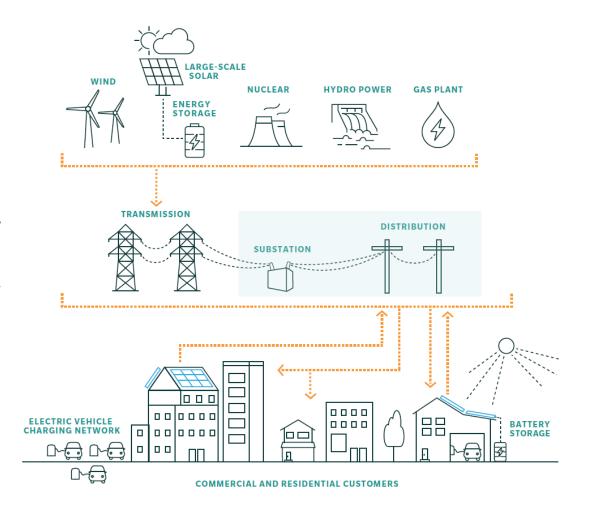
# **EVERSURCE**

**ESIG Technical Workshop** 



#### The Electric Grid

- Utility scale generation is interconnected across New England and even across the country by way of high-voltage transmission lines
- All of these lines networked together create a type of superhighway that moves electricity from the power plants to electric substations and local distribution systems that ultimately deliver power to homes and businesses
- The combination of these components is what we call the US electric grid



The distribution system is the backbone of a reliable Electric Power System (EPS) ... serving as an interface between the transmission system and customers

# **Bulk Distribution Substation Layout**





**Substation Yard** 

Bulk substations are key components of the electric power system and essential elements in meeting residential and business customers' demand for energy

# Why do we plan?

Need to plan ahead because it takes time to build capacity

T&D Level	Lead Time*
Transmission	10+ years
Bulk Substation	5+ years
Primary Feeder	2-4 years
Primary Lateral	1-3 years
Secondary/Services	2-12 months

# Effective planning accounts for lead time to deploy T&D assets in developing reasonable alternatives

<sup>\*</sup> includes time to perform field audits, pole staking, environmental evaluation, etc. as well as procurement and siting/permitting delays

# **Bottoms-Up Integrated T&D Planning**

**EVERSURCE** 

**Identify new or expand existing D Stations Establish incremental DER and Firm Capacity Enabled** 

**Identify** new **Transmission Solutions** 







**Distribution Net Load Forecasting** 

Identify Distribution







**Transmission Net Load Forecasting + New Generators** - Retirements



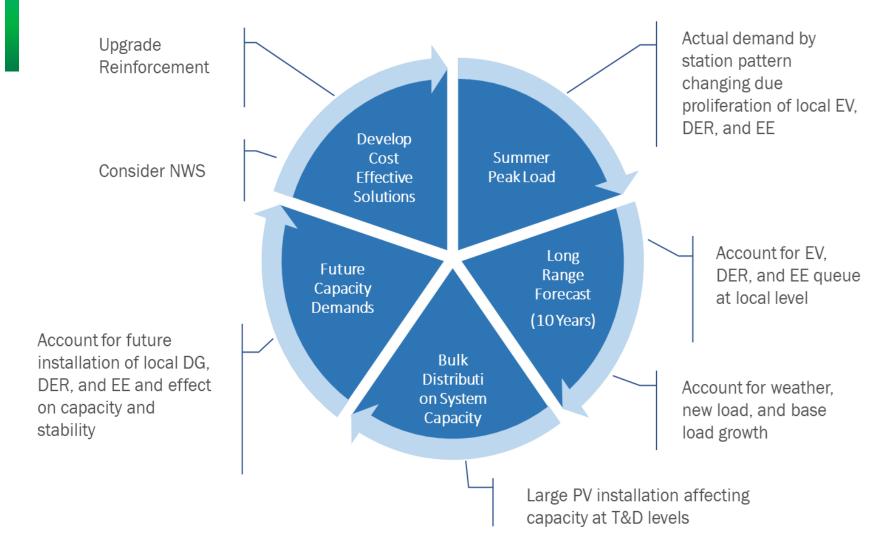


#### **Distribution Planning Process** Customer Needs/Clean Energy & Equity Policy Capacity Deficiency Resiliency Demand, DER, Distribution **Electrification System Analysis** Needs **Distribution Grid** and Regulatory Violations Violations and NWA **Approval of** Reliability Objectives **Investments Distribution Plan Reliability & Grid Needs** Forecasts, **Resilience Needs Assessment** Criteria Criteria Regulatory **Engineering & Approval of Cost** Climate Risks **Cost Estimation** Recovery Asset condition, **Priorities** Distribution health, age, **Asset Evaluation** performance **Solution** Regulatory **Planning Drivers System Planning Studies Development Process**

7

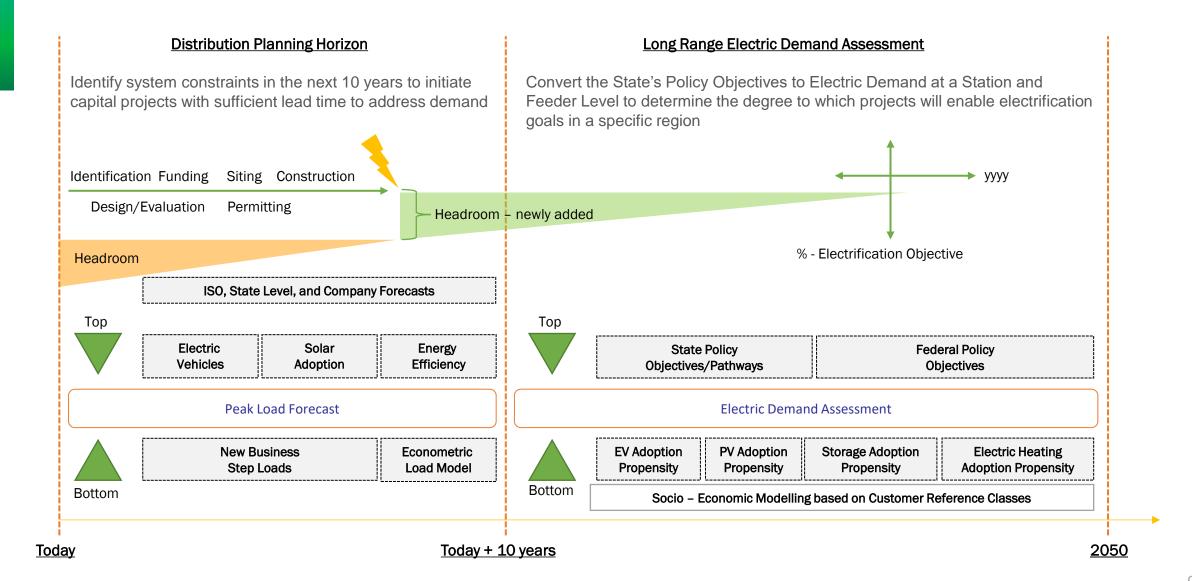
# **Annual Distribution Planning Cycle**

#### BEGINS WITH FORECASTING THE NET LOAD ON THE SYSTEM



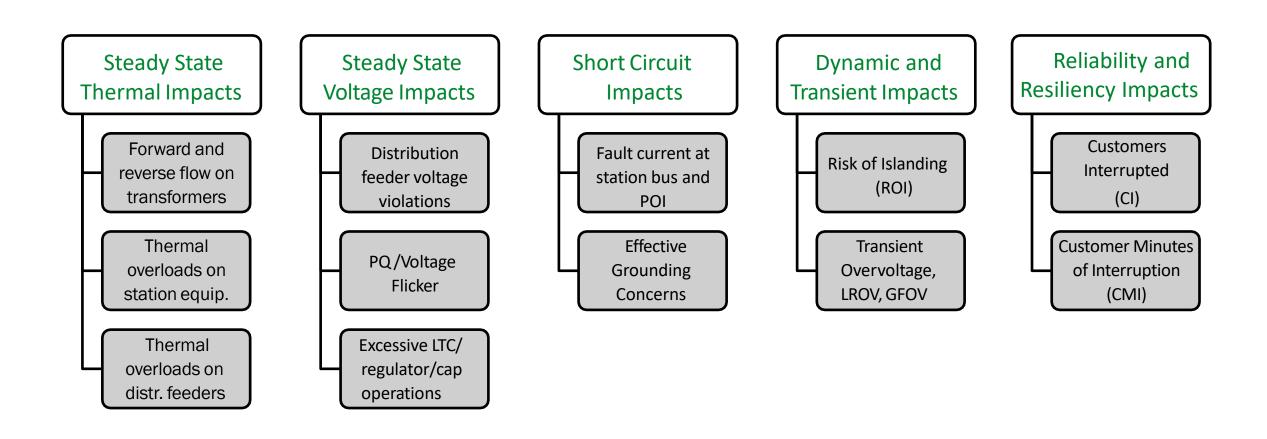
Overall Guiding
Principle:
Enable disciplined,
cost-effective build-out,
reinforcement and
replacement of
equipment and
facilities to meet future
demand with
acceptable system
performance

# **Forecasting Timelines**



### **Tools & Methods for Distribution Performance Evaluation**

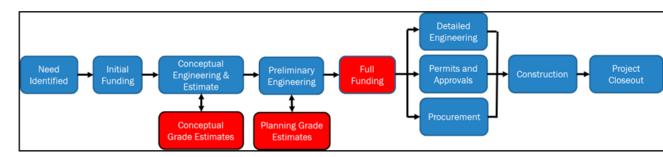
Advanced tools and processes are used to assess impacts and plan the system to safely, reliably provide service for both electric load and DER installations.





# **Distribution Solution Development**

- Data Analytics and Tools leverage traditional and non-traditional input (GIS, solar irradiance, socio-economics, travel patterns, parcel data, etc.) and cutting-edge tools to develop <u>long-term view of system need</u>
- Solution Alternatives develop solutions with varying levels of complexity:
  - Balance loading across system
  - Replace/upgrade limiting equipment
  - Add new equipment or expand substation
  - Apply Non-Wires Alternatives
  - Develop new substation
- Solution Selection complex and iterative process involving several groups to select preferred solution in compliance with internal and external stakeholder requirements.



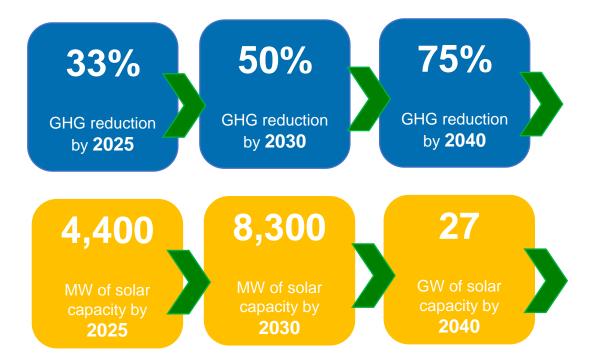
Regulatory Review/Approval – may be required for complex solutions

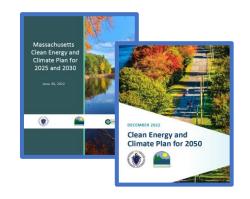
The final distribution solution must meet the <u>long-term energy need</u> in a reliable manner with minimum impact on the environment at the lowest possible cost



# Massachusetts' Clean Energy Goals

# MA LAW REQUIRES REDUCING GREENHOUSE GAS (GHG) EMISSIONS









2022 Climate Bill requires Electric Distribution Companies develop **Electric-Sector Modernization Plans (ESMP)** to proactively upgrade distribution and where applicable transmission systems to meet the state's climate goals

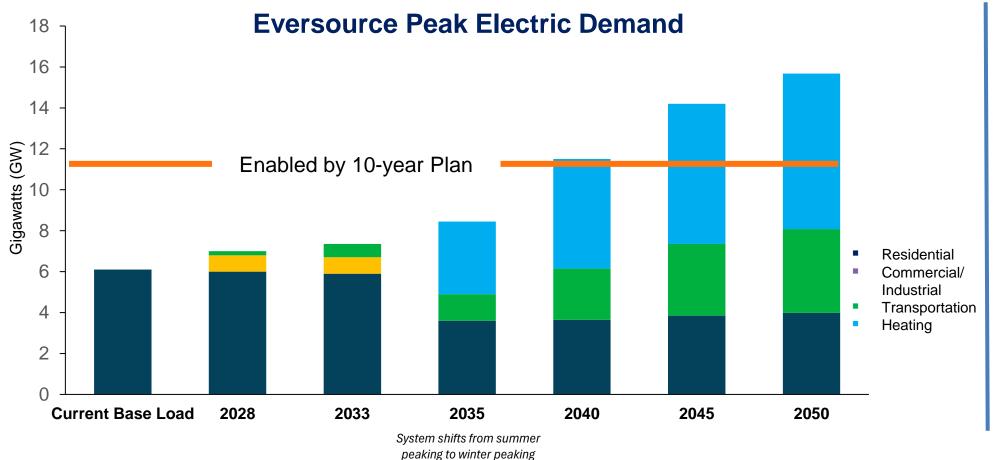
# **Key Drivers of Net-Zero Goals**



Electric vehicle adoption projected to add 1.3 GW of demand by 2035



**Zero-carbon heating** projected to add **3.5 GW of demand by 2035** 

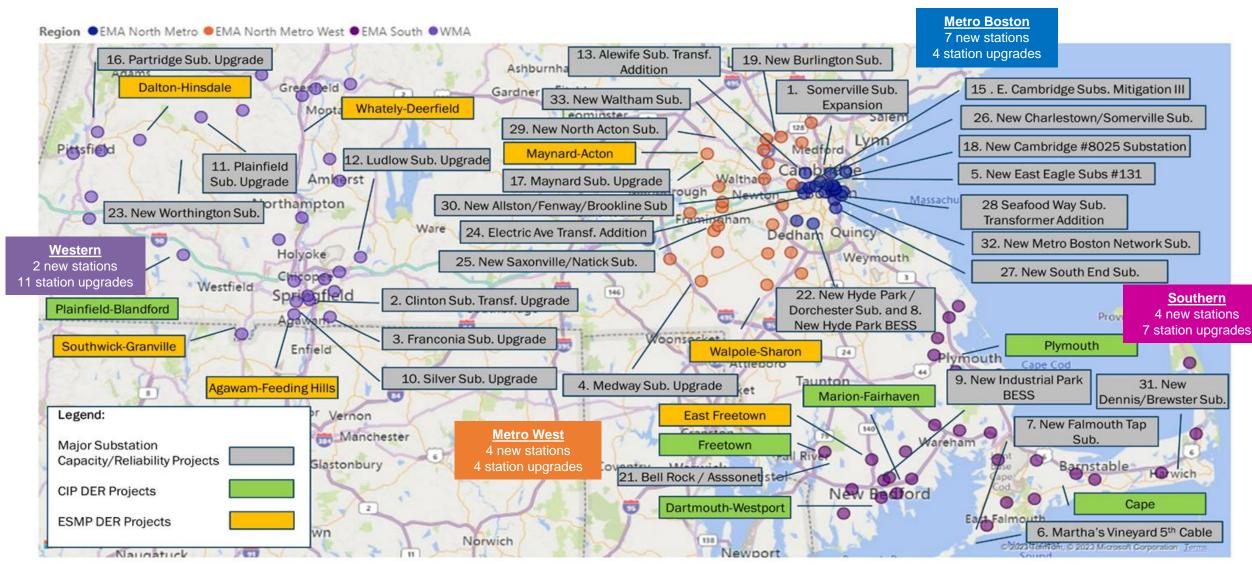


What is a **Gigawatt?** It's the equivalent of 100 million LED bulbs!

Source: energy.gov

# Major Capital Projects in our 10-Year ESMP

Over the next 10 years, we need 17 <u>new</u> substations clean energy hub substations and upgrades to 26 existing to enable the clean energy future in Massachusetts



# ESMP 10-Year Plan enables a clean energy future

By 2034, extensive upgrades to the Distribution System, including building 17 new clean energy hubs across the Commonwealth will enable:



Increases available electrification hosting capacity by 180% over the next decade



Supports the adoption of 2.5 million electric vehicles statewide, 60% of the state's 2050 goals



Allows for the adoption of 1 million heat pumps, 70% state's 2050 goal in the Company's service territory



Enables 5.8 GW of solar, exceeding the state's 2040 goals, and reaching over 60% of the state's 2050 goals

