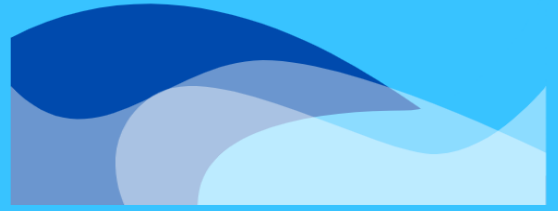


15.7 GW OF HYDROPOWER

AT RISK



THE PROBLEM

Active FERC licenses for **451** hydropower facilities will expire between 2020-2035.

On average, relicensing a hydropower facility takes **7 years** and the paperwork costs **\$3.5 million**, not including cost of new turbines, fishways, or dam safety.²

That's 10% of U.S. Conventional Hydro (7.9GW)

Or the equivalent of:

- 17.8 million metric tons of CO2 equivalent emissions avoided
- 3.9 million cars per year taken off the road
- Electricity for 3.4 million homes per year
- 41.1 million barrels of oil

EPA Greenhouse Gas Equivalencies Calculator ³

And 35% of U.S. Pumped Storage Hydro (7.8GW)

This is equivalent to **86%** of utility-scale battery capacity (2022)¹

Pumped storage is the largest source of long duration energy storage.

U.S. Hydropower Market Report: 2023 Edition
Oak Ridge National Laboratory

LOST HYDROPOWER:

From 2010-2022, **68 licenses** were surrendered or terminated, a loss of **322 MWs** of carbon free electricity

