# Weather Events Increasing Electricity Costs

Since 2000, VT suffered more than one federally-declared

weather-related disaster every year.



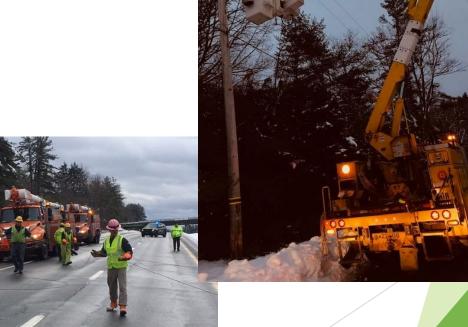
\$34 Million dollars due to storms since 2013

Average of \$8 Million Every Year

Washington Electric Coop:

\$156,000 net operating loss in 2017

due to a single storm





https://floodready.vermont.gov/flood\_costs

Prefiled Testimony of Edmund F. Ryan on Behalf of Green Mountain Power (6/4/2018) Washington Electric Coop 79th Annual Membership Meeting Annual Report (2018)



# MOST ENERGY DOLLARS FLOW OUT OF VERMONT We Are Moving in the Wrong Direction!



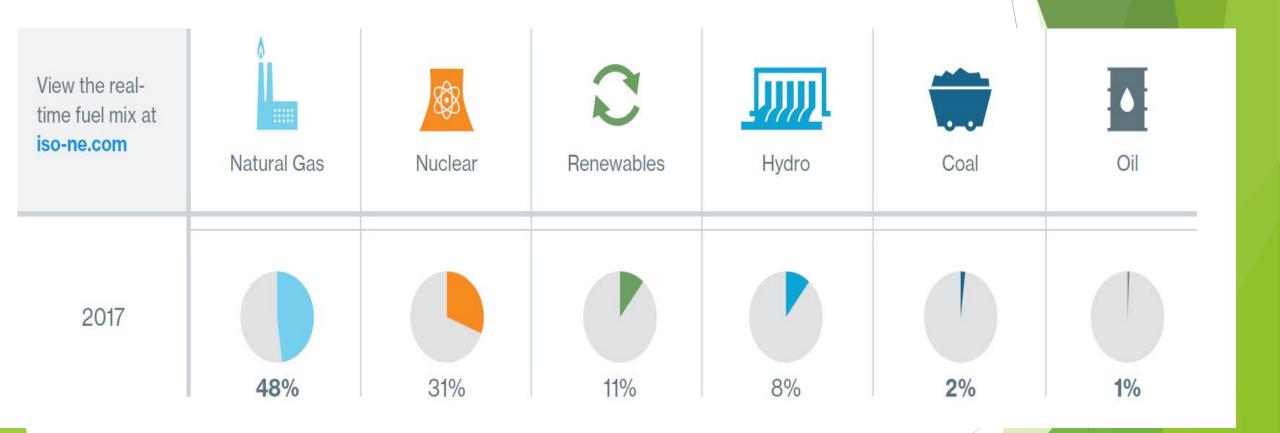
Vermont spends over \$3 Billion annually on energy.

➤ 90% of Vermont's total energy is imported from out-of-state and out-of-country.

Large majority of Vermont's electricity is imported from out-of-state.

Sources: Energy Action Network Vermont Electric Generation Data for 2016; eanvt.org Energy Information Administration; www.eia.gov/state/data.

#### ISO-NE: Regional Electricity Sources



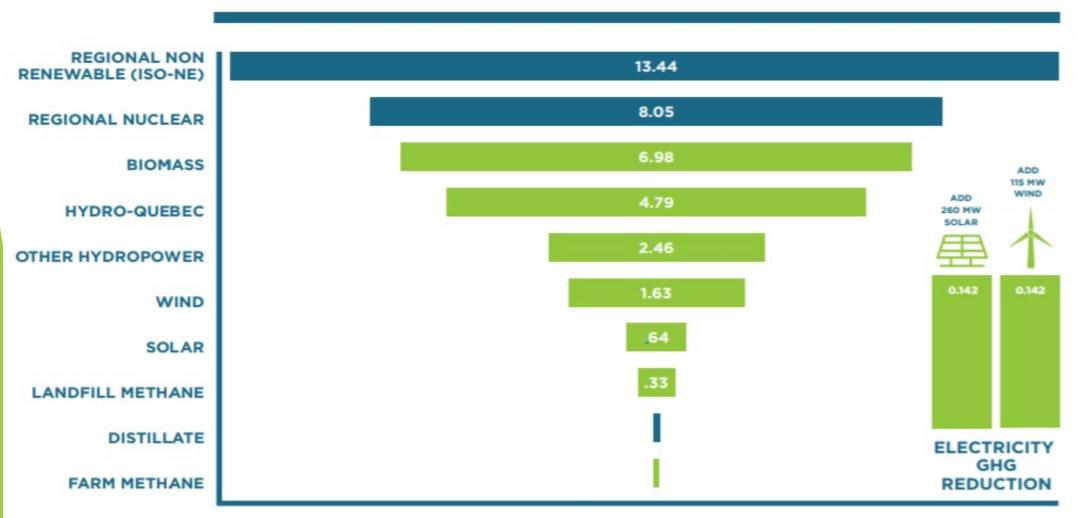
Source: ISO-NE New England Power Grid 2017-2018 Profile

### VT imports 60+% electricity from NE & HydroQuebec

→ inadequate local community renewables

#### **VERMONT ELECTRICITY GENERATION SOURCES<sup>17</sup>**

(in TBTU SOURCE ENERGY)



## Seabrook & Millstone - Nuclear Plants "most vulnerable to inundation" from Climate Change

Bloomberg Businessweek April 18, 2019 Nuclear Power Plant's Weren't Built for Climate Change

According to a Bloomberg review of correspondence between the commission and plant owners, 54 of the nuclear plants operating in the U.S. weren't designed to handle the flood risk they face. Fifty-three weren't built to withstand their current risk from intense precipitation; 25 didn't account for current flood projections from streams and rivers; 19 weren't designed for their expected maximum storm surge. Nineteen face three or more threats that they weren't designed to handle.

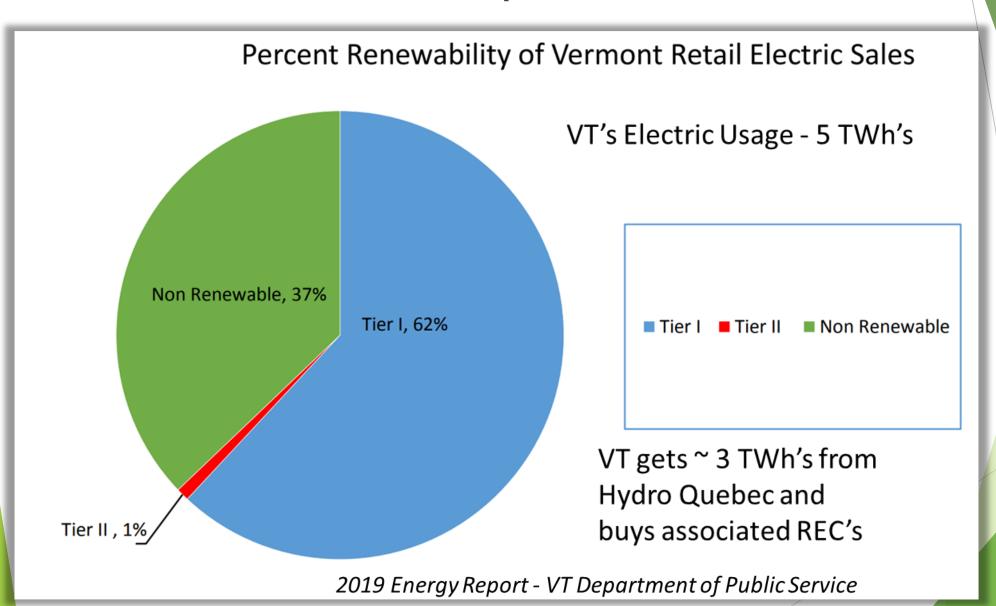
#### Union of Concerned Scientists:

According to our data, the U.S. plants most vulnerable to inundation are the Salem and Hop Creek plants on the New Jersey/Delaware border; the Millstone plant in Connecticut; and th Seabrook plant in New Hampshire. All are close to large cities: The Salem and Hope Creek plants are about 90 miles from Washington and about 35 miles from Philadelphia. The Millstone plant is about 40 miles from Hartford, Conn., and 100 miles from New York City. Seabrook plant is about 35 miles from Boston. As points of reference, consider that the U.S. government recommended a 50-mile evacuation radius during the Fukushima disaster, and Tokyo is about 140 miles away from the Fukushima Daiichi site.



Millstone Station, Waterford, Conn.

### Current VT Law Inadequate



# Growing Vermont's Economy & Meeting Commitments

\* Vermont \*

- Improve the integrity, transparency, and effectiveness of Vermont's Renewable Energy Standard to:
  - Create resilient communities
  - Enable choices for Vermonters
  - Meet our climate economy commitments
- ▶ Buy local, eat/drink local, energize local
- Increasing participation & access to renewable energy solutions for ALL Vermonters, equitable opportunities for low & moderate income neighbors



## Energy Resiliency & Diversity 100% Renewable Energy Standard

- ▶ 100 % renewable electricity by 2030 (Tier 1)
  - ▶ Doubling Local Renewables to 20% by 2030
  - ► Resilient & Dispatchable Renewables 30%

- ► No Nuclear or Fossil Fuels Qualifying for Energy Transformation (Tier 3)
- Accelerate Energy Transformation (Tier 3) with EEU carbon pollution focus



### Increasing Local Solar = Tremendous Benefits

"by 2050 Vermont would see about \$8 billion of net benefits.... This does not include the value of reducing carbon dioxide or other environmental benefits. Those benefits are in addition to \$8 billion in net savings."

www.veic.org/vermont-solar-pathways





### Resiliency & Renewable Energy Storage (Tier 2b)

- ✓ Increases grid reliability, resiliency, integrity, and stability
- ✓ Helps residents and businesses manage electricity use, lowering costs
- ✓ Lowers costs to ratepayers by reducing electricity demand during peak periods when additional supply is needed
- ✓ Helps avoid costly distribution and transmission infrastructure upgrades, reducing costs to ratepayers
- ✓ Provides backup power when the grid is offline
- ✓ Replaces fossil fuel powered backup generators
- ✓ Reduces greenhouse gases
- ✓ Maximizes use of VT produced renewable energy
- ✓ Supports economic growth





#### Olivia Campbell Andersen, Executive Director