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PJM

A preliminary study undertaken for PJM concluded that the grid operator could rely on solar and wind power for up to 30 percent of its generating capacity without causing any reliability problems.

The study said that at the 30 percent penetration, results indicate that the PJM system can handle the additional renewable integration with sufficient reserves and transmission build out. The best-case 30 percent target is significantly higher than existing state requirements, which are expected to increase renewable generation to 14 percent of capacity – up from the current level of 2 percent. Also according to the analysis, bringing on more renewable resources would lower emissions of greenhouses gases; cause no loss of load and minimal curtailment of renewable energy; cut system-wide production costs; and reduce average load-weighted locational margin pricing and zonal pricing.

The study was designed to investigate the operational, planning, and market effects of the large-scale integration of renewables into the PJM system. It also looked at what the grid operator would have to do to facilitate that integration and mitigate its effects. PJM's interest in the study stems from growing state efforts to expand renewable energy purchase requirements and the different operational characteristics and availability of wind and solar resources compared to standard thermal units.

ISO-North East

Average electric demand in New England is expected to remain flat over the next 10 years due to increased use of energy efficiency programs, ISO-New England said. "When the effects of energy efficiency are included, the forecast shows essentially no long-run growth in electric energy use and 0.9 percent annual growth in annual summer peak demand," according to the grid operator. The ISO's annual regional system plan also said distributed generation, mostly from solar power at residential, corporate and government sites, is growing rapidly in New England and is expected to reach more than 2,000 MW by the end of 2021, up from the current 250 MW. That represents about 7 percent of the ISO's all-time peak demand record of 28,130 MW, which was set in summer 2006.

Electricity Pricing – Nov 19, 2013
Com Ed Average LMP Electric Price

Time Period	Average per Kwh
Nov, 2012	$.03327
Dec, 2012	$.03081
Jan, 2013	$.03111
Feb, 2013	$.03219
Mar, 2013	$.03665
Apr. 2013	$.03821
May,2013	$.03501
Jun,2013	$.03215
Jul,2013	$.04067
Aug,2013	$.03112
Sep,2013	$.03274
Oct,2013	$.03183
Nov 1 – Nov 18	$.02988

Extended Temperature Forecast: Chicago Area

	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
High	42	47	48	40	32
Low	36	42	39	31	20