

Impacts for Supply-Side Energy Efficiency Investments

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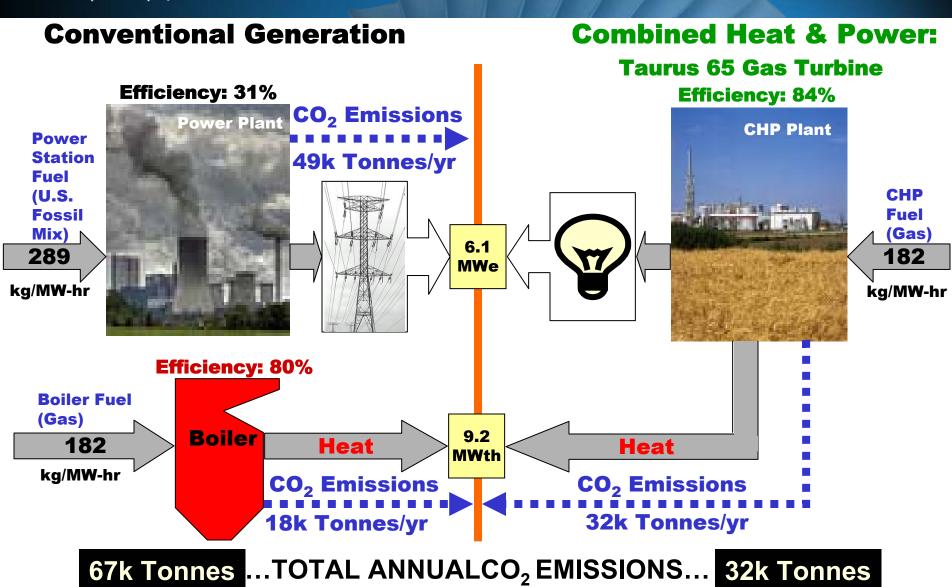
Developing Climate Policy within the US Recognizes
 Energy Efficiency (EE) as a Natural and Powerful First Step
 to GHG Emissions Reduction

 EE Measures Can Be Readily Implemented on Both the Demand and Supply Sides Using Today's Technologies

 Significant Supply Side Reductions in GHG Emissions Are Achievable Through Combined Heat & Power (CHP) and Distributed Generation (DG)



CO₂ Emissions Reductions from CHP



35k Tonnes Saved/Year



National and State Level Policy Development

- Federal Energy Legislation May Include a Renewable Portfolio Standard Which Will Include Energy Efficiency
- Individual States Are Establishing Energy Efficiency Standards (EERS)





Additional State and Regional Activity

- EERS Not Only Promote Supply-Side Investments by Utilities in EE but also Are Evolving a Market for EE Certificates
- Individual States Are Enacting Further Legislation to Promote Energy Efficiency and Distributed Generation:
 - Streamlined Interconnection
 - Equitable Standby and Backup Power Tariffs
 - Output-based Emissions Standards
- Regional US Cap-and –Trade Schemes Are Designating Proceeds from the Auction of Allowances to Be Funneled into Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency



Business Community Involvement

- Energy Efficiency is Being Recognized as a Key Link Between Energy Policy and Climate Change in both Public and Private Sectors
- The Business Community is a Natural and Strong Advocate of Energy Efficiency
 - It's Responsive to Increasing Shareholder Interest in Corporate Social Responsibility
 - It's a Cost effective Means for Meeting Corporate GHG Emissions Reduction Goals
 - It Increases the Sustainability of Existing Energy Supplies
 - It's Good Business!