Manual 20 Updates

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Manual Changes

• Administrative update to PJM Manual 20: PJM Resource Adequacy Analysis
  – Update Section 4.3: PJM Capacity Emergency Transfer Objective (CETO) Analysis - Modeling Specifics to align with past and current procedure
4.3 Modeling Specifics

The specific modeling details and CETO procedures are coordinated with the PJM Reserve Requirement Studies as reviewed by the RAAS and PC. Capacity Emergency Transfer Objective (CETO) modeling includes the following list of guidelines:

1. A loss of load expectation (LOLE) which is considered much smaller compared to the generation LOLE, is used to evaluate the import capability risk. The generation LOLE, defined in the RBA L-502-RFC-02 Standard, is one occurrence, on average, in ten years.

2. The CETO is the import capability required for the area to meet a risk level of one day, on average, in 25 years. This risk specifically refers to the probability of an LDA shedding load due solely to its inability to import needed capacity assistance.

3. The PJM reliability program PRISM is used. Only a single area, the study area, is modeled.

4. Both Zonal and Global models are used depending on the LDA. A Zonal model excludes units directly connected to the 500 kV system and is used if the LDA is a zone or part of a zone. A Global model includes all connected units and is used if the LDA consists of more than one zone. Zone definitions are shown in the RAA Schedule 15.

4. PJM currently considers LDAs that are composed of either single zones, sub-zones or combinations of contiguous zones. Single zones or sub-zones are referred to as Zonal LDAs, while combinations of contiguous zones are referred to as Global LDAs. All Zonal and Global LDAs for which PJM calculates a CETO are defined in Attachment C of Manual M14b.
Schedule

- PC First Read: 05/04/17
- MRC First Read: 05/25/17
- PC Endorsement: 06/08/17
- MRC Endorsement: 06/22/17