

The Public Utilities Commission of Ohio

House Bill 15

- Improved timelines for PUCO and OPSB
- Created accelerated review of certain generation cases
 - Priority investment areas (PIAs)
 - Site controlled by developer
- Encouraged behind the meter generation

Multiple Tracks for OPSB Timeline Reviews

- 45 days – Priority Investment Areas
- 60 days – Site controlled by the developer
- 90 days – Accelerated applications
 - For facilities on existing industrial site or on an existing electric generation facility site
- 150 days – Standard application

Ohio is a Leader on Generation Projects

BGN (Full application, 195 days)	MW
PCX2 (25-302)	216 MW
Socrates North (25-188)	200 MW
Bluegrass (25-227)	800 MW
Oregon Clean Energy 2 (Pre-app)	1,455 MW
Chestnut Run (25-1065)	1,300 MW

BLN (Accelerated application, 90 days)	MW
PCX1 (25-90)	120 MW
Socrates South (25-185)	200 MW
Scioto Darby Creek Fuel Cell (25-649)	73 MW
Apollo (25-973)	350 MW

4,700 MW
total

Ohio is a Leader on Generation Projects

2025 Solar Generation Projects Across Ohio	MW
Clear Mountain Energy Center	152 MW
Frasier Solar	120 MW
Eastern Cottontail Solar	220 MW
Ritter Station Solar	199 MW
Total	691 MW

7,420 MW
since
2021

- 39 solar projects approved since 2021
 - 7,420 MW of generation

2026 Generation Announcements

Natural Gas

- Piketon – 10,000 MW natural gas plant project announced by Trump Administration
- Ashville – 800 MW behind the meter natural gas plant
- Millersport – 1,300 MW behind the meter natural gas plant with 1,000 MW of battery storage

Nuclear

- Vistra – 430 MW of added capacity at Davis Besse and Perry nuclear plants
- Oklo – up to 1,200 MW of small modular reactors in Piketon

Ohio is a Leader in Advocacy at PJM

Reliability Resource Initiative (RRI) – 9 of 51 approved projects located in Ohio



Ohio

Fuel	Number	Nameplate	CIR
Coal			
Natural Gas	9	3,363	3,242
Nuclear			
Storage			
Wind			
Total	9	3,363	3,242

Queue	County	Fuel	Type	Nameplate	CIR
AH1-680	Carroll	Nat gas	New	1,300	1,300
AH1-686	Lawrence	Nat gas	Uprate	24	21
AH1-690	Lucas	Nat gas	New	1,475	1,440
AH1-699	Columbiana	Nat gas	Uprate	58	69
AH1-704	Monroe	Nat gas	Uprate	24	20
AH1-706	Trumbull	Nat gas	Uprate	30	24
AH1-711	Wood	Nat gas	Uprate	408	293
AH1-719	Washington	Nat gas	Uprate	24	21
AH1-735	Defiance	Nat gas	Uprate	19	55



Ohio is a Leader in Ratepayer Protection

- HB 15
 - Eliminates ESPs/regular forward-looking rate cases
 - Improved notice for shopping customers
 - Behind the meter expansions
- Commission approved AEP data center tariff in July 2025.
 - Ohio was one of first states to adopt a data center specific tariff.
- Governor DeWine signed Statement of Principles with 12 other PJM region governors and the White House National Energy Dominance Council.

Ohio's Leadership Across the Region

- Organization of PJM States, Inc. (OPSI)
 - Monitors and advocates on behalf of PJM states regarding PJM and FERC action
- Mid-Atlantic Conference of Regulatory Utilities Commissions (MACRUC)
 - Promotes region-wide advancement of public utility regulation
- The Federal Energy Advocate (FEA)

Thank you!



PJM: Taking Action to Secure Reliability and Affordability Amidst Historic Demand Growth

Ohio Senate Energy Committee

Asim Z. Haque

EVP, Governmental and Member Services

March 24, 2026

Operates As A <u>Non-Profit</u>
No Shareholders or Share Price
Federally Regulated (FERC)
Independent Board
Market Monitor
Mission-Driven

GRID RELIABILITY

A large green gear-shaped icon with a white rounded rectangle in the center containing text.

Markets

- Energy
- Capacity
- Ancillary services

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Operations

- Grid operations
- Supply/demand balance
- Transmission monitoring

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Regional Planning

- 15-year outlook



~\$5 billion
annual savings
produced



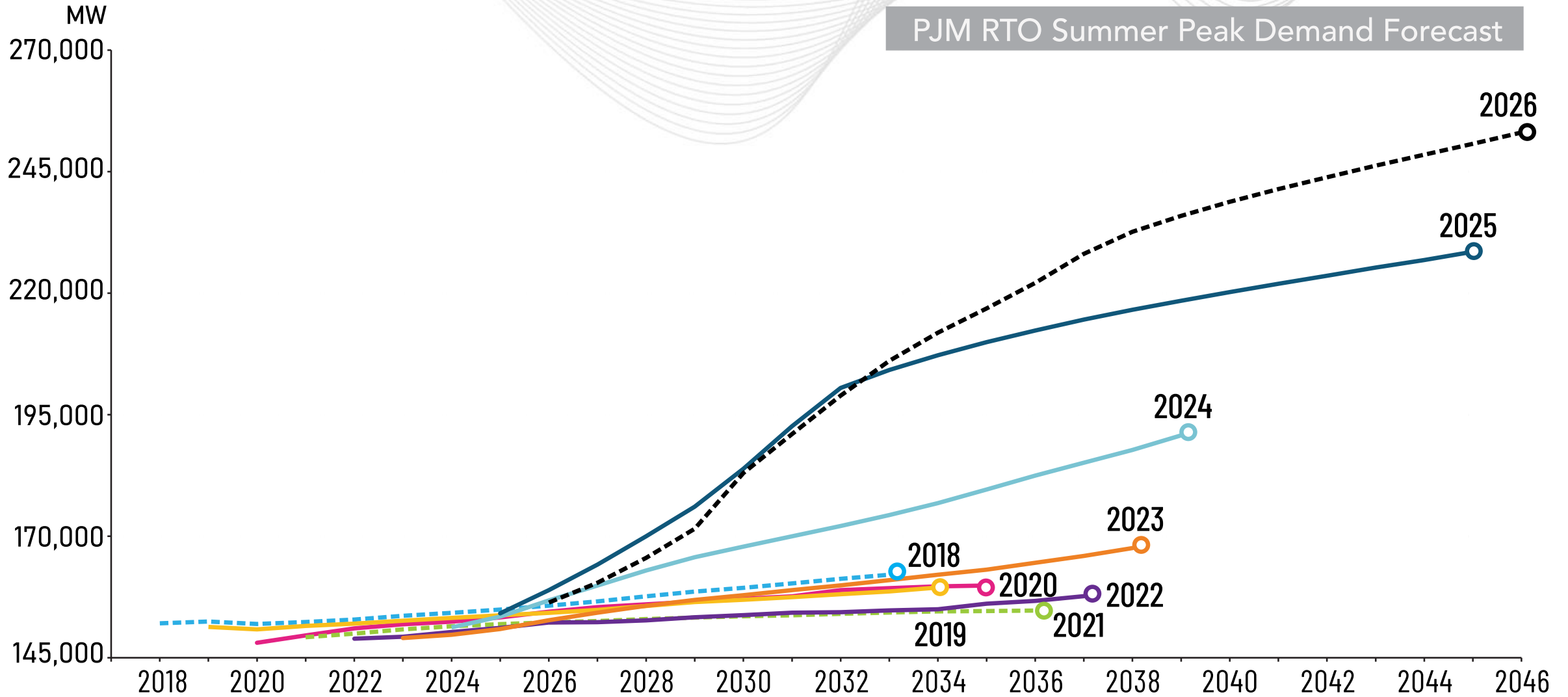
- \$1.4 billion**
Reliability
- \$1.25 billion**
Generation Investment
- \$1.1 billion**
Integration of More Efficient Resources
- \$990 million**
Energy Production Costs
- \$265-\$355 million/year**
Demand Response Value

— All numbers are estimates. —



Electricity Demand Growth

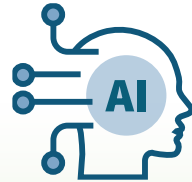
PJM RTO Summer Peak Demand Forecast



PJM's Generation Interconnection Queue



Queue Not Closed: 1-2 Year Turnaround Time to be Studied



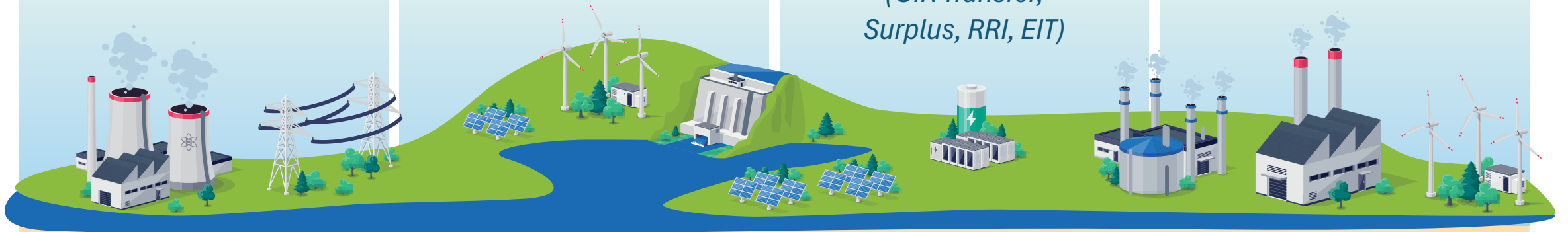
Google AI to Further Expedite



Creation of On-Ramps to Go Quicker
(CIR Transfer, Surplus, RRI, EIT)



~54 GW Have Agreements

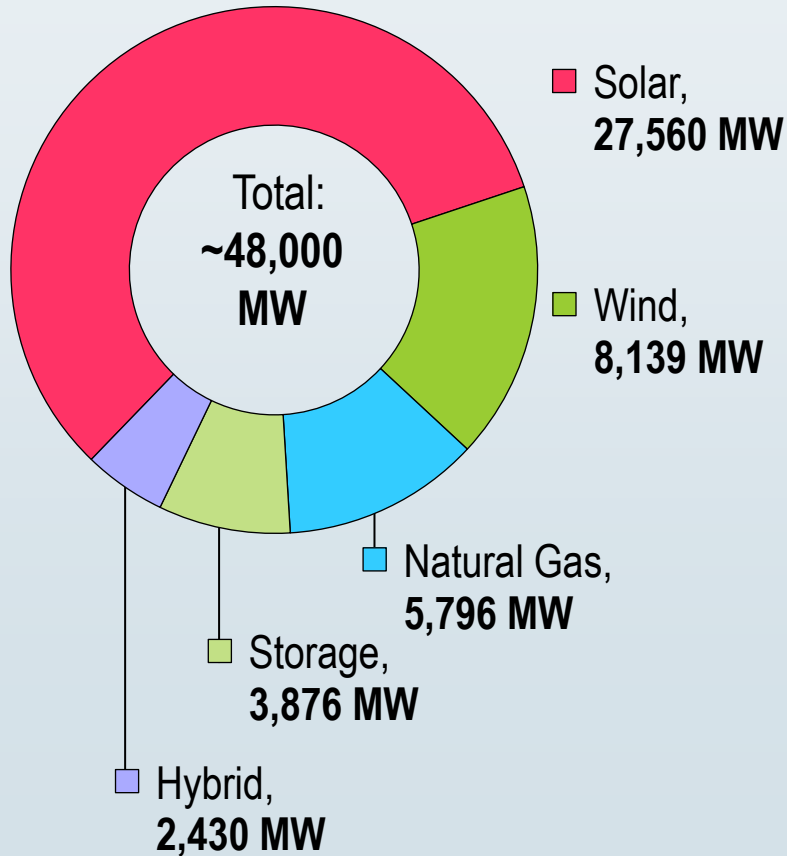


PJM has shifted from queue reform to delivery with faster study timelines, new on-ramps, and significant new supply already approved or connected.

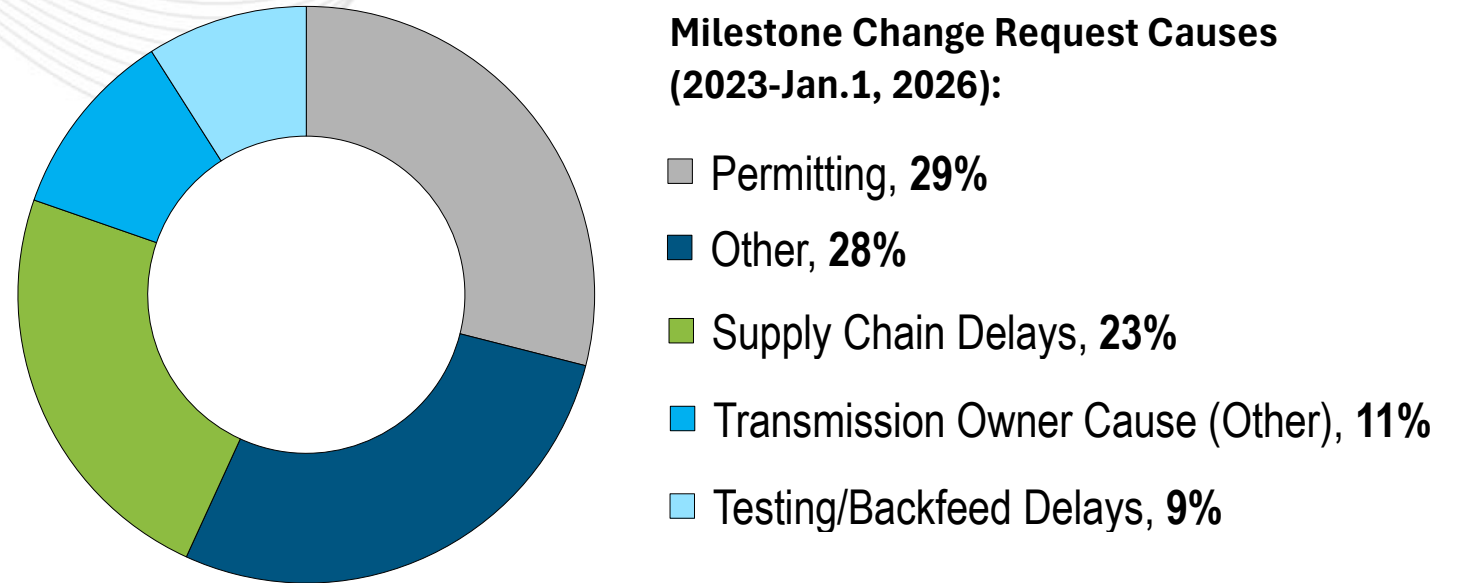
Projects Through Queue But Not Constructed

Projects Under Construction by Fuel Type (MW)

As of Jan. 15, 2026



Milestone Change Request Causes (2023-Jan.1, 2026):



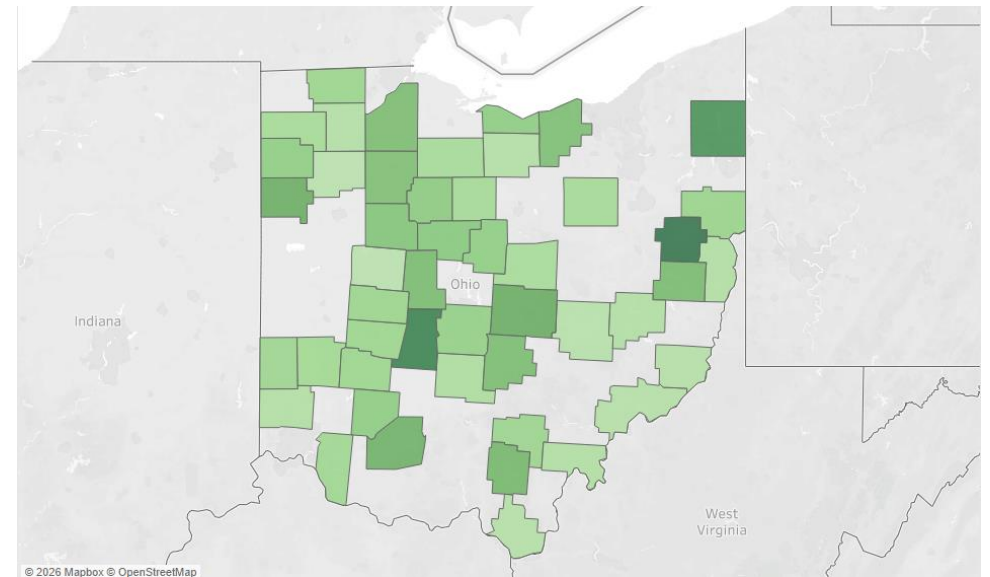
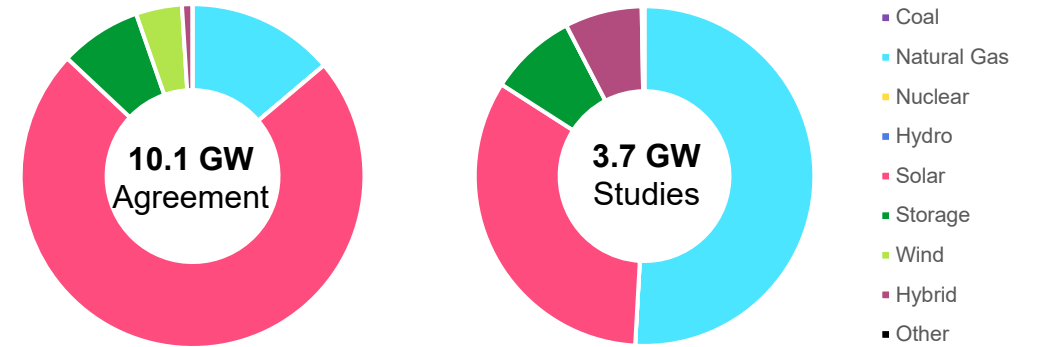
- Other:** includes various delay such as land ownership, ownership transfer, Engineering Procurement and Construction Contractor (EPC) procurement, equipment issues, and construction delays
- Transmission Owner Cause (Other):** includes various delays caused by the TO such as construction delays, IA delays and network upgrade delays

- Backfeed:** Provided by the Transmission owner to the Project Developer's substation to provide electrical power for testing and commissioning items prior to generator first synch. It is electrical power that flows from the PJM transmission system into a generator or project facility in a direction opposite to the intended long-term design for normal operation. This reverse flow is typically temporary, controlled, and restricted.

Project Count

Fuel	Agreements	Studies
Coal		
Natural gas	5	7
Nuclear		
Hydro		
Solar	69	17
Storage	11	5
Wind	2	
Hybrid	1	3
Other		1
Total	88	33

MW Breakdown



PJM Board Decision on Large Load (Data Centers) Additions



Significant Load Forecasting Improvements



Price Cap and Floor



Bring Your Own New Generation and Expedited Interconnection Track



Reliability Backstop Procurement



Curtailment of Data Centers Not Bringing New Generation



Study on Market Incentives for New Supply

- State PSC review opportunity
- Developer identification of duplicative load interconnection project requests
- Additional third-party, industry-specific top-down review of projections
- Require NDAs with utilities allow for sharing with PJM.
- Near-term large loads only included with demonstrated financial commitment



In place for 2027 Load Forecast

Extend the existing price cap and floor for the next two Base Residual Auctions (2028/2029 and 2029/2030).

Filing with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC)

Expedited Interconnection Track

- New/upgrade generation with agreements with load with an ESA to interconnect and support from the state to expedite siting
- Generator's UCAP must be 250 MW or greater.
- 10 projects annually so as to not disrupt existing queue



In place by August 2026

Reliability Backstop Procurement

- Immediately initiate stakeholder process to design a backstop procurement.
- Backstop procurement should specify price, term and quantity as core award parameters – all, including cost allocation – are TBD.
- States committed to allocating costs to data centers in White House / Governors' Principles statement.
- Backstop procurement expected to be conducted this year.



Stakeholder discussions **underway**

Connect and Manage

- Implement process for identification of megawatt total of pre-emergency demand response, where shortfall in supply/demand forecast exists.
- Meant to require data centers that fail to supply their own generation to move to backups before residential load shed occurs.



In place by end of 2026

Holistic Review of Market Incentives

- Undertake a focused review of the capacity market to ensure it is sufficient for signaling investment needs.
- Continue energy market reform efforts and coordinate outcomes with the capacity market review.
- Ensure that energy, capacity and ancillary markets provide sufficient revenues to maintain investments and incent appropriate performance.



Conduct analysis in first half of 2026.



White House / PJM Governor's Principles

PJM Board Action	Area	WH/Governor's Principles
Load forecasting improvements from PJM Staff package	Load Forecasting	Only include large loads with meaningful and verifiable commitment.
Expedited Interconnection Track (with 10-month interconnection review)	Interconnection	Deploy broader interconnection reforms (150-day or less study timeline)
Allow large loads to interconnect, either BYONG or subject to new load shed priority	Reliability	N/A
Execute the Reliability Backstop Procurement	Supply	Hold a Reliability Backstop Auction by Sept. 2026 to procure 15-year contracts for new generation
Perform holistic "market incentives review" to ensure PJM markets are sufficient for signaling investment needs.	Market Fundamentals	Conduct a stakeholder process to ensure that the capacity market provides long term reliability at affordable costs
Seeking feedback on capacity market price collar	Capacity Market	Extend the existing price collar for the 28/29 and 29/30 BRAs

APPENDIX

PJM Recommendations

Retail Cost Allocation

States ultimately have control over how costs are allocated to the various customer classes in utility tariffs. Costs can be allocated away from residential consumers and small businesses and toward other customer classes more directly driving the tightening supply-demand balance, including data centers. State programmatic rebates can be allocated to specific customer classes as well.

Data Center Entry Commitments

A number of our states are placing financial requirements and stricter entry commitments on data centers trying to connect through regulated utilities as a way to make sure that the data center is actually coming to that utility's service territory. This will, in turn, allow for utilities to submit more accurate data to PJM to better refine our load forecasts used on the wholesale side. Further, PJM is considering a period where states can review and provide feedback on requested large load additions in PJM's load forecast.

Default Service Procurement

Our restructured states are all utilizing default service procurement mechanisms to procure supply for consumers who are not shopping with a competitive retail supplier. It is worthwhile to analyze whether these procurement mechanisms are designed for a high-priced wholesale environment. In those states with especially low shopping statistics, consumers are deeply exposed to this high-capacity market price if default service procurement mechanisms are not designed to long-term hedge against that price.

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OPINION

State frameworks are critical to addressing PJM affordability

Affordability concerns have risen in the PJM sphere due to “tightening supply and demand,” writes Senior Vice President Asim Haque.

Published Oct. 2, 2025

By Asim Haque [in](#) [f](#) [x](#) [p](#) [e](#)



The PJM Interconnection control room. *Permission granted by PJM Interconnection*

Asim Z. Haque is senior vice president of governmental and member services for PJM Interconnection.

The U.S. energy landscape is undergoing major transformation as the power sector works to meet the increasing electricity demands of artificial intelligence and the digital economy.

PJM Recommendations

Retail Shopping

Competitive suppliers may be able to offer better rates than what is being procured in default service auctions. This may be an opportunity for competitive suppliers, residential/small business consumers and state regulators to work collectively to enhance shopping while maintaining traditional consumer-protection oversight.

State Programs and the Total Bill

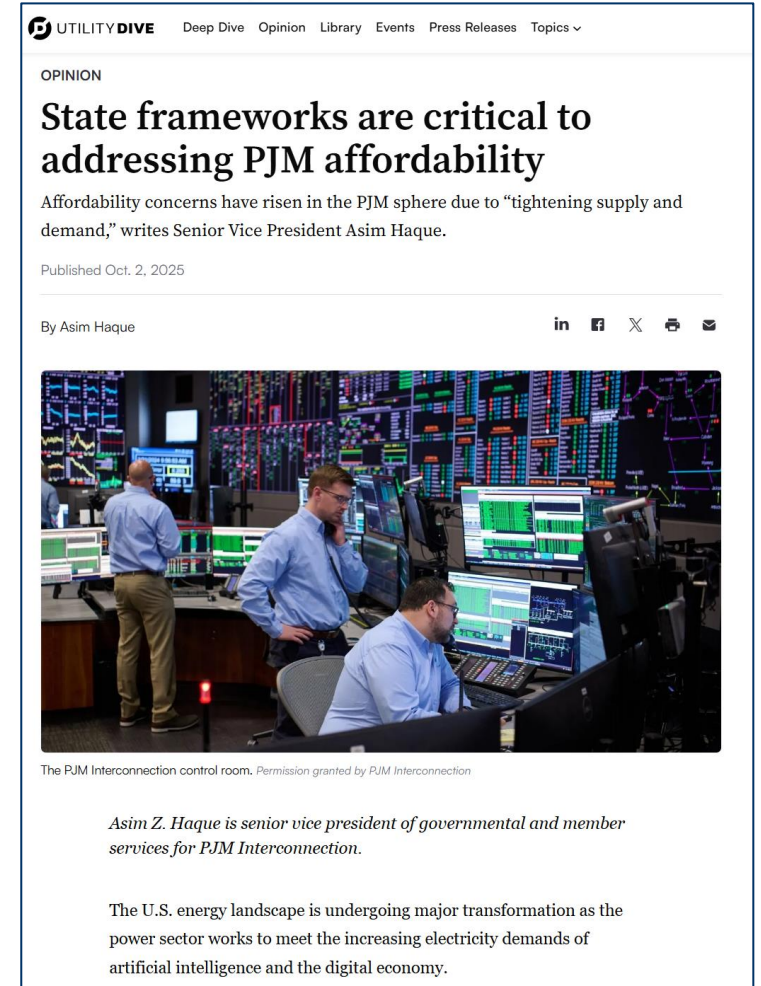
Knowing that the wholesale price for power will be higher in future years, the total bill can be analyzed to determine whether existing state programs that were initiated during times of lower wholesale pricing should continue, and again, if rebates should be allocated away from or to certain customer classes.

Demand Response and Energy Efficiency

Paying customers to reduce usage during system stress is a direct solution to reducing peak electricity demand. States can play a central role in developing and promoting robust demand response and energy efficiency programs.

Siting/Permitting

We need more energy infrastructure, both generation and transmission. States play a pivotal role in projects ultimately getting built through their siting/permitting processes. If energy infrastructure projects don't receive state permitting approvals, it won't matter how many projects PJM pushes through its generation interconnection queue.



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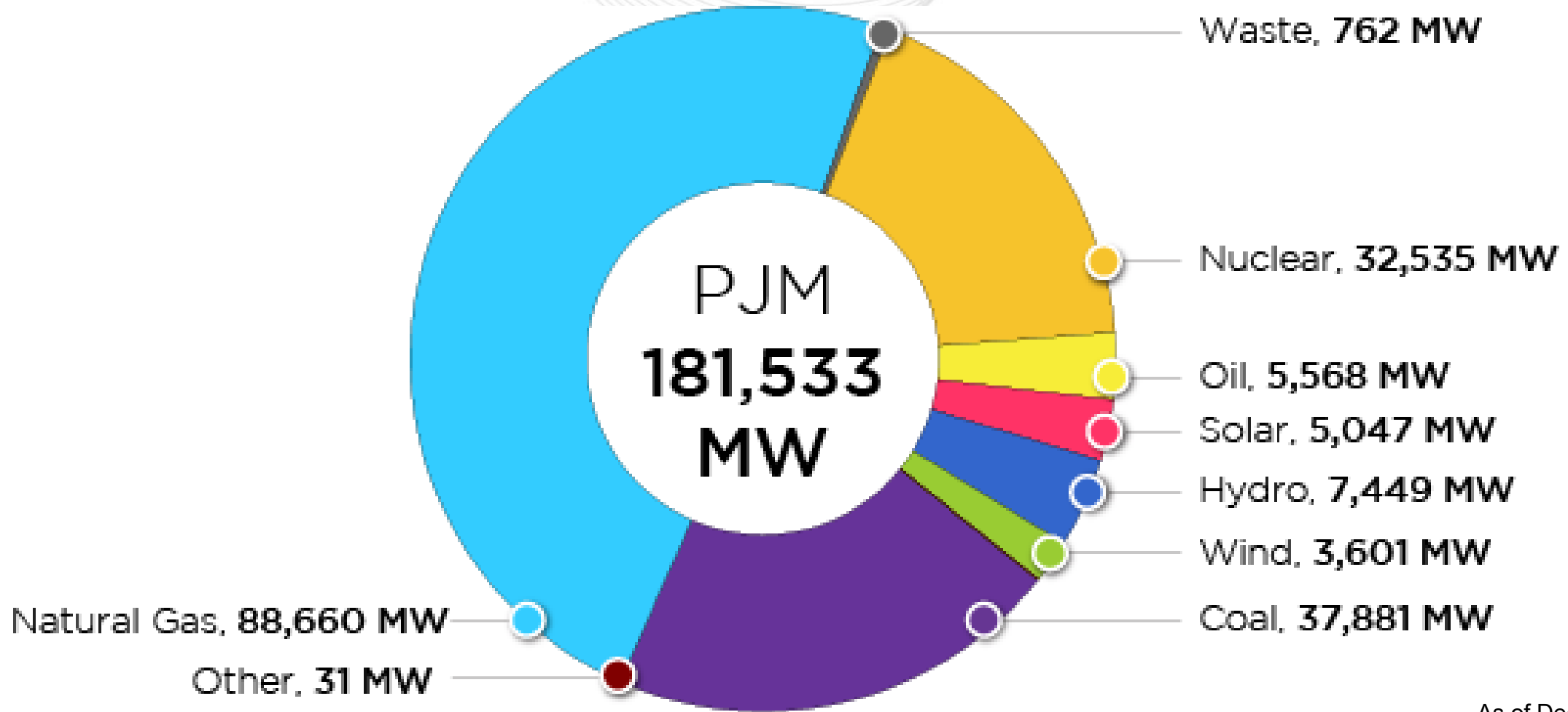


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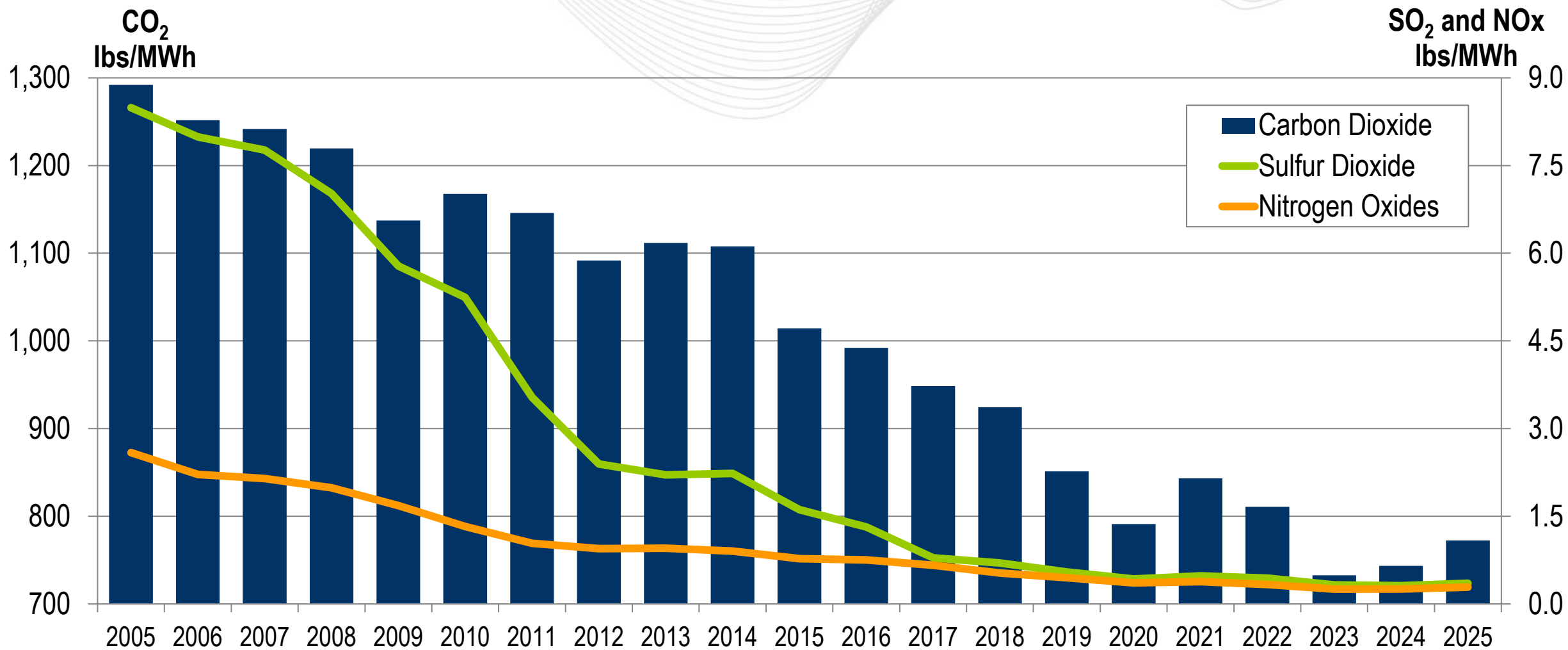
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PJM Existing Installed Capacity Mix (Capacity Interconnection Rights)

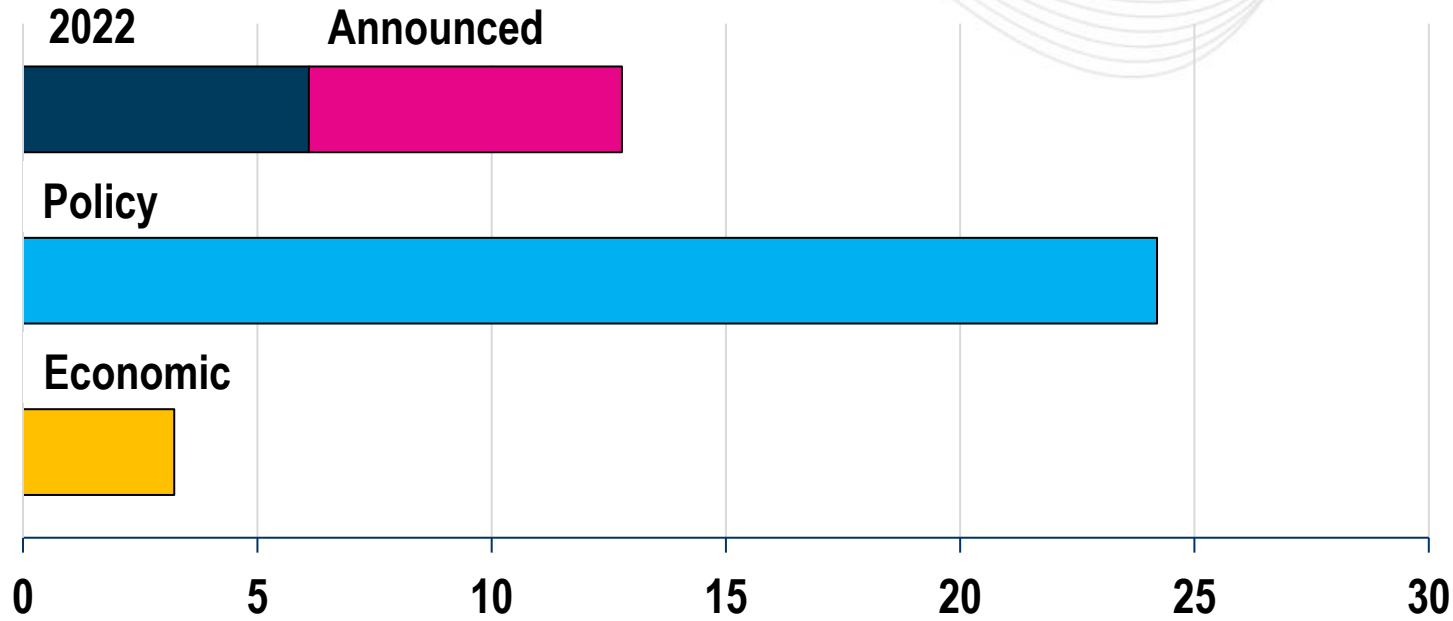


As of Dec 31, 2024

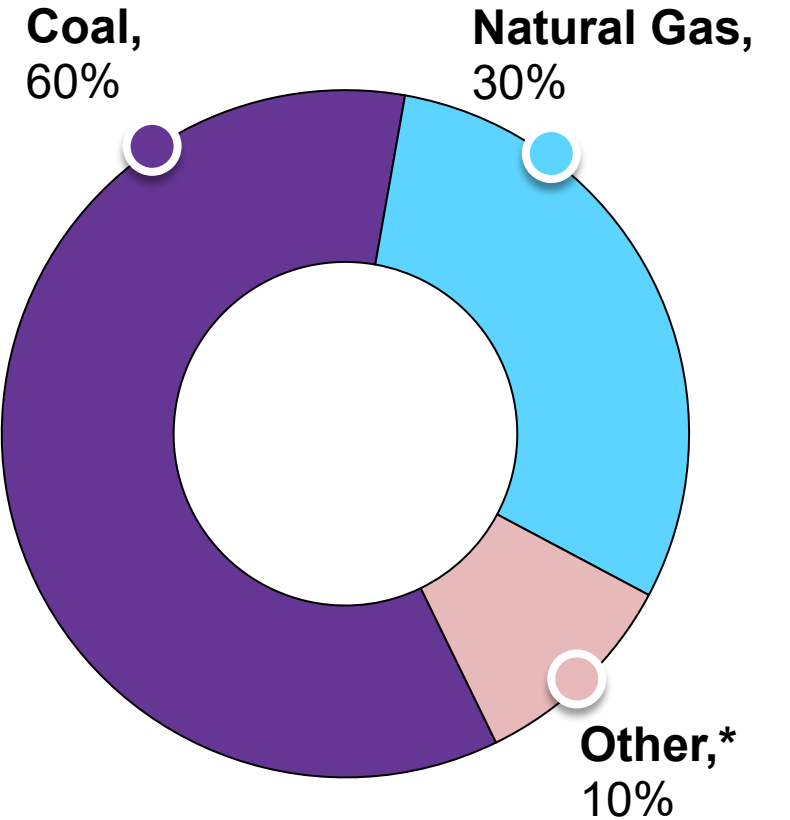


Forecasted Retirements (2022–2030)

Total Forecasted Retirement Capacity (GW)



This **40 GW** represents **21% of PJM's current 192 GW** of installed generation



*Other includes diesel, etc.



ELCC – Capability of Generator Classes

2028/2029 BRA Class Ratings

