

May 12, 2026

Senate Finance Committee  
State of Rhode Island General Assembly  
82 Smith Street  
Providence, RI 02903

Opposition to Amended House Bill No. 7127, Article 11  
Severe Clean Energy Rollbacks in Governor's Budget Amendment #7

Dear Chair DiPalma and Members of the Senate Finance Committee:

My name is Emily Koo and I am writing on behalf of my organization [Acadia Center](#)<sup>1</sup> in strong opposition to the energy provisions of Governor McKee's FY 2027 budget, as presented in [House Bill No. 7127](#) and through the revisions proposed in the [Governor's Budget Amendment #7](#). The Governor's revisions focus on virtual net metering (VNM) (Article 11 – Section 10) and clarify the approach to adding nuclear and large-scale hydropower with a separate Clean Energy Standard (Article 11 – Sections 7 and 8). Article 11 of the Governor's budget still weakens and delays the Renewable Energy Standard and arbitrarily caps energy efficiency programs. Thus, **Article 11 of the Governor's budget still represents a sweeping set of rollbacks to foundational clean energy and climate policies.**

In response to an understandable uproar from both developers and the labor community, the Governor convened an expedited and closed-door stakeholder process to deliver on the savings he has promised without decimating the solar industry in the state. I cannot comment on the extent to which the needs of participating stakeholders were met, as Acadia Center was not invited to participate in these sessions. When compared to the egregious "grid access fee", most alternatives would be workable. What stands out is the questionable math conducted by the Governor's team, in which a revised VNM proposal that both eliminates the "grid access fee" and slightly increases compensation rates delivers *more* long-term savings for ratepayers. The Governor's original and revised ratepayer savings projections are included as Appendix 3. This highlights the broader concern regarding the analysis of ratepayer savings.

---

<sup>1</sup> [Acadia Center](#) is a non-profit organization with over 25 years of experience dedicated to advancing transformative clean energy solutions that promote a livable climate and a more equitable economy at the state, regional and community levels primarily in the northeastern U.S. and eastern Canada. Through rigorous data analysis and strategic partnerships, Acadia Center advocates for policies that significantly reduce carbon emissions and address systemic energy challenges. By collaborating with stakeholders, government, business, and communities, Acadia Center pursues ambitious but pragmatic strategies that help to ensure an inclusive and sustainable energy future for all.

The Governor continues to tout \$1 billion of ratepayer relief. However, **the underlying assumptions and analysis behind the Governor’s calculation of ratepayer savings in 2027 and 2027-2031 remain unclear** (see Appendix 3). Without such transparency, stakeholders and the legislature cannot assess the validity and associated risks of such claims. For example, do the Governor’s ratepayer impact projections consider the bill savings delivered by energy efficiency, the price suppression effect of renewables, or the shock to fossil fuel markets as a result of the war in Iran? This black-box approach to calculations makes that impossible to know.

### **Opposition to Article 11, Sections 7 and 8: Delay and Weaken Renewable Energy Standard (RES)/Clean Energy Standard (CES)**

The Governor’s Budget Amendment #7 clarifies the approach to adding nuclear and large-scale hydropower with a separate Clean Energy Standard (CES). Clean energy resources would meet up to 25% of supply by 2036, without a distinction between new and existing clean energy resources. While Acadia Center is open to the concept of accounting for and driving achievement of electric-sector emission reduction with a CES (considerations below), this amendment is substantially the same as Governor McKee’s originally filed FY 2027 budget proposal. Of most concern is that **the ambition and timeframe for the Renewable Energy Standard (RES) is weakened substantially** – from 100% by 2033 to **75% renewable electricity by 2050**. With this proposal, the RES becomes far less effective at bringing local renewable energy onto our regional grid.

When Governor McKee signed Rhode Island’s historic and nation-leading Renewable Energy Standard (RES) in 2022, it was a firm, 10-year commitment not only to our climate mitigation mandates, but also to Rhode Island’s clean energy future. **The RES is intended to mitigate against extreme risk associated with rising fossil fuel costs and other unseen costs passed onto residents, from rising insurance premiums and rising medical costs to utility bills increasing due to growing storm response costs driven by climate change.** Delaying and weakening Rhode Island’s 100% RES will prolong the state’s exposure to costly, volatile natural gas, defer and divert major job creation opportunities, and jeopardize Rhode Island’s ability to meet its economy-wide emission reduction targets. It also sends a signal to developers that Rhode Island’s dedication to procuring clean energy resources can shift dramatically at a moment’s notice. At a moment when federal clean energy support is eroding and energy prices continue to soar because of fossil fuel price spikes, Rhode Island should be doubling down on the tools still firmly within the state’s control. This includes the RES.

The Governor’s budget would **undermine the foundation of the state’s recently released climate strategy** before it can even begin. The Executive Climate Change Coordinating Council (EC4)’s 2025 Climate Action Strategy is built on a clear baseline of existing policies, including the 100% RES by 2033 and existing state energy efficiency and renewable energy programs. Without the 100% RES by 2033, it is simply not possible to scale alternative strategies fast enough to meet the 2030 climate targets in four years.<sup>1</sup> 100% renewable electricity is essential as Rhode Island electrifies the building and transportation sectors – electrified cars and buildings will depend on clean electricity to reach net zero emissions. Further, the Act on Climate Scenario of the 2025 Climate Strategy modeled a 112% increase in electricity demand from 2025-2050, largely driven by electrification of the building and transportation sectors. With the RES rollback, this increasing electricity demand will be far more dependent on gas, which is a core driver of rising energy costs.

Finally, both the Governor's original budget proposal and this amendment **weaken the integrity of Rhode Island's renewable portfolio while also making it easier to achieve compliance**. Acadia Center is **strongly opposed to prematurely moving the goal post of 2033 to 2050 without a thorough, data-driven evaluation** of how such proposed changes (ACPs, resource types) would impact the cost of RES/CES compliance within the regional REC/CEC market. The Public Utilities Commission (PUC) also recently commenced an Integrated Clean and Renewable Energy Procurement Study which will assess the ability of the regional REC supply to meet the RES target; this study would be an important input for informing any potential modifications to the RES.

### **RES/CES Procurement Framework, Gaming AOC Compliance**

Renewable and clean energy standards can serve as a tool for collaboration and cooperation with neighboring jurisdictions, in New England as well as New York and Canada. Rhode Island should seek to synchronize with similar energy portfolio standards and procurement frameworks in place across the Northeast U.S. and Eastern Canada, as a means of organizing and catalyzing the significant build-out of renewable and clean energy resources needed to achieve both the state's Act on Climate mandates and renewable/clean electricity standard. The aim should be to **drive greater clean energy adoption and additionality while maximizing affordability for ratepayers**. Acadia Center urges the legislature to push for tangible commitments to RES/CES targets, including:

- Require **long-term planning** around the RES/CES, with a **regional** and inter-regional approach
- Develop a **RES/CES procurement framework** and auction/RFP process for Rhode Island, New England and beyond
  - Establish a platform for organizing market participation and driving new resource investments, using a competitive process to deliver savings and economies of scale for ratepayers
  - Lay out specific frequency and volume of procurements by tier/resource type
- Require that a portion of the RES/CES obligation be met via multiyear contracts with renewable/clean energy generators, including through an organized regional or Rhode Island-specific auction process

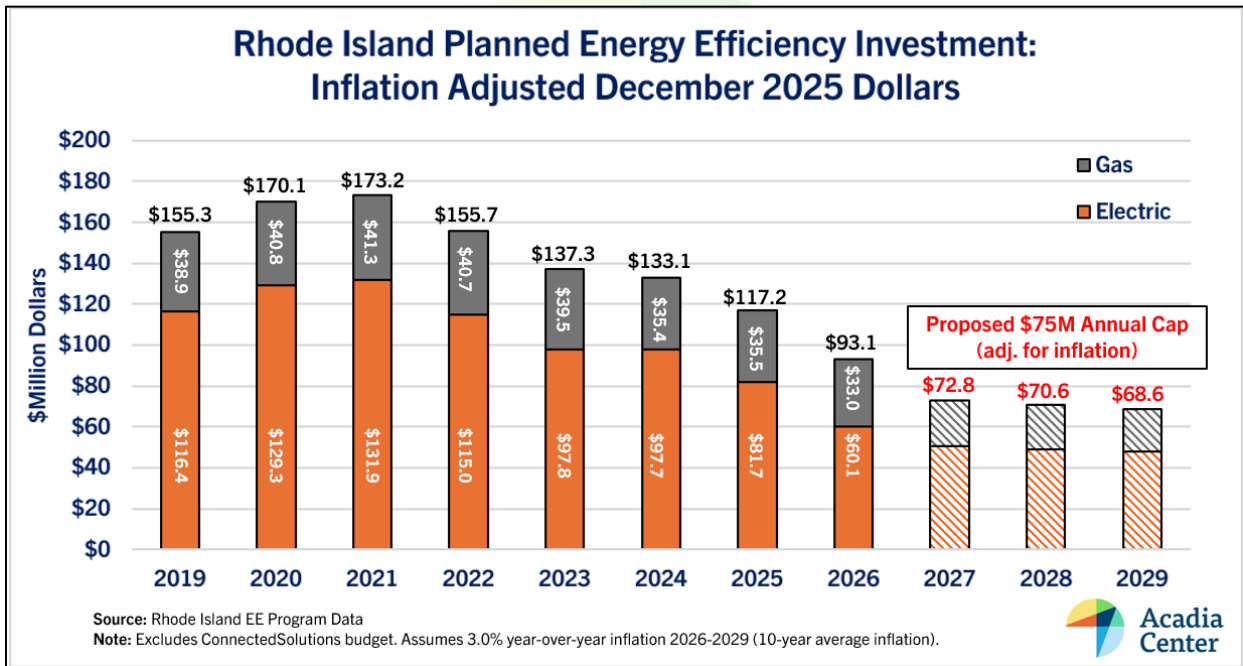
Temporal matching under a CES is worth consideration to address the timing of when clean electricity most needs to be generated. Efforts to disincentivize delivery when supply from renewables is already high can provide a boost to energy storage technologies and other sources of flexible demand. However, the Governor's budget amendment seems to move in the opposite direction of ensuring clean energy delivery when it is most needed. The banking of Renewable or Clean Energy Credits (RECs/CECs) for a longer period of time further separates the attribute from when it was produced. **Perhaps most puzzling is the provision that the Alternative Compliance Payment (ACP) for CES compliance would go up to \$25 per MWh only in 2030. The CES ACP would be set at \$12/MWh for all years prior to 2030 and return to \$12/MWh in all years post-2030. This appears to be an accounting trick to game compliance with the Act on Climate for a single year (2030) without any real regard for the integrity of the Act on Climate.** This design appears intended to pressure retail electricity suppliers and distribution companies to either 1) Bank CECs in years prior to 2030 to be utilized in 2030 to avoid the higher one-year ACP or 2) If not enough banked CECs from prior years are available in 2030, obtain CECs in 2030 to avoid the higher one-year ACP. Given this design, one might expect an increase in ACPs for compliance post-2030 relative to compliance via utilization of CECs, thus **driving up electricity sector emissions post-2030** according to the

state’s official GHG accounting methodology. This is pure gaming of the system that is in no way aligned with the actual intent of the Act on Climate and does nothing to advance progress to the 2030 and 2040 mandates associated with the Act on Climate.

### Opposition to Article 11, Section 3: Cap on Cost-Effective Energy Efficiency

Acadia Center strongly opposes arbitrarily capping Rhode Island’s cost-effective energy efficiency (EE) programs at \$75 million per year. The Governor’s Budget Amendment #7 made no changes to this EE proposal – this is deeply concerning. As demonstrated below in Figure 1, a \$75 million annual cap is 24% below planned 2026 investment levels and a stunning 48% below the average of the past five years (both adjusted for inflation). To put it differently, energy efficiency investment in the state in 2029 would be over 60% below 2021 levels of energy efficiency investment (adjusted for inflation).

Figure 1. Proposed Cuts Would Continue Damaging Reductions in Energy Efficiency Funding

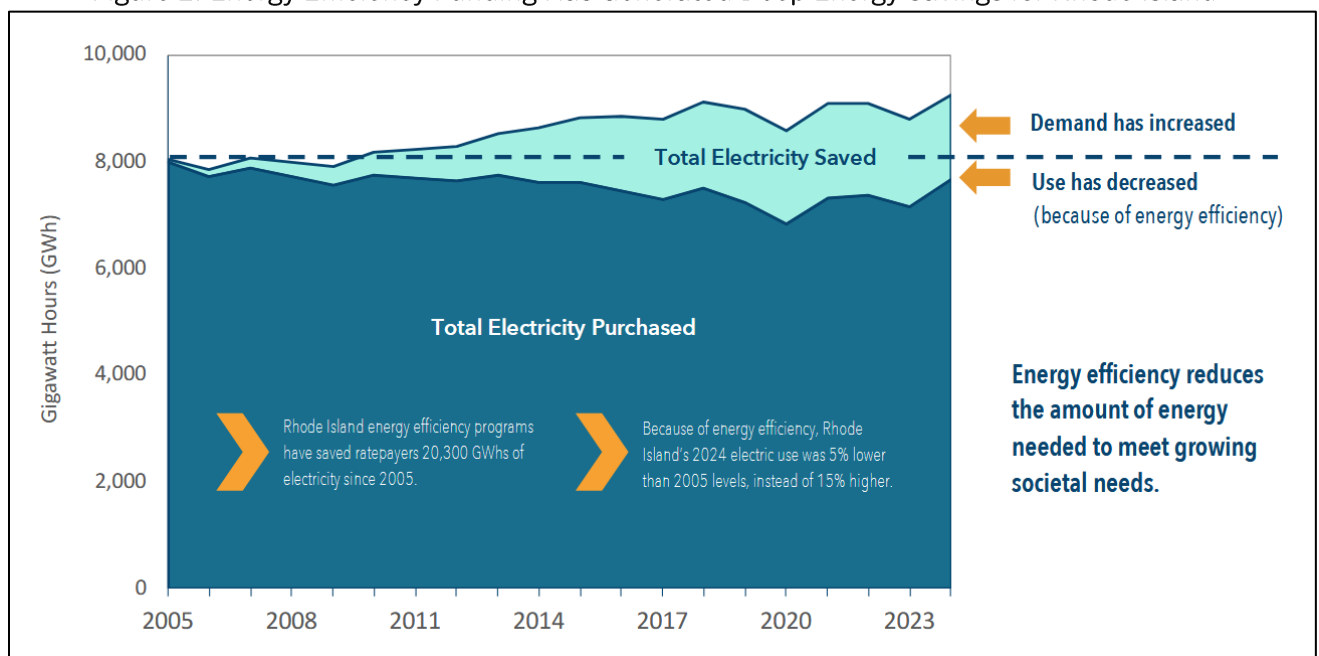


Based on [Acadia Center analysis](#), in each state’s most recent 3-year energy efficiency plan, Rhode Island’s planned per capita investment in energy efficiency (using the state’s total population) was \$362 per capita, 43% lower than the per capita investment in Massachusetts (\$631 per capita). If the \$75 million annual cap is put in place, Rhode Island per capita investment in energy efficiency will be about 70% below per capita investment levels in Massachusetts. In their presentation to the Senate Finance Committee (February 10, 2026, slide 15), the Office of Energy Resources and Division of Public Utilities and Carriers excluded Massachusetts when comparing per capita energy efficiency spending with neighboring states.

The cheapest megawatt (MW) is the MW we don’t use, or the “negawatt”. Energy efficiency directly lowers

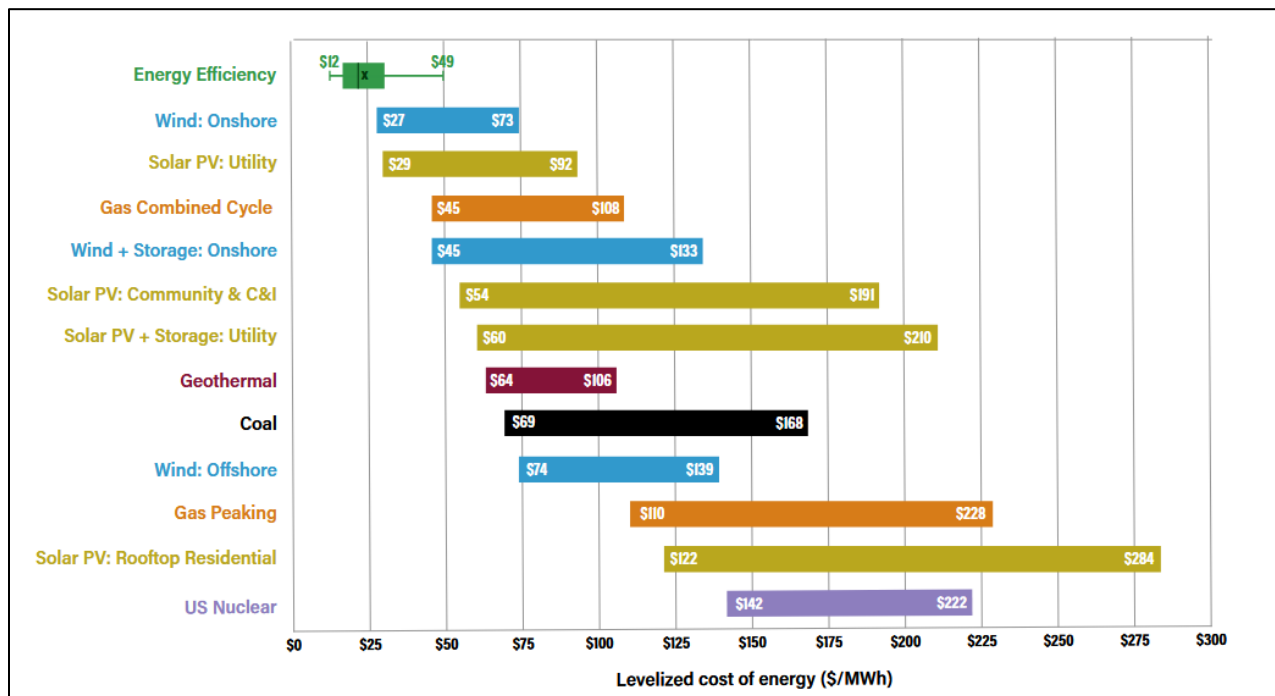
energy bills for homes and businesses, and, by reducing demand, **suppresses prices across the region**. Because of ratepayer-funded energy efficiency, Rhode Island’s electric load is 5% lower than it was in 2005, rather than 15% higher.<sup>ii</sup> Figure 2 demonstrates the cumulative impact of Rhode Island’s energy efficiency program on lowering electricity usage, despite increasing demand. A recent research report from ACEEE<sup>iii</sup> offers further evidence that energy efficiency is currently the lowest cost resource compared to all other supply-side resources. The cost comparison illustrated in Figure 3 (ES-1) does not even account for EE’s ability to reduce distribution system costs such as substations, transformers, and power lines. The report also details other advantages of energy efficiency, including faster deployment speed, ratepayer protection, and lower environmental footprint.

Figure 2. Energy Efficiency Funding Has Generated Deep Energy Savings for Rhode Island



Source: [2025 Annual Report | Rhode Island Energy Efficiency Council](#)

Figure 3. Energy Efficiency is Lower Than the Cost of All Other Supply-Side Resources



Source: [ACEEE Faster and Cheaper: Demand-Side Solutions for Rapid Load Growth](#)

Throughout 2025, in planning for the 2026 Annual Energy Efficiency Plan, Acadia Center amplified the compounding costs of decreased investments in EE, which will lead to major reductions in a wide range of benefits, energy savings, and jobs.<sup>iv</sup> In addition to Acadia Center, the Energy Efficiency Council, a large group of legislators<sup>v</sup>, and other local, regional, and national organizations all spoke out against reduced EE investments.

Further, the existing EE planning and regulatory process thoroughly weighs customer costs and requires that benefits outweigh costs. In other words, under the current system, annual investment in the EE program only exceeds \$75 million if the benefits derived from that additional investment greatly exceed the cost of the investment.<sup>2</sup> In the 2026 plan, the overall benefit-cost-ratio for the entire electric EE investment portfolio was 2.01, meaning that every \$1.00 invested generates over \$2.01 in benefits for Rhode Islanders. The benefit cost analysis further details that the 2026 electric portfolio reduces electric costs in the near-term for all customers (regardless of participation)– real dollar savings for Rhode Islanders that the Governor’s cap ignores. In a similar analysis, Massachusetts’ EE program resulted in \$16 billion in energy savings from 2016-2024 for \$8 billion in spending.

<sup>2</sup> The budget’s proposed bond for energy efficiency is neither an assured nor consistent source of funding, nor is it close to the magnitude needed to restore funding levels.

## Conclusion

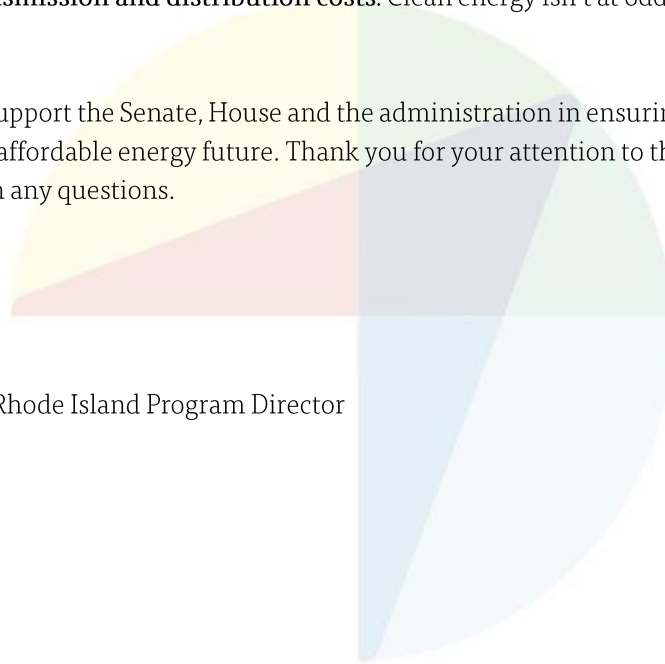
Acadia Center remains in strong opposition to Article 11 of House Bill No. 7127 and the Governor's Budget Amendment #7. Without transparency regarding the underlying assumptions and analysis, the Governor's claims of \$1 billion in ratepayer savings should be met with significant skepticism.

The Governor's proposal still weakens the integrity and timeframe of the RES and ignores the cost-effectiveness of EE. This **abandons Rhode Island's lowest cost pathways to emission reduction, as well as our most potent tools to address skyrocketing energy costs** – energy efficiency and renewables. In included appendices as well as in a presentation to the House this Thursday<sup>3</sup>, I expand on the core drivers of energy costs and potential solutions. Cutting clean energy is not going to make the pain go away – **Rhode Islanders will remain beholden to volatile gas supply and rising transmission and distribution costs**. Clean energy isn't at odds with affordability; it's essential to it.

Acadia Center is eager to support the Senate, House and the administration in ensuring that Rhode Island does not compromise its clean, affordable energy future. Thank you for your attention to these concerns. Please do not hesitate to contact me with any questions.

Sincerely,

Emily Koo  
Senior Policy Advocate & Rhode Island Program Director  
Acadia Center  
ekoo@acadiacenter.org  
401-276-0600 ext. 402



---

<sup>3</sup> Energy Costs Briefing with Acadia Center in the House Lounge, Thursday May 14<sup>th</sup>, 3:00 – 4:00 PM

## Appendix I: Energy Costs

### Drivers of energy costs

The top real drivers of rising electricity costs in this region include:

- **Fossil fuels and volatile supply costs:** Volatile fuel costs drive up electricity prices—as evidenced by higher electricity prices in states with higher natural gas penetration.
- **Utility Business Models and Oversight:** Investor-owned utilities are incentivized to deploy costly, capital-intensive solutions under current business models, and at the transmission level, projects often lack oversight to ensure they are cost-effective. As a result, transmission and distribution costs are rising, and low-cost technologies are overlooked. This status quo approach to utility investment and oversight will increase costs to ratepayers via inflated capital spending.
  - For example, Rhode Island Energy (RIE)'s Electric Infrastructure, Safety and Reliability (electric ISR) plan docket is estimated to cost about \$135M. However, the Division of Public Utilities and Carriers (DPUC), as ratepayer advocate, recently filed testimony explaining that RIE is intentionally excluding infrastructure projects from consideration in the electric ISR docket. While not assigned a cost in RIE's testimony, the DPUC estimates that this discretionary infrastructure spending RIE contemplates could be as much as \$55M a year in additional spending over the next four years. The DPUC flags their concerns with RIE advancing nearly 30% of the total anticipated capital spend outside the ISR review process. Relevant excerpts from the DPUC testimony include the three quotes highlighted below:
    - For “The Company’s actions bring additional consequences besides the obvious expenditure of tens of millions of dollars lacking any stakeholder analysis and concurrence from the Division.”
    - “The system being built in FY 2027 and beyond for safety and reliability may be overbuilt for conditions which may not arise for years or decades. The capital and O&M budget in the ISR Plan are intended to reflect investments necessary to meet the safety and reliability requirements in an affordable cost justified manner. If tens of millions are being spent on additional projects outside the ISR Plan then that basic premise must be assumed incorrect.”
    - “The reality is that the Company is advancing the LRP [Long Range Plan] at a much more rapid pace than is being communicated or justified through the intended ISR Plan process.”
- **Storms, Trees, and Aging Infrastructure:** the Northeast is heavily forested and has aging grid infrastructure. During severe storms, which have and are projected to continue increasing in frequency, tree impacts lead to grid outages and skyrocketing storm response costs.

## Solutions to tackle energy costs

Cutting renewables and energy efficiency is not the answer to Rhode Island's rising energy costs. Governor McKee and the General Assembly have a unique opportunity to meet the moment and stand up to the Trump administration, by asserting Rhode Island's commitment to clean energy. There is much within Rhode Island's state powers, short of slashing the state's renewable energy targets and rolling back renewable and energy efficiency programs.

### Reduce dependence on volatile gas supply to help stabilize energy bills

- **Bring more renewable energy online.** In addition to fighting the Trump administration's obstruction of offshore wind, the state of Rhode Island has much within its control and should be doing everything within its power to bring more local clean energy online. A more balanced generation mix will reduce exposure to fuel price volatility and spread risk across more hours, decreasing prices.<sup>vi,vii</sup>
- **Increasing gas supply is a dead end.** Gas supply expansion has failed as a cost-control strategy. Gas supply has increased in the region, but prices remain high, and are expected to continue increasing, due to global LNG markets.<sup>viii</sup> The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) expects gas prices will increase 33% or more in 2026.
- **Municipal aggregation can unlock customer energy savings.** Leverage municipal aggregation to secure more stable and transparent energy pricing than third-party suppliers.
- **Reducing peak demand reduces total energy system costs.** Invest in statewide virtual power plants to unlock additional demand response that can be called upon to reduce load in times of grid stress, decreasing prices for everyone.
- **Work with neighboring states to procure clean energy.** Coordinate with neighboring states to unlock the most affordable clean energy resources through, for example, joint supply procurements.
- **Expanding transmission can unlock cost savings.** Increase regional and inter-regional transmission capacity so power can move more easily from where it's generated to where it's needed – lowering supply costs and improving reliability.

### Rein in rising transmission and distribution costs

- **Increased transmission construction cost oversight.** Enable state siting boards to add scrutiny and suggest cost-saving measures related to transmission upgrades and construction.
- **Expanded stakeholder participation.** Expand stakeholder participation in regulatory proceedings. Provide intervenor compensation so organizations or impacted individuals can hire experts and challenge Rhode Island Energy's assumptions
- **Firm fiscal oversight of investor-owned utilities.** Limit categories of spending a large investor-owned utility may recover from ratepayers, such as lobbying or charitable spending; cap the allowable increase in annual spending on Infrastructure, Safety, and Reliability proceedings

For more information on energy cost drivers in the northeast, visit Acadia Center's website [here](#).

## Appendix 2: Clean Energy is Stable, Affordable Energy

### Clean energy is stable, affordable energy

In simplest terms, some components of the energy transition will cost money (e.g., electric generation buildout) and some will save money and increase in-region economic activity (e.g., reduced reliance on fossil fuel imports for heating and transportation). It is a glaring omission to report the costs of clean energy while ignoring all of the cost savings, one of the primary reasons for undertaking the energy transition in the first place. Cutting clean energy is not fiscal prudence – it is a costly step backward.

- Renewables in our regional grid – such as offshore wind, large-scale solar, and batteries – lower wholesale electricity prices for everyone.<sup>ix,x</sup>
- Energy efficiency, behind-the-meter solar, and storage reduce how much power we need during expensive peak hours. Lower overall and peak demand means less exposure to volatile gas prices, less strain on the grid, and fewer costly infrastructure upgrades. This helps reduce the largest (and growing) components of energy bills: supply costs and delivery costs.<sup>xi,xii</sup>
- Delaying Rhode Island’s nation-leading Renewable Energy Standard (RES) will simply prolong and worsen the state’s exposure to and overreliance on natural gas, sending Rhode Islanders’ hard-earned dollars out of the state and regional economy.
- **States with more renewables have seen smaller electricity price increases.** States that invested early and heavily in wind, solar, and storage have had slower electricity price growth over the past 20 years. States that depend heavily on natural gas for power generation, especially the Northeast, have higher electricity prices.<sup>xiii</sup>
- Renewable energy costs have fallen dramatically – and gas costs are going up.<sup>xiv</sup>
- **Solar and storage are among the fastest, most affordable ways to add new power.**<sup>xv</sup> As electricity demand rises from electrification and AI-driven growth, Rhode Island cannot afford to sideline the very resources that can be built quickly and locally and will deliver inexpensive energy.

## Appendix 3: Governor’s Proposals for \$1 Billion of Ratepayer Relief

### Rate Relief Budget Article Overview, January 15, 2026

Recommended Action	Ratepayer Savings (2027)	Ratepayer Savings (2027 - 2031)
Reforming the Renewable Energy Standard (RES)	\$ 63,821,546	\$ 572,228,305
Reducing Net Metering Costs	\$ 35,000,000	\$ 175,000,000
Renewing and Capping Energy Efficiency Program	\$ 21,000,000	\$ 105,000,000
Capitalizing Paving Expenses	\$ 16,000,000	\$ 60,000,000
Redirecting Alternative Compliance Payments to Ratepayers (Part of RES Proposal)	\$ 5,000,000	\$ 25,000,000
Adjusting Energy Efficiency Infrastructure Bank Allocation	\$ 2,500,000	\$ 12,500,000
Eliminating Performance Incentive Mechanisms	\$ 2,460,000	\$ 12,300,000
Requiring RI Energy to Join ISO-NE	\$ 175,000	\$ 875,000
<b>Sum of Proposals</b>	<b>\$ 145,956,546</b>	<b>\$ 962,903,305</b>
Gross Earnings Tax Savings	\$ 5,838,262	\$ 38,516,132
<b>Total Ratepayer Cost Reduction</b>	<b>\$ 151,794,808</b>	<b>\$ 1,001,419,437</b>

Available: <https://rhodeislandcurrent.com/wp-content/uploads/2026/01/Embargoed-Ratepayer-Relief-Document.pdf>

## Revised Ratepayer Impact Projections, April 29, 2026

### Revised Ratepayer Impact Projections

With the adjustments reflected in GBA 7, the table below shows the updated ratepayer savings associated with the Governor's total ratepayer relief component of Article 11. These revisions do not change the overall impact over the next five years, as the plan continues to deliver approximately \$1.02 billion in ratepayer savings during that period.

Recommended Action*	2027 Ratepayer Savings (\$, millions)	2027 - 2031 Ratepayer Savings (\$, millions)
Renewable Energy Standard Reform	\$53,419,873	\$528,284,713
Reducing Net Metering Costs	\$25,272,982	\$257,439,947
Renewing and Capping Energy Efficiency Program	\$21,000,000	\$105,000,000
Capitalizing Paving Expenses	\$16,000,000	\$60,000,000
Reduce EE Infrastructure Bank Allocation	\$2,500,000	\$12,300,000
Eliminating the long-term contracting performance incentive	\$2,460,000	\$12,300,000
Require RIE to be part of the RTO	\$175,000	\$875,000
<b>Sum of Proposals</b>	<b>\$120,827,856</b>	<b>\$976,399,660</b>
Gross Earnings Tax Savings	\$4,833,114	\$39,055,986
<b>Total Ratepayer Cost Reduction</b>	<b>\$125,660,970</b>	<b>\$1,015,455,646</b>

\*Highlighted actions reflect updates from GBA 7

If you have any questions regarding these amendments, please contact Reily Connaughton, Senior Advisor to the Governor, at [reily.s.connaughton@governor.ri.gov](mailto:reily.s.connaughton@governor.ri.gov).

Available: [https://omb.ri.gov/sites/g/files/xkgbur751/files/2026-04/GBA%207%20-%20FY%202027\\_FINAL.pdf](https://omb.ri.gov/sites/g/files/xkgbur751/files/2026-04/GBA%207%20-%20FY%202027_FINAL.pdf)

## End Notes

---

- <sup>i</sup> Presentation and Discussion of 2025 Climate Action Strategy, Special Legislative Commission to Study the Successful Implementation of the Act on Climate, 28 January 2026. Slide 11, Minute 23:36: <https://capitolvri.cablecast.tv/show/11697>.
- <sup>ii</sup> [2025 Annual Report | Rhode Island Energy Efficiency Council](#)
- <sup>iii</sup> [Faster and Cheaper: Demand Side Solutions for Rapid Load Growth | ACEEE](#)
- <sup>iv</sup> [Energy Efficiency Action Alert | Acadia Center](#)
- <sup>v</sup> [Comment Letter from Members of the RI General Assembly](#), [Comment Letter from Speaker Shekarchi and Majority Leader Blazejewski](#) | [EEC September 25, 2026](#)
- <sup>vi</sup> [Natural Gas Price Volatility in New England | Acadia Center](#)
- <sup>vii</sup> [How Do Renewables Lower the Cost of Electricity? | The Climate Reality Project](#)
- <sup>viii</sup> [Five Ways Natural Gas Is Driving Costs up for Heating Customers | Acadia Center](#)
- <sup>ix</sup> [Powered Up: Evaluating the Year-Round Benefits of Solar and Storage in Massachusetts | SEIA and Synapse](#)
- <sup>x</sup> [Value of Wind in Winter 2024/25 | RENEW and Daymark Energy Advisors](#)
- <sup>xi</sup> [Efficiency Ahead: How State Energy Efficiency Plans Are Driving Utility Bill Savings and Benefits Across the Northeast | Acadia Center](#)
- <sup>xii</sup> [Grid Action Report – June Heat Wave | Acadia Center](#)
- <sup>xiii</sup> [Renewables Aren't Behind Energy Cost Increases | Acadia Center](#)
- <sup>xiv</sup> [Renewables Aren't Behind Energy Cost Increases | Acadia Center](#)
- <sup>xv</sup> [Report: Renewable Power Generation Costs in 2024 | IRENA](#)