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New York Solar Energy Society
Monthly Digest for February 2026

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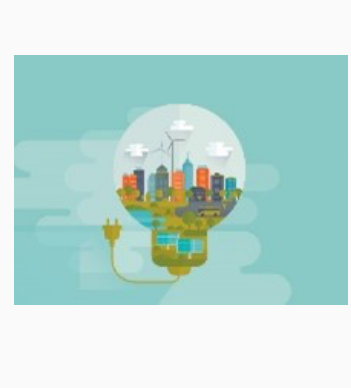
- As Always, It's The Lawyers Who Are the Real Winners, but clean energy looks to (mostly) come out ahead after the Supreme Court's tariff ruling.
- EV Owners Are Ridiculously Satisfied with Their Cars.
- Public Health, Green Groups Sue EPA Over Repeal of Rule Supporting Climate Protections
- A Coalition of 13 State Attorneys General Filed A Lawsuit in challenging the Trump administration's termination of funding for energy and infrastructure programs created through the Inflation Reduction Act and the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act.
- As Trump Obliterates Climate Efforts, States Try to Fill the Gap.



ENERGY

Electricity demand is expected to increase by 35%-50% by 2040,•Newly built unsubsidized wind and solar power have been the cheapest sources of electricity over the past decade.
•Natural gas plants take 5 to 7 years to construct. Small modular nuclear reactors won't be operating before 2030

- •Wind and solar projects generated $5.7 billion annually in taxes and lease payments to funding roads, schools, libraries, parks and other community facilities.
- •The 2nd Trump administration has gone on a regulatory and legislative blitz slowing or blocking new wind and solar projects on federal lands and making the permitting process substantially more cumbersome.
- •In 2023, at least 15% of U.S. counties had limited the construction of new wind or solar projects. Now, it is at least 24% of counties.
- •Setting barriers against wind and solar developments will put the U.S. behind the rest of the world.
  (*USA Today*)

The French government's energy roadmap for the 10 year includes:

- Increasing decarbonized electricity production by 51% from 458 TWh in 2023
- Reducing fossil fuel consumption by 64% to 330 TWh
- Reaching 70% decarbonized energy consumption.
- Raising electricity's share of total energy use from 30% to **60% by 2030**, driven mainly by electrification of transport, heating, and industry.(*Euro News* == *S&P Global*)

More than $34 billion of clean energy projects were canceled in the U.S. in 2025. The 61 affected projects had promised about 38,000 jobs. (*Heatmap News*)

In the spirit of Trump's posture on energy, the U.S. Energy Secretary said,
"Today, the policies that get in the way of reasonable energy development and mess up the math are things focused around climate change," he said. "We've done almost nothing to change global greenhouse gas emissions — as close to nothing as you can get — from endless regulations on electricity that have just driven up prices and driven down reliability in the name of climate change."

In contrast to that pronouncement,
The clean energy group Climate Power said that renewable sources helped fortify energy supply during peak demand times. Solar energy produced 300% more in a 2024 Texas storm than it had in a storm three years earlier. And during last month's cold streak, areas that relied on wind saw lower prices. The group also reiterated that natural gas infrastructure was "prone to freezes and mechanical failure." (*News from the States*)

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Solar

Solar generation in 2025 rose by 83 TWh (+27%), meeting 61% of the 135 TWh rise in electricity demand. Overall, the U.S. electricity demand increased by 3.1% – the fourth largest rate in a decade.

The largest increase in solar generation occurred in Texas, the Midwest and the Mid-Atlantic, three regions that experienced the largest electricity demand growth.
Solar growth met all the daytime growth in electricity demand – and, due to battery deployment, some in the evenings. (*EMBER*)

- With the expiration of a federal tax credit U.S. residential solar companies are preparing for a steep drop in business in 2026 that will result in layoffs, restructurings and some company failures.
. Tax credits helped to drive more than a decade of rapid growth. The residential solar installations are expected to decline by 20% this year, falling to the lowest levels since the Covid-19 pandemic. (*Reuters*)

North America's first solar community in Okotoks, in the Canadian province of Alberta, has been decommissioned. The principal reasons for the decommissioning were rapidly increasing cost of replacement components that were too specialized and now outdated.
Developed in 2007 as a way of addressing global warming and fossil fuel usage, the 52-home community featured an interconnected thermal energy system.
The system collected heat from 800 solar thermal collectors and stored it in a nearby energy center building in an underground thermal borehole.
The system frequently generated close to 100% of the homes' energy needs in its early years.
However, over the years the system required significant repairs and modernization.
(A reader of the article posted a comment, "Solar energy, for large consumption is just not reliable in the long run. Has everyone learned now…??". Another reader responded, "Early automobiles broke down frequently, fuel was hard to come by, there were few appropriate roads to travel on. They were seen as a novelty and frequently faced backlash.") (*Western Wheel*)

Solar panel producers are intensifying efforts to replace silver with alternatives such as copper. Silver prices increased 130% over the past year, squeezing margins already under pressure from production overcapacity.

- Silver paste, a key material for photovoltaic panels, makes up 30% of total solar cell costs,
- Copper trading at roughly 0.5% of the price of silver.
- Switching from silver to copper could save the global solar sector an estimated $15 billion annually at current production levels.
- Copper has lower electrical conductivity, but recent advances in technology make replacing silver with copper increasingly more viable option.

(*Reuters*)

"**Our prime farmland should not be wasted and replaced with green new deal subsidized solar panels**," and "Subsidized solar farms have made it more difficult for farmers to access farmland by making it more expensive and less available," said Secretary of Agriculture Brooke Rollins after she shut down funding to loan programs that supported solar projects on farmland last August.
Land use experts say the real threat to farmland is urban sprawl into rural areas, not solar development. Solar and wind farms can revert to agriculture; apartment buildings and shopping centers - not very likely.
Furthermore, sheep can be raised crop can be grown alongside the solar panel installations that may help to turn unprofitable agricultural undertakings into ones that are profitable. (*Governing*)

Photo: AgriSolar Clearinghouse

Source Wikimedia Common

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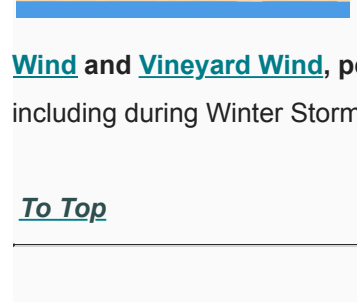

Wind

Trump administration is now 0-5 in latest effort to halt offshore wind

America's two utility-scale offshore wind farms, South Fork Wind and Vineyard Wind, performed as well as gas power plants and better than coal in January — including during Winter Storm Fern. (*Canary Media*)

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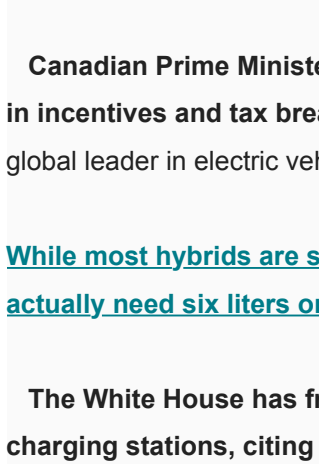
Energy Storage

In 2017, only 500 megawatts of grid battery capacity were online in the U.S.; now, there are individual battery installations larger than 500 MW.
After adding a record more than 13 GW in 2025, the U.S. ended the year with nearly 45 GW of installed storage capacity. (*Canary Media*)



Electric Vehicles

Uber will offer incentives to other companies to install electric vehicle chargers in the United States and Europe. The company will guarantee that chargers installed in neighborhoods where its drivers lived, often picked up or dropped off passengers would be used for a minimum amount of time.

Canadian Prime Minister Mark Carney announced a sweeping plan to offer billions of dollars in incentives and tax breaks for auto industry investment designed to help turn the country into a global leader in electric vehicles. (*New York Times*)

While most hybrids are said to use one to two liters of fuel per 100km, a study claims they actually need six liters on average (*Guardian*)

The White House has frozen almost $135 million for Democratic-led states to build EV charging stations, citing allegations of "waste and mismanagement."
The move comes after a federal judge barred the Trump administration from freezing money for EV chargers, under the National Electric Vehicle Infrastructure program. Some of the same states that won that lawsuit — California, Colorado, Illinois and Minnesota — are the ones targeted in Transportation's new funding freeze. (*Politico*)

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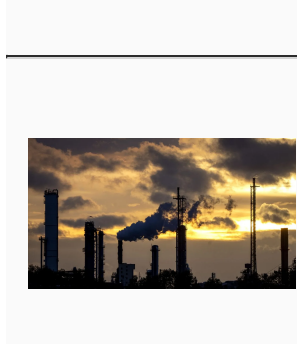
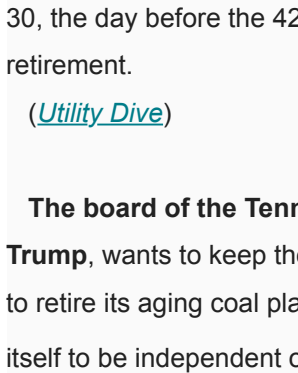
OTHER RENEWABLE ENERGY



Nuclear

Ontario Power Generation (OPG) is proposing to generate up to 10,000 MW of electricity from as many as 10 reactors. Critics warn that the massive undertaking could cost well over C$165 billion (US$ 120 billion), and potentially far more, placing unprecedented and unjustified financial risks on taxpayers and electricity ratepayers. (*Energy Central*)



Fossil Fuels

Mandating the generator's availability to operate, "constitutes both a physical taking and a regulatory taking" of property by the government without just compensation or due process, stated the owners of a Colorado power generating unit.
Energy Secretary Chris Wright invoked his emergency powers when he issued the order on Dec. 30, the day before the 427-MW coal-fired Unit 1 of the Craig Generating Station was slated for retirement.
(*Utility Dive*)

The board of the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), majority of which has been appointed by Trump, wants to keep the its aging coal plants in operations w while dropping solar. The TVA planned to retire its aging coal plants by 2035, to substantially reduce CO_2 emissions. The TVA once prided itself to be independent of politics.(*AP* == *Grist*)

Even though the EPA conceded that this action may increase health risks for children and other population, the agency issued a final rule, under which the owners of inactive coal ash ponds, landfills and other fill sites at coal-fired power plants will have until February 2032 — an extra 33 months — to begin their cleanup.
Coal ash contains health endangering elements mercury, cadmium, chromium and arsenic. Those pollutants can seep into groundwater from the coal ash disposal sites. (*Utility Dive*)

The Trump administration announced plans to build a $33 billion, 9.2 GW, natural gas-fired power plant near Portsmouth, Ohio. The plant to be built on a federally owned land, would be the largest of its kind in the world. As of the date of the announcement, local authorities had not been informed of the project. (*WOSU*)

A federal judge in Texas struck down a 2021 law barring state agencies from investing in firms accused of boycotting fossil fuel companies.
The judge in the case, wrote that the law was too vague, failed to provide a "reasonable opportunity" to know what conduct was prohibited, and invited discriminatory enforcement. Even its definition of what constituted a boycott was unclear, and standards for measuring compliance with the law were not provided, he wrote. (*New York Times*)

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UKRAINE

Kyiv apartment buildings lost heating after Russian strikes
Cities of Odessa and Dnipro suffered power outages and civilian injuries Russia has intensified its winter campaign of strikes on Ukraine's power grid
(*Reuters*, Feb 12)

This winter, hundreds of apartment blocks in Kyiv have been transformed into towers of freezing concrete. Following massive Russian missile attacks on energy facilities in Ukraine, they are left without heat and electricity.
Entire neighborhoods can no longer be supplied with district heating because power plants have been destroyed. Wherever possible, plumbers, electricians and sanitation and heating engineers work tirelessly to reconnect households to water, heating and electricity. (*Deutsche Welle*)

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CLIMATE / ENVIRONMENT

In the face of Trump's direct attacks on environmental protection and renewable energy, while promoting fossil fuels, state and local governments are taking contravening actions of their own.
Using as models the late 20th century tobacco litigation, they are seeking to retroactively compensation from the biggest fossil fuel companies for climate-change fueled damage to states, such as wildfires and floods. In addition, they are setting their own climate superfund legislation based on conventional pollution cleanup. (*E&E News*)

In the absence of a federal standard for regulating emissions, some states may step in and enact their own legislation. California has asserted that if greenhouse gas emissions do not fall under the federal purview, then it does not need approval from EPA to regulate tailpipe emissions. (*Wall Street Journal*)

Elon Musk's artificial intelligence company is fueling its datacenters with unpermitted gas turbines, an investigation shows. Thermal footage captured by drone shows xAI is still burning gas at a facility in Southaven, Mississippi, despite a recent EPA confirmation that doing so requires a state permit in advance.

A study found that the total extremity of heat in Austria and most regions of Central and Southern Europe has increased about tenfold in the current climate period from 2010-2024 compared to 1961-1990. (*Euronews*)

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Weather/Climatic Events This Month

Week of February 22ca

- The soil on New Zealand's North Island is facing what the national forecast called a "significant moisture deficit" after a prolonged drought (*Heatmap*)
- Floodwaters destroyed a major bridge in Migori, near Kenya's shore of Lake Victoria, as rain continues every day this week across the country
- The Solomon Islands are hunkering down in thunderstorms all week. (*Heatmap*)
- Temperatures in France reached levels typical of May (*The Watchers*)
- The historic East Coast Blizzard of 2026 smashed all-time records in Rhode Island and was the heaviest snowstorm in at least a decade in several other cities, including New York City. (*Weather Channel*)

Week of February 15

- The longest unbroken spell of rainy days recorded by University of Reading (UK) meteorologists ended after 37 consecutive days. Rain returned 2 days later. (*BBC*)

Week of February 8

- American Samoa is halfway through three days of fierce thunderstorms and temperatures above 80°F
- Northern Portugal is bracing for up to four inches more of rain after three deadly storms in just two weeks. (*Guardian*)

Week of February 1

- Storm Leonardo is pummeling Iberia with rain in Andalusia, Spain. (*Guardian*).
- Inundation continues in the Sudd wetlands of South Sudan.
- Below-average rainfall since the beginning of the season has led to abnormal dryness and drought across a wide portion of Eastern Africa

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NORTHEAST

New York

The sale of Ravenswood Generating Station, New York City's largest fossil fired power plant, closed at the end of January. Texas based NRG is the purchaser. (*Heatmap*)

New York's total renewable energy share increased, driven by solar and wind is close to 30%. The State ranks #1 in the U.S. for community solar and making massive investments in offshore wind and grid modernization. NY has a mandate to achieve 70% renewable electricity by 2030, and 100% zero-emission electricity by 2040. (*Hudson Valley Post*)
However, recent data from the [Public Service] Commission demonstrates that New York will not achieve or even come close to achieving the 70% target by 2030. (*Gothamist*)

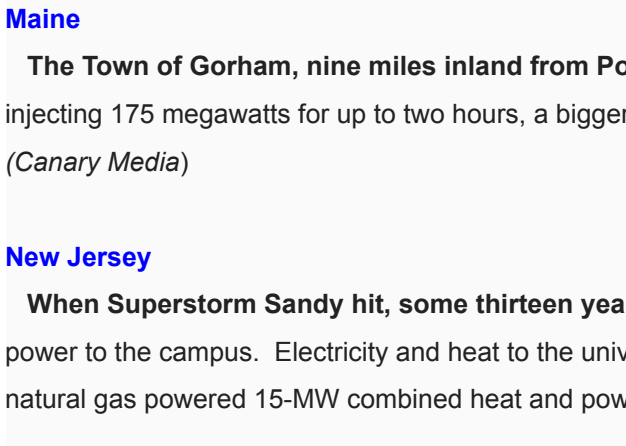
The startup NineDot Energy raised $431 million to build batteries in New York City. The debt financing will support the Brooklyn firm's plan to develop 28 battery projects totaling 494 megawatt-hours of energy storage capacity over the next two years. (*Canary Media*)

Maine

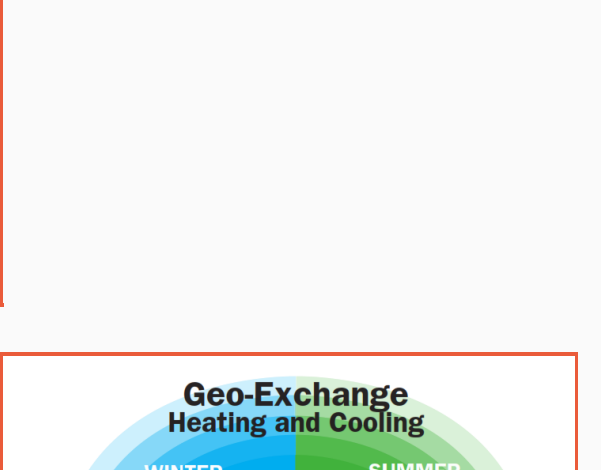
The Town of Gorham, nine miles inland from Portland, hosts a battery plant capable of injecting 175 megawatts for up to two hours, a bigger capacity than any other battery in New England. (*Canary Media*)

New Jersey

When Superstorm Sandy hit, some thirteen years ago, Princeton University's microgrid provided power to the campus. Electricity and heat to the university's buildings was generated mainly by a natural gas powered 15-MW combined heat and power (CHP) plant.



In 2021, the university installed s geoexchange system, a system that uses the ground (geo) as a renewable heat source in winter and heat sink in summer (exchange). The steam pipe heat distribution system is replaced by hot water pipes.
Here, heated water is sent underground through closed-loop piping. Underground rocks pick up the heat and store it. The temperature of the rock will increase from about 57°F to 80°F. Heat pumps then extract the warm water.



Using electricity heaters, the water temperature is increased to 140°F and distributed to the campus facilities.(*MicroGrid Knowledge*)

New Hampshire

The New Hampshire House of Representatives tabled a proposal that would require towns to tax solar equipment on homes and businesses for the first time in 50 years.
About two-thirds of municipalities in New Hampshire had opted in to this exemption as of 2024; proponents say it encourages development of distributed solar, with benefits to the grid at large. (*News from States*)

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DATA

The U.S. Energy Information Agency Forecasts

- New U.S. electric generating capacity expected to reach a record high in 2026.
- Solar power will make up 51% of the planned 2026 capacity additions, followed by battery storage at 28% and wind at 14%.
- **Utility scale solar** plans call for an expansion by 43.4 GW in 2026, a 60% increase in capacity additions from last year if realized.
- **Wind** capacity additions have slowed, following record additions of more than 14 GW in both 2020 and 2021. But wind capacity addition could rise in 2026 with 11.8 GW planned to be added to the grid, more than double the capacity added last year.
- **Utility scale battery** storage will increase by 24 GW compared with a record 15 GW added in 2025.
- **Natural gas power generation** will grow by 6.3GW in 2026. Combined-cycle generation is expected to account for 3.3 GW of the planned additions, while combustion turbine units account for 2.8 GW. Over 80% of this planned natural gas capacity will be located across Texas, Oklahoma, Ohio, Tennessee, and Florida.

Growing electricity demand will be met mainly through increased solar electricity generation. Solar generation is projected to increase 17% in 2026 and an additional 23% in 2027, and wind generation will increase by 6% and 7%, respectively.

- **In 2026, 6.4 GW, almost 4%, of the total coal-fired capacity is scheduled to retire.** In 2025, planned to coal plant retirements amounted to 12.3 GW but only 4.6 GW, the least since 2008, following (mostly not substantiated, ED) emergency orders from the DOE to extend the operations of several coal-fired plants.

The USDA predicts an increase in soybean production and planted acres for 2026-'27. The volume of soybean oil used for biofuel production is expected to increase approximately 17%. (*BioDiesel*)

Despite continued demand for power purchase agreements (PPAs), total contracted PPA volumes and deal counts fell 22% year-over-year due to policy uncertainty in the wake of the July 2025 Trump's One Big Beautiful Bill Act (OBBBA), though not necessarily for lack of interest.
Battery storage tolling prices fell year-over-year across most regions last year. CAISO and ERCOT, however, grew increasingly saturated and that growth marked mounting strains on the markets. (*PVMag*)

From the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission:
January – November 2025

- The U.S. installed around 4.2 GW of natural gas capacity as compared to the 1.9GW over the same period in 2024
- Solar additions dropped in that period year over year, from 27.6 GW of new capacity to 25.4 GW.
- New installed wind capacity rose from around 3.2 GW to 5.5 GW.

From the International Energy Agency 2026 Outlook forecasts:

- Global electricity demand will increase at an average annual rate of 3.6% over the 2026-2030period, supported by rising consumption from industry, electric vehicles, air conditioning and data centers.
- Global electricity demand outpaced economic growth in 2024 in what is set to become a broader trend in the coming years.
- Emerging economies will account for nearly 80% of additional electricity consumption through 2030.
- Electricity demand growth in advanced economies is accelerating after 15 years of stagnation.
- Total generation from renewables is overtaking coal. With solar PV generating record amounts of electricity, renewable output rose rapidly in 2025, virtually matching the level of coalfired generation based on the latest available data.
- Nuclear generation set a record in 2025 and is set to continue rising steadily through 2030.
- Globally, coalfired generation remained broadly flat in 2025, but regional trends diverged in ways not seen in previous years.
- Global power sector emissions remained flat in 2025 and are forecast to plateau over the 2026-2030 period as renewables and nuclear account for a growing share of generation.

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OF INTEREST

In 2009, the EPA issued the endangerment finding, a determination that greenhouse gases warm the planet and threaten health, it set the legal framework that has allowed the EPA to regulate greenhouse gas emissions.

Last summer, a "select" Climate Working Group of climate skeptics appointed by the Secretary of Energy Wright published a 141-page report that downplayed the threat of a warmer planet. Their analysis has taken fire from nearly every corner. For all the administration's public mockery of climate change, which Trump calls a "hoax," it appears EPA and White House are unwilling to risk a court battle over climate science and instead will make a regulatory argument.
"They would have been obliterated in court," said a Texas A&M climate scientist.
Dozens of climate scientists wrote a 450-page rebuttal, pointing out errors and false or exaggerated claims. The National Academies of Sciences, Engineering and Medicine in its own review of the science established that the human health risks from climate change had grown more definitive since the endangerment finding was released.
While the EPA cited the group's report at least 16 times in its *Federal Register* notice last year announcing EPA's intent to unwind the endangerment finding, in announcing the rollback of the endangerment finding, Trump and EPA Administrator Zeldin did not use it to justify the revocation. Instead, they claimed that they were doing it to reduce costs for American consumers and tame harmful regulations.
Moments after the revocation was announced, a coalition of public health and environmental groups announced the first lawsuit against EPA's repeal of the endangerment finding. (*Politico*)

A power purchase agreement (PPA), or **electricity power agreement**, is a long-term contract between an electricity generator and a customer,
In the initial stages of renewable energy penetration in 2001-2015, 80 percent of installed capacities under PPAs were with utilities, mostly comprised of vertically integrated utility companies in regulated markets, totaling 49 gigawatts.
This has changed over the last 10 years. An increasing number of corporations are now seeking PPAs to directly obtain renewable energy generators, bypassing traditional electricity procurement. Corporate PPAs have led to 108 gigawatts of installed capacity, representing 68 percent of PPAs signed from 2016-2025.
Power purchase agreements (PPAs) are essential for the development of renewable energy projects such as wind and solar farms. For sellers, PPAs guarantee stable revenue, which is critical for securing financing and covering the high up-front costs of building renewable energy facilities. The revenue from a PPA often serves as the primary source of loan repayment.
The number of corporate buyers seeking to satisfy their energy demand is increasing in the PPA market place. However, corporate purchasers tend to have lower credit profiles than utilities. Their lower credit present higher counterparty risk for renewable projects, generally resulting in higher interest rates, the cost of investment.
Renewable energy project loans are typically amortized over 15-20 years and are generally co-terminal with utility PPAs. Corporate PPAs have shorter contract terms .
The mismatch between the loan term and the PPA term exposes the project and the lender, unless hedged, to market volatility (*Sung Je Byun, Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas*)

Energy: Research/Development

Carbon Finance

Carbon finance refers to a set of financial mechanisms designed to mobilize funding for projects that reduce greenhouse gas emissions, especially in developing countries. It has traditionally involved the trading of certified emission reductions (CERs) generated by approved projects,

The concept encompasses financing for greenhouse gas emission allowances, climate investing, carbon offsetting and carbon pricing mechanisms such as the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS). Carbon finance increasingly supports the emerging carbon economy, including investments in Carbon Capture, Utilization and Storage (CCUS), where CO_2 is treated as a resource for industrial processes, reinforcing pathways towards decarbonization. (*renewableinstitute*)

Carbon finance (CARF), as a market-based regulatory tool, supports the improvement of renewable energy resilience (REE) by optimizing resource allocation and internalizing costs. Results from a study show that as of 2022, renewable energy resilience in China has increased by 68.1% compared to 2015, though significant regional disparities remain; (*ScienceDirect*)

Wind

Stratosphere Airborne Wind Energy System (SAWES) was lifted 2,000 meters above the Earth's surface in southwest China's Sichuan Province. In the approximately 30 minutes afloat, it generated 385 kWh of electricity and was successfully connected to the power grid. The world's first for a high-altitude wind power device is an aircraft-like structure that functions as an "airborne power station," it combines an airship platform with wind turbines to capture stronger, more stable winds high above the ground. (*Euronews*)

Nuclear

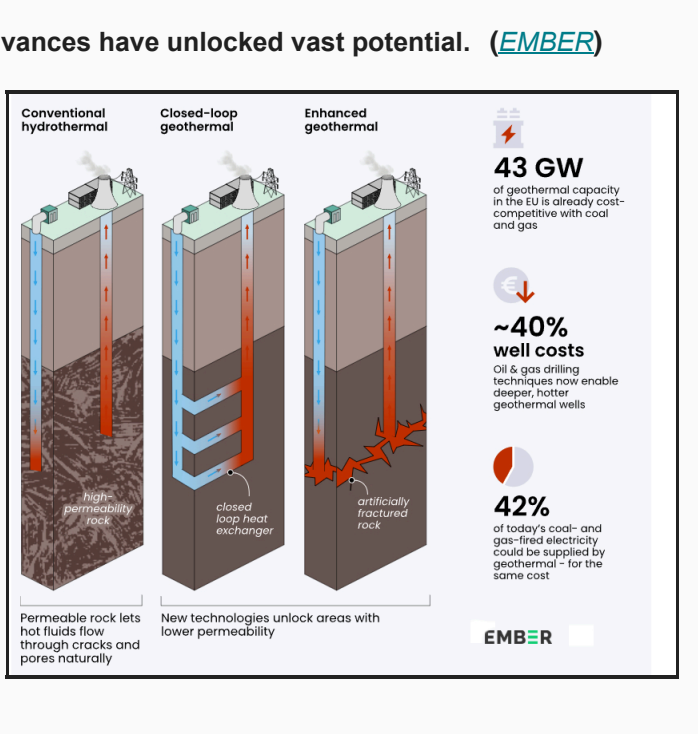
Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL) in Tennessee and Kairos Power have entered a US $27 million strategic partnership to accelerate the technology needed to deploy a new generation of advanced nuclear reactors.

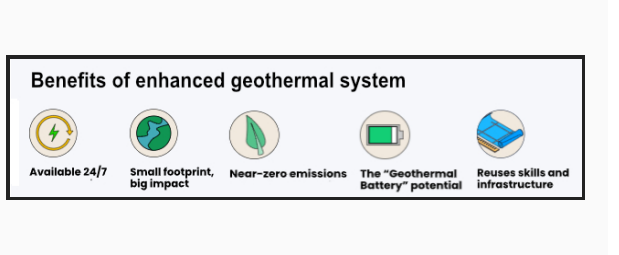
Over the next five years ORNL will provide expertise and access to specialized facilities to review and evaluate various aspects of Kairos Power's fluoride salt-cooled high-temperature reactor design, which uses molten fluoride salt coolant with TRISO (tri-structural isotropic) fuel to generate reliable energy with robust inherent safety. (*WNN*)

The French Cadarache laboratory broke a record in fusion energy. The reactor held a hot plasma for 1,337 seconds, slightly over 22 minutes. That beat the previous record set by a Chinese fusion facility weeks earlier by 25%. (*Heatmap Newsletter*)

Geothermal

New geothermal technologies could replace 42% of EU's fossil electricity, at costs comparable to coal and gas. Geothermal power was originally limited to places with favorable conditions, but technological advances have unlocked vast potential. (*EMBER*)





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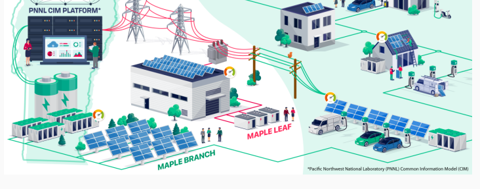
THE READS

In the 1990s and early 2000s, jurisdictions that accepted



climate science faced few options.

At that time, hydrogen appeared to solve multiple problems at once. It could absorb surplus renewable electricity through electrolysis. It could be stored seasonally. Betting on hydrogen in 2000 looked cautious. Betting against batteries looked rational.

By the late 2000s and early 2010s, however, the economics began to tell a different story. Analysts working through full supply chains found that green hydrogen could be low carbon but not low cost. (*CleanTechnica* article by *Michael Barnard)*

OPINION

The Reckless Repeal of the Endangerment Finding by John P. Holdren

Source: *Legal Planet*

The Trump administration the EPA's 2009 finding that emissions of CO_2 and other greenhouse gases endanger the public health and welfare—the Endangerment Finding. If the rescission survives the inevitable legal challenges, it will lead to the EPA dismantling essentially all its regulation of greenhouse-gas emissions.

The absence of regulation is made worse by Trump's direct support for expanding coal use and his attacks on wind power, for example, but the declining cost of renewables, batteries, and electric vehicles could reduce the impact somewhat, as could action by individual states. (*The Bulletin*)

And here is an opinion by a fan of the repeal:

The EPA's Repeal of the Endangerment Finding: A Victory for Law, Science, and American Families by Terry L. Headley

Ultimately, this debate is not about rejecting science; it is about restoring constitutional balance and democratic accountability. Energy policy must confront practical realities: affordability for families, the capacity to meet surging electricity demand from data centers and domestic manufacturing, and the need for dependable generation from fuels capable of providing dispatchable power when intermittent sources fall short. (*Energy Central*

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BULLS IN A CHINA SHOP

The White House has directed the Transportation Department to freeze the release of almost $135 million for Democratic-led states to build EV charging stations, citing allegations of "waste and mismanagement," *(Politico*)

Sean Duffy, the secretary of transportation, proposed a rule that would require that chargers contain no parts manufactured outside the United States to receive federal funding under the existing program. Electric vehicle experts say that's an impossible standard to meet. *(New York Times)*

National Laboratory of the Rockies, previously known as the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) laid off 134 more people. (*The Colorado Sun*)

U.S. Energy Secretary Chris Wright said at a Paris conference that the United States could leave the International Energy Agency (IEA) if they insist that it's so dominated and infused with climate stuff**". (***Reuters***)**

The 2nd Trump administration has gone on a regulatory and legislative blitz by slowing or blocking new wind and solar projects on federal lands and making the permitting process for projects on private and state lands substantially more difficult and time-consuming. **(***USA TODAY***)**

A Trump 'blockade' is stalling hundreds of wind and solar projects nationwide. (*New York Times*)

Trump loves to brag about his energy team.

- He thinks Interior Secretary Doug Burgum is "doing a fantastic job."
- He praises EPA Administrator Lee Zeldin as the "most reliable, solid guy."
- He boasts that he lured Chris Wright — "one of the most respected" people in the energy world — away from his high-paying job as an oil executive. - to lead his Department of Energy , (*E&E News*)

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New York Solar Energy Society (NYSES)

a Chapter of the American Solar Energy Society (ASES)

prepares consumer knowledge handouts about energy conservation and renewable energy and distributes Green Energy Times, a resource publication, to the public throughout eastern New York State and Northern New England. NYSES analyzes legislation and state programs and visits with the staff of legislators in New York City, New York State, and Washington, DC.

NYSES is a volunteer, grassroots, membership organization serving the children, families, engineers, architects, and teachers of New York State since 2007.

To encourage the understanding and use of solar energy technologies through public outreach, to be a source of sound technical knowledge, and to provide a forum to address critical regional and state issues relating to solar energy solutions. We address the energy usage of all segments of society by increasing awareness of the benefits of renewables: solar, wind, biomass, geothermal ground source, tidal/wave energy, and energy efficiency.

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