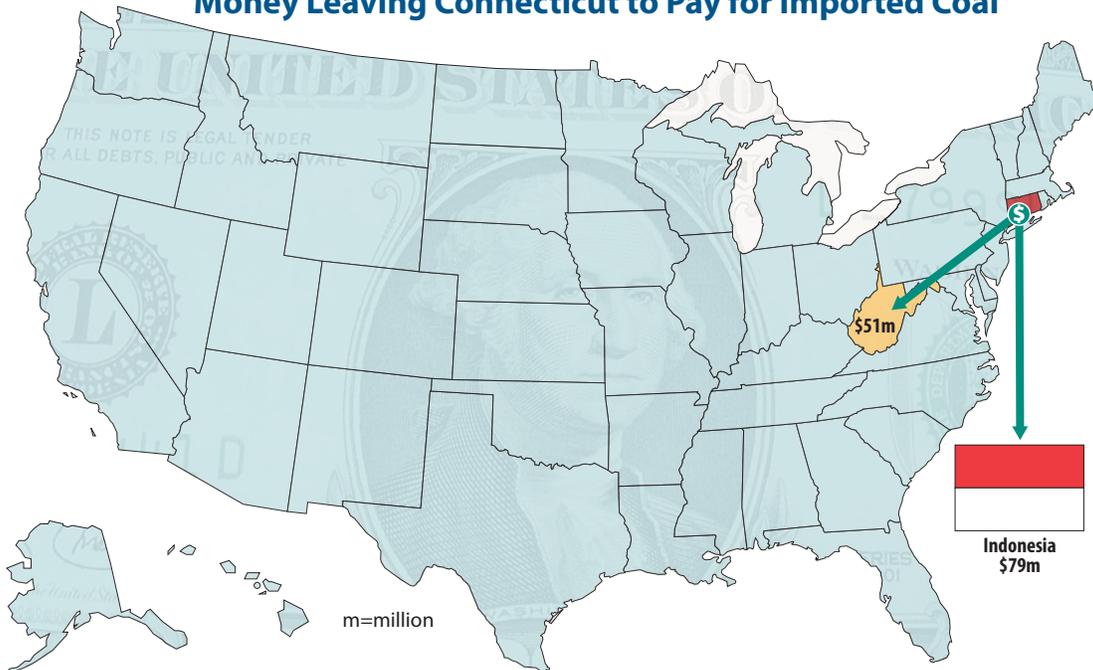


Connecticut's Dependence on Imported Coal

Connecticut imported all the coal its power plants burned in 2008—much of it from Indonesia. To pay for those imports, Connecticut sent **\$130 million** out of state.

Money Leaving Connecticut to Pay for Imported Coal

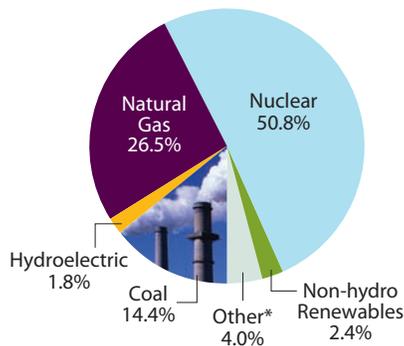


Compared with other states, Connecticut:

- Spent the 9th most on international imports: **\$79 million**

Note: Not all these funds will necessarily land in the state or nation where the mining occurs. Mine owners may divert the profits to parent companies in other locations, for example. Amounts also include the cost of transportation.

Connecticut's Mix of Electricity Sources (2008)



Connecticut relies on coal for just 14 percent of its in-state power generation—among the lowest percentages of our profiled states. However, Connecticut produces no coal, and more than half of its imports come from Indonesia.

* "Other" includes oil, municipal solid waste, tires, propane, or other manufactured and waste gases from fossil fuel.

How Connecticut Is Boosting Energy Independence with Clean Energy Solutions

Investing in energy efficiency is one of the quickest and most affordable ways to replace coal-fired power while boosting the local economy. Connecticut spent more than \$27 per person on rate-payer-funded electricity efficiency programs in 2007. That is one of the highest investments in the nation—but still less than the \$37 the state spent per person on imported coal.

Connecticut cut electricity use 1.1 percent in 2007, and utilities must reduce demand 4 percent by the end of 2010. Twenty-two other states have adopted such energy efficiency resource standards, with several committing to annual savings of 2 percent or more.

Connecticut is also poised to reduce its dependence on imported coal by tapping its own wealth of renewable energy resources. The state could technically produce 37 percent of its 2008 electricity needs from in-state, land-based renewable energy, including solar, bioenergy, and small-scale hydropower. New England also has significant offshore wind resources, which could supply more than 24 times the region's power needs. Though economic and physical barriers may curb some of that potential, Connecticut has made a strong commitment to developing renewable energy. Utilities must rely on renewable resources to supply at least 23 percent of in-state power demand by 2020. Twenty-eight other states and the District of Columbia have adopted such renewable electricity standards.



Union of Concerned Scientists

Citizens and Scientists for Environmental Solutions

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This fact sheet is based on the findings of *Burning Coal, Burning Cash: Ranking the States That Import the Most Coal*, a report by the Union of Concerned Scientists. The fully referenced report, along with other state profiles, is available on the UCS website at www.ucsusa.org/burningcoalburningcash. The Union of Concerned Scientists is the leading science-based nonprofit working for a healthy environment and safer world.

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