

# **PJM Overview**

**Coal Institute- Summer Trade Seminar**

# PJM's Role as a Regional Transmission Organization



# PJM – Primary Focus

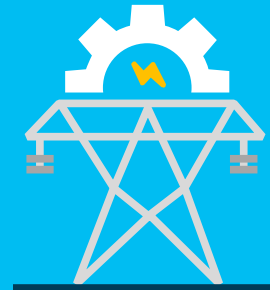
## RELIABILITY



Markets



Operations



Regional Planning

Energy

Capacity

Ancillary Services

Grid Operations

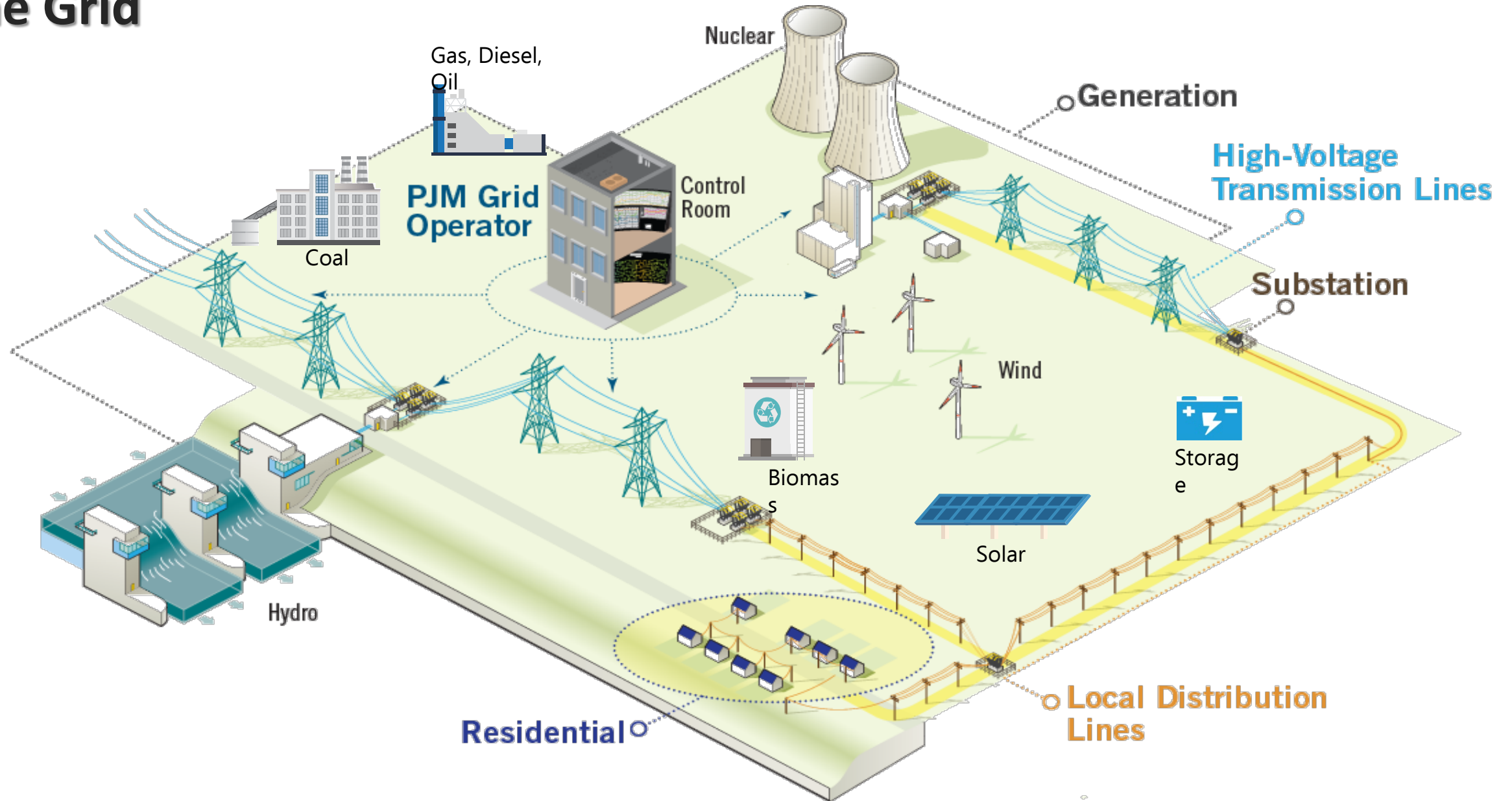
Supply/Demand Balance

Transmission Monitoring

15-Year Outlook



# The Grid

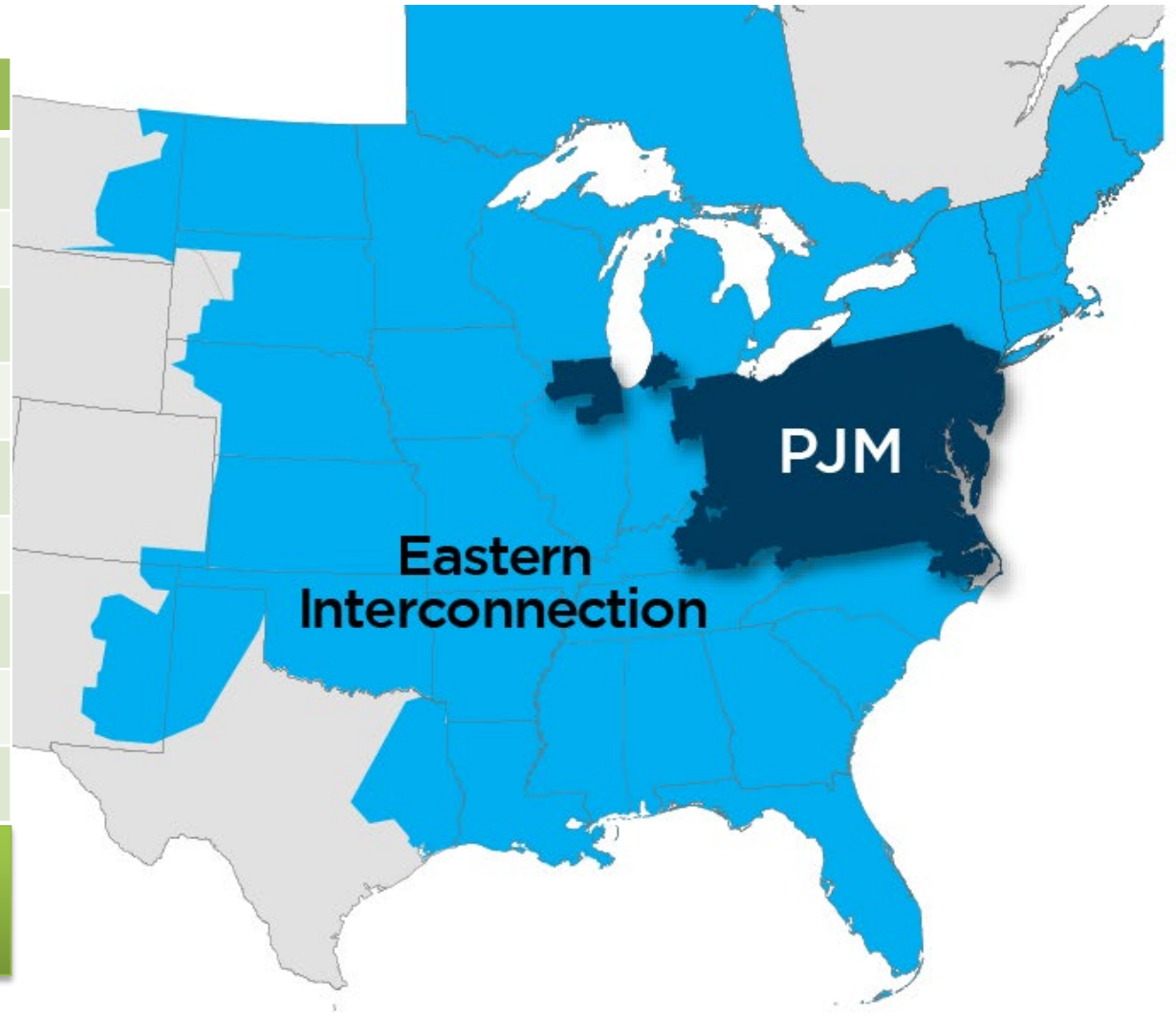


# PJM as Part of the Eastern Interconnection

## Key Statistics

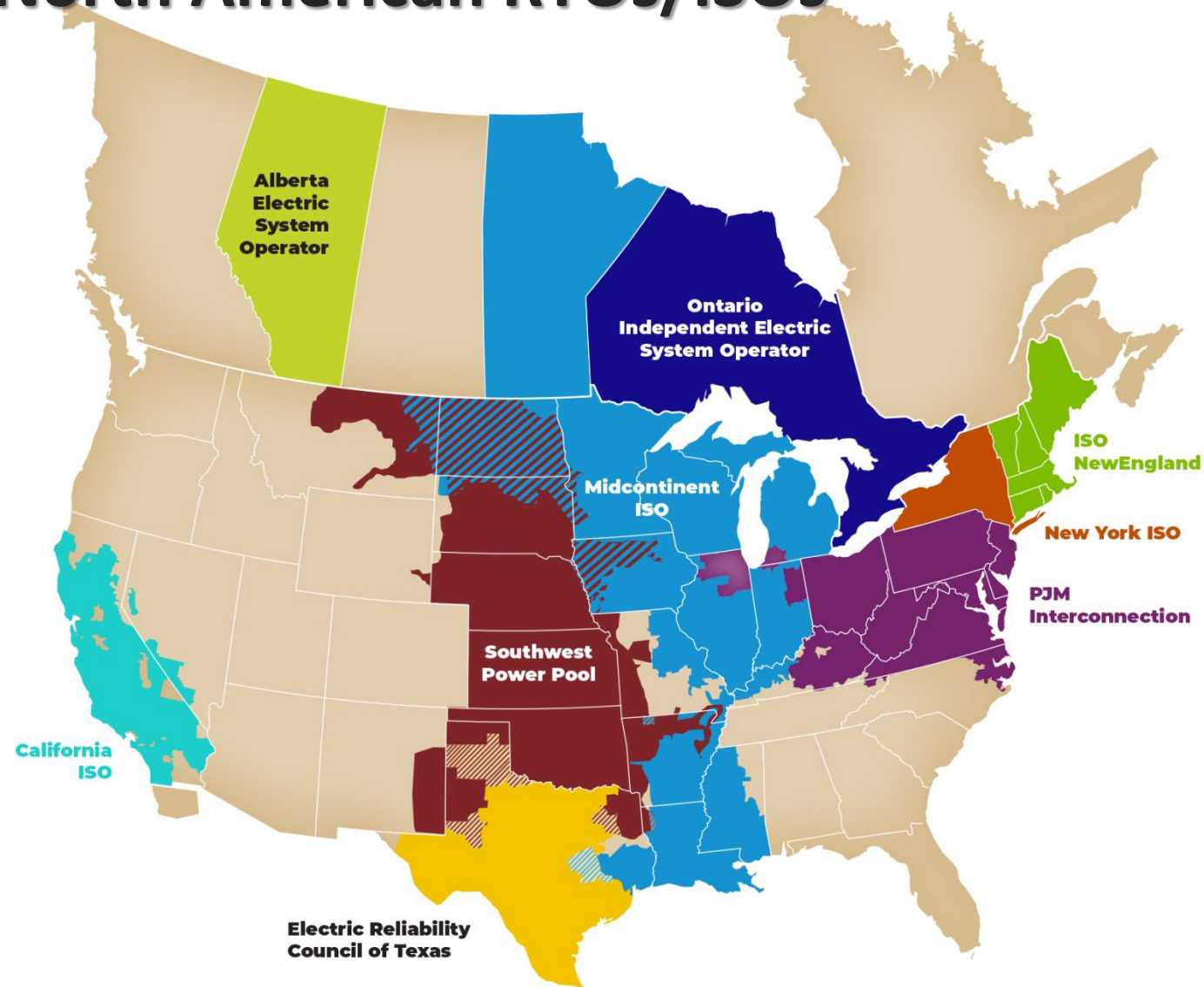
Member companies	1,110
Millions of people served	67+
Peak load in megawatts	165,563
Megawatts of generating capacity	182,036
Miles of transmission lines (BES)	88,333
Gigawatt hours of annual energy	800,004
Generation sources	1,486
Square miles of territory	369,054
States served	13 + DC

- 27% of generation in Eastern Interconnection
- 24% of load in Eastern Interconnection



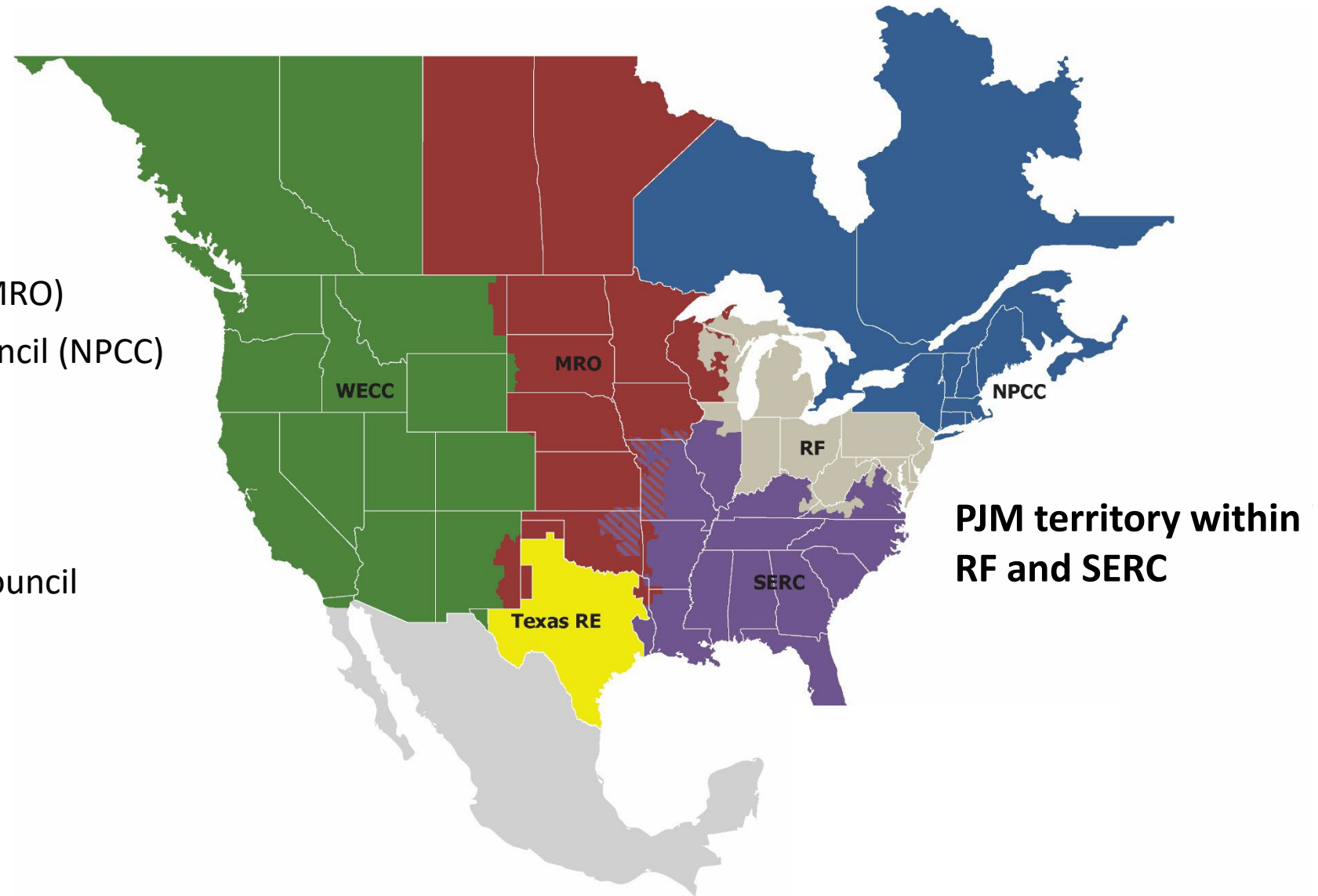


# Nine Major North American RTOs/ISOs



# NERC Regions

- Midwest Reliability Organization (MRO)
- Northeast Power Coordinating Council (NPCC)
- Reliability First (RF)
- SERC Reliability Corporation (SERC)
- Texas Reliability Entity (Texas RE)
- Western Electricity Coordinating Council (WECC)



**PJM territory within  
RF and SERC**

# How is PJM Different From Other Utility Companies?

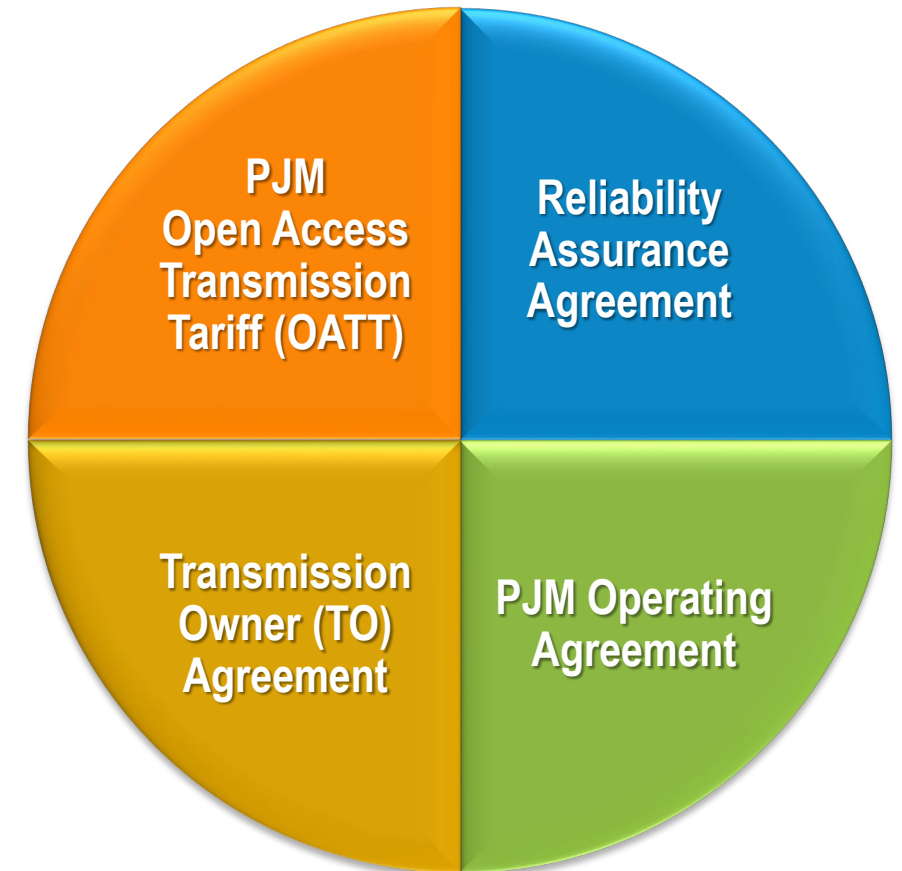
## PJM Does:

- Direct operation of the transmission system
- Remain profit-neutral
- Maintain independence from PJM members
- Coordinate maintenance of grid facilities

## PJM Does *NOT*:

- Own any transmission or generation assets
- Function as a publicly-traded company
- Take ownership of the system's energy
- Perform maintenance on generators or transmission systems (e.g. repair power lines)
- Serve or direct any end-use customers (retail)

## PJM Authority Provided by Contract





# Growth of PJM

Joined in 1927

Joined in 1956

Joined in 1965

Joined in 1981

Joined in 2002

Joined in 2004

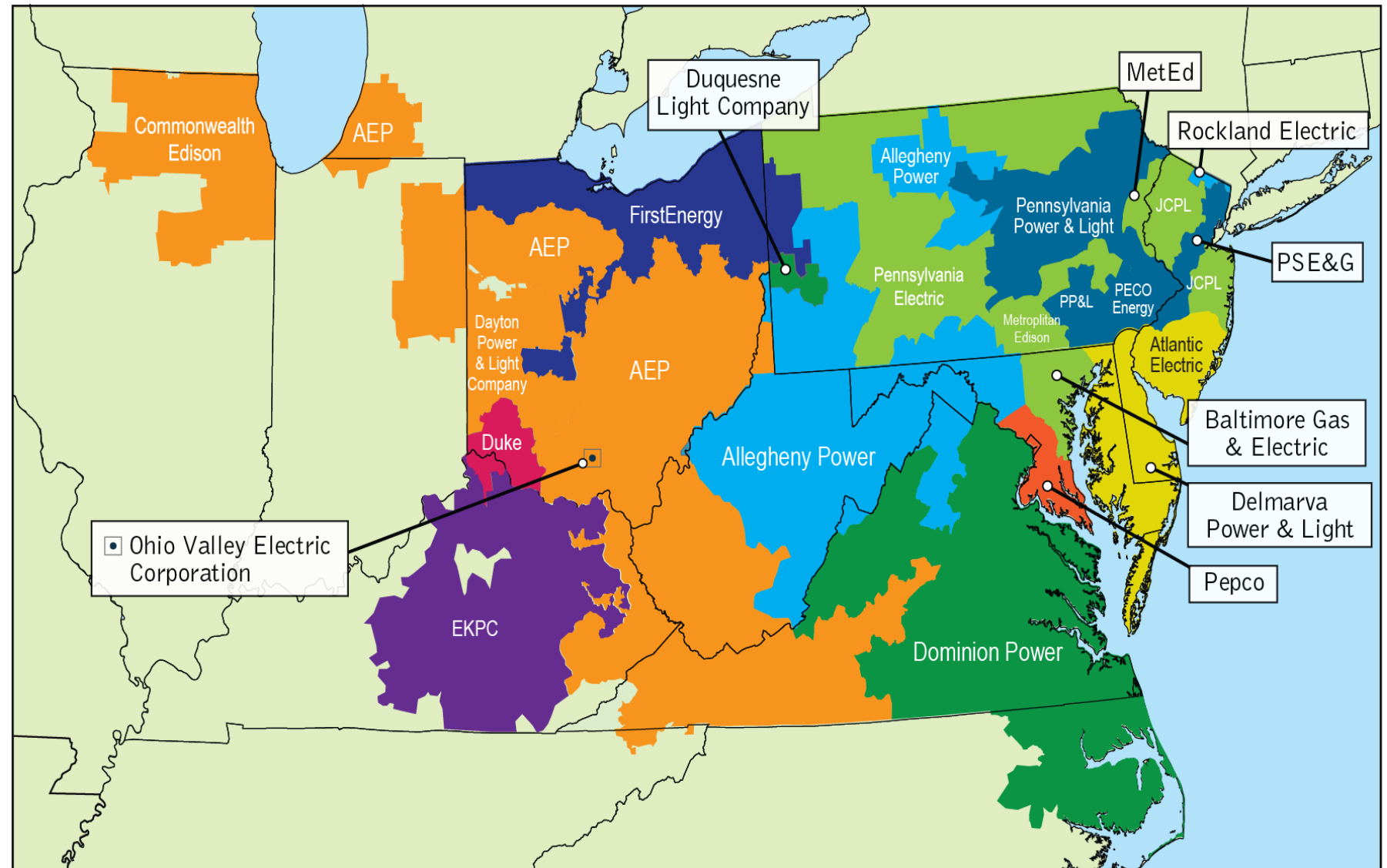
Joined in 2005

Joined in 2011

Joined in 2012

Joined in 2013

Joined in 2018

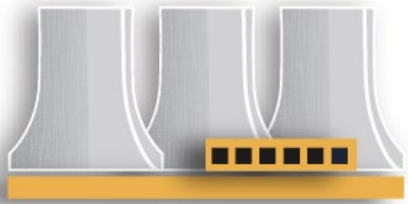


# Independence and Governance Process

Independent Board of Managers

Market Monitor

Members Committee



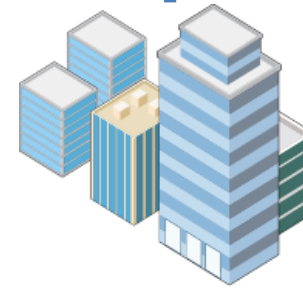
Generation Owners



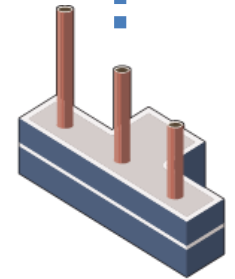
Transmission  
Owners



Competitive Retail  
Companies &  
Trading Companies



Utility Electric  
Distributor &  
Retail Business



Wholesale  
End Use  
Customers  
(Industrial)

- Independent Board of Managers
- Stakeholder process – provide balanced stakeholder input
- Established process for discussion of market evolution

# PJM Control Room Overview



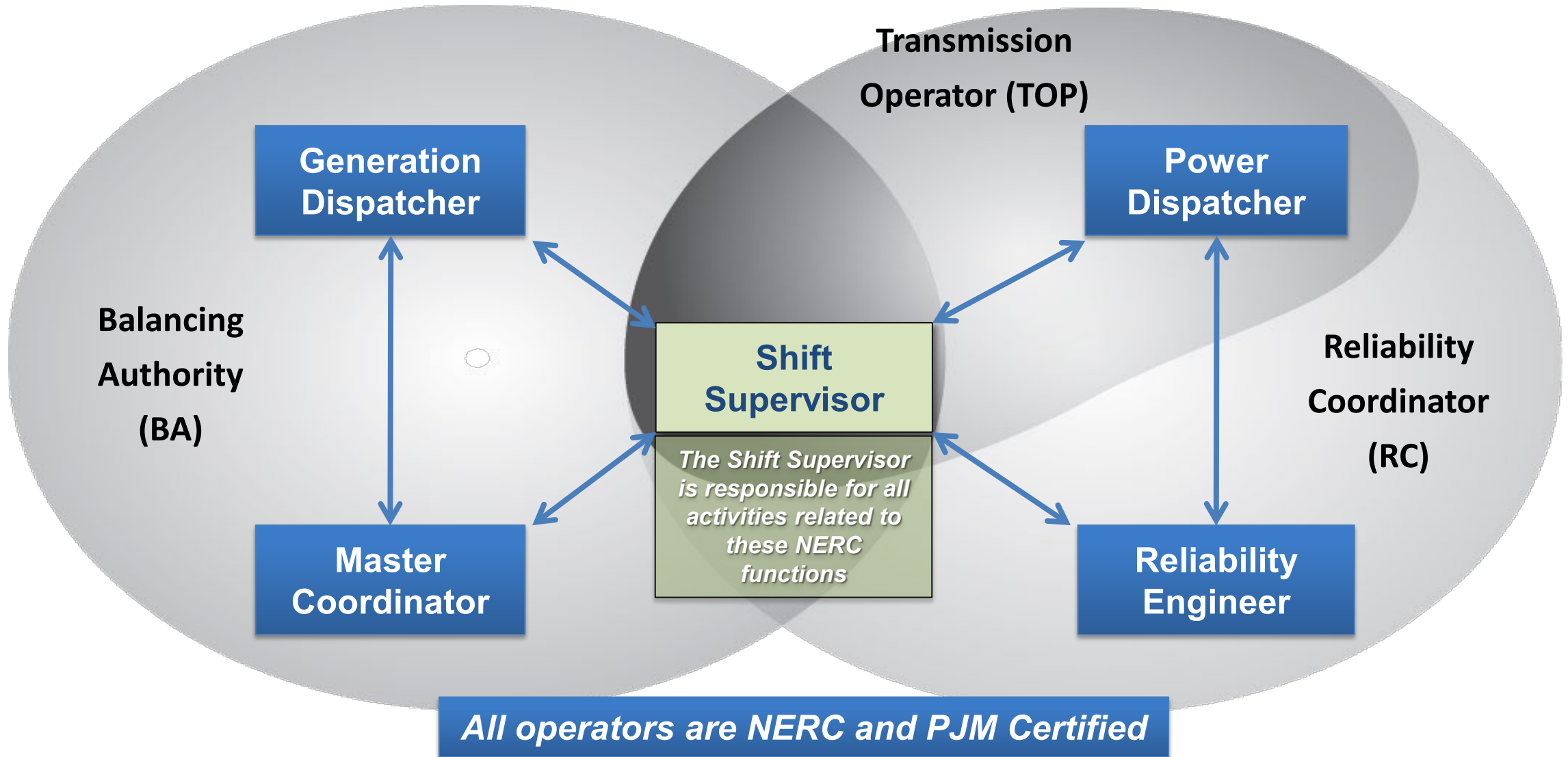








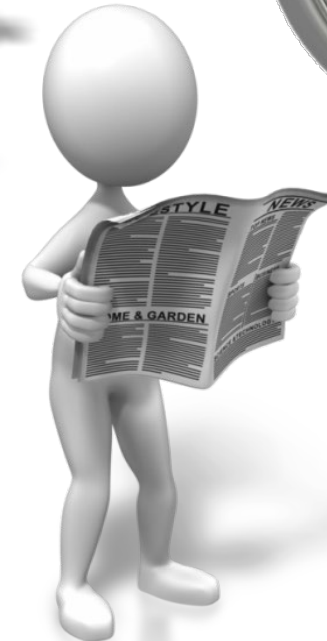
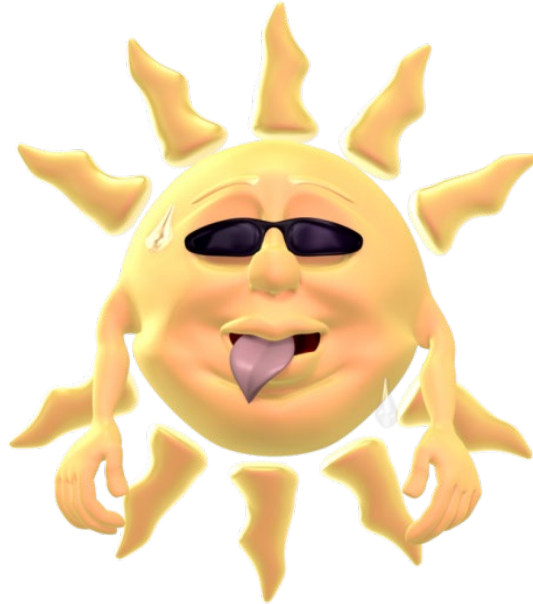
# PJM Control Room Positions and NERC Responsibilities



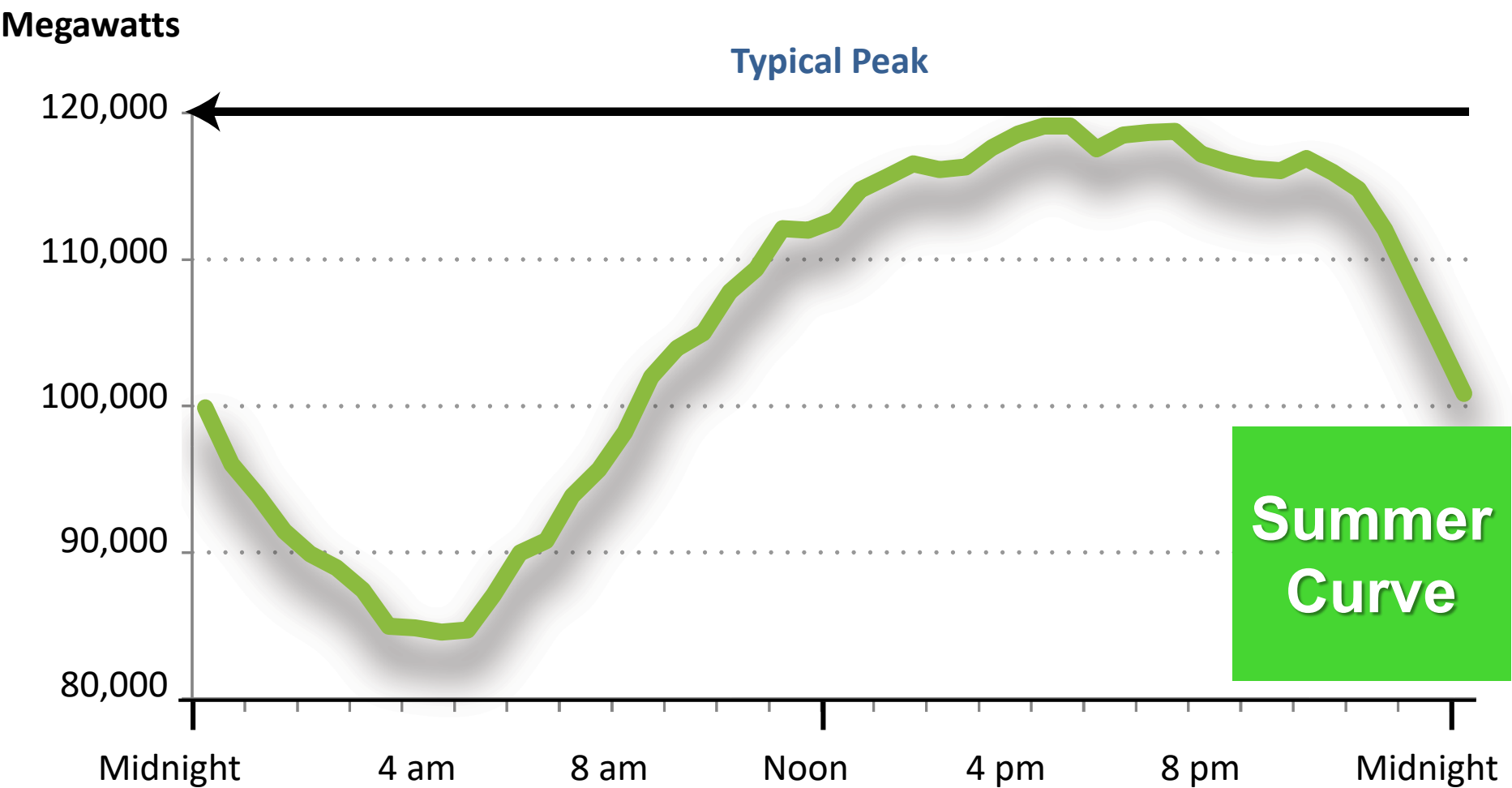
# Load Forecasting

# What Affects Load (Customer Demand)?

- Weather
  - Temperature
  - Dew point
  - Wind speed
  - Clouds
  - Time of day
- Season
  - Fall, Winter, Spring, Summer
- Human behavior

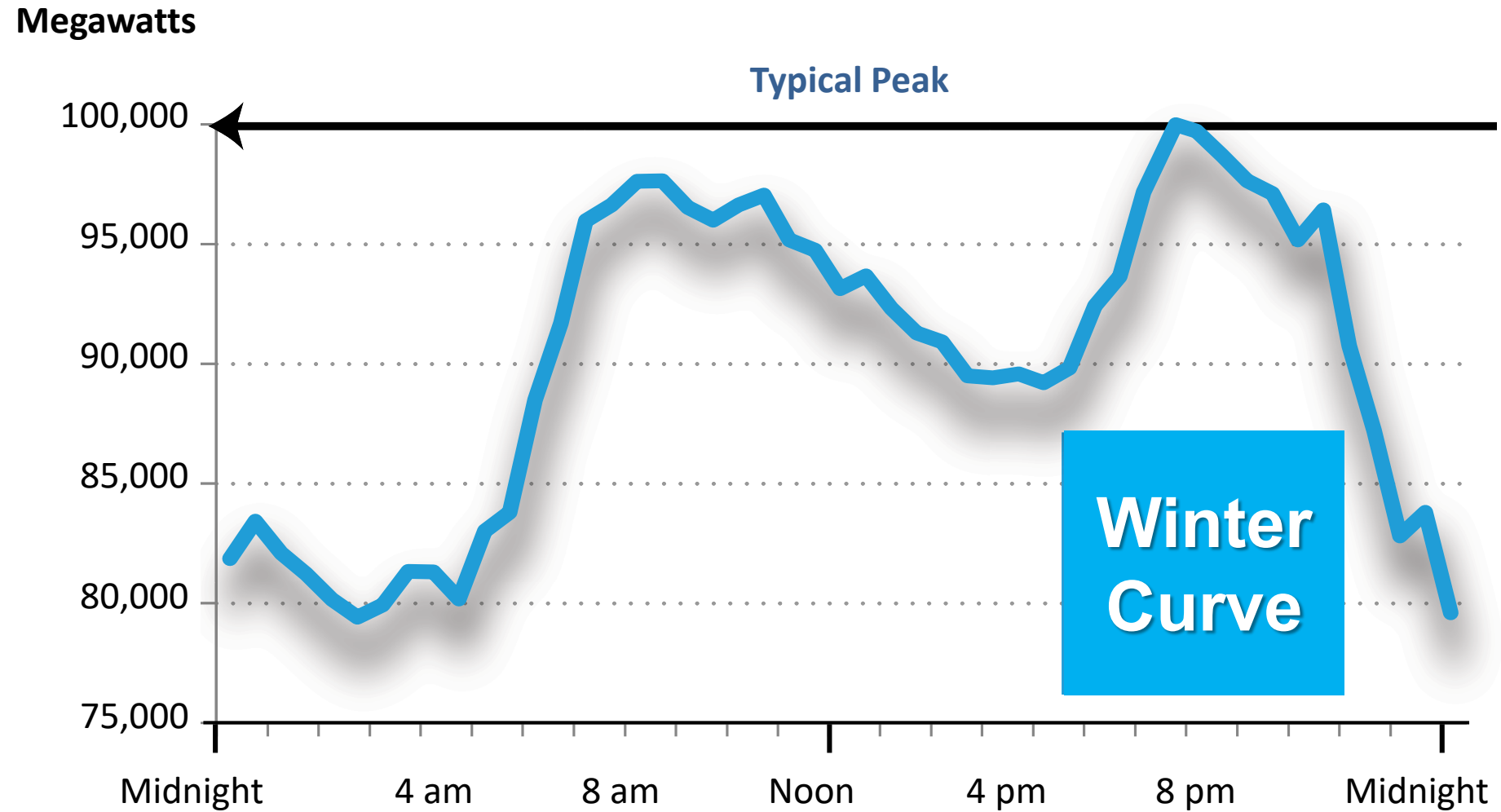


# Summer Load Curve



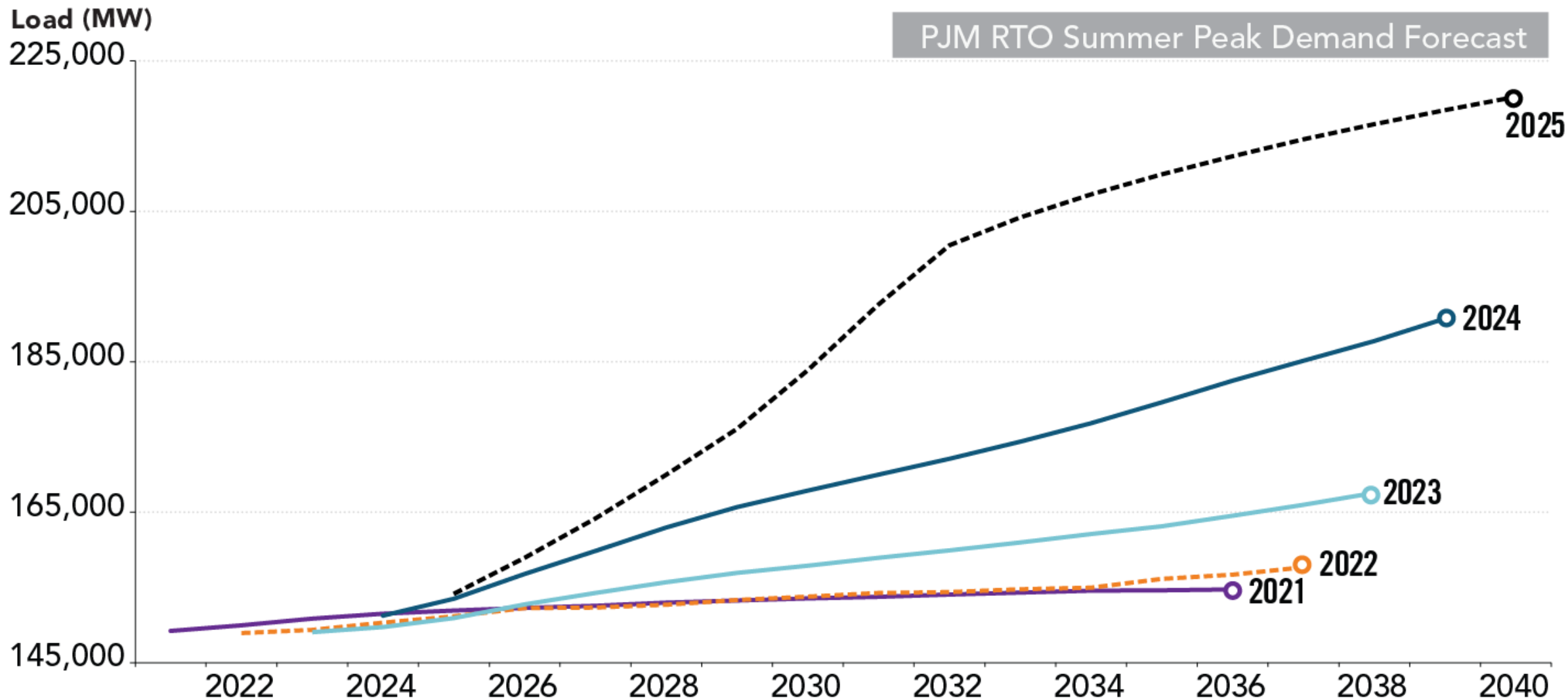
**Summer  
Curve**

# Winter Load Curve





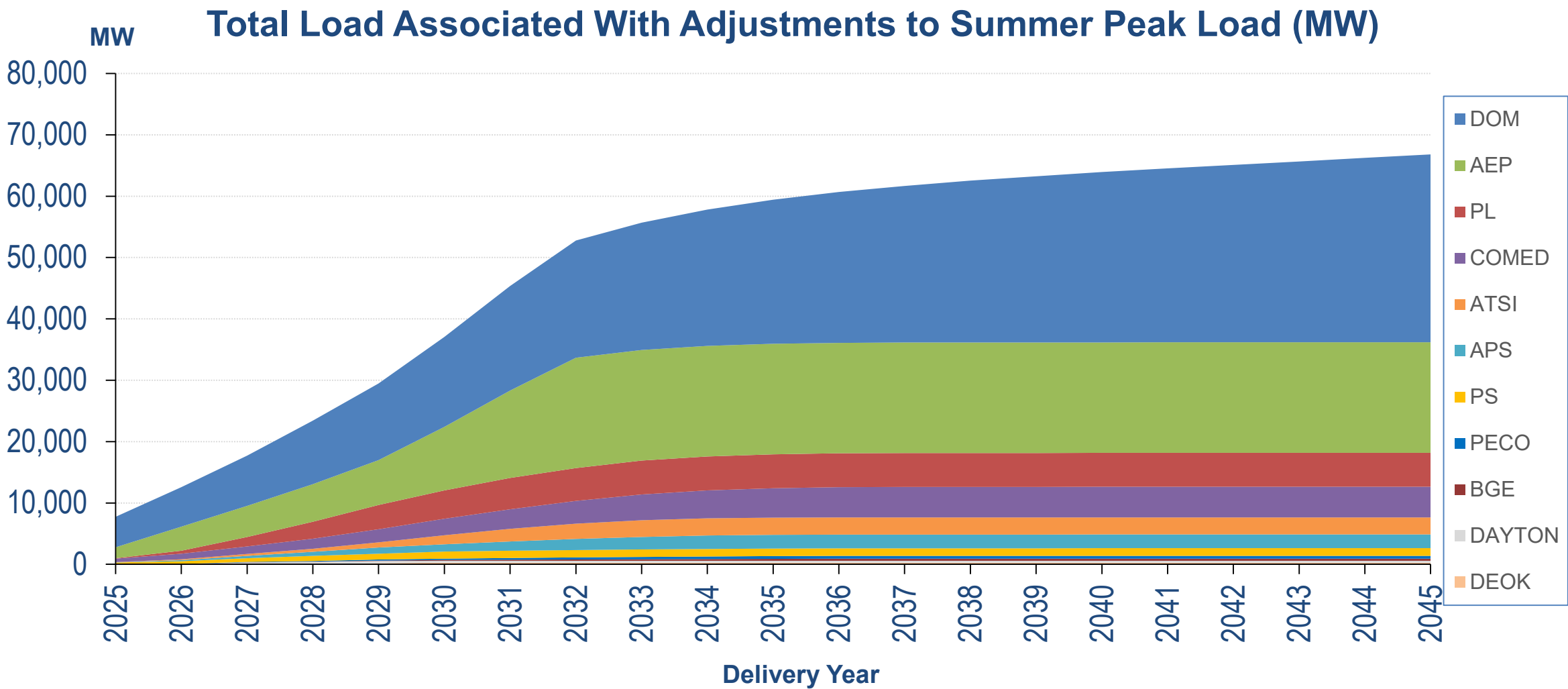
# Electricity Demand Growth (2021-2025)



# Forecast Adjustments

- Load Adjustments:
  - Data Centers (AEP, APS, ATSI, BGE, Comed, Dayton, PECO, PL, PS, Dominion);
  - Industrial (AEP)
  - EV Battery Manufacturing (COMED);
  - Steel Facility (Duke);
  - Port Electrification (PS);
  - Voltage Optimization (Dominion);
  - NRBTMG (ATSI, Dominion);
  - Peak Shaving Adjustment (EKPC)

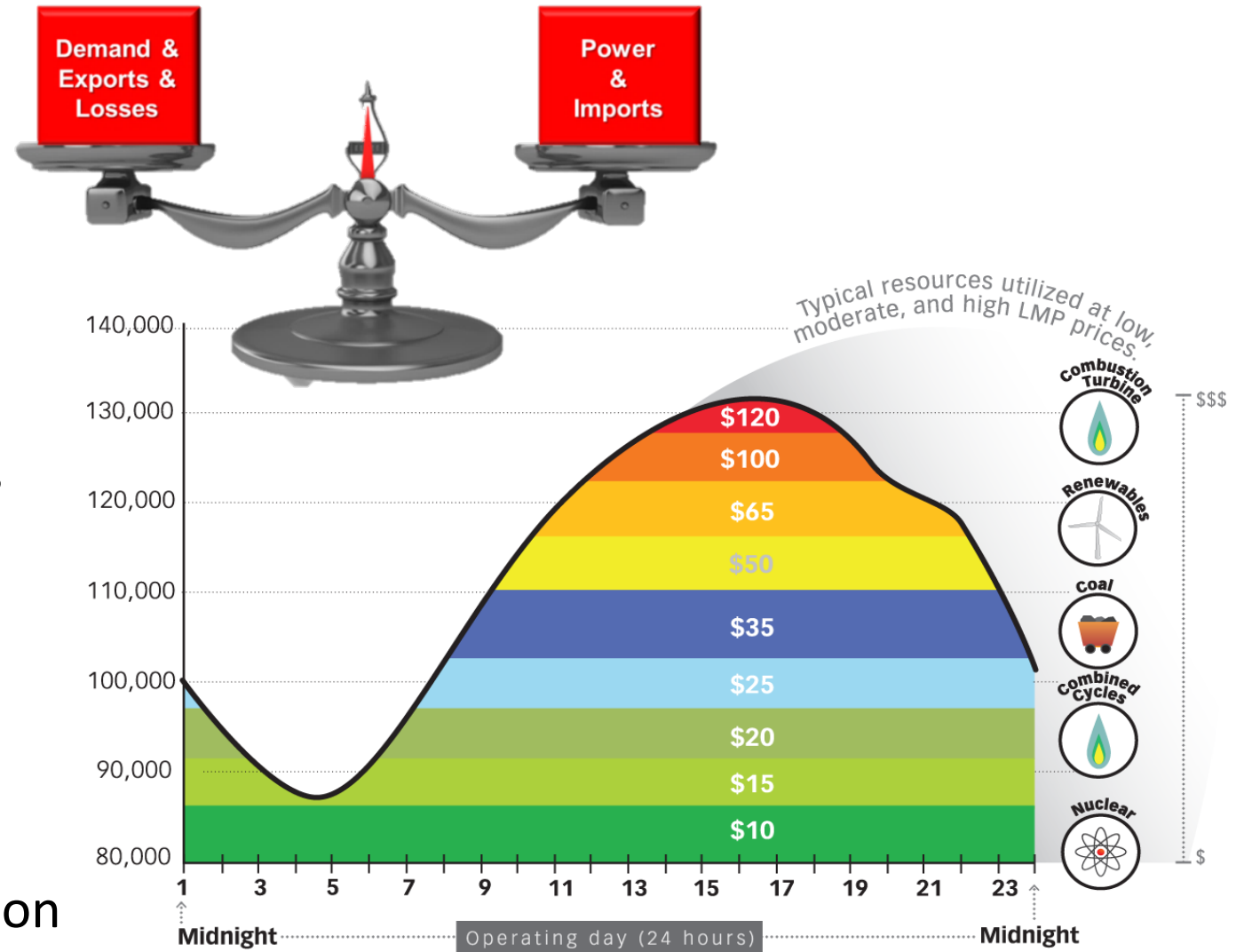
# Forecast Adjustments



# Real-Time

# Generation Dispatch Operations

- Maintain System Control
  - Generation / Demand balance
- Maintain Adequate Reserves
  - Operate on contingency basis
- Implement Emergency Procedures
  - To keep the lights on!
- Synchronized Reserve/Regulation Market
  - Clear Market
  - Administer real-time optimization





# Economic Generation Control

- Purpose is to ensure that the least cost generation is used to satisfy demand
- Enables power system to follow load as it moves from valley, to peak, to valley over a 24-hour period
- Adjustments are allocated to generating units to optimize economy



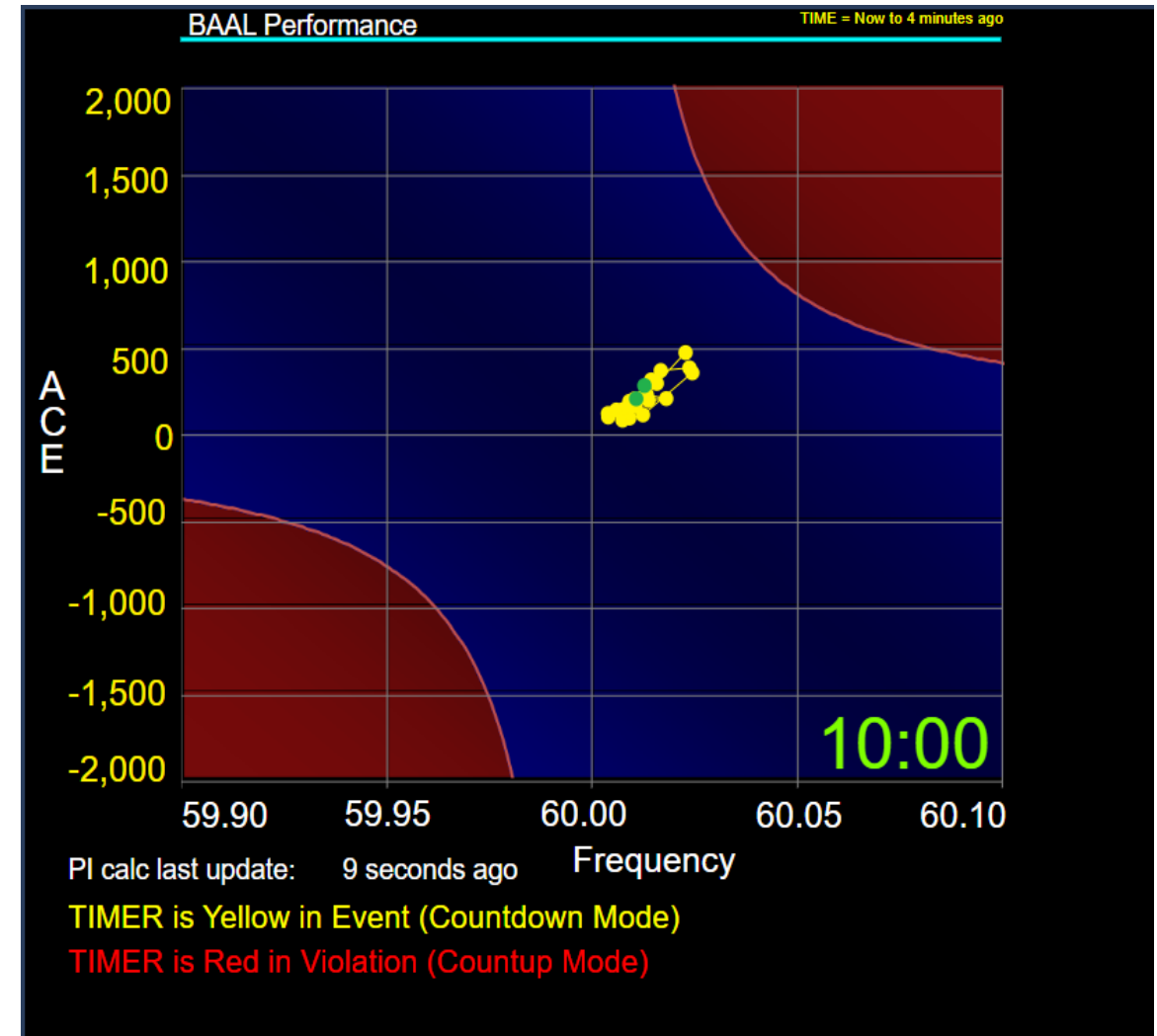
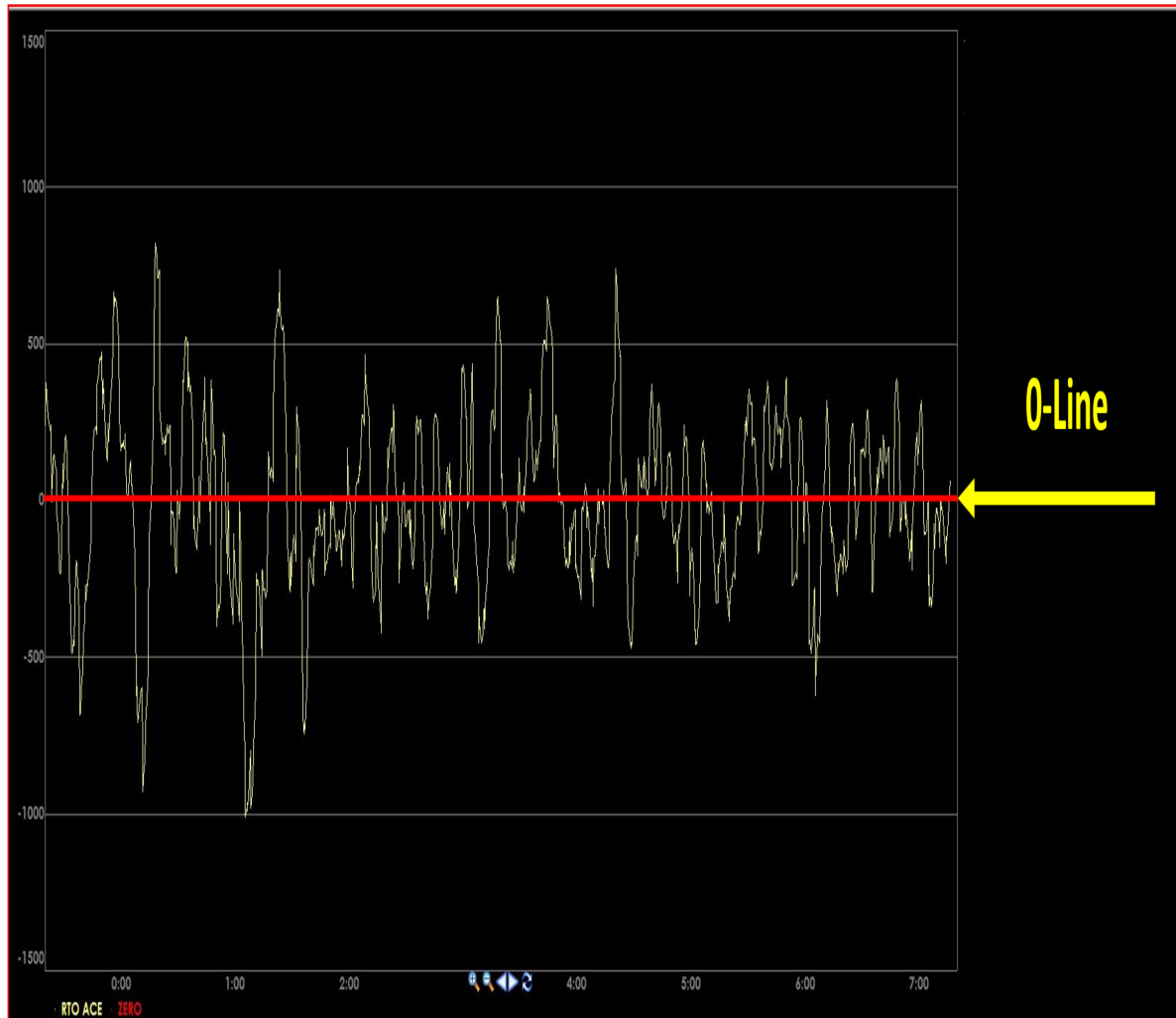
# Resources Scheduled to Meet Demand

Load (MW)

RTO Load (MW)

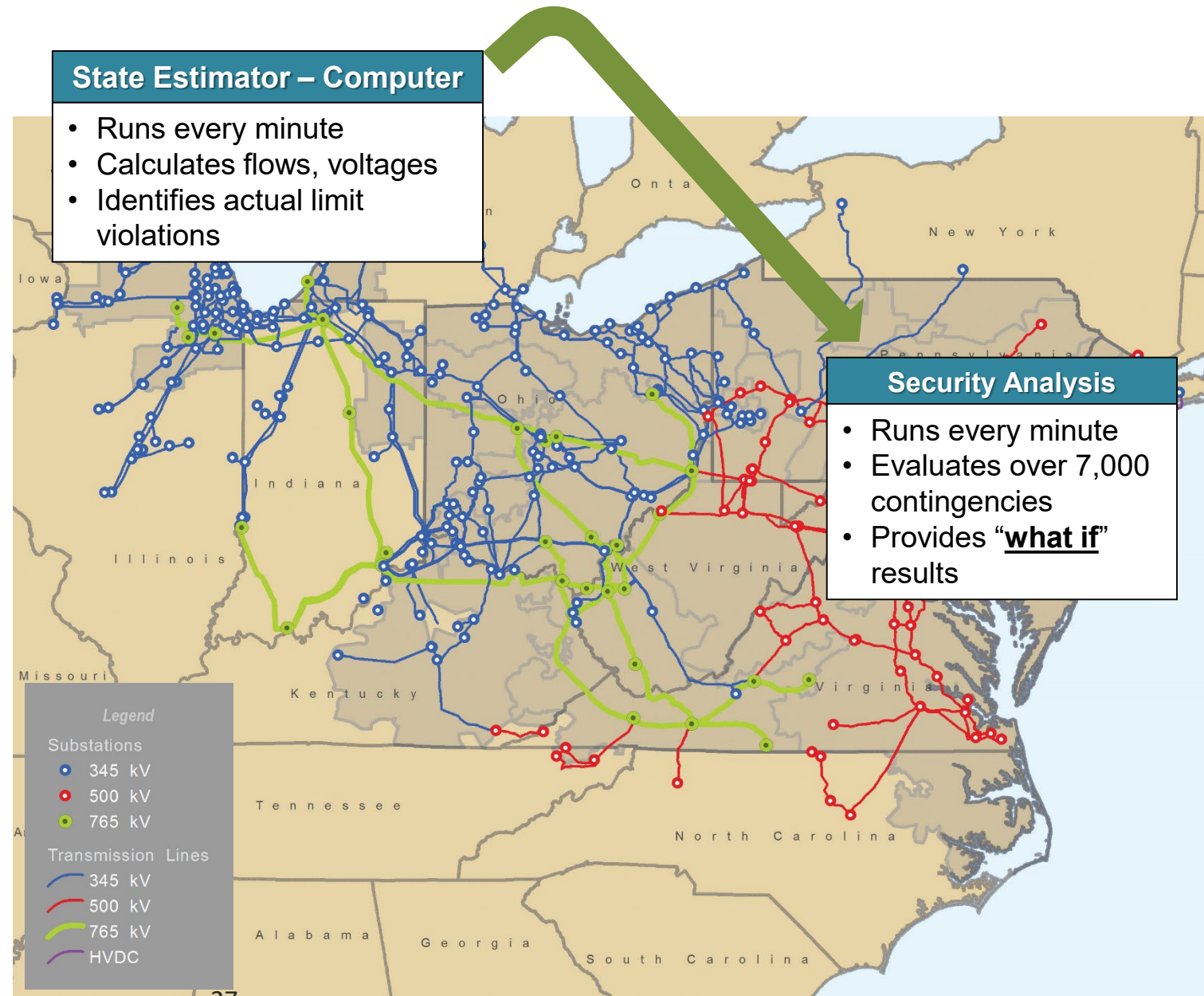


# ACE and BAAL monitor Supply and Demand



# Transmission System Operations

- Ensure Security of the Transmission System
  - Monitor transfer limitations (IROL)
  - Monitor thermal constraints
- Contingency Analysis
- Direct Emergency Operations
- Direct Off-Cost Operations
  - Generation shifts
  - Contract curtailments
- Coordinate Switching

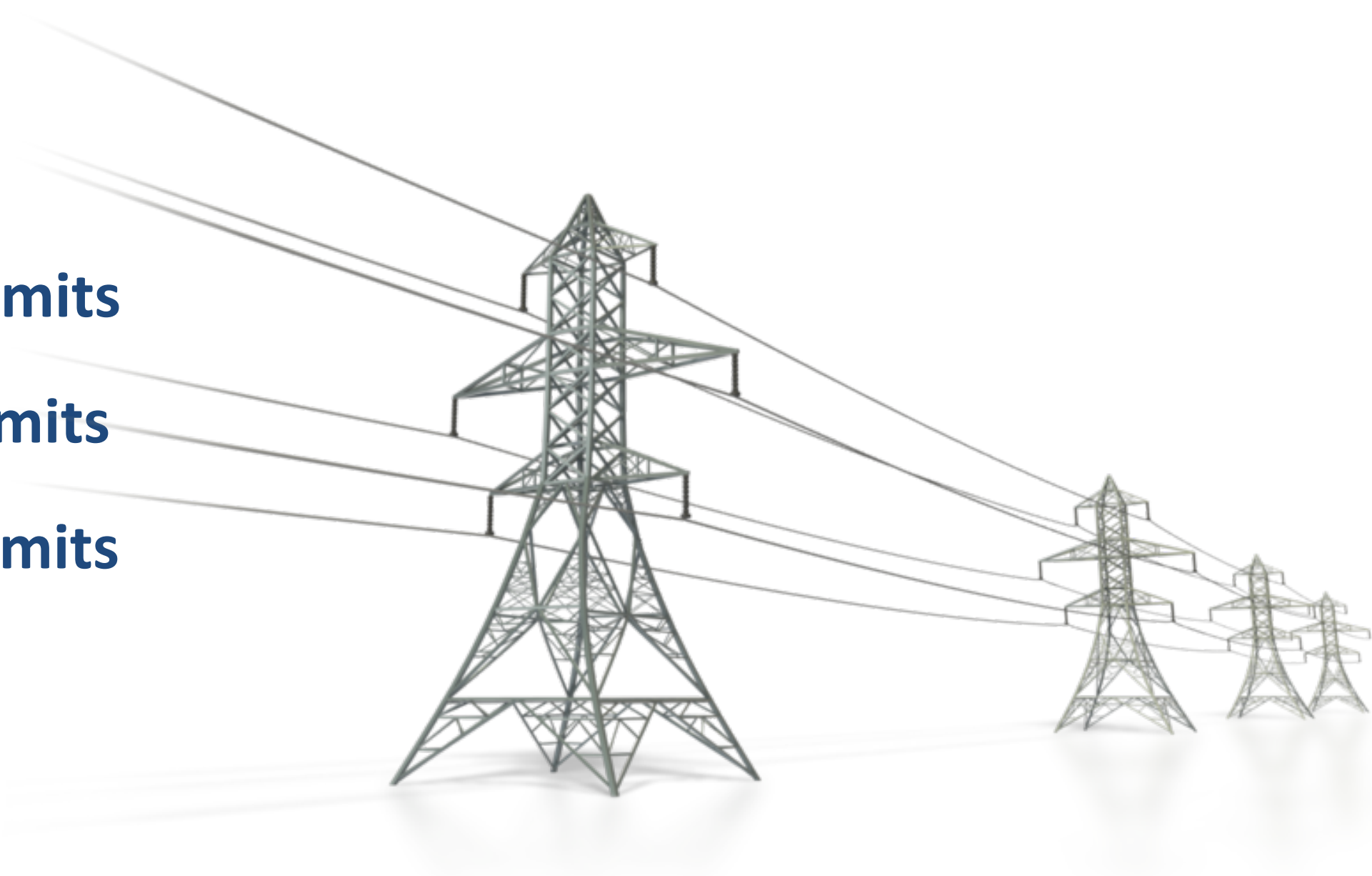


# Power Transfer Limits

**Thermal Limits**

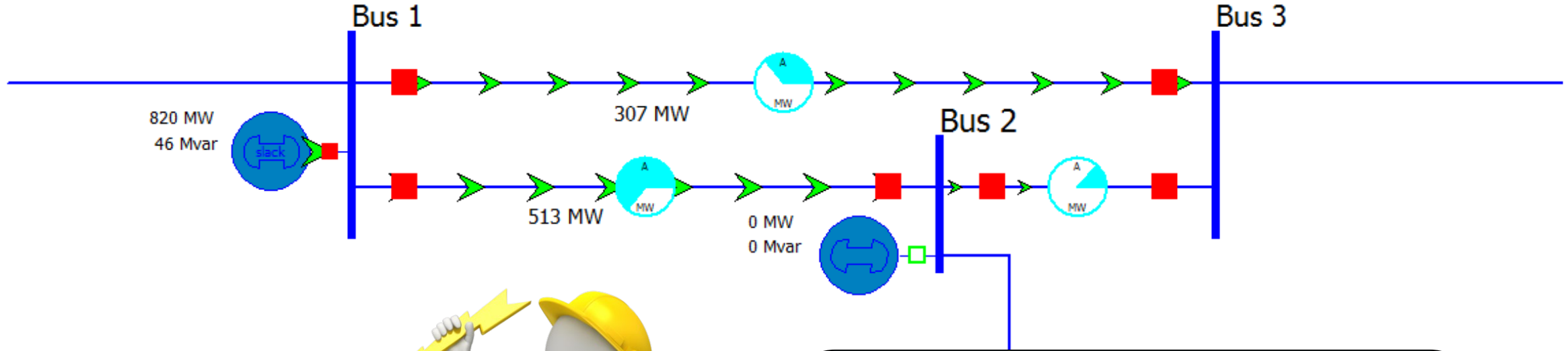
**Voltage Limits**

**Stability Limits**





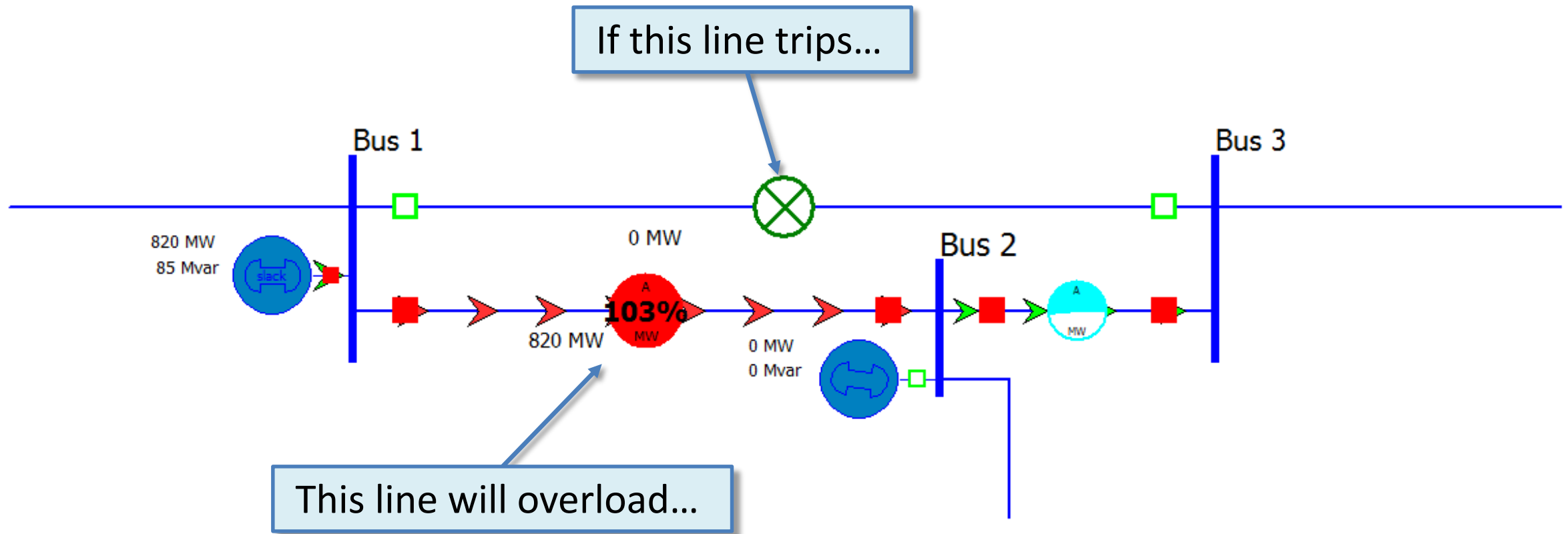
# Control Actions for Contingencies



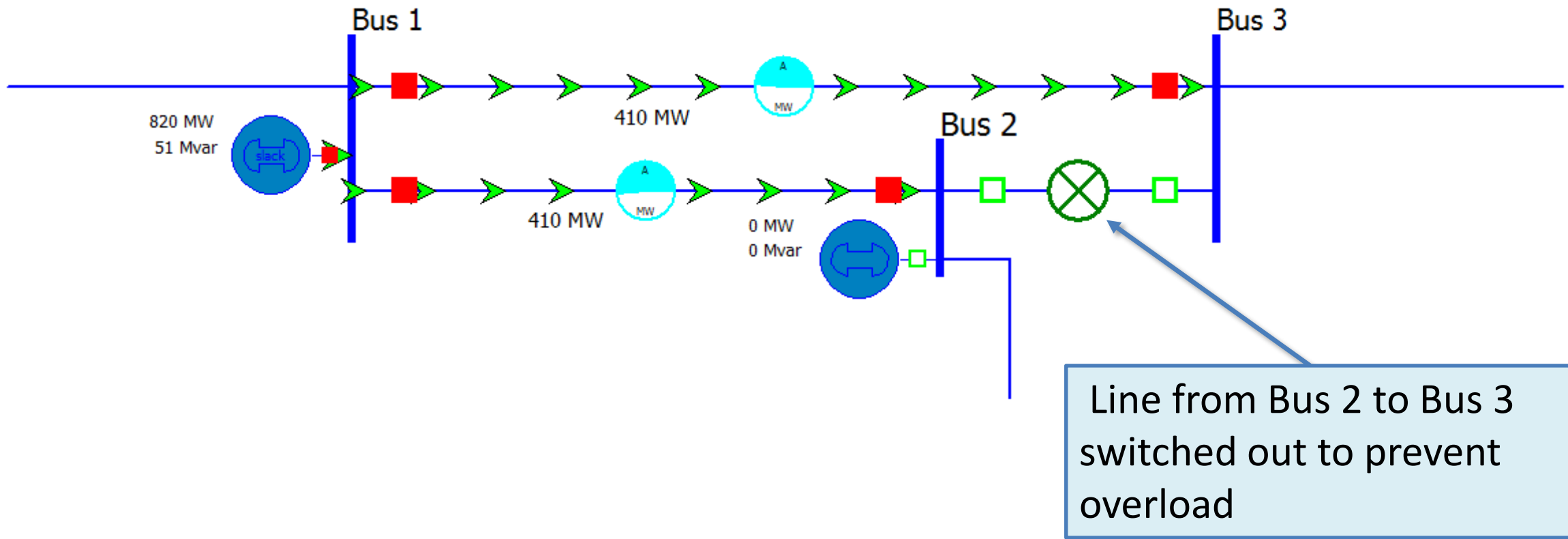
- System Reconfiguration
- Transaction Curtailments
- Generation Re-Dispatch

## EMS Identifies a Potential Problem

## PJM EMS does “What If” analysis

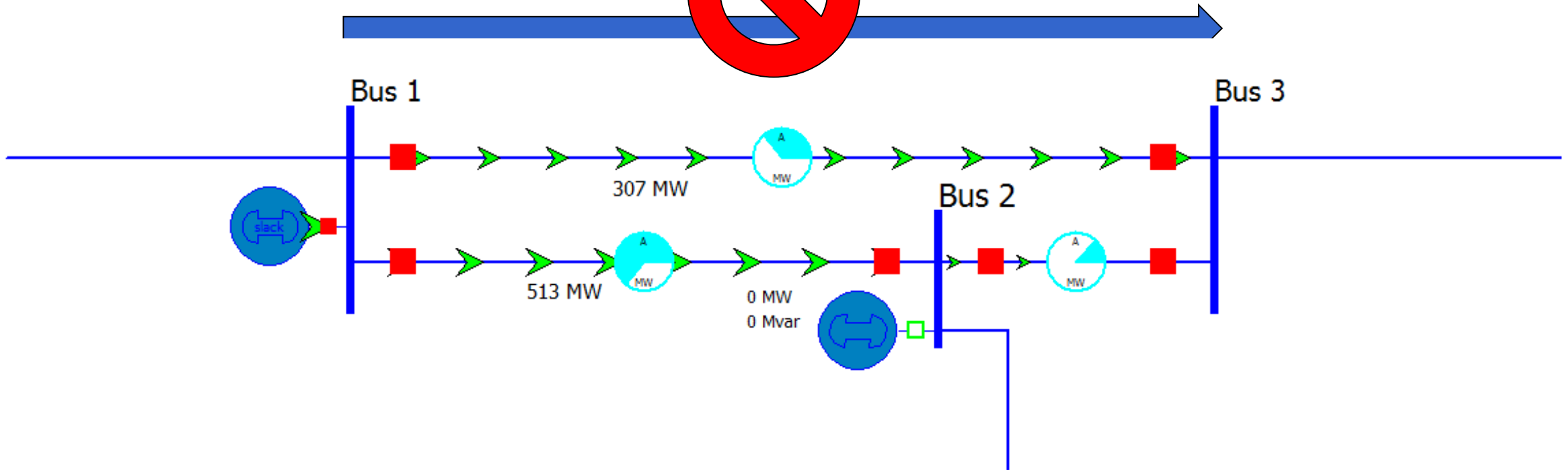


# System Reconfiguration



# Contract Curtailments

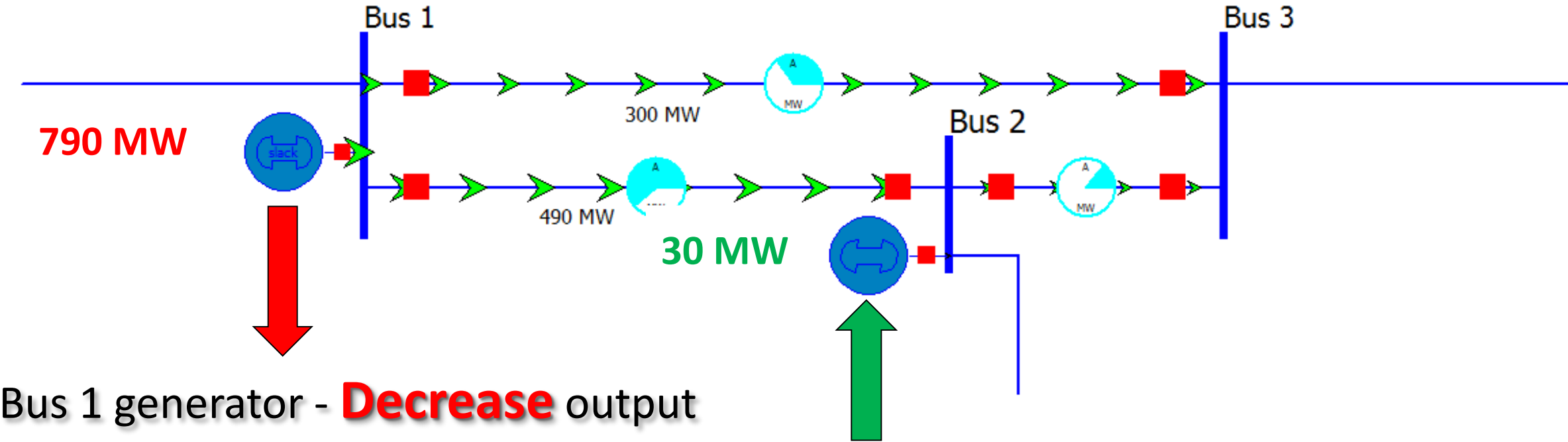
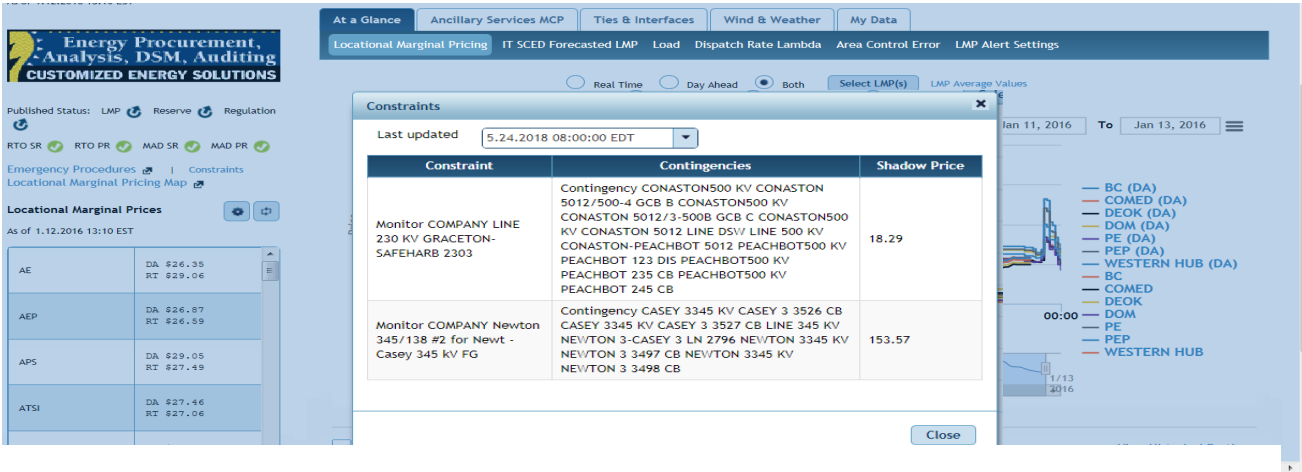
Scheduled Contract Path



Curtailing contract could fix problem.....

# Generation Re-Dispatch

Total Supply = Demand = 820 MW



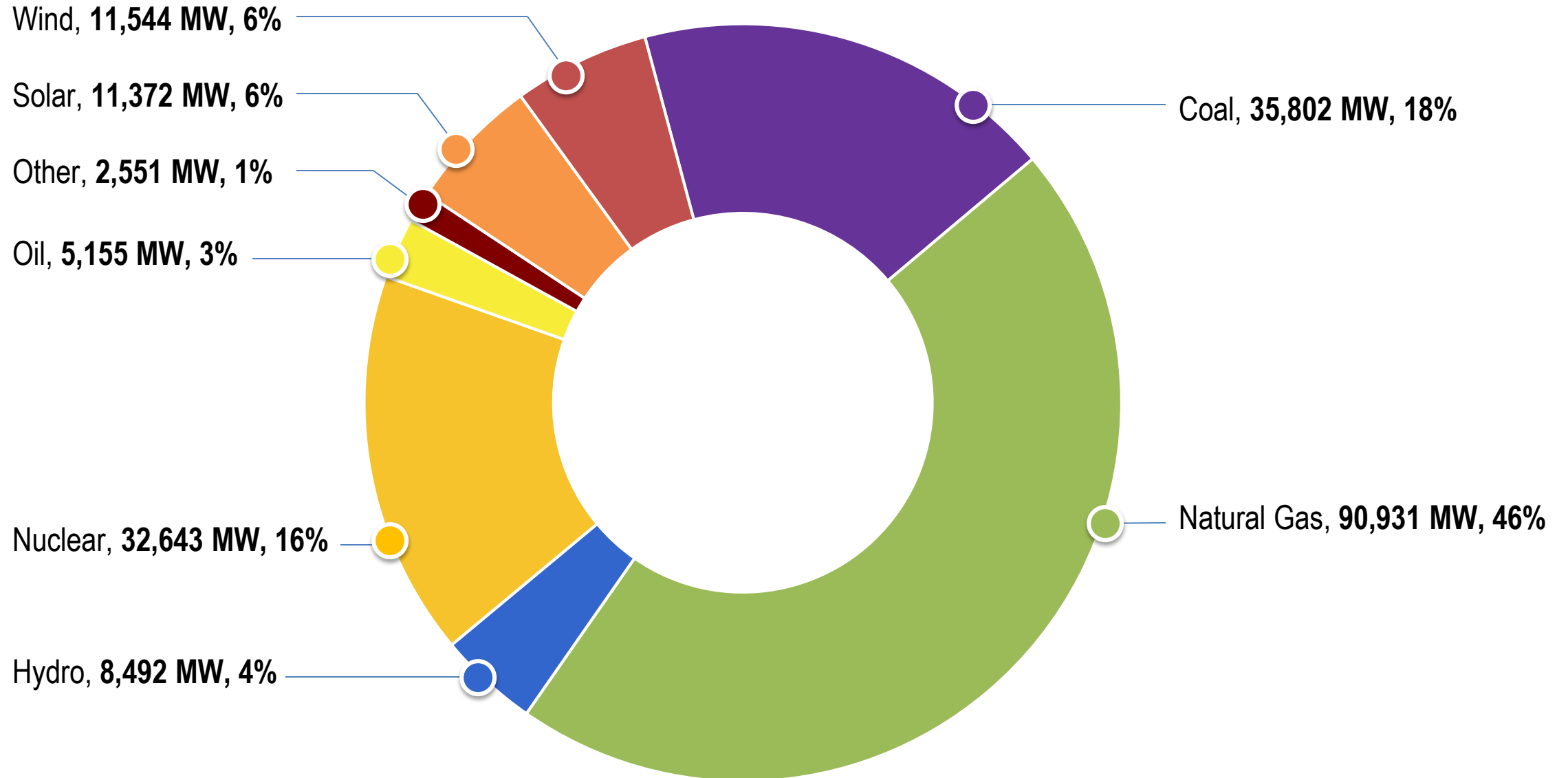
Bus 1 generator - **Decrease** output

Bus 2 generator - **Increase** output

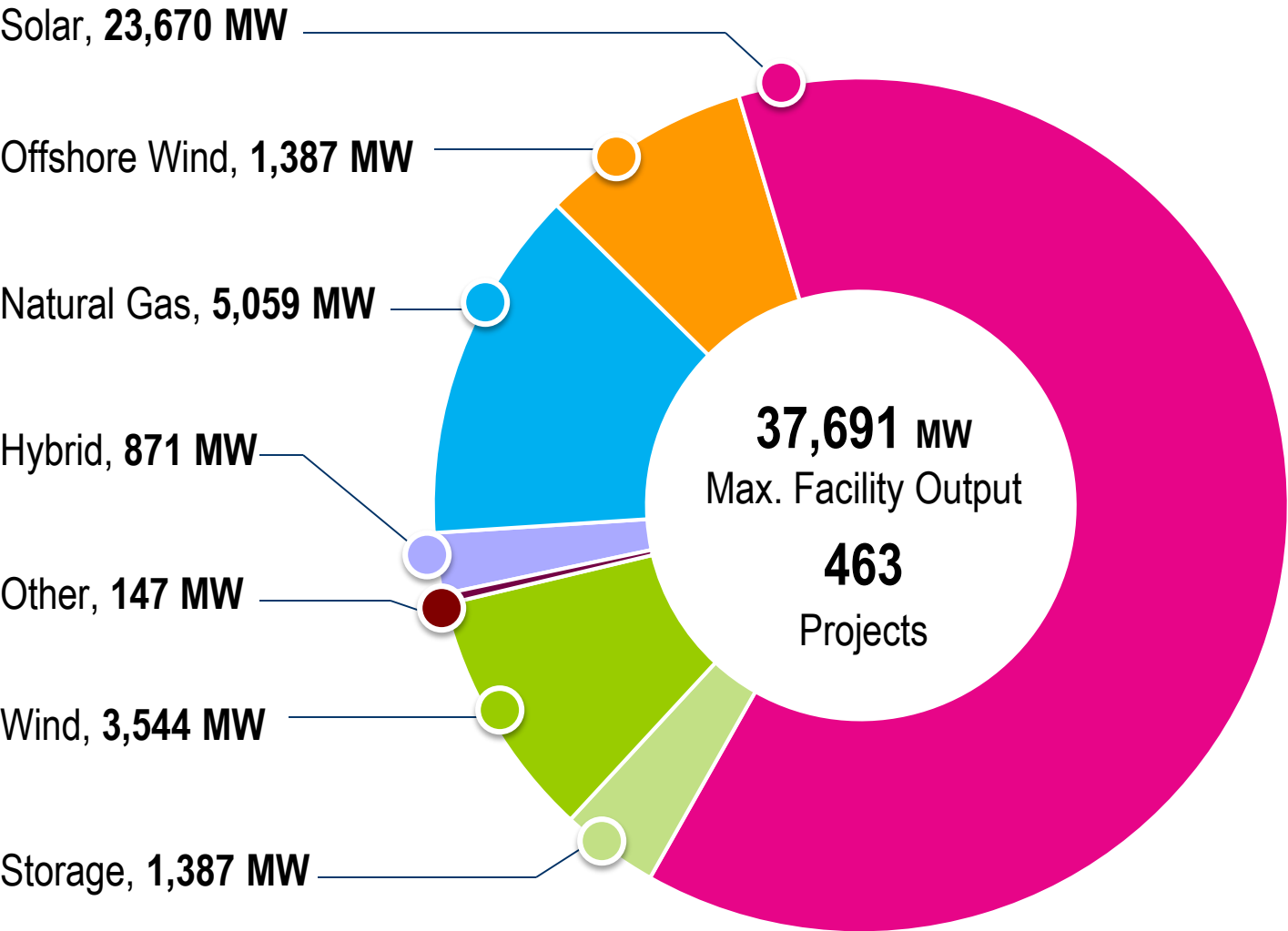
# Current Resource Mix and Future Projects



# Current MFO Resource Mix in PJM Footprint



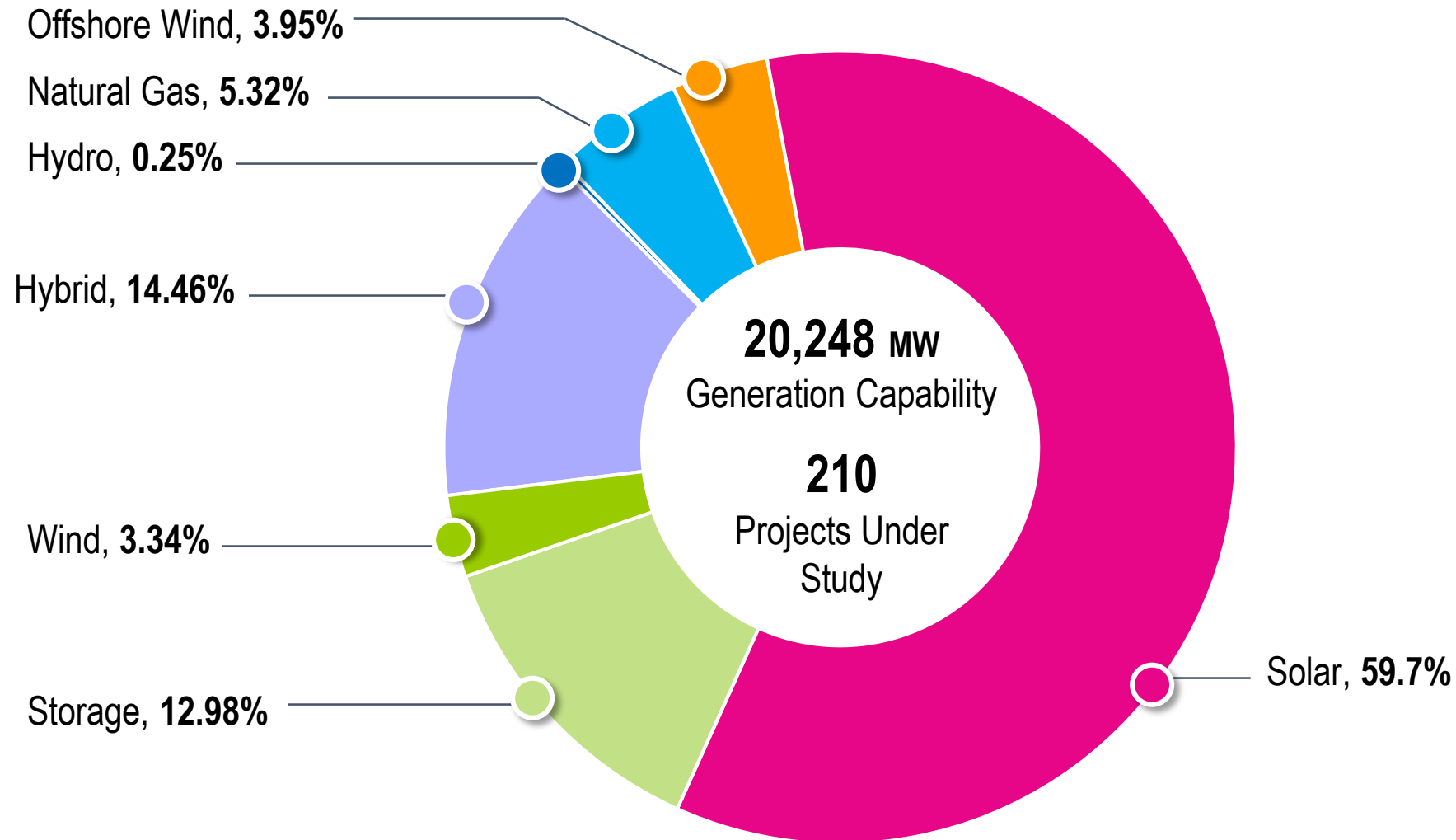
# PJM Projects With Executed Final Agreements



Fuel Type	# of Projects	% Of Generation
Hybrid	28	2%
Natural Gas	14	14%
Wind	19	9%
Offshore Wind	7	4%
Solar	357	63%
Storage	31	4%
Other	7	>1%

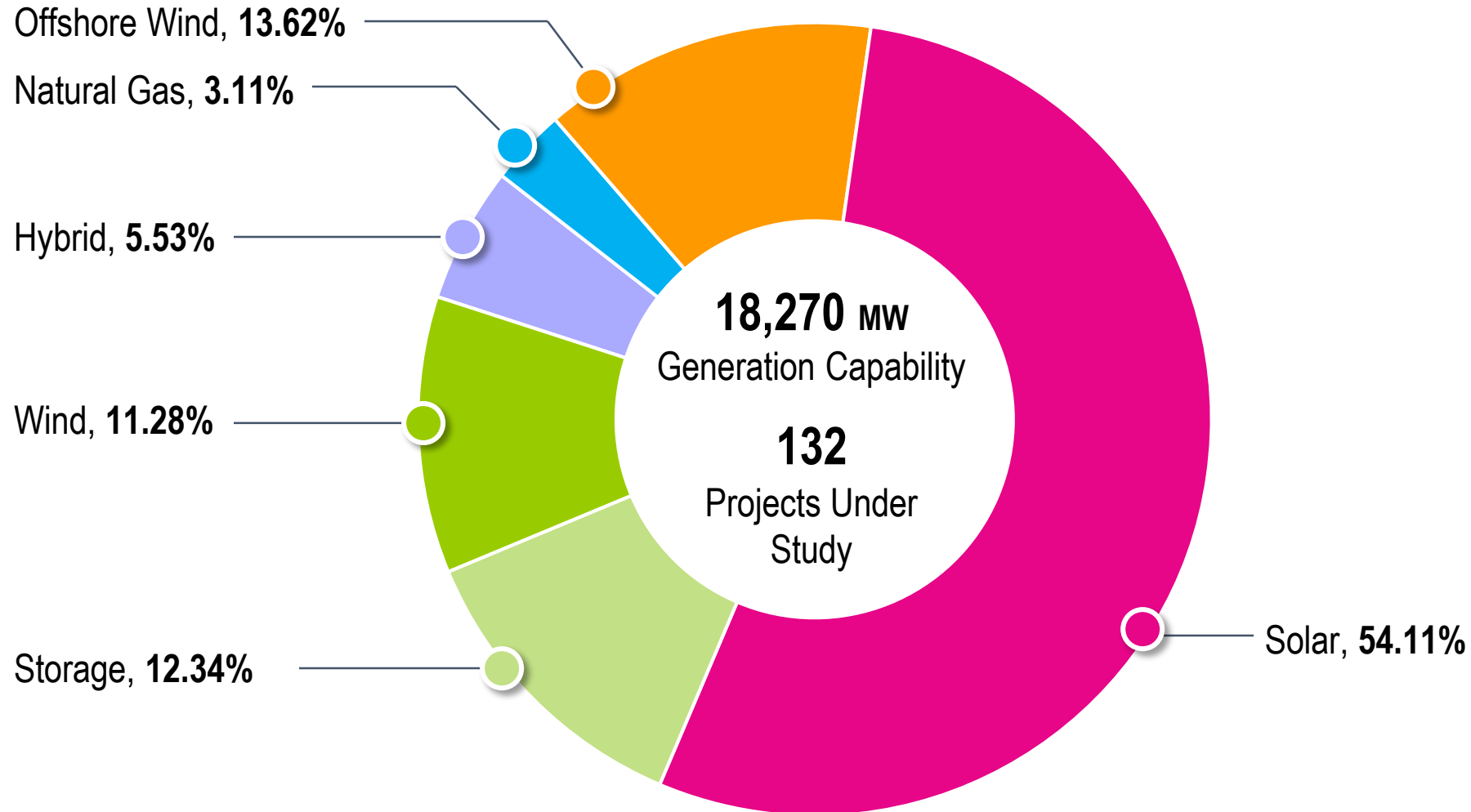
# Active PJM Generation Interconnection Requests

## Fast Lane – As of Feb. 7, 2025



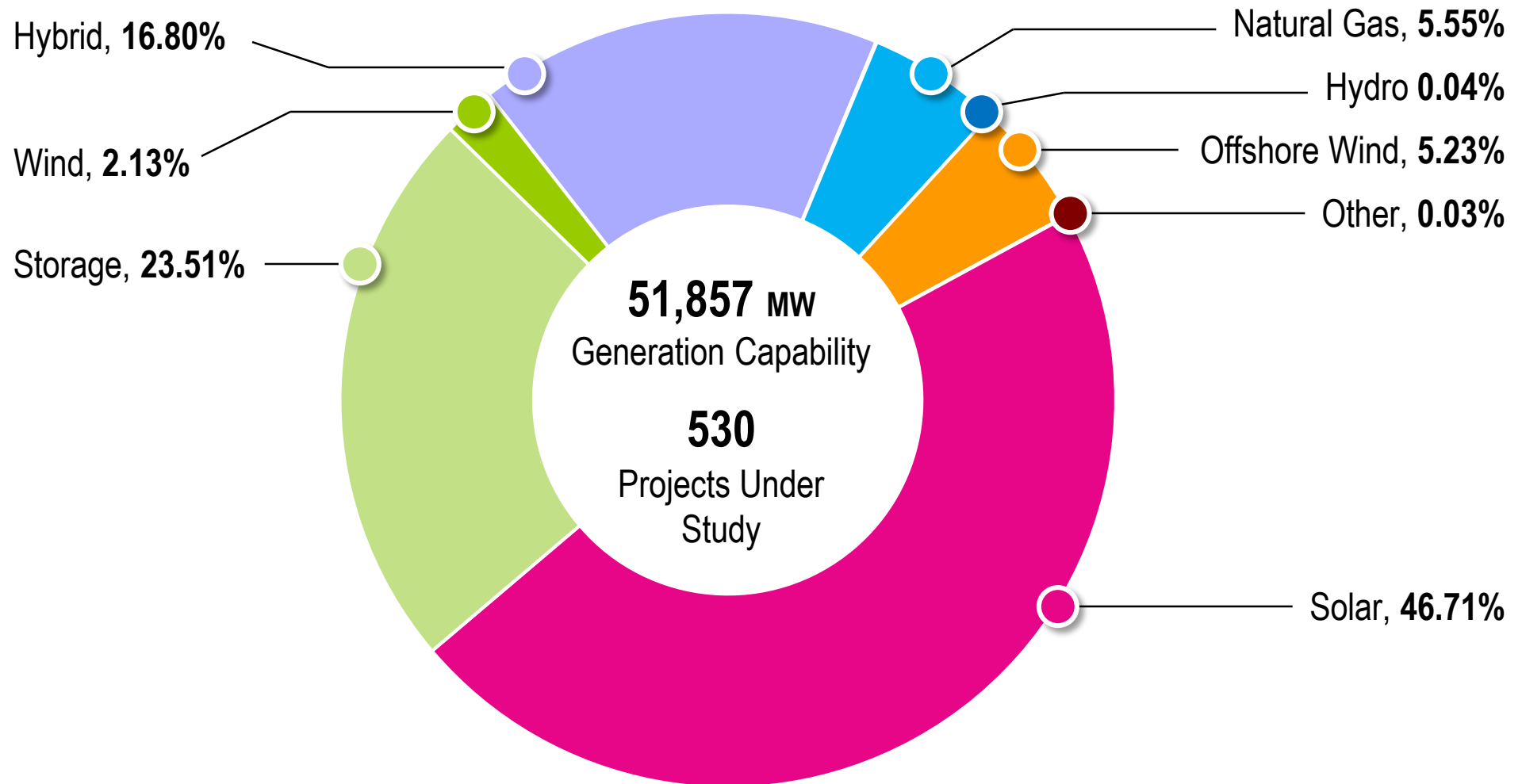
# Active PJM Generation Interconnection Requests

## Transition Cycle 1 – As of Feb. 7, 2025



# Active PJM Generation Interconnection Requests

## Transition Cycle 2 – As of Feb. 7, 2025



# Differences Between IBRs and Synchronous Generation

Inverter-Based Resources	Synchronous Generation
Driven by power electronics and software	Driven by physical machine properties
No (or little) inertia	Large rotating inertia
Very low fault current	High fault current
Sensitive power electronic switches	Rugged equipment tolerant to extremes
Very fast and flexible ramping	Slower ramping
Very fast frequency control	Inherent inertial response
Minimal plant auxiliary equipment prone to tripping	Sensitive auxiliary plant equipment
Dispatchable based on available power	Fully dispatchable
Can provide essential reliability services	Can provide essential reliability services

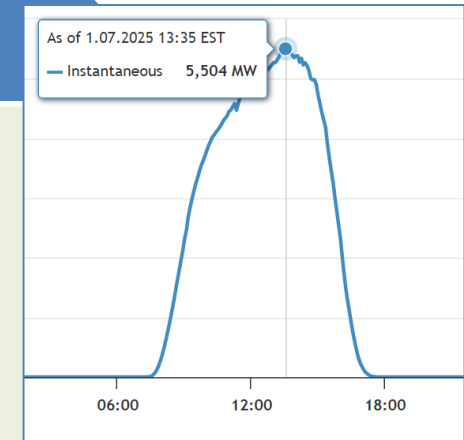
# IBR Effect on PJM Real-Time Operations



**Proactivity**



**Day-Ahead Reports**



**Bridged Constraints**



# Questions?

**PJM Client Management & Services**

**Telephone: (610) 666-8980**

**Toll Free Telephone: (866) 400-8980**

**Website: [www.pjm.com](http://www.pjm.com)**



The Member Community is PJM's self-service portal for members to search for answers to their questions or to track and/or open cases with Client Management & Services