# Infrastructure Challenge in United States

美国基础设施的挑战

Beijing Arbitration Commission 北京仲裁委员会 August 2017

Commissioner John W. Betkoski, III
Vice Chairman, Connecticut Public Utilities Regulatory Authority
President, NARUC
NARUC主席,康涅狄格州公用事业监管委员会副主席
John W. Betkoski, III 委员







### New England: Background 新英格兰地区:背景

- 1999: FERC encourages voluntary formation of RTOs
- New England deregulated since 2000
- Independent System
   Operator New England
   (ISO-NE)
- Wholesale Energy Market
   System since 2003
- Six States

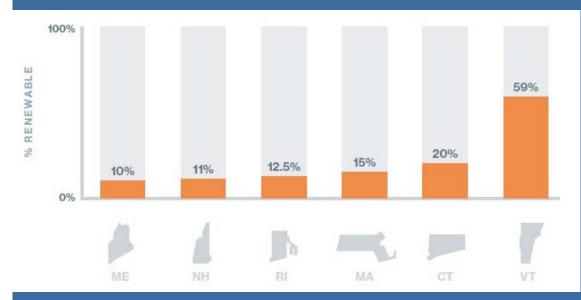
- 1999年: 联邦能源监管委员会(FERC)鼓励自愿成立区域输电组织(RTO)
- 新英格兰地区从2000年开 始解除了管制
- · 独立系统运营机构 (ISO)—新英格兰ISO-NE
- 从2003年开始启动批发能源市场系统
- 新英格兰地区包括6个州



### Ambitious Multi-level Policy Goals 宏伟的多层级政策目标

# State Renewable Portfolio Standards for New Renewable Energy by 2020

**2020**年(新英格兰地区)各州新能源的可再生能源配额标准



Source: ISO New England, 2016 Regional Electricity Outlook

#### Connecticut

- GWSA (1998)
- RPS
- RGGI and EEF

### New England

NEG/ECP Interim Target

#### **United States**

Clean PowerPlan

#### International

• COP21 – Paris

#### 康涅狄格州

- 全球变暖对策 法(GWSA)(1998)
- 可再生能源配 额标准(RPS)
- 区域温室气体 减排行动 (RGGI)和能 效基金(EEF)

### 新英格兰地区

• 新英格兰地区 州长(NEG)/ 东加拿大地区 省长(ECP)暂 定目标

#### 美国

• 清洁电力计划

### 国际

巴黎协定



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# Current Regulatory Landscape当前监管概览

### "Cleaner, Cheaper and More Reliable" "更清洁、更低廉、更可靠"

#### Connecticut 康涅狄格州

- Microgrids 微网
- LREC/ZREC低排放和零排放可再生 能源信用计划
- Connecticut Green Bank 绿色银行
- Net Metering 净计量
- Shared Solar 共享太阳能

### New England新英格兰地区

 Three State Procurement三个州 收购



Source: ISO New England, 2016 Regional Electricity Outlook







# Grid in Transition: Challenges 变化中的电网: 挑战

- Inadequate natural gas pipeline infrastructure
- Significant retirements
- Integration of intermittent resources while maintaining reliability
- Expensive transmission infrastructure

upgrades

- 天然气管道基础设施不足
- 机组退役不可忽视
- 间歇性能源并网的同时保持电网可靠
- 输电设施升级费用巨大

Sources Major shift from	of Electroniand coal to na	icity Pro	oduction the past 15 years	不同能》	原的电流	力生だ
View the real- time fuel mix at iso-ne.com	Natural Gas	Nuclear	Renewables	Hydro	Coal	Oil
2000	15%	31%	8%	7%	18%	22%
2015						0
	49%	30%	9%	7%	4%	2%

Source: ISO New England, New England Power Grid 2015–2016 Profile



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## Grid in Transition: Opportunities变化中的电网: 机会

- Nuclear low carbon
- States procuring small traunches of renewables in long-term contracts
- Natural gas as a bridge
- Coal/Oil Gone in CT as of 2019
- 核能-低碳
- 州通过长期合同采购一小部分可 再生能源
- 天然气作为一种过渡
- 2019年煤炭和石油在康涅狄格州 (的电力结构中)消失



Source: ISO New England, 2016 Regional Electricity Outlook





### Intermittent Resources in Wholesale Markets

批发市场中的间歇性能源

### ISO-NE Market Refinements:

- Flexibility to Offer Negative Prices
- Updated Elective Transmission Upgrade (ETU) Rules
- Flexibility to Operate Up to a Certain Level
  - "Do-not-Exceed Dispatch Order"

### 新英格兰ISO-NE市场改进经验:

- (电价)灵活性:提供负电价
- 更新的可选输电升级(ETU)规则
- (调度)灵活性:在一定水平内操作
  - "不要超过调度命令"(只要不超过极限就可以)



# Conclusion结论

- The New England system is decreasing traditional resources (coal, oil, nuclear) and increasing amounts of renewable energy
- Transmission investments will be required
- Improved access to data is needed for operations and operations forecasting
- Enhanced interconnection standards are needed
- Deliberate and methodical implementation is key to a stable and gradual transition
- 新英格兰地区电力系统正在减少传统能源(煤、油、核), 增加可再生能源
- 需要进行输电投资
- 为更好地运行和预测,数据获得需要提升
- 需要提升互连标准
  - **周详、依规的执行是稳定、渐进过渡的关键**



