# PSE&G

## Capacity &Transmission
## Peak Loads and Obligations
## January 2026 Update

# Contents

# I Introduction

This report describes the process, based on rules set by PJM, that PSE&G uses to allocate and report capacity and transmission loads and obligations.

The current Transmission Load calculations are based on the actual zonal 2025 summer peak load and the five PS zone peaks that are not coincident with the PJM peaks. These estimates of Transmission Loads are then modified by a loss factor and a transmission scaling factor to develop the Transmission Obligation. These Transmission Obligations are effective on January 1, 2026, for the entire calendar year.

The current Capacity Load calculations are based on the weather normalized 2025 summer peak load for the PJM system and the five PS zone peaks that are coincident with the five highest PJM system peaks.

These estimates of Capacity Loads are then modified for the Forecast Pool Requirement (FPR), the Final Zonal RPM Scaling Factor, and the PS Zonal Scaling Factor to calculate the Capacity Obligation. While the Capacity Loads are calculated for January 1, 2026, they are not effective until June 1, 2026. At that time, the Capacity Obligations will be modified by the most recent FPR, Zonal Scaling Factor, and PS Zonal Scaling Factor. After June, the Capacity Obligations will be updated for the most recent PS Zonal Scaling Factor. The update schedule is shown in the table below.

Table 1

Effective Obligation Dates

<table>
<tr><td>Transmission Obligation</td><td colspan="3">Jan 1st to Dec 31st</td></tr>
<tr><td>Capacity Obligation</td><td>Jan 1st to May 31st</td><td>Jun 1st to Sep 30th</td><td>Oct 1st to Dec 31st</td></tr>
</table>

The remainder of this report describes these calculations in more detail with the calculation of the Capacity Obligation described in Section II, the Transmission Obligations in Section III, and tables summarizing the data used in the calculations are included in the Appendix.

# II Capacity Obligation Calculation

The calculation of the Capacity Obligations in the PS Zone begins with the calculation of the Capacity Load. The Capacity Load allocated to the PS Zone is the PS weather-normalized zonal peak of 9,770 MW that was coincident with the PJM weather-normalized zonal peak of 153,930 MW.[1] This 9,770 MW is then allocated to individual customers in a process that is based on their average hourly loads on the five hours that are coincident with the five highest peak hours of the PJM system shown in Table A-1.

For those customers where hourly reads are available, the average of the actual reads for those five hours are used as the basis of the calculation of their Peak Load Share. For customers where hourly reads are not available, the Peak Load Shares are calculated using the June to September 2025 billed kWh divided by the number of hours in their summer billing period, adjusted by the ratio that captures the relationship between summer kWh consumption and peak hours from the PSE&G load research sample for the pertinent rate.

New residential customers will generally receive a default Peak Load Share of 1.7kW. The other new customers are assigned Peak Load Shares based on customer specific information.

The Peak Load Shares are then adjusted by applying the PS Zonal scaling factor that is the product of the weather adjustment, the loss factor, and the capacity scale factor to calculate the Generation Capacity. The rate-specific weather adjustment is based on the econometrically estimated relationship between kWh and summer weather, as measured by the Temperature Humidity Index (THI). The rate-specific loss factors, shown in Table A-5, are based on a PSE&G system loss study as incorporated into the PSE&G tariff. The capacity scale factor adjusts the sum of the individual loads to the weather-normalized PS zonal peak coincident with the PJM peak load. The factors and the Generation Capacity calculations are shown in Tables A-2 and A-3.

Then the Capacity Obligation is calculated by applying the Final RPM Zonal scaling factor (1.0114926), Forecast Pool Reserve factor (0.938), that are assigned by PJM Interconnection, and PSE&G Capacity Obligation Factor of 0.9988571 to the calculated Generation Capacity described above.[2]

[1] PJM interconnection, "Summer 2025 Weather Normalized RTO Coincident Peaks (MW)", (e-mail), November 22,2025.

[2] Note that the Peak Load Share and the Generation Obligation for all street lighting rates are set equal to zero

# III Transmission Obligation Calculation

Unlike the total generation load, the total 2025 transmission load for the PS zone is 10,229 MW, which is the PS system peak load not necessarily coincident with the PJM system.  The same Peak Load Shares that were described above are then adjusted by applying the PS Zonal Transmission Scaling factor that is the product of the transmission loss factor and the transmission scale factor to calculate the Transmission Capacity.  This calculation is shown in Table A-4.

The Transmission Obligation is equal to the Transmission Capacity.

# Appendix

Table A-1

Top 5-Peak Days for Transmission & Capacity

| CAPACITY PJM | | TRANSMISSION PSE&G | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Top 5 Peak Days 2025 | | Top 5 Peak Days 2025 | |
| DATE | Time-Hour Ending | DATE | Time-Hour Ending |
| 6/23/2025 | 18 | 6/23/2025 | 19 |
| 6/24/2025 | 18 | 6/24/2025 | 19 |
| 6/25/2025 | 15 | 6/25/2025 | 18 |
| 7/28/2025 | 18 | 7/29/2025 | 19 |
| 7/29/2025 | 18 | 7/30/2025 | 18 |

Table A-2

Calculation of the PS Zonal Scaling Factor

| Rate Class | Proportion of Weather Sensitive Load of Total | Hourly % | Class Adjustment (MW) | Hourly System Output (MW) | % Weather Adjustment | Adjustment Factor |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| RS | 70.99% | 0.966670 | -380.41 | 4367 | -8.71% | 0.91289 |
| RHS | 0.18% | 0.973907 | -0.97 | 12 | -8.18% | 0.91823 |
| RLM | 0.85% | 1.000000 | -4.68 | 64 | -7.27% | 0.92732 |
| GLP | 10.35% | 0.948425 | -54.42 | 1510 | -3.60% | 0.96396 |
| LPLS | 17.62% | 0.999531 | -97.63 | 1807 | -5.36% | 0.94645 |
| HS | 0.02% | 1.000000 | -0.11 | 2 | -6.92% | 0.93078 |

## Table A-3

## Calculation of Generation Capacity

| A | B | C | D | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Peak Load Shares prior to | Estimated Peaks Incl | Scaled to 9770 | Generation Capacity |
| | any adjustments or scaling | Weather Adj and Losses | Target | Scale |
| Rate Class | (MV) | (MV) | (MV) | Factors |
| RS | 4,518 | 4,405 | 4,602 | 0.9536 |
| RSH | 170 | 166 | 174 | 0.9592 |
| RHS | 12 | 12 | 12 | 0.9592 |
| RLM | 64 | 64 | 67 | 0.9687 |
| WH | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0000 |
| WHS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0000 |
| HS | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0.9723 |
| GLP | 1,592 | 1,639 | 1,712 | 1.0070 |
| LPLS | 1,808 | 1,828 | 1,909 | 0.9887 |
| LPLP | 461 | 480 | 501 | 1.0446 |
| HTS-SUB | 618 | 634 | 663 | 1.0446 |
| HTS-HV | 58 | 59 | 61 | 1.0446 |
| WHOLESALE | 49 | 47 | 49 | |
| Total** | | 9,336 | 9,752 | |
| Scale Target | | 9,752 | | |
| Initial Scale Factor | | 1.0446 | | |

**NOTE: Due to the exclusion of a few rate classes from this chart, the above totals may differ from calculated summations of each column.

Col B. For each rate class, these are the sum of all preliminary Peak Load Shares. They are preliminary as they have not been adjusted for weather, any special circumstances, or scaled. They include losses.

Col C. These estimated peaks were developed using interval-metered customer data which have been adjusted to include losses and include an adjustment for weather.

Col D. These 'scaled' values were calculated by multiplying the values in Col C times the initial scale factor of 1.0446 (9752 MW / 9336 MW). To achieve the targeted 9752 MW for all rate classes.

Col E. Column E displays the generation scale factors.

## Table A-4

## Calculation of Transmission Capacity

| A | B | C | D | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Transmission Loads prior to | Estimated Peaks Incl | Scaled to 10229 | Transmission Capacity |
| | any adjustments or scaling | Losses | Target | Scale |
| Rate Class | (MV) | (MV) | (MV) | Factors |
| RS | 4,727 | 5,049 | 5,108 | 1.0118 |
| RSH | 180 | 192 | 195 | 1.0118 |
| RHS | 13 | 14 | 14 | 1.0118 |
| RLM | 66 | 71 | 72 | 1.0118 |
| WH | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0000 |
| WHS | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0000 |
| HS | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1.0118 |
| GLP | 1,523 | 1,627 | 1,646 | 1.0118 |
| LPLS | 1,791 | 1,914 | 1,936 | 1.0118 |
| LPLP | 473 | 492 | 498 | 1.0118 |
| HTS-SUB | 627 | 644 | 651 | 1.0118 |
| HTS-HV | 57 | 57 | 58 | 1.0118 |
| WHOLESALE | 48 | 49 | 50 | |
| Total** | | 10,110 | 10,229 | |
| Scale Target | | 10,229 | | |
| Initial Scale Factor | | 1.0118 | | |

**NOTE: Due to the exclusion of a few rate classes from this chart, the above totals may differ from calculated summations of each column

**Col B.** For each rate class, these are the sum of all but new and default customers' preliminary transmission loads. They are preliminary as they have not been adjusted for any special circumstances or scaled. They include losses.

**Col C.** These estimated peaks were created using interval-metered customer data which have been adjusted to includes losses.

**Col D.** These 'scaled' values were calculated by multiplying the values in Col C times the initial scale factor of 1.0118 (10110 MW / 10229 MW). To achieve the targeted 10229 MW for all rate classes.

**Col E.** Column E displays the transmission scale factors.

Table A-5

System Loss Expansion Factors

| Rate Schedule | Loss Expansion Factor |
| --- | --- |
| RS | 1.068154 |
| RSH | 1.068154 |
| RHS | 1.068154 |
| RLM | 1.068154 |
| WH | 1.068154 |
| WHS | 1.068154 |
| HS | 1.068154 |
| GLP | 1.068154 |
| LPLS | 1.068154 |
| BPL, BPL-POF, PSAL | 1.068154 |
| LPLP | 1.040342 |
| HTS - SUBTRANSMISSION | 1.026874 |
| HTS - HIGH VOLTAGE | 1.014582 |