

M18 Section 4.3.7

The Winter Peak Load is determined by the Curtailment Service Provider based on the customer's peak load between hour ending 7:00 EPT through 21:00 EPT on each of the PJM defined five coincident peak (5CP) days from December through February two Delivery Years prior to the Delivery Year for which the registration is submitted. The Winter Peak Load is calculated as the average of the customer's five peak demand values on the PJM defined winter 5 CP days unless average use in the 7:00 through 21:00 period on a winter 5CP day is below 35% of the average 7:00 through 21:00 period use over all five winter 5CP days, then such day and its peak demand value may be excluded from the WPL calculation. Up to two of the winter 5CP days may be excluded from the WPL calculation based on the previous criteria. ~~PJM posts the RTO winter 5 CP days on the PJM website.~~ If no hourly load data exists for December through February two Delivery Years prior to the Delivery Year, or if more than two days meet the exclusion criteria, then the CSP may use the most recent December through February hourly load data to calculate the Winter Peak Load, upon PJM verification. If no hourly load data for the customer exists for the last two December through February periods prior to the Deliver Year, or if more than two days meet the exclusion criteria for the last two December through February periods prior to the Delivery Year, the CSP may provide alternative data to support a Winter Peak Load subject to PJM's review and approval of the use of alternative data. The Zonal Winter Weather Adjustment Factor is equal to the zonal winter weather normalized peak divided by the zonal average of five coincident peak loads in December through February. PJM posts the RTO winter 5 CP days on the PJM website. PJM calculates and posts the Zonal Winter Weather Adjustment Factors on the PJM website.