

NARUC

Serving the consumer interest by seeking to improve the quality and effectiveness of public utility regulation in America.

Incentivization of Infrastructure Operators—Smart Grid Investments: Regulatory Treatment

Commissioner John Betkoski, Member, NARUC Executive Committee; Commissioner, Connecticut Public Utilities Regulatory Authority

10th EU-US Energy Regulators Roundtable April 8-9, 2013



What is PURA?

- Connecticut Public Utilities Regulatory Authority
 - Formerly known as the Connecticut Department of Utility Control
 - Established in 1911, reformed in 2011

Functions

Ensure rates, services provided by utilities are safe, reliable, and in the public interest

Members

Three Directors—Chairman House, Vice Chairman Betkoski, Director Caron



\$4.2 Trillion Tab

Estimated Cost of Updating ALL Utility Infrastructure

- Water--\$1 trillion
- Natural Gas LDCs--\$10 billion
- Interstate pipelines--\$205 billion
- Electric--\$2 trillion
- > Telecom--\$900 billion
 - **≻**Total--\$4.2 trillion

Source: The Cruthirds Report, July 24, 2011



Why Incentivized Rates?

- Performance
 - Reward efficient, clean, lean utility service
- Safety
 - Replacement of utility infrastructure—water, gas pipelines
- Generation Development
 - CWIP for new nuclear, carbon-capture and sequestration
- New Technologies
 - Smart meters, smart grid



Smart Meter Deployment

By November 2012, 23% of all U.S. electricity consumers had smart meters, with approx. 36 million having been deployed



Map courtesy of Google Maps; Date according to U.S. Energy Information Administration, Edison Electric Institute



Connecticut

- Smart Meter Deployment
 - CL&P complete AMR metering system installation in 2005—well before ARRA funding
 - As 'smart meters' take hold, PURA will use cautious approach, considering consumers already invested in AMR rollout
 - UI advanced-meter deployment began in 2007
 - To date, roughly 1/3 of UI's consumers have AMR systems
- 2013 Connecticut Comprehensive Energy Strategy



ARRA Funding for Smart Meters

- American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009
 - Approx. \$4 billion in federal matching grants for selected smart-grid programs
- Jumpstarted smart-meter projects, but still needed State commission review
 - Maryland PSC partial rejection
 - > Eventually worked out differences and project won approval
- ARRA success unclear; Consumer concern remains
 - Opt-outs
 - Cost
 - Security



NARUC Smart Grid Working Group Interactions—White House, CCIF

- Formed in 2010 to interact with White House Grid Modernization Initiative
- Policy Framework for a 21st Century Grid, June 2011
 - 'Scale what works'
 - Unlock innovation with focus on interoperability standards
 - Empower Consumers
 - Secure the Grid

> CCIF

- Utilities, consumer advocates, State commission participation
- Report: Grid Modernization Issues with a Focus on Consumers



NARUC Smart Grid Principles

- Passed in July 2011
- Highlights—State Commissions encouraged to:
 - Consider 'potential' for smart investments to improve reliability, reduce demand, provide consumer information
 - Require quantification of costs/benefits of investments
 - Ensure cost recovery is predicated on economic, reliability, environmental benefits
- Goal: Ensure smart investments will benefit consumers first



State Commission Perspective

- Put into perspective
 - Remember earlier slide on \$4.2 trillion
 - Transmission upgrades, pipeline replacement, etc—all these costs are necessary
- Any smart-grid proposal must demonstrate public interest and reduce consumer burden
 - Bells and whistles are great, but investments must improve the quality of the consumer experience, not accentuate it
- Repeat: Ensure smart investments will benefit consumers first



Questions?

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