



**EVERSOURCE**

Delivering cost-effective **Transmission Solutions** that provide reliable power and support a **Clean Energy Future**

**New Hampshire Commission to Study Offshore Wind and Port Development  
June 29, 2021 | Great Bay Community College, Portsmouth, NH**

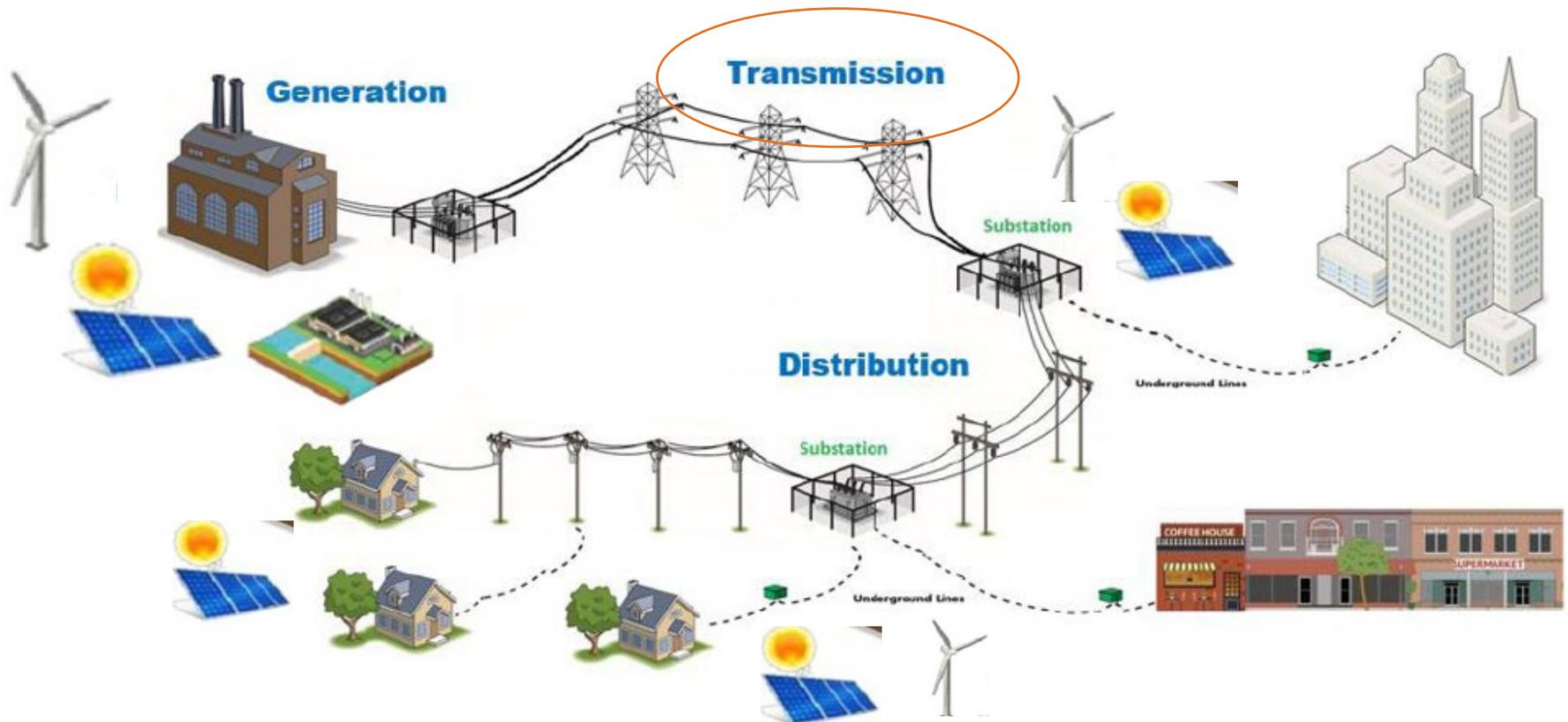
# The Role of Transmission

- ✓ Investments are addressing pockets of **load growth** and improving **reliability**
- ✓ Aging infrastructure replacements are improving **storm resiliency, security** and **operations**
- ✓ Significant progress towards greater **integration of clean energy**

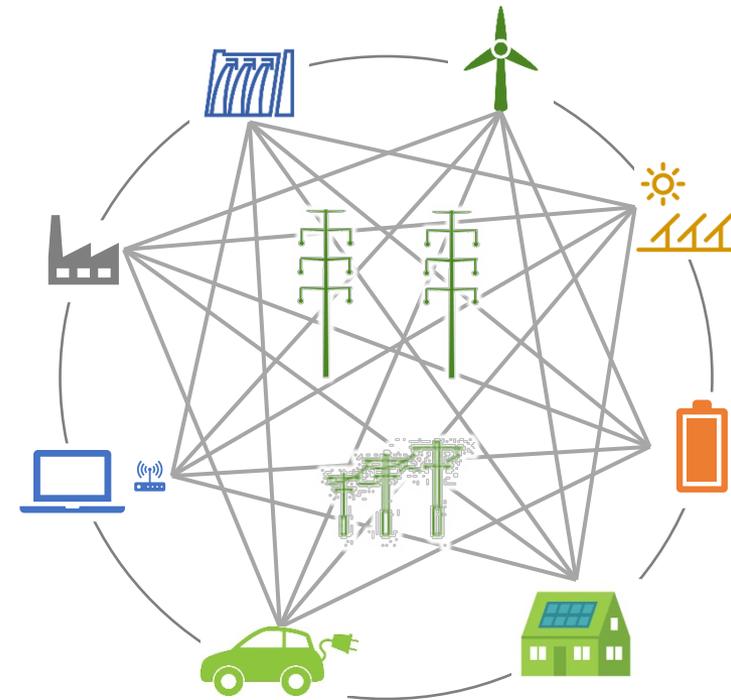
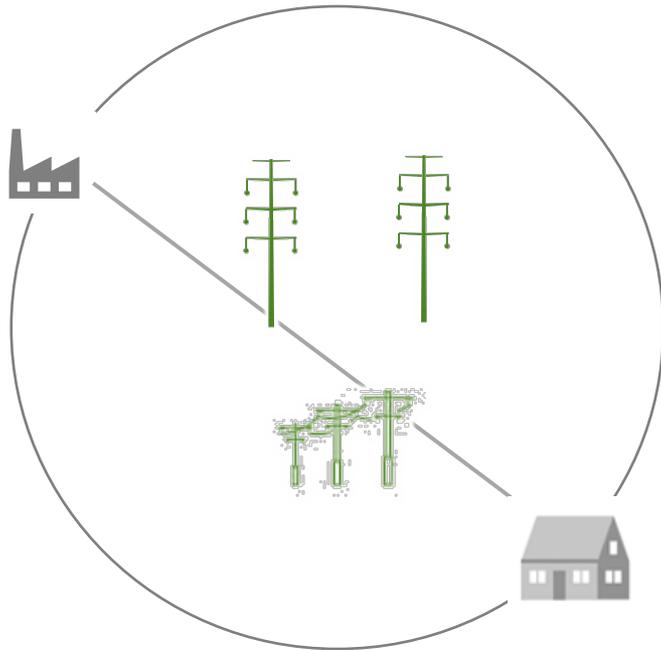


# The Electricity Network

- **Transmission** moves large quantities of energy at high voltages from generation resources to customers' homes and businesses
- Regulated by Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and North American Electric Regulatory Corporation



# Building a Modern Grid



- One-way power flow
- Generating resources located far from demand
- Fossil fuel heavy
- Aging grid with limited automation

- Power flows in different directions from multiple locations
- Both small and large clean energy resources
- Requires an efficient, flexible and increasingly automated grid

# Making the Grid More Resilient & Flexible



- Nearly **700** structures in total being replaced this year due to deterioration or other deficiencies
- Average age of structures being replaced: **55** years



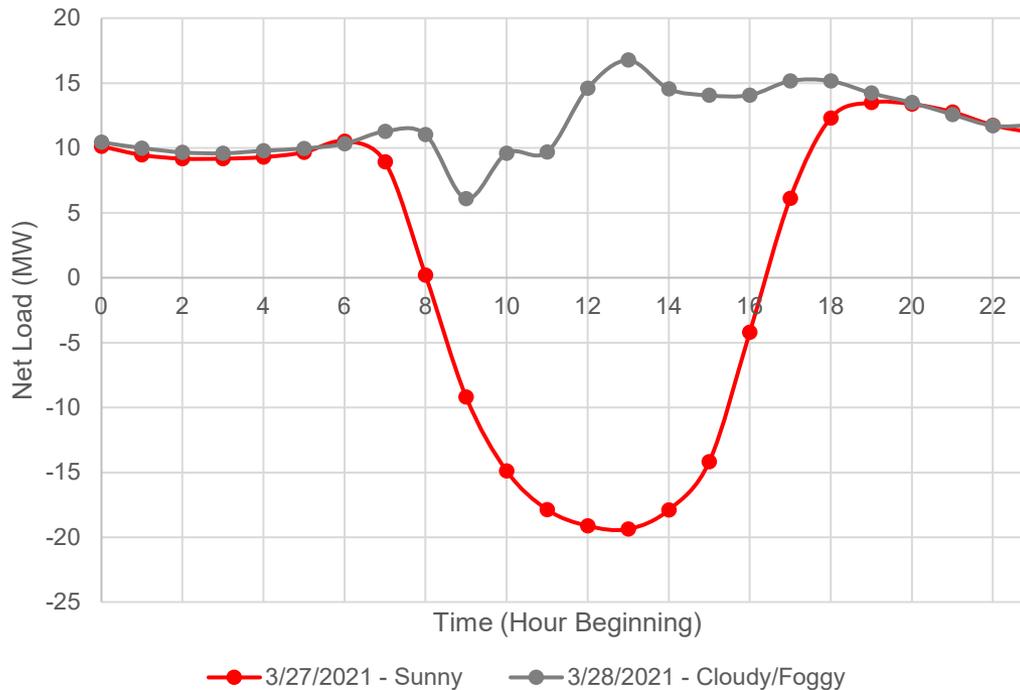
- Lightning arresters to be installed on more than **700** structures across **56** power lines to protect the lines from lightning strikes
- Upgrading substation equipment for **operational flexibility, reliability** and to better manage **voltage variations** on the system



- **Rebuilding three power lines** and installing optical ground wire for increased automation
  - Whitefield to Northumberland (18 miles)
  - Franklin to New Hampton (11 miles)
  - Keene (1 mile)

# Transmission is Needed to Balance Load with Distributed Solar

Industrial Park Substation Net Load



- On sunny days, **solar can produce more power than is needed** for a region served by a substation, so the excess power is delivered by the transmission system to other parts of the grid
- On cloudy days, **solar doesn't produce enough power**, so the transmission system delivers power to the station from other parts of the grid

*Example of how power flows at a Massachusetts substation with a large amount of distributed solar*

# Enabling Explosive Growth in Clean Energy and Supporting Higher Demand

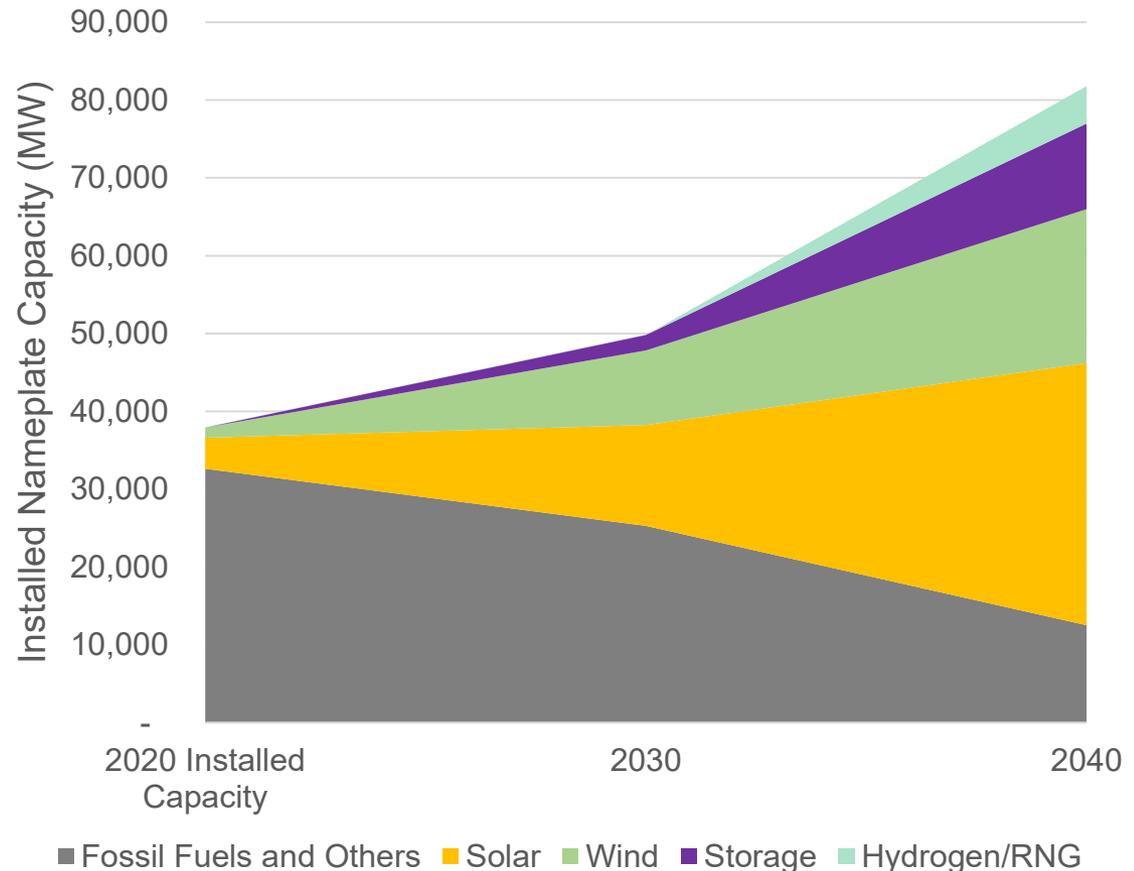


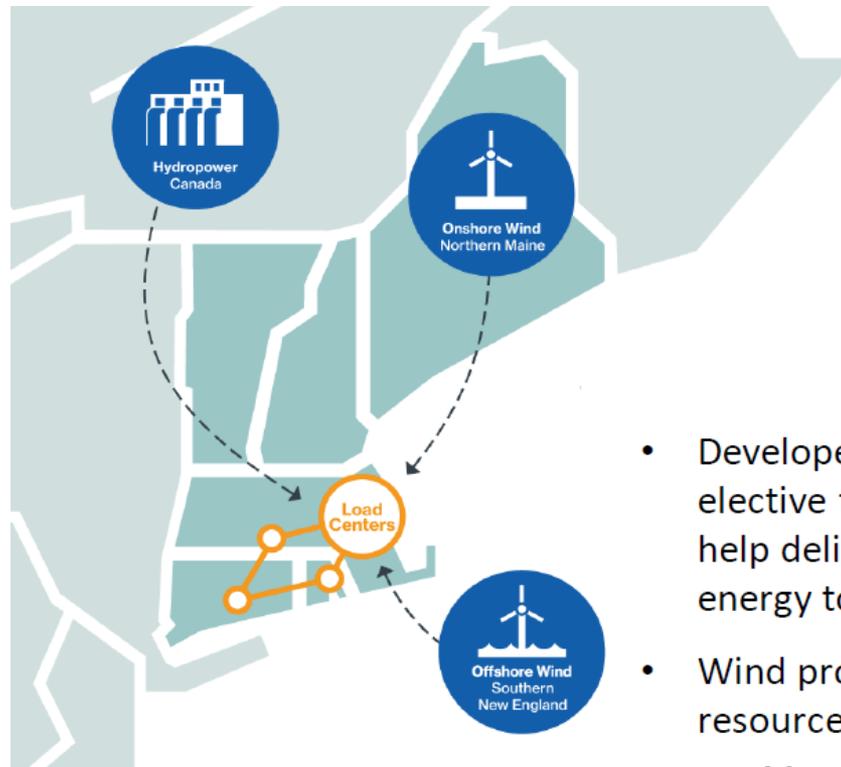
electrification increases demand by at least **65% by 2050**



Demand response, energy efficiency and distributed resources will help to moderate the electric demand

### Potential Supply Scenario That Meets New England State Decarbonization Policies





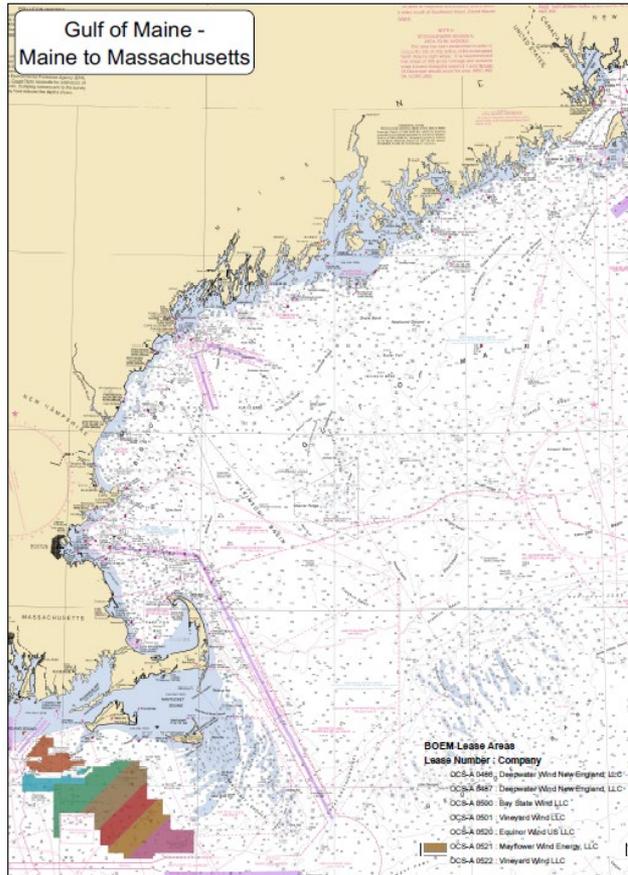
*Lines represent types of ETUs private developers have proposed in recent years*

Source: [ISO Interconnection Queue](#) (February 2021)

## Developers Are Proposing Large-Scale Transmission Projects to Deliver Clean Energy to Load Centers

- Developers are proposing 10 elective transmission upgrades (ETUs) to help deliver about **3,400 MW** of clean energy to New England load centers
- Wind projects make up roughly **62%** of new resource proposals in the ISO Queue
  - Most are offshore wind proposals in southern New England, but some are onshore wind proposals in northern New England and **would require transmission** to deliver the energy to load centers

# Infrastructure to Enable a Cleaner Resource Mix

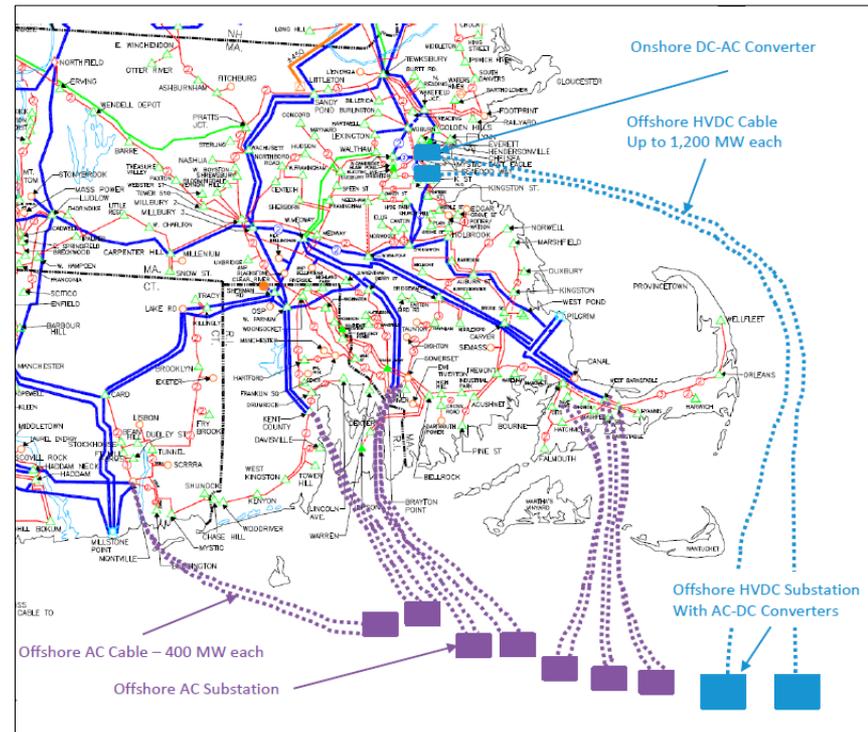


**BOEM**  
Bureau of Ocean Energy  
Management



Map Date: 12/5/2019

Service Layer Credits:  
NOAA



## ISO-NE Offshore Wind Study (2019)

- Some amount of offshore wind from the BOEM lease area (shown at left) can interconnect at coastal locations without major upgrades
- At higher levels of offshore wind penetration, major upgrades become necessary and alternative locations and High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) technology become economic

# How We Achieve the Grid of the Future in New England

- **Collaborating** with states, FERC, ISO-NE, communities and clean energy developers
- **Planning ahead to look for ways to cost effectively prepare the grid now** for future clean energy and electrification demands
- **Modernizing the grid** to support both large-scale and distributed clean energy resources while maintaining reliability

# Path to the Grid of the Future

*With the right transmission and distribution investments, the grid of the future will be...*

**The network** for a clean, sustainable, and increasingly-interconnected energy future

**The backbone** for even higher reliability and resilience for our customers



Brook St Substation, Manchester, NH 1918

## Early Days *Up to 1940s*

Initial electrification  
Small, independent systems  
Limited sharing of resources  
Primarily mechanical and manual operation



PSNH Control Room, 1958

## Rapid Growth *1950s – 1970s*

Rapid load growth  
Grid expansion  
Power pools for sharing resources  
One-way power flow  
Early automation and control of transmission system



PSNH Computer Tape Drive, 1983

## Initial Deregulation *1980s – 1990s*

Limited transmission investments  
Rise of non-utility power producers & competition  
Expanding automation to distribution system



Merrimack Valley Reliability Project, 2018

## Improved Reliability & Markets *2000 - 2018*

Transmission investments eliminate congestion  
Blackout of 2003 & reliability standards  
Expanded redundancy to improve reliability  
Incorporation of distributed generation



## Well-Planned Grid *2021 and Beyond*

Optimized delivery of distributed generation & clean energy

Widespread customer engagement

Improved reliability

Support for electric vehicles and other electrification

***Avoids higher costs, unmanaged growth, clean energy curtailments, and reliability risks***

# Questions?