

## Amendment

*Volume I, page 110 is revised to read:*

### Clean Energy Goals

In 2019, Governor Andrew M. Cuomo introduced a Green New Deal (GND) and signed into law the Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act (CLCPA), both of which place New York on a path toward carbon neutrality. The CLCPA establishes 100% carbon free electricity by 2040, the most aggressive goal in the nation. To support this goal, the CLCPA increased the State's renewable electricity goal from 50% to 70% by 2030. These and other provisions of the CLCPA will support a Statewide greenhouse gas emissions goal of 85% from 1990 levels by 2050.

The CLCPA establishes the clean energy goals listed below. Advancement of these goals will be subject to further refinement, deliberation, and decision making, as follows:

- the Climate Action Council is required to finalize a Scoping Plan for implementation of the CLCPA within three years,
- the Public Service Commission is directed to implement the clean energy program and technology goals stipulated in the CLCPA, and
- the Department of Environmental Conservation is directed to establish emission reduction requirements across various activities in the State, including energy facilities, to ensure achievement of the CLCPA's Statewide greenhouse gas emission limits.

The CLCPA requires, in Section 7(2), all state agencies to consider whether their decisions regarding permits, licenses and other approvals are inconsistent with or interfere with achieving the CLCPA's statewide greenhouse gas limits and, if so, identify alternatives or greenhouse gas mitigation to be required.

The CLCPA further establishes a requirement for all State agencies that 35% of the benefits from clean energy and energy efficiency investments be realized by disadvantaged communities, with a goal that 40% of the benefits from investments, including energy, transportation, workforce development, housing, low-income energy assistance, economic development, and pollution reduction, accrue to these communities. Criteria to identify disadvantaged communities shall be provided through the Climate Action Council process, as informed by the Climate Justice Working Group. Also, Section 7(3) of the CLCPA requires, in considering and issuing permits, licenses and other approvals, that state agencies not disproportionately burden disadvantaged communities, as well as prioritize reductions of co-pollutants and greenhouse gases in these communities.

Further direction may also be provided through the Climate Action Council Scoping Plan process, such as recommendations from the Just Transition Working Group as well as the advisory panels established by the CLCPA. The Scoping Plan must evaluate technology and policy pathways across all

sectors of the economy, including the energy sector, in order to identify the actions New York can take to meet the stated outcomes. The final Scoping Plan, as well as required updates over time, will inform future policies and programming, including future State Energy Plans.

*Volume I, page 111 is revised to read:*

#### New York's Clean Energy and Climate Targets

85% reduction in GHG emissions by 2050: Reducing GHG emissions by no less than this amount on an economy-wide basis—power generation, industry, buildings, transportation, forestry, and waste—is critical to ensuring society's sustainability and well-being.

40% reduction in GHG emissions by 2030: Reducing GHG emissions by no less than this amount on an economy-wide basis is critical for placing the State on a path toward the 85% emissions reduction goal, and signaling to clean energy industries that New York intends to place itself at the forefront of clean energy market growth.

100% carbon free electricity by 2040: Decarbonizing the electric grid will support greenhouse gas reductions in the power generation sector directly, as well as facilitate decarbonization of other sources of emissions, like the transportation sector and buildings that will increase reliance on electricity as a primary low- or zero-carbon energy input.

70% electricity generation from renewable energy resources by 2030: Renewable energy resources, including solar, wind, and hydropower, will play a vital role in reducing electricity price volatility and curbing greenhouse gas emissions.

9,000 MW of offshore wind by 2035: Offshore wind will play a leading role in reaching the 70% renewable energy goal—injecting local clean energy in areas of high demand—and fully decarbonizing the electricity grid by 2040.

3,000 MW of energy storage by 2030: Energy storage resources can support integration of renewable generation such as wind and solar, reduce the need for conventional fossil-fueled peaking power plants, and improve electric system and customer-based resilience.

6,000 MW of distributed solar by 2025: Installations of distributed solar systems have grown nearly 1,800% in New York since 2011, and this target will ensure continuation of that progress while supporting 70% renewable electricity by 2030 and providing good paying job opportunities.

185 trillion BTU increase in on-site energy savings by 2025: Energy efficiency reduces demand for electricity resulting in lower energy bills. Achieving at least 185 trillion British thermal units (BTU) in reductions by 2025 from a 2015 baseline will achieve the previously established energy efficiency goals five years earlier and deliver nearly one-third of the emissions reductions needed to meet 40x30.

40% goal, and a minimum target of 35%, of overall benefits from investments realized by disadvantaged communities: The overall benefits of spending on clean energy and energy efficiency programs, projects, or investments in the areas of housing, workforce development, pollution reduction, low-income energy assistance, energy, transportation, and economic development, should be realized by disadvantaged communities.

*Volume 1, on page 97 in the Energy Infrastructure Modernization section, insert the following new Initiative:*

#### Establish a Sustainable Electric Generation Facility Cessation Mitigation Program

44. New York's electric generation fleet is and will undergo a transition in the coming years as a result of market forces, State policies, and the advent of the CLCPA. In 2016, the Public Service Commission initiated the Clean Energy Standard and adopted the goal of 50% renewable electricity by 2030, which has been increased to 70% through the CLCPA. Also, in 2016, Governor Cuomo committed to eliminate all coal generation in New York State by 2020 and following the adoption of regulations by the Department of Environmental Conservation, the State's remaining coal-fired power plants have announced plans to shut down. In addition to the above policies, nuclear power plant owner Entergy announced its intention to close each of the operating units of the Indian Point nuclear power plant by 2020 and 2021 respectively. The CLCPA has further committed the State to a zero-carbon electricity sector by 2040.

Power plant host communities are able to receive transitional support to alleviate financial losses associated with a generator's retirement through the State's Electric Generation Facility Cessation Mitigation Program (Mitigation Program). The Mitigation Program, established in 2015, is expected to see additional demand following the passage of the CLCPA and other policy changes instituted after the Mitigation Program's initial establishment. To account for the changes in energy policy since the onset of the Mitigation Program, the Public Service Commission will develop a process to consider a mechanism that can provide a stable source of funding for the Mitigation Program.

In consideration of the CLCPA goal of a carbon neutral economy, State entities should initiate, to the extent practicable, policies and programs in a manner designed to advance careful planning for the transitions of energy systems that both meet customer expectations with a balance of supply and demand resources and maintaining safe and adequate service at reasonable costs, while accomplishing necessary reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. State entities should advance development of near-term and long-term strategies for achieving this transition in an orderly manner that promotes long-term economic growth, mitigates financial impacts to local governments, and delivers clean energy at low cost to consumers.