Community Energy Planning *Creating Globally Competitive Communities*





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CEP Framework Loading Order / Trias Energetica

- Energy efficiency <u>If you don't need it don't use it</u>
 - Efficient buildings, vehicles
 - Urban design for transport efficiency
 - Local employment for commuting efficiency
- Heat Recovery <u>It it's already there use it</u>
 Distributed combined heat and power

 - Use existing "waste" heat
 - Structure commercial/industrial sites to maximize "waste" heat use
- Renewable energy *If it makes sense, go carbon free Renewable electricity Photovoltaic, Wind, Run-of-river Hydro*

 - Renewable heat Solar thermal, Biomass, geothermal
 - Renewable heat and power waste-to-energy, biomass
 - Energy distribution <u>Invest where it makes sense</u>
 - Flexible distribution electricity, gas, district heating, cooling...
 - Accepts multiple fuels and energy conversion technologies
 - Optimize local / regional investment choices

Integrated Solution – Tailored for Community

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Overall Efficiency Examples Greenhouse Gas Indicators

- 70% of manmade GHG comes from energy use
- GHG good surrogate for overall energy productivity
- National GHG per capita per year (metric tons CO₂)

USA USA	22.8
Canada	22.6
Denmark	14.1
Germany	11.7
European Union	10.5

Municipal GHG per capita per year (metric tons CO₂)

Arlington County VA	14.6 with 4.5 goal
Loudoun County VA	14.2 with 6.0 goal
Guelph - Ontario	12.2 with 5.0 goal
Mannheim - Germany	6.0 with 4.5 goal
Copenhagen - Denmark	3.0 with zero goal

Communities Embracing Breakthrough Targets

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*Approximate indicators - multiple sources

Benchmark Efficiencies by Sector USA / EU Energy Example

Sector	Share	Index USA/EU
Industry	32%	1.2 : 1
Homes & Buildings	40%	2.5 : 1
Transportation	29%	1.4 : 1

Most energy lost in range of inefficiencies

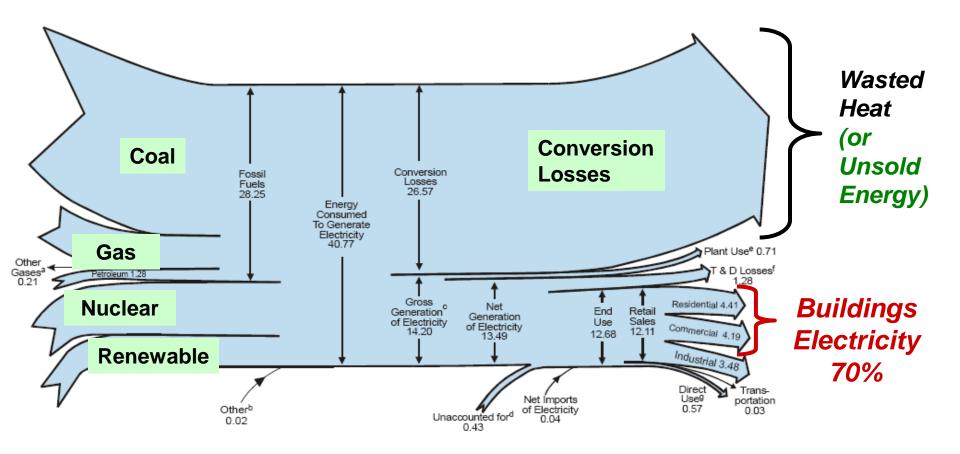
- Building efficiency potential often underestimated
- Industrial efficiency potential often overestimated

High potential for productivity gains!

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*Indicative ratio of US average to EU Average

Electricity in USA Most used in Homes and Buildings



Largest User is Least Efficient

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Source: US DoE EIA 2007

Dysfunctional Energy Supply Chain From fuel to service

Uses 70% of all energy

















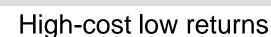








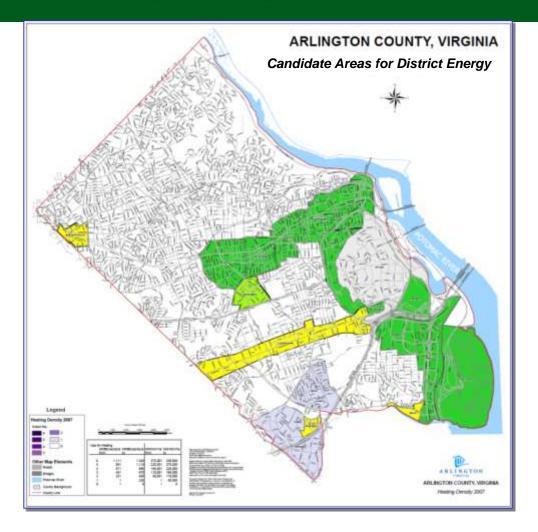




- High risk
- High greenhouse gas

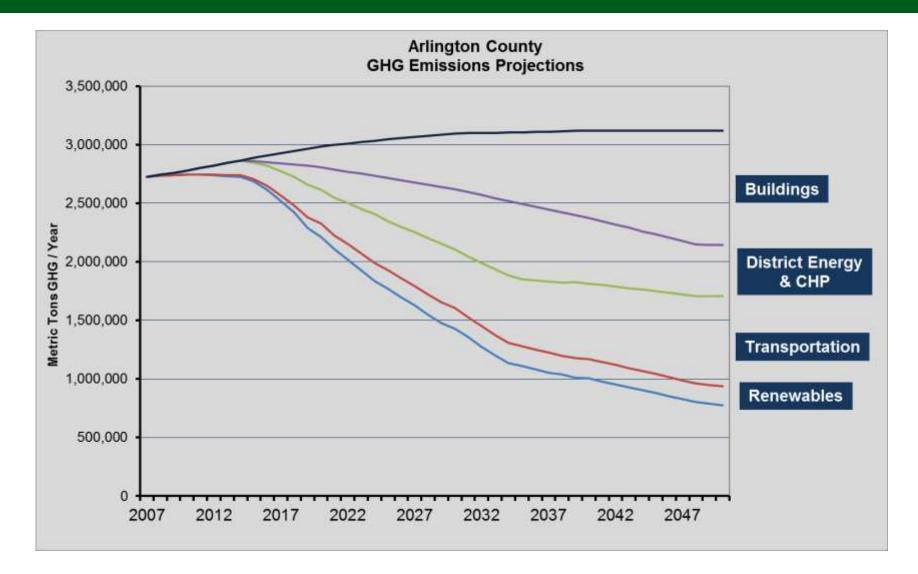
Pay 100 for fuel - Get less than 10 in services

District Energy Possible Areas for Implementation



Reliable – Flexible – Clean - Economic

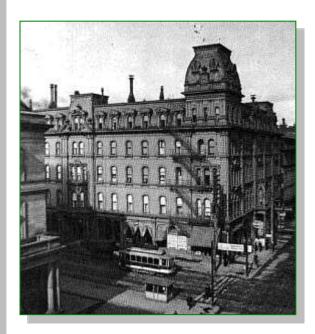
Create Clear Year-on-Year Goals GHG Targets – Arlington Example



International District Energy Association *Founded in Toledo 1909*

IDEA Celebrates More Than 90 Years It was high summer in Toledo, Ohio, July 15, 1909. Horsedrawn carriages shared the streets with the occasional new Model T. Businessmen in high, starched collars and wool suits tipped their derby hats to ladies twirling parasols to shield themselves from the noonday sun. In spite of the heat, work in the unair-conditioned buildings went on, and the Ohio Electric Light Association gathered for its 14th annual convention inside the old Boody House Hotel. The convention was held in a room off the hotel's steamy, unventilated upstairs corridor. After lunch, some of the attendees used the room for a special meeting: They wanted

to talk about "the formation of an organization of central station men interested in district heating." "It was a pretty hot day to consider that subject," noted the association secretary in later chronicles.



Coming Home in Modern Clothes!

Thank You