LDES Council Alternate Proposal to RBP Design

PJM Reliability Backstop Procurement (RBP) Workshop

May 4-5, 2026

Long Duration Energy Storage (LDES) Council

LDES Council – Decarbonising the Global Energy Sector

Any long duration technology storing energy in various forms – chemical, thermal, mechanical, or electrochemical – and able to dispatch energy or heat for **8+ hours** to days, weeks, or seasons.

www.ldescouncil.com

The LDES Council forges **powerful partnerships** with stakeholders, amplifying awareness of the **critical need for LDES** to ensure flexibility, resilience, reliability, security, and affordability across all industrial sectors.

Vision for 2040

8 TW Deployed

Total potential LDES capacity including power (3 TW) and heat (5 TW)

$4 Trillion Invested

Total capex required to deploy LDES by 2040, in USD

$540B Annual Savings

Realized across the entire energy system, in USD

LDES
LONG DURATION ENERGY STORAGE COUNCIL

Advocacy, Policy & Market Development in 20+ countries

ANCHOR MEMBERS

SERVICE PROVIDERS

STARTUPS

TECHNOLOGY PROVIDERS

Long Duration Energy Storage Defined

Long duration energy storage (LDES) is defined as a technology storing energy in various forms, including chemical, thermal, mechanical, or electrochemical.

These resources dispatch power or heat for extended periods of time ranging from **8+ hours to days, weeks, or seasons.**

LDES provides a range of solutions across sectors, including:

Security, resilience, reliability and cost reduction for power systems	Firming and reduced curtailment for renewables	24/7 power, cooling, and heat for industry and customers

Comments Overview: Concerns & Recommendations

Concern

- Interconnection queue position limits participation from newer, potentially high-value resources.
- Strict 2031 COD may be unrealistic and not align with typical development timelines, particularly for long lead time resources.
- UCAP-based selection undervalues long-duration reliability, neglecting reliability of resources that can deliver energy over extended periods of system stress.
- Project experience requirements disadvantage newer or first-of-a-kind technologies.

Recommendations

- Maintain broad eligibility to support diverse resource participation, including DERs, modular resources, and excluding a project threshold.
- Introduce flexibility in COD timing, such as a 2031-2033 window, allowing a range of in-services dates to better reflect real-world development and interconnection timelines.
- Enhance evaluation metrics beyond UCAP by considering additional metrics recognizing the reliability contribution of extended-duration resources.
- Allow alternative indicators of project readiness, such as financing progress, equipment procurement, and development milestones.

Key Feedback: Eligible Supply

- Size limits reduce participation → maintain no minimum size.
- Short contract assumptions misalign with LDES → allow longer duration structures.
- Experience requirements exclude new tech → allow alternative readiness metrics.
- Traditional metrics miss true viability → consider financing and development progress.
- UCAP-only undervalues duration → add metrics for long-duration reliability.
- Short-duration value is declining → prioritize longer-duration resources.
- No duration differentiation today → create 16–96 hour categories.

Key Feedback: Interconnection and Timing

- Queue position favors incumbents → enable new entrant participation.
- No interconnection pathway → introduce mechanisms for new projects.
- Timelines exceed 2031 COD → add schedule flexibility.
- Single COD increases risk → allow 2031–2033 window.
- Long lead-time tech disadvantaged → provide additional flexibility.
- Upfront requirements limit entry → allow phased milestones.
- Misalignment with reforms → coordinate with interconnection changes.

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Thank you!