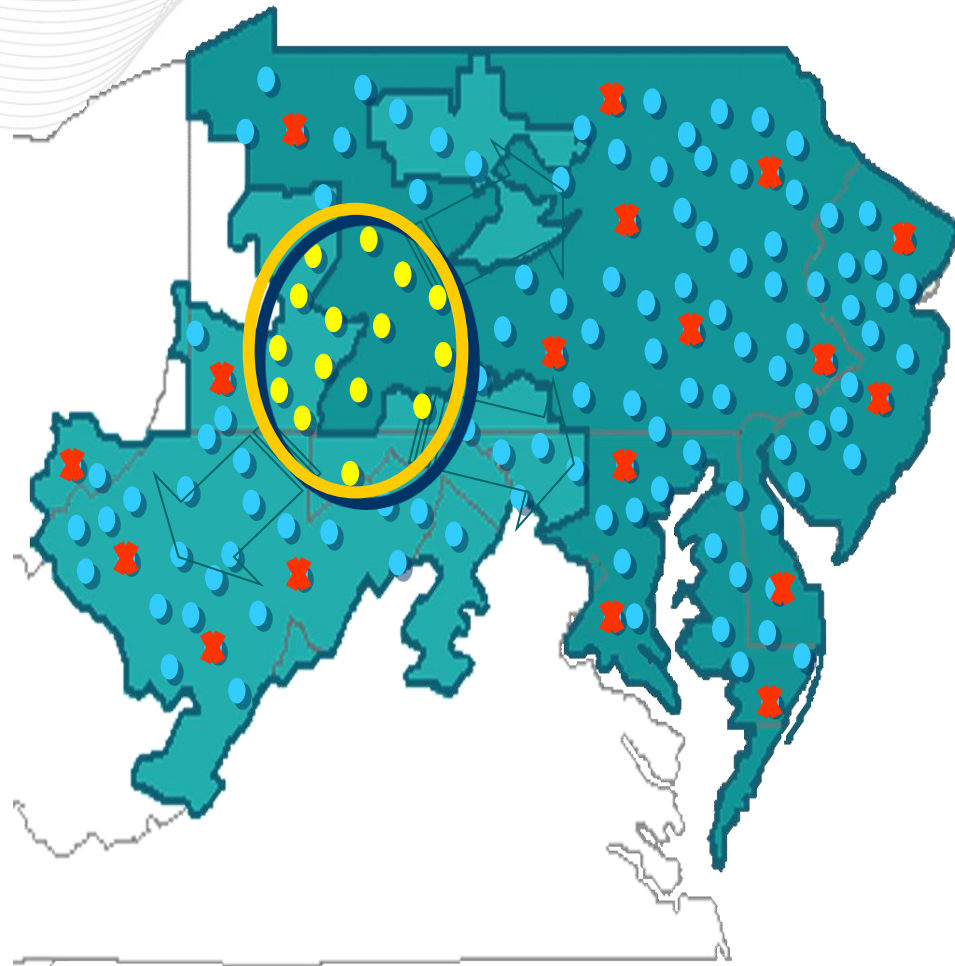


# Generator Deliverability Test Methods Proposed Change

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- Generator deliverability tests the strength of the transmission system to ensure that the aggregate of the generators in an area can readily be transferred to the rest of PJM
- Any generation requesting interconnection with PJM must be deliverable to be considered a capacity resource




**Facility Loading = Base Loading + (80/20 or 50/50 generation) + Adder Generation**

- “Adder” generation is offline queued generation that would contribute to the loading on a facility but is not on the 50/50 or 80/20 list (electrically further away units)
  - Contribution from “Adder” generation left unrestricted would produce unrealistic results
  - Current method to limit “Adders” include use of commercial probability and applying an upper limit cap ( $P_{max} * 2 * EEFOR_d$ )
- Even with these methods the test may still try to make an area import more than is practical or would ever be required in real-time



- Question - What is a practical upper limit on what the receiving end would ever need to import?
- Answer – Approximate a CETO for the receiving end

- Limit the “Adder” contribution based on an approximate CETO for the receiving end area
  - Approximate CETO would need to be calculated dynamically for each flowgate
  - CETO   $f(\text{load and generation in receiving end})$ 
    - Load busses with a positive impact on flowgate loading would be included in the area
    - Generation with a negative impact on flowgate loading would be included in the area
  
- Only allow “Adders” to contribute to the loading on a flowgate up to the point where the receiving end area is importing the approximate CETO