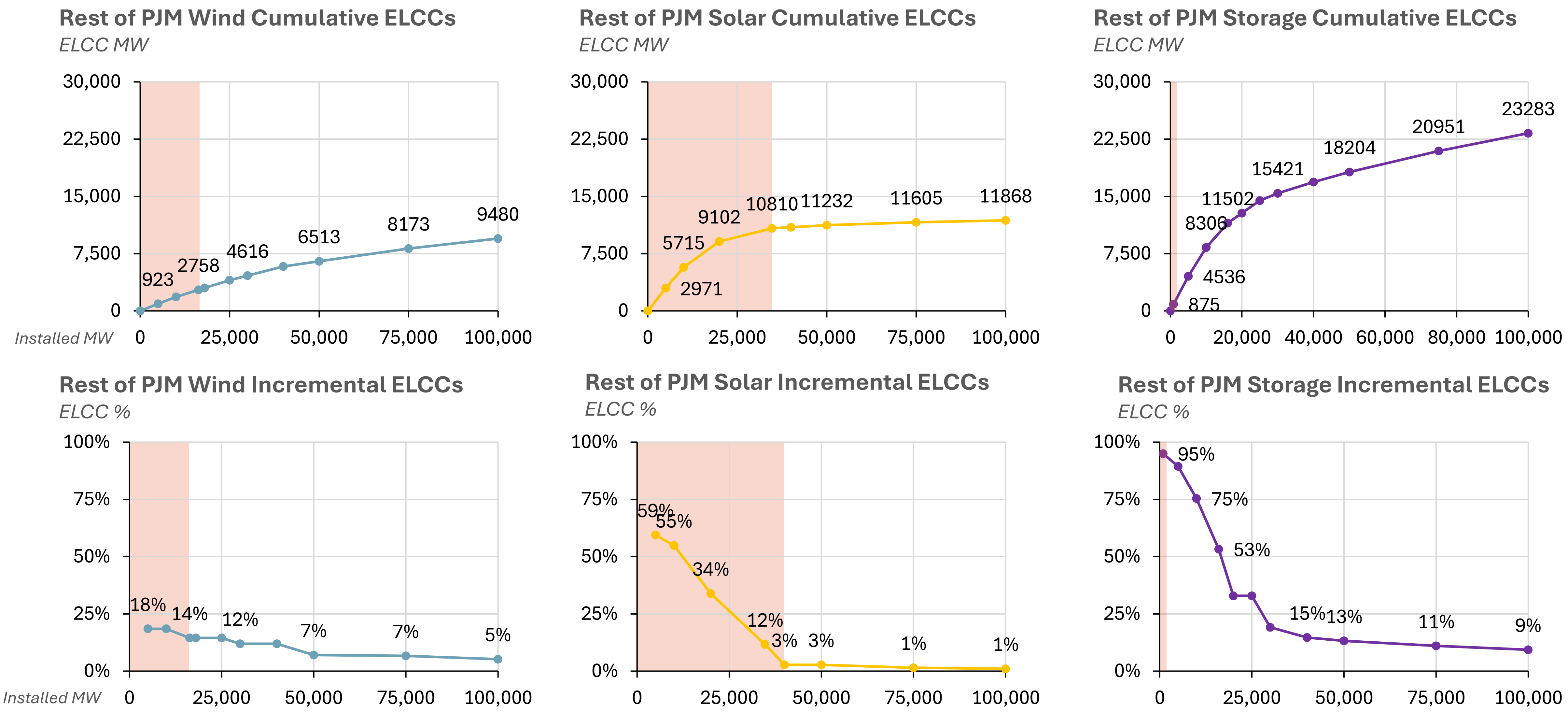


LRZ 4 Storage Incremental ELCCs
ELCC %



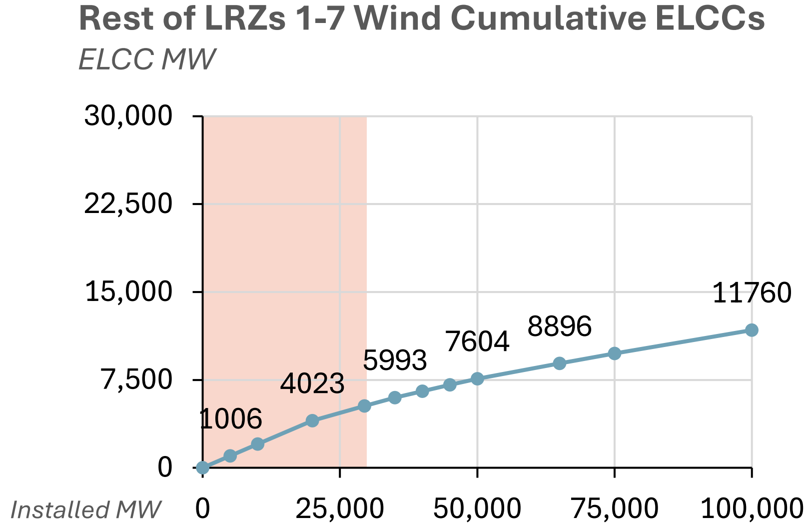
*ELCCs are calculated for every modeled year, but only 2030 is shown as that is the beginning of our study period

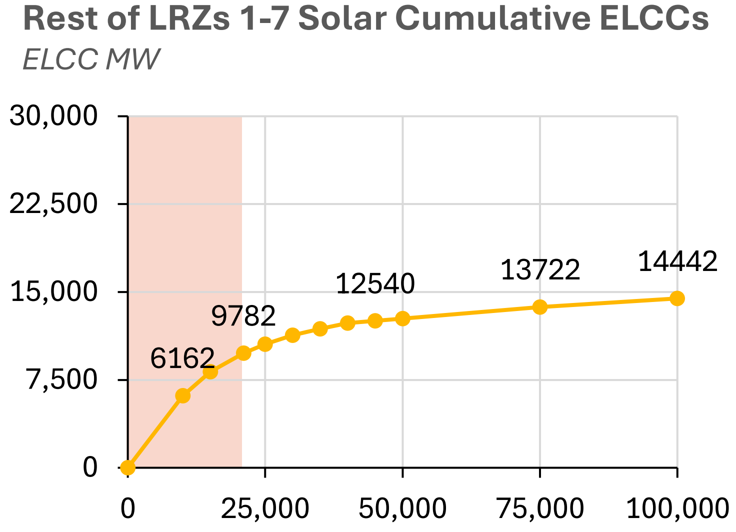
2030 Rest of PJM ELCCs by Technology*

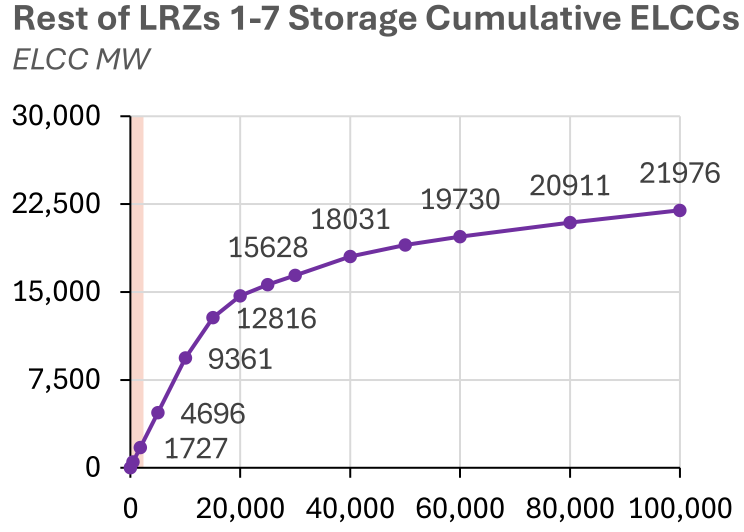


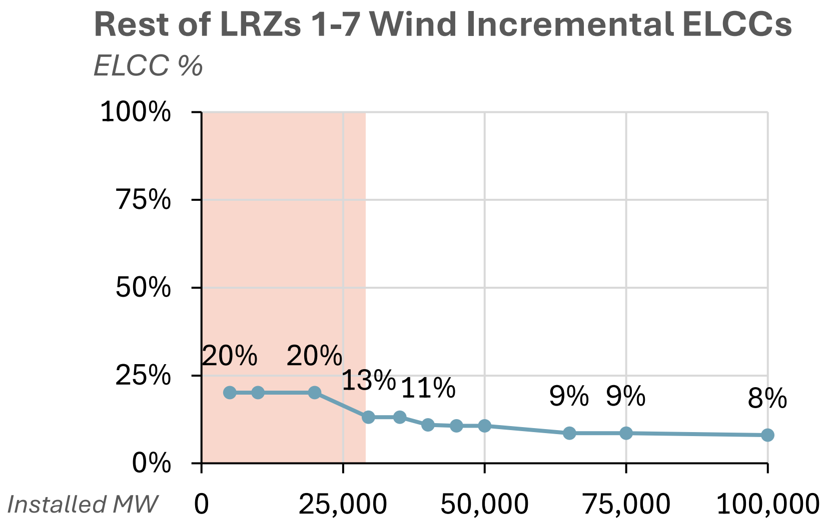
*ELCCs are calculated for every modeled year, but only 2030 is shown as that is the beginning of our study period

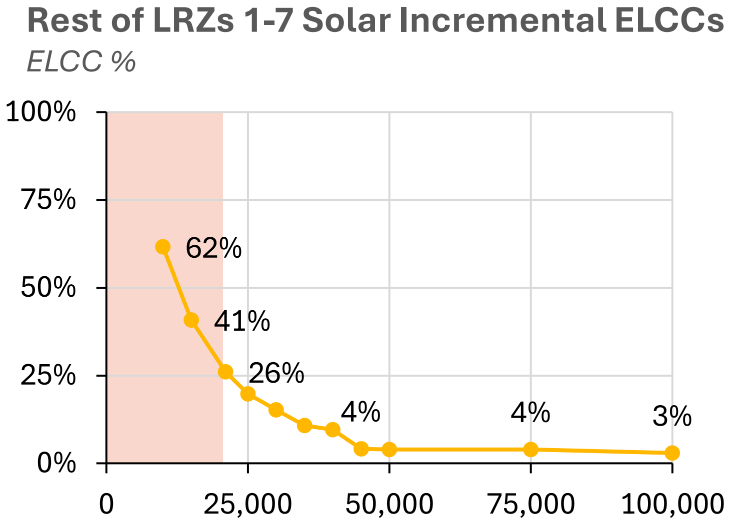
2030 Rest of LRZs 1-7 ELCCs by Technology*

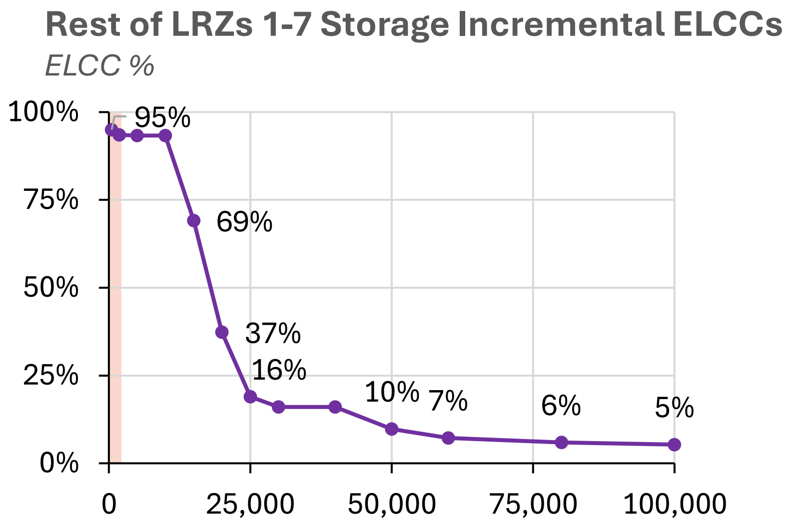








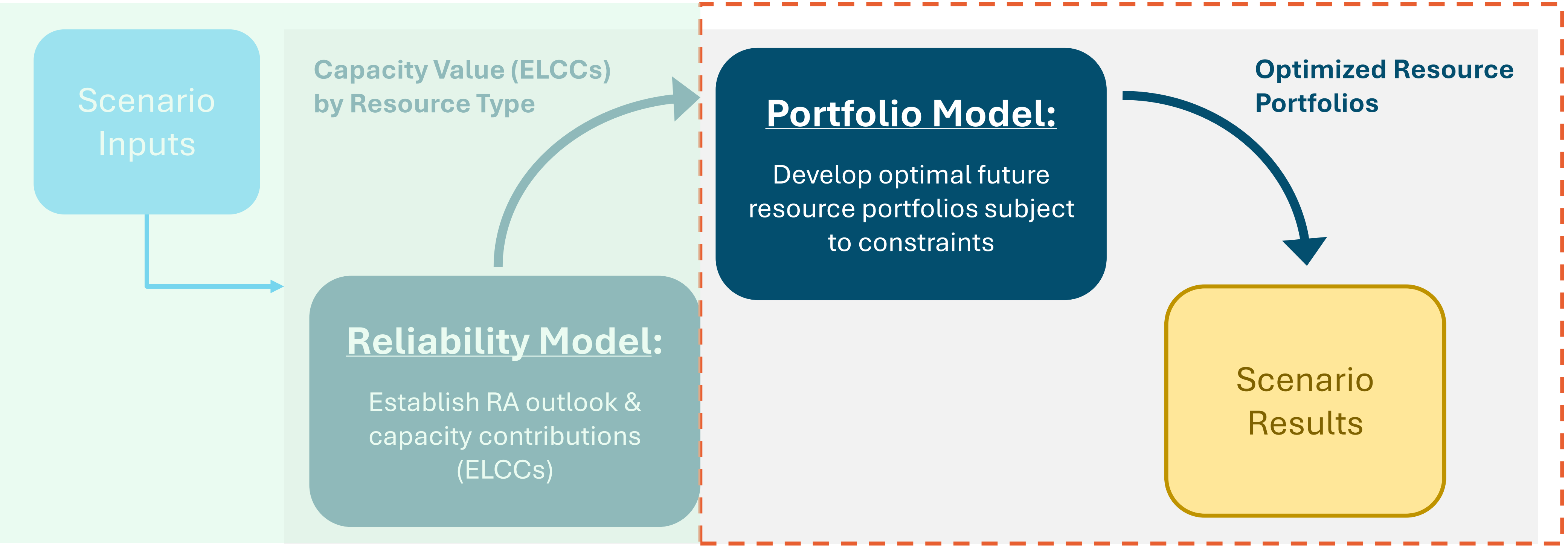




*ELCCs are calculated for every modeled year, but only 2030 is shown as that is the beginning of our study period

Next Steps of Electric Sector Modeling

Next Steps



Inputs and model development has been completed for reliability modeling

Inputs and model development has been completed for reliability modeling

Stakeholder Feedback and Q&A

Energy+Environmental Economics

How Can Stakeholders Submit Comments?

- **Submit comments in response to this workshop**
  - Comments should be submitted within **15 days – August 14th, 2026**
  - The stakeholder comment form can be accessed after this session here or by using the QR code below
- **All comments should be submitted via the comment form**
- **If there are other attachments or data that you are unable to include on the comment form, these can be sent via email to:**
  - Richelle Sampson: richelle@viridis-consulting.com
  - Subject Line: IRP Stakeholder Comments – Workshop #4
  - Please ensure all attachments meet accessibility requirements

IRP Stakeholder Workshop #4:
Load Forecasts & Resource
Capacity Accreditation (ELCC)

Q&A

- If you have a question or comment about a particular slide, please make note of that slide number in your question
- Please use the Raise Hand feature to ask a question, provide feedback and comments – unmute when a moderator calls on you and please share your name and organization when you speak
- You can also use the Chat feature which will be moderated

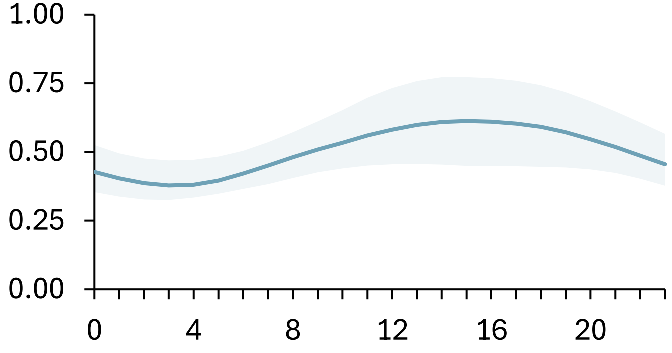
Appendix

Energy+Environmental Economics

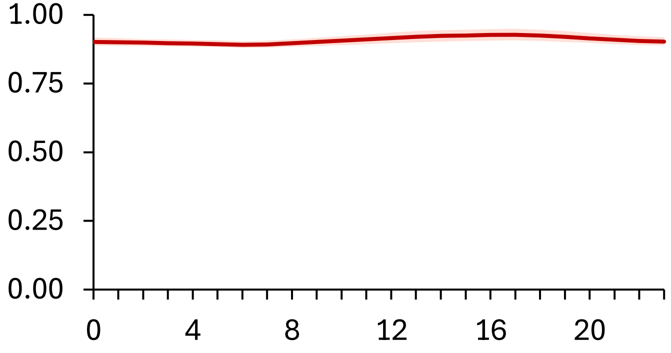
Each load component has an hourly profile that is scaled to each year's forecasted energy ComEd

90th and 10th percentile bands
Median hourly load factor

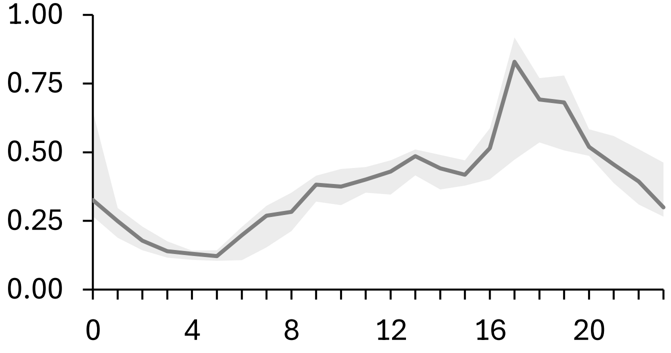
Baseload
Summer ComEd daily load shape



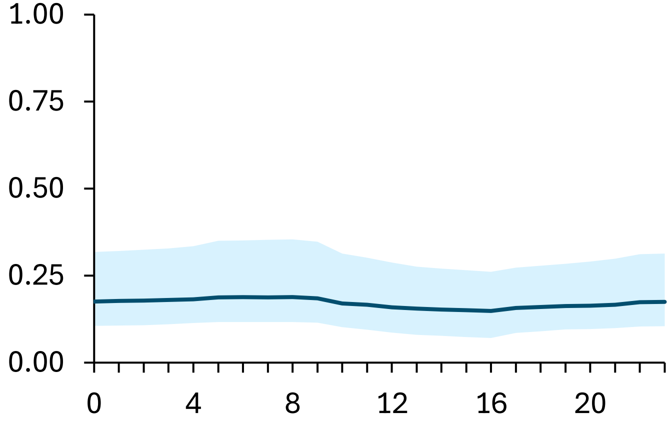
Datacenter
Summer ComEd daily load shape



EVs
Summer ComEd unmanaged EV daily load shape



Building Electrification
Winter ComEd air-source heat pump daily load shape



For each load component, an hourly profile is scaled to each forecasted year.

Baseload
Simulated using E3's neural network based on historical weather and load data for weather years 1990-2024

Datacenters
Simulated based on location, datacenter efficiency, responsiveness to user demand, and temperature

EVs
Simulated using E3's EV load shaping tool based on driving patterns and weather-correlated charging efficiency

Building Electrification
Simulated using E3's building electrification load shaping tool that estimates heating demand, device efficiency, and device sizing across many weather conditions

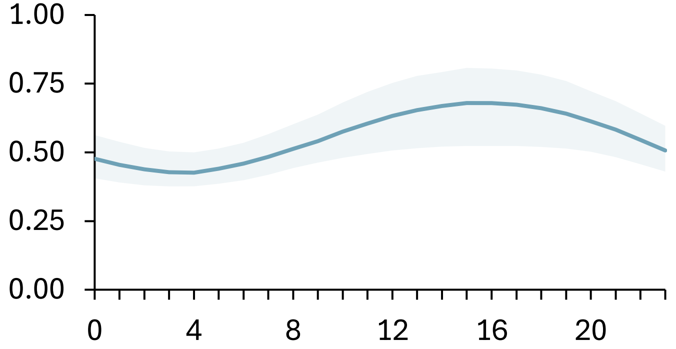
Each load component has an hourly profile that is scaled to each year's forecasted energy LRZ 4

90th and 10th percentile bands

Median hourly load factor

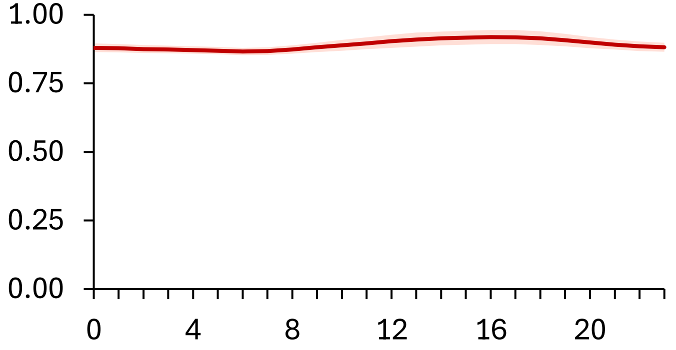
Baseload

Summer LRZ 4 daily load shape



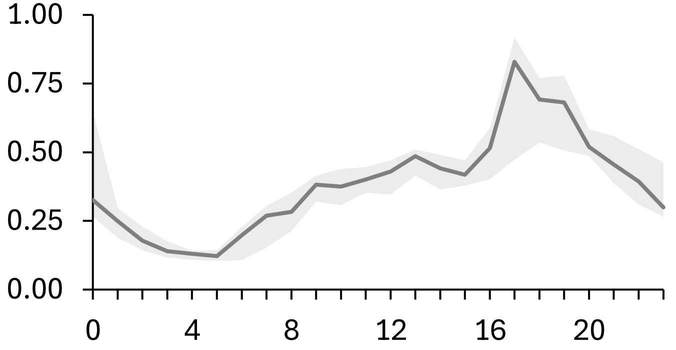
Datacenter

Summer LRZ 4 daily load shape



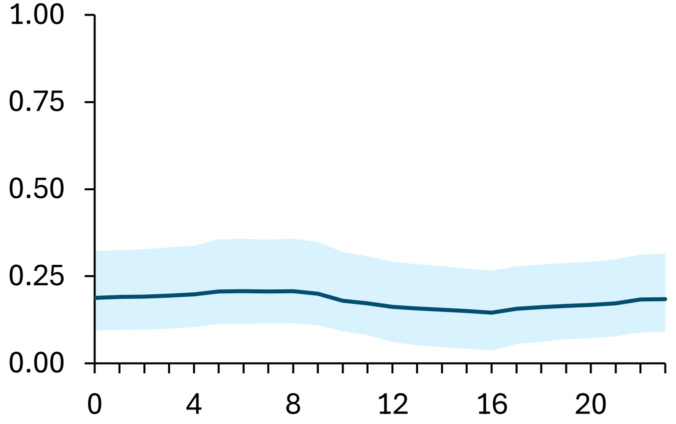
EVs

Summer LRZ 4 unmanaged EV daily load shape



Building Electrification

Winter LRZ 4 air-source heat pump daily load shape



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Baseload

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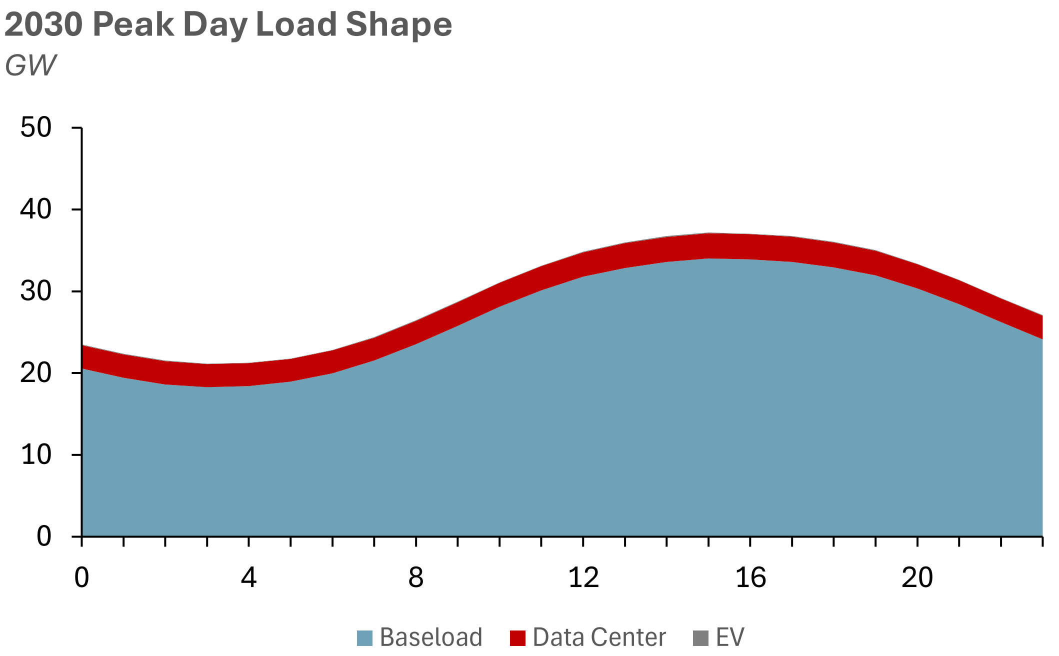
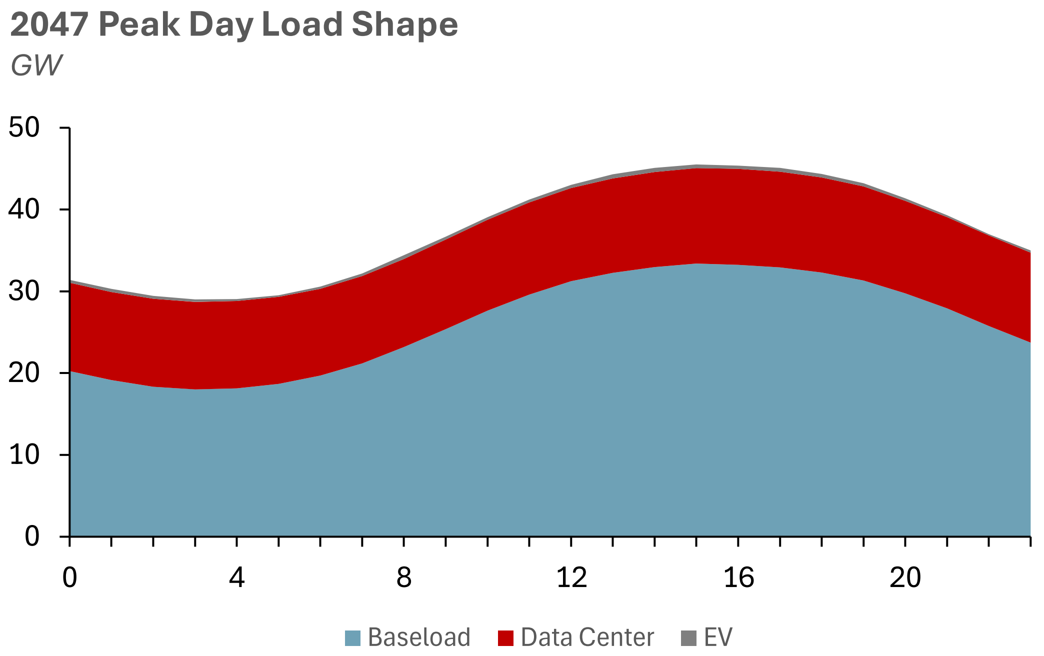
Illinois Peak Day in 2030 versus 2047

Base Case





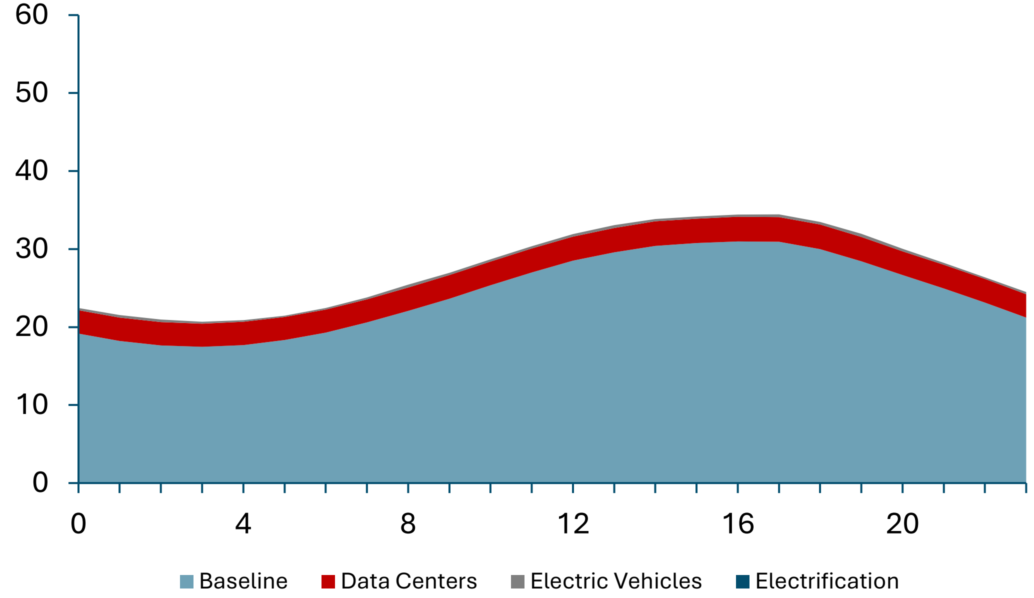
In 2030, the peak day is driven by high baseload on a summer day. There are some datacenter loads and a negligible amount of EV loads.

In 2047, the peak day is still driven by high summer loads, but datacenters now make up a significant portion of daily load. The high load factor of the datacenter loads, does not impact over all peak day shape, but increases load considerably.

Illinois Peak Day in 2030 versus 2047

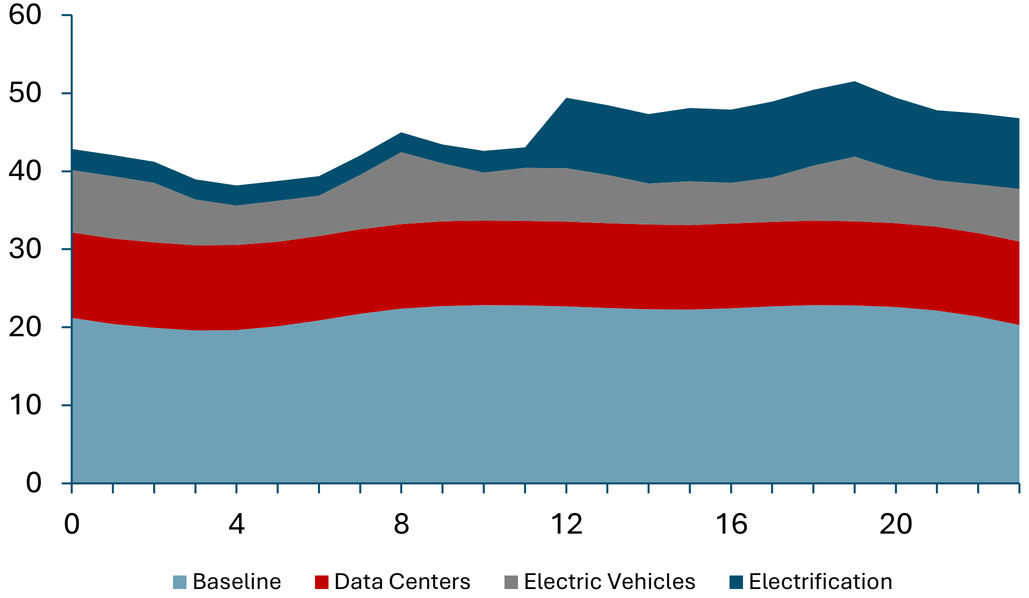
Electrification

2030 Peak Day Load Shape
GW



Like the BAU scenario, the 2030 peak day is driven by high baseload on a summer day. There are some datacenter loads and a negligible amount of EV loads.

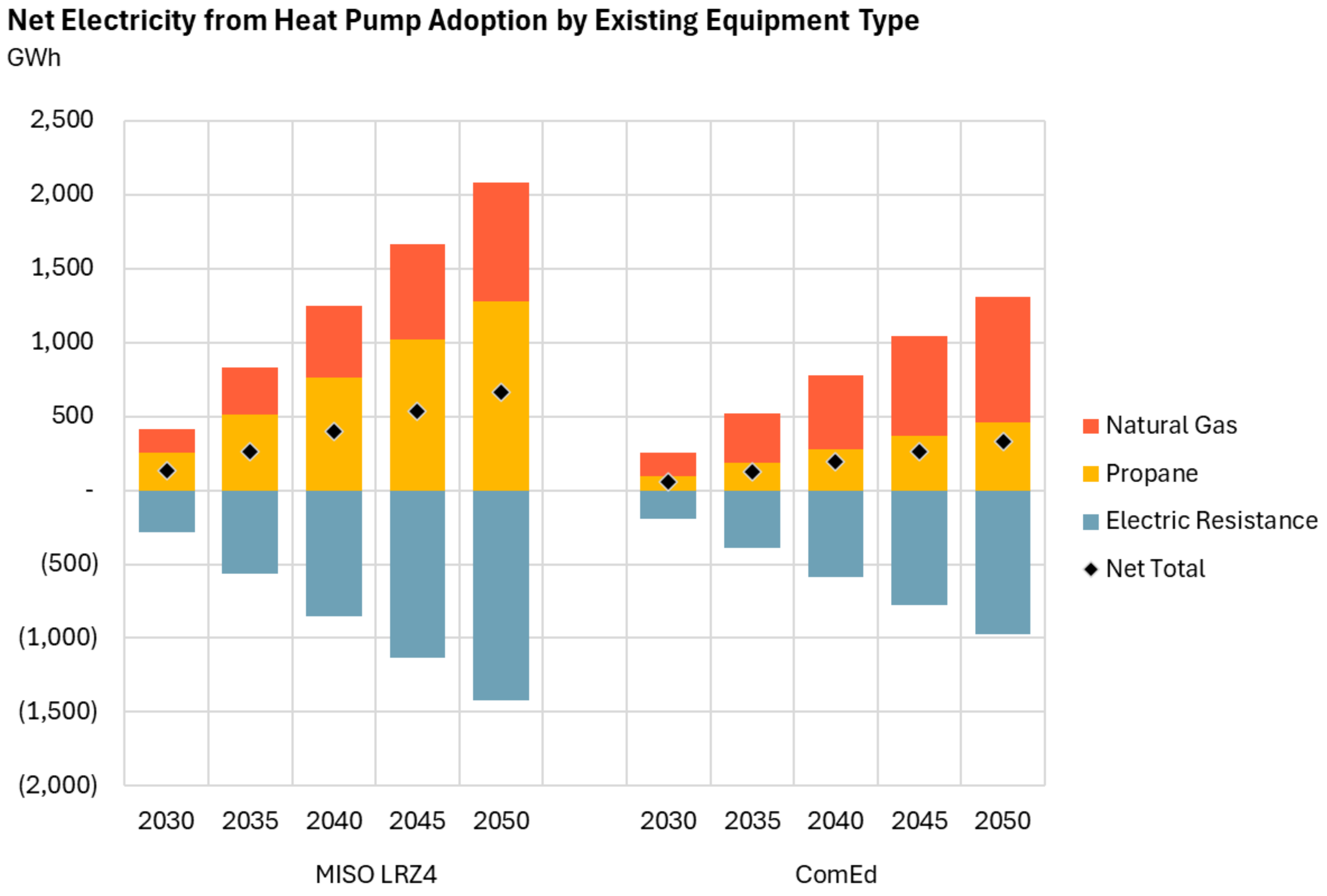
2047 Peak Day Load Shape
GW



Unlike the BAU scenario, the 2047 peak day is driven by the coincidence of high heating loads and EV loads. The heating load rebound is driven by hybrid heat pumps avoiding operating during the coldest morning hours, turning on only after the outdoor temperature warms to more than 20 °F in the afternoon.

Heat Pump Load Forecast for the Base Case

- When heat pumps replace gas or propane, they increase electric load
- When heat pumps replace electric resistance heating, they decrease load given HPs are more efficient
- Net effect is about 1 TWh of net load growth through 2050 in each of ComEd and LRZ4



Data Center Forecasting Assumptions

Universal Assumptions		
Nameplate Capacity to Peak Adjustment	85%	Assumption for what proportion of nameplate load a data center is likely to reach at peak.
Load Factor	95%	Assumption for what proportion of peak load is, on average, used.
Under Construction: First Year	2	Year that Under Construction projects beginning to come online.
Under Construction: Years Split	2	Number of years that Under Construction projects are split between after first year. E.g., if 2, half projects come online first year; half the second year.
Planned or Land-Banked: First Year	4	Year that Planned/Land Banked projects beginning to come online.
Planned or Land-Banked: Years Split	4	Number of years that Planned/Land Banked projects are split between after first year.
Sustainable YoY Growth Rate	1%	YoY growth rate for after the data center boom.
Decay Function	0.1	Determines how quickly the YoY growth rate decays after the initial boom; this is a formula coefficient and is not translatable into an intuitive descriptor.
Ramp Years	3	Number of years to full energization.

Construction Completion Rates

Data Center Bust All Low Cases	
Completion Rate (year 2)	65%
Completion Rate (year 3)	58%
Completion Rate (year 4)	0%
Completion Rate (year 5)	0%
Completion Rate (year 6)	0%
Completion Rate (year 7)	0%
Completion Rate (beyond year 7)	0%

Scenario assumes only operational and currently under-construction facilities are completed

Standard Attrition ~Ameren Medium	
Completion Rate (year 2)	65%
Completion Rate (year 3)	58%
Completion Rate (year 4)	52%
Completion Rate (year 5)	45%
Completion Rate (year 6)	38%
Completion Rate (year 7)	30%
Completion Rate (beyond year 7)	20%

Scenario assumes projects will suffer delay and attrition in accordance with general construction patterns

Aggressive Build ~ComEd Medium ~Ameren High	
Completion Rate (year 2)	83%
Completion Rate (year 3)	79%
Completion Rate (year 4)	76%
Completion Rate (year 5)	73%
Completion Rate (year 6)	69%
Completion Rate (year 7)	65%
Completion Rate (beyond year 7)	60%

Scenario assumes projects will suffer a reduced attrition rate due to higher capital expenditures

No Attrition ~ComEd High	
Completion Rate (year 2)	100%
Completion Rate (year 3)	100%
Completion Rate (year 4)	100%
Completion Rate (year 5)	100%
Completion Rate (year 6)	100%
Completion Rate (year 7)	100%
Completion Rate (beyond year 7)	100%

Scenario assumes projects not suffer attrition; all under construction and planned projects will be built

RTO publishes Marginal Resource Accreditations that are used in its capacity markets

PJM

Marginal Reliability Improvement *(MRI)*

PJM calculates its MRI in 3 steps:

1. Begin with a system that meets a 0.1 LOLE standard
2. Add 100 MW of a resource
3. What is the reduction in unserved energy relative to if you were to add 100 MW of a perfect resource?

E3 will follow this methodology to calculate PJM MRI values for key portfolios once PLEXOS has determined the optimal builds

MISO

Direct Loss of Load *(DLOL)*

MISO calculates its DLOL values in 3 steps:

1. Begin with a system tuned to 0.1 LOLE
   - If a season does not have any risk in it, that season should be individually tuned to 0.01
2. Identify "critical hours" based on where generation < load or generation < load * 1.3
   - Hours are weighted based on how critical they are
3. Calculate resource generation during these "critical hours"

E3 will follow this methodology to calculate MISO DLOL values for key portfolios once PLEXOS has determined the optimal builds