



# 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

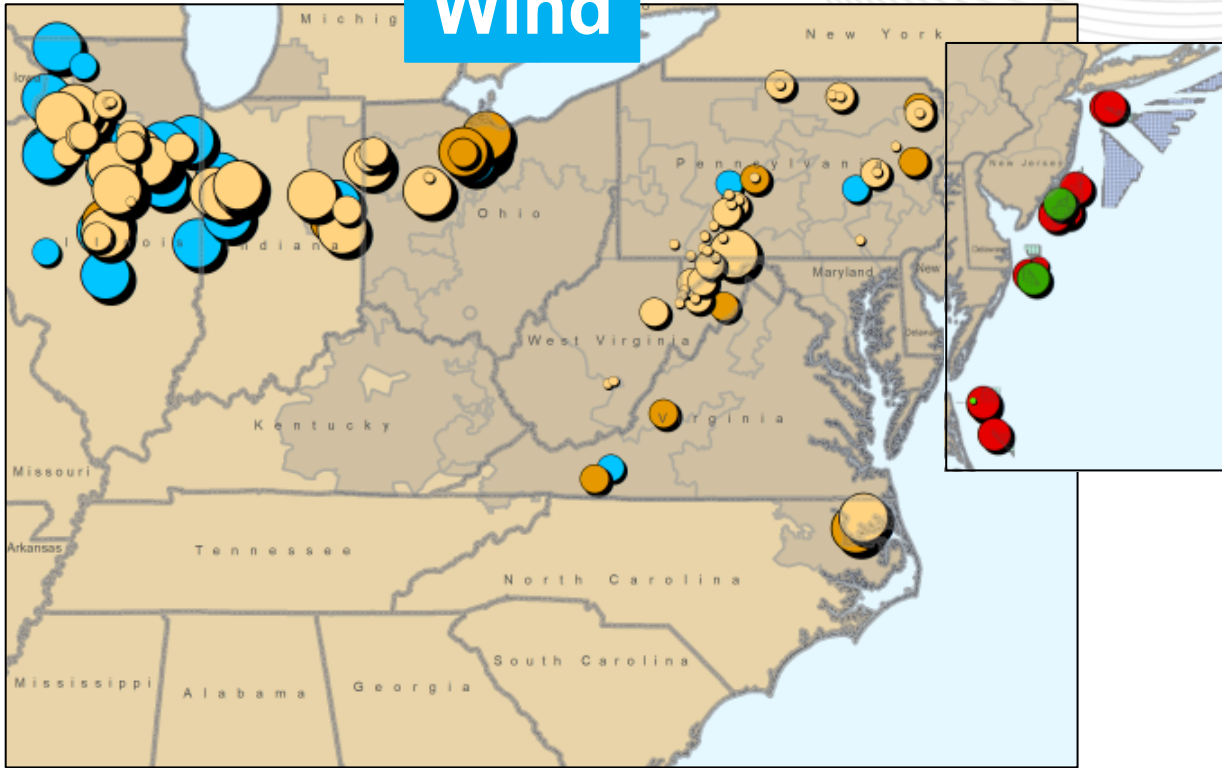
### Reviewed:

- 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

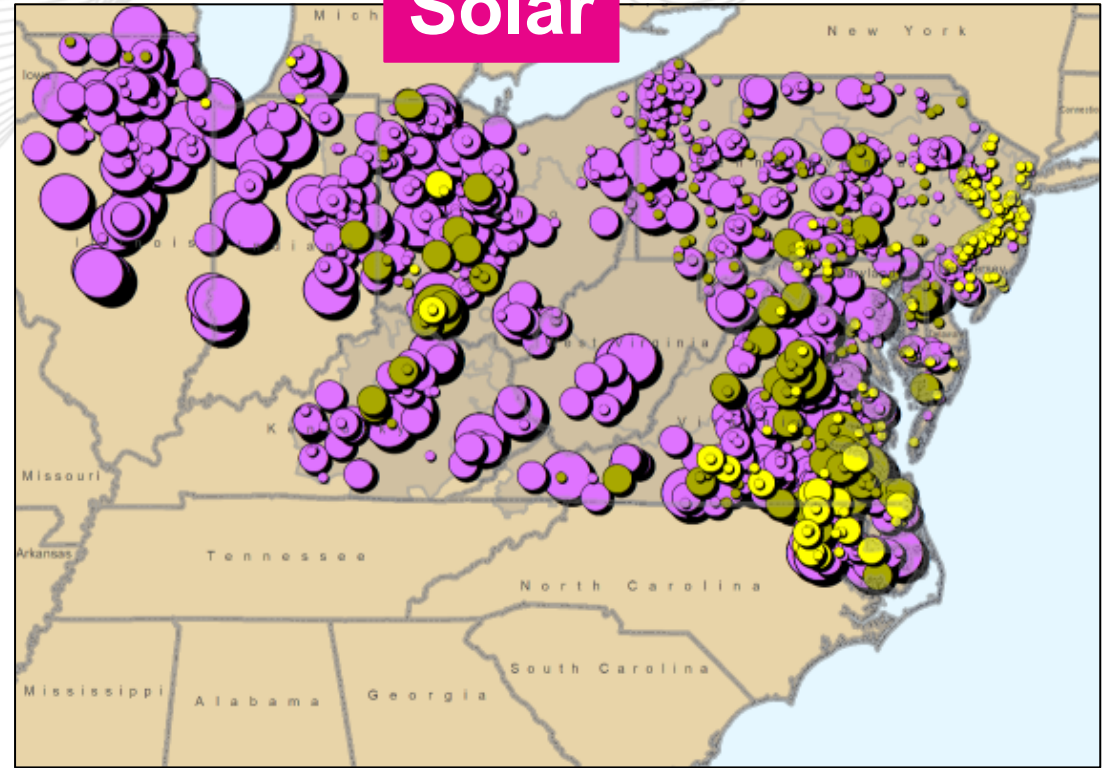
Assessed potential impacts of the trends on the PJM grid and planning process

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.

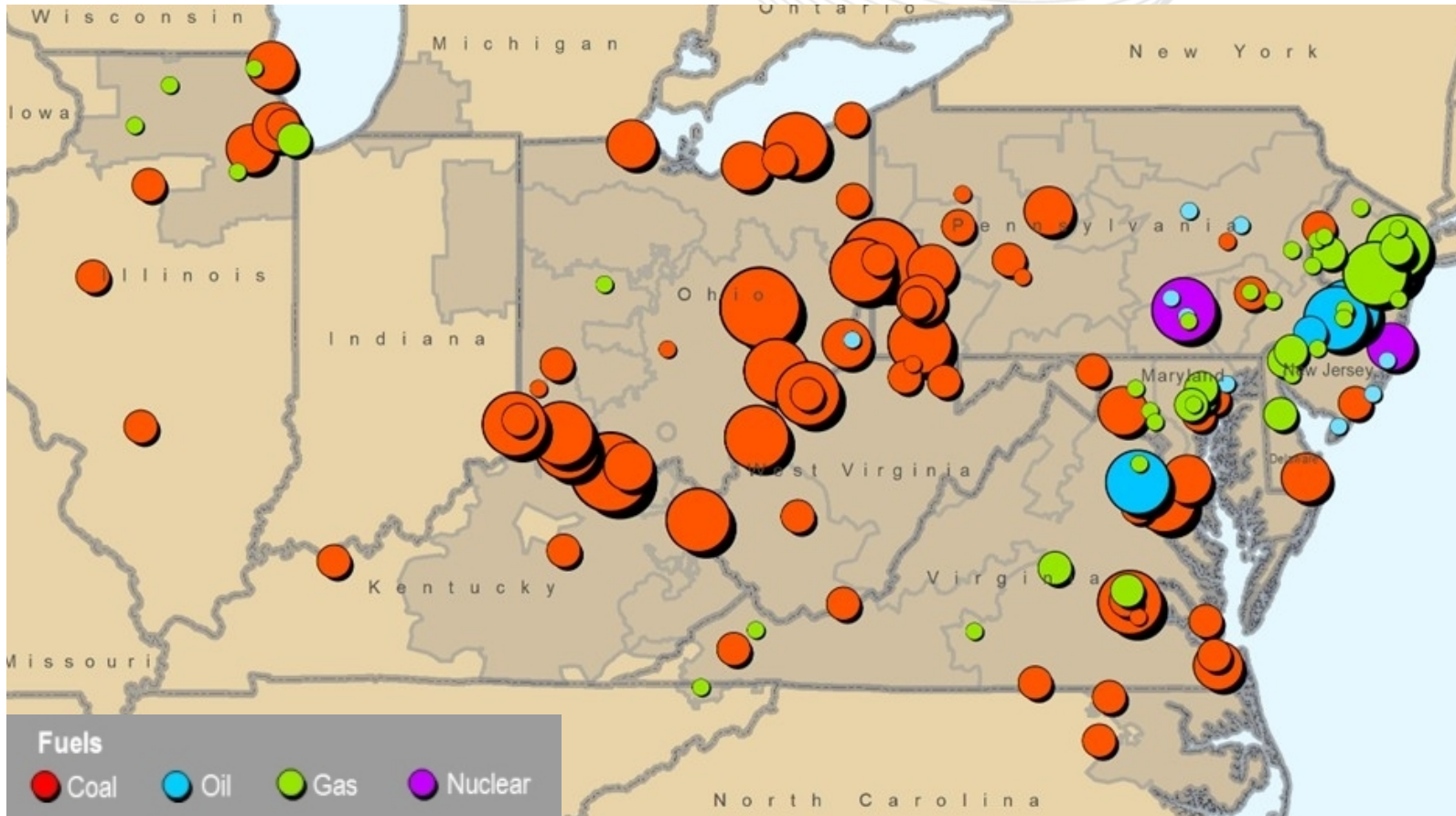
### Solar

### 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.

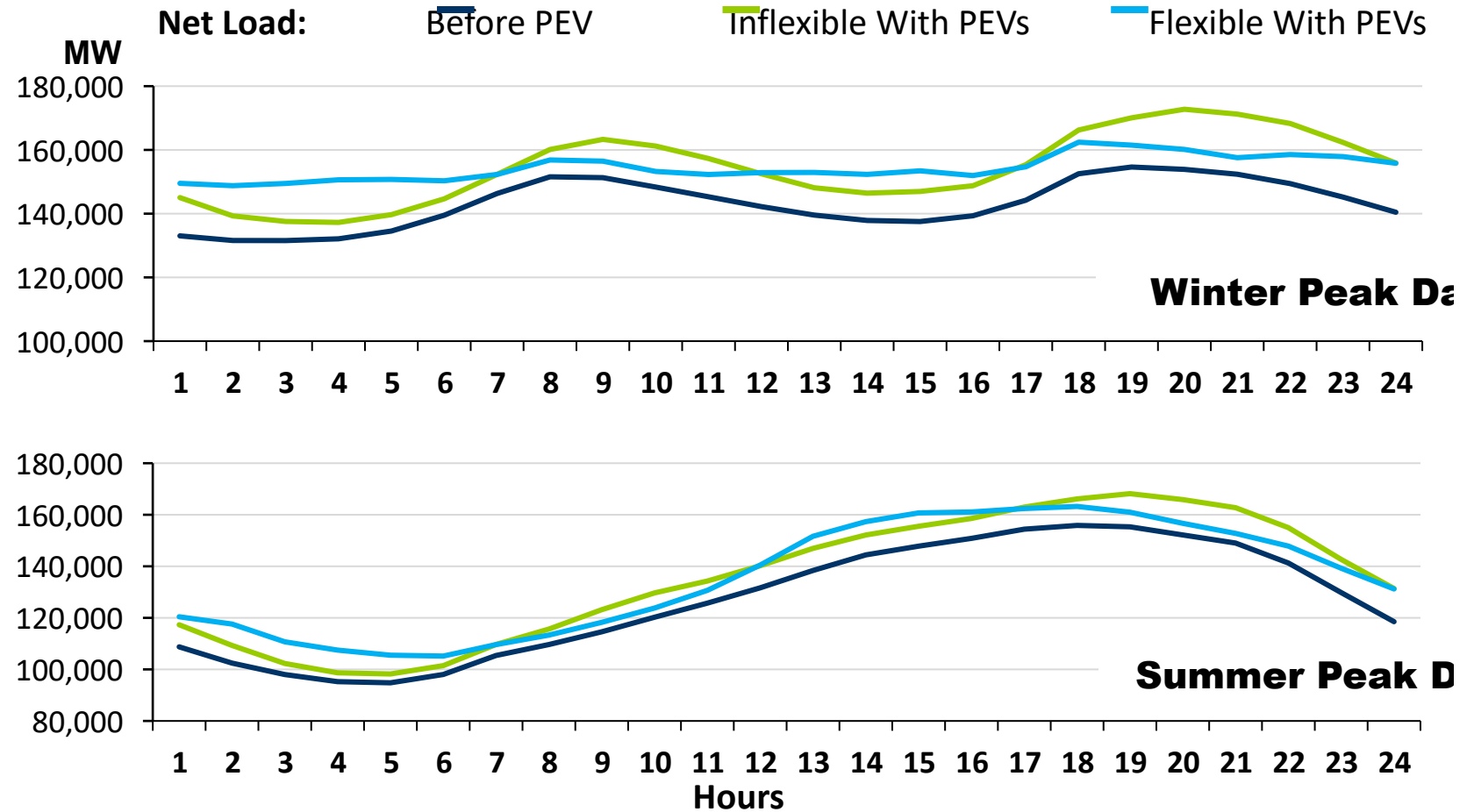
**Natural Gas** – Once driven by shale gas; growth slowed in wake of renewables expansion.

**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	
<b>Electrification of Transportation</b> Growth of plug-in electric vehicles (PEV) will impact peak-day load shapes and drive increased energy consumption.	<b>Electrification of Building Heating</b> 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

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|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Grid forming inverters</li> <li>• Dynamic line rating</li> <li>• Special conductors</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tower configuration</li> <li>• Storage as transmission</li> <li>• Microgrids</li> </ul> |
|---|--|

## Resilience

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fuel assurance</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Extreme event planning</li> </ul> |
|--|--|

## Planning Enhancements

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



**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.	<b>Near term</b> ~\$627 million
	<b>Long term</b> ~\$2.2–3.2 billion

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## Transmission Build-Out

**Scenario Studies** – Develop scenarios to identify transmission for policy case and accelerated scenario

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## Targeted Reliability Studies

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

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## RTEP Process

### Enhancements

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

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## Regulatory Policy Impacts

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

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## DOE/NREL Studies –

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

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