CETL
Stability / Transparency

Traditional RTEP

- Load Deliverability testing of all LDAs on a 5-year out case

- CETO calculated for all areas

- CETL test done as Pass/Fail
  - CETL not explicitly calculated
  - If CETL < CETO, upgrades are put in place
  - If CETL > CETO, test is stopped

- All other criteria tested and upgrades are developed as required

Revised Process

- Process revised based on a Brattle recommendation

- Same as traditional RTEP except CETL for all areas is calculated once all upgrades have been identified.
  - Limiting facilities are identified
  - CETL also calculated ignoring the first limiting element (i.e. what the next limiting element would be)

Brattle Recommendation

- **2012 RTEP Assumptions**
  - Include transmission approved by the PJM Board through December 2012

- **2017 CETO values from 2012 RTEP**

- **2017 CETL values are currently being calculated**

- **Limiting facility will be identified**

Area / Year	2017 CETO
AE	1000
AEP	1470
APS	1740
ATSI	5460
BGE	4080
CLEV	3850
COMED	2610
DAYTON	610
DLCO	1470
DPL	980
DPL SOUTH	1550
DUKE	3930
EKPC	990
EMAAC	5010
JCPL	3190
MAAC	1100
METED	1310
PECO	2840
PENELEC	1210
PEPCO	2880
PJM WEST	
PJM WEST+DUKE	7010
PLGRP	1640
PSEG	4830
PSEG NORTH	2430
SWMAAC	4640
VAP	220

- Stakeholders at the CSTF have suggested LDAs should not bind in RPM for "easily resolvable" constraints

- If whatever is limiting an LDA could reasonably be expected to be mitigated prior to the delivery year some stakeholders have suggested it should not constrain the LDA

- Upgrades to existing facilities
    - Terminal equipment upgrades
    - Simple reactive jobs
- Upgrades that do not require long-lead-time equipment
- Upgrades that do not require extensive state proceedings

- Survey looked at all in-service baseline upgrades other than for short circuit

- Over 600 baseline projects

- Late projects average 159 days late

- Early projects average 455 days early

- Next step – further drill down on the data

RTEP Baseline On-Time Performance

- Late 26%
- On Time 74%
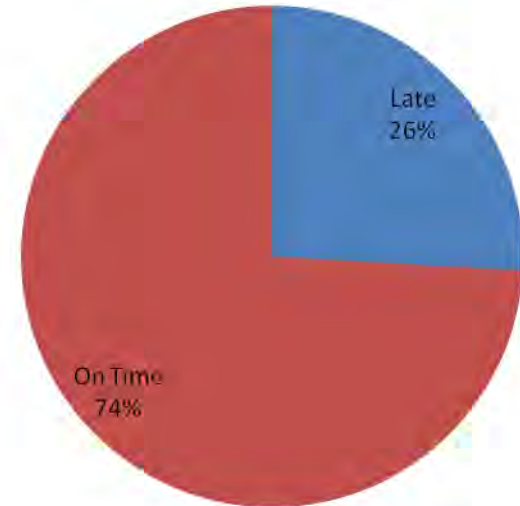
- When should the "easily resolvable" be investigated
  - If CETL < CETO?
  - If CETL < 115%CETO?
  - Something else?
- Operating Agreement provides for upgrades to be ordered to address reliability criteria, market efficiency criteria and operational performance
  - Should another category be added to resolve "easily resolvable" RPM constraints?
  - Should the market efficiency criteria be expanded to include some sort of
- Timing
  - Limited time to investigate solutions to "easily resolvable" constraints