

Interstate Transmission: Opportunities and Challenges Ahead

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In the Past...

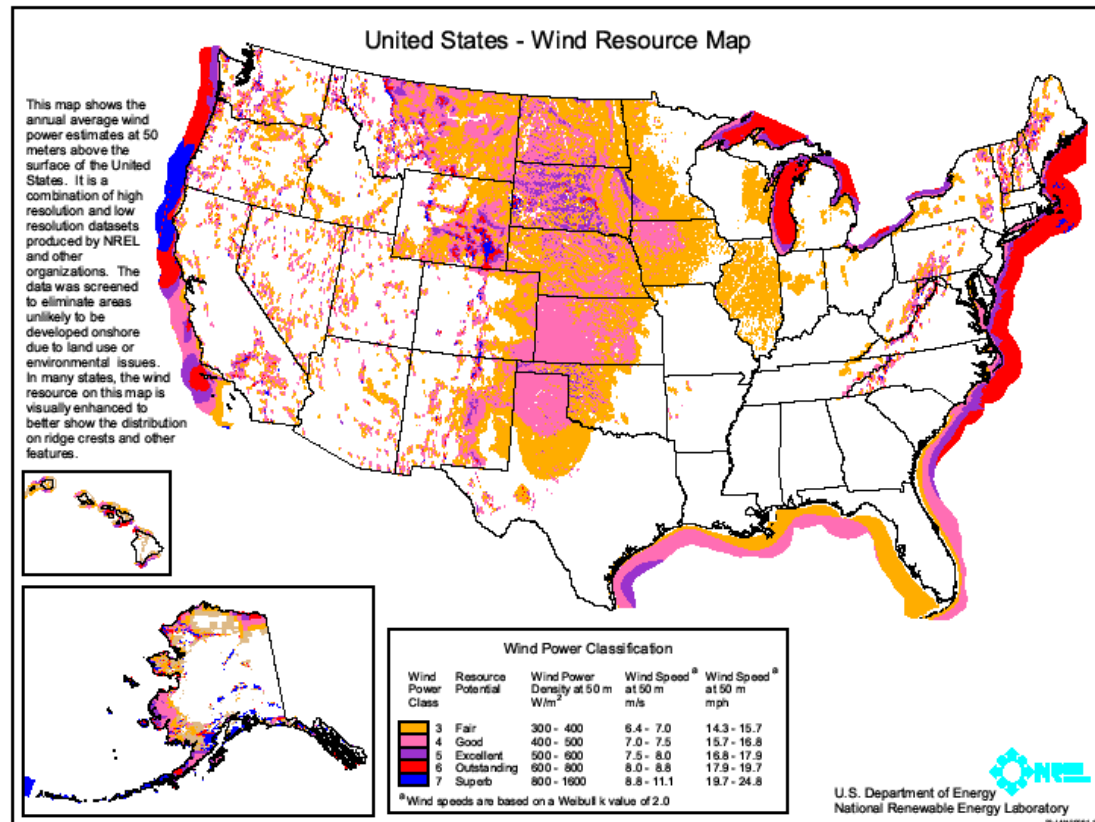
- Electrical demand was taken as a given, regardless of price
- System planning was done with the single overriding goal of meeting that demand within established reliability criteria
- Generation resources were incented through locational prices to locate in accommodation to the transmission system
- Planning was often company specific, rather than fully regional

Today

- Price responsive demand and reliability are intertwined
- Environmental policy is not an afterthought but an equivalent goal to meeting reliability criteria
- Renewable resources are becoming a major part of our generation infrastructure, requiring deliverability and integration, not just RECs
- Regional and inter-regional planning have become essential

Challenges

- Transmission lines cross state borders and utility service area boundaries.
- Remote renewable resources will require new transmission infrastructure.

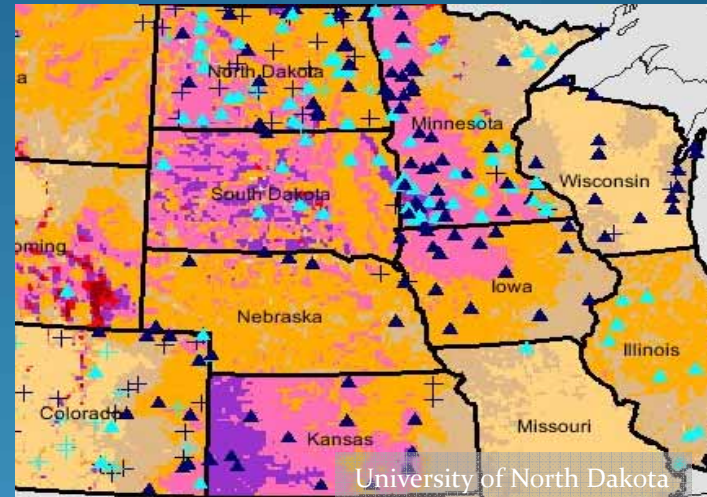


More challenges

- **“Food Fight!!!”** - John Belushi (Animal House). The multi-party regional planning process is ill-suited to resolving cost allocation issues.
- **“The needs of the many outweigh the needs of the few, or even the one”** – Leonard Nimoy (The Wrath of Kahn). The tension between regional or even national priorities and localized impacts is not well served by ambiguous or ad hoc processes.

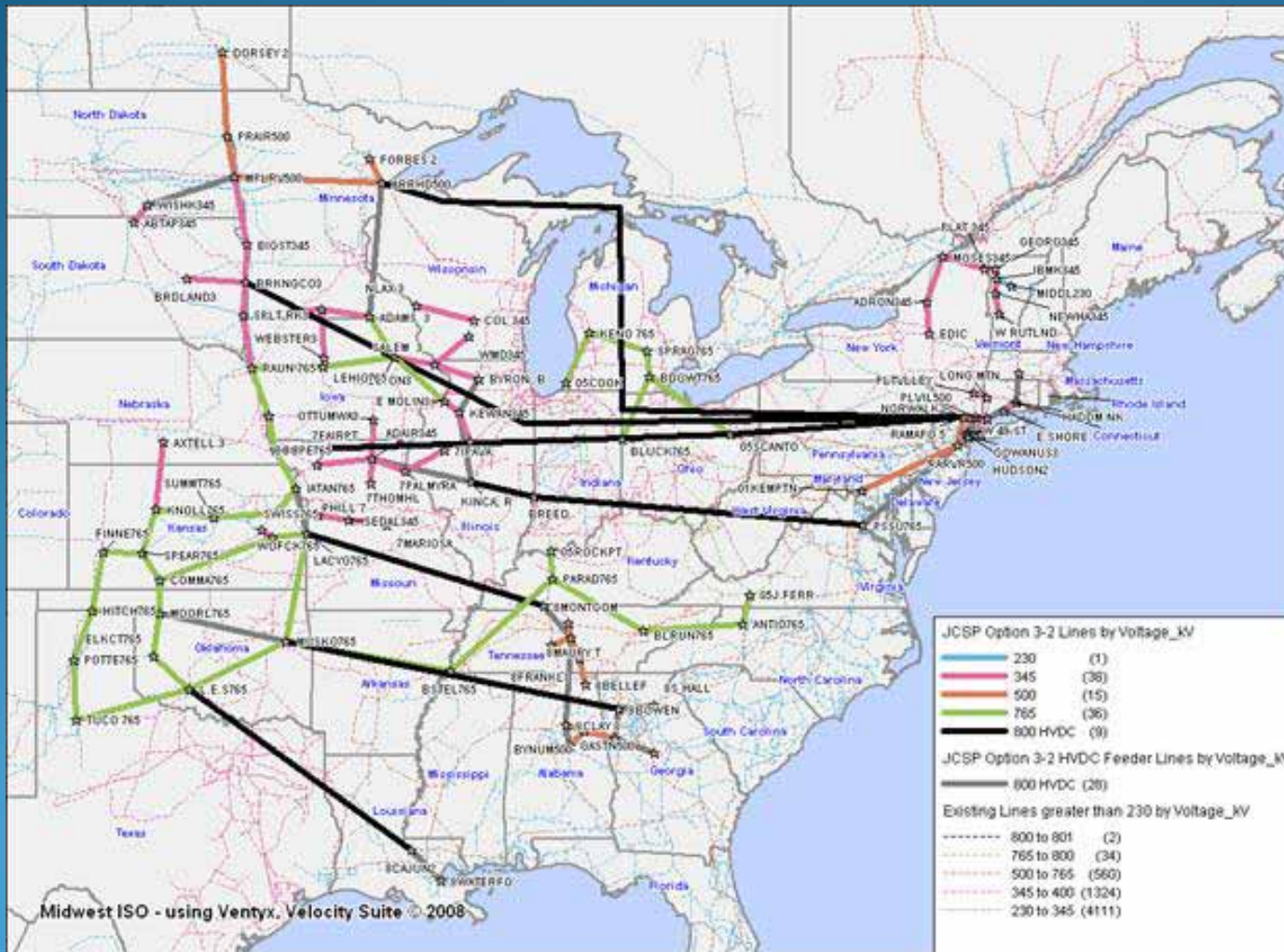
Where are the opportunities?

- Onshore: Wind in the Heartland. Wind resources in the upper Midwest should be delivered to urban load centers through a new “highway.”
- Offshore: Wind in the Ocean. Coastal wind resources need an undersea path to coastal cities.

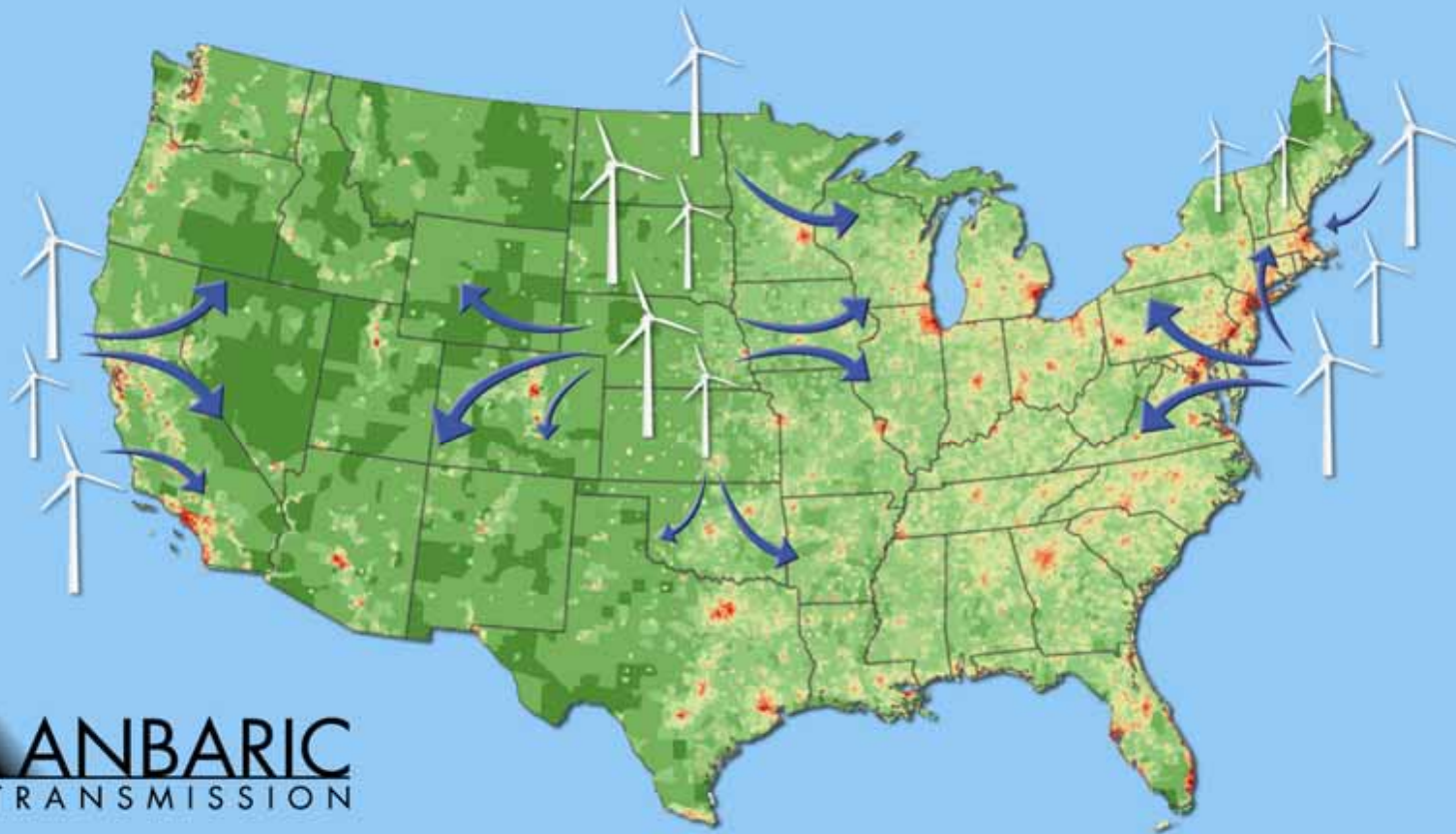


The proposed superhighway

“Skies filled with silver”



An alternative solution



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Combined wind and transmission development should be sequenced in order of least cost.

| | Near Onshore | Offshore | Far Onshore |
|----------------------|------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| All in Cost | \$ 102.61 | \$129.91 | \$141.37 |
| Transmission | \$15.28 | \$15.28 | \$45.85 |
| Wind | \$87.33 | \$114.62 | \$95.52 |
| Assumptions | | | |
| Capacity Cost | \$2,000 | \$4,500 | \$2,500 |
| Capacity Factor | 35% | 60% | 40% |
| Transmission (\$/kw) | \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$3,000 |
| | | | |

Hypothetical combined development costs.

Business Models

- Traditional. Regulated AC networks with cost sharing for high voltage upgrades and local responsibility for lower voltage facilities. This model will continue to dominate near term, but not forever.
- Contract. Contract-based solutions like Neptune and Hudson or HQ/NU/Nstar. This model is lowest risk to the consumer.
- Independent. Regulated facilities owned by ITCs with no distribution franchises. This model fits easily within regional network tariffs.

Vision

- Enhanced regional planning that looks beyond state and utility boundaries
- Transmission planning reform that makes economy and environment equivalent and inter-related goals with reliability.
- Competitive procurement of long term supply contracts that support combined development of renewable generation and the transmission to deliver it cost effectively.
- Siting reforms that put incumbents and independents on the same footing