Connecticut Electricity Snap-Shot

Energy and Technology Committee

New England Power Generators Association
Dan Collins, Director of Government Affairs

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• NEPGA member power plants represent nearly 90% of all New England electric generating capacity, with roughly 8,074 MW in Connecticut.

• NEPGA believes that open markets guided by stable public policies are the best means to provide reliable and competitively-priced electricity for consumers.

• A sensible, market-based approach furthers economic development, jobs and balanced environmental policy for the region.

*NEPGA is the regional trade association representing a diverse portfolio of plants, including natural gas, oil, coal, hydro, nuclear, and other renewable resources.*
Electric Restructuring

• Since the late 1990s, most power plants are owned by competitive power generators with no guaranteed cost recovery, and no guaranteed rate of return.
  o Tens of billions of dollars have been invested in Connecticut and New England building 14,000 MW of new plants

• Restructuring has taken place to end the cycle of cost over-runs and plant inefficiencies that plagued rate-base plant ownership
New England wholesale electricity prices have declined by 49% between 2007 and 2017.

New England transmission rates have increased more than 400% since 2007

Source: https://www.iso-ne.com/static-assets/documents/2015/12/section2-rate-summary.xls
New England transportation & power plant CO2 emissions from 1990 to 2016

Transportation:
9% Increase since 1990

Power Plants:
46% Decrease since 1990

Source: http://www.eia.gov/environment/emissions/state/, released October 31, 2018
New England electricity fuel mix

Energy Supply in 2018

- Natural Gas: 40%
- Nuclear: 25%
- Net Imports: 17%
- Renewables: 16%
- Coal: 1%
- Oil: 1%

Source: ISO New England
The New England wholesale electricity market is reaching a crisis point having failed to meet the needs of individual states they serve, and the electricity resources the markets are supposed to support.

"State subsidies will beget reliability subsidies, driving consumer costs ever higher and doing away with future market-based investments for new or existing power generation."

In the face of this looming crisis, ISO New England’s changes to the market design have been inadequate. Instead of pushing to aggressively meet state policies through markets, the ISO has sought to incorporate out-of-market actions.

"It is time for ISO New England to make a deliberate shift away from its historic cycle of out-of-market triage and toward a durable market that provides competitively-priced reliability while working with the states and their public policy mandates."

Estimated Energy Production Sources (MWh)

- **Competitive Market Resources**
  - 2018: 80%
  - 2023: 54%
  - 2027: 48%

- **State-Sponsored Resources**
  - 2018: 20%
  - 2023: 46%
  - 2027: 52%
Questions?

www.NEPGA.org

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