

Dr. Marilyn A. Brown Professor of Energy Policy Georgia Institute of Technology

Richard Smyser Lecture Series American Museum of Science & Energy June 26, 2014

Emerging Economies will Increasingly Steer Global Energy Markets

Global energy demand will rise by one-third over the next 25 years, driven by rising living standards in China, India & the Middle East.



Source: International Energy Agency. 2012. World Energy Outlook.

Energy Productivity is Increasing Globally, but So are Energy (per capita) Footprints



Source: Brown, Marilyn A. 2014. "Enhancing Efficiency and Renewables With Smart Grid Technologies and Policies," *Futures: The Journal of Policy, Planning and Futures Studies.*

How are Regions of the World Going to Satisfy this Growing Demand for Energy?

• Net oil and gas import dependency in selected countries.



Will the U.S. bonanza of affordable natural gas be a bridge or a barrier to a clean energy future?

Source: International Energy Agency. 2012. World Energy Outlook.



Global Surface Temperature Change

Global mean temperatures could rise by 1.5°C (with a low-emission scenario) to 4.5°C (with a high-emission scenario) by the end of the century relative to 1850-1900.

RCP = Representative Concentration Pathway (+ total radiative forcing in 2100 relative to 1750)



Source: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). 2013. *Climate Change 2013: The Physical Science Basis*. "Summary for Policymakers".



Sea Level rise

Sea level could rise by 0.4 meters (with a lowemission scenario) to 0.7 meters (with a highemission scenario) by the end of the century relative to 2000.

The rate of global mean sea level rise has been increasing since the early 20th century.



Source: Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC). 2013. *Climate Change 2013: The Physical Science Basis*. "Summary for Policymakers".

Increased Flooding is Forecast



Of the 50 states, Florida is the most vulnerable to rising sea levels, standing just a few feet above the current level. Miami is in an especially dangerous position because of its porous limestone foundation.

Source: http://www.nytimes.com/interactive/2014/03/27/world/climate-rising-seas.html?_r=1



Source: Redrawn from *The Economics of Climate Adaptation Working Group.* 2009. Shaping Climate Resilient Development.

Natural Catastrophes are Increasing in Frequency, Magnitude & Cost

• Global Natural Catastrophes 1980-2013



Source: Munich RE, 2014, 2013 Natural Catastrophe Year in Review.



Yu Wang (2014) "U.S. Electricity End-Use Efficiency: Policy Innovation and Potential Assessment,' Dissertation, Georgia Tech. Data: Sustainable Energy in America 2014 Factbook, Bloomberg New Energy Finance.

Energy Efficiency: The Most Important Fuel, But Overlooked & Underappreciated



Source: Adapted from Skip Laitner & Steve Nadel, ACEEE, 2012.



Cost of Conserved Energy = the additional cost that must be invested to implement energy-savings.

Source: National Academy of Sciences. 2009. America's Energy Future.

You Can't Manage what you Can't Measure

Many meters provide frequent data collection and bi-directional communication:

- Enables dynamic pricing
- Can interface with in-home or in-office displays of online consumption data
- + Home video monitoring





Energy Orbs signal expensive & inexpensive times to use energy



The US Green Economy is Progressing, But it Has Been Slowed by the Natural Gas Boom



EIA forecasts that non-hydro renewable generation will triple by 2040, with wind, biomass, and solar dominating.

Source: EIA, 2013

A Challenge for the Grid: Demand & PV System Output are not Coincident





Few Southern States have Strong RE or EE Policies

19

9 Southern States Do Not Have an RPS



Has State Renewable Portfolio Standard Image: No Renewable Portfolio Standard or Goal
Has State Renewable Portfolio Goal *: Extra credit for solar or customer-sited renewables

RPS=Renewable Portfolio Standard

9 Southern States Do Not Have an EERS



EERS=Energy Efficiency Resource Standard

TVA's Carbon Success Story

- TVA has already exceeded the 2020 Climate Action Plan's goal of reducing CO₂ emissions by 17% relative to 2005. TVA's 2013 carbon emissions were >30 percent below 2005 levels.
- Coal plant retirements have been enabled by: the recent recession and curtailed load growth, many unscrubbed coal plants while EPA regs are getting tighter, affordable natural gas, and a new nuclear reactor.
- As a result, in 2011 the TVA Board voted to approve the retirement of 18 coal units. More recent decisions commit TVA to more coal retirements in the future. TVA has also ramped up its renewable procurements and its energy efficiency programs over the past decade.

The Power of Local Action

Regulatory Policy

 TVA has a "dual meter" policy for monitoring and valuing distributed solar power

Information Policy

- TVA's eScore Program assessing a home's efficiency & assisting with retrofits
- Chattanooga Electric Power Board's system
 the most automated power system of its size in the US

Financing Policy

 TVA's 1100 MW "virtual power plant" (EE&DR) has saved ratepayers \$700M in avoided capital costs



SCOR

Grounds for Optimism

Clean energy technologies are improving

- renewable markets are growing
- the "double dividend" of energy efficiency is expanding.
- Most of the 2050 physical infrastructure is not yet built – with growth comes opportunity
 - ★ to "lock in" clean energy technologies
 - to "climate proof" systems whenever infrastructure investments are being made.

For More Information

Dr. Marilyn A. Brown, Professor Georgia Institute of Technology School of Public Policy Atlanta, GA 30332-0345 Marilyn.Brown@pubpolicy.gatech.edu Climate and Energy Policy Lab: http://www.cepl.gatech.edu



Marilyn A. Brown and Benjamin K. Sovacool





SCHOOL OF PUBLIC POLICY