



Grid of the Future: PJM RTEP Perspective

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Objectives

Outline a vision for the grid of the future and identify factors to consider when planning for that future

Identify anticipated impacts of current trends on generation, transmission and load

Provide a vision of what the generation and transmission system will look like

Outline the policy, planning process and technical factors to be considered

Develop a grid of the future road map for planning the PJM system

Grid of the Future Report

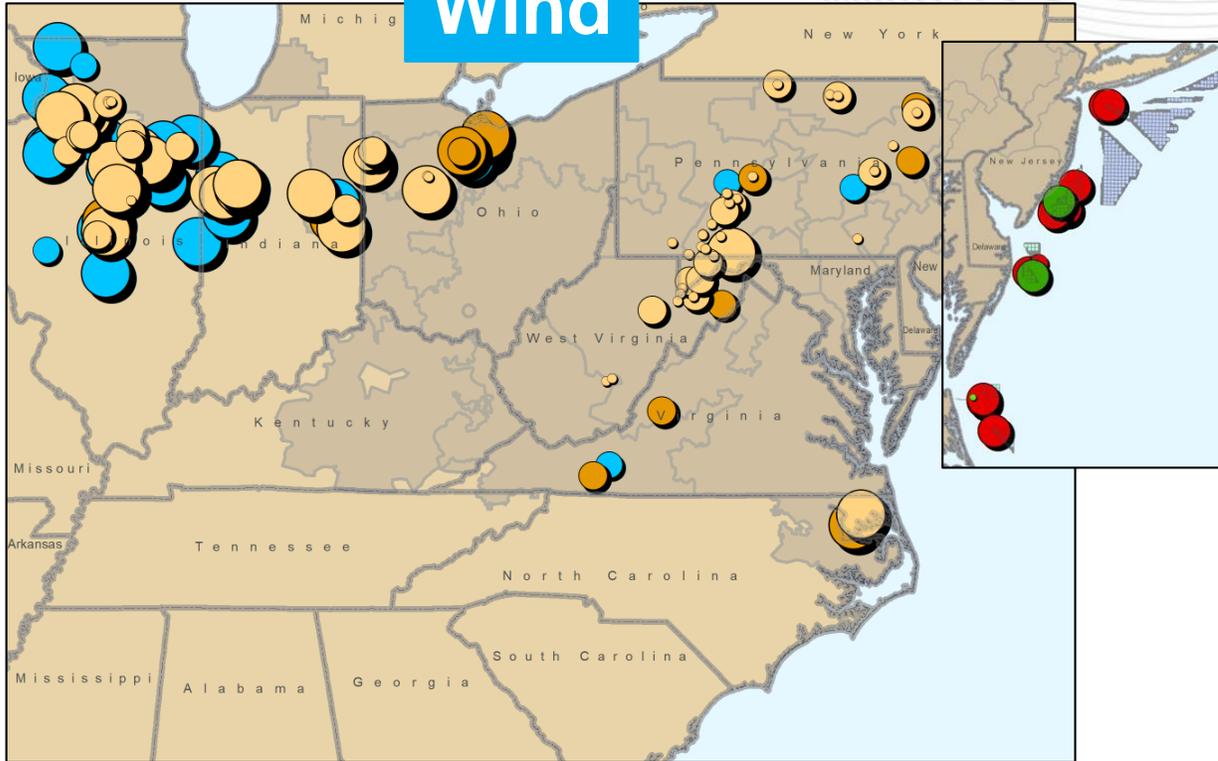
Reviewed:

- Prior renewable integration studies and ongoing efforts
- Neighboring RTO grid of the future/future vision initiatives
- Industry reports related to renewable integration
- PJM data on generation trends and drivers
- PJM data on load electrification trends and drivers
- Relevant emerging transmission technologies

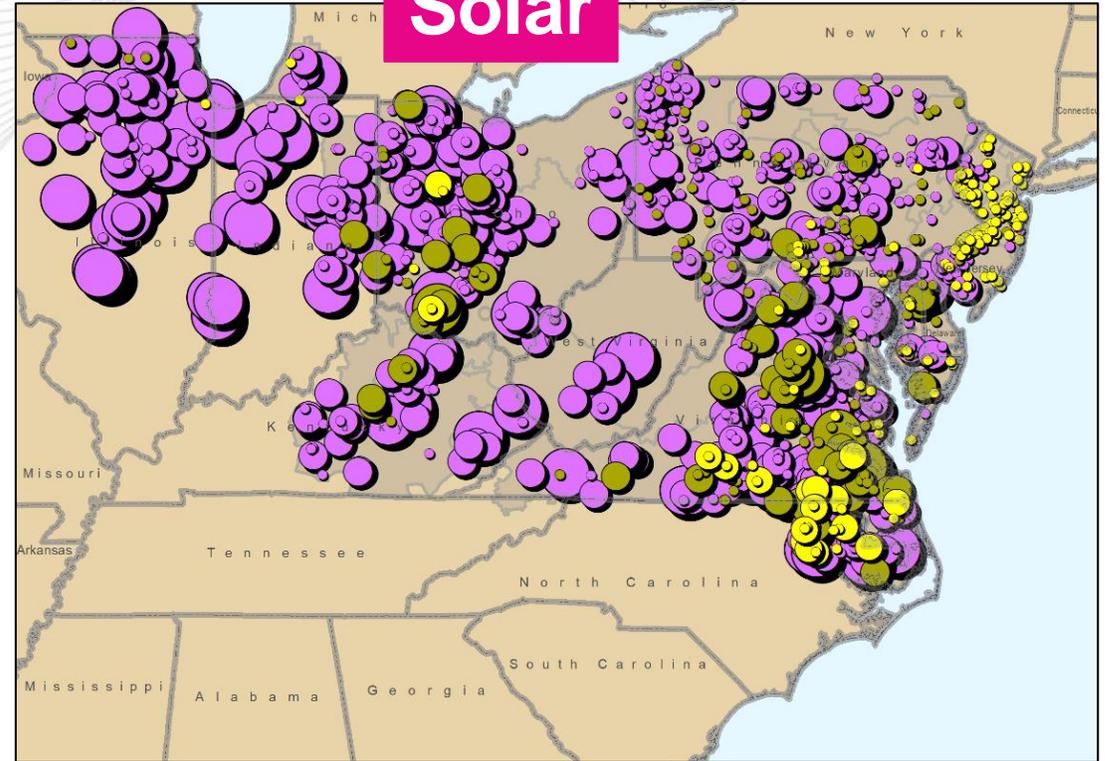
Assessed potential impacts of the trends on the PJM grid and planning process

Developed a road map of future initiatives to prepare Planning for PJM's vision of the future grid

Wind



Solar



Onshore Wind

Offshore Wind

Development continues in western PJM and along Allegheny Mountains.

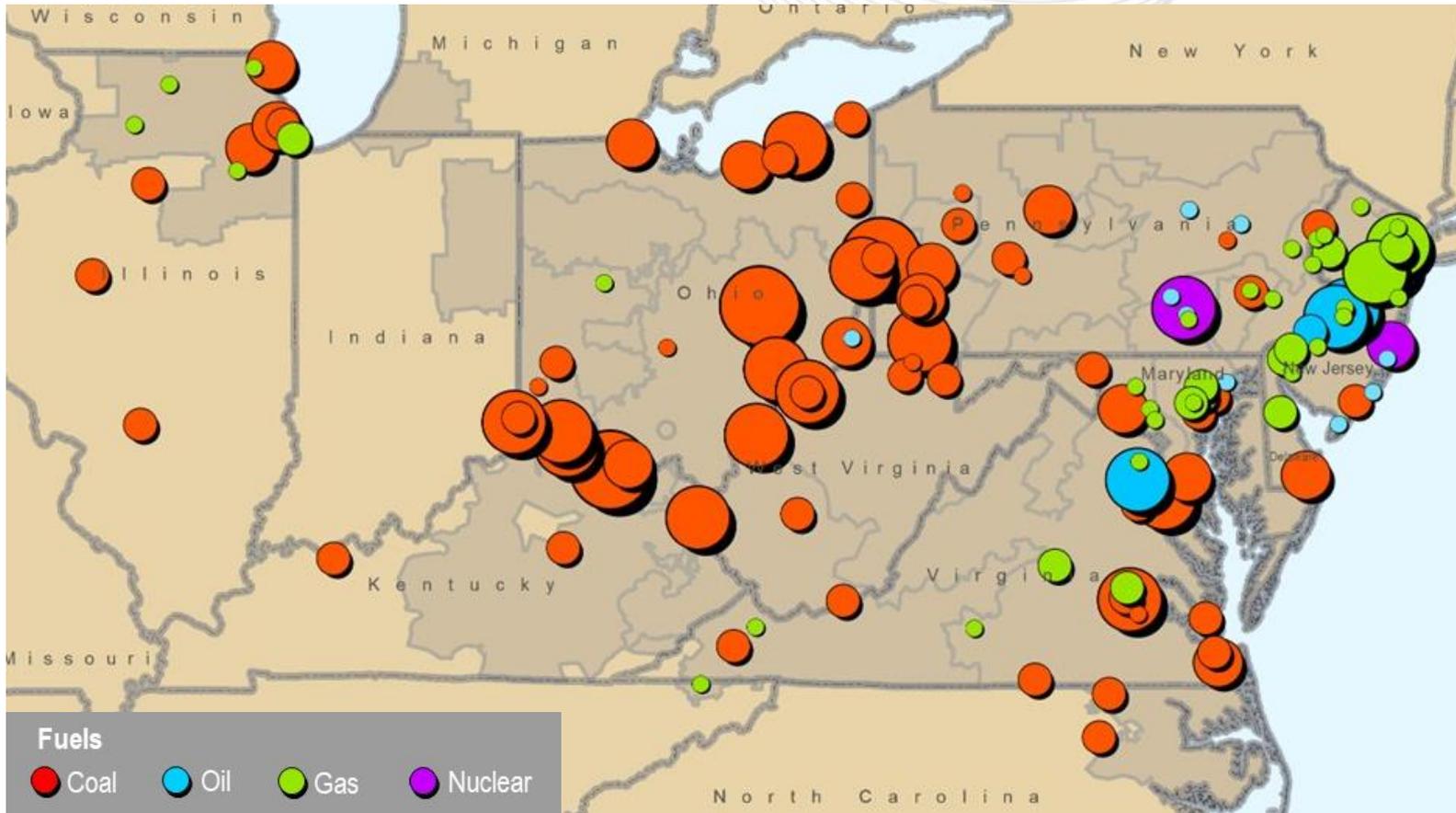
PJM states are collectively targeting 17 GW of wind by 2035.

Solar

Storage

Dominant resource in the PJM queue, with projects in all PJM zones

Recent growth seen in PJM, often following the solar development.



Conventional Generation

Coal – Over 30,000 MW retired between 2012 and 2021.

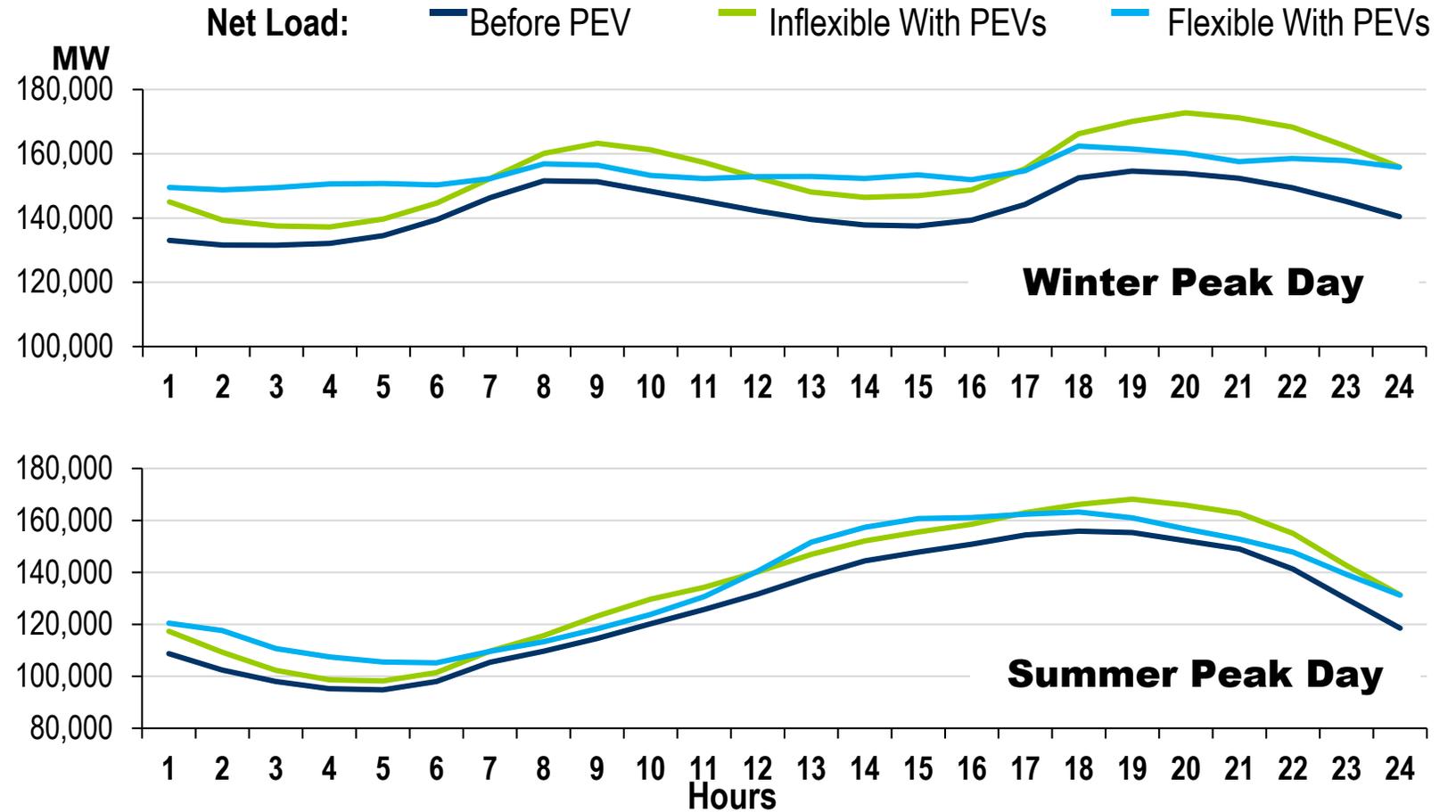
Natural Gas – Once driven by shale gas; growth slowed in wake of renewables expansion.

Nuclear – Future is uncertain, impacted by economics, policy, licensing.

- White House EV target of 50% of light-duty vehicle sales by 2030 may drive accelerated growth. PEV charging could account for ~10% of total RTO energy over next 15 years.
- Energy demand will be impacted by policies that could incentivize charging behavior that shifts charging to off-peak periods, minimizing the impact on the PJM peak load. Otherwise, the demand impact could be more significant.

Potential Future PJM Winter and Summer Peak Day Under PEV Scenario

Load	
Electrification of Transportation Growth of plug-in electric vehicles (PEV) will impact peak-day load shapes and drive increased energy consumption.	Electrification of Building Heating Growth in electric building heating is less certain due to economics compared to gas/oil heat for PJM; potential load impact could be bigger but likely further in horizon.



DER

- FERC Order 2222 may accelerate development of DER.
- Need for greater visibility of DER will drive changes in modeling of DER; greater coordination with utilities/state commissions.

Emerging Grid Technologies

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| • Grid forming inverters | • Tower configuration |
| • Dynamic line rating | • Storage as transmission |
| • Special conductors | • Microgrids |

Resilience

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|
| • Fuel assurance | • Extreme event planning |
|------------------|--------------------------|

Planning Enhancements

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Target studies for reliability attributes – inertia, voltage control, stability, ramping and short-circuit current • Increased probabilistic planning • 15-year scenario planning | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scenario planning for future generation • Interregional planning criteria • Resilience planning criteria |
|---|--|

To achieve the public policy goals of the PJM states, estimates are that more than 100,000 MW of renewable generation will need to be interconnected:

Wind (18–35 GW)	Solar (25–55 GW)	Storage (2–7 GW)
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Initial studies performed for offshore wind, which also included all other RPS goals, indicate transmission grid enhancements will be needed to accommodate the interconnection of renewable resources.	Near term ~\$627 million
	Long term ~\$2.2–3.2 billion

Transmission Build-Out Scenario Studies – Develop scenarios to identify transmission for policy case and accelerated scenario

Targeted Reliability Studies – Additional studies that will focus on reliability attributes and build on prior scenario studies

RTEP Process Enhancements

Regulatory Policy Impacts

- Federal and state policies – renewables, electrification
- Long-term transmission planning (ANOPR) and Interconnection Process Reform
- State Agreement Approach (SAA)

DOE/NREL Studies – Partner with/engage with DOE, national labs and neighbors on interregional studies – National Transmission Study and Atlantic Shore OSW Transmission Study

- Modeling wind and solar in generator deliverability analysis
- DER modeling
- ELCC development
- Resilience
- Improve load forecast

Presenter:

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