



Meeting Connecticut's Energy Goals

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**Northeast
Utilities**

How the energy world looks to us



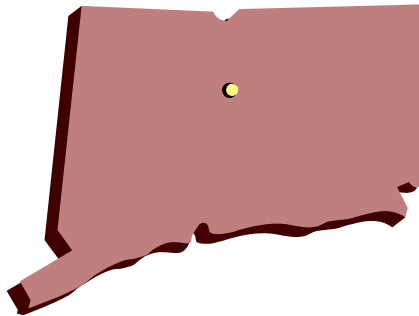
CUSTOMERS/DEMAND

- Slow growth; contraction possible
 - Slow economic recovery
 - Expanding energy efficiency investment
 - Changing relationship with power requiring rethink of reliability standards and distribution business



TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT

- “Clean Tech” hype moderating
 - Google and Microsoft exiting
 - AMI deployments challenging
 - “Smart Grid” developing slowly
 - EV introductions successful
- Improving solar costs (China effect)
- Storage still a question mark



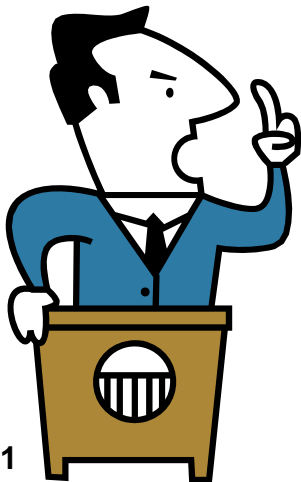
ENERGY POLICY MAKERS

- Ongoing frustration with high retail rates
- Storm preparedness and response “top of agenda”
- Continued Federal support for transmission development (including economic transmission)
- Federal Energy Policy in flux



FUEL SUPPLY

- Sustained low/moderate gas prices
 - Continued supply expansion
 - Demand not keeping pace with supply
 - Changing pricing mechanisms
- (Lack of) fuel diversity concerns growing



Our Priorities

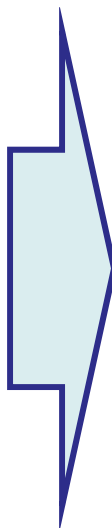
- > What Policy Makers Want:
 - › Primary: Cleaner, Cheaper, and More Resilient
 - › Secondary: Technological Innovation
- > How NU will further those goals:
 - › Expand customer access to natural gas for heating and industrial processing
 - › Facilitate the development of alternative fuel transportation
 - › Increase access to clean and cost effective generation sources
 - › Improve the resiliency of the electricity grid and storm response to meet customer expectations, not “good utility practice”
 - › Strategically smarten the grid with digital technology



Natural Gas Plan Proposal

Summary of Plan

- > **Expand customer access** to natural gas
 - › Residential 35 -- > 50%
 - › Commercial 35% -- >75%
 - › Industrial 54% -- > 75%
- > **Phased approach** with initial focus on customers proximate to existing mains followed by expansion of gas main to attractive loads
- > **Focus on key loads** with broad state benefits (e.g., schools and key employers)
- > Working to **get key enablers in place**
 - › Customer conversion incentives/ financing options
 - › Regulatory treatment of expansion capital
 - › Transition options for fuel oil dealers



Benefits to Connecticut

- **54,000 job-years** of NET total employment
 - 8,000 craft labor jobs per year in the first 5 years
 - 3,100 jobs per year in years 6-10
- **\$4.1 billion of increased net GDP**
 - \$2.8 billion first 5 years
 - \$1.3 billion in the later years
- **\$0.4 billion of increased state revenue**
 - 86% in the first five years
- **\$30-35 million of increased property taxes**
- **\$12 million in additional natural gas energy efficiency funds** per year
- **1 million tons of CO2 emissions reduction**

Alternative Fuel Transportation



- > Connecticut ideal for electric transportation
 - › Short commute distances
 - › Environmentally aware population
 - › High percentage of hybrids in existing fleet



- > “Away from home recharging” research project underway and evaluating expansion into a broader public infrastructure investment to cure “range anxiety”
- > Developing a “home recharging” pilot with incentives to encourage off-peak recharging



- > Natural Gas a better option for medium and heavy duty vehicles
- > Developing proposal for 2-3 natural gas vehicle refueling stations for local fleets



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Developing New Sources of Clean Generation



- > 1200 MW HVDC interconnection with Quebec; participant funded transmission project with potential to import up to 10 GWh of low carbon intensity power at market prices (no premium and no subsidy)



- > Public Act 11-80 Section 127 renewable generation: examining several potential projects to develop 10 MW of utility scale renewables



- > In discussions with multiple renewable developers and other Transmission owners to develop a renewable collector transmission project in Northern New England



- > Launching first solicitation of the LREC-ZREC program for small scale renewable and low emission resources



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Improving the resiliency of the grid

- > Implementing a comprehensive improvement program focused on storm response processes and practices
- > Proposed an infrastructure hardening program focused on enhanced vegetation management, structural and electrical hardening
- > Evaluating costs and benefits of alternative storm hardening approaches, including
 - › Undergrounding key electric distribution assets
 - › Expansion of back up generation for key municipal facilities (gas station, grocery, schools, shelters)
 - › Deployment of micro grid approach with low emission generation
- > Designing a micro grid pilot program with several partners to better understand the state of technology and costs
- > Working with GM to explore the potential role Extended Range Electric Vehicles (like the Volt) could play in providing back up generation during a prolonged outage



Smartening the grid

- > Deployed over many years an already smart grid that can isolate faults and minimize outages to about 70% of the circuit miles
- > Conducted a comprehensive dynamic pricing rate pilot using AMI technology; prospective roll out under consideration at DEEP
- > Examined cost-benefit of multiple smart grid technologies and currently designing a pilot to understand the real benefits of
 - › Optimizing voltage at the customer level
 - › Improving outage detection and restoration
 - › Integrating distributed generation resources to minimize power quality impacts
 - › Sensing technology to improve asset management



Things we are concerned about

- > Natural gas pipeline capacity expansion needs
 - › LDC contracting risk
 - › Power Generators' reliance on non-firm capacity
- > Natural gas dependence in generation sector, especially with potential solid fuel retirements
- > Product life-cycle of digital technologies and “future-proofing” “smart-grid” investments
- > Unintended rate payer impacts of various policies/ programs and how to rethink rate design to ensure equitable distribution of costs

