

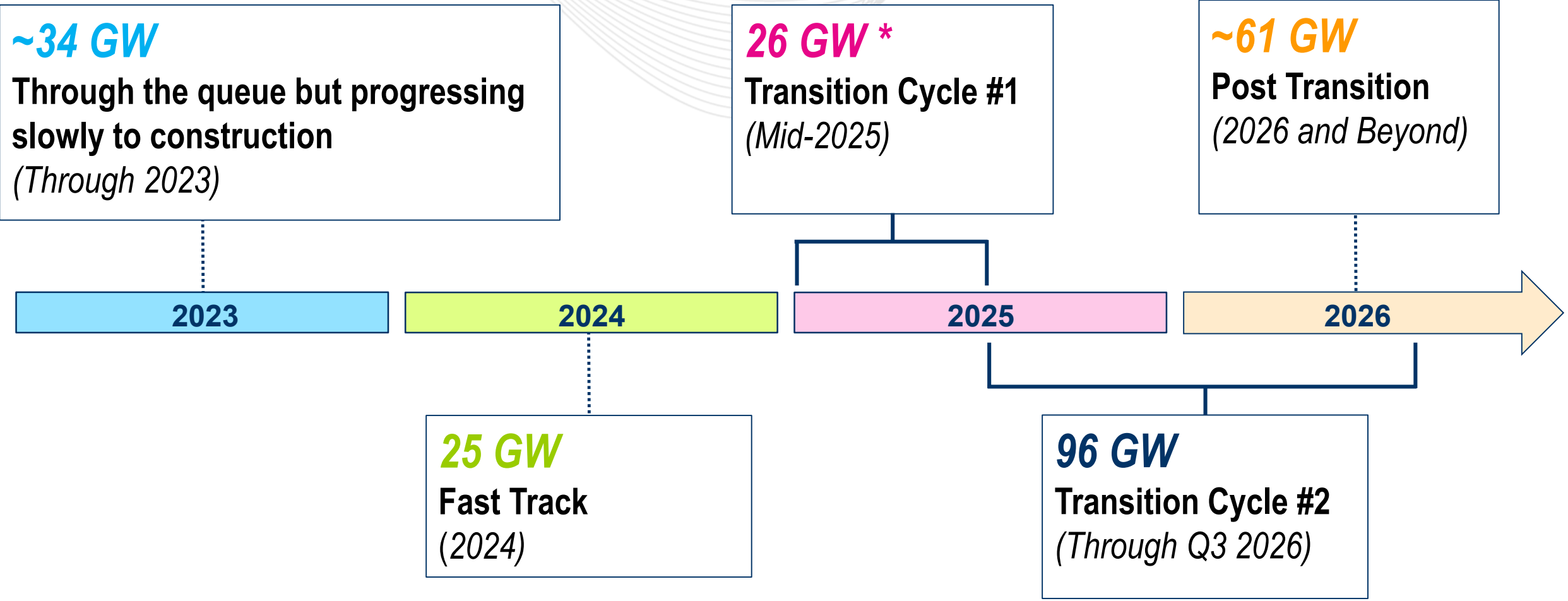
What Can Be Done To Add Generation to the Grid More Quickly?

Aftab Khan
Executive Vice President - Operations, Planning
& Security

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Queue Breakdown and Timeline

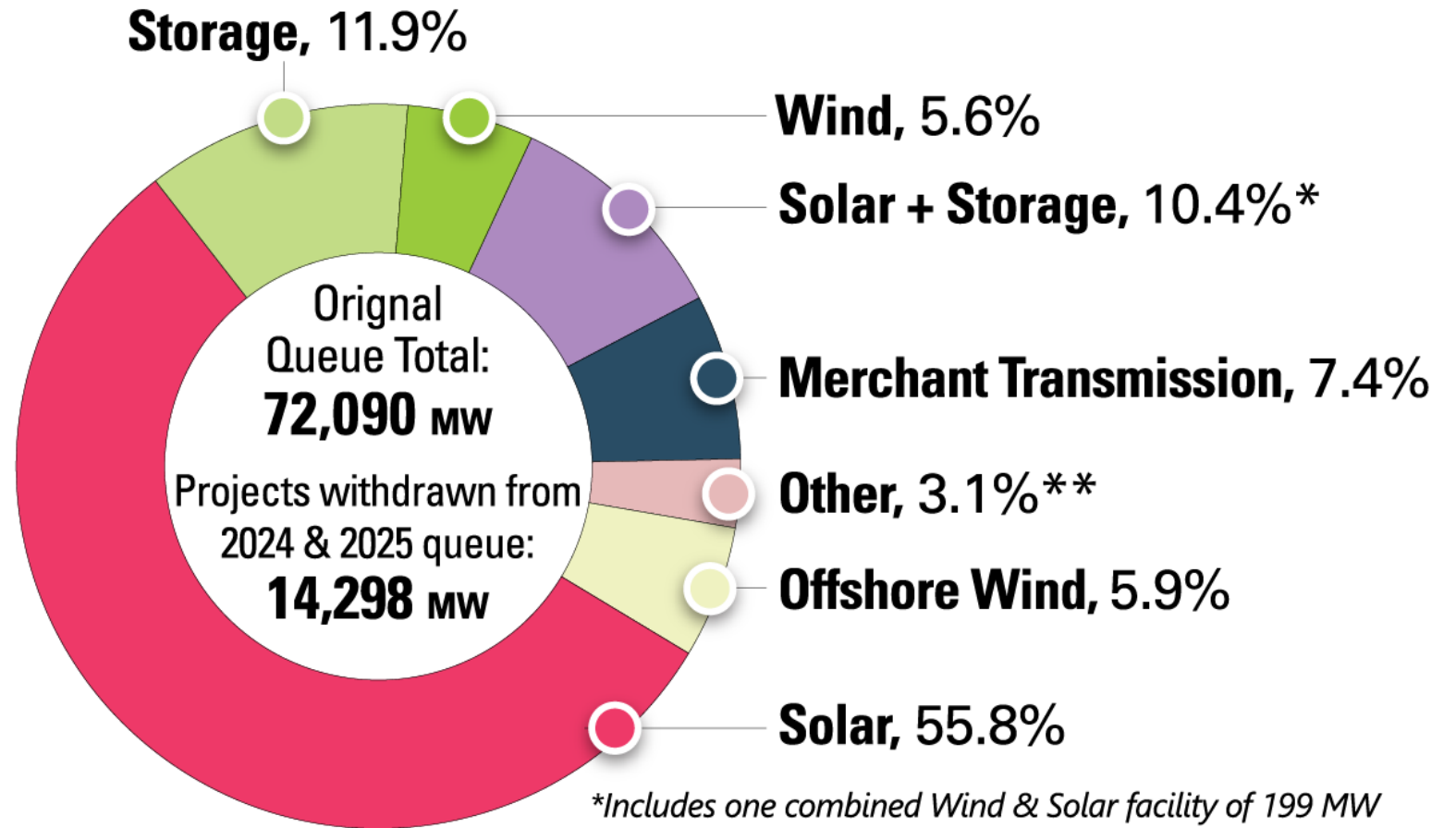


* TC1 was 46 GW prior to Decision Point 1.

Projects To Clear PJM Interconnection Process in 2024 and 2025

(Updated for Transition Cycle 1 as of Aug. 1, 2024)

By State	Number of Projects	Total Nameplate Capacity (in MW)
DE	1	120.00
IL	62	10,861.95
IN	63	11,568.64
KY	33	3,568.50
MD	6	1,245.00
MI	8	887.20
NC	21	1,542.90
NJ	20	1,204.80
OH	62	7,829.49
PA	91	3,696.10
VA	107	11,967.50
WV	14	1,154.00
Total	488	55,646.00



*Includes one combined Wind & Solar facility of 199 MW

**Other: Natural Gas (1,646.7 MW, 3.0%) and Hydro (51 MW, 0.1%)

Please note some projects have reduced project megawatts.

- **Capacity Interconnection Right (CIR) Transfer**
 - The Planning Committee recently voted on and advanced a package that would serve to enhance the CIR transfer process so as to allow deactivating generation owners to transfer their CIRs to a new project; that project would then move through the queue quicker.
- **1920 Compliance on Long-Term Regional Transmission Planning and Scenario Development**
 - The Transmission Expansion Advisory Committee (TEAC) is working on FERC Order 1920 compliance and scenario development; Order 1920 will, among other things, reduce necessary transmission upgrades for new generation.
- **Surplus Interconnection Service**
 - This is a process for existing facilities to make use of surplus interconnection. Surplus interconnection is the unused portion of an established ISA/GIA such that, if the service is used, the total Maximum Facility Output and Capacity Interconnection Rights remain the same (e.g. adding battery storage).
- **Expedited Queue Treatment**
 - This was discussed at a FERC technical conference and PJM has introduced a proposal that would open Transition Cycle 2 for resources that meet certain criterion.

Unique Circumstances and One-Time Process

The transition clusters are limited to only projects that were already in the queue during the reform discussions. Once the transition is over, new projects will have an open application window to submit projects on a regular basis for study and processing.

Minimize Impact to TC2

Allowing additional projects that meet specific criteria to the TC2 queue minimizes delays and impacts on PJM versus a separate parallel process that risks delays to the existing schedule.

Quick Action

There is a limited window of opportunity to make an impact within the existing transition. PJM Board & FERC approval will be requested on accelerated timeline with a time-bound stakeholder engagement period.

Expand eligibility criteria to address resource reliability for projects that can be evaluated in Transition Cycle #2 (TC2).

Today, TC2 is only open for projects that already have an active queue position in **the AG2 and AH1 queues** (applied between October 2020 and September 2021).

PJM's proposal will include **an application window and specific criteria for projects to determine eligibility and limits on the number of entrants.**

- Projects do not need to currently be in PJM Cycle #1 and can be submitted prior to the RRI application window.



Preliminary 2028/2029 BRA ELCC Class Rating at or above 45%

- Allows for OSW and all storage classes
- Project will be required to maintain the project ELCC value through to commercialization.
 - Maintain both size and fuel types
- Projects covered by an SAA are not eligible.

Project target in-service date is required to be in June 1, 2029, with corresponding GIA milestones.

GIA milestone for RPM participation with 100% of CIRs

Limit to 100 projects

If more than 100 projects apply, PJM to sort projects based upon highest UCAP megawatt amount.

		2028/2029 Preliminary ELCC Class Rating
ELCC Class		
Included	Landfill Intermittent	56%
	4-hr Storage	51%
	6-hr Storage	61%
	8-hr Storage	64%
	10-hr Storage	72%
	Nuclear	96%
	Coal	85%
	Gas Combined Cycle	83%
	Gas Combustion Turbine	68%
	Gas Combustion Turbine Dual Fuel	80%
	Offshore Wind	47%
	Diesel Utility	92%
	Steam	75%
Excluded	Onshore Wind	28%
	Fixed-Tilt Solar	5%
	Tracking Solar	7%
	Hydro Intermittent	37%

- Formula developed to determine relative “value” for each project.

Incorporate and determine weights for factors such as, but not limited to:

ELCC	Uprate/Greenfield	Delivery Year	Size	Permits
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- Rank and then choose top 100 projects based on resultant score.



*Notice will also be provided at a TOA-AC meeting