# The Evolving New England Electricity Landscape: Navigating an Era of Rapid Change

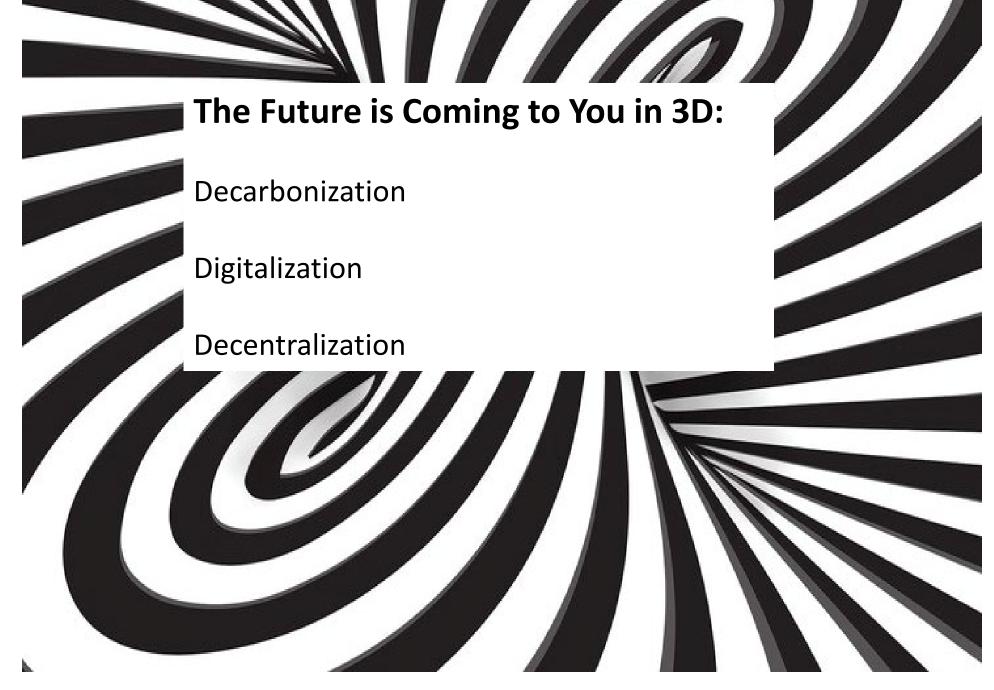
Peter Kelly-Detwiler, Principal – NorthBridge Energy Partners, LLC

**NorthEast Public Power Association Annual Meeting** 

Stowe VT August 15, 2022











## **State Mandates Are Driving the Dynamic**

# State Laws Target Deep Reductions in CO<sub>2</sub> Emissions and Increases in Renewable and Clean Energy

≥80% by 2050	Five states mandate greenhouse gas reductions economy wide: MA, CT, ME, RI, and VT (mostly below 1990 levels)
Net-Zero by 2050 80% by 2050	MA emissions requirement MA clean energy standard
90% by 2050	VT renewable energy requirement
100% by 2050 Carbon-Neutral by 2045	ME renewable energy goal ME emissions requirement
100% by 2040	CT zero-carbon electricity requirement
100% by 2030	RI renewable energy requirement





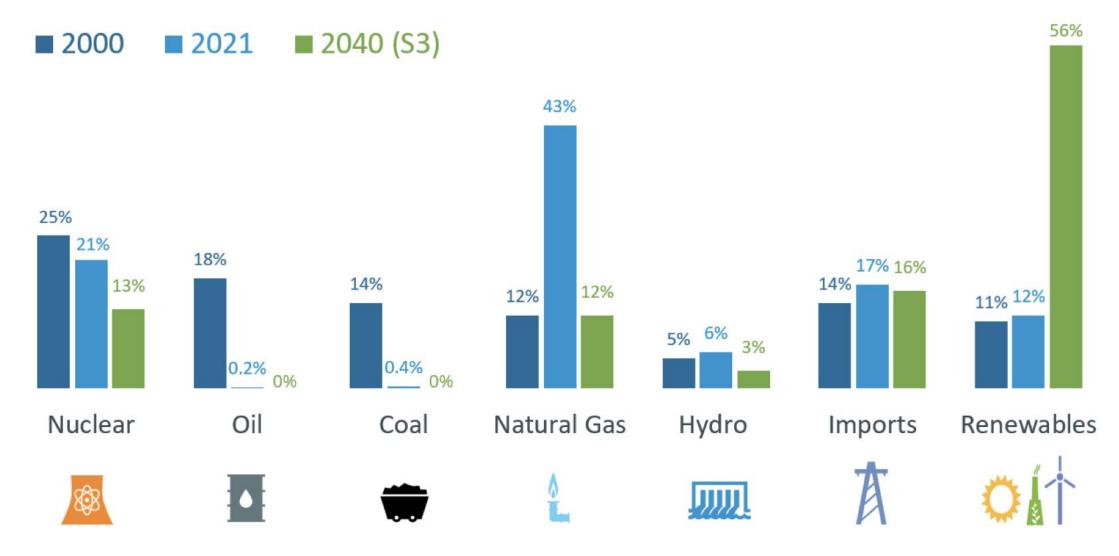
## \$369 Bn of New Federal Incentives Will Accelerate the Dynamic







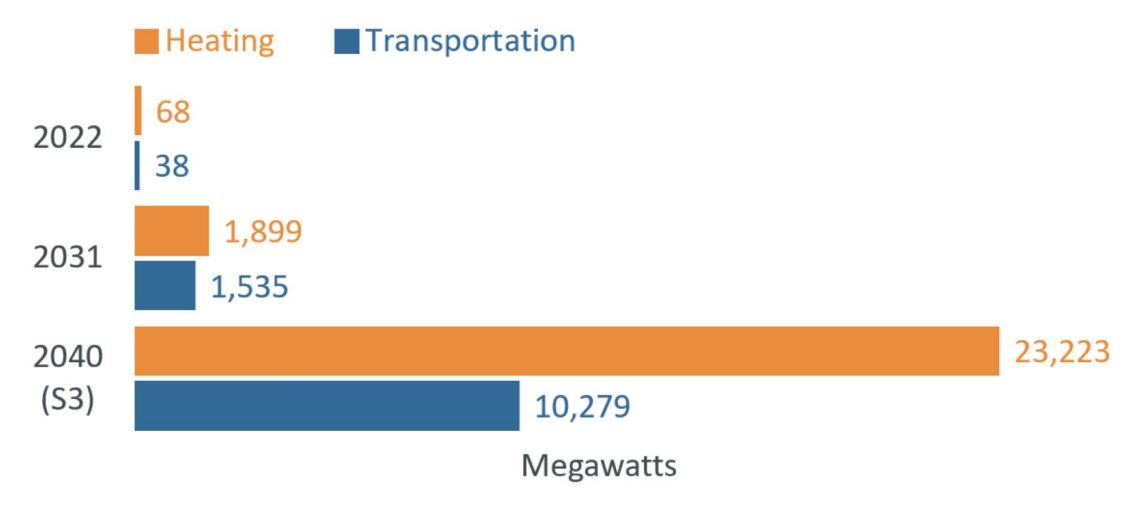
## The Critical Planning Challenge - Intermittent Renewables







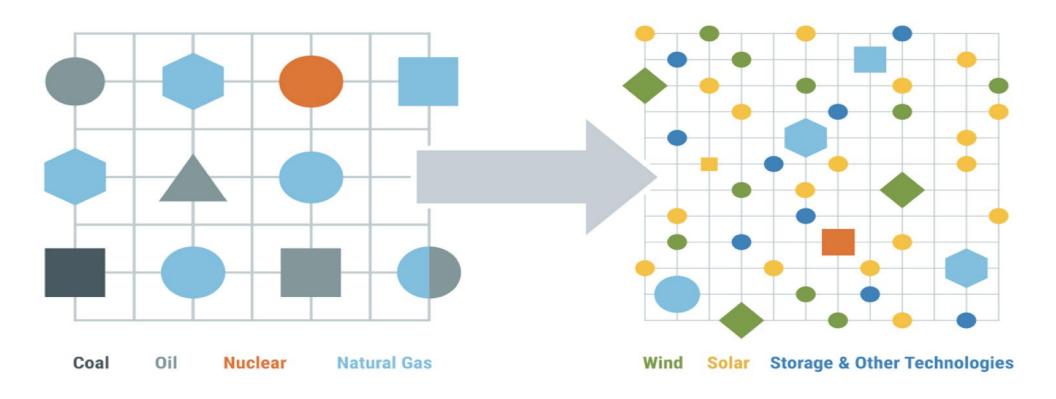
## **Another Critical Planning Challenge – Increasing Demand**







# Centralized vs Decentralized: Which Dynamic Predominates? What Does the Future Grid Look Like?



#### There are two dimensions to the transition, happening simultaneously:





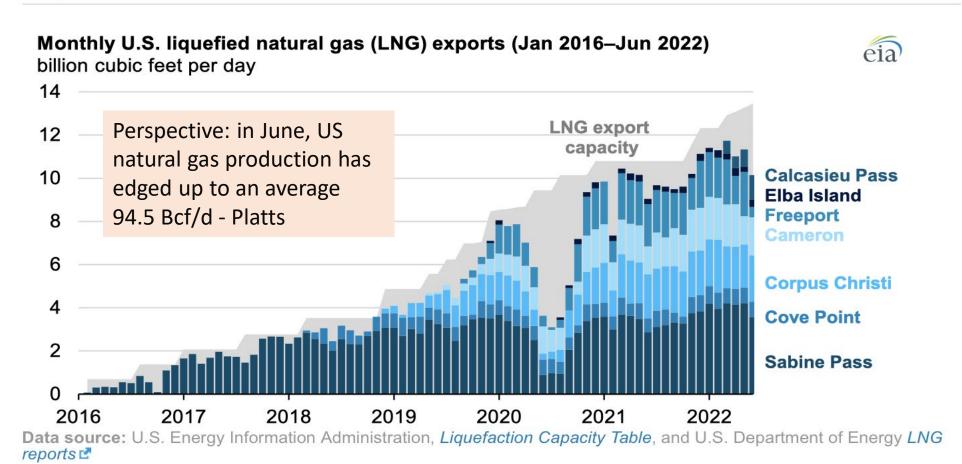




## Macro - LNG Exports: A New "Liquid Market" and Floor for Gas?

JULY 25, 2022

## The United States became the world's largest LNG exporter in the first half of 2022

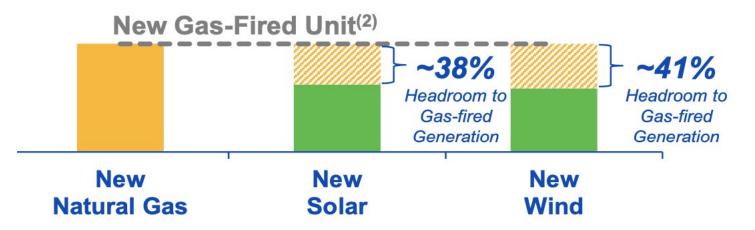




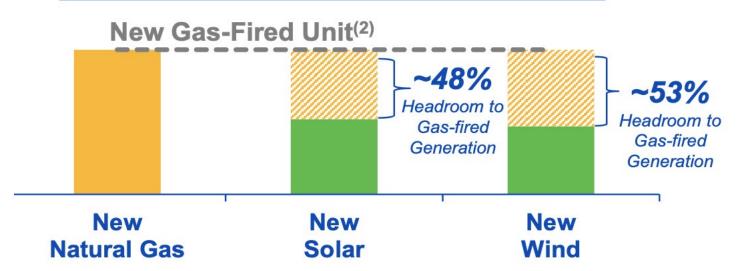


## **Recent Inflationary Trends Favor Renewables**

## \$/MWh Comparison in 2021<sup>(3)</sup>



## \$/MWh Comparison in 2022(3)







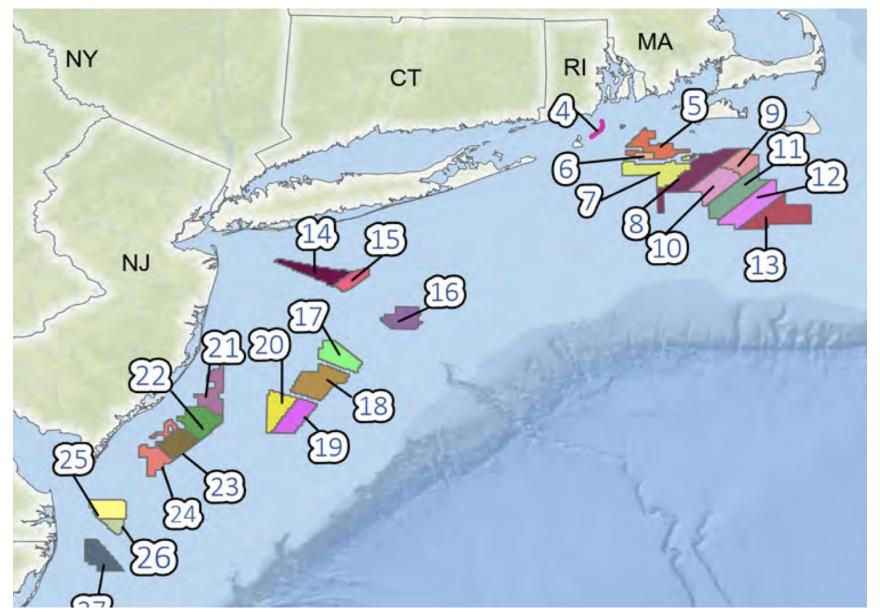
## **Supply Resources: Big Question Marks**







## **Increasing Amounts of Offshore Wind**







## The Growing PV Resource: Both Sides

## **December 2021 Cumulative PV Totals**

State-by-State

The table below reflects statewide aggregated PV data provided to ISO by regional Distribution Owners. The values represent installed nameplate as of 12/31/21.

State	Installed Capacity (MW <sub>AC</sub> )	No. of Installations
Massachusetts*	2,953.43	130,040
Connecticut	809.08	63,735
Vermont*	434.24	17,296
New Hampshire	156.88	12,186
Rhode Island	288.38	12,641
Maine	125.05	7,403
New England	4,767.06	243,301





#### Where the Solar is Located

## December 2021- Cumulative PV Totals (1 of 2)

### Summary of Distribution Owner PV Data

State	Utility	Installed Capacity (MW <sub>AC</sub> )	No. of Installations
	Connecticut Light & Power	627.53	46,726
СТ	Connecticut Municipal Electric Energy Co-op	13.43	7
Ci	United Illuminating	168.11	17,002
	Total	809.08	63,735
	Braintree Electric Light Department	5.47	35
	Chicopee Electric Light	13.17	38
	Unitil (FG&E)	43.26	2,123
	National Grid	1,608.59	69,114
	NSTAR	820.18	43,101
MA	Reading Municipal Lighting Plant	8.25	195
	Shrewsbury Electric & Cable Operations	6.46	115
	SRECI	54.21	589
	SRECII	96.60	1,672
	Western Massachusetts Electric Company	297.24	13,058
	Total	2,953.43	130,040
	Central Maine Power	114.29	6,309
ME	Emera	10.77	1,094
	Total	125.05	7,403





## Where the Solar is Located, Cont'd

## **December 2021 Cumulative PV Totals (2 of 2)**

### Summary of Distribution Owner PV Data

State	Utility	Installed Capacity (MW <sub>AC</sub> )	No. of Installations
	Liberty Utilities	12.57	831
	New Hampshire Electric Co-op	15.54	1,398
NH	Public Service of New Hampshire	115.46	8,779
	Unitil (UES)	13.31	1,178
	Total	156.88	12,186
RI	National Grid	288.38	12,641
KI	Total	288.38	12,641
	Burlington Electric Department	8.81	343
	Green Mountain Power	358.28	13,398
	Stowe Electric Department	2.74	113
VT	Vermont Electric Co-op	38.36	2,085
VI	Vermont Public Power Supply Authority	18.12	668
	Washington Electric Co-op	7.93	689
	Total	434.24	17,296
New E	ngland	4,767.06	243,301



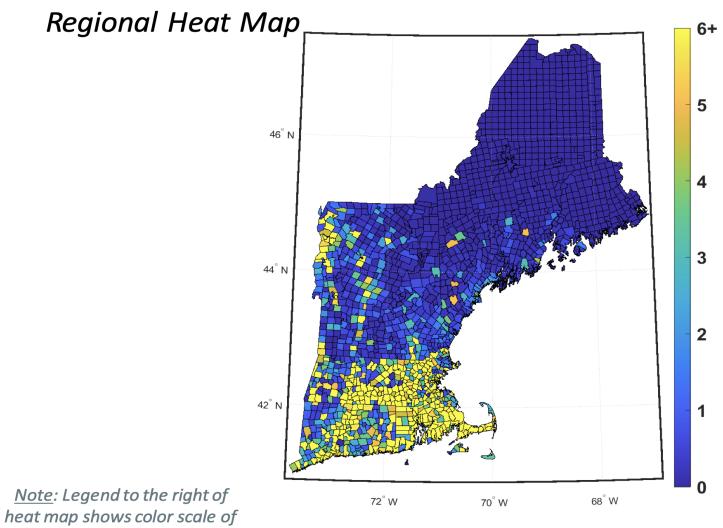


## **PV Concentrated Mostly in MA**

Note: Legend to the right of

nameplate megawatts per town

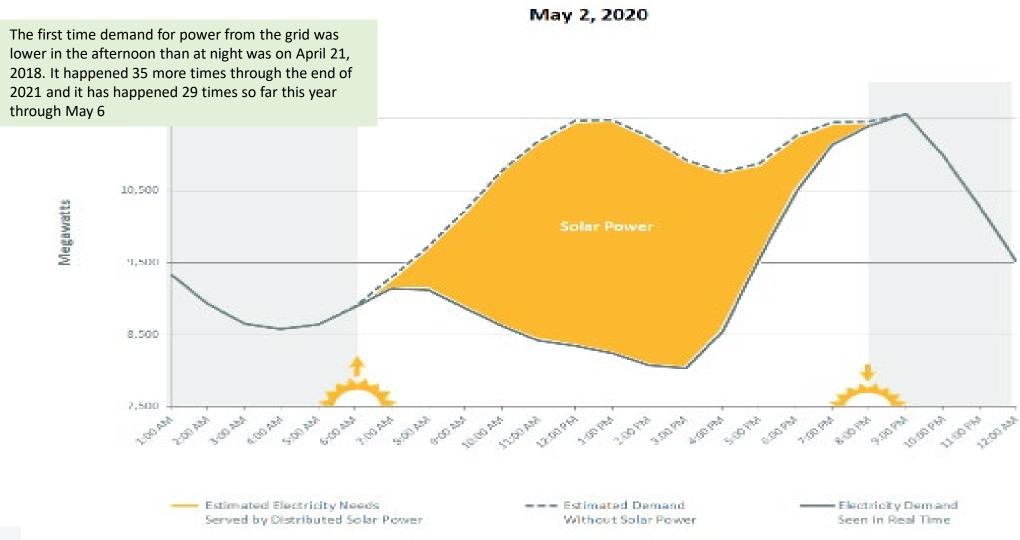
## **Installed PV Capacity as of December 2021**







## The Duck Is Landing Everywhere These Days...



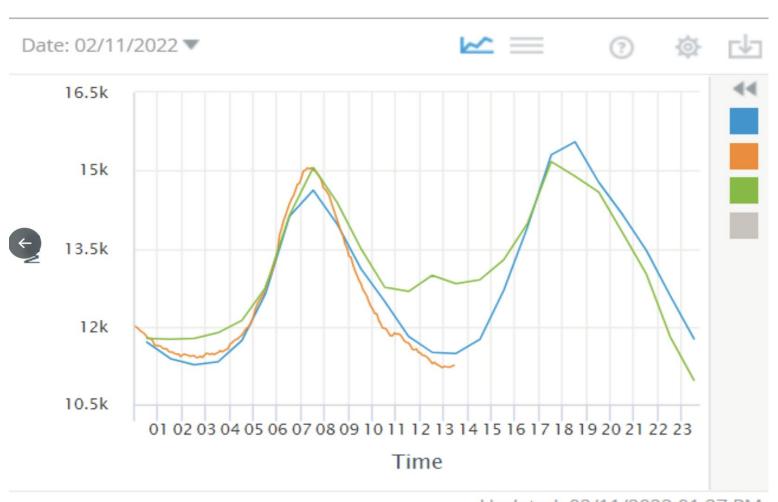


pkoln

Contract to the Contract Contract to the

## New England's February Duck

#### SYSTEM LOAD GRAPH



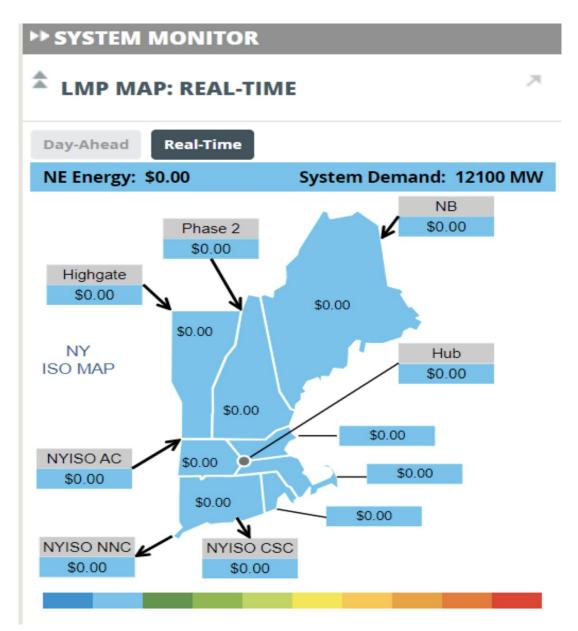


pkdn

## **Knocking Prices Down**

2/11/22

1:27 PM



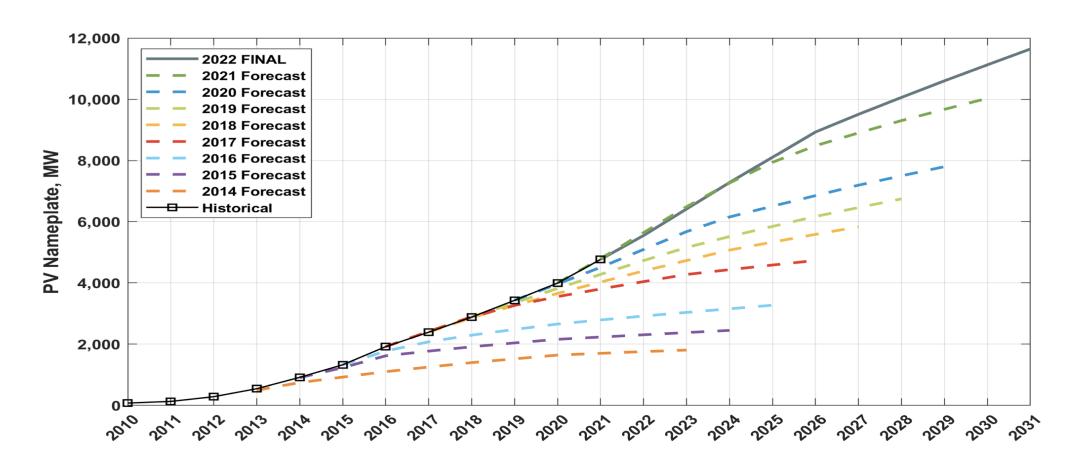




## We Keep Underestimating the Adoption Dynamic

## **Total PV Nameplate Capacity Growth**

Reported Historical vs. Forecast (FCM+EOR+BTM),  $MW_{ac}$ 







## Storage of Various Durations Will Be Increasingly Necessary

## Form Energy claims aqueous air battery provides 150 hours of storage

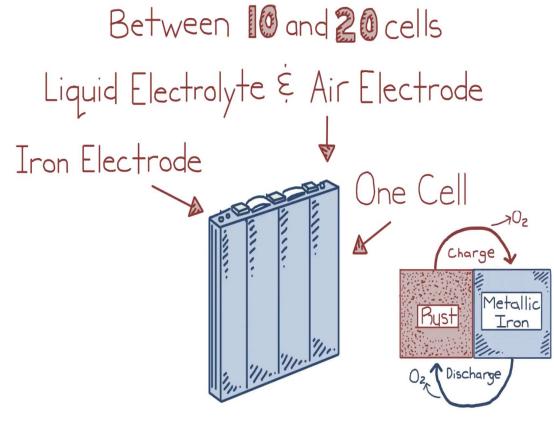
The holy grail of energy storage has always been low-cost and long-duration. Form Energy intends on deploying a 1 MW/150 MWh system with a Minnesota utility before 2023, an unprecedented energy storage duration if successful.

Stable

No need for lithium, nickel, or cobalt

10% cost per kWh vs li-ion

100+ hours







## The Grid Edge Will Become Increasingly Active







## One Nissan Leaf Earned \$4,200 Summer 2021 in V2X



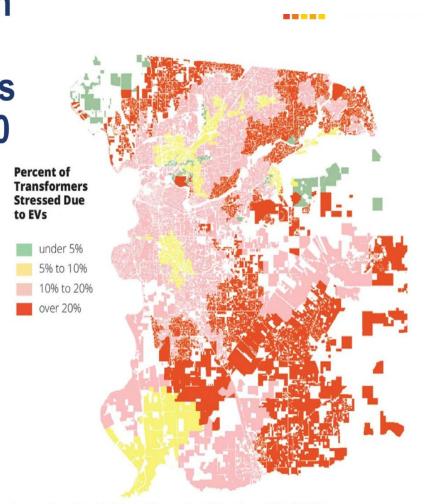




## The Impact on You May be Significant

# EV Impact on SMUD Transformers through 2030

- Under current assumptions, distribution impacts could cost \$50M to \$100M+ to address
- Potential mitigation solutions include EV managed charging

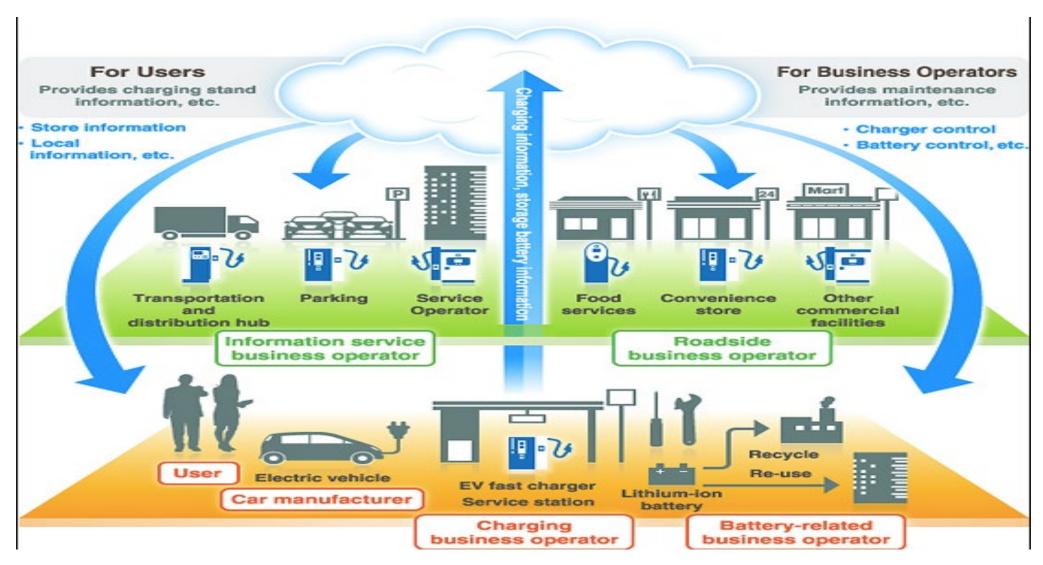








## **Smart Charging: Early Stage - Mostly Uni-Directional**







## **But Bi-Directional Will Arrive Quickly**





## The Coordination Challenge w/Competitive Markets

Lack of Visibility, Situational Awareness and Control



- DO and the ISO do not have visibility and situational awareness about location, status and output of DERs
- DER Operator does not have visibility into distribution system to ensure exported energy is feasible and deliverable
- DO need better visibility into own distribution systems
  - o Predict DER behavior
  - o Real time DER response
  - Forecast DERs' impacts on grid

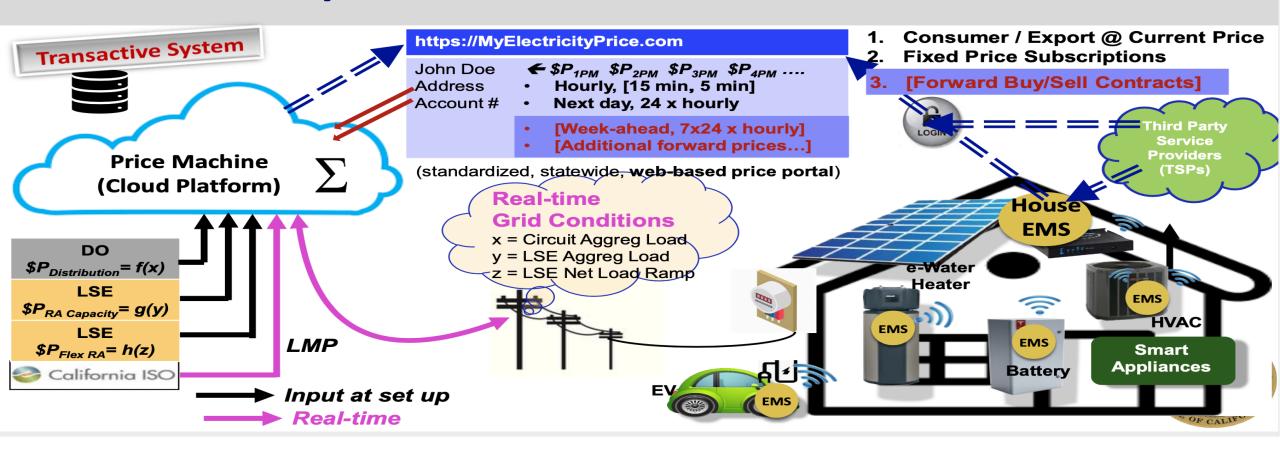






## What Might This Eventually Mean for the Customer?

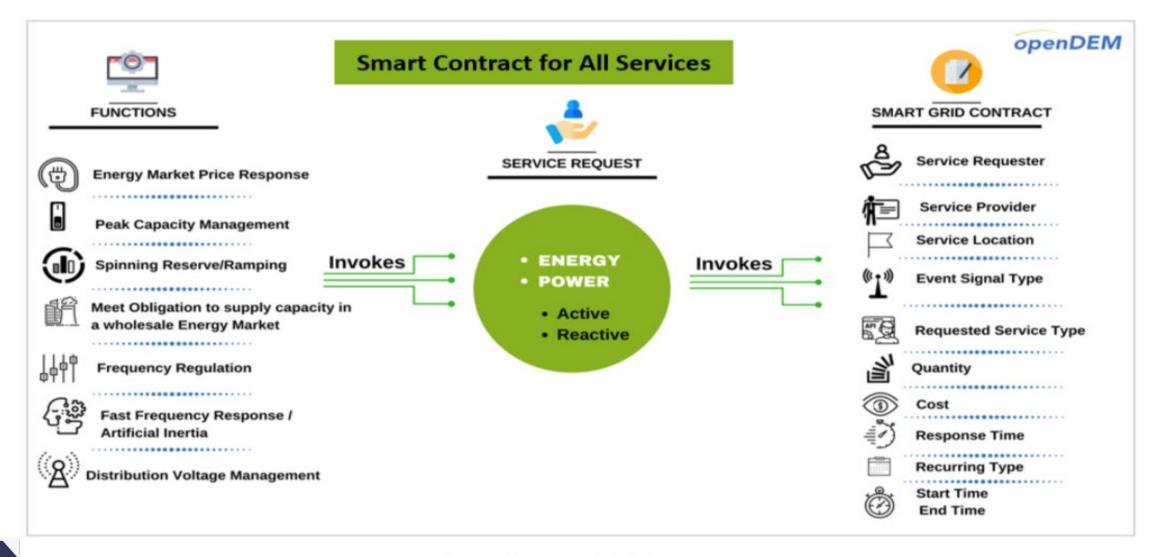
## **Step 6: Introduce Transactive Features**







## A Possible Future 'Plug and Play' Approach





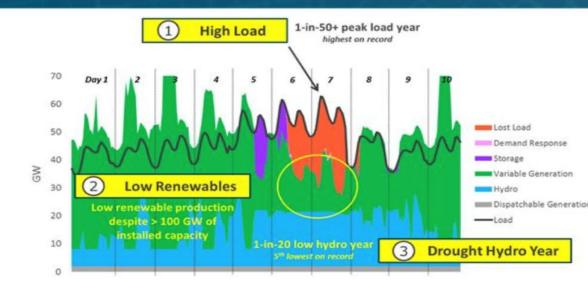


#### The Resource Adequacy Challenge – The Reliability Planning Dynamic Shifts



## The nature of the resource adequacy challenge is changing

- + Resource adequacy is a measure of the ability of the bulk grid (generation) to meet a reliability standard across a wide range of system conditions
  - NY uses a 0.1 day / year standard
- As renewable penetration grows, planning problems shift from traditional need to meet peak demand hours (e.g., summer) to new questions of meeting net demand (e.g., over multi-day low renewable events)
  - The timing of these needs will change
    - From summer gross peak to winter net peak
    - To account for unexpected high load and low renewable output during planned outages in the shoulder months
- This new planning problem highlights the need to assess reliability in a time-sequential way over full spectrum of system conditions



#### **Loss of Load Probability Table**

Identifies the probability of each hour to be deficient

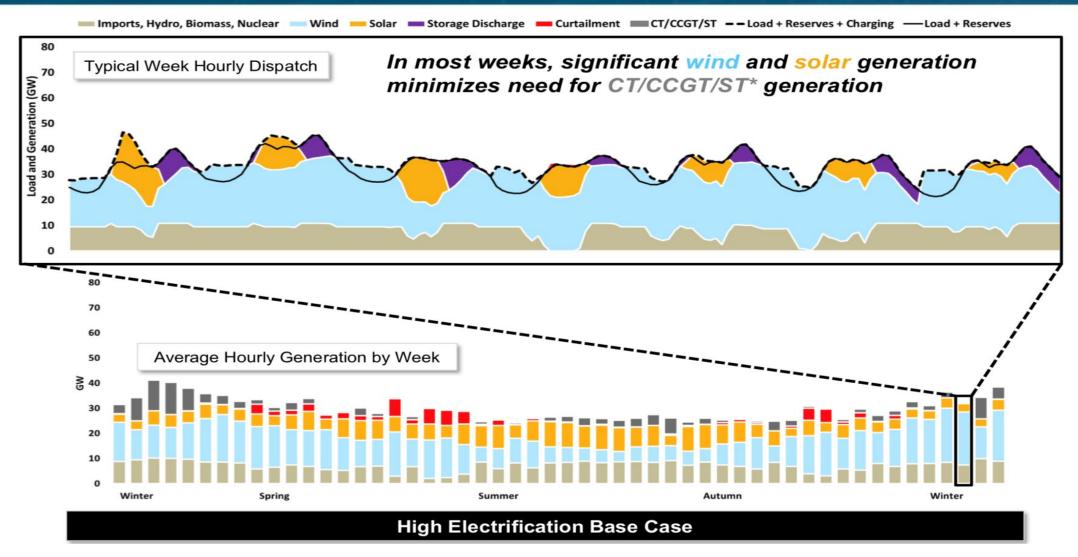
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Jan																								
Feb	7																							
Mar															- 6	0								
Apr													d.	00	Ш	5								
May												0	T.	1	All .									
Jun										_1	W 7	(	p. a											
Jul							n 16	105	10	-	60													
Aug						- //	1	18	N.															
Sep						- 1	10	B.																
Oct																								
Nov																								
Dec	7																							





## Most of the Time, You're OK (and Dispatchable Resources Struggle)

## E3 Case Study: Net Zero New England

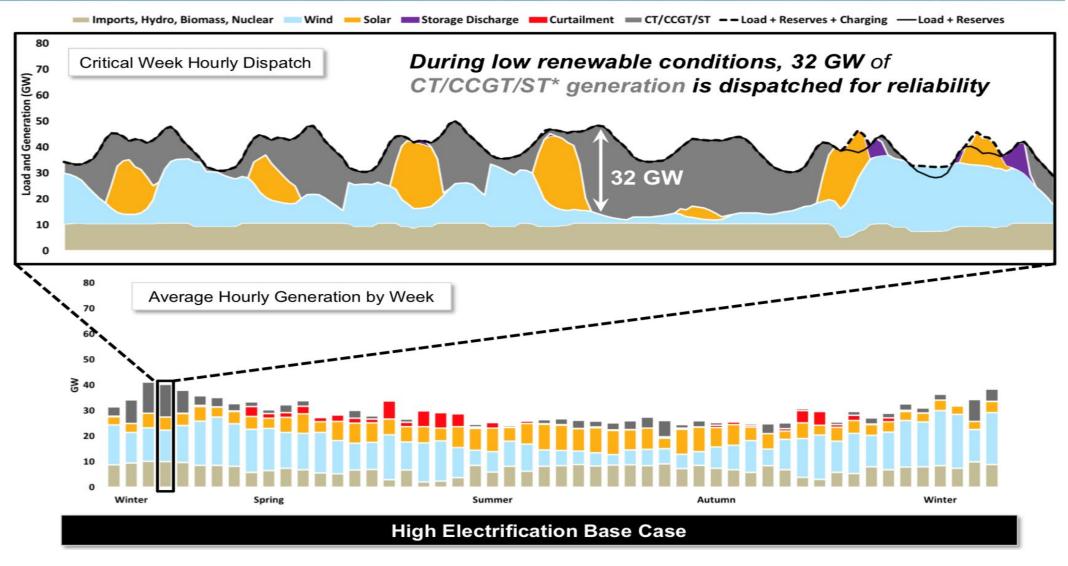






## But Then There are Those Days...The Resources MUST Show Up

## E3 Case Study: Net Zero New England







#### We Can't Not Make Decisions, But We Can Strive to Preserve As Much Optionality as Possible

