



Engage with New England Energy

New England States' Energy Vision

March 18, 2021 6:30-8:00 PM

Agenda

- Introductions
- Helpful Terms
- New England Energy Vision Statement Overview
 - Wholesale Market Design
 - Transmission Planning
 - Governance
- Discussion
 - Your opportunity to type in the chat or use the "raise hand" function to ask questions and express your interests and concerns

Background and Helpful Terms

Federal Power Act (FPA) - sets the general framework for how electricity is regulated in the US.

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) - the federal government agency in charge of wholesale electricity.

Independent System Operator of New England (ISO-NE) - the group in charge of wholesale electricity in our region.

New England States Committee on Electricity (NESCOE) - a committee that represents the collective perspective of the six New England states in regional electricity matters.

New England Power Pool (NEPOOL) - stakeholder advisory group for the ISO-NE.

Vision Statement

October 2020 – The New England States issued a Vision Statement for a clean, affordable, and reliable 21st century regional electric grid which necessitates significant changes in three core segments of our shared energy system: Wholesale Electricity Market Design, Transmission System Planning, and ISO New England (ISO-NE) Governance.

1. Wholesale Electricity Market Design

What is the wholesale electricity market?

A platform for buying, selling, and re-selling electric energy to meet demand on the power system.

ISO-NE administers three markets that make up the wholesale electricity market in New England.

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Energy
Market

Electric Energy: A market for trading **electric energy**. Energy prices **fluctuate** throughout the day and at different locations in New England, reflecting the amount of consumer demand, constraints on the system, and the price of fuel used for generation.



Ancillary
Markets

Procures Short-Term Reliability Services: Provide backup electricity as well as services needed to support the physical operation of the system. These services are **critical** during periods of heavy demand or system emergencies.



Forward
Capacity
Market

Procures Long-Term Reliability Services: Resources compete to sell **capacity** to the system in three years' time through annual Forward Capacity Auctions. The Forward Capacity Market works in tandem with the Energy Markets to **attract** and **sustain** needed power resources today and into the future.

Slide credit: ISO-NE Public

1. Wholesale Electricity Market Design

Current challenges

- Clean resources supported by states are not selected in the capacity market
- Older, inefficient fossil fuel power plants stay in the capacity market

1. Wholesale Electricity Market Design

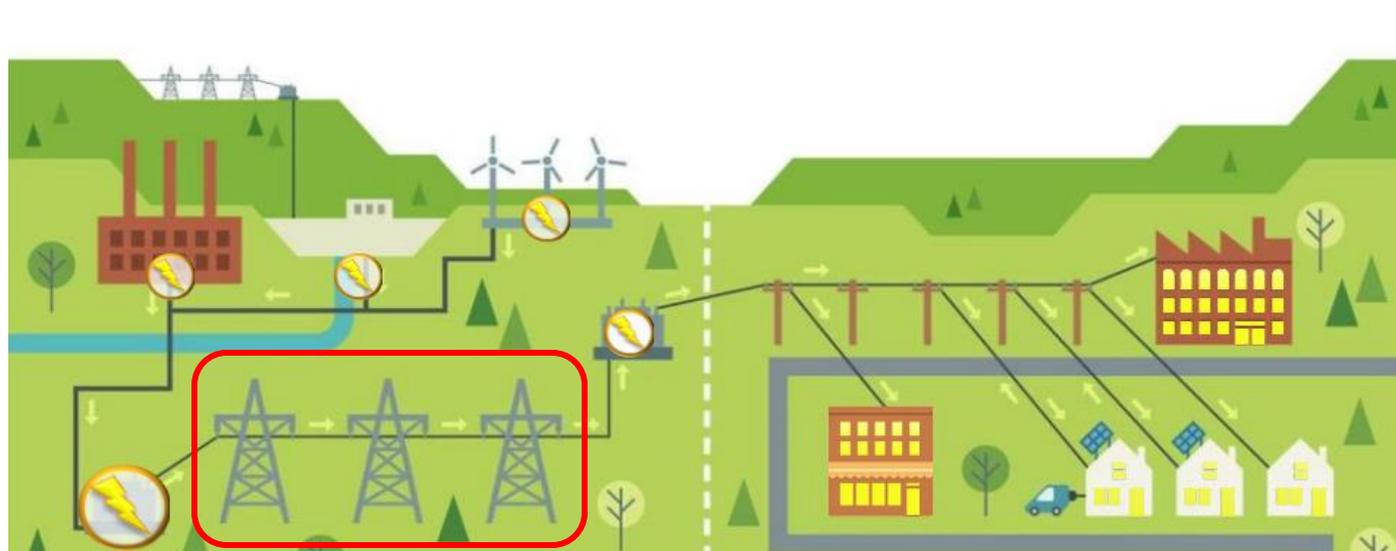
Environmental justice and equity considerations

- High electricity costs place an energy burden on low-income consumers
- Disproportionate air quality, environmental and human health impacts on low-income and communities of color from regional reliance on fossil fuel power

2. Transmission System Planning

What is transmission?

The transportation of electricity through power lines from energy generators to energy users.



[Source](#)

2. Transmission System Planning

Current challenges

- Outdated model based around large, centrally-located fossil fuel resources
- High cost of upgrades
- Planning to connect new, clean resources

2. Transmission System Planning

Environmental justice and equity considerations

- Siting transmission projects like power lines and substations in low-income communities and communities of color
- Balancing the costs of new transmission projects with the benefits of integrating clean energy resources

3. ISO-New England Governance

What is governance?

The structures and processes designed to ensure accountability, transparency, responsiveness from authorities like government agencies.

When we talk about ISO-NE governance, we are usually referring to its leadership, decision-making process, and options for public engagement and participation.

3. ISO-New England Governance

Current challenges

- Lack of transparency
 - ISO-NE Board meetings are completely closed
 - NEPOOL stakeholder process is closed to the public
- Lack of state and consumer influence in ISO-NE decision-making
- ISO-NE mission statement is deficient because it fails to:
 - Recognize the need to consider consumer costs in ISO-NE decision making
 - Acknowledge that states are passing increasingly stringent clean energy requirements that will change the structure of the region's energy grid

3. ISO-New England Governance

Environmental justice and equity considerations

- Given limited transparency and public accessibility in ISO-NE governance, there is little if any opportunity for environmental justice communities be part of regional conversations on energy planning decisions that have direct community impacts

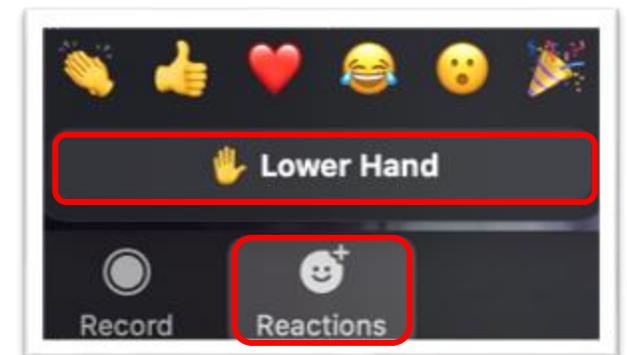
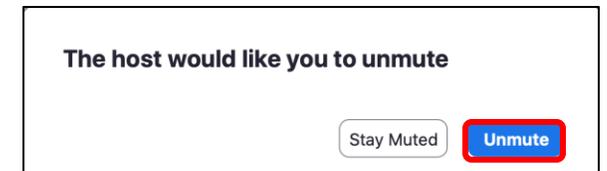
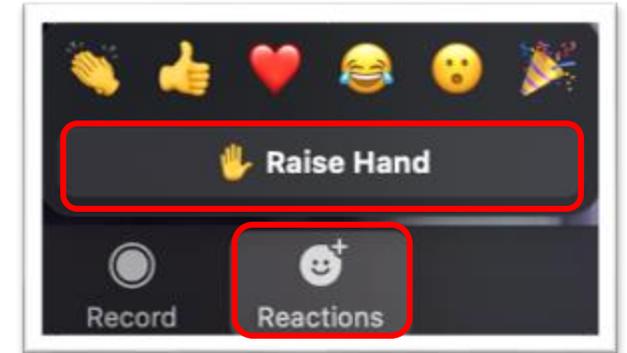
Opportunities

- FERC senior position on environmental justice and equity
- Listening sessions on how to establish and operate an Office of Public Participation at FERC

Procedure for Questions and Comments

You can type a question or comment in the "chat" box at any time. To participate in discussion, please:

1. Raise your hand by clicking the 'Reactions' button at the bottom right of the Zoom meeting window and selecting 'Raise Hand'.
2. We will call your name as it is displayed on Zoom, at which point the host will ask you to unmute yourself.
3. Click the pop-up to unmute yourself in Zoom, and on your phone if you have called in for audio.
4. Please state your name, pronouns, and affiliation, if applicable.
5. Please keep your comments to about two (2) minutes
 - We will alert you when you have 0:30 seconds.
6. When you are finished speaking, click the 'Reactions' button again and select 'Lower Hand'.



What energy challenges exist in your community?

When you think about energy, what matters most to you?

What changes to the energy system would you most like to see?

What are the biggest barriers to changing our energy system?

What ways can state governments better engage people on energy issues?

What is your vision for our energy future?

