



# CETL Studies For Market Efficiency Projects

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June 7, 2019

- Examines whether the transmission system can support the delivery of energy from the aggregate of available PJM Capacity Resources into each Locational Deliverability Area (LDA) separately experiencing a capacity deficiency and higher than expected peak load levels
  - 27 LDAs
  - Capacity Emergency Transfer Objective (CETO): required transfer amount to satisfy LDA Loss Of Load Expectation (LOLE) requirements
  - Capacity Emergency Transfer Limit (CETL): actual transfer amount at which some combination of thermal and voltage limits are reached or voltage collapse occurs
  - Want  $CETL > CETO$

- Performed annually on 3 year out summer peak power flow case
- Actual CETL is calculated for all modeled LDAs
- Confirm that  $CETL > 115\% \text{ CETO}$  for non-modeled LDAs
- CETL can have more than one simultaneous limit (thermal and voltage)
- CETO & CETLs are a primary component of RPM Planning Parameters and posted on PJM website

- Use the latest 3 year out summer peak RPM power flow case
  - If system conditions are expected to be significantly different after 3 years, the 5 year out summer peak RTEP case will be examined as well
- Determine which LDAs might be impacted by ME project
- Update RPM power flow case as necessary to include generation and transmission changes that occurred since case was built that might have an impact on selected LDAs
  - New/Withdrawn Interconnection Customers & Deactivations
  - Baseline, Supplemental & Network Upgrades
- Examine LDA CETL with and without ME project and feed incremental CETL into Capacity Benefit calculation