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2	LONG ISLAND POWER AUTHORITY	
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4	INTEGRATED RESOURCE PLAN (IRP)	
5	PUBLIC HEARING VIA ZOOM	
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9	February 12th, 20	2 4
10	6:00 P.M.	
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14	B E F O R E:	
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16	THOMAS LOCASCIO,	
17	LIPA, Director of External Af	fairs
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2	APEARANCES:
3	Tom Falcone
4	Other LIPA STAFF
5	ALSO PRESENT:
6	Fred Harrison28
7	Neal Lewis39
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2	PROCEEDINGS
3	MR. LOCASCIO: Great! Well, good
4	evening, everyone, and thank you for joining us
5	today. I'm Tom Locascio, LIPA's director of
6	external Affairs, and on behalf of the Long Island
7	Power Authority, want to extend a warm welcome to
8	all of you as we gather for a crucial discussion on
9	our path forward in energy management and
10	sustainability.
11	Your presence here underscores the
12	importance of community engagement in shaping the
13	future of energy on Long Island and in the
14	Rockaways. Today we're here to discuss LIPA's
15	Integrated Resource Plan, or IRP, a comprehensive
16	strategy that charts our course toward a
17	sustainable, reliable, and resilient energy future.
18	The IRP is our blueprint for
19	meeting the growing energy needs of our region
20	while prioritizing clean energy initiatives,
21	reducing carbon emissions and enhancing our grid's
22	resilience against the challenges of tomorrow.
23	The development of the IRP is a
24	meticulous process informed by rigorous analysis,
25	technological advancements and a commitment to

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2	environmental stewardship.
3	I want to acknowledge the team
4	from PSE&G Long Island, who's sitting next to me?
5	Who led the technical analysis of the document that
6	we produced here at LIPA. It reflects our joint
7	dedication to not only meeting, but exceeding New
8	York's ambitious, clean energy goals. Through the
9	IRP we aim to transform how energy is generated,
10	distributed and consumed across Long Island and the
11	Rockaways ensuring a cleaner, greener future for
12	our communities.
13	We are hosting a series of public
14	comment sessions over this week to provide a
15	platform for your insights, concerns, and
16	suggestions. Your feedback is invaluable as it
17	will help refine our strategies and ensure that the
18	IRP aligns with the needs and aspirations of the
19	communities that we serve.
20	These public comment periods are
21	obviously tonight. We have one scheduled for
22	tomorrow that is going to be virtual due to the
23	impending weather forecast that's going to take
24	place at 10:00 a.m. tomorrow. And we have one
25	scheduled for Thursday evening in the Rockaways at

- 2 6:00 p.m.
- To kick off today's session, I'm
- 4 pleased to introduce LIPA's Chief Executive Officer
- 5 Tom Falcone, who will provide a presentation on the
- 6 IRP, highlighting its key components, objectives,
- 7 and the impact it aims to achieve.
- 8 Following the presentation, we'll
- 9 open the floor for public comments and questions.
- 10 Thank you once again for your
- 11 participation. Together we can ensure a
- 12 sustainable and prosperous energy future for the
- 13 Long Island and the Rockaways. Over to you.
- 14 Thanks.
- 15 MR. FALCONE: Thank you, Tom. And
- 16 thank you for those who've made it in person and
- 17 those on virtually. I'll summarize some of the key
- 18 takeaways of the IRP, and then we're here for you
- 19 to listen to you and for your comments, and to
- 20 respond to your comments, and ultimately your
- 21 questions.
- 22 First, I just say that there's a
- 23 handy quide and it's written in a format that tries
- 24 to address what we believe are the most frequently
- 25 asked questions. So there's more material in here

- than I'll be going over tonight. It's one part of
- a conversation. We're going to start with the
- 4 Integrated Resource Plan presentation, then next
- 5 steps, and then go to the public comment so I'll
- 6 try and be brief to be respectful of time.
- 7 Here with me in the room -- if you
- 8 go to the next page. Next page. Here with me in
- 9 the room, I'm pleased to have Tom Simpson, Gary
- 10 Stephenson will be at the other public comment
- 11 hearings, but can't be here tonight. Yuri Fishman,
- 12 Director of Power Resources and Contract
- 13 Management. Lucy, Director of Strategy and
- 14 Planning, and Pete Angelina, Manager of Capacity
- 15 Markets and Regulatory Policy, all of which have
- 16 worked on this proud. So thank you for your
- 17 efforts.
- 18 A little bit about LIPA. LIPA is
- 19 the third largest, not-for-profit public power
- 20 utility in the United States; just to give you an
- 21 idea of scale, serving 1.2 million customers of
- 22 about 3 million people. We own the transmission
- 23 and distribution system, and we contract with PSEG
- 24 for management services and serve under the PSEG
- 25 brand name.

2	The system we're talking about
3	here tonight is about 15,000 miles of poles and
4	wires and about 5,500 megawatts of generation. But
5	it is one part if you go to the next page, of an
6	integrated electric grid. The electric grid is a
7	huge and complicated machine. And we're here
8	focused on Nassau and Suffolk Counties and the
9	Rockaway Peninsula.
10	And on the page shows you various
11	units, power plants, sources of energy, but some of
12	those sources of energy also include transmission
13	cables into the electric grids in PJM,
14	Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, the rest of New
15	York, and into New England. So it's all one big
16	grid.
17	If we go to the next page. What
18	is an IRP? You know, an integrated resource plan,
19	this handy booklet ultimately is a study out 20
20	years, looking at what we need to do to comply with
21	the CLCPA but really focuses on the first seven or
22	eight years which are actionable. And as with any
23	projection, the nearer you are to the present day
24	the more you know about it and the further you are
25	away, the more that small changes in assumptions

- 2 would change your conclusions. The last IRP was
- 3 released in 2017 that really set the table for
- 4 today in that we did not move forward with new or
- 5 re-powered fossil generation, which really sets the
- 6 ability to transition to cleaner energy sources
- 7 now.
- 8 So the summary guide, that if you
- 9 can either download or get online here, it gives
- 10 you an outline of the key findings and also of the
- 11 key next steps or conclusions. You can get it with
- 12 this QR code. But -- and there's also some handy
- dandy videos, educational video series that you can
- 14 see on LinkedIn or on LIPA's website or through
- 15 e-mail campaigns, but let's get into it.
- 16 So first, next page. Who conducted the IRP? It
- 17 was really a collaborative effort by LIPA service
- 18 provider, PSEG, active involvement from utility
- 19 consultants and industry partners, including
- 20 Brattle, BSA, MJ Beck, and Stony Brook, all listed
- 21 here. So we thank them all for their contributions
- 22 that led us to this product.
- Obviously, the center of this --
- 24 if you go to the next page -- and the objectives
- 25 we're trying to meet include the State's Climate

2	Act, which was passed in 2019 and have a number of
3	intermediate-term action items. So those include
4	things like 70 percent by 2030 on a statewide basis
5	for renewable energy. 2035, which would be 9,000
6	megawatts of offshore wind on a statewide basis.
7	And a hundred percent of new, you know, light duty
8	vehicles being zero emission. A hundred percent
9	zero-carbon grid by 2040, that's the big one, but
10	also an 85 percent reduction in economy-wide carbon
11	emissions by 2050. So that means electrifying
12	other segments of the economy that currently are
13	served by fossil fuels.
14	The scenarios if you go onto
15	the next page that were studied there was a base
16	scenario and then a number of other scenarios that
17	tested how stable our conclusions were under a
18	variety of assumptions. So accelerated
19	economy-wide decarbonization, expanded enterprise
20	to other regions, accelerated transition away from
21	combustion, expanded demand-side measures and
22	advanced technologies, and I looked at each of
23	those. And those are covered a little more in the
24	actual guide.

- 2 today? If you go to the next page. So the chart
- 3 on the right shows that about 47 percent of our
- 4 power comes from Old Island fossil units. Those
- 5 are base load units like a Port Jeff or Barrett,
- 6 but they're also peaking plants, which look a lot
- 7 more like aircraft engines. We get about 19
- 8 percent from zero-carbon sources. Those include
- 9 nuclear power plants as well as solar, both in
- 10 front of and behind the meter. But about 34
- 11 percent of our power comes from being
- interconnected with a broader grid.
- So whether into New England or the
- 14 rest of New York or into the New Jersey,
- 15 Pennsylvania, Maryland market. And the New York
- 16 system operator on a, you know, minute by minute,
- 17 day by day basis looks at the cost of producing
- 18 power running plants here on Long Island, and the
- 19 cost of buying it and selling it, and optimizes
- 20 this portfolio for the lease costs for customers.
- 21 So about 34 percent of the time, it's coming from
- those imports.
- 23 If we go to the next page though,
- 24 we'll start getting into some of the key takeaways.
- 25 And like I said, this presentation is not meant to

- 2 cover everything. We have the handy booklet for
- 3 that. But, you know, some of the things that you
- 4 should be aware of. Figure 5, if you look out
- 5 through 2030, about 4,500 megawatts of projects are
- 6 anticipated to land on Long Island today. You
- 7 know, presently what we can anticipate, things that
- 8 are in development. And that includes about 1400
- 9 megawatts of solar, 2,400 megawatts of offshore
- 10 wind, and a target of 750 megawatts of energy
- 11 storage.
- So how big is 4,500 megawatts?
- 13 Well, pretty good. Pretty good size. The grids
- 14 about 5,500 megawatts on a peak basis. So that's a
- 15 pretty good amount of new resources coming online.
- 16 And if we go to the next page, what it kind of
- 17 shows you is we go from Figure 4 to Figure 6, and
- 18 the figures refer to the handy booklet. What you
- 19 see is that with those resource additions, we get
- 20 about half of our energy from offshore wind
- 21 compared to basically 0 percent in 2022.
- 22 As of right now, there are about
- 23 10 turbines that are up about five or active. Our
- 24 first project will be completed in the first
- 25 quarter of 2024; first offshore wind project. But

25

2	we go from basically zero to about half of our
3	energy from a single source, and that's offshore
4	wind. So that's quite something in seven years.
5	Nuclear state hangs in there about
6	stable the fossil units. The base load units going
7	go from 43 to 14 percent. The peaker units go from
8	4 percent to 2 percent but provide very valuable
9	stabilizing resources. Solar expands by about 50
LO	percent, going from five to 7 percent. Imports go
L1	down to about 15 percent. So it's a very dramatic
L2	change in our sources of power over a very short
L3	period of time.
L 4	If we go to the next page. What
L5	does it mean for carbon emissions? And the story
L 6	there too, with these types of additions, it would
L 7	reduce LIPA's carbon footprint about 70 percent
L 8	from 2010 levels. So that's a dramatic change.
L 9	Carbon has been declining for quite some time, but
20	this will be a dramatic reduction in carbon in a
21	very short period of time.
22	If we go to the next page. So
23	offshore wind is in the news, a very popular topic
24	and the state has a goal of 9,000 megawatts of

offshore wind by 2035. And we estimate that at

2	least	2,400	megawatts	οf	that	will	come	to	Long
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- 3 Island and possibly a lot more.
- Additionally, while the goal is
- 5 9,000 by 2035, there are some forecasts, including
- 6 those of the scoping plan of the Climate Action
- 7 Council that show that we could require to achieve
- 8 a zero-carbon grid, 18,000 megawatts or more by
- 9 2050. But what you see on the page is that LIPA
- 10 was the contract off-taker. We signed the
- 11 agreement for that South Fork Wind project; the
- 12 first project. But in the rest of the cases, we
- 13 are partnering with NYSERDA and taking a portion of
- 14 their projects.
- 15 However, those developers are
- 16 bidding in and looking for the lease cost location
- 17 to interconnect, and often they choose LIPA's
- 18 service territory. So there are three projects
- 19 currently in development that would interconnect on
- 20 Long Island. And while we may not be the end user
- 21 of all of the power, the grid still has to
- 22 accommodate that electricity and has to work.
- 23 If we go to the next page. I had
- 24 mentioned South Fork, and obviously, that's a very
- 25 exciting project from the perspective that it's the

- 2 first. It's the first project to be developed in
- 3 federal waters. It was the first one we signed it,
- 4 and it will be the first up and running. Somebody
- 5 has to be first, but I think what's more important
- 6 is that it's first of many, many thousands. So --
- 7 but those are some beautiful and interesting
- 8 pictures.
- 9 If we go to the next page. One of
- 10 the key findings though is okay, it's great.
- 11 You're going to add a lot of offshore wind to the
- 12 grid. Does the grid work? You know, does it still
- 13 work? With that -- those new sources of energy,
- 14 because you're adding right now, the grid is
- 15 optimized and built around existing power plants
- 16 distributing from existing locations. And now
- 17 you're going to have new injections of new power
- 18 plants from different locations.
- 19 And one of the things that LIPA
- 20 and PSEG had done was back in 2020, partnered with
- 21 Con Edison and looked and did some evaluation of
- 22 like the interconnection points. And the cost of
- those interconnection points, and concluded that
- there would be at least a few thousand megawatts of
- 25 offshore wind out of the first 9,000 that would

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- 3 That was validated by work done by
- 4 then the Public Service Commission and NYSERDA in
- 5 declaring a public policy transmission need, which
- 6 then triggered a competitive bidding process which
- 7 then triggered the selection of a particular
- 8 project. One of 19 projects in June of 2023;
- 9 Propel New York Project. And why is that
- 10 significant? It's shown here on Figure 14, and
- 11 there's more information in the Handy booklet.
- But why is that significant?
- 13 Well, it's really a necessary transmission upgrade
- 14 to accommodate that first 3000 megawatts of
- 15 offshore wind. And it's a very large project. It's
- 16 about \$3.3 billion investment paid for by customers
- 17 across the state because it will ultimately
- 18 accommodate energy all across the state.
- 19 So a very important finding in
- 20 what we also found in the IRP is we do not need to
- 21 add more inner ties at least through the 2030
- 22 period. However, as we go forward into the future,
- especially if the grid is, you know, 18,000 or more
- 24 megawatts of offshore wind, there could be a need
- 25 for further investments.

2	If we go to the next page, though
3	and this goes back to the last IRP, and what we
4	said was we did not move forward with a number of
5	large fossil fuel investments at the time signing
6	contracts. And the import of that is really shown
7	on figure eight. We are perfectly positioned to
8	phase down those fossil units without any stranded
9	cost to our customers.
10	And what you see in the figure is
11	the dark colors are things units we have under
12	contract in terms of capacity. And when they flip
13	to the light color, that's what we project we may
14	still need, but that wouldn't be under capacity
15	that we may need to renew to maintain a reliable
16	grid.
17	But what that shows is we can
18	retire units between now and 2030. We will make
19	those decisions though only when the new sources of
20	energy come online. We don't have to decide today.
21	We can decide when the new power plants are up, but
22	what it shows is we're perfectly positioned that as
23	new sources of generation are ready, like offshore
24	wind or solar we do not have stranded costs that we
25	have to pay for old units. We no longer need.

2	If we go to the next page, figure
3	nine, it just forecasts some of the unit
4	retirements that accrue could occur between now and
5	2030. But as mentioned, the exact order and
6	amount, and timing would depend on the actual
7	interconnection and operability of the new
8	generation sources. We don't have to make the
9	decisions based on projections, we can make them
10	based on actuals.
11	If we go to the next page here,
12	what we see here though is for some of our older
13	steam turbine units in Island Park, in North Port,
14	and Port Jefferson. The capacity factor of those
15	units is already down quite a bit. And by capacity
16	factor, I mean, how much energy do they produce
17	relative to their maximum production if they ran
18	full out or flat out. And what you can see is that
19	these projections are from 1999, 2010, 2015, 2020
20	actuals, and then a projection of 2024. We already
21	see the units being used less and less, and that
22	will continue as we add more sources of clean
23	energy. And so these units are targeted for
24	potential retirements as new sources come online.
25	If we go to the next page, Page 5,

- what's frequently asked is -- well, that's great.
- 3 You want to electrify transportation and heating.
- 4 That must mean growing load. Is the grid ready for
- 5 the growing load? And what was that even look
- 6 like? And what we see here on Figure 28 more
- 7 information, handy dandy booklet, is that for the
- 8 near term, we still have a very good news story,
- 9 which is to say that the top dotted lines show the
- 10 projected sales for the Long Island grid. The
- 11 amount of energy used before the effect of our
- 12 energy efficiency and solar programs; rooftop solar
- 13 programs. In the end of those, you get the light
- 14 blue color and what you see is basically flat load.
- 15 And then you can add in growing electric vehicle
- 16 load and space heating load. And what you see is
- 17 that there is a big uptick in energy usage. It's
- 18 largely still flat through about 2030, but there is
- 19 a big uptick in the back end. And you might say,
- 20 well, it could be more or less or different.
- 21 And of course, with any
- 22 projection, it could be more or less and different
- 23 and likely will be, as a matter of fact. All these
- 24 projections, I think the one thing you can assure
- 25 yourself of is that they're incorrect, but

2	hopefully they're close enough. What we can say
3	though is that based on these projections, we have
4	adequate resources for the near term. And further,
5	we have a lot of flexibility in how we retire units
6	to accommodate any needs that may occur. But we
7	fully support if folks want to go out and buy an
8	EV. Matter of fact, you can just click over if
9	you're sitting at home right now to Tesla or your
10	favorite dealer and click on an EV right now. You
11	don't even have to wait until the end if you're
12	very excited. You don't have to wait until the end
13	of my presentation.
14	If you go to the next page, you
15	know, this shows why we're excited and interested
16	in helping our customers meet their energy needs
17	from electricity. And that's because only 13
18	percent of the state's carbon emissions is from
19	electricity. The green bid approximately 60
20	percent is from heating buildings and from
21	transportation. And so if the State is going to
22	hit its goal of an 85 percent reduction in carbon
23	emissions, we need to do our part to help meet the
24	demands through clean heating heat pumps, primarily
25	in residential and EVs. And your next car will

- 2 probably have a battery. And it's not just because
- 3 I tell you, but because it's -- they're fun,
- 4 they're fast, they're efficient, so trust us.
- 5 But I do have good news on heating
- 6 as well because people often ask this question, and
- 7 that's shown on Page 25, and it's a wonderful
- 8 opportunity to be green. And I don't just mean
- 9 good for carbon, I also mean good for your wallet.
- 10 About 40 percent of long islander's heat with fuel
- 11 oil and fuel oil is a very expensive way to heat.
- 12 And what Figure 25 shows you is that it would take
- 13 a hypothetical customer who has oil, heat, and
- 14 maybe central air conditioning and their central
- 15 air conditioning unit breaks. Well, they can,
- 16 instead of installing a central air conditioning
- 17 unit, they can install a heat pump, which can do
- 18 both air conditioning and heat.
- 19 And yes, the unit would cost, you
- 20 know, twice as much, but they would get a federal
- 21 rebate, they would get a LIPA rebate, and the net
- 22 cost would be about a couple thousand dollars more
- 23 than just going to the central air conditioning
- 24 unit. However, their home heat bill would be more
- 25 than cut in half, and the breakeven period would be

- less than a year, their carbon footprint would be
- 3 about 50 percent smaller, their heat bill would be
- 4 50 percent smaller too. So it's a wonderful
- 5 opportunity to be green and green. Green for your
- 6 wallet as well.
- 7 And the same is new for new
- 8 construction shown on Page 26. It's cheaper to
- 9 build it all-electric, and that's wonderful
- 10 opportunity.
- 11 Another thing that we're showing
- 12 here on Page 26 is, let's say you want to encourage
- 13 beneficial electrification, what are some of the
- 14 things you could do if you're the electric company?
- 15 One of the things you could do is encourage time of
- 16 day rates, because where is most of the usage for
- 17 if you heat your home with electricity with a heat
- 18 pump? The sales are overwhelmingly overnight in
- 19 the winter, and we can give you a break for that.
- 20 A much lower electric rate overnight in the winter.
- 21 We can give you a lower electric
- 22 rate for your EV, and we can give you a lower
- 23 electric rate if you say, put on solar with the
- 24 storage. So these are all things that by
- 25 encouraging you know, basically breaking the day

- 2 into two prices we can help our customers save
- 3 money while making beneficial choices and help make
- 4 them more economical. So that's one of the reasons
- 5 we're pursuing this transition to time-of-day
- 6 rates. It's very consistent with where the state
- 7 of New York is headed.
- 8 Another significant item, page 27,
- 9 people say, is the group ready for all this new
- 10 electric heat load? And one thing that's really
- 11 fascinating is this page both shows the effects of
- 12 time of day rates, which by 2030 will save us about
- 13 270 megawatts of peak, which is about a power
- 14 plant, a small power plant. But more significantly
- 15 we have built the electric grid and built the
- 16 electric grid to meet peak demand. And that occurs
- 17 during the summer, in the afternoon when everybody
- is running their air conditioning.
- 19 However, during the winter when
- 20 they're all heating with natural gas and fuel oil,
- 21 we have a lot of excess capacity on the electric
- 22 grid. And what this shows is that we can, a lot of
- 23 customers to heat pumps and still have a summer
- 24 peaking utility. And that's that green line
- 25 compared to the blue line. Even out through 2040,

- 2 we expect to still be a summer peaking utility,
- 3 which is to say that we had to build the grid to
- 4 meet the summer peak, and we're trying to use the
- 5 grid in the winter as well. And so that means that
- 6 that's a very interesting opportunity to just use
- 7 better the assets that we have.
- 8 And certainly, there will be some
- 9 investments we'll also need to make, and
- 10 transformers and other things that won't all be
- 11 perfect. But from a high level and a big level, it
- 12 shows that we have a lot of excess capacity to use
- the grid more efficiently than we currently do by
- 14 both heating and cooling with electric. Almost
- 15 done. So I've been talking a while and pretty soon
- 16 it would be your turn.
- 17 One other topic is just that we're
- 18 moving toward a more bi-directional grid. And what
- 19 that means is, as people put solar and storage or
- 20 get an EV we're moving to a grid that currently is
- 21 optimized around going one way from the power plant
- 22 to your home. But increasingly we'll go two ways.
- 23 And one of the things that we're very focused on is
- 24 making sure that we have the technology and the
- 25 hosting capacity, meaning the ability and the

2	substations	to	accommodate	that	bi-directional

- 3 grid.
- And we're certainly also not only
- 5 looking to make these upgrades but to use our
- 6 status as a public power entity to seek federal
- 7 grants to help us defer some of the costs to make
- 8 the upgrades. So this is certainly an also an
- 9 important finding from the IRP that there are
- 10 things that we need to do to enable the future, and
- 11 that to take some long lead time.
- 12 Almost, I think the next to last
- 13 point, only two points. Bear with me. So one
- 14 additional point that I think is a long-term point,
- 15 it falls beyond this IRP, but an important one.
- 16 And that is that we have the technology and the
- 17 wherewithal to make a huge dent in our -- sorry, a
- 18 huge portion of this transition we talked about
- 19 moving to getting by 2030 or so, about half of our
- 20 power from offshore wind, about a 70 percent
- 21 reduction in carbon emissions. These are really
- 22 big numbers, but we need to get to a zero-carbon
- 23 electric grid. And zero carbon is more complicated
- than a 70 percent reduction in carbon.
- 25 That last 30 percent does require

2	some new technology. And what we're showing here
3	and describe further in the book is something that
4	is, in eloquently named dispatchable emission-free
5	resources. We had engineers come up with the name
6	rather than these Madison Avenue marketing people.
7	So it's a very, very accurate title; dispatchable
8	emission-free resources.
9	And what do we mean by that? We
10	mean that we need right now, one of the advantages
11	of a fossil fuel power plant is you turn it on and
12	it can produce whatever power you need. And as we
13	get more and more of our power from solar and wind
14	and other renewable sources, well the environment
15	determines how much power is produced. And yet
16	what we find is that while the environment may
17	determine how much is produced, our customers
18	prefer that they determine how much is consumed.
19	And so what that means is that you need to have
20	something to wrap around that intermittency. And
21	currently, we do that with natural gas and peaking
22	units.
23	But to get to a truly zero carbon
24	grid we need to develop and deploy some new
25	technology; these dispatchable emission-free

- 2 resources. And there's lots of different proposals
- 3 of what that might be out there. And there's a lot
- 4 of things in development. So some people talk
- 5 about hydrogen, and others talk about new battery
- 6 chemistries, and some talk about carbon capture.
- 7 What we point out is that we need to -- in order to
- 8 get to a zero-carbon grid, we need some of that.
- 9 But we don't have to decide on it today.
- 10 We have enough wherewithal with
- 11 the technology we have and quite a bit of runroom
- 12 before we have to make a decision or commitment.
- 13 And the reality is, we redo these IRPs every five
- 14 years or so, and we'll have much better information
- on the right technologies and what's in development
- 16 and what's working five years from now than we have
- 17 today. So these are decisions that we know we need
- 18 to make, but we don't need to make them right now.
- 19 We can make them in the next IRP.
- 20 One final point. I know you're
- 21 tired of listening to me and you're very excited by
- 22 that, so. But, you know, another thing that is --
- 23 something that we're frequently asked, especially
- 24 what about the cost? You know, it's a great time.
- 25 You're going to add 4,500 megawatts of new stuff to

- the grid and you're going to reduce the carbon, 70
- 3 percent, all that other stuff.
- But what does it mean for the
- 5 bill? And what we show here, the blue stuff is
- 6 power supply costs projected for the traditional
- 7 fossil capacity fossil generating plants,
- 8 traditional sources of power, and the green stuff
- 9 is the transmission and the new sources of
- 10 generation. And what you see is the green stuff
- 11 costs more, but the blue stuff goes away. And the
- 12 net top line is a power supply charge which is
- 13 about half of customer bills. That is going up
- 14 roughly 2 percent a year in real dollars. And so
- 15 that's not great news. It's not going down, but
- 16 it's not bad news either for what is a, you know,
- 17 billions of dollars of investment in electric grid.
- 18 I think that that's actually pretty good news all
- 19 things considered, but we all know that we would
- 20 prefer those that go down right on and up.
- 21 But the fact that this energy
- transition, at least from now through 2030 where we
- 23 have the most information, we can do it in a way
- 24 that is affordable. I think it's very good news.
- 25 With all the normal caveats that come with the blue

2	stuff	being	including	commodity	prices,	for
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- 3 example, and, you know, fuel oil and natural gas or
- 4 world commodities, that can change, but there's a
- 5 reasonable projection.
- So we get to the exciting part,
- 7 which is your comments because this whole crew here
- 8 already knew what I was going to say. And so we're
- 9 here to explain the 2023 IRP results more
- 10 information in our handy summary guide. We're here
- 11 to hear your comments on it. We have these public
- 12 comment sessions on the next page, including one
- 13 tomorrow, which will now be virtual in Suffolk
- 14 County.
- 15 We had planned to do it in person,
- 16 but we're expecting some inclement weather. And so
- 17 we will move that to a virtual hearing so that no
- 18 one has to drive in the snow. And then we'll have
- 19 an in-person in the Rockaways on February 15th.
- 20 And with that, we're now ready to
- 21 actually listen rather than talk. And so I'm going
- 22 to turn it over to our trustee team here to help
- 23 manage the people who are here to participate in
- 24 person and on virtually.
- 25 MR. LOCASCIO: Great. Thank you,

2 Tom.

So we are in person and virtual 3 So what I would do at this point is ask 4 tonight. anyone that is on Zoom, if you do intend to make 5 6 comments to raise your hand on Zoom. This way we have a number of people that I know have expressed 7 interest in participating to observe. We want to 8 make sure we get all public comments and we are 9 going to start with those that are in the room. 10 So if you're in the room and you 11 12 do have a desire to comment, I would ask you to 13 come up to the podium now to speak. Fred Harrison? 14 15 MR. HARRISON: Yeah. Thank you. I'm a retired teacher, 16 My name is Fred Harrison. resident of Merrick. I volunteered with Food and 17 Water Watch and a host of other organizations on 18 Long Island. 19 I want to thank Tom very much for 20 21 your good summary. I also appreciated the videos that we now have out that we got to see you doing 22 the good examples of this. I also want to say that 23 there are going to be other people that I know 2.4 25 coming, not today, but at other points in

2	submitting	testimony	because	I've	spoken	to	them
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- 3 about it. So there'll be more than me addressing
- 4 this issue.
- 5 So let me begin. I'm going to
- 6 give you a quick summary, and then I'm going to
- 7 leave with you a longer piece that I have with more
- 8 detail about what I have to say. So let me begin.
- 9 LIPA's Integrated Resource Plan is
- 10 filled with lots of good information. It was a
- 11 very good read, which is a surprising thing to say.
- 12 I compliment the authors on the work. And as true
- of many good reports, it informs as well as raises
- 14 lots of good questions about the choices ahead.
- 15 How the Long Island Power Authority implements the
- 16 priorities identified in the IRP will be of great
- 17 consequence to ratepayers. Many experts, as well
- 18 as leaders of public power utilities, have
- 19 concluded that a key to a lower-cost renewable
- 20 energy future lies in the Inflation Reduction Act
- 21 or IRA.
- In fact, the IRA's incentives were
- 23 explicitly designed to reduce the cost of rapidly
- 24 transitioning away from fossil fuels. IRA funding
- 25 is available for energy storage, transmission,

2	distributed energy resources, and renewable energy
3	infrastructure investments; areas which the IRP has
4	identified as priorities.
5	Unfortunately, LIPA's IRP says
6	nothing about how to meet the plan's goals in the
7	most cost-effective manner possible. In 2021, at
8	the first opportunity for public comment on the
9	IRP, I requested the study look at every nonprofit
10	option for meeting CLCPA goals. I thought it
11	appropriate that an IRP address an issue that
12	ratepayers contend with the cost of electricity.
13	LIPA rates are amongst the highest in the country.
14	In fact, they're the fourth highest for similarly
15	sized electricity, and they're the top in rates for
16	public power systems, even aside Alaska, Hawaii,
17	and of several small utilities creating adverse
18	economic impact throughout Long Island's economy.
19	A year later in August 2022, the
20	Inflation Reduction Act passed, allowing public
21	power utilities to benefit from the direct pay tax
22	credits. Subsequently, the Fitch presentation to
23	the Board noted that the IRA opened new
24	opportunities for public power systems to lower
25	cost to ratepayers through direct ownership of

- 2 renewable power projects.
- 3 At the February 2023 Board
- 4 meeting, I urged LIPA to include the IRA in its IRP
- 5 planning. The recommendation was not acted upon.
- 6 In Minnesota, utilities are required to maximize
- 7 the benefits of the federal IRA in their IRPs,
- 8 Michigan's largest utility, DTE Energy in its
- 9 recent IRP, projected 500 million in savings after
- 10 incorporating IRA tax benefits.
- 11 Utilities around the country are
- 12 already figuring out how to leverage the IRA to
- 13 benefit ratepayers. Why not LIPA? There are
- 14 several initiatives included in LIPA's IRP which
- 15 meet the criteria set out by the IRA. These offer
- 16 the possibility of rate-payer savings and should be
- 17 vigorously pursued.
- 18 The first two initiatives that --
- 19 I have to blow my nose, I'm sorry, I have a cold.
- 20 Apology, followers. The first two initiatives
- 21 identified by the IRP had to do with power supply.
- 22 That 50 percent of customer bills, which has
- 23 primarily been responsible for recent rate
- 24 increases. There are great opportunities here for
- 25 LIPA and its ratepayers.

2	New York State has long been the
3	leader in supplying cheap non-profit electricity to
4	its citizens and businesses. In 1961, the New York
5	Power Authority completed the Niagara Project, the
6	largest hydropower facility in the Western
7	Hemisphere at that time. It's still is New York's
8	biggest energy producer supplying no low-cost
9	fossil fuel electricity to ratepayers. That was 60
10	years ago; the 20th century. We need a Niagara
11	Project for the 21st century. We need a
12	feasibility study of non-profit publicly owned
13	21st-century renewable energy resources, including
14	offshore wind and utility-scale solar. With LIPA
15	large customer base, LIPA's project management
16	skills, and NYSERDA's expertise, ratepayers could
17	see enormous benefits.
18	The idea of government ownership
19	of the electrical power supply in New York goes
20	back to 1907 when Republican New York Governor,
21	Charles Hughes, he later became chief of the United
22	States, declared that the state's undeveloped water
23	power "should be preserved and held for the benefit
24	of the people and should not be surrendered to
25	private interests."

2	In 1931, then-Democratic Governor
3	Franklin Roosevelt signed the Power Authority Act,
4	designed to "give back to the people the water
5	power, which is theirs." This led to the Niagara
6	Project. The opening of which was celebrated by
7	President Kennedy and former presidents Hoover,
8	Truman and Eisenhower.
9	Today's ratepayers have similar
10	concerns about huge corporations taking control of
11	the wind and sun for their own gain. Offshore wind
12	corporations are determined to profit handsomely at
13	rate payer's expense. If they can't, they walk
14	away or threaten to walk away from their
15	commitments. In rejecting the recent request for
16	larger offshore wind subsidies, New York State
17	Public Service Commission Chair, Rory Christian
18	declared "We signaled that ratepayer funds are not
19	an unlimited piggy bank for anyone's disposal."
20	Commissioner John Howard concurred noting that the
21	threat of increased costs as the state shifts to
22	renewable energy. Howard called for moving forward
23	with "eyes wide open and pokapop (sic) shut."
24	Not only should the feasibility of
25	nublicly-owned offshore wind be examined, but the

- 3 should be studied as well. Other public utilities
- 4 are already moving in that direction.
- 5 East Bay Community Energy in
- 6 California now called AVA, a publicly owned
- 7 Community Choice Energy Company serving 1.7 million
- 8 customers is exploring using the new tax incentive
- 9 to participate in mid-size solar projects at
- 10 commercial and industrial sites.
- 11 The Sacramento Municipal Utility
- 12 District, SMUD, is taking advantage of the IRA for
- its Country Acres project plan for the 344
- 14 megawatts of solar and 172 megawatts of battery
- 15 storage.
- 16 As the IRP notes, Long Island is
- 17 "one of the most attractive areas of New York state
- 18 to install short solar." The Long Island Solar
- 19 Roadmap tells us where those opportunities are.
- 20 Ten years ago, LIPA was treated as a national
- 21 leader in encouraging distributed solar. Now with
- 22 access to lower-cost financing and the direct pay
- 23 benefits offered by the IRA, LIPA should once again
- 24 be the innovative.
- 25 LIPA reports "significant untapped

2	potential for root pass solar with typical customer
3	seeing payback of 7.6 years." This potential is
4	important for two reasons.
5	Firstly, a LIPA's sponsored and
6	finance solar program could save ratepayers money.
7	Additionally, an accelerated solar program would
8	affect post-2030 energy planning. The IRP points
9	out that significant new power supply will be
10	needed after 2030 to achieve a zero-carbon electric
11	grid by 2040. Would the more rapid expansion of
12	solar and storage provide us with the power we
13	need? Would rooftop solar and storage be cheaper
14	than offshore wind purchase power agreements? What
15	would be the optimum combination for ratepayers?
16	Any increase in reliables excuse me, any
17	increase in reliance of renewables would require
18	more energy storage.
19	Again, IRA direct pay benefits
20	would apply to these investments. The IRP states
21	on Page 48 that "the economics of adding more
22	storage beyond the assumed amount of 750 megawatts
23	are not favorable at present." Is this still an
24	accurate assessment in light of the IRA?
25	From reading the report, there was

2	nο	indica	ation	that	the	TRA	was	taken	into

- 3 consideration when arriving in its conclusion.
- 4 Initiative six of the IRP is not so much about
- 5 power supply but would have a very important rule
- 6 in reducing ratepayer costs and greenhouse gas
- 7 emissions. Initiative six speaks to beneficial
- 8 electrification.
- 9 A key part of beneficial
- 10 electrification is the transition to heat pumps as
- 11 Mr. Falcone spoke about. The report shows that
- 12 between 400 and 500,000 Long Island households
- 13 could save money with cold air heat pumps; a
- 14 trifecta for long islanders. Heat pumps smooth out
- 15 LIPA seasonal demand, reduce costs for ratepayers,
- 16 and cut greenhouse gas emissions, and IRA benefits
- 17 apply.
- 18 What can LIPA do? LIPA can get
- 19 directly involved in heat pump installation and
- 20 finance. Currently, most LIPA ratepayers are
- 21 excluded from LIPA-sponsored programs designed to
- 22 encourage the transition to heat pumps because
- their household income is too high.
- To qualify for low and
- 25 moderate-income, LMI benefits, family income must

- 2 be below 80 percent immediate income. Under this
- 3 formula, most of the households in Levittown,
- 4 Seaford, or Baldwin, that is my area of Nassau
- 5 County, do not qualify for LIPA assistance in
- 6 shifting to renewable heat and or power. LIPA
- 7 should be exploring the feasibility of directly
- 8 helping these ratepayers, sharing the savings made
- 9 possible by wives' energy investments.
- 10 For example, a pilot project in
- 11 South Carolina called 'Help My House', finances
- 12 energy-efficient upgrades that could participants
- 13 average electricity use by more than a third.
- 14 Participants did not pay anything upfront for their
- 15 home improvements. Instead, they repay their
- 16 utility over time as part of their electricity
- 17 bill. And because their energy use was
- 18 significantly down, participants' total electric
- 19 bills typically went down even when including loan
- 20 payments.
- 21 More than a dozen public power
- 22 utilities in eight states offer on-bill financing
- 23 programs to their customers so that these kinds of
- 24 programs can be implemented. Even LIPA programs
- 25 designed to assist low and moderate-income

2	households	that	face	financial	shortfalls	according
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- 3 to PSEG's recent energy efficiency plan, more needs
- 4 to be done.
- 5 For example, in New York City,
- 6 NYPA, NYSERDA, and the New York City Housing
- 7 Authority as part of the Clean Heat Challenge are
- 8 combining forces and resources to purchase 30,000
- 9 window heat pump units for NYCHA residents.
- 10 Certainly, on Long Island, public
- 11 housing -- and we have public housing would benefit
- 12 from a similar program. There are many other
- initiatives worthy of ambulation, and I'm not going
- 14 to detail them. Some of them are in the longer
- 15 piece I will give you. Utilities around the
- 16 country, rightly post how they're using the new IRA
- 17 and the other benefits of public power to bring
- 18 affordable renewable energy to ratepayers. LIPA
- 19 needs to join them. Thank you.
- 20 MR. LOCASCIO: Thank you, Mr.
- 21 Harrison. I believe we are joined on Zoom by our
- 22 board chair, Tracy Edwards.
- 23 So Gasper, if you would at this
- 24 point, bring Chair Edwards into the meeting?
- 25 MR. GASPER: Almost done.

1	
2	MR. LOCASCIO: Okay.
3	MS. EDWARDS: Good evening.
4	MR. LOCASCIO: Hi, Chair Edwards.
5	How are you?
6	MS. EDWARDS: Good. Good evening.
7	Thank you very much. I just wanted to thank
8	everyone for all of your hard work and thank you,
9	Mr. Harrison, for your comments. I'm here just
10	like everyone else is to listen and learn and I'll
11	be taking very good notes. So thank you very much
12	for allowing me to say a few words, and Tom, thank
13	you and the entire team seated for all of the hard
14	work with us. Thank you.
15	MR. LOCASCIO: Thank you, Chair
16	Edwards. Okay.
17	Can we have anyone else in the
18	room that would like to speak?
19	Mr. Lewis.
20	MR. LEWIS: Good afternoon. My
21	name is Neal Lewis. I'm executive director over at
22	the Sustainability Institute of Molloy University.
23	And very pleased to be able to participate in

today's hearing. I want to commend LIPA team and

25

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As I'm looking at the year, I'm 3 wondering how many times since we've done this. 4 do recall plans that go back quite a few years, and 5 it's -- frankly, it's quite exciting to see what a 6 transformation of our planning compared to earlier 7 versions going back 15, 20 years ago. The projection for the demand -- increasing demand from 9 10 long islanders for electricity was much higher back I have to try and see if I have old copies 11 there. 12 of the old plans, but the shots really have 13 dramatically tipped down. I think described it as 14 essentially a flat growth before you add into it 15 the potential EV and electrification that's the 16 beneficial electrification. But it seems like the 17 way you're at right now is such a dramatic 18 difference just as a result of energy efficiency, 19 homeowner solar, and such. So I wanted to draw 20 21 attention to just how different the plan is, how the other big differences are all the points that 22 Tom emphasized about transitioning to renewables at 23 really incredible rate. 2.4

I wanted to ask, in terms of

- 2 questions, I don't have many questions, but I just
- 3 thought in terms of observation and just a few
- 4 questions.
- One is, you know, some -- the --
- 6 while it's exciting and really thrilling to see the
- 7 growth in solar that's projected for the next few
- 8 years, I do want to make sure, or just try and
- 9 raise the concern of making sure that we're not
- 10 losing a significant amount of solar in that
- 11 equation. So I noticed -- I wanted to ask the
- 12 questions for the record of -- if you compare the
- 13 chart for the handout, it looks like the chart was
- 14 on Page 30 and 33 that compared where we are
- 15 currently in terms of our breakdown, how much is
- 16 from solar and other sources compared to where we
- 17 plan to be by 2030.
- 18 And if I'm -- I just, you know,
- 19 that's an area I would just ask the question of if
- the growth and solar is from 5 percent to 7
- 21 percent, you know, should that be a greater part of
- 22 mix? Should it be a more of a commitment to solar
- 23 as part of the solution so that there's a greater
- 24 emphasis on the energy being distributed and some
- of the benefits that you get in an integrated plan

2	where you include a significant portion that's
3	integrated?
4	There's also an economic basis for
5	the individual businesses. You know, I drive
6	around, I see businesses as I happen to sit on the
7	Nassau County Planning Commission where we see
8	plans for projects that are under the review
9	process. And I'm always just struck by the fact
10	that almost none of the new commercial building
11	construction on Long Island includes solar on. To
12	me, it seems like where we're at in this stage of
13	the game, to build a building that is going to be
14	around for at least 30, 40, maybe 50, 70 years and
15	do not plan from day one to design the roof in such
16	a way so that you can sort of move the mechanicals
17	around and maximize the opportunity for solar to
18	not plan into it, energy management systems,
19	battery storage, all these things. It's just
20	amazing to me that we're still building buildings
21	that could have been built the same way largely 10,
22	20 years ago. And particularly the most striking
23	about that is just not putting solar on the

Now, a lot of that it just has to

buildings.

24

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- 3 not going to pay the energy bill once the building
- 4 is up and running. So they're not looking to
- 5 include features that are going to dramatically
- 6 reduce their bills going to that point.
- 7 Tom made in his presentation, and
- 8 when we're talking about green, are we talking
- 9 about the environmental benefits? Yes. But also,
- 10 green could be a significant benefit economically
- 11 for the particular individuals, whether its
- 12 homeowners is the point he was making right now. I
- 13 would say yes, the same argument could be made in
- 14 the commercial sector if there was a greater
- 15 commitment to solar.
- So there is a section in here, I
- 17 didn't read it fully, where you talked about some
- of the efforts to reduce the grid costs for solar.
- 19 And I know that if -- I believe I understood from a
- 20 previous meeting of the Board where there were
- 21 efforts to get grants that may not have been
- 22 successful from federal government, so that there'd
- 23 be other sources of income, which are all for, to
- 24 help improve the grid so that we can manage a
- 25 greater commitment to distributed energy.

2	So that's an area I just perhaps
3	would prefer additional comments. And you know,
4	I'll end on a rates question, but I also want to
5	say on renewables and efficiency, I think there's
6	some great opportunity with converting to heat
7	pumps and a very positive program that PSEG are
8	implementing. But I do recognize that you know, I
9	agree it could be it could be stronger. There
10	is some new not-for-profit and grant-based efforts.
11	There's a clean energy hub that's now getting
12	underway on Long Island, and they're going to be
13	we're in the process of I'm participating and or no
14	cooperative extensions taking the lead on that.
15	And we'll always be participating along with the
16	coalition of different groups.
17	And one of the emphasis of that
18	effort is to have people that can go out into the
19	community and talk to homeowners about converting
20	and taking advantage of the finances that are
21	available for heating pumps, which can be you know,
22	quite advantageous if you qualify. And I do
23	acknowledge the point that was made in a previous
24	speaker about how the qualification levels are
25	quite low for a low amount, but nonetheless, at

- least let's work on, you know, really getting the
- 3 word out about the program it exists today because
- 4 it is a great program.
- 5 But unfortunately, if you follow
- 6 social media and whatnot, the impressions about
- 7 heat pumps are kind of outdated. People still
- 8 think that their value on Long Island is very
- 9 limited, and they haven't really gotten the message
- 10 that it's a great way to be green both ways to save
- 11 money and save on the environment.
- So I just wanted to end on the
- 13 question about how we're doing with rates on Long
- 14 Island. You know as environmentalists, this
- 15 doesn't mean we don't care about rates. Rates are
- 16 major concern to Long Islanders. I did -- by the
- 17 way, I did serve on a LIPA Board back then. I
- 18 finished in 2012, and I know that from our
- 19 meetings, you know, that was sort of like the big
- 20 issue, of course. But while we've heard about how
- 21 bad our rates are, it does seem like this plan is
- 22 identifying some improvement by more or less you
- 23 know, modulating the increases so that they're
- 24 smaller and sort of the rest of the area is kind of
- 25 caught up to us.

25

2	So it seems to me that LIPA is not
3	sticking out as being so much higher than others in
4	the area. I think that's what's this report seems
5	to also be confirming. So I just want to draw
6	attention to that too.
7	So thank you, all. I do
8	appreciate this effort when it comes to energy
9	issues. So much of the work is all about planning
10	and taking a long view, and then realizing you're
11	going to come back a couple years later and
12	reanalyze it all. So it is a process. We need to
13	stay engaged, and I appreciate the commitment that
14	our public utility, LIPA is our public utility here
15	on Long Island, that our public utility has to its
16	transparency and plan. So thank you, all.
17	MR. LOCASCIO: Thank you, Neal.
18	At this time, I would ask if we
19	have anyone on Zoom that has their hand raised to
20	provide comments. No one has their hand raised.
21	Okay. So right now, we have
22	nobody on Zoom with their hand raised to provide
23	comments. If you are on Zoom and you do want to
24	provide comments, we would ask that you raise your

hand now, so we know that you have an interest in

2 coming in. We'll give it a couple moment	2	coming	in.	We'll	give	it	а	couple	moment
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- MR. FALCONE: And while we're here
- 4 you know, since we have the time I didn't want to
- 5 delay other people who may need to go, but I'd be
- 6 happy to address some of Fred and Neal's questions
- 7 now, and we'll do so more fully as we present the
- 8 material to the Board. We're really here to take
- 9 comment tonight, not to listen, not to necessarily
- 10 speak, but since we have the moment, you know, I
- 11 think, Fred, you've made the point in the past
- 12 about -- and first of all, thank you for noting
- 13 that it's a readable document.
- 14 We spent a lot of time trying to
- 15 make it readable and understandable and it isn't
- 16 always easy. You know, the number of times you
- 17 have to redo the chart until you find the right
- 18 chart is not easy. But thank you to the team who
- 19 devoted that time to it. All the folks here on the
- 20 panel that tried to make this as readable a
- 21 document understandable as possible.
- 22 You've mentioned the past IRA
- 23 incentives. And, you know, the federal government
- 24 has passed two very large commitments to clean
- 25 energy over the course of the last couple of years.

One was the Infrastructure and Jobs Act,	and	the
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- 3 other one was the Inflation Reduction Act.
- The Infrastructure and Jobs Act
- 5 has a number of sources of grant funding, and the
- 6 Inflation Reduction Act has not only some sources
- of grant funding, but you know, principally tax
- 8 credits. And the federal government pays for about
- 9 a third of renewable energy projects through tax
- 10 credits.
- 11 LIPA is trying to maximize both.
- 12 On the Inflation and Jobs Act, those are
- 13 competitive grants we're out there beating the bush
- 14 and applying for the right grants. Neal mentioned
- 15 one of them. Dealing with hosting capacity and
- 16 they're mentioned in my remarks and we've got other
- 17 grant applications going in, and we have
- 18 historically done very well on federal grants,
- 19 mostly related to strong partnering or -- patent
- 20 about \$2 billion over the last decade.
- 21 So we've historically put a lot of
- 22 emphasis on that because that's opportunities to
- 23 upgrade the grid without charging our customers and
- 24 trying to minimize rates. And it's one of the
- 25 advantages of being a public power entity.

2	With regard to the IRA grants in
3	particular, LIPA even played a pretty significant
4	role in making those available for public power.
5	Historically, the only way for a public entity to
6	access those grants was to contract with a private
7	entity. Since public entities don't pay taxes and
8	a long-standing, we sought some other mechanism to
9	allow public or private ownership and LIPA along
10	with the coalition of other people, but, you know,
11	some of our folks here play a leadership role in
12	that coalition, were able to get favorable
13	treatment when those tax credits were renewed.
14	You know, unfortunately, not all
15	the rules are written yet, and so we're still very
16	active in commenting on very mundane things like
17	the domestic content rule and other things as
18	recently as a few weeks ago. So this is a, you
19	know, the rules are not yet done. That also
20	includes grants for nuclear production, which we
21	own part of a nuclear power plant, making sure that
22	that's another source of grants to reduce costs.
23	You know when I think about those
24	opportunities, and we do cover it a little bit in
25	the book, we don't go into great detail, but we do

2	kind	οf	lay	out	our	thinking	а	little	bit	on	Page
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- 3 31. And when you look at overwhelmingly the energy
- 4 that will be added to the Long Island grid in the
- 5 near term, it is offshore wind. And that is a very
- 6 specialized area that you know, it is -- there's 20
- 7 gigawatts of offshore wind in Europe.
- 8 There's one project in the United
- 9 States that's built-in state waters and one in
- 10 federal waters. And we're involved in one of
- 11 those, but it was a very specialized area where
- 12 experience does count. I saw the CEO, of one of
- 13 the offshore wind developers recently and I said to
- 14 him, you know, I thought I was a not-for-profit. I
- 15 was looking at your financial statements,
- 16 apparently, you're not-for-profit too! But he
- 17 didn't get the joke. But if you've been looking at
- 18 their earnings, you know it's an area that
- 19 experience does count and matter and technological
- 20 development. And so I think that that's something
- 21 very, very different from say doing, you know,
- 22 developing say solar, where the technology is not
- 23 that different.
- 24 But offshore wind, you better know
- 25 what you're doing. Maybe there are opportunities

- 2 to partner, maybe there are other opportunities,
- 3 but that's overwhelmingly where that comes in. So
- 4 our philosophy on that has been taking a small
- 5 share of larger projects and economies of scale
- 6 matter.
- 7 And, you know, even for us, the
- 8 amount of offshore we need to buy for Long Island
- 9 is a fraction of the amount of offshore wind New
- 10 York State is going to buy and taking a small share
- 11 of someone else's big project because of the
- 12 economies of scale overwhelms the financing cost
- 13 and the risk transfer. But there are
- 14 opportunities, we're looking at them, we're using
- 15 them.
- 16 MR. HARRISON: Yeah. The study --
- 17 because I heard you say this, I don't mean to
- 18 interrupt you.
- MR. FALCONE: Sure, go ahead.
- 20 MR. HARRISON: You know, I think a
- 21 feasibility study on this question is because you
- 22 may be correct, you may be incorrect. It may be
- 23 that it's possible for NYPA and LIPA and NYSEDRA to
- 24 work together and contract, have it built by the
- 25 same contractors that are doing it now, and then

- take ownership, and reduce the ongoing costs that
- 3 are going to be associated with private ownership
- 4 10, 15, 20 years out.
- 5 MR. FALCONE: True.
- 6 MR. HARRISON: We're going to be
- 7 paying. So those kinds of questions, I think, need
- 8 to be studied. I don't have an answer, and I'm not
- 9 convinced anybody has an answer until they can show
- 10 us that they actually looked at what the potential
- 11 are, the costs, so on.
- MR. FALCONE: So, Fred, I'm happy
- 13 to answer. The question is has it been studied?
- 14 And why couldn't you contract with these parties?
- 15 And then they turn the project over to you and own
- 16 it. And we have studied that. And you know, if
- 17 you let me speak.
- 18 The couple of things, I mean,
- 19 background is I was an investment banker, so I
- 20 worked on billions and billions of dollars of
- 21 project finance. And one of the things that we did
- 22 in battery storage, for example, here on Long
- 23 Island, is rather than just go out for bid for
- 24 battery storage, we said, well, geez, what we
- 25 really want the developers to do is to develop the

- 2 projects, and then we could take ownership of --
- 3 ownership of them with our lower cost of capital.
- And that's where we bid the projects. And people
- 5 said to us at the time that there wouldn't really
- 6 be a market for that.
- 7 But we have a couple thousand
- 8 megawatts of bids and that's a viable alternative
- 9 to reduce cost. And so that's actually something we
- 10 did and have looked at and are doing. I think the
- 11 different factor for offshore wind compared to
- 12 storage or solar where many, many, many people can
- 13 provide it is an offshore wind. There's a set
- 14 number of federal leases. And so it is not a open
- 15 competition in quite the same way. At some price,
- 16 you can buy anything. I mean, so that I agree, but
- 17 you certainly want someone else to take the
- 18 construction risk.
- 19 We're kind of in early days you
- 20 know, on and offshore wind and things may develop
- over time. So maybe we'll look at it when it's a
- 22 mature industry in the United States 10 years from
- 23 now, different than we look at it today. But, you
- 24 know, I think if you were looking at it today, we
- 25 could write up a white paper and everything else,

2 but I think all you need to do is look a	a t
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- 3 (unintelligible) or every source or a variety of
- 4 other folks, stock price. And that's really all
- 5 you need to know about offshore wind development in
- 6 the United States and its state of maturity right
- 7 now. And that's the challenge. I mean, that's
- going to be the key factor that any analysis of
- 9 white paper is going to look at. Even the folks
- 10 who know what they're doing are struggling. And
- 11 you'd have to come up that curve.
- So I'm sure they'd be happy with
- 13 some kind of risk share agreement to do that, but
- 14 that's going to be your challenge. But there are
- 15 many opportunities to use IRA grants, and we are
- 16 certainly looking at them.
- 17 To your point about heat pumps you
- 18 know, we're big enthusiasts and we have a number of
- 19 things that we're doing right now as we -- as we
- 20 speak to study what we can do to help customers buy
- 21 heat pumps and that may include financing or
- leasing arrangements. We're looking at it. It
- 23 certainly includes easing the point of sale because
- 24 these things are sold not bought. Nobody wakes up
- 25 and says, I want to buy a heat pump today. It's my

- 2 air conditioning unit broke. And I call Bob and
- 3 Bob comes out and he's going to put in an air
- 4 conditioning unit and does Bob tell me, oh, we got
- 5 to put in a heat bump and what does it cost to
- finance it and everything else?
- 7 So we have a number of things that
- 8 we're working on currently. The IRP identifies the
- 9 opportunity and the need; it doesn't answer every
- 10 question. So there's more to come including in our
- 11 2024 performance metrics.
- 12 Neal, you had mentioned a couple
- of questions about load and flat load, and
- 14 certainly, if you went back historically, load was
- 15 growing or projected to grow faster, and there are
- 16 a variety of reasons for that.
- 17 You know, I think partially it's
- 18 the way electric companies forecast load as well,
- 19 which is, you know, it's the regression models and
- 20 regression models look at history and trend and
- 21 extend. And if you went back to the, you know,
- 22 late 90s, there was faster load growth. People
- 23 were buying TVs, you know, and other equipment,
- 24 energy efficiency wasn't as rapid. These
- 25 inflection points are kept forecast, but what we

- 2 have seen is -- and the same would be true for EVs,
- 3 but we have a projection for EVs. Let's be honest,
- 4 you know, it's a projection.
- 5 We need to monitor it and update
- 6 it and see what customers are doing relative to
- 7 what we expect them to do, not just in the next
- 8 IRP, but between IRPs because our customers, they
- 9 have a way of doing things, you know the way they
- 10 want to do them, rather than the way we want to
- 11 project them. And so catching those inflation
- 12 points is very important.
- So that has been a notable change
- 14 over the history, but we do have a tremendous
- 15 amount of clean energy that are -- that is coming
- 16 in.
- 17 You asked a question about solar
- and will grow by about 50 percent. That's
- 19 consistent with the State's objectives for
- 20 distributed solar. The economics are very good.
- You know, we don't control all the levers,
- 22 especially on rooftop solar. Some of it is
- 23 customer choice, some of it is how active
- 24 developers are, but the economics are there. I
- 25 mean, the economics are there, the program is

- there, and we have about 40 percent of the roof --
- 3 state's rooftop solar market, so we're only about
- 4 12 percent of the state's load.
- 5 So we're doing pretty well in that
- 6 area, but we don't control all the factors, but
- 7 it's something we think about and look at. And
- 8 it's much like heat pumps. But I'd say that, you
- 9 know, the economics on heat pumps are overwhelming.
- 10 We're not seeing the customer adoption. So that's
- 11 the one difference.
- 12 You had mentioned the efforts to
- 13 reduce the cost of solar and storage, and some of
- 14 that is those federal grants, like IIJA. You
- 15 mentioned the Clean Energy Hub, but you know, LIPA
- 16 is proud to actually fund the Clean Energy Hub here
- on Long Island. That's a grant that LIPA makes to
- 18 NYSEDRA and partners with NYSERDA. And so we're
- 19 very enthusiastic about that opportunity.
- 20 And then finally, you had asked a
- 21 question about rates on Long Island. And it is
- 22 pretty much what you surmise, which is that our
- 23 rates are competitive with our region and we work
- 24 very hard with our board to make sure that rates
- 25 are inflationary while we're still making a

- 2 commitment to great, reliable, good customer
- 3 satisfaction in hitting the state's clean energy
- 4 goals. So you can always do something for less.
- 5 But we don't want to compromise, reliability or
- 6 resiliency. We need to have a reliable grid. We
- 7 need to have a clean grid. We need to have great
- 8 customer satisfaction, and we need to do it at
- 9 rates that are very competitive for our region of
- 10 the country.
- 11 And so I just figured I would use
- 12 the time we have to answer some of those questions.
- I don't know if anyone else has
- 14 raised their hand.
- 15 MR. LOCASCIO: There's no one with
- 16 a hand raised. Okay. We'll give one final chance
- 17 for folks on Zoom. We have nobody with their hand
- 18 raised. Going once, going twice?
- 19 (No response.)
- 20 MR. LOCASCIO: Okay. So that, my
- 21 friends concludes our first public comment hearing
- 22 on LIPA's Integrated Resource plan. I want to
- thank everyone who came out in person and those
- 24 that are attending via Zoom for taking the time to
- 25 talk about this very important topic.

1	
2	As a reminder, we do have
3	additional public comment opportunities this week.
4	Tomorrow at 10:00 a.m., it is going to be a virtual
5	hearing. As we had shared earlier, we have some
6	snow coming in. So if you have friends that wanted
7	to come tonight and weren't able to and maybe
8	snowed in tomorrow, they'll have a chance at 10:00
9	a.m. tomorrow to join us. Or on Thursday we're
10	going to be live in person at the YMCA in Far
11	Rockaway.
12	One last note too, if there are
13	people that want to provide testimony in writing
14	you can do so by emailing irp@lipower.org. And
15	that concludes our meeting for tonight. Thank you
16	again, everyone, for coming out, and stay safe out
17	there. Thank you.
18	(Whereupon, at 7:00 P.M., the
19	meeting was adjourned.)
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2	STATE OF NEW YORK )
3	SS.
4	COUNTY OF NEW YORK )
5	
6	
7	I, MARC RUSSO, a Shorthand
8	(Stenotype) Reporter and Notary Public within and
9	for the State of New York, do hereby certify that
10	the foregoing pages 1 through 60, taken at the time
11	and place aforesaid, is a true and correct
12	transcription of my shorthand notes.
13	IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have
14	hereunto set my name this 21st day of February,
15	More Pusso
16	
17	MARC RUSSO
18	
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