



The News Journal



CREATING  
*the* CLEAN  
 ENERGY  
 ECONOMY  
 IN DELAWARE, THE REGION  
 AND THE NATION

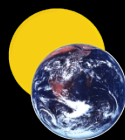
John Byrne  
 Director, Center for Energy and  
 Environmental Policy  
 University of Delaware



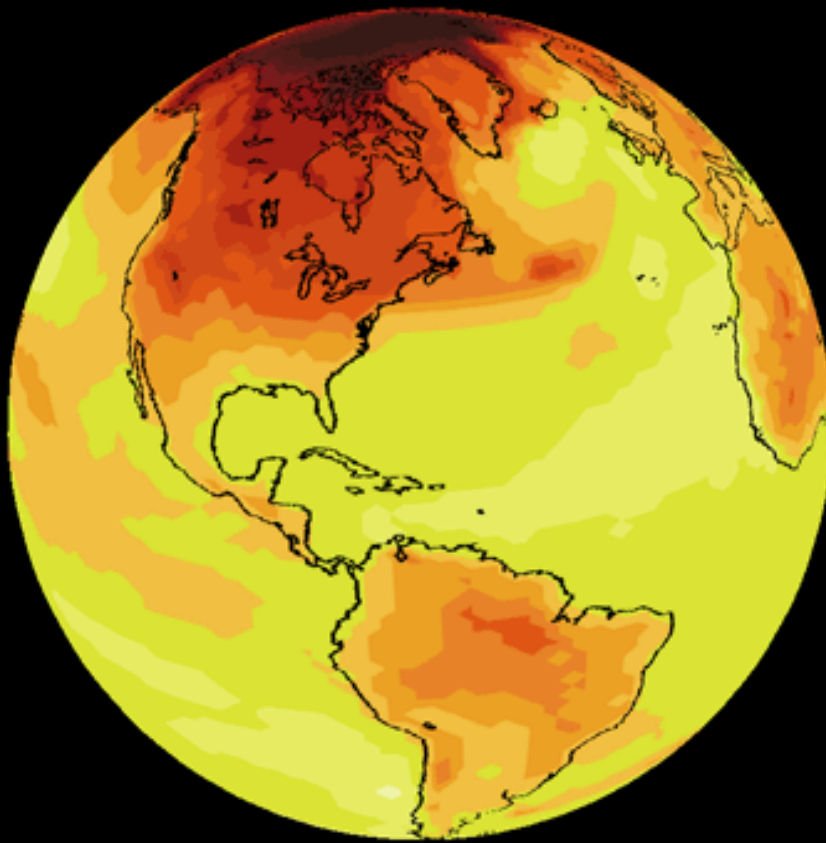
CREATING  
*the* CLEAN  
ENERGY  
ECONOMY

THE CLEAN ENERGY ECONOMY  
...IF WE TRY

John Byrne  
December 13, 2010

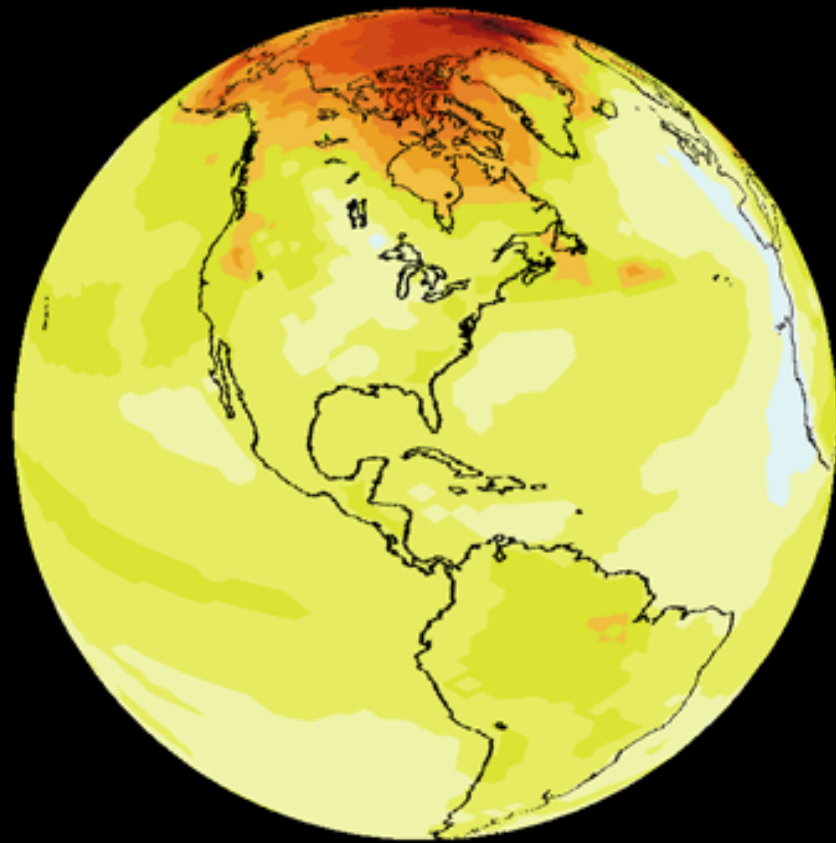


Center for Energy and Environmental Policy



4.4°C global average temperature rise

Increasing emissions (A1B)



2.3°C global average temperature rise

Decreasing emissions (E1)

2095

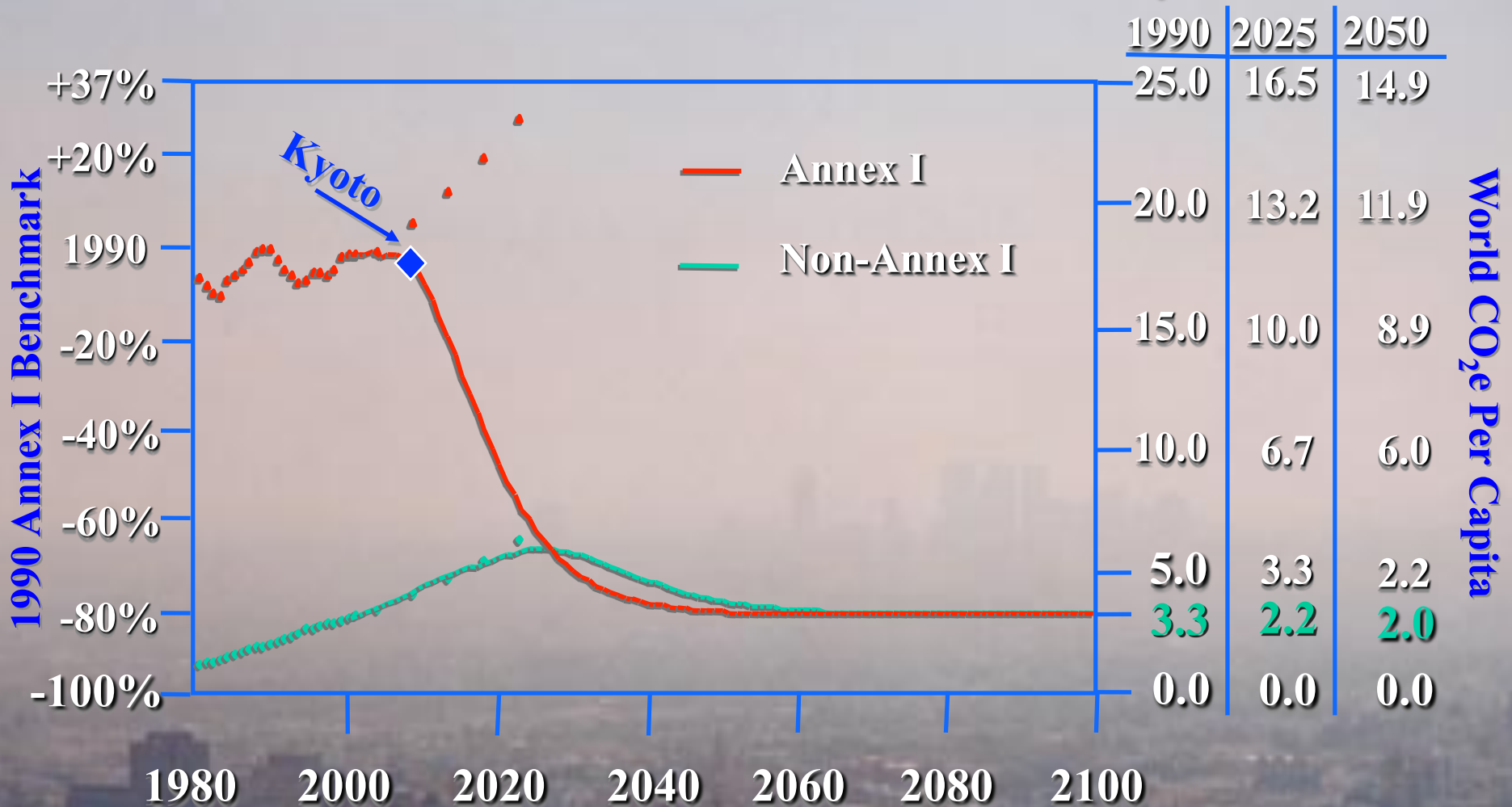


A 4°C rise threatens permafrost across the Northern Hemisphere, the Greenland ice sheet is under pressure, the Amazon faces twin threats of fire and drought, and sea levels could be up by 80cm (4°C scenario) putting coastal populations at greater risk of flooding.

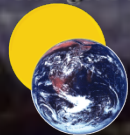
Sources: IPCC (scenarios); UK Meteorological Office (maps)

# World GHG Emissions Reduction Scenario

## 60% Reduction from World 1990 Levels by 2050



Source: Based on John Byrne et al (2008) *Undoing Atmospheric Harm: Civil Action to Shrink the Carbon Footprint.* In *Urban Energy Transition: From Fossil Fuels to Renewable Power.* P. Droege ed. Oxford, UK: Elsevier. Pp. 27-54. See also Byrne et al (2004) "Reclaiming the atmospheric commons: Beyond Kyoto." In V.I. Grover (ed.), *Climate Change: Perspectives Five Years After Kyoto.* Chapter 21. Plymouth, UK: Science Publishers, Inc.



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# Cost > \$110 million

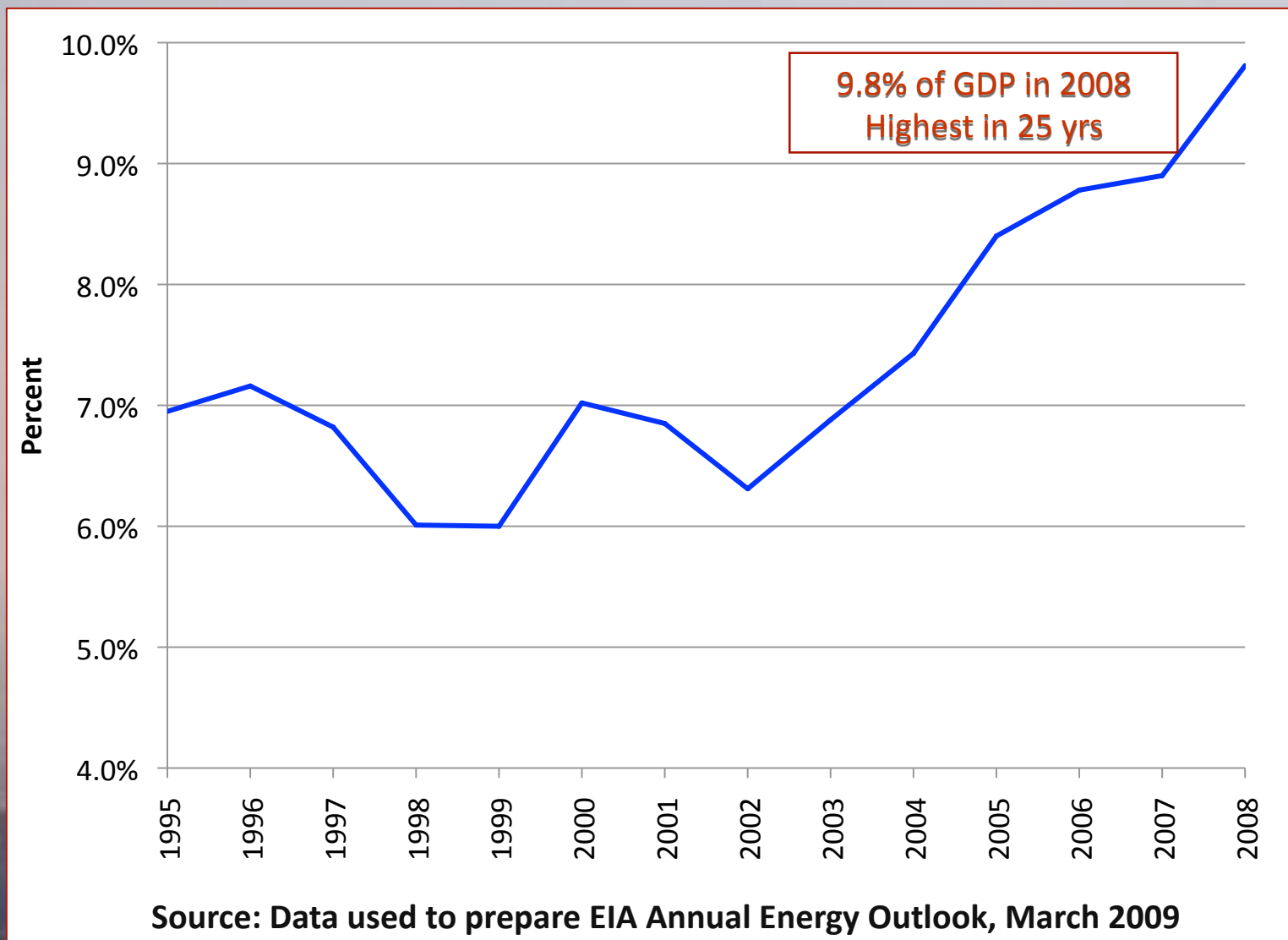
## United Nations Climate Change Conference

Cancún, Quintana Roo

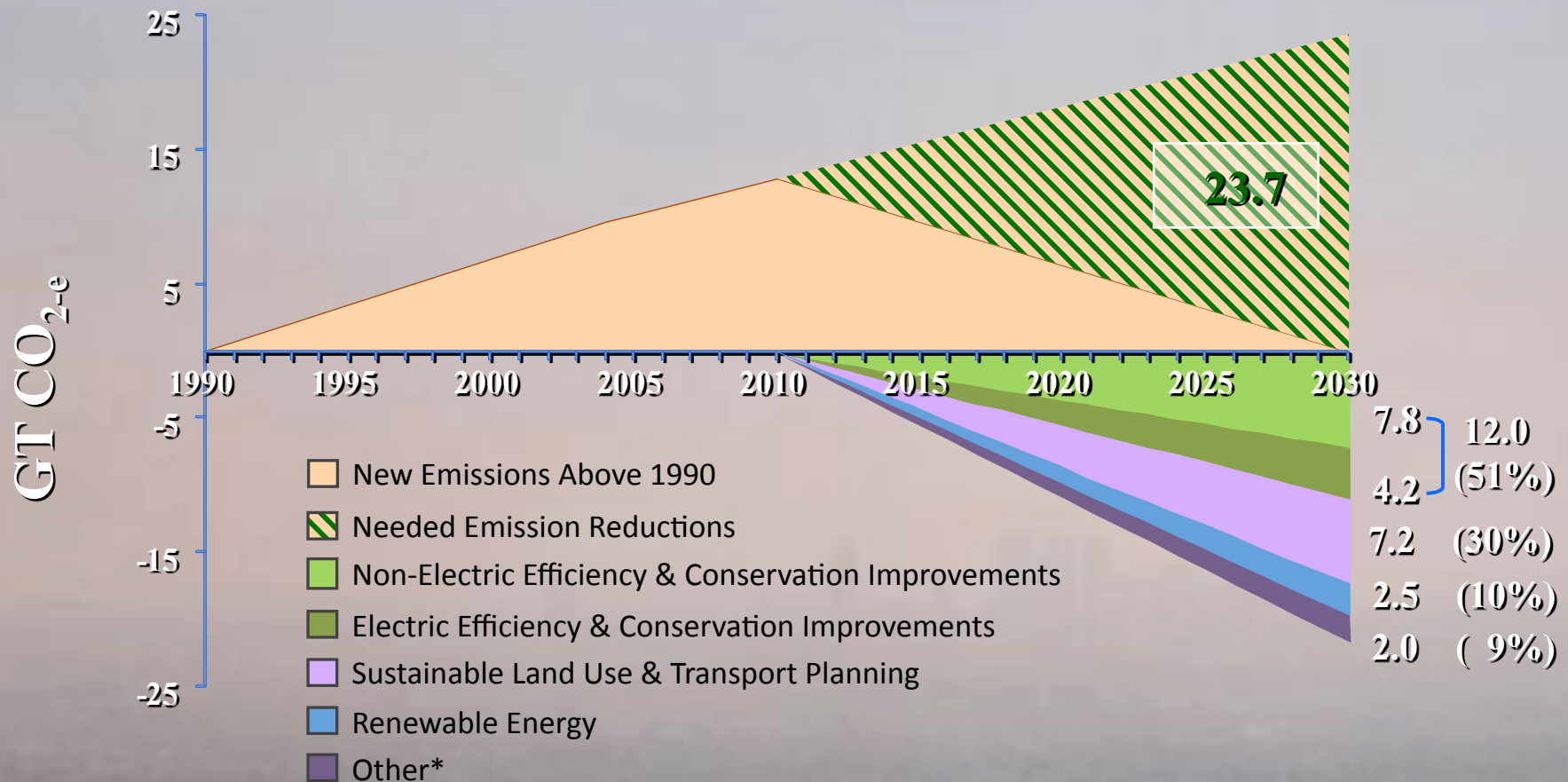
- Agree ...to “a non-binding recognition” of individual country targets...
- Commit ...the “Parties meeting under the Kyoto Protocol...to continue negotiations with the aim of completing their work...”
- Agree ...to “design a Green Climate Fund with a board with equal representation from developed and developing countries...”
- Aspire ...to raise “\$30 billion in fast start finance from industrialized countries to support climate action in the developing world up to 2012 and...\$100 billion...by 2020”
- Agree “...it is not what is ultimately required... but it is a new beginning...”



# Energy Expenditures as % of US GDP



# IPCC Assessment of Principal Mitigation Options



\* Other includes 1.1 Gt CO<sub>2</sub>-e reduced through several options including: carbon capture & storage; waste & wastewater management; new nuclear power plant designs.

Source: IPCC 2007. Fourth Assessment Report, WG III Report, Mitigation of Climate Change.

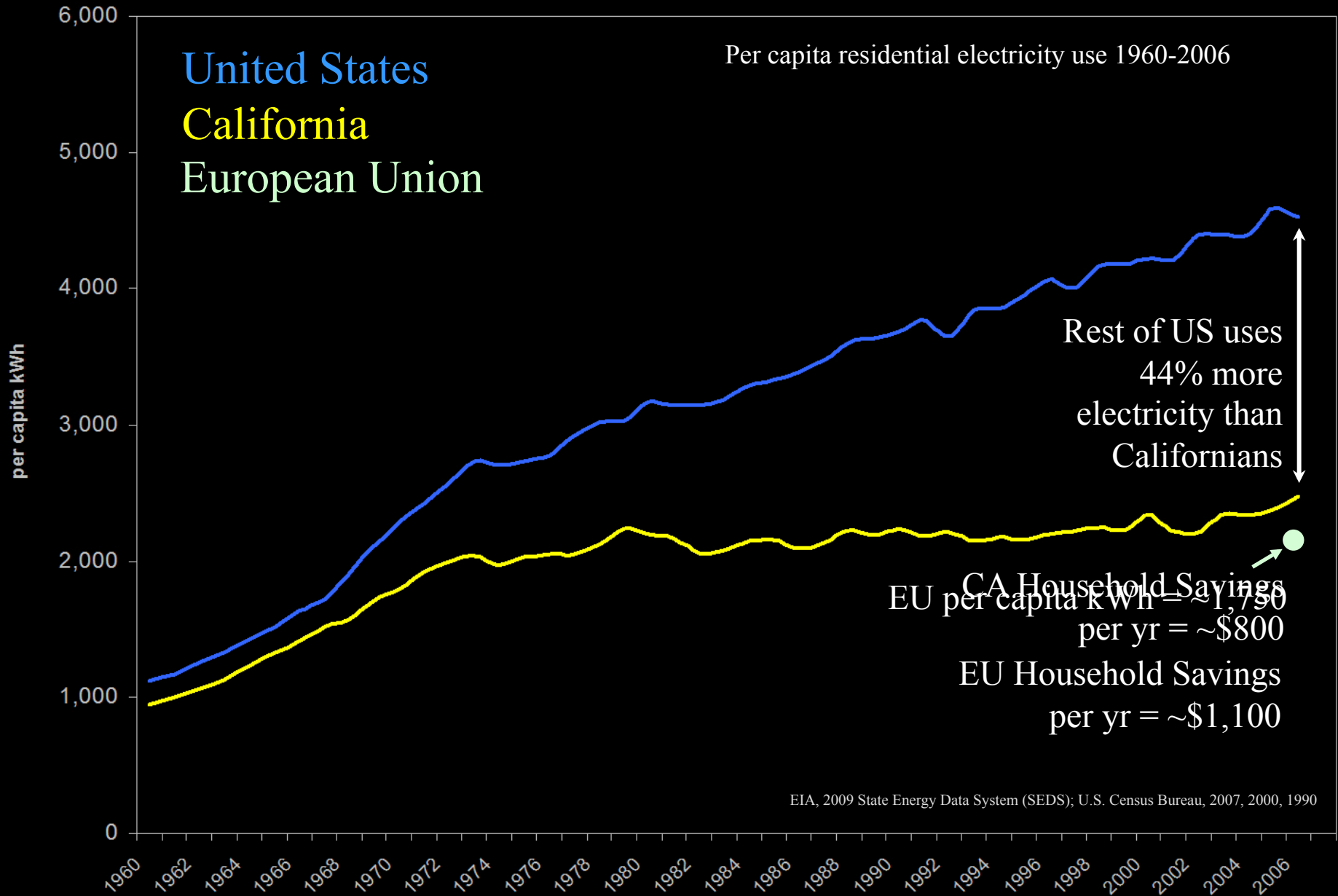
Supporting Sources: Olivier et al 2005 & 2006; WBCSD 2004.





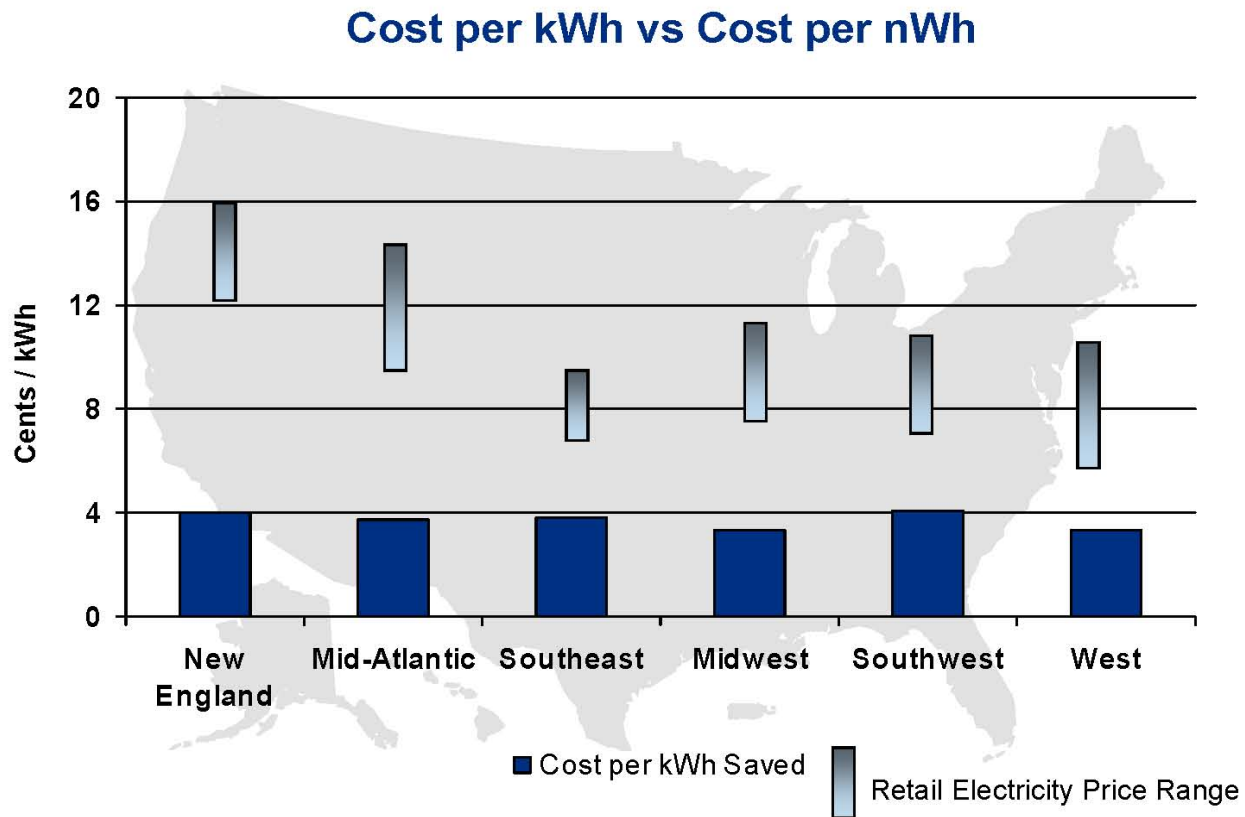


# US ENERGY OBESITY



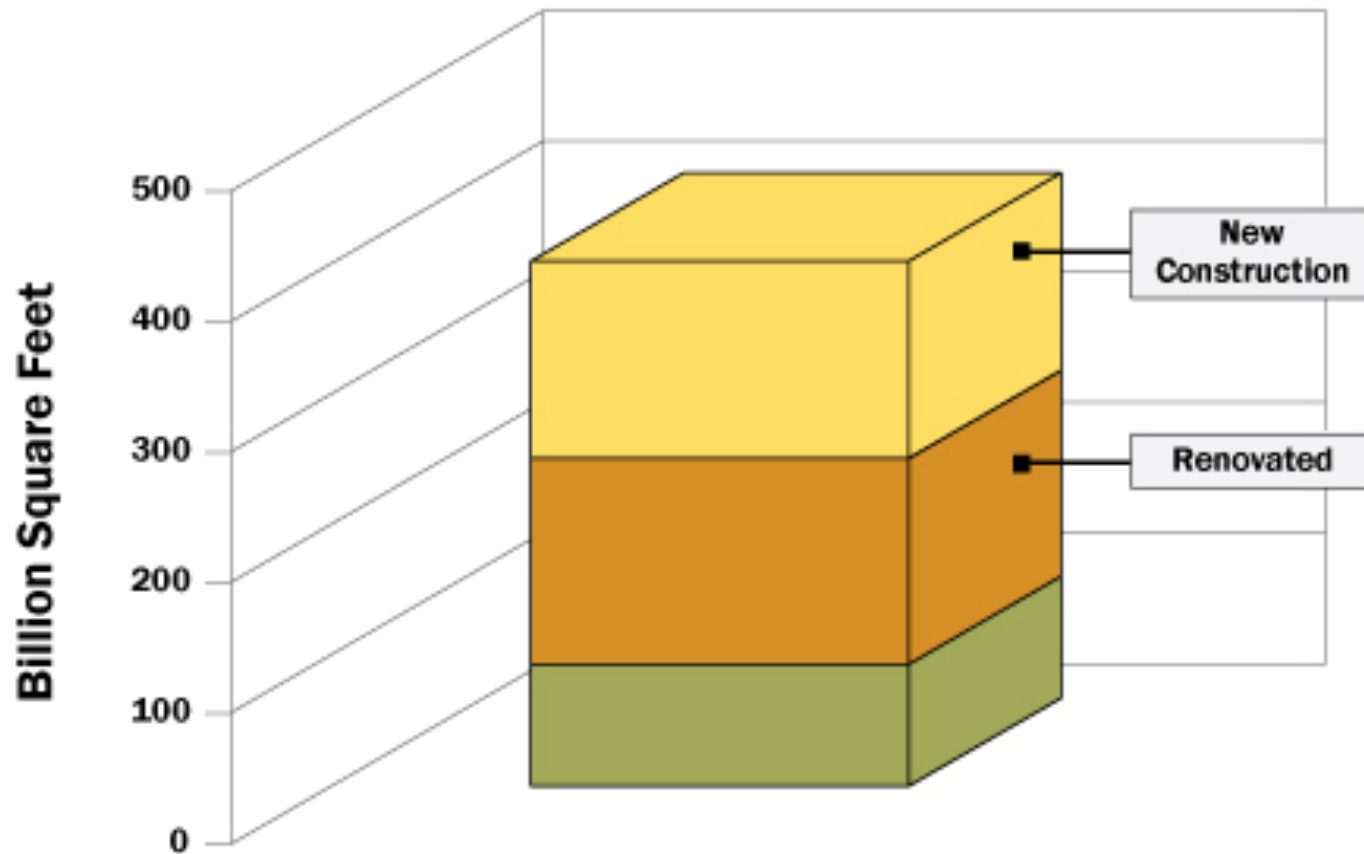
## The “Negawatt” – not consuming

The cost of saving energy is significantly less than electricity rates throughout the U.S.



Source: Erhardt-Martinez & Laitner (2008) *The Size of the U.S. Energy Efficiency Market*. ACEEE.

# Changing Built Environment Obesity

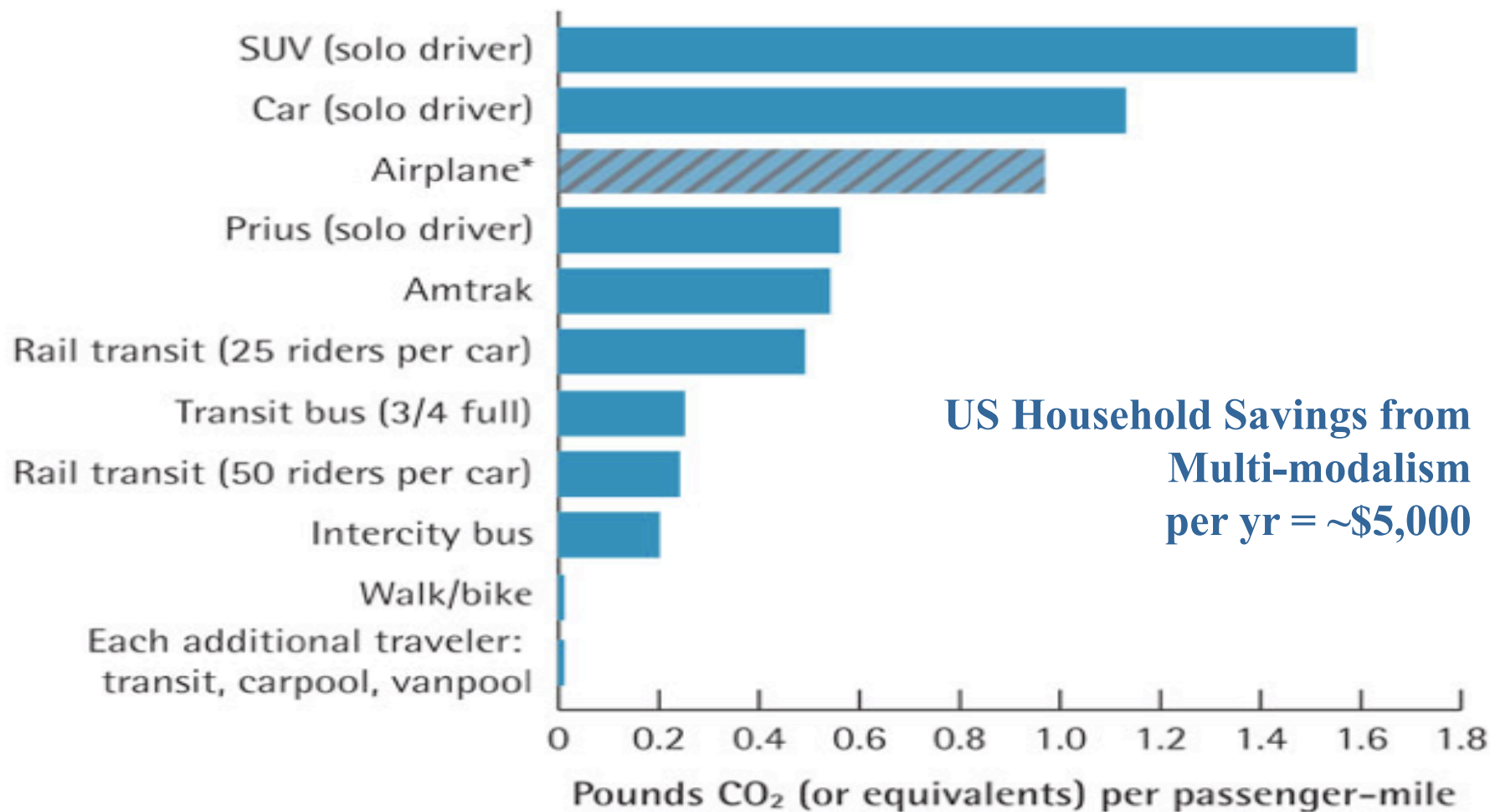


## By 2035: A Historic Opportunity

Source: ©2010 2030, Inc. / Architecture 2030. All Rights Reserved.  
Data Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration.





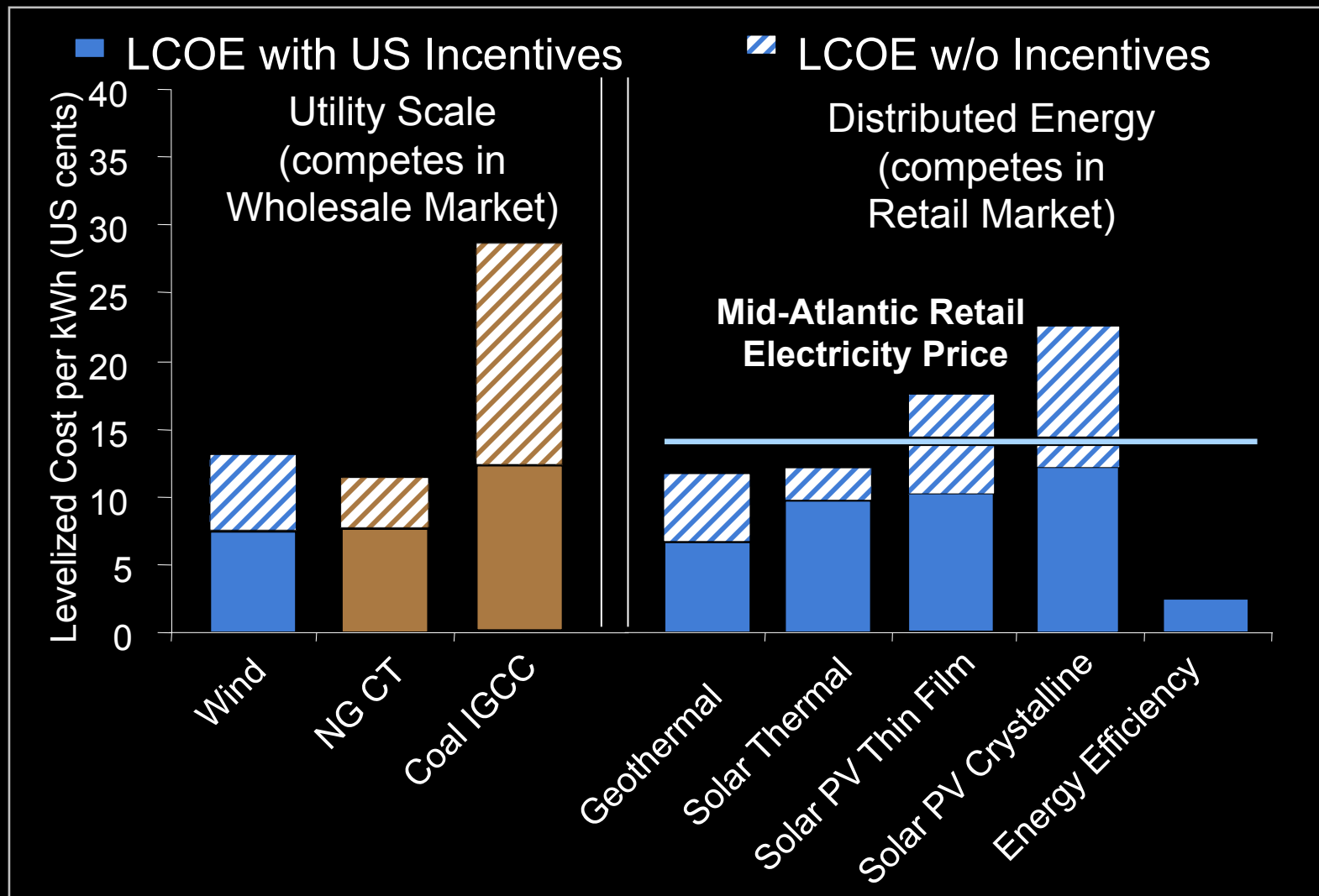


*\*Aircraft emissions are the most variable. Use an online calculator, such as Atmosfair.com, to estimate the climate impacts of your flight.*



Todd Litman, Victoria Transport Policy Institute. 2010. *Evaluating Public Transit Benefits and Costs*

# Renewables – Approaching Parity



Data Source: Lazard 2008-09; CEEP (2010)



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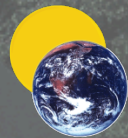
Longwood Gardens  
1.5 MW (Ground Mount)  
PPA Price = 6.3¢ /kWh

Delaware Tech & Community  
College (4 campuses)  
2.0 MW (Roof, Ground & Carport)  
PPA Price = 9.9 ¢ /kWh

University of Delaware  
0.85 MW (Rooftop)  
PPA Price = 9.9¢ /kWh

City of Dover  
10.0 MW (Ground Mount)  
PPA Price ~ 8.0¢ /kWh

Solar electric power  
development is  
currently underway  
throughout the region





**CREATING A SOLAR CITY**  
**Determining the Potential of Solar Rooftop**  
**Systems in the City of Newark**

FINAL REPORT



A Renewable Energy Applications for  
Delaware Yearly (READY) Project



Center for Energy and Environmental Policy  
University of Delaware

August 2009

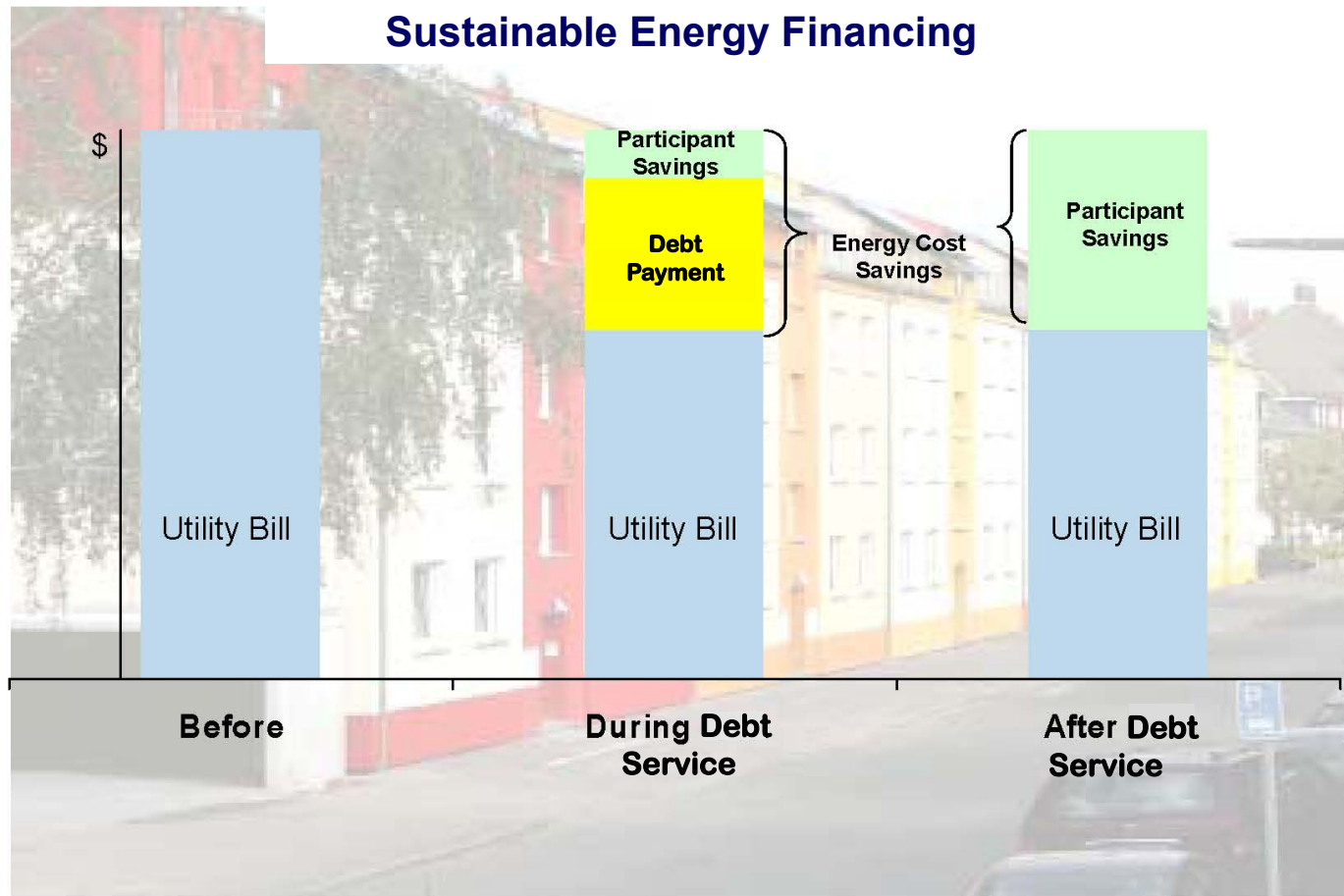


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[http://ceep.udel.edu/energy/publications/2009\\_es\\_READY\\_SolarCityNewark\\_report.pdf](http://ceep.udel.edu/energy/publications/2009_es_READY_SolarCityNewark_report.pdf)

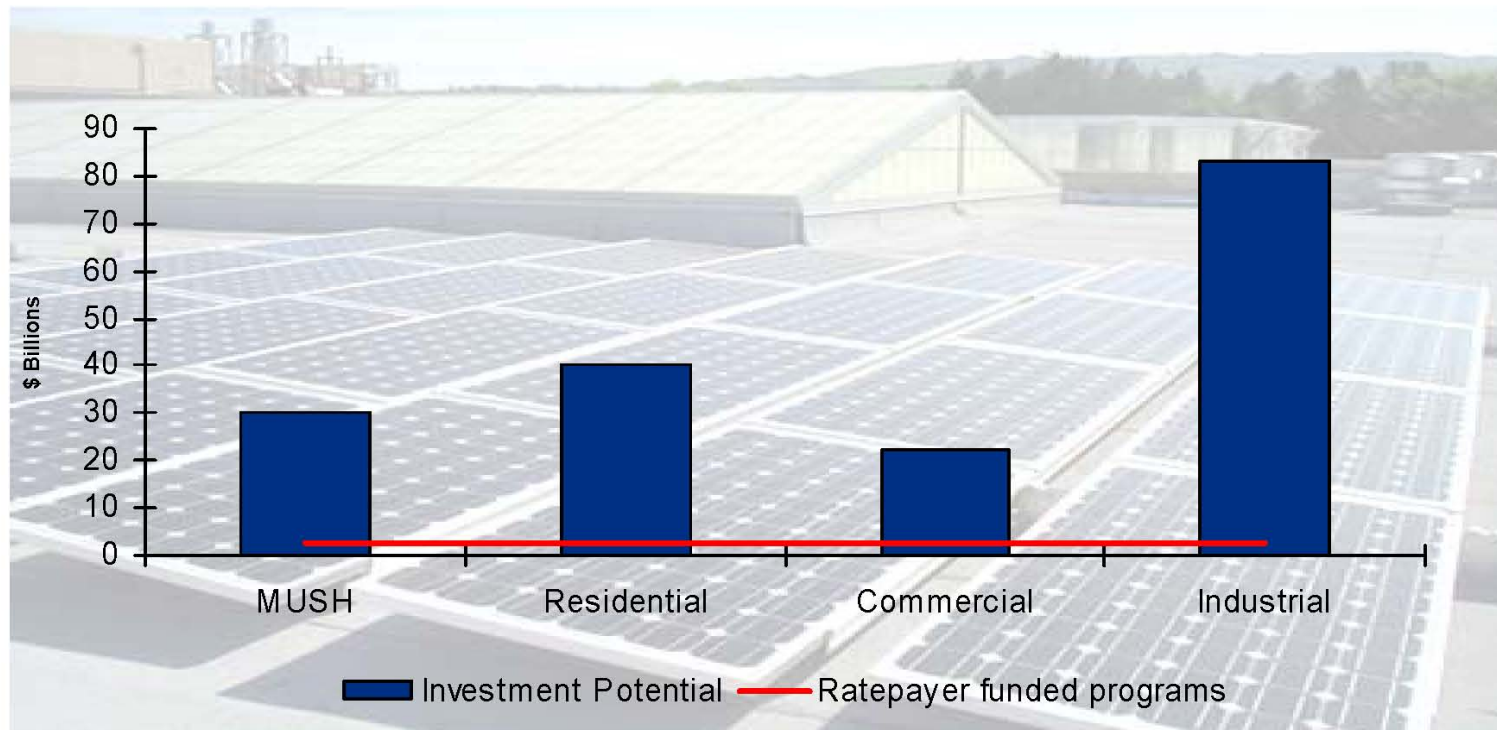
# Monetizing Clean Energy Savings

By pledging cash flow earnings from sustainable energy projects, participants can fund all improvements at NO upfront capital expense



# Seizing the Energy Efficiency & Distributed Renewables Potential

Investment needs are staggering



Source: McKinsey Global Institute, The Case for Investing in Productivity  
Berkeley National Laboratory, "A Survey of the US ESCO Industry: Market Growth and Development from 2000 to 2006"

## SEU Cited as a National Model

**The New York Times**

State and Local Governments Innovate to Cut Energy Waste  
February 11, 2010

### An alternative plan

Delaware's Sustainable Energy Utility fits into a larger national movement away from the traditional way of doing programs with utilities in charge. The alternative plan...is to reshape the business: Make it possible...to profit from efficiency, not just from selling electrons... The model also works for renewable energy.



Shifting from the Economics of Obesity to Sustainability  
February 22, 2010

### Clean energy, green jobs

The SEU is uniquely suited to create sustainable jobs. Investments in onsite renewables can produce 2-5 times as many new, permanent jobs as those in conventional energy. Investments in energy efficiency and conservation could generate 3-4 times as many new jobs.



Testimony of John D. Podesta before Vice President Biden's  
Middle Class Task Force February 27, 2009

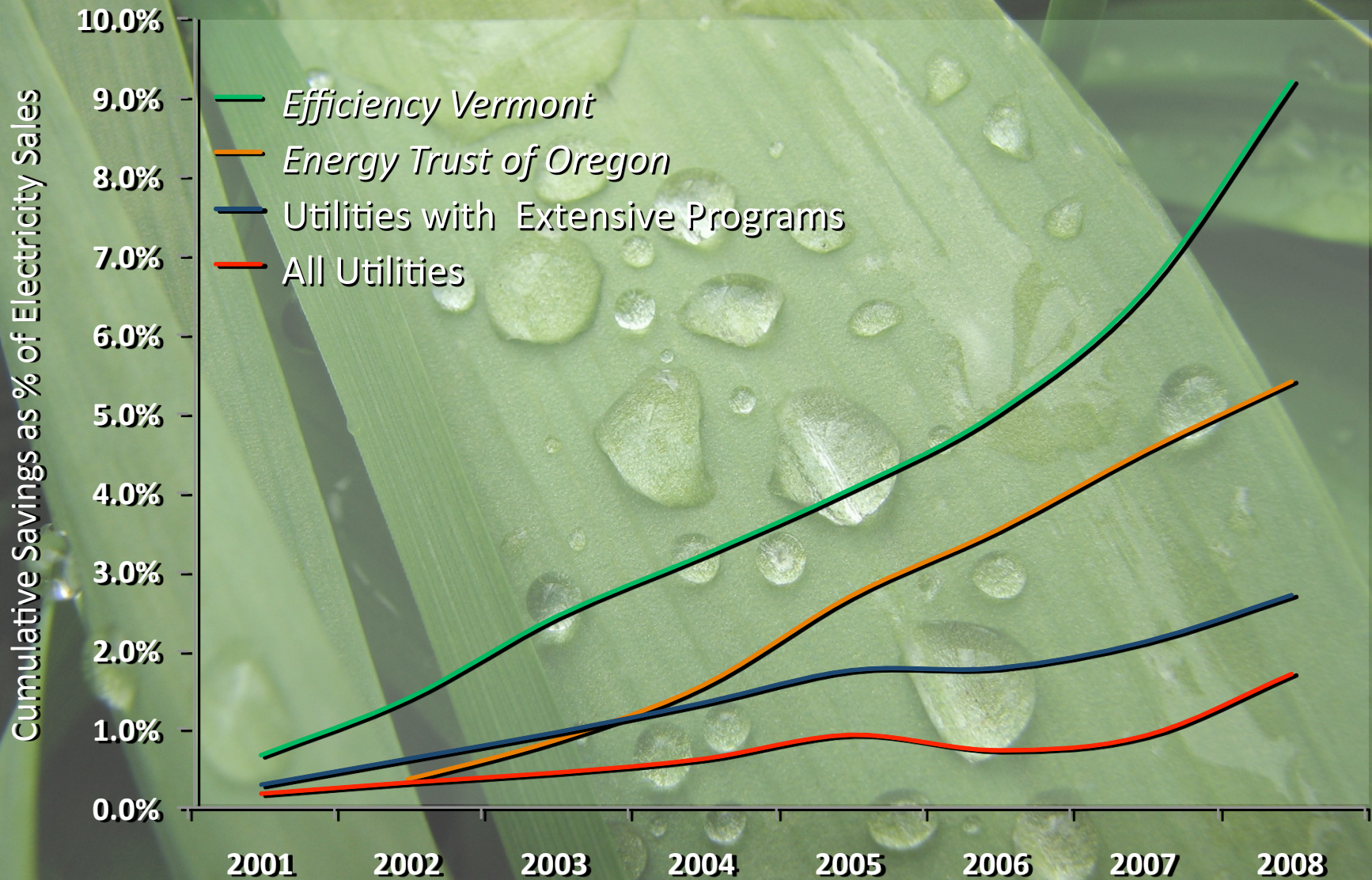
### What can we do today

In Delaware, a "Sustainable Energy Utility" can meet energy needs, not by building new power plants but by weatherizing homes [and installing solar panels]...creating a market...for the verifiable energy savings they produce.



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# Cumulative Energy Efficiency Savings 2001-2008

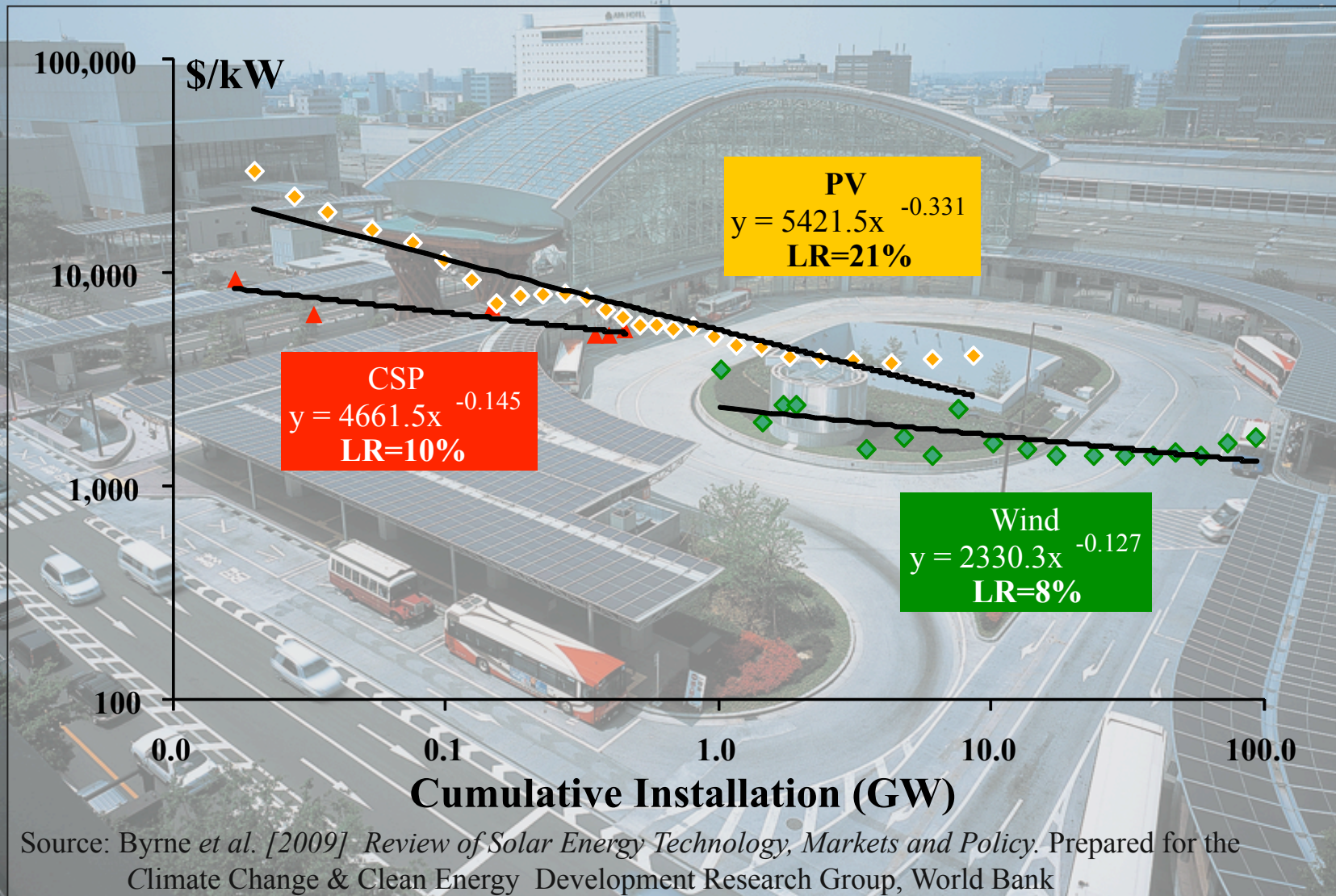


Source: Efficiency Vermont; Oregon Energy Trust; US Energy Information Administration

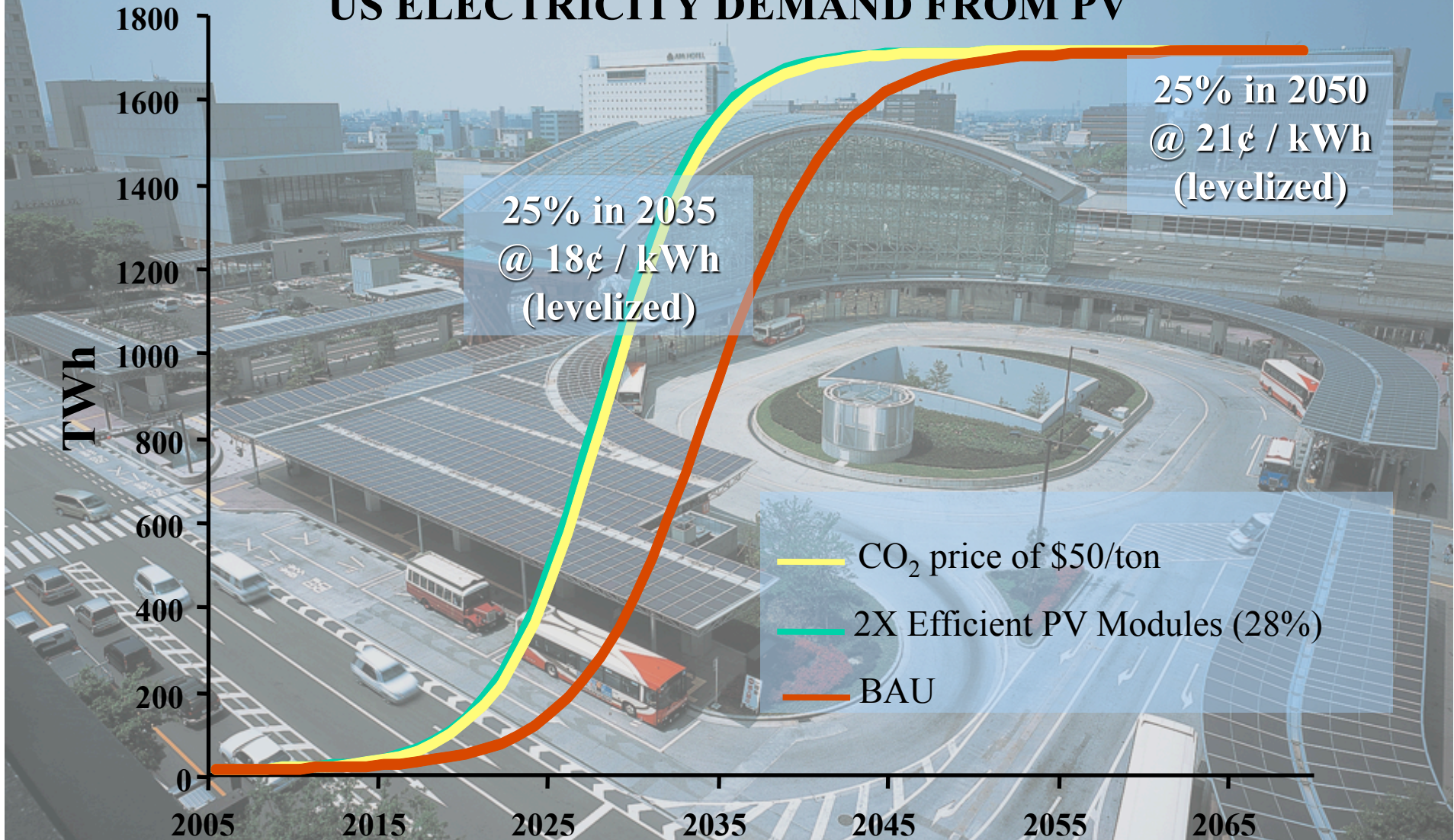


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# EXPERIENCE CURVES FOR SELECTED RENEWABLE ELECTRIC POWER TECHNOLOGIES



# POLICY OPTIONS TO SERVE 25% OF US ELECTRICITY DEMAND FROM PV



25% in 2050  
@ 21¢ / kWh  
(levelized)

25% in 2035  
@ 18¢ / kWh  
(levelized)

- CO<sub>2</sub> price of \$50/ton
- 2X Efficient PV Modules (28%)
- BAU

Source: John Byrne & Lado Kurdgelashvili, (forthcoming) "The Impact of Policy on PV Industry Growth" In A. Luque & S. Hegedus (eds.) *Handbook of Photovoltaic Science and Engineering* 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. (NY: Wiley)





& ICT

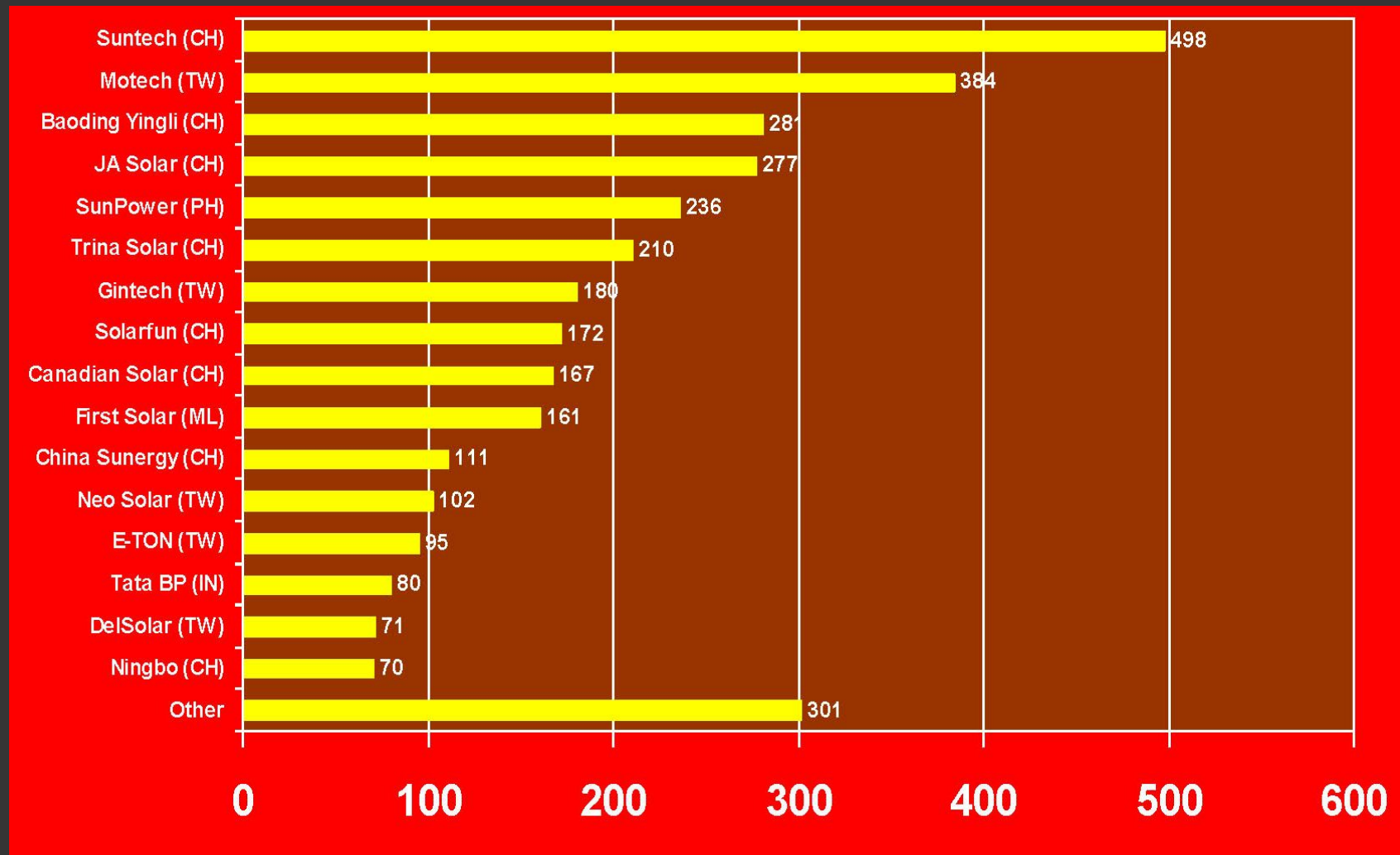
# Green Jobs: The Sustainable Energy Advantage

Permanent Jobs Created per Million US\$ Invested	
<b>COAL PLANTS</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>ENERGY EFFICIENCY &amp; CONSERVATION</b>	<b>12-15</b>
Smart/Green Buildings	14.7
Air Sealing / Insulation	12.0
<b>RENEWABLE ENERGY</b>	<b>10-19</b>
Solar Thermal	19.0
Solar Electric (PV)	15.7
Wind	11.9
Geothermal	10.5
<b>INFORMATION &amp; COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY</b>	<b>18-26</b>
High-Speed Broadband	26.4
Smart Grid	21.7
Intelligent Transport	17.7

Sources: Erhardt-Martinez & Laitner, *The Size of the U.S. Energy Efficiency Market*. ACEEE. 2008. American Solar Energy Society (ASES). *Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency: Economic Drivers for the 21st Century*. 2007. Singh & Fehrs, *The Work that Goes into Renewable Energy*. REPP. 2001. London School of Economics (LSE) and the information Technology and Innovation Foundation (ITIF). *The UK's Digital Road to Recovery*. 2009. ICT job creation does not include 'network effects.'



# Leading PV Manufacturers



Sources: Prometheus Institute, 2009, *PV News* (April); Japan PV Energy Association, 2010; IEA PVPS, 2010.

