

To: Comments@efsec.wa.gov  
From: efsec@efsec.wa.gov  
Received: 2024-03-21T15:49:43+00:00  
Subject: FW: Please read  
Has attachment? False

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From: Virginia Fitzpatrick <virginiaf51@yahoo.com>  
Sent: Thursday, March 21, 2024 8:46 AM  
To: EFSEC (EFSEC) <efsec@efsec.wa.gov>  
Subject: Please read

External Email

Living in Klickitat County where we had an average temp of 6 degrees for a week, I'm having a hard time figuring out how much energy the Carriger Project will actually produce and store?  
Could someone please advise me of the actual numbers, not the potential but the real numbers, taking into consideration there are many weeks of below freezing temperatures here.



March 19, 2024  
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The Independent System Operator-New England (ISO-NE) is warning that the batteries pushed by blue states in the region to prepare the grid for increased solar and wind generation may have significant trouble recharging in low temperatures.

The grid operator could end up spending about \$1 billion each year on transmission until 2050 to prepare the grid for the green transition being pushed by deep blue states in the region like Massachusetts and Connecticut, according to ISO-NE's 2050 Transmission Study. Battery systems comprise about 45% of ISO-NE's in-progress transmission projects, but ISO-NE warned in its [Regional Electricity Outlook](#) that the batteries could "struggle to recharge during the winter months."

At the federal and state levels, elected Democrats are pushing hard to phase out fossil fuel-fired power infrastructure and replace it with sources of green energy like wind and solar. Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont — the states that are served by ISO-NE — all have green energy mandates of this nature, albeit with slight variations in timelines, according to the National Conference of State Legislatures.

“Modeling in the Future Grid Reliability Study found that, under some scenarios in a potential 2040 power system, the battery fleet may be depleted quickly and then struggle to recharge during the winter months,” the Regional Electricity Outlook warns. “This is a time of year when batteries may be needed most to fill supply gaps during periods of high demand due to cold weather, as well as periods of low production from wind and solar resources. Daily average charge levels remain higher in spring, when demand for electricity from the grid is lower and the region sees significant production from solar installations.”

Thank you,  
Virginia Fitzpatrick  
Goldendale WA  
Sent from my iPhone

**Attachments:**

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