

PJM status quo is a 10 hour default duration requirement for capacity.

RAA Schedule 9 PROCEDURES FOR ESTABLISHING THE CAPABILITY OF GENERATION CAPACITY RESOURCES

A. Such rules and procedures as may be required to determine and demonstrate the capability of Generation Capacity Resources for the purposes of meeting a Load Serving Entity's obligations under the Agreement **shall be developed by the Office of Interconnection and maintained in the PJM Manuals.**

B. The rules and procedures for determining and demonstrating the capability of generating units to serve load in the PJM Region shall be consistent with achieving uniformity for planning, operating, accounting and reporting purposes.

C. The rules and procedures shall recognize the difference in types of generating units **and the relative ability of units to maintain output at stated capability over a specified period of time.** Factors affecting such ability include, but are not limited to, fuel availability, stream flow for hydro units, reservoir storage for hydro and pumped storage units, mechanical limitations, and system operating policies.

As per Section 2.1 of Manual 21: Rules and Procedures for Determination of Generating Capability

13. **All or any part of a unit's capability that can be sustained for a number of hours of continuous operation commensurate with PJM load requirements, specified as 10 hours, shall be considered as unlimited energy capability.** All or any part of a unit's capability shall be considered as limited energy capability only for those periods in which it does not meet the foregoing criteria for sustained operation. Such limited energy capability will be used to meet the energy requirements of PJM and depending on the extent to which it meets these requirements such capability may be reduced as provided in Schedule 9 of the Reliability Assurance Agreement (RAA).

This section of M21 specifies 10 hours as the minimum duration upon which to base the capability of a generating resource that is capable of providing a sustained output level. Like a thermal generating unit, a Capacity Storage Resource is capable of providing output at a sustained level. The installed capacity value (ICAP MW) of a Capacity Storage Resource is established by the hourly MW level that the resource can provide over 10 continuous hours when starting at a fully charged state.

Example of Application of M21 Language: A 90 MW Capacity Storage Resource having 1,000 MWh energy storage at a fully charged state can provide its full 90 MW capability over continuous period of 11.1 hours therefore the unit's full capability of 90 MW is considered as unlimited energy capability (i.e., CIR MW & ICAP MW = 90 MW). A 500 MW Capacity Storage Resource having 1,000 MWh energy storage at a fully charged state can provide 100 MW output over a continuous period of 10 hours therefore 1/5th of the unit's full capability is considered as unlimited energy capability (i.e., CIR MW & ICAP MW = 100 MW).