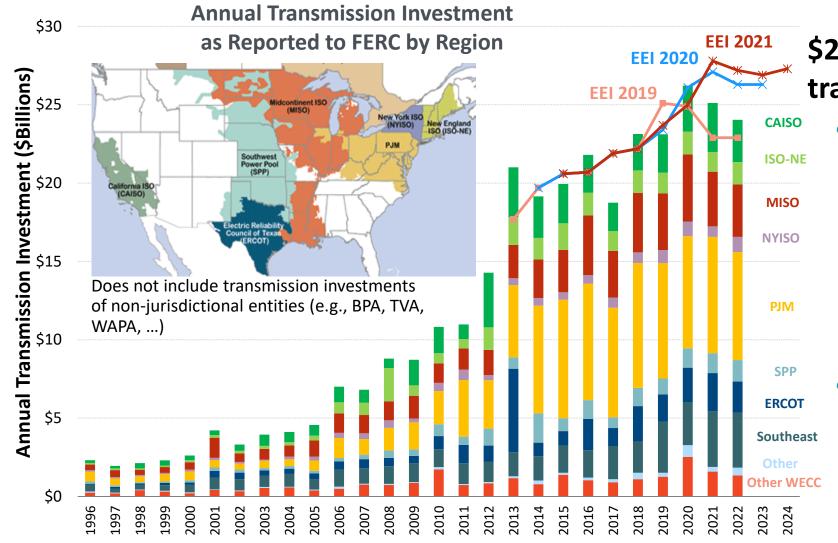
### Annual U.S. Transmission Investments 1996-2022

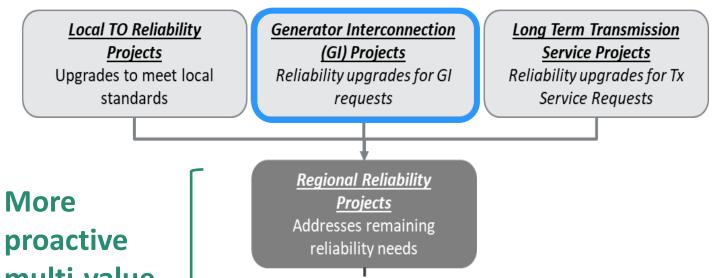


## \$20-25 billion in annual U.S. transmission investment, but:

- More than 90% of it justified solely based on reliability needs without benefit-cost analysis
  - About 50% solely based on "local" utility criteria (without going through regional planning processes)
  - The rest justified by regional reliability and generation interconnection needs
- While significant experience with transmission benefit-cost analyses exists, very few projects are justified based on economics to yield overall cost savings

Sources: The Brattle Group analysis of FERC Form 1 Data; EEI "Historical and Projected Transmission Investment" most recent accessed here:

# Siloed, Reliability-focused U.S. Transmission Planning Cannot Identify the Most Cost-Effective Solutions



These solely reliability-driven processes account for > 90% of all transmission investments

 None involve any assessments of economic benefits (i.e., cost savings offered by the new transmission)

Incremental generation interconnection has become the primary tool (and efficiency barrier) to support public policy goals

Planning for economic & public-policy needs results in less than 10% of all U.S. transmission investments

#### Interregional planning processes are large ineffective

- Essentially no major interregional transmission projects have been planned and built in the last decade
- Numerous national studies show that more interregional transmission is needed to reduce total system costs

More proactive multi-value planning is needed to achieve cost-effective planning outcomes

Regional Economic & Public
Policy Projects
Often addresses only a narrow
set of remaining needs

Joint RTO Interregional Planning

**Processes** 

View of remaining needs is often narrow, resulting in few to no projects

#### Needed: Transmission Planning for the 21st Century\*

## FERC NOPR efforts and available experience point to <u>proven planning practices</u> that can reduce total system costs and risks, but are rarely used today:

- 1. <u>Proactively plan</u> for future generation and load by incorporating realistic projections of the anticipated generation mix, public policy mandates, load levels, and load profiles over the lifespan of the transmission investment
- 2. Account for the <u>full range of transmission projects' benefits</u> and <u>use multi-value planning</u> to comprehensively identify investments that cost-effectively address all categories of needs and benefits
- 3. Address uncertainties and high-stress grid conditions explicitly through <u>scenario-based planning</u> that takes into account a broad range of plausible long-term futures as well as real-world system conditions, including challenging and extreme events
- **4. Use comprehensive transmission** network portfolios to address system needs and cost allocation more efficiently and less contentiously than a project-by-project approach
- 5. Jointly <u>plan inter-regionally</u> across neighboring systems to recognize regional interdependence, increase system resilience, and take full advantage of interregional scale economics and geographic diversification benefits

<sup>\*</sup> Brattle & Grid Strategies Report: <u>Transmission Planning for the 21st Century: Proven Practices that Increase Value and Reduce Costs</u>, October 2021.

#### Proactive Planning Can Also Streamline Generation Interconnection

Improving generation interconnection requires addressing all five elements of the GI process (with most current reform discussions focused mostly on Nos. 1 and 5):

- 1. GI <u>Process</u> and Queue Management: individual vs. cluster studies, type of studies and contractual agreements, readiness criteria, financial deposits, study and restudy sequences, etc.
- 2. GI <u>Scope</u> and "Handoff" to Regional Transmission Planning: are major ("deep") network upgrades triggered by incremental generation interconnection requests or handled through regional transmission planning?
- **3. GI <u>Study Approach and Criteria</u>:** study assumptions, modeling approaches, and specific criteria differ significantly across regions (e.g., ERIS vs. NRIS study differences, injection levels studied, are market-based redispatch opportunities considered?)
- 4. Selecting <u>Solutions</u> to Address the Identified Criteria Violations: most regions select only traditional transmission upgrades to address criteria violations; grid-enhancing technologies, such as power-flow-control devices or dynamic line ratings, are not typically considered or accepted
- 5. <u>Cost Allocation</u>: most regions require the interconnecting generator (or group of generators) to pay for all upgrades identified, even though (a) there may be significant regional benefits to loads and other market participants and (b) more cost effective (multi-value) regional solutions may exist

### Additional Reading on Transmission

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Newell et al. "Benefit-Cost Analysis of Proposed New York AC Transmission Upgrades," on behalf of NYISO and DPS Staff, September 15, 2015.

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