U.S. coal fleet (MW). The smallest bar in 2030 illustrates the possible size of the coal fleet after taking into consideration the amount of coal at risk of retiring because of six EPA rules and the effect of tax credits for wind and solar power.



The grid transition has to be gradual.

Carbon-free electricity by 2035 is not realistic because there are too many obstacles to overcome:

- Time and cost to add massive amounts of wind, solar, and battery storage
- Time and cost to expand transmission
- Maintaining reliability and resilience as renewables increase
- Allowing time for technology innovation and deployment
- Changing market rules to value reliability, resilience, and fuel assurance attributes
- Paying for stranded assets
- Maintaining fuel assurance / complying with new NERC fuel assurance standard
- Mitigating job losses and helping impacted communities

Accredited capacity is declining in MISO due to the rapid pace of coal retirements



Source: MISO. Managing Reliability Risk in the MISO Footprint. Future projections calculated as change from Future 1 2022 load assumption. Estimated accredited capacity: 16.6% for wind; 35% for solar, 87.5% for battery, 90% for coal, 90% for gas, and 95% for nuclear

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