

1 LONG ISLAND POWER AUTHORITY

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3 INTEGRATED RESOURCE PLAN (IRP)

4 PUBLIC HEARING VIA ZOOM

5

6 February 13, 2024

7 10:00 a.m.

8 -----X

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11 B E F O R E:

12 THOMAS LOCASCIO,

13 LIPA Director of External Affairs

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1 **A P P E A R A N C E S:**

2 For LIPA:

3 Thomas Locascio,

4 Director of External Affairs

5 Gary Stephenson,

6 Senior Vice President of Power Supply

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2 MR. LOCASCIO: Good morning,
3 everyone, and welcome to the second public
4 session on LIPA's Integrated Resource Plan,
5 snow storm edition.

6 I'm Tom Locascio, LIPA's Director
7 of External Affairs, and on behalf of the Long
8 Island Power Authority we want to extend a
9 warm welcome to all of you as we gather for a
10 discussion on our path forward in energy
11 management and sustainability.

12 Your presence here underscores the
13 importance of community engagement in shaping
14 the future of energy on Long Island and in the
15 Rockaways.

16 Today we're here to discuss LIPA's
17 Integrated Resource Plan, or IRP, a
18 comprehensive strategy that charts our course
19 towards a sustainable, reliable and resilient
20 energy future.

21 The IRP is our blueprint for
22 meeting the growing energy needs of our region
23 while prioritizing clean energy initiatives,
24 reducing carbon emissions and enhancing our
25 grid's resilience against the challenges of

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2 tomorrow.

3 I want to acknowledge the team
4 from PSEG Long Island who are on the Zoom,
5 panelists, who led the technical analysis of
6 the document that we produced. It reflects
7 our joint dedication to not just meeting but
8 exceeding New York's ambitious clean energy
9 goals.

10 As I mentioned, today is the
11 second public comment session to provide for
12 your insights, concerns and suggestions. Your
13 feedback is invaluable as it will help refine
14 our strategies and ensure that the IRP aligns
15 with the needs and aspirations of the
16 communities that we serve.

17 Following today's hearing, we have
18 one additional hearing taking place later this
19 week in Far Rockaway and that's going to take
20 place Thursday evening at 6:00 p.m.

21 To kick off today's session, I'm
22 pleased to introduce Gary Stephenson, LIPA's
23 Senior Vice President of Power Supply, who
24 will provide a presentation of the IRP.
25 Following the presentation we'll open the

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2 floor for public comments and questions.

3 So at this point I'm going to turn
4 it over to Gary to present on the IRP.

5 Gary.

6 MR. STEPHENSON: Thank you, Tom.

7 Good morning, everyone.

8 Maybe a good place to start here
9 is to go through the agenda, we have quite a
10 flew slides we'd like to get through and one
11 of my goals is to make sure we're perfectly
12 clear. And if something isn't clear on the
13 back end, we've got opportunities for
14 questions and public comments, so very much
15 looking forward to some feedback here.

16 One of the things I wanted to
17 start off by saying is the IRP I think of the
18 IRP as kind of putting together a three-legged
19 stool, which is you need sort of three legs to
20 make sure you've got a good, stable stool, and
21 for us that's making sure we have affordable
22 electricity and energy for our customers. The
23 second leg of the stool is making sure that's
24 reliable. And then the third leg of the stool
25 is making sure it's clean and sustainable. So

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2 that's our job here. A lot of work has gone
3 into making sure we have a stable three-legged
4 stool.

5 So let's go to the next page,
6 please.

7 So again, thank you for your
8 input, your attendance here. Again we
9 encourage your feedback, we're part of a
10 conversation so very much looking forward to
11 incorporating your comments and discussing
12 those with our board.

13 Tom mentioned this, but the team
14 here at Long Island Power, of course, Tom
15 Falcone is our CEO, I'm the Senior VP of Power
16 Supply, and I'm joined by Tom Simpson, he's
17 our Director of Power Supply Planning. The
18 PSEG Long Island team here is here, Yuri
19 Fishman, who is the Director of Power
20 Resources and Contract Management and Lucyna
21 Khazanovich is Director of Strategy and
22 Planning.

23 I want to say thank you to both,
24 they provided a lot of the analytical
25 horsepower that went behind this very complex

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2 and thorough analysis.

3 So a little bit of background here
4 about LIPA. We've got about 1.2 million
5 customers. We, of course, serve Long Island
6 and the Rockaway Peninsula, just about 20
7 million megawatt hours of energy requirements
8 every year. We got -- you can see the
9 generated capacity there, about five and a
10 half gigawatts, 500 megawatts, all translates
11 to an operating budget of \$2.3 million a year,
12 capital budget of \$900 million.

13 We -- importantly, we provide
14 oversight to PSEG Long Island, we've got a
15 long-term contract with those management
16 services and the services provided under the
17 PSEG Long Island brand name.

18 So it bears repeating that -- just
19 mentioned that we live on an island, which is
20 very important when it comes to electrical
21 service. Our territory spans Nassau and
22 Suffolk counties and the Rockaway Peninsula.
23 And in addition to the on-island generation
24 that we have, we have very important links to
25 other networks, most important being the link

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2 to the rest of New York ISO, which controls
3 the grid in New York State, across New York
4 State. And then the links back to PJM, which
5 is the Mid Atlantic and then up to New England
6 through the New England markets.

7 And we're going to talk a lot
8 about wind in this presentation. You'll see
9 some of that wind coming onshore and we're
10 going to sort of discuss the implications of
11 that as we move forward.

12 So it bears repeating here what is
13 an IRP. The way I think about it is sort of
14 our plan for making sure that we've got a
15 balance between the supply side and the demand
16 side, and that we've got the transmission
17 investments that are required to make sure we
18 can provide that clean, reliable,
19 cost-effective service.

20 The last IRP we did was back in
21 2017, that was a very important IRP for what
22 it decided not to do, which was to invest in
23 more fossil fire generation on the island. We
24 instead concentrated on our clean energy
25 future and that turned out to be a really

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2 strong, wise decision that is paying dividends
3 today.

4 So as we move forward with this
5 new IRP we're looking at customer usage trends
6 and probably first and foremost changing
7 technology. There's a lot of new things on
8 the horizon for us as a utility.

9 And so just a little bit of
10 background here in terms of where you can find
11 more information. We've organized findings of
12 the IRP around themes in the forms of answers
13 to frequently asked questions just to help you
14 sort of navigate the analysis.

15 So we've put out what was called
16 the IRP summary guide and that can be viewed
17 online on our website. We've also got
18 physical copies, if you like hard, tactile
19 pieces of paper, we've got those physical
20 copies available at the public comment
21 sessions which you can have. You can scan
22 that QR code to get the link to the summary
23 guide.

24 And then in terms of public
25 outreach, we put out a four-part video series

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2 that you can view. My screen went black,
3 unfortunately, let me see here. Let me switch
4 to my laptop.

5 Can you guys still hear me?

6 MR. LOCASCIO: We can and see you
7 as well.

8 MR. STEPHENSON: Okay. So
9 four-part video series here, that you can
10 view, that's posted on LinkedIn and other
11 venues, so you can take a look at that, that's
12 got good information on it and it's also on
13 our website. So please view those.

14 And then just to reiterate, we've
15 had a lot of partners here; PSEG Long Island
16 provided the analytical work to do the IRP.
17 We also had the help of multiple partners,
18 Brattle, Stony Brook University, others that
19 provided a lot of contributions, so we want to
20 thank them.

21 All right. And then it just bears
22 repeating, New York's Climate Act, we've got
23 some very big goals here in the future. Which
24 the first is by 2035, let's say, by 2040,
25 we've got to get to a zero carbon grid. And

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2 then by 2050 kind of economy-wide carbon
3 reduction. So a tremendous amount of work
4 that has to be done over the next couple
5 decades.

6 Some of the scenarios that were
7 modeled in the IRP, you can see. We've got a
8 base case, which assumes kind of what the last
9 chart showed in terms of carbon reductions.
10 We also looked at other scenarios that
11 included accelerated decarbonization, expanded
12 transmission interties from Long Island to
13 other regions. Expanded demand-side measures
14 and other advanced technologies.

15 All the scenarios led to sort of
16 systems and outcomes that were reliable,
17 clean, affordable.

18 So just in terms of where we are
19 today, what this slide shows is kind of our
20 pie chart of energy supply. And what you can
21 see here in 2022, about 43 percent of our
22 energy comes from fossil baseload units; up
23 14 percent from nuclear, five percent from
24 solar, about a third from imports. So that
25 kind of goes back to what I was saying earlier

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2 about us being an island so we import a lot of
3 our energy from PJM and New England.

4 That chart is going to change
5 quite dramatically on the next slide. I guess
6 the other thing I should say before you switch
7 is that we really rely on that thing on the
8 bottom right, which fossil peakers. Right now
9 it's a key thing for reliability. Although
10 they don't run much, they are a very important
11 piece of the pie in terms of making sure we've
12 got a reliable grid. On days we hit our
13 summer peaks, it's very common that those
14 fossil peakers are running just to keep the
15 lights on.

16 So what are the key findings of
17 the IRP? The first is by 2030, and this is
18 kind of the big sort of big moment or really
19 important statistic, by 2030 what we're
20 anticipating is that the addition of solar and
21 off-shore wind will drive our carbon footprint
22 down by over 70 percent from 2010 levels. So
23 pretty dramatic drop in carbon output from our
24 fleet from 2010 levels, 70 percent reduction.

25 And the chart on the right which

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2 shows in the first sort of grouping there is
3 the amount of solar. You can see that in
4 terms of size and also in service state. I'll
5 sort of point your attention to behind the
6 meter solar, that's a very important element
7 of our portfolio, 1200 megawatts of behind the
8 meter rooftop solar; very important as we move
9 forward.

10 Offshore wind, you can see the
11 three projects that will be landed on Long
12 Island. The first South Fork Wind is nearing
13 completion of construction, that should happen
14 here in the next few weeks. And then Sunrise
15 and Excelsior also have contracts to supply
16 with in-service states in early -- late 2020s
17 and early 2030s.

18 The second or the third piece
19 there is the energy storage, batteries
20 primarily. You can see that we have a couple
21 of batteries right now at East Hampton and
22 Montauk and then we're running an RFP for
23 additional battery storage on the island.
24 Also very important as more wind comes online
25 to ensure we don't get curtailment, we need to

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2 get more battery storage to kind of get
3 coupled with that to make it as economic and
4 reliable as possible.

5 So by 2030, as I said, the
6 declining carbon footprint. And what you can
7 see here is sort of the change. So on the
8 left is the 2022 pie chart, which I mentioned
9 on the last slide. And the big change over
10 that eight years is the big green part here,
11 that's wind. So we expect almost 49 percent
12 of our energy needs will be supplied by
13 off-shore wind. We still have nuclear slice,
14 seven percent solar, and we can see a dramatic
15 reduction in the amount of fossil baseload and
16 imports that are required.

17 I'll also just point out that the
18 fossil peakers are still there in 2030, very
19 important from a reliability perspective that
20 they are in the little pie, even though they
21 don't contribute much in terms of energy, they
22 have outsized importance from a reliability
23 perspective.

24 So the next slide kind of shows
25 year by year what happens in terms of carbon

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2 emission reductions and you can see we go from
3 2010 12.3 million tons of CO2, dropping down
4 to 3.5 by 2030, that's the over 70 percent
5 reduction. I think that's all I wanted to say
6 in this slide so you can go to the next.

7 And here a little more about wind
8 which has been very much in the news lately,
9 of course, with a lot of wind developers sort
10 of struggling with the new sort of industry,
11 new supply chain struggles, all kinds of
12 hurdles that I think are normal for a new
13 industry.

14 So without getting into too much
15 detail about which ones -- which projects will
16 succeed in the future, I think it's safe to
17 say that there's a tremendous wind resource
18 out there in the ocean, it's a great place to
19 site it. And if it's -- these particular
20 projects doesn't complete it, I'm pretty
21 confident that others will. But you can see
22 it's pretty large so we've got the State, its
23 goal, so 9,000 megawatts by 2035 and some of
24 forecasts show up to 18,000 which would be a
25 tremendous amount of energy coming from

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2 off-shore wind.

3 And let's see, what do I want to
4 say? We can skip this slide, we hit most of
5 this.

6 This is an important one, which
7 talks about, okay, we're going to build plenty
8 of new off-shore wind. Very important that we
9 build transmission systems that can both
10 import and then all that new energy off-shore
11 wind, energy on to the island and then get it
12 to the rest of New York State, this is a
13 statewide goal around decarbonization. So
14 it's important we build out the transmission
15 system so we can move that power to the north
16 and points into the rest of the state.

17 So right now the big project that
18 is underway is the Propel New York Project,
19 and that's a multibillion dollar investment in
20 the State of New York in terms of
21 decarbonizing the grid. So we think that's a
22 very positive project and we're hopeful it
23 gets concluded on time. It's again a linchpin
24 in terms of decarbonizing the State.

25 Right now our studies indicate

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2 that that project will get us at least through
3 this 2030 period and beyond and then as we add
4 even more off-shore wind, it's possible that
5 even more transmission will be required.

6 So on this slide what we talk
7 about here is that we've got a lot of
8 flexibility as a utility. We primarily have
9 -- our portfolio is primarily made up of power
10 purchase agreements, contracts with the
11 operators and owners of those power plants.
12 The most notable is our agreement with
13 National Grid, they operate all the legacy
14 LILCO power plants on the island. And what
15 that allow us to do as a utility is sort of
16 modulate how we ramp down the fossil fuel
17 units on the system.

18 So as time goes on and we see how
19 much wind gets built and whether it gets built
20 on the schedule that was articulated on the
21 last page, we can begin to ramp out of these
22 fossil fuel contracts pretty easily.

23 So again that's going to be done
24 in the context of making sure we did the most
25 reliable thing, do things that keep rates

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2 affordable and then always in mind that we're
3 trying to get toward that overall 100 percent
4 decarbonization goal by the time that the
5 CLCPA targets dictate.

6 So right now the thinking is that
7 LIPA will be able to retire up to
8 800 megawatts of existing Long Island power
9 plants by 2030. And as I said, the biggest
10 contract we've got is with National Grid,
11 that's for about half of our supply, 35 -- or
12 more than half, 3,550 megawatts of generation.
13 And right now we haven't identified specific
14 units for retirement but as we move through
15 time here and things become clearer both on
16 the transmission side in terms of wind, the
17 transmission will be completely built out and
18 then the off-shore wind and as that gets built
19 out and battery storage gets implemented,
20 we'll be able to identify specific units. We
21 think most likely will be some of the steam
22 units mostly because those are the oldest,
23 some of those were built in the early 60s, mid
24 60s and they are towards the end of their
25 natural age of their power plant and they tend

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2 to be the least efficient of our fossil fleet.

3 You can see just looking at the
4 graph here, this shows what's called capacity
5 factor, which is the amount of time the power
6 plants run versus kind of their theoretical
7 maximum amount of production. And you can see
8 that capacity factor dropping pretty
9 dramatically over the years here, those
10 plants, all three, were of the big fossil
11 steam units, were built to run baseload. They
12 were built to run at capacity factors above
13 50 percent. And what we're seeing in the
14 future looks like for the most part they'll be
15 running in the very low, below 20 percent
16 range.

17 So as that begins to sort of play
18 out, those decisions around retirements for
19 particular units will become clear and we'll
20 take that step when we get there.

21 So this one, another important
22 slide, what it shows is our load and customer
23 demand in terms of energy, total megawatt
24 hours or kilowatt hours over time. And what's
25 important here is that the period between 2024

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2 and 2030 essentially shows that we are
3 relatively flat in terms of energy growth and
4 that is a good thing and it depends on being
5 driven by a couple items.

6 One is customer energy efficiency,
7 we have a very effective program for making
8 sure we have the most efficient system as
9 possible and customers are getting access to
10 various devices and various systems that allow
11 the most efficient use of energy.

12 And then the other piece is that
13 we see increasing amounts of behind the meter
14 solar. I mentioned on one of the earlier
15 charts we're expecting somewhere around
16 1200 megawatts behind the meter solar. And
17 that acts as a negative load and that keeps
18 the growth of the energy piece of the pie at
19 least down relatively flat through 2030.

20 Now what happens after 2030 is we
21 start to see the impacts of two things. One
22 is increased electrification of the
23 transportation sector, we're starting to see
24 more and more EVs of course, electric
25 vehicles, and so that will begin to add to the

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2 overall energy consumption on the island.

3 And then the other piece is the
4 growth from what's called beneficial
5 electrification, primarily heat pumps. I've
6 got a couple slides later on that talk about
7 what a great thing those are, heat pumps, are
8 for customers in terms of saving money and
9 being more efficient, it's effectively taking
10 energy, especially heating energy out of the
11 fossil fuel sector and moving it over to the
12 electricity sector. So the idea is we clean
13 up the electric grid and then we move on and
14 try to pull in some of the heating load which
15 is currently served by fossil fuels.

16 So we should see some pretty
17 significant ramp ups especially in the winter
18 months as more and more heat pumps come
19 online.

20 And I think I hit most of this so
21 I'm not going to spend much time. Probably
22 the key thing here is that complete
23 decarbonization to get there, we're really
24 going have to focus as a state on the
25 transportation sector because that's close to

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2 a third of our carbon emissions are from the
3 transportation sector. So electrifying that
4 is going to be a big challenge but also pay
5 big dividends in terms of carbon reductions.

6 I mentioned heat pumps, I'll give
7 a little pitch here for how what a great thing
8 these devices are. You know the island is, I
9 wouldn't say unique, but it's one of the
10 defining characteristics from an energy
11 perspective is it uses a lot of oil to heat
12 during the winter and so the economics of
13 switching out oil heating to heat pump are
14 pretty compelling, especially when you couple
15 it with the rebates that are available from
16 LIPA and the federal government in terms of
17 incentives you can see there in some cases the
18 pay back is almost immediate in terms of heat
19 pumps for customers.

20 So one of the big opportunities
21 for the island is as older boiler systems
22 start to breakdown and require upgrades or
23 investments, flipping over to heat pump would
24 make a lot of sense. So big task for us as we
25 move forward is to make sure that we're

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2 communicating that with customers and we're
3 getting good uptick with our contractor
4 network in that regard.

5 This talks about our time of day
6 rates. And this is, I would say, a lot of
7 words here but I would say the time of day
8 rates are extremely important for us moving
9 forward because as we begin to have an
10 increase in penetration of renewables we're
11 going to need to engage customers in a
12 different way and make sure that they are
13 shifting their energy use outside of the peak
14 hours to the off-peak hours and especially as
15 we start to see that electric demand start to
16 increase making sure that customers, for
17 example, don't charge their EVs at 5:00 p.m.,
18 that's just a very -- that's a key thing to
19 maintain reliability and affordability.

20 So what we are doing here with the
21 time of day rates is providing that incentive
22 so that people begin to think about, okay,
23 maybe can I turn my EV on in term of charging
24 after the peak is over, maybe I can do all of
25 my kind of washing and drying, kind of thing,

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2 after peak hours.

3 So that's a big event for us going
4 into 2025 rolling out that time of day rate.

5 And then what this shows is a
6 different take on -- pointing out the graph
7 here, a different take on things the previous
8 chart showed energy consumption, this actually
9 shows our peaks both the summer peak and the
10 winter peak. And sort of a good news story
11 here, I think it's a very good news story
12 which is Long Island traditionally has been a
13 summer peak utility. As we start to see more
14 and more heat pump penetration on the island
15 we will start to see more of a winter peak,
16 that's the green chart here.

17 Now the good news is that the
18 system was built, both the power supply system
19 and the T & D system on the island, was built
20 to ensure that we could get through a summer
21 peak, so we've got a lot of capacity there to
22 grow the winter side of things.

23 So what you see here is through
24 the planning period really the winter peak
25 doesn't even get to the point of the summer

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2 peak, but I guess the way I would think about
3 this is we're using the system more
4 efficiently overtime as that winter peak
5 grows. So again a plug for more and more
6 conversion of fossil fuel heating over to
7 electric heating in the form of heat pumps.
8 That's the driver there so that's something we
9 can accommodate and we very much want to
10 incent.

11 And then I think I'll probably
12 move on to the interest of time here, I'll
13 just skip this one for a moment.

14 And then talk about this last
15 chart. And this gets to the point of
16 reliability. I mentioned those fossil peaking
17 units previously, so eventually we're going to
18 reach a point where we're going to make a
19 decision about those fossil units that provide
20 that peaking service that, reliability
21 benefit. And this is an area of a lot of R &
22 D right now, a lot of time and effort, not
23 just in New York but across the entire United
24 States, across the world. How do you build
25 systems that can replace fully dispatchable

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2 fossil units? What's the technology there
3 that can do that in a way that doesn't emit
4 carbon?

5 So people have talked about things
6 like hydrogen, small modular nuclear reactors,
7 maybe very long duration battery systems. The
8 challenge we face with the offshore wind will
9 be even though it's got tremendous really good
10 capacity factors, so running a lot, producing
11 a lot of carbon free energy, we get wind
12 lulls. It won't be unusual to have periods in
13 the middle of the summer where we don't get
14 much production from the off-shore wind, so
15 we'll need to replace that with something that
16 we can dispatch. So doing that in a way
17 that's emissions free it's a big challenge for
18 the industry.

19 And so as we move through time, we
20 will be very careful monitoring this. This
21 will be the key in terms of our ability, not
22 just as one utility but as an industry, to get
23 to completely decarbonized grid, is this
24 development of these units that are coined
25 DEFRRs, Dispatchable Emission Free Resources.

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2 I think by the next IRP process
3 it's going to be very important over the next
4 five years that we get a lot more clarity
5 around what those DEFRs will consists of, what
6 they'll cost and how they'll be dispatched.

7 And then I haven't talked a lot
8 about the cost side of things. Again
9 three-legged stool so affordable, sustainable
10 and reliable. This talks about affordability
11 and the chart just shows the 50 percent or so
12 of our power supply costs, so if you think
13 about your bill as a customer, it's roughly
14 half of it's the power supply charge and the
15 other half is transmission and distribution
16 costs, kind of the wires charge.

17 And what this shows is that at
18 least based off our forecasting, we don't see
19 a tremendous increase in supply cost going
20 forward. You can see there just a pretty
21 nominal increase over time as the fossil units
22 ramp down, sort of darker areas there, and the
23 renewable resources in the green come in.

24 So that's a good thing, it gives
25 us some room to really grow the system to make

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2 sure that we maintain reliability and we do it
3 in a way that's affordable for our customers.

4 Okay, so next steps. Right now
5 we're in the process of doing some followup
6 studies so identifying any reliability
7 deficiencies that are expected with any of the
8 retirements that we talked about. Reviewing
9 our storage needs, we need, as I said, we need
10 to couple that with the wind coming online to
11 make sure we don't have a situation where the
12 wind gets curtailed. So being able to store
13 that energy is very important.

14 And then establishing a new
15 multiyear energy efficiency program. So we
16 have got a lot of work ahead of us, this isn't
17 the end this is sort of beginning and we're
18 looking forward to it.

19 Is that my last chart? Okay. So
20 opportunities for public participation, you
21 can see there. This is one of them and so
22 we're looking forward to your comments. We do
23 have an upcoming session on Thursday at the
24 Rockaways which hopefully will be in person,
25 and you can of course submit all of your

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2 written comments to that IRP@LIpower.org.

3 And so now I think we're going to
4 turn it over to public comments and I think
5 Tom is going to...

6 MR. LOCASCIO: Thank you, Gary.
7 And thank you for the thorough presentation.

8 So we are at the public comment
9 portion of today's meeting. We have a good
10 number of people on Zoom as attendees. What I
11 would ask at this point if you are planning to
12 make comments to please raise your hand
13 virtually now and we will bring people in in
14 the order they raise their hand.

15 First up we have Ryan Stanton.
16 Ryan we're going to bring you into the panel
17 right now. Thank you for taking the time to
18 be here.

19 MR. STANTON: Very thorough
20 presentation. Privileged to have the
21 opportunity to represent the Long Island
22 Federation of Labor. I wanted to offer a few
23 comments on behalf of the 250,000 union
24 members and their families in Nassau and
25 Suffolk counties.

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2 We ultimately support the adoption
3 of the Long Island Power Authority's IRP. As
4 you all know, we periodically engage in this
5 process. We were fortunate enough to testify
6 a number of years ago back in 2017, and since
7 that time New York State has adopted the
8 CLCPA, the Climate Leadership and Community
9 Protection Act.

10 So the significant changes from
11 the last IRP to now, the union movement has
12 and will continue to play an active role in
13 advancing the CLCPA, much of which is
14 reflected in today's presentation. And our
15 movement is made of up working people and by
16 virtue of living on Long Island, we're on the
17 front lines of climate change and dealing with
18 the impacts.

19 As New York State and LIPA make
20 decisions on resources and how to secure them,
21 we ask that you consider the needs of working
22 people, they're simultaneously during the
23 crises of climate change and affordability.
24 Therefore I'd like to draw attention to
25 several key points that were made and are laid

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2 out in the IRP.

3 Integrating into the grid
4 substantial new renewable generation and
5 battery storage;

6 Investing significantly in the
7 transmission grid serving Long Island and the
8 Rockaways;

9 A phasing out of fossil fuel
10 generation over time;

11 And using clean electricity to
12 decarbonize heating and transportation
13 specifically with support for disadvantages
14 communities.

15 There's four bullet points that I
16 pulled directly from the IRP.

17 So we support the integration of
18 substantial new generation -- renewable
19 generation and storage. They were mentioned,
20 and I'll focus specifically on the Long Island
21 interconnection wind projects; South Fork
22 Wind, Sunrise and Excelsior. They have
23 potential to be significant drivers of Long
24 Island's economy.

25 If we're to be successful in

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2 achieving the milestones outlined in the IRP
3 and CLCPA, these projects must be completed
4 and operational, they must create good union
5 jobs along the way.

6 And then ultimately in order to
7 realize the full potential offered by these
8 projects, there must be significant
9 investments in the transmission grid. As was
10 referenced, the Propel New York Project
11 creates a bidirectional grid, provides
12 efficiency, redundancy and reliability to New
13 Yorkers across all regions.

14 So we ultimately get to see the
15 benefits of these investments upstate and
16 downstate. The renewable portfolio really
17 does a great service to the ratepayers through
18 that investment, allows us to realize the full
19 potential. It's just a common sense
20 investment that helps taxpayers, ratepayers
21 across all of New York State.

22 And as we rebuild our economy to
23 be more climate safe more inclusive, to
24 address historic inequities, we must employ
25 and "all of the above" energy approach. So

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2 while we forge a path to decarbonization,
3 fossil fuel plants, as was mentioned during
4 the presentation, they currently provide a
5 reliable base load generation, and I know the
6 folks at LIPA really, truly, fully appreciate
7 how important that is.

8 So I just have an obligation to
9 highlight and reiterate the importance of
10 that. It's imperative that we have enough
11 alternative energy readily available and
12 affordable and before phasing out those fossil
13 fuel plants. And so that's probably something
14 that gets lost in the public discourse today
15 and really needs to be -- it can't be
16 overstated.

17 And so I want to commend LIPA and
18 PSEG for their commitment to this process and
19 putting forward the IRP. It's well timed, The
20 Infrastructure Investment Jobs Act, Inflation
21 Reduction Act, CHIPS and Science Act and New
22 York State CLCPA ultimately all coincide with
23 one another, represent a tremendous
24 opportunity to secure billions of dollars in
25 investment in New York State. Those dollars

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2 can and must be used to rebuild our energy
3 grid and our economy at large so that it's
4 climate safe, inclusive of working people and
5 has a significant impact on climate change.

6 So just in closing, I'd like to
7 thank LIPA, thank PSEG for laying out a
8 roadmap to securing a clean energy future that
9 in implemented in a way that considers working
10 people and has the promise of a brighter more
11 sustainable future. Thank you.

12 MR. LOCASCIO: Thank you, Ryan.
13 We're going to move you back to the attendee
14 list.

15 Next up we have Ryan Madden. And
16 then for planning purposes, we have Billi
17 Roberti after Ryan and Andrew Manitt after
18 Billi.

19 Those are all the hands we have
20 raised at this point, if you are on Zoom and
21 you do have an interest in speaking, I would
22 ask you to please raise your hand now so we
23 have you in the queue.

24 Ryan Madden, the floor is yours.

25 MR. MADDEN: Thank you. I seem to

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2 have the distinguished honor of following Ryan
3 Stanton in public hearing processes over the
4 last few months. So thank you Ryan and the
5 Long Island Fed for their comments.

6 My name is Ryan Madden, I'm the
7 client and energy campaigns director at the
8 Long Island Progressive Coalition. We have a
9 long history of building New York's clean
10 energy future from passing Green Jobs Green
11 New York to the Climate Leadership and
12 Community Protection Act. We also helped
13 develop the LIPA public power act to end the
14 private management of LIPA in favor of a
15 publicly-managed utility.

16 We first like to thank LIPA for
17 its statewide leadership in the renewable
18 transition, despite the limitations imposed by
19 the current management structure. We are
20 excited about the opportunity to better meet
21 the mandates of the CLCPA with a fully public
22 LIPA. We also like to communicate
23 appreciation for the documents and videos to
24 explain the IRP to the public.

25 Our comments are informed by our

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2 commitment to a just transition to a hundred
3 percent renewable energy for the region. The
4 belief that sustained community engagement is
5 necessary to achieve that and that LIPA has
6 the potential to do more to ensure an
7 equitable future. Thus informed our
8 understanding of a third party provider model
9 has been a failure, reflected in aspects of
10 PSEG process to develop this IRP, we'll be
11 submitting written comments with further
12 details.

13 On community engagement, it's
14 concerning that only a handful of experts and
15 consultants were solicited to contribute to
16 the IRP. No other stakeholders were seemingly
17 involved, despite the implication for
18 disadvantage communities, towns and villages,
19 nonprofits, community organizations, utility
20 workers, low-income ratepayers, indigenous
21 nations and more.

22 While reference was made to the
23 priority of integrating the needs of
24 disadvantage communities, which we applaud,
25 we're left wondering how that can happen

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2 without making full consistent and sustained
3 engagement, especially in vital planning
4 processes. It is this reason that LIPC
5 developed a proposal for the community
6 stakeholder board included in LIPA Public
7 Power Act.

8 This lack of prioritization for
9 multi-stakeholder engagement is reflected
10 through the sections on the future of solar.
11 It does not integrate the recommendations of
12 the Long Island Solar Roadmap. This untapped
13 potential that making valuable contributions
14 to meeting and exceeding LIPA's CLCPA goals,
15 as well as provide excess energy to the grid.

16 Finally, in order for time of day
17 rates to be implemented effectively, for more
18 demand response programs to come into
19 practice, for more resilience planning to take
20 place and for more utility programs to be
21 utilized, more ratepayer and community
22 engagement needs to happen. There's no
23 recognition of the need for this to be a vital
24 part of meeting the state goals of th IRP.

25 On building renewables in the IRA.

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2 The IRP states that LIPA plans to meet the
3 state's energy goals at the lowest possible
4 cost for its customers by using all the tools
5 available to derive the best outcomes, but
6 does not seriously explore it's ability to
7 build its own renewables, especially utilizing
8 benefits under the Inflation Reduction Act.
9 There's a reference to LIPA developing its own
10 projects around the repurposing of existing
11 fossil fuel sites, but the implications are
12 not clear.

13 The viability and publicly-owned
14 renewables by LIPA from offshore wind to
15 midsize solar, to thermal energy networks to
16 battery storage must be thoroughly examined.

17 When it comes to offshore wind,
18 especially with the cancelation of projects
19 like Empire Wind II, LIPA could look at
20 co-ownership opportunities, perhaps even with
21 the New York Power Authority.

22 When it comes to solar, we can
23 look at the Long Island Solar Roadmap for
24 prime opportunities for LIPA to step in,
25 especially as it makes targeted facility

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2 upgrades to expand hosting capacity or project
3 significant growth in DER penetration.

4 LIPA should look into the
5 installing and owning thermal energy networks.
6 In addition to making geothermal heat pumps
7 more affordable for ratepayers, the minimal
8 fee for access to the network could provide
9 another revenue stream for LIPA.

10 LIPA must proceed cautiously over
11 the three to six gigawatts of DEFRs projected
12 in our emergency mix. To all extents
13 possible, the future of our electric grid must
14 not contain false solutions like biofuels,
15 renewable and natural gas, biomass, waste
16 incineration and green hydrogen. It must
17 focus on renewables and technologies that have
18 been proven to work like solar and wind
19 coupled with battery storage and exploration
20 of tidal and wave power.

21 Hydrogen for electricity
22 generation is not a zero emissions technology
23 regardless of how the hydrogen is produced.
24 Hydrogen combustion produces nox emissions and
25 tremendously problematic local and public

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2 health issues and is against Section 73 of the
3 CLCPA.

4 Utilities across the US are
5 increasingly pursuing projects that blend
6 hydrogen with natural gas for various end
7 uses. However research shows these projects
8 will increase consumer costs, exacerbate air
9 pollution awhile minimally reducing greenhouse
10 gas emissions. The results of the LIPA
11 Hydrogen Demonstration Project in Brentwood
12 with General Electric verified this.

13 The demonstration achieved only
14 marginal reductions in CO2 while increasing
15 nox emissions and consuming more water. For
16 these reasons, Caithness should be looked at
17 for a complete transition to a renewable
18 energy site, not a future for hydrogen.

19 Biomethane is being proposed as a
20 substitute for various processes, but this
21 renewable natural gas, like fossil gas, is
22 nearly pure methane. For these reasons, we
23 urge LIPA not to rely on RNG or hydrogen or
24 other supposedly clean fuels 'cause we don't
25 know if they will count for CLCPA purposes, it

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2 could be a useless investment, they are not
3 clean and continue to release co-pollutants,
4 and there isn't RNG to utilize.

5 We should rather research
6 technologies like wave and tidal turbines,
7 which are also dispatchable with unlimited
8 supply around Long Island.

9 LIPA's utilization of nuclear
10 energy must be revisited. The future of
11 nuclear must grapple with the contents of
12 nuclear reactors are not green, a red paper by
13 the Atlanta Nation, the Environmental Task
14 Force and the American Indian Law Alliance.

15 With the limited time, I'll
16 mention there was no evaluation of the rate
17 design aside from the time of day rates, nor
18 the impacts of delays in implementing TOD on
19 IRP forecast.

20 Similarly the canceled wind
21 projects are not accounted for, which is
22 likely unfortunate timing but speaks to the
23 need for proactive contingency planning.

24 And a core missing piece that
25 should be looked at is addressing gap funds

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2 for pre-weatherization needs. And we see
3 nothing about buried distribution lines that
4 are prone to failing during storms. The
5 avoided costs of frequent repairs paired with
6 the lost revenue because customers cannot use
7 electricity must be factored in.

8 And with that I want to thank you
9 for your time and hard work that this IRP
10 reflects. I'm looking forward to see how it
11 can be better shaped moving into the future.
12 Thank you.

13 MR. LOCASCIO: Thank you, Ryan.
14 We appreciate you being here today.

15 We're going to move you back to
16 the attendee list and we'll be bringing in
17 Billi Roberti.

18 I would mention again if there are
19 folks on Zoom that would like to make
20 comments, we ask that you raise your hand.
21 After Billi we have Andrew Manitt and he's the
22 last person at this point that we have in the
23 queue to speak.

24 With that, I'll turn it over to
25 Billi Roberti.

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2 MS. ROBERTI: Good morning.

3 Everything Ryan said I agree with,
4 okay, so I may be duplicating a little bit.

5 My name is Billi Roberti, I'm a
6 homeowner in Huntington Station with solar
7 geothermal, an EV and a heat pump clothes
8 dryer. So surprise, I'm a renewable energy
9 and energy efficiency consultant. My company
10 is Green Choice Consulting. Thank you for
11 this opportunity to speak.

12 I have some questions included in
13 my comments. Overall the IRP summary is good
14 in can do. What it lacks is a vision of the
15 future, isn't that important when planning for
16 it?

17 In terms of the strategic
18 objectives, when it talks about reliability
19 and resilience, it wants to go to the top
20 ten percent reliability among peer utilities,
21 which means comparing it to public-owned
22 utilities. Or do you mean investor-owned
23 utilities? Two different populations.
24 Public-owned utilities have much higher
25 satisfaction ratings so that's a higher bar.

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2 Customer experience, deliver top
3 25 percent customer satisfaction in JD Power
4 studies. Same question: The public-owned
5 utilities, a much higher bar, which one are we
6 talking about?

7 Clean energy, encourage beneficial
8 electrification of transportation and
9 buildings such as electric vehicles and cold
10 climate heat pumps, does this include
11 geothermal heat pumps, the most efficient and
12 peak reducing kind? Cold climate heat pumps
13 usually refer to air source heat pumps. We
14 need to get our terminology consistent and
15 clear.

16 Information technology and cyber
17 security, deploy modern grid management
18 technology and data analytics benchmarked the
19 top 25 percent of utilities. Again, are we
20 comparing it to publicly-owned utilities or
21 investor-owned utilities?

22 In terms of key findings, by 2030
23 the additional of solar and offshore wind
24 resources will cause LIPA's carbon footprint
25 to decline by over 70 percent from 2010

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2 levels, how will this be affected by delays in
3 current offshore wind projects?

4 As offshore wind and battery
5 storage resources come online, LIPA will be
6 able to retire up to 800 megawatts existing
7 LIPA power plants by 2030. How will delays in
8 current offshore wind projects affect these
9 figures and dates?

10 LIPA's transition to time of day
11 rates in '24 to '25, these dates are now 2025
12 to 2026 since this rollout is now scheduled to
13 start in 2025 due to PSEG IT problems. How
14 will this one-year delay affect your demand
15 reduction goals?

16 What is the public outreach plan
17 for time of day rates? Hopefully it's already
18 started for people opening new accounts since
19 they will automatically be put on these rates,
20 they need to know to shift as much electricity
21 use as possible out of that peak time of 3:00
22 to 7:00 p.m.

23 Outreach should be started soon
24 for everyone else. Existing customers much
25 need to know to shift electricity use out of

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2 that peak. So far there have been two bill
3 inserts about time of day rates since 2022.
4 Outreach of the inserts is largely infective,
5 many people like me get their bills online and
6 don't look at them. I just looked at two
7 years' worth today before this meeting. More
8 publicity via television, radio and social
9 media needs to be done and on early, often and
10 inclusively.

11 And two-way transmission is a
12 really good upgrade to our grid. How about
13 decarbonizing the grid? The IRP still
14 includes Empire Wind II, which has been
15 canceled. How confident are you that it will
16 be rebid? If it is rebid by Equinor, how
17 confident are you that they will do a much
18 better job in public outreach so that
19 opposition in Long Beach and Island Park is
20 quelled?

21 What will happen to the tax and
22 pilot payments at Barret, Northport and Port
23 Jefferson if some or all of the plants are
24 retired? The explanation is unclear in the
25 report. Will they end when the plants are

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2 decommissioned or closed no longer working,
3 not necessarily taken apart?

4 VDER, Value of Distributed Energy
5 Resources, that calculation killed solar for
6 commercial properties, which is a vastly
7 untapped solar potential since they can often
8 produce more electricity than they need so
9 community solar is a good way to create a new
10 revenue stream for the building owners.

11 What are you doing to modify VDER,
12 also known as Darth Vader, in order to
13 encourage more commercial properties to
14 install community solar? We have a tremendous
15 untapped resource, we have tremendous solar
16 capacity on Long Island.

17 Regarding battery storage. Since
18 in East Hampton, municipalities have
19 instituted battery storage bans. My town has.
20 This slows progress. What public outreach is
21 LIPA doing to allay these fears? Fire fears.
22 Disbatchable emission-free resources, DEFERs,
23 and storage. I think time will tell that RNG,
24 hydrogen gas and carbon capture will not work
25 as well as many think and will have very

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2 limited use.

3 What's a net energy cost from
4 electrolysis to create the hydrogen gas from
5 the water and then convert it back to
6 electricity? I'd rather research dollars
7 going to technologies like wave and tidal
8 turbines, they are also dispatchable and
9 there's an unlimited free supply of this
10 untapped energy around Long Island, we're an
11 island for goodness sake.

12 What is lacking in how LIPA's
13 revenues will increase with these changes?
14 Now I know we shouldn't count our chickens
15 before they hatch, but we should also at least
16 put something in that we expect revenues to
17 increase. Cheap, nonprofit electricity would
18 be great, there's no mention of the Inflation
19 Reduction Act or how it can provide funding
20 for energy storage, transmission, distributed
21 energy resources and renewable energy
22 infrastructure investments. Areas which the
23 IRP has identified as priorities.

24 The IRA provides public power
25 utilities with direct pay tax credits for

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2 installing these assets. Private companies
3 don't have -- investor-owned utilities don't
4 have this option.

5 There's also no forward thinking
6 on LIPA owning or part owning any renewable
7 energy resources, such as utility-scale
8 offshore wind or solar. The Long Island Solar
9 Roadmap tells us where these solar
10 opportunities are and we're not exploiting
11 that.

12 With so much water surrounding the
13 island, LIPA should conduct some feasibility
14 studies on owning up and coming technologies
15 to take advantage of tidal and wave energy
16 generation. These two are continuously
17 generating resources so they have no gaps in
18 production unlike wind and solar and can be
19 curtailed if needed. They're being developed
20 in Europe, just take a look at the science
21 channel. They are talking all about studies
22 being done on the Orkney Islands where
23 tremendous, destructive tidal and waves going
24 on that they are checking out how well their
25 equipment will hold up.

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2 Both air source heat pumps and
3 ground source heat pumps, I'll call it
4 geothermal, increase energy consumption and
5 LIPA revenue. When demand is low in winter,
6 LIPA's not doing enough to support customers
7 transitions to them. PSEG just now changed
8 how the rebates are calculated and lowered the
9 cash incentive, that's the wrong direction
10 here.

11 I counted five bill inserts since
12 2022 promoting air source heat pumps without
13 any mention of the more efficient geothermal
14 heat pumps. Why is PSEG public outreach
15 geared to promoting the second-best heating
16 and cooling system and none to promoting the
17 best?

18 The tables in your report
19 comparing the cost of buying a new central air
20 conditioning system versus air source heat
21 pump does not even include a column for
22 geothermal heat pumps and the costs don't show
23 the reductions from federal and state credits.
24 My clients have been amazed that geothermal
25 ends up costing less to install than air

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2 source heat pumps when all the rebates and tax
3 credits are factored in. Their lower
4 maintenance and operating costs are another
5 plus.

6 It is in LIPA's best interest to
7 drive the adoption of geothermal heat pumps
8 because they lower summer peak, add to winter
9 consumption yet and slow the growth of winter
10 peak compared to air source heat pumps.

11 It would be good if LIPA looked
12 into installing and own utility thermal energy
13 networks. By the way, what is happening with
14 the Public Service Commission mandated LIPA
15 UTEN Pilot? Having seen anything about that.
16 In addition to making geothermal heat pumps
17 more affordable for ratepayers with the UTENs,
18 the minimal fee for accessing the network
19 would provide another revenue stream for LIPA,
20 it can be a great investment.

21 Also I see no mention of the
22 increase kilowatt sales which means higher
23 revenue for LIPA from customers switching from
24 fossil fuel heating to heat pumps and from
25 cars with internal combustion engines to EVs.

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2 This income potential is completely ignored,
3 the focus has been on ensuring enough
4 capacity.

5 Also overlooked is that as winter
6 consumption grows, the grid efficiency
7 improves and this may offset the projected
8 rate increases to pay for all the grid
9 upgrades. Better all year round usage lowers
10 the per kilowatt cost to LIPA because it uses
11 more of its capacity regularly, it's not just
12 sitting out there in a bank not collecting any
13 interest by the way.

14 Other comments. I see nothing
15 about burying distribution lines that are
16 prone to failing during storms. Although
17 expensive, the avoided cost of frequent
18 repairs paired with the lost revenue because
19 customers cannot use electricity must be
20 factored in. Avoided costs are very important
21 to pay attention to.

22 I believe, on another point, the
23 fixed monthly charge, the basic service,
24 should cover the full amount of billing and
25 fixed costs to provide electric service since

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2 solar customers still rely on the grid.
3 That's a kind of insurance. Some of these
4 costs are hidden in rates that volumetric,
5 meaning the more you use the more you pay even
6 if that use is during low consumption times.

7 Being tied to the grid is
8 insurance. Why should those who are not net
9 zero electricity subsidize those who are? And
10 by the way it also subsidizes fossil fuel
11 users. Infrastructure and other charges
12 buried elsewhere and moved into a fixed charge
13 would reduce these other costs and there would
14 be no net change to those who are not net
15 zero. In other words, we are putting the
16 costs where they belong.

17 I disagree with the assessment
18 that lifetime ownership costs of EVs are on
19 par with internal combustion energy vehicles.
20 My experience is that EVs are substantially
21 lower. The battery is expected to last at
22 least ten years, most original owners keep
23 their cars for only five. Plus EV batteries
24 are going down in cost over time. But the
25 savings and no fluctuations in gas prices

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2 which go up and down by \$0.10 sometimes in a
3 week's time and no maintenance, so little
4 maintenance. You don't have an engine. You
5 don't have to do the lube of the engine, you
6 don't have an alternator, you don't have a
7 carburetor. You don't have an exhaust system.

8 MR. LOCASCIO: If you could wrap
9 up and then you can submit your written
10 testimony.

11 MS. ROBERTI: I'm glad LIPA is
12 studying vehicle to everything, electric grid
13 and buildings. The car battery could provide
14 enough electricity to modestly power a home
15 for days during a system power outage.

16 Thank you again and please
17 consider adding some of my ideas to the IRP.
18 Thank you.

19 MR. LOCASCIO: Thank you so much,
20 Billi. Good seeing you as always, too.

21 We're going to bring in Andrew.
22 At this point we have no other speakers behind
23 Andrew so I would remind folks if there is a
24 desire to speak, please raise your hand now so
25 we make sure we bring you in.

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2 And with that, I'll turn it over
3 to Andrew.

4 MR. MANITT: Thank you for your
5 professional planning efforts and the
6 opportunity to comment on the IRP.

7 My name is Andrew Manitt and I
8 work with the sustainability institute at
9 Molloy University.

10 First of all, we're encouraged
11 that LIPA is keeping on track in its planning
12 to meet its portion of New York State climate
13 goals, it's good to see. It didn't always
14 seem that way but it seems like you are now.

15 I do want to reiterate some of
16 Billi's comments about ground source heat
17 pumps, they do seem to be missing from the
18 planning and I think that's a mistake.

19 I also want to stress that it's
20 important to have diversity in generation.
21 Looking at the projections, we do seem to be
22 putting a lot of our eggs into the offshore
23 wind basket. I think it would be useful to
24 try to diversify that more either with new
25 technologies that are coming online or with

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2 more solar.

3 I think you should consider
4 policies that promote more solar battery
5 combination installations at homes and
6 businesses not only for the goals of reducing
7 greenhouse gas emissions and meeting state
8 goals, but also for the peak shaving that they
9 can provide and promoting resilience here on
10 Long Island for when storms come and people
11 are off the grid not of their own choice.
12 Having a battery back up is useful thing for
13 homes and businesses.

14 I have a couple of questions about
15 some of the graphs. In the graph on page 58,
16 will the cost of megawatt hour building
17 envelope improvements come down into the
18 avoided costs range as heat pumps become more
19 common? I'm assuming that one of the reasons
20 the cost per savings is so high on building
21 envelopes is because a lot of buildings aren't
22 heated with electricity so you're not saving a
23 lot of electricity by improving building
24 envelopes.

25 It would be good to know what the

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2 projection is if -- as more buildings are
3 electrified whether that changes that
4 particular calculation.

5 Also in the forecast of costs
6 graph on page 62, it shows growing costs from
7 renewables through 2040. But as I understand
8 it most of the cost of renewables is in the
9 capital cost not the operating cost. At some
10 point in the future when there's a sufficient
11 renewable capacity built out, do those costs
12 start coming down? That's my question about
13 that graph. I know it's out of the planning
14 window but it would be interesting to know.

15 And my last comment is kind of a
16 picky one. The graphic on page 45 is a little
17 confusing at first glance. You've got the
18 label wind lull periods sitting right in the
19 period that isn't a wind lull with two arrows
20 pointing out towards the lulls. I think it
21 would be more understandable if you had two
22 separate labels, one in each of the lull
23 periods that said lull period.

24 And that's all I've got. Thank
25 you very much for the opportunity.

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2 MR. LOCASCIO: Great. Thank you,
3 Andrew.

4 So at this time we do not have any
5 additional speakers lined up in the queue. I
6 will give it a couple more seconds in the
7 event we have someone that hasn't had a chance
8 to raise their hand just yet.

9 MR. STEPHENSON: As you wait,
10 because I think Billi and Ryan both mentioned
11 it. I think it's an important item which is
12 tidal energy. We have looked at that, we
13 continue to look at that. It's got some
14 interesting characteristics in that it could
15 be kind of anti-correlated, to use a technical
16 term, with the offshore wind. In other words,
17 during those wind lulls there's no reason to
18 think that the tidal energy would dissipate,
19 so that's a good thing.

20 But even if you get beyond the
21 costs of tidal energy, you've got the issue
22 which is it's the D in DEFR, which is
23 dispatchable, it's not dispatchable. So
24 although I think it may play a role in the
25 future, it doesn't have that dispatchability

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2 which I think is going to be a critical
3 component going forward.

4 MR. LOCASCIO: Great. Thank you,
5 Gary.

6 So at this time we have no
7 additional speakers lined up in the queue, so
8 that will conclude today's public comment
9 session.

10 I do want to thank again everyone
11 that came out this morning on a snow day to
12 join us virtually for the second installment
13 of our IRP public comments.

14 As a reminder, we will have a
15 final public comment session on Thursday
16 evening at 6:00 p.m. at the YMCA in Far
17 Rockaway.

18 Comments can also be submitted by
19 e-mail to IRP@LIpower.org, and that will
20 conclude today's hearing. Thank you again,
21 everyone. Have a great day.

22 (Time noted: 11:06 a.m.)

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C E R T I F I C A T E

STATE OF NEW YORK)
 : ss.:
COUNTY OF QUEENS)

I, NICOLE MANN, a Notary Public for and within the State of New York, do hereby certify:

I reported the proceedings in the within-entitled matter, and that the within transcript is a true record of such proceedings.

I further certify that I am not related to any of the parties to this action by blood or by marriage and that I am in no way interested in the outcome of this matter.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 20th day of February 2024.

NICOLE MANN