

THE CLIMATE CRISIS AND THE NEED TO TRANSITION TO & MAXIMIZE RENEWABLE ENERGY

**Sacha Spector
Doris Duke
Charitable Foundation**



THE GRIM, THE HOPEFUL, & THE SMART

Sacha Spector
Doris Duke
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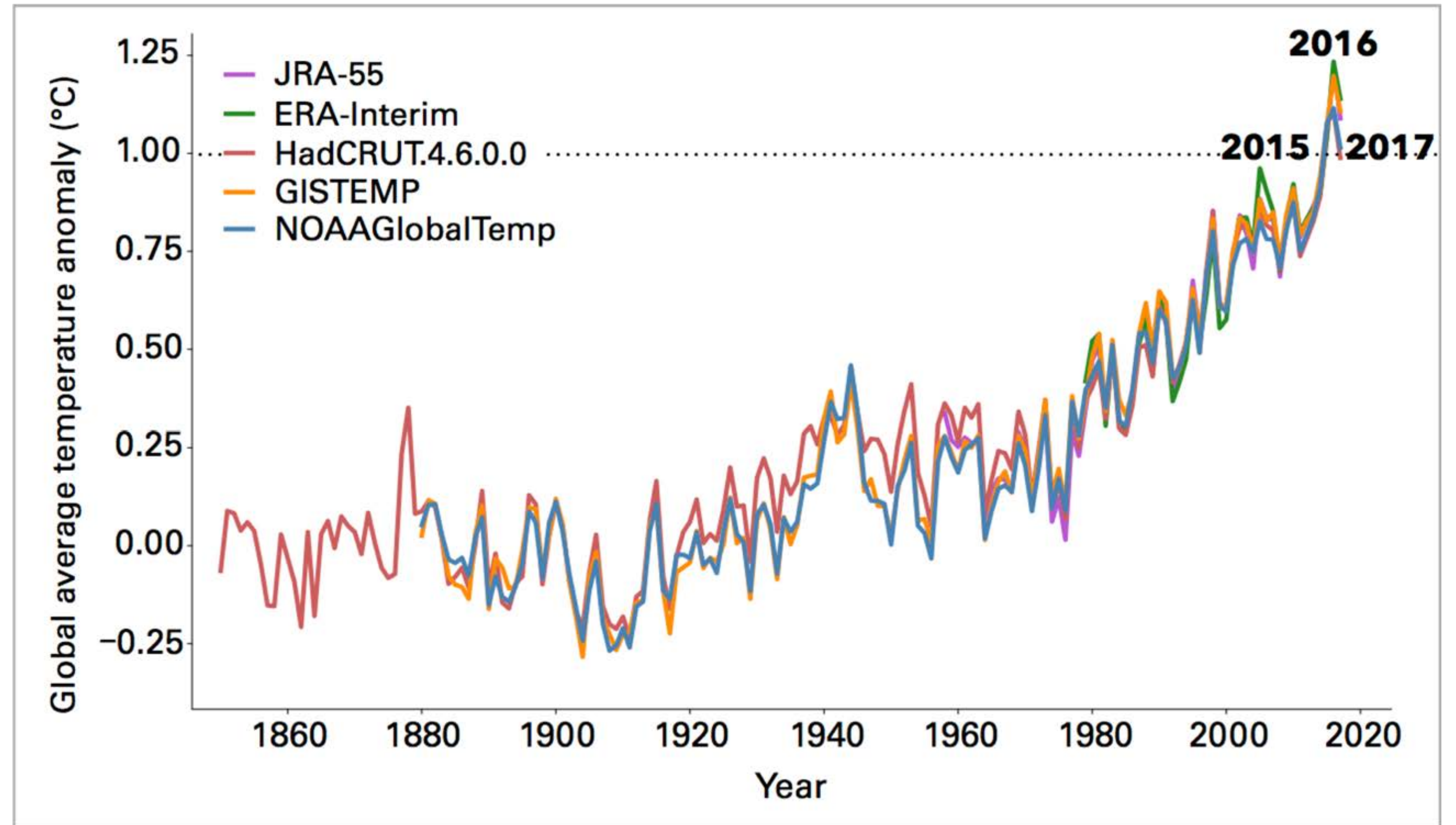




THE GRIM

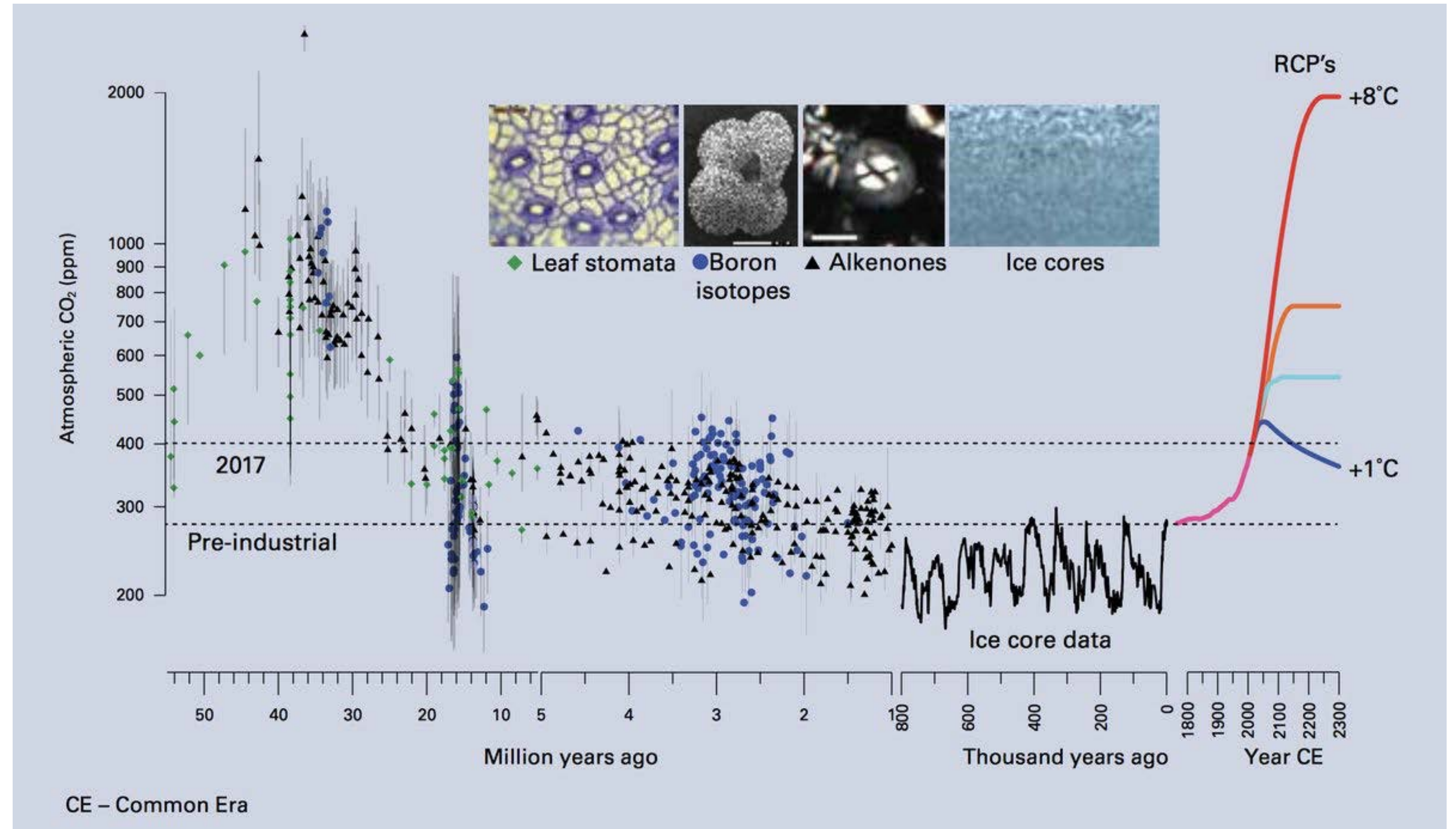


Welcome to a 1° World





Welcome to a 1° World



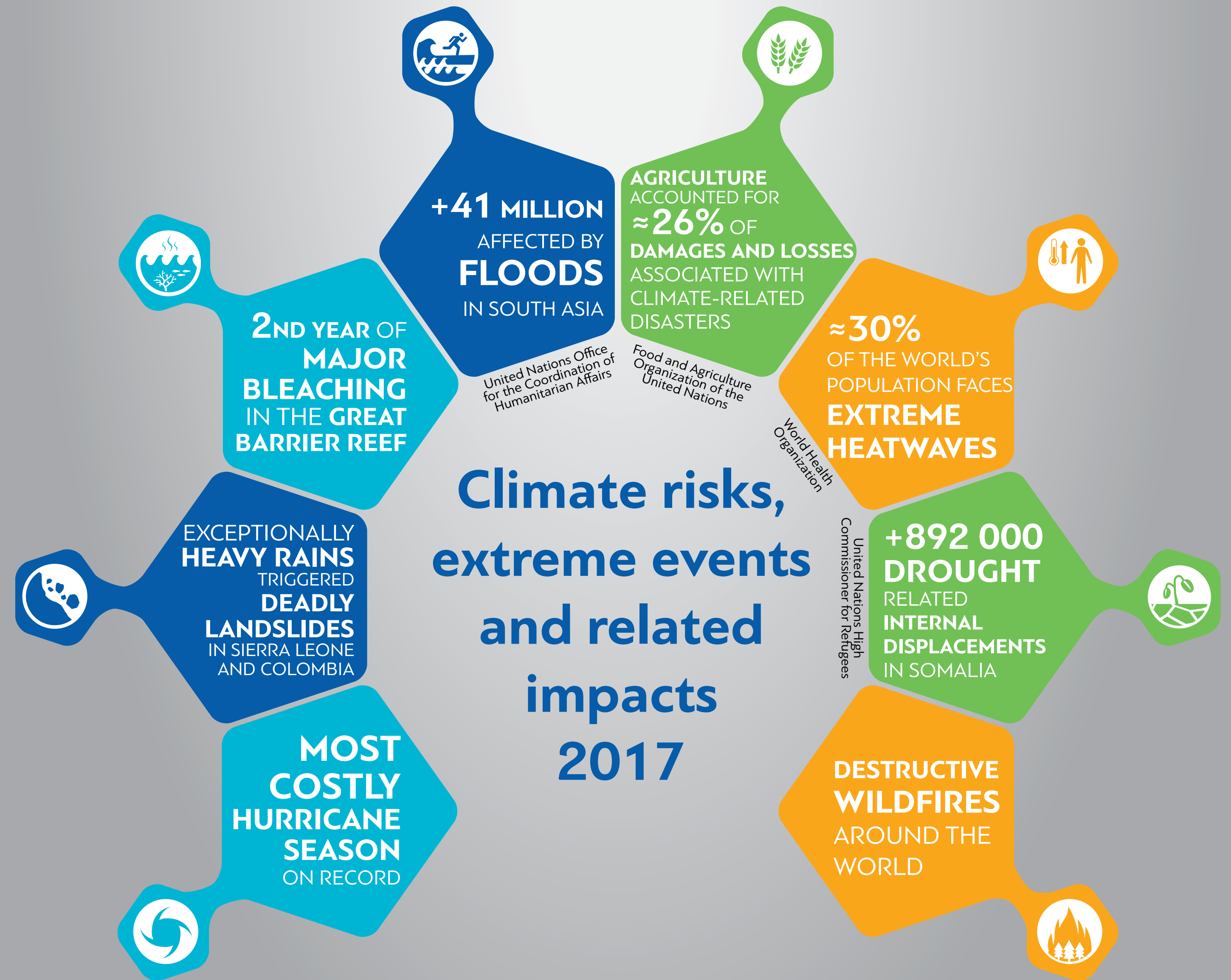


Welcome to a 1^o World





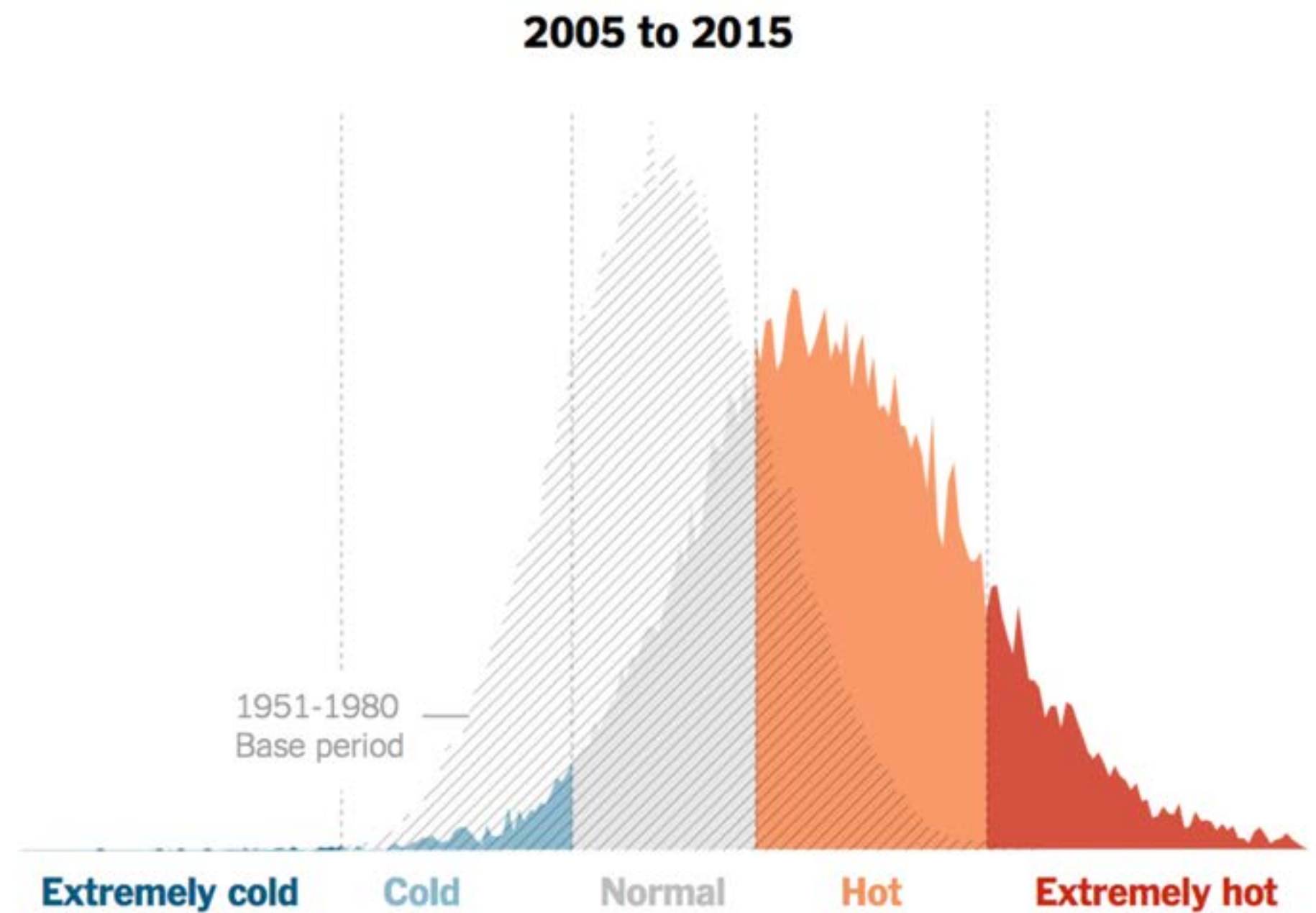
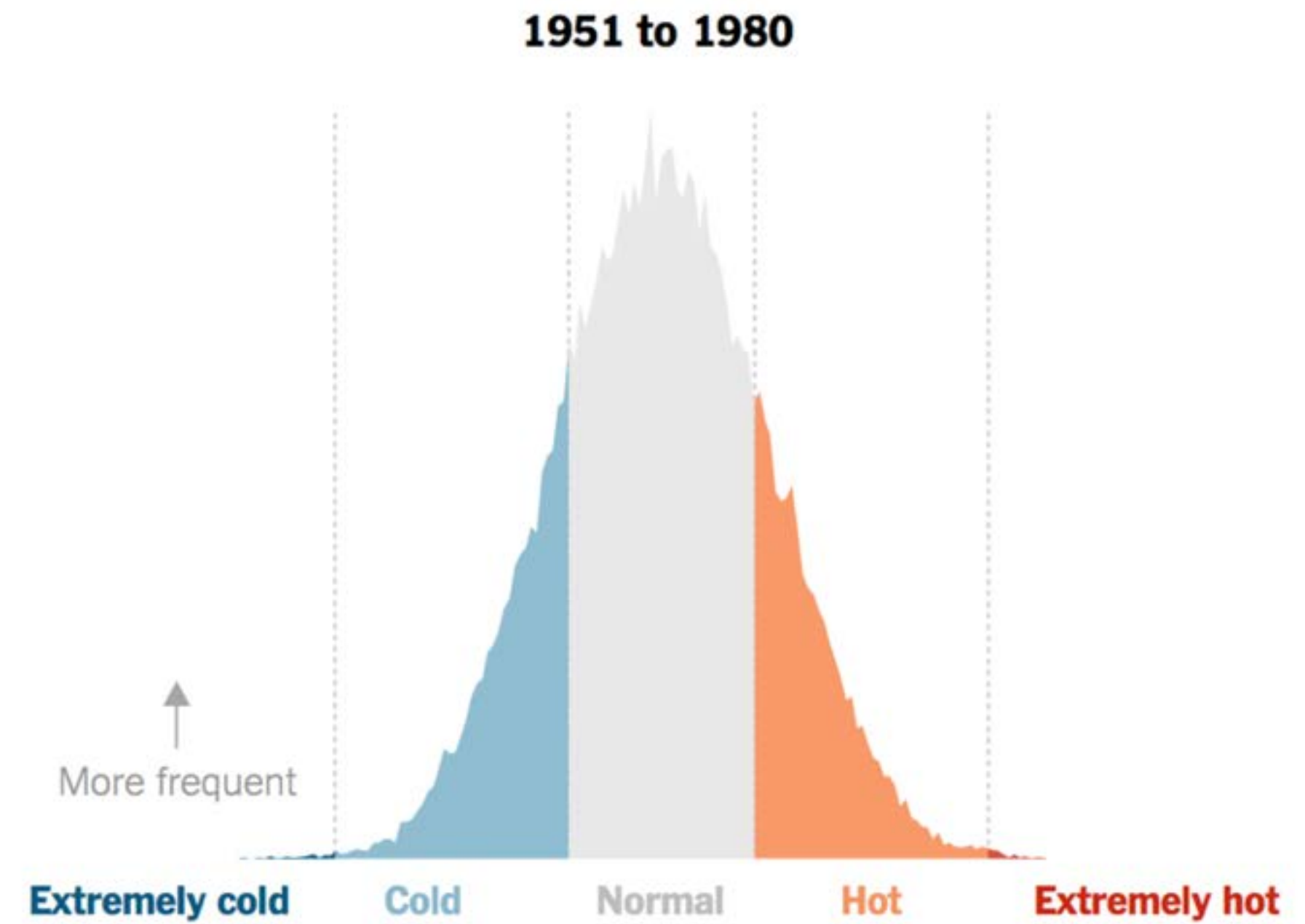
Welcome to a 1^o World



Heat



**Global temp ~1.1 C
higher than pre-
industrial level**

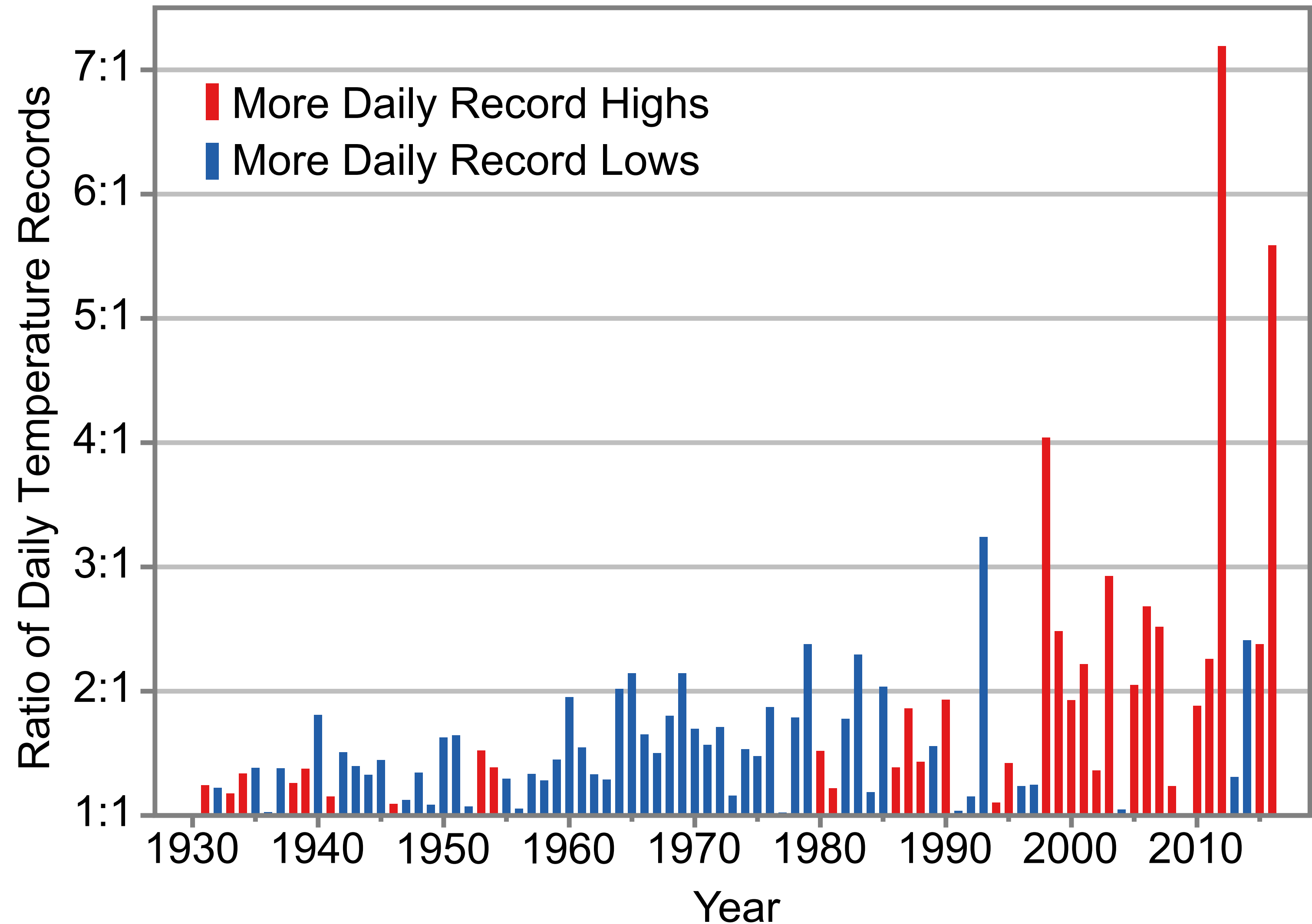


Heat



**Global temp ~1.1 C
higher than pre-
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**Significantly more
record highs than lows**



Heat

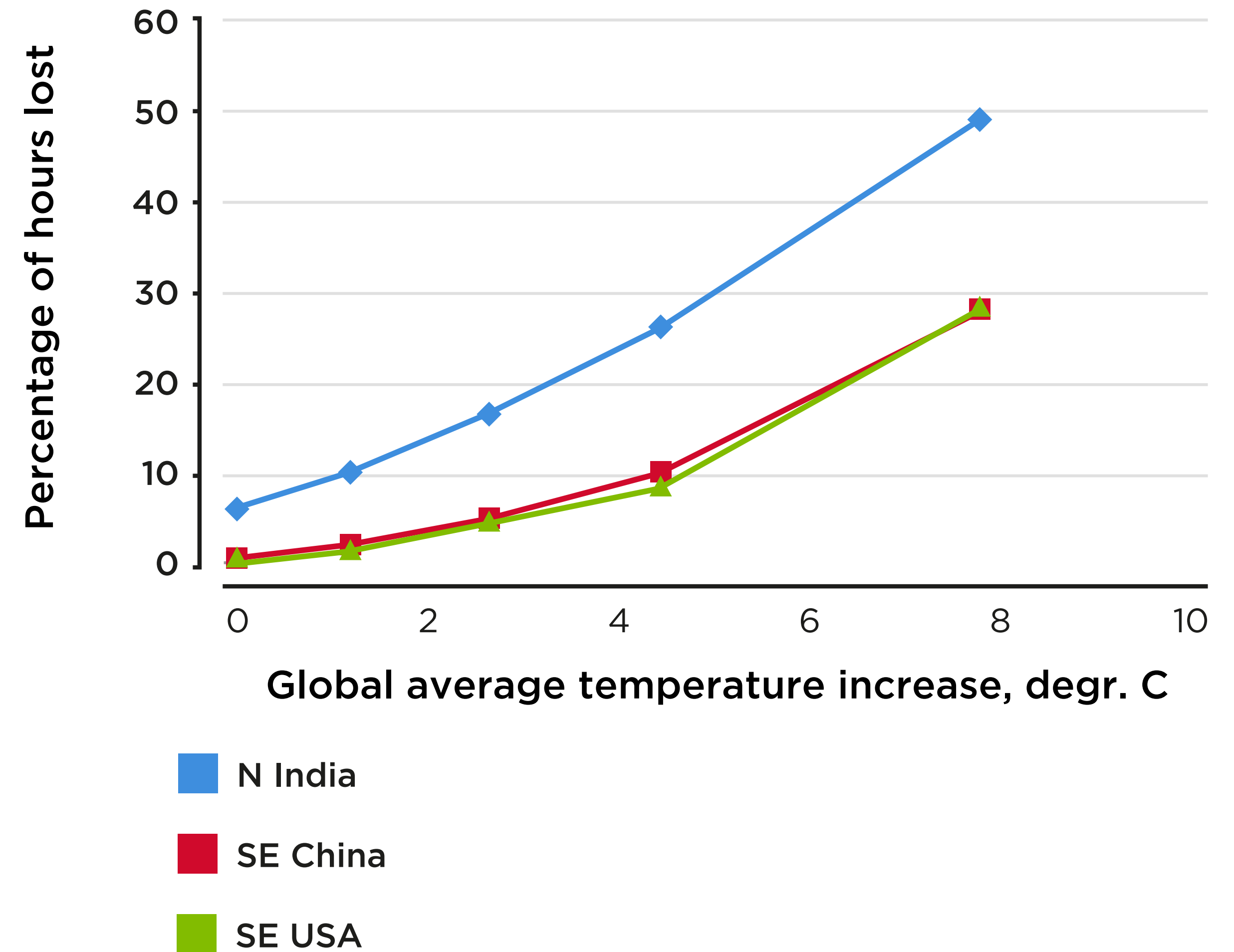


**Global temp ~1.1 C
higher than pre-
industrial level**

**Significantly more
record highs than lows**

**Increasing heat stress on
humans and natural
systems**

**Lost annual daylight work hours (%) for people working
hourly at 300W**



Rising Seas



21st Century SLR is more rapid and appears to be accelerating



Storm surges & nuisance flooding are increasing risks to coasts and waterfront



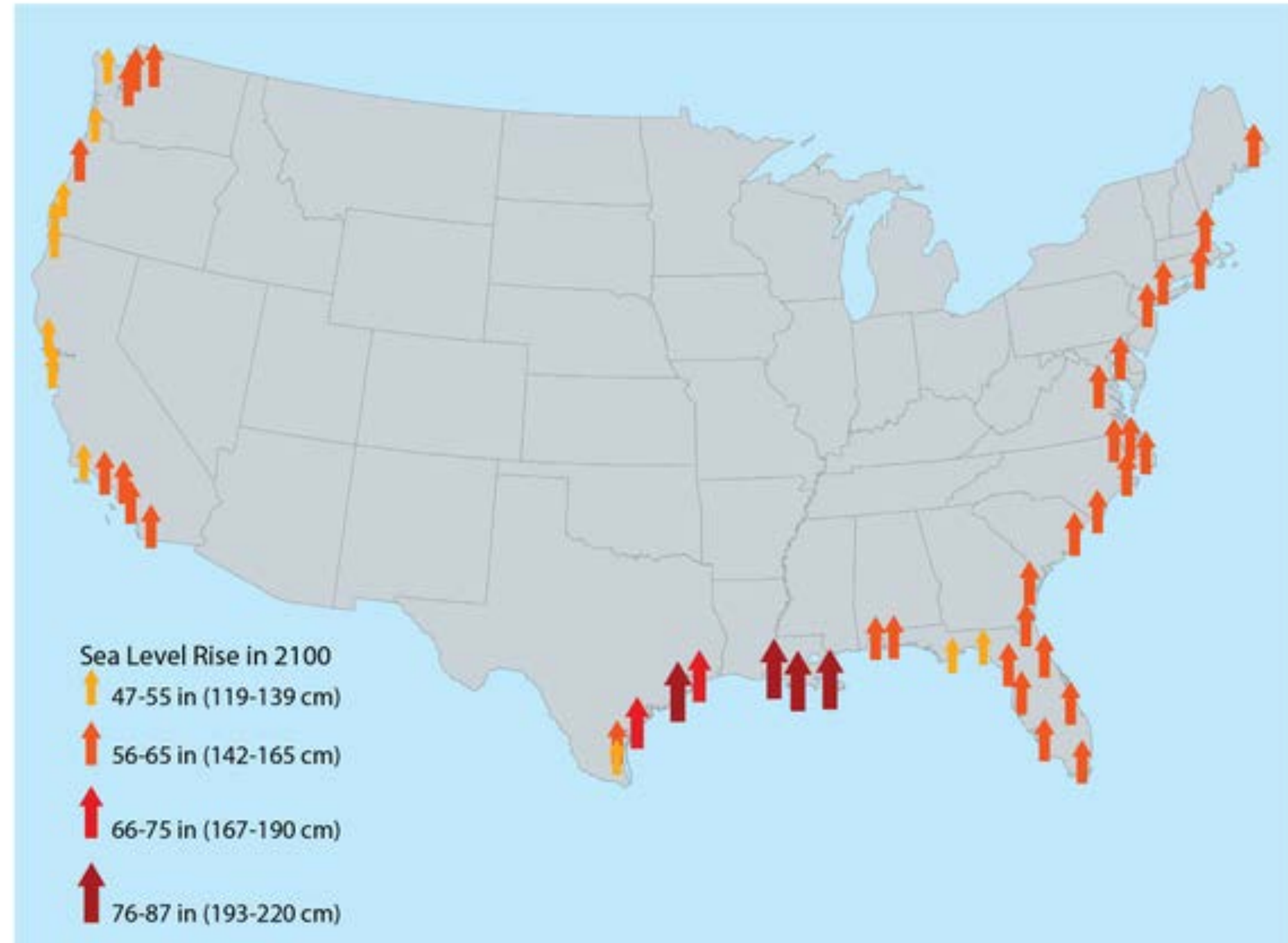
47-87 inches of rise by 2100 if no action



Over \$1 Trillion in residential real estate

Projected Sea Level Rise in 2100 Without Climate Action

Projections are based on global mean sea level rise in 2100 (56 inches), adjusted for local subsidence and uplift.



See www.epa.gov/cira for more information.

Extreme Storms



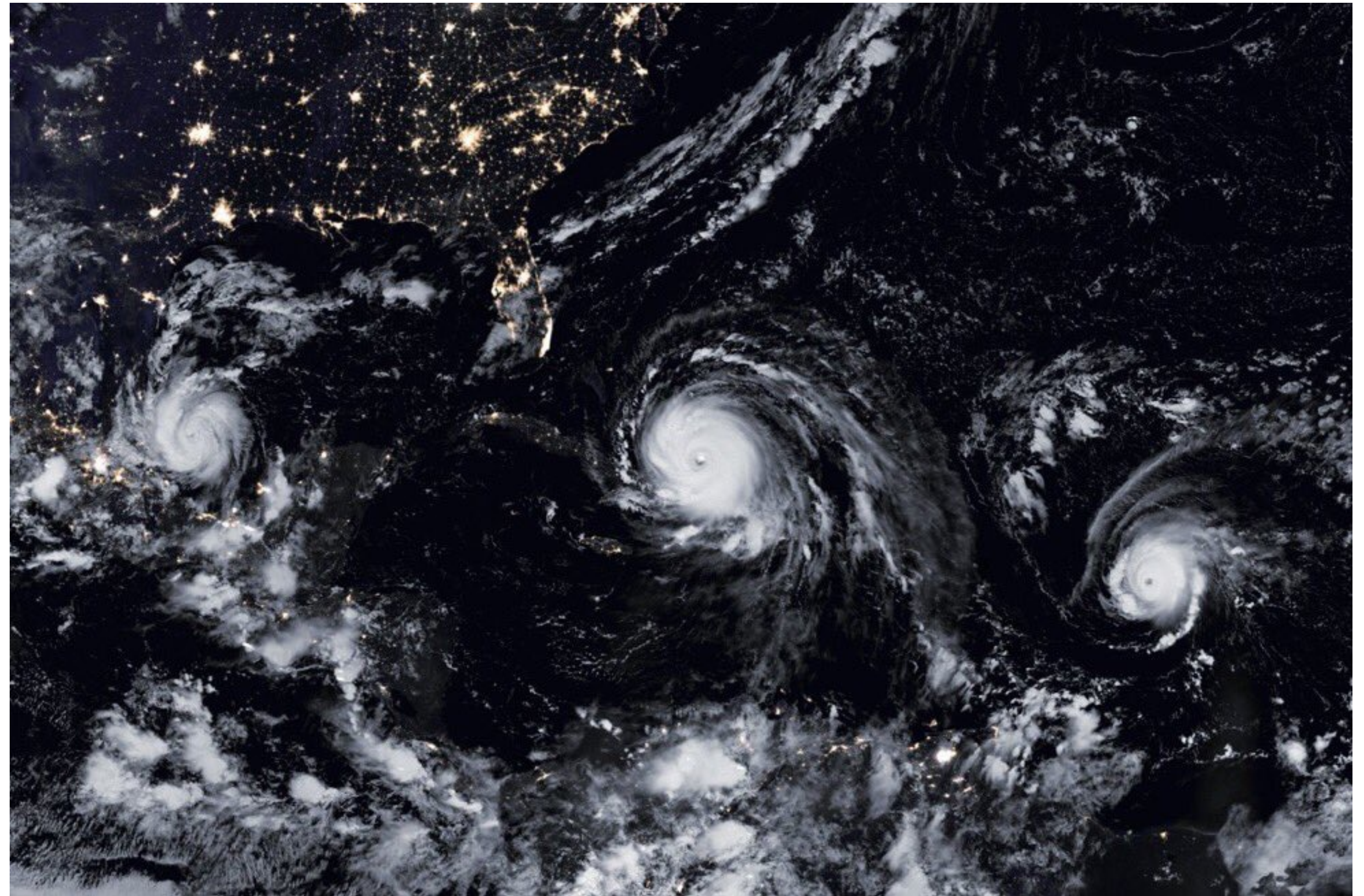
**10-15% more
precipitation in
Northeast U.S.**



**More intense tropical
cyclones**



**More frequent storm
surges**



Climigration



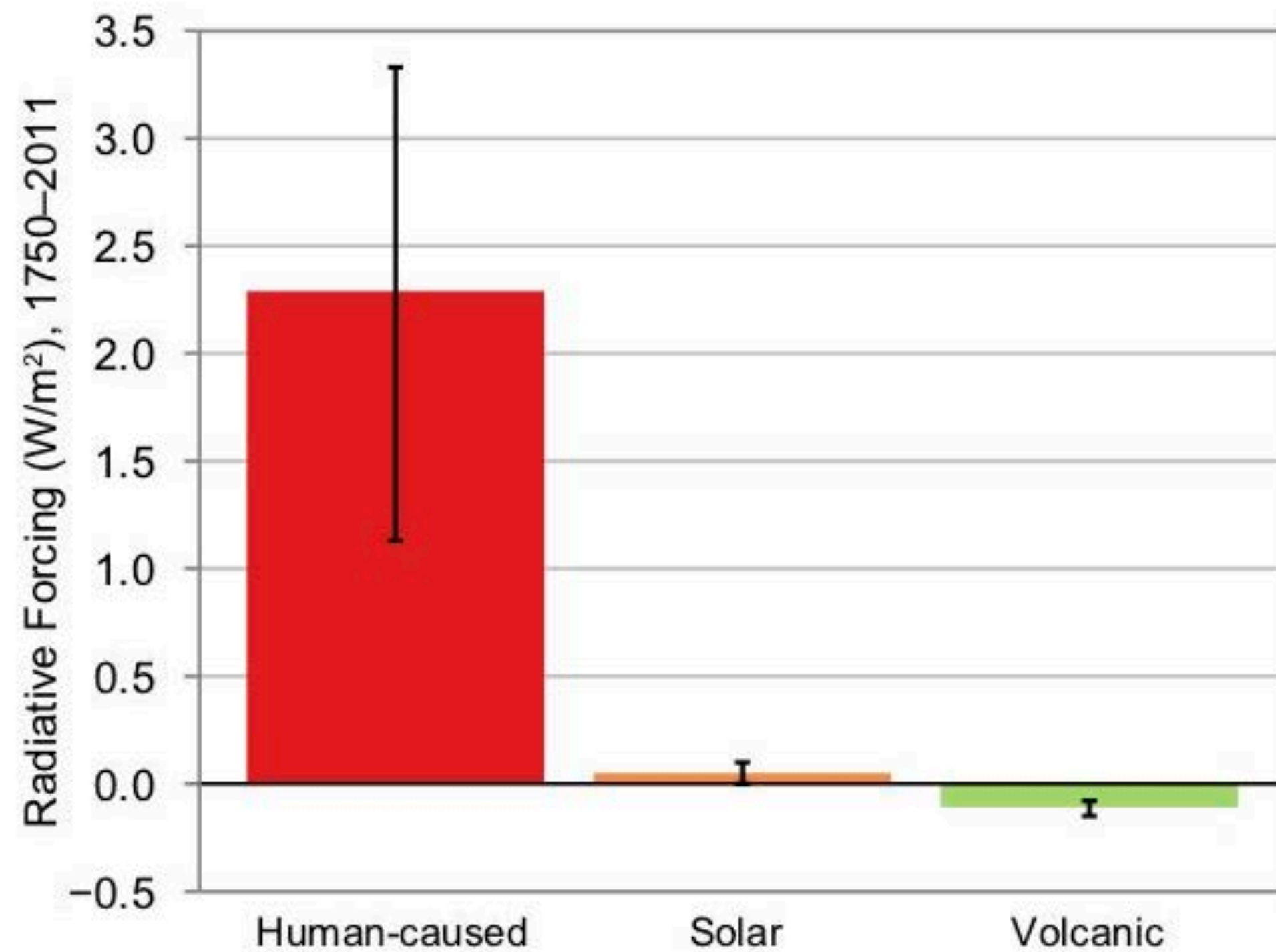
**13.1 million people in
319 coastal U.S. counties
could be forced to move if
sea level rises 1.8 meters
by the year 2100**



Projected water stress could force movement from Southwest



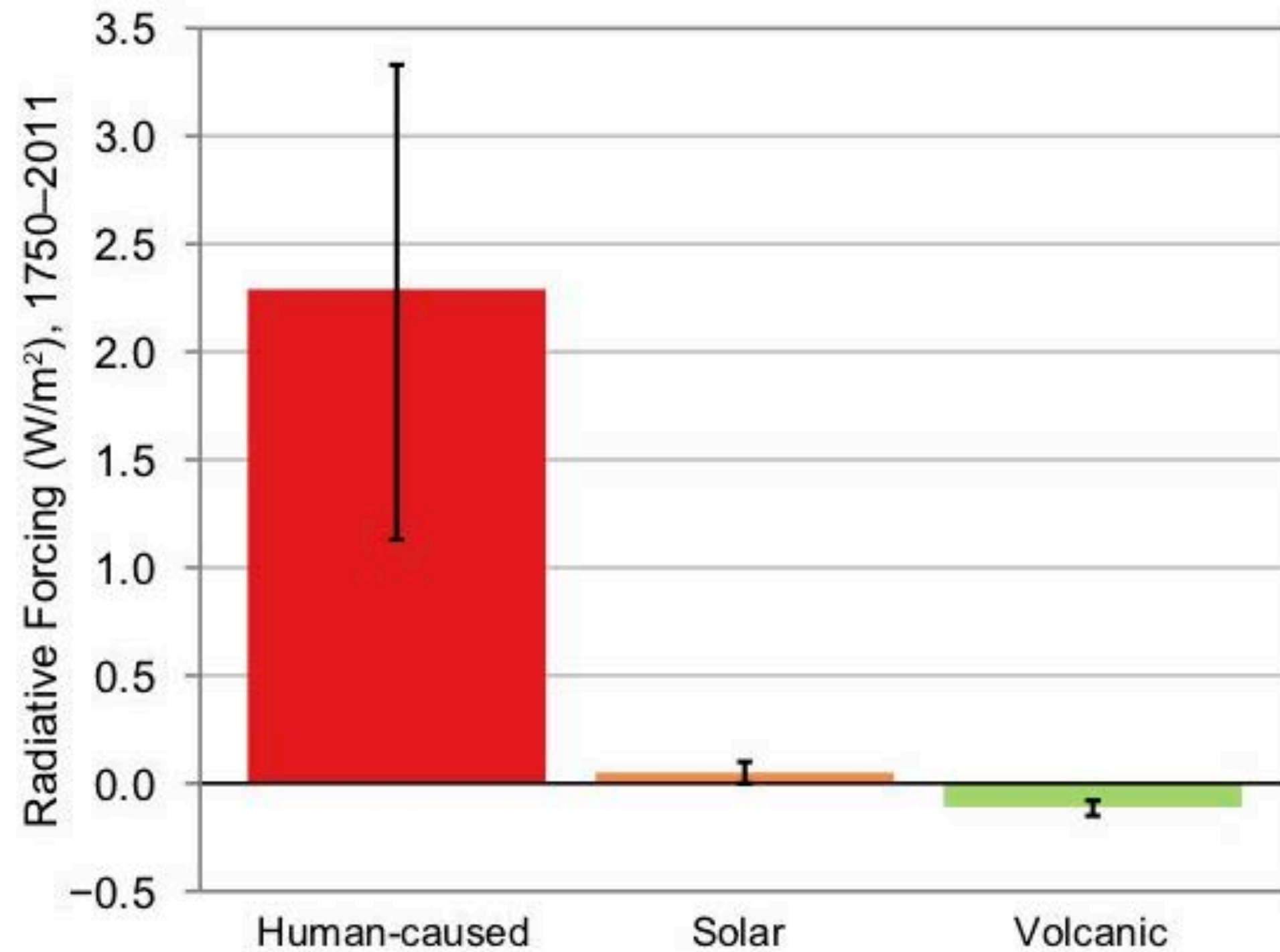
**Global Annual Average Radiative Forcing
Change from 1750 to 2011 due to
human activities, changes in solar
irradiance, and volcanic emissions**



(left) **USGCRP**, 2017: *Climate Science Special Report: Fourth National Climate Assessment, Volume I*

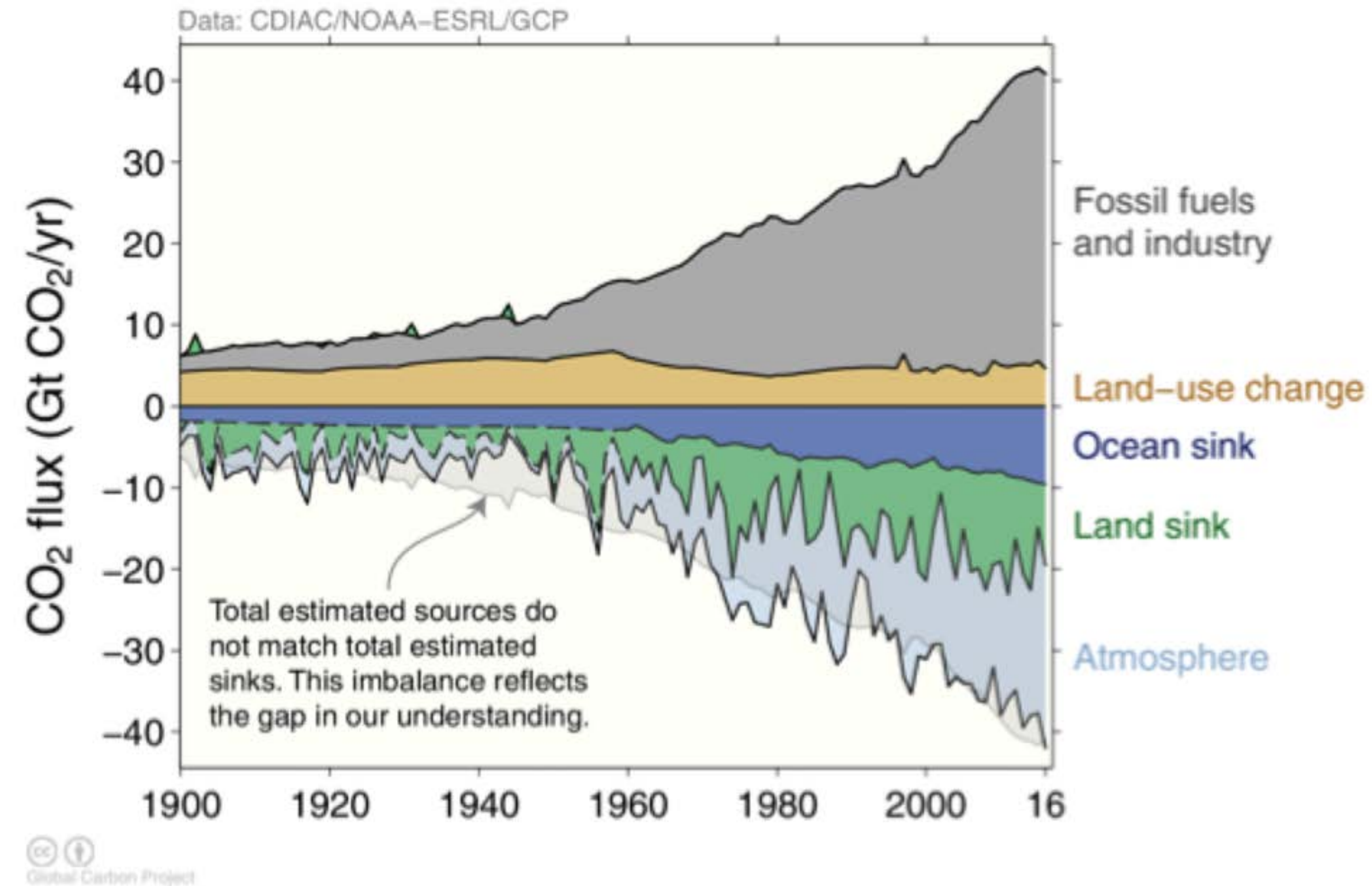
It's Us

Global Annual Average Radiative Forcing Change from 1750 to 2011 due to human activities, changes in solar irradiance, and volcanic emissions



(left) USGCRP, 2017: Climate Science Special Report: Fourth National Climate Assessment, Volume I

Global Annual Average Radiative Forcing Change from 1750 to 2011 due to human activities, changes in solar irradiance, and volcanic emissions



(right) CDIAC; NOAA-ESRL; Houghton and Nassikas 2017; Hansis et al 2015; Joos et al 2013; Khatiwala et al. 2013; DeVries 2014; Le Quéré et al 2017; Global Carbon Budget 2017

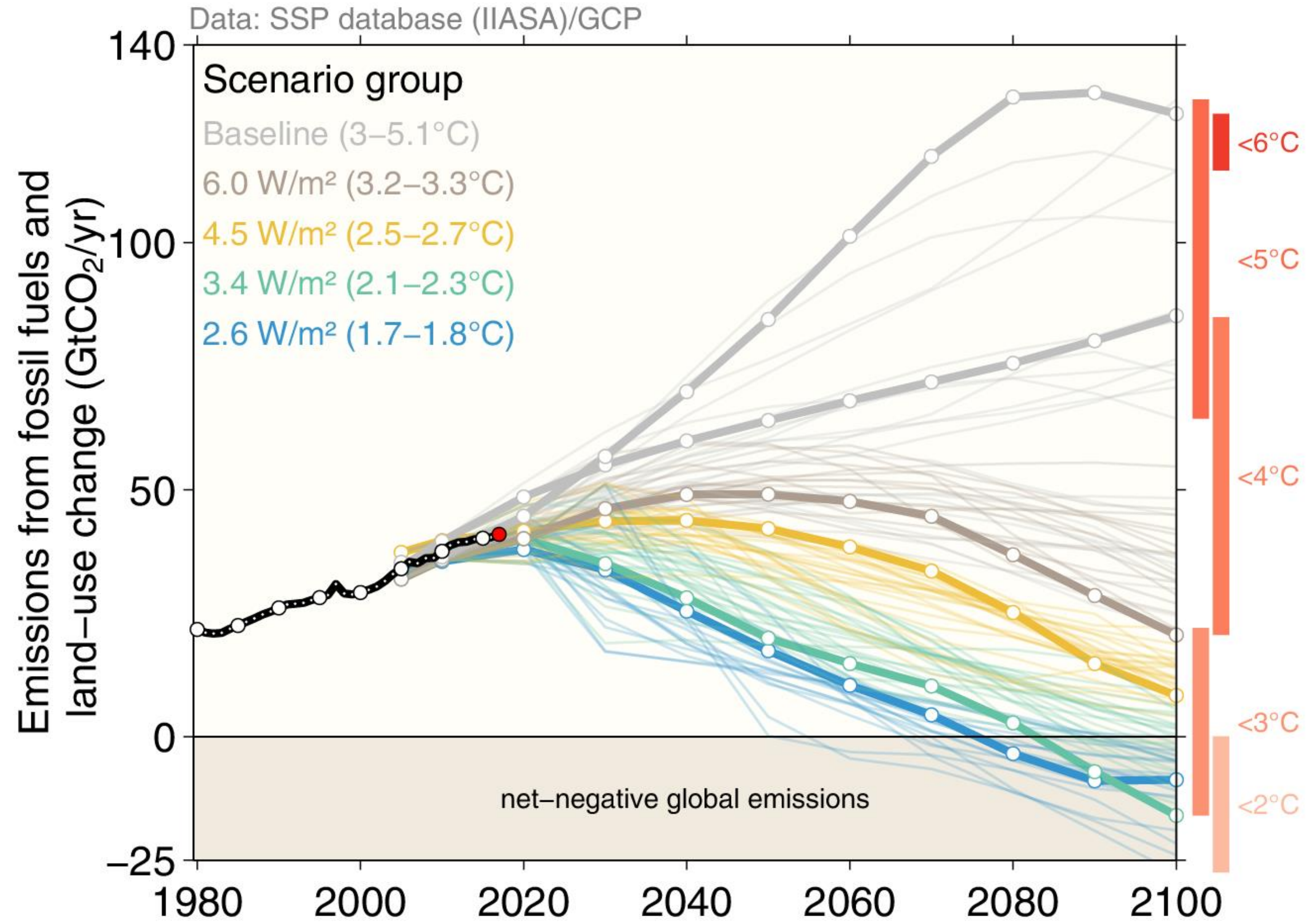
It's Us



Achieving the Paris Agreement targets of 2°C or 1.5°C requires rapid decarbonization (and negative emissions)

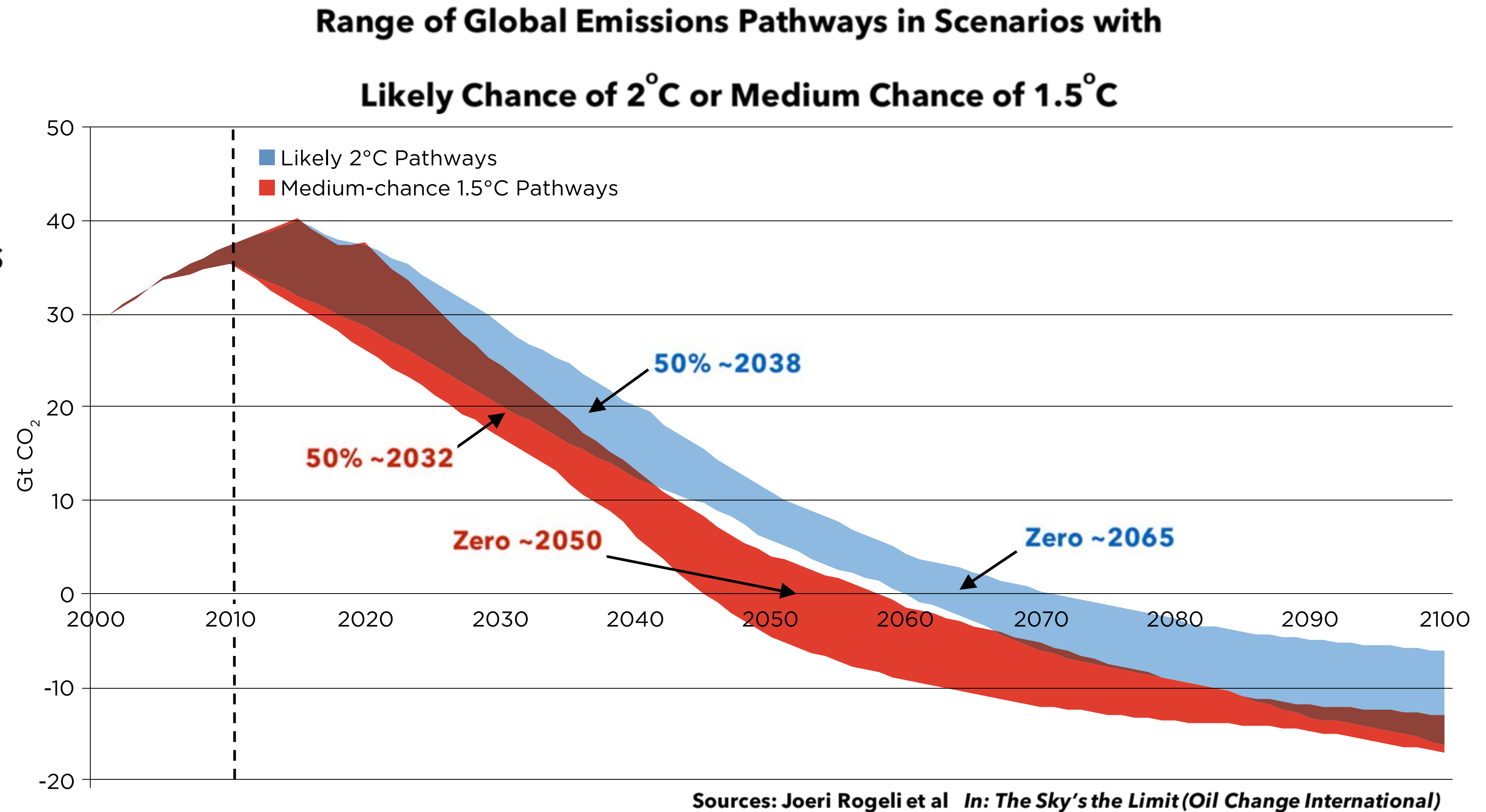
Paths to Safety

Five Shared Socioeconomic Pathways (SSPs) In Upcoming Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change





Achieving the Paris Agreement targets of 2°C or 1.5°C requires rapid decarbonization (and negative emissions)



Paths to Safety



**Energy
Efficiency
Gains**



100%

**Electrify
Everything**



100%

**Rapid
Transition to
Zero-Carbon
Energy**



37%

**Natural
Climate
Solutions
(land,
agriculture &
food)**

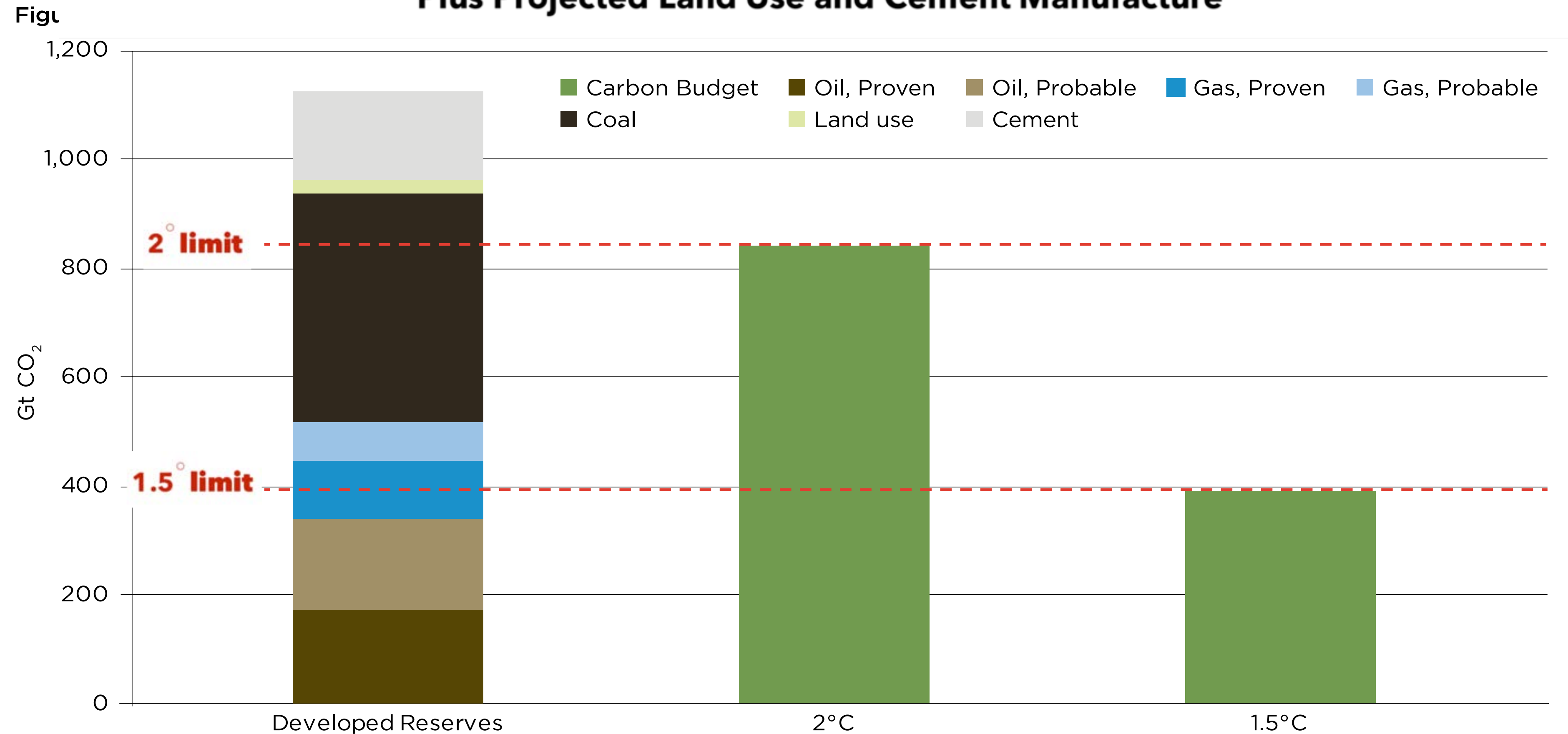
Paths to Safety



The potential carbon emissions from the oil, gas, and coal in the world's currently operating fields and mines would take us beyond 2°C of warming.

The reserves in currently operating oil and gas fields alone, even with no coal, would take the world beyond 1.5°C.

Emissions from Developed Fossil Fuel Reserves, Plus Projected Land Use and Cement Manufacture



Sources: Sources: Rystad Energy, International Energy Agency (IEA), World Energy Council, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)

In: The Sky's the Limit (Oil Change International)

Reality Check

Every Ton Counts

1.5° - 8 years
2.0° - 19 years

- **Carbon budget remaining**

Source: Marzeion et al 2018 *Nature Climate Change*



- **Burning 1 liter of oil adds 647 liters of melt water to ocean**

Source: Strauss 2013 *PNAS*

\$69
\$2,500
\$27,000

- **Social Cost per metric ton of CO₂, CH₄, NO₂**

(3% average discount rate, for 2050, in 2007 dollars)

Source: USEPA [2010 SC-CO₂ TSD](#)

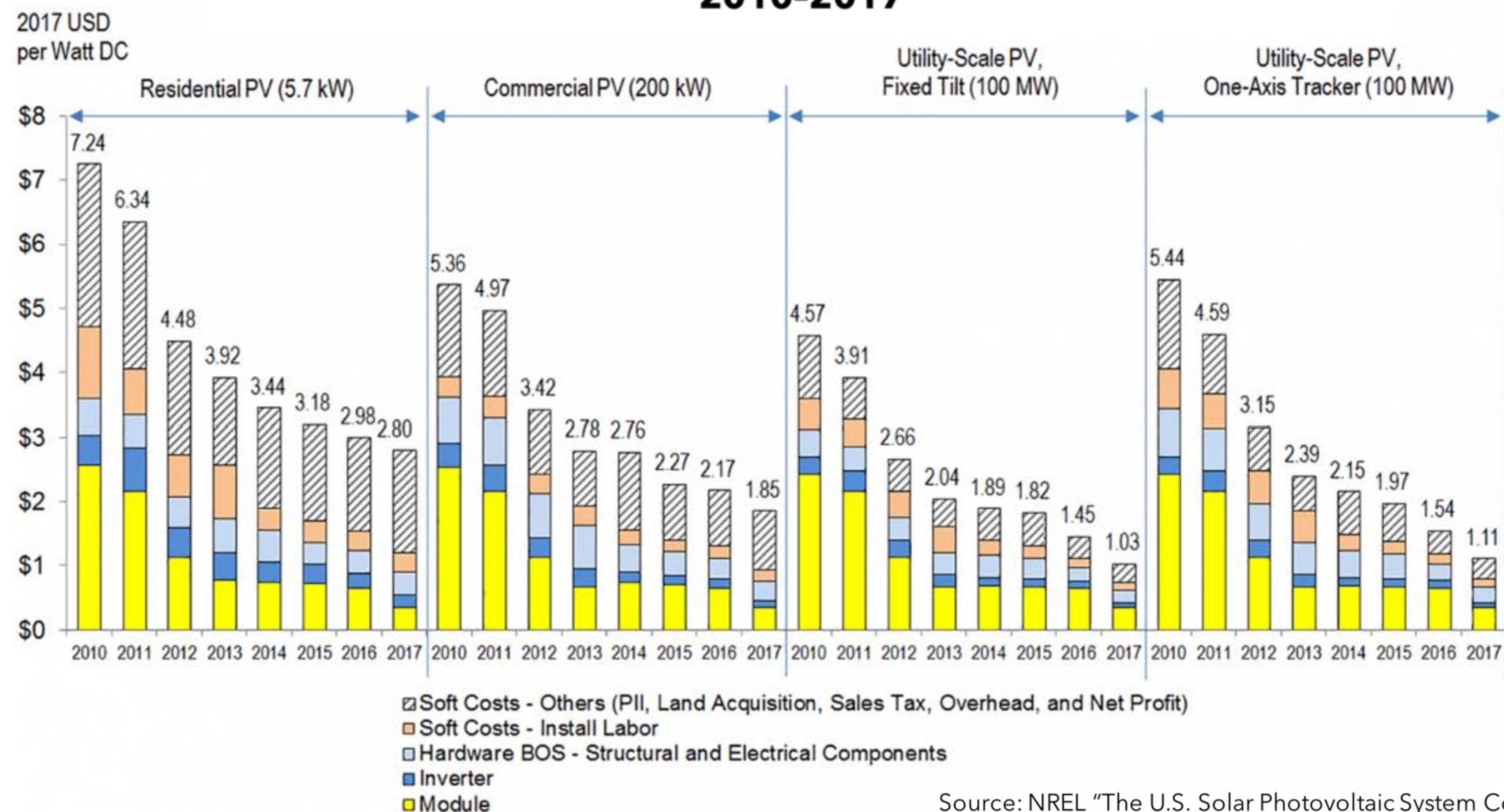
THE HOPEFUL





**Solar PV costs
~80% lower since
2009**

NREL PV system cost benchmark summary (inflation adjusted), 2010-2017



Source: NREL "The U.S. Solar Photovoltaic System Cost

Benchmark: Q1 2017

Renewable Revolution

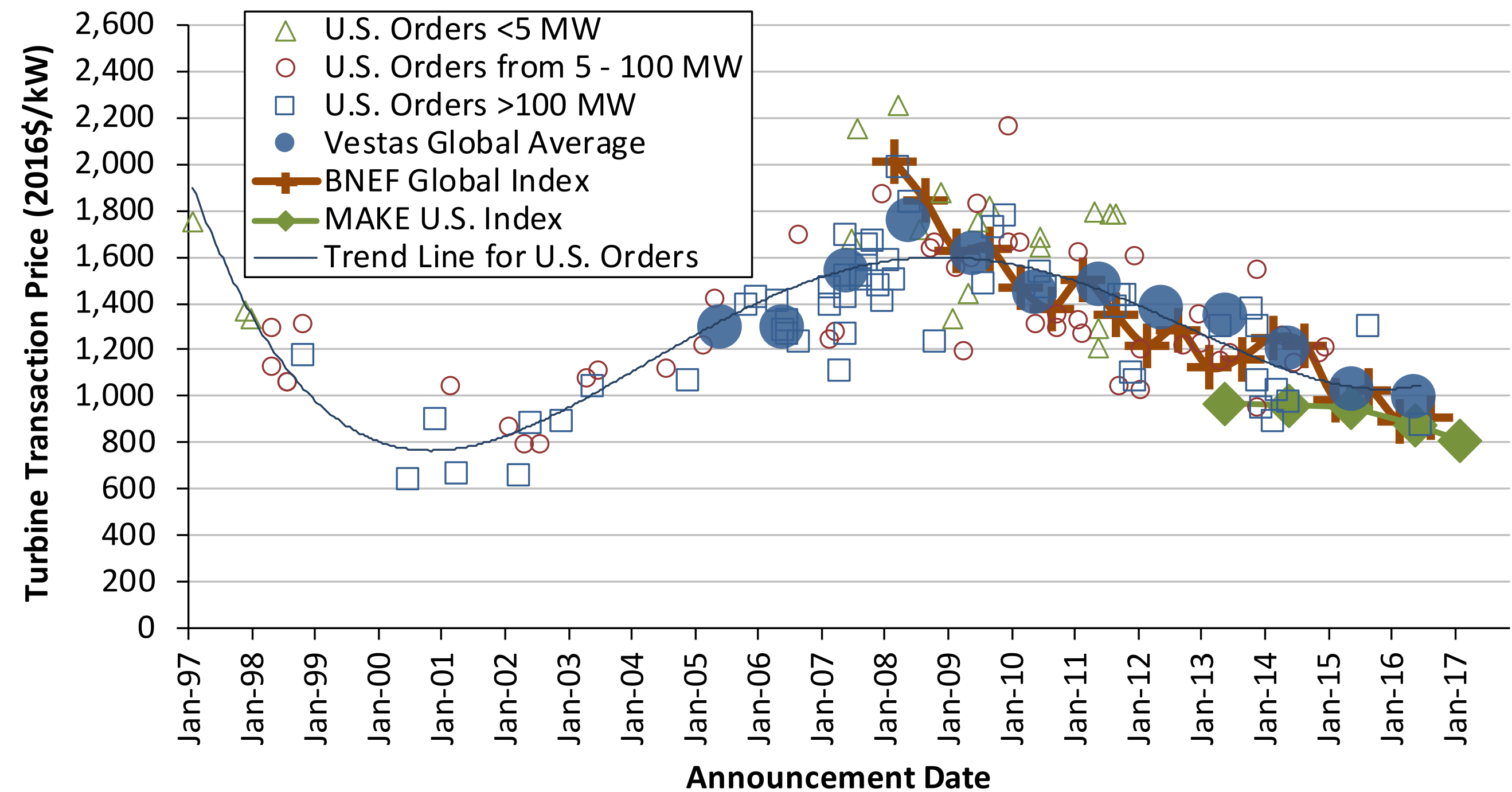


**Solar PV costs
~80% lower since
2009**



**Wind price
declines of as
much as 50%
since late 2008**

Reported wind turbine transaction prices over time



Source: US DOE 2016 Wind Technologies Market Report

Renewable Revolution



**Solar PV costs
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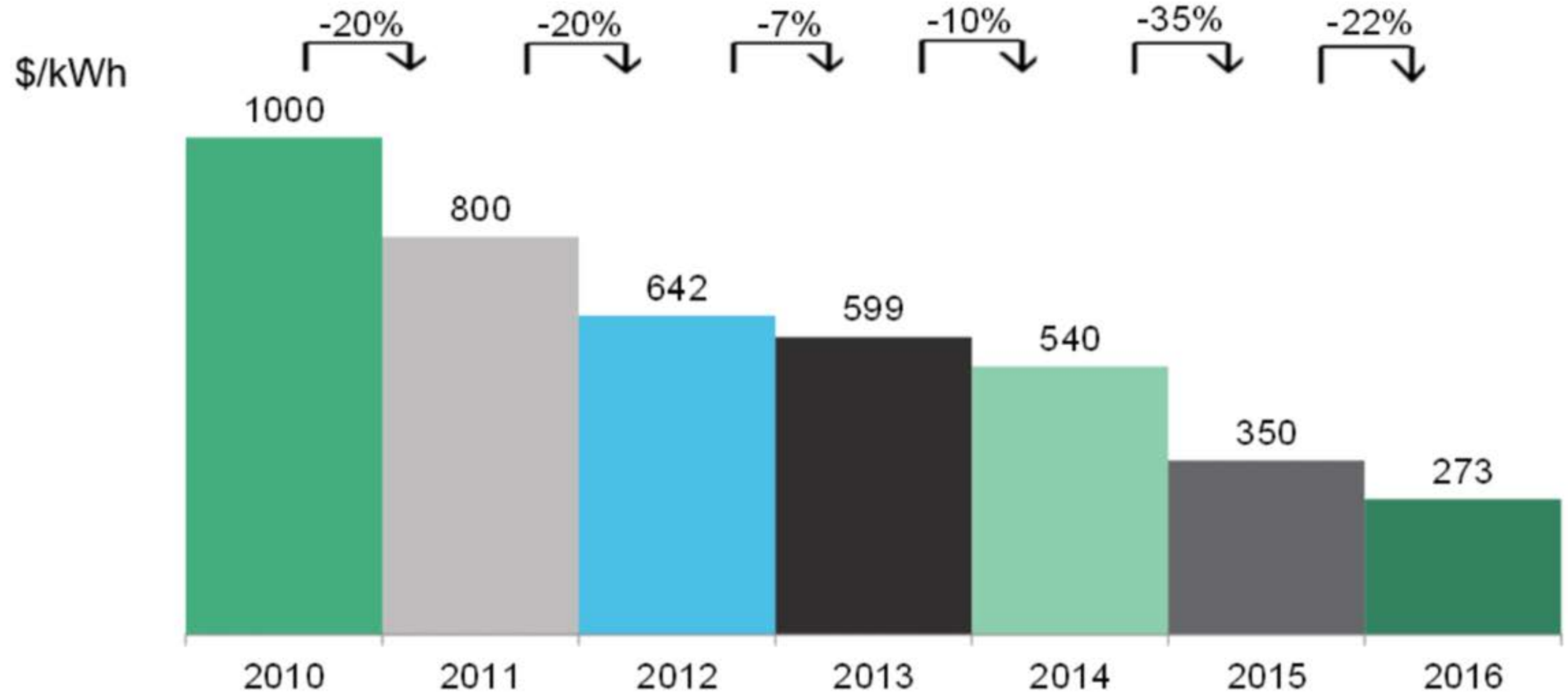


**Wind price
declines of as
much as 50%
since late 2008**



**Li-ion battery
price declines of
75% since 2010**

BNEF lithium-ion battery price survey, 2010-16 (\$/kWh)



Renewable Revolution

Renewable Revolution

“Electricity from renewables will soon be consistently cheaper than from most fossil fuels.”

“By 2020, all the renewable power generation technologies that are now in commercial use are expected to fall within the fossil fuel-fired cost range, with most at the lower end or undercutting fossil fuels.”

*-International Renewable Energy Agency
Renewable Energy Generation Costs 2017 Report*



2017, Colorado :

**Median bid for new wind +
storage appears to be lower
than the operating cost of all
coal plants in CO**

**Median new solar + storage bid
could be lower than 74% of
operating coal capacity**

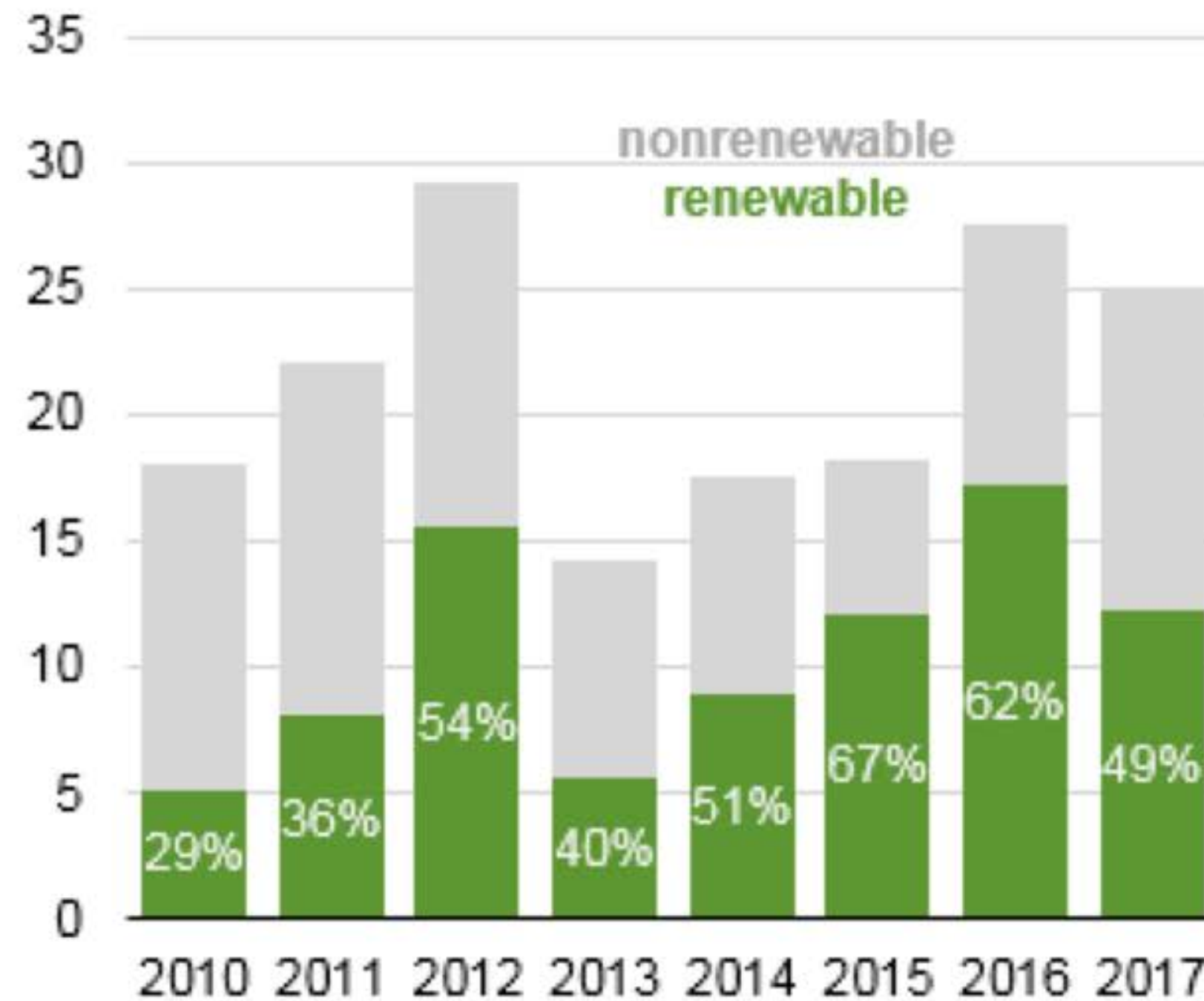


Renewable Revolution

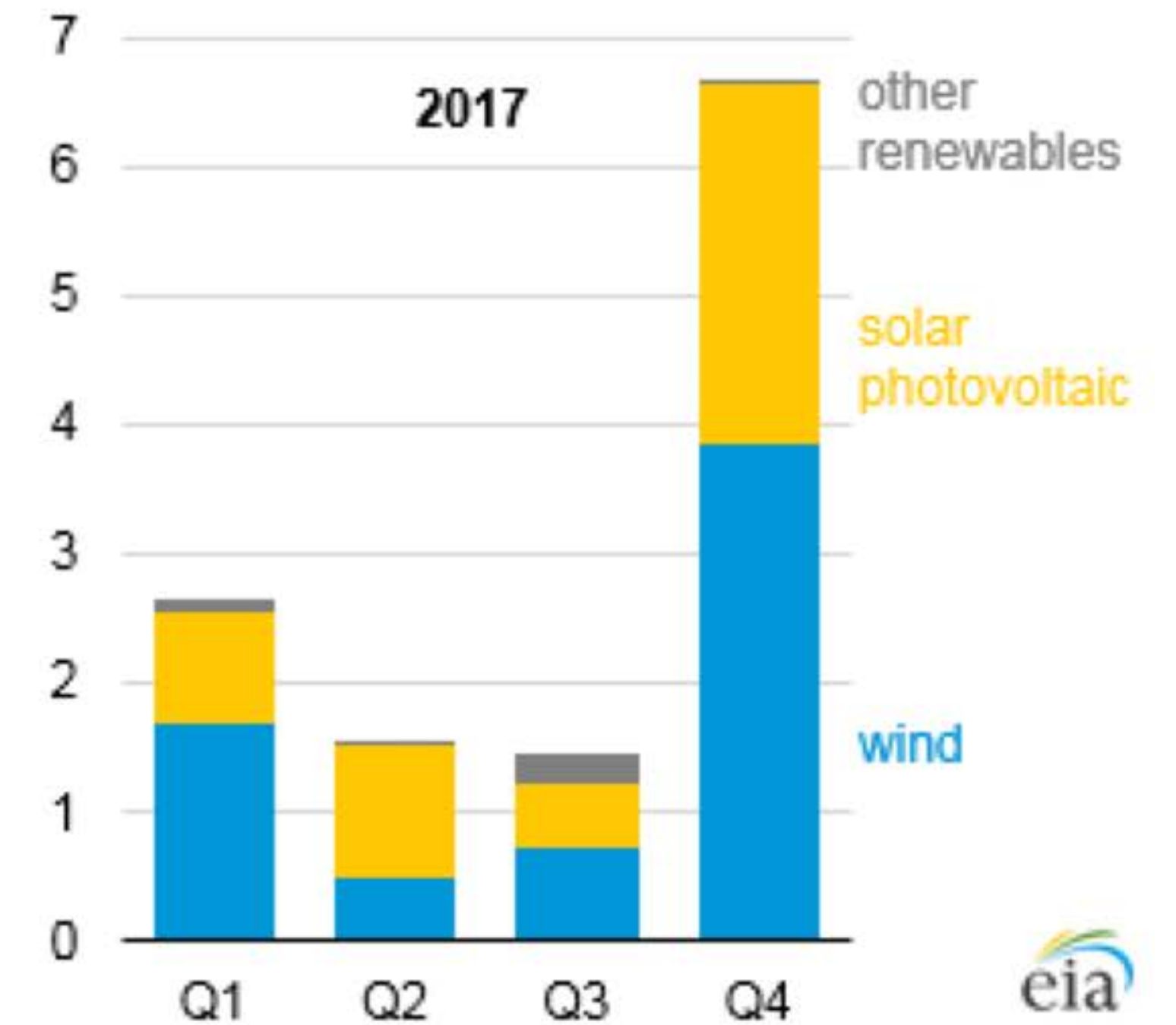


Renewables are majority of new utility-scale additions over past 5 years

Utility-scale capacity additions, 2010-2017
gigawatts



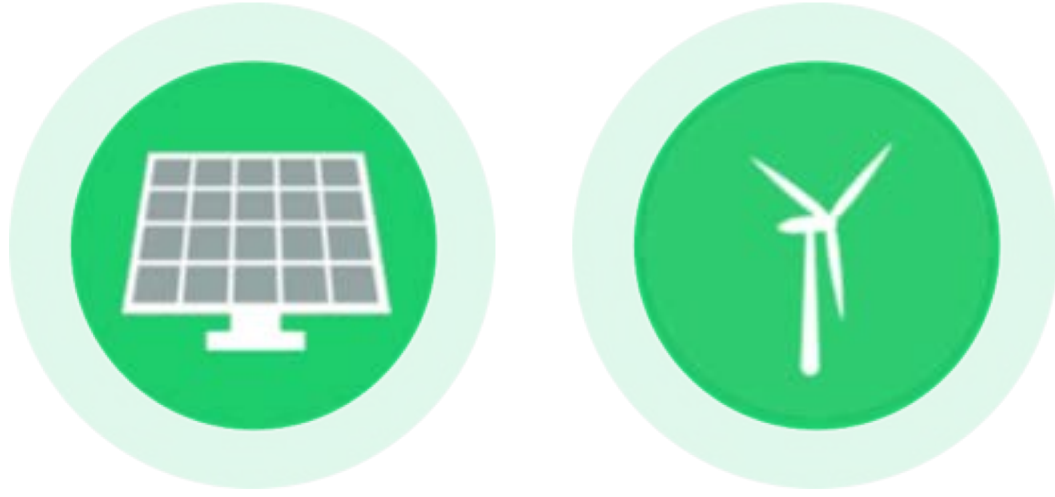
Utility-scale renewable capacity additions
gigawatts



Getting to 100%

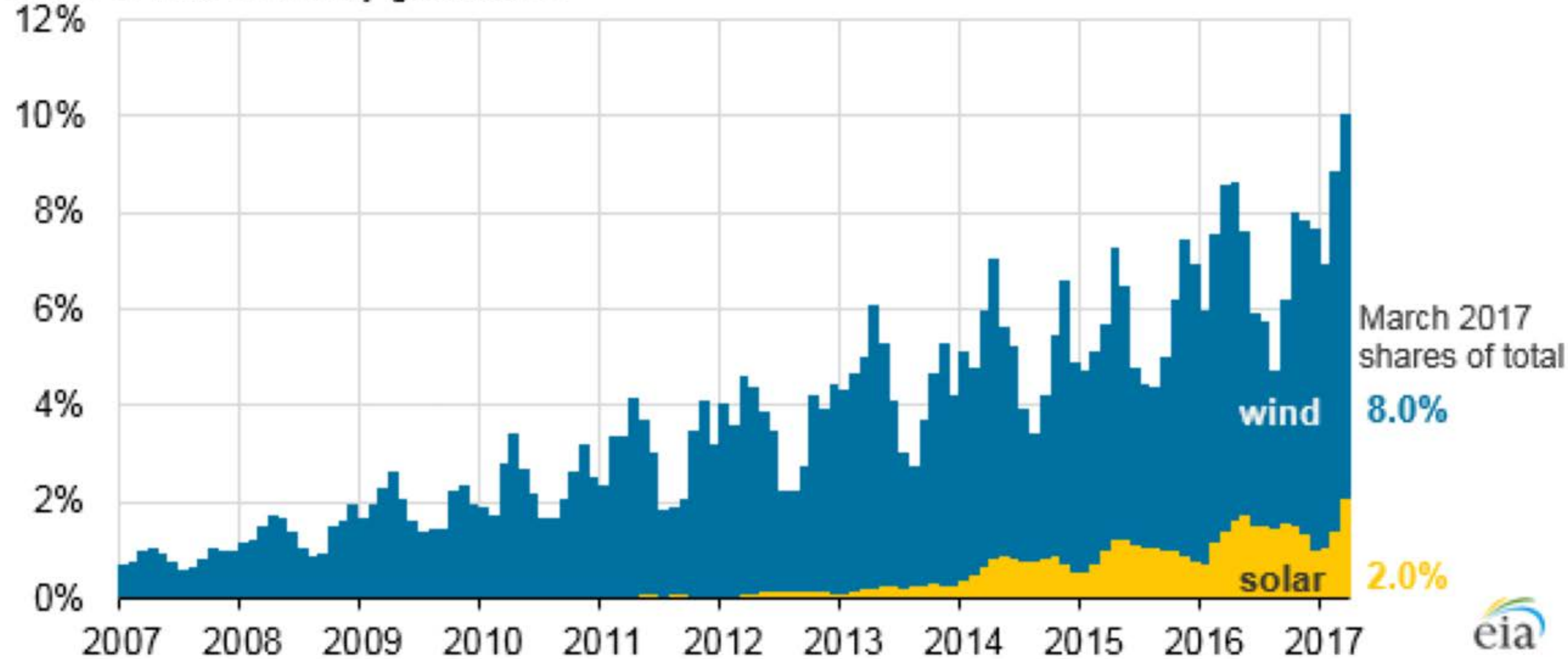
Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, Form EIA-860M

Preliminary Monthly Electric Generator Inventory



**Wind & Solar
electricity
generation reached
10% for the first
time (March 2017)**

Monthly net electricity generation from selected fuels (Jan 2007 - Mar 2017)
share of total electricity generation



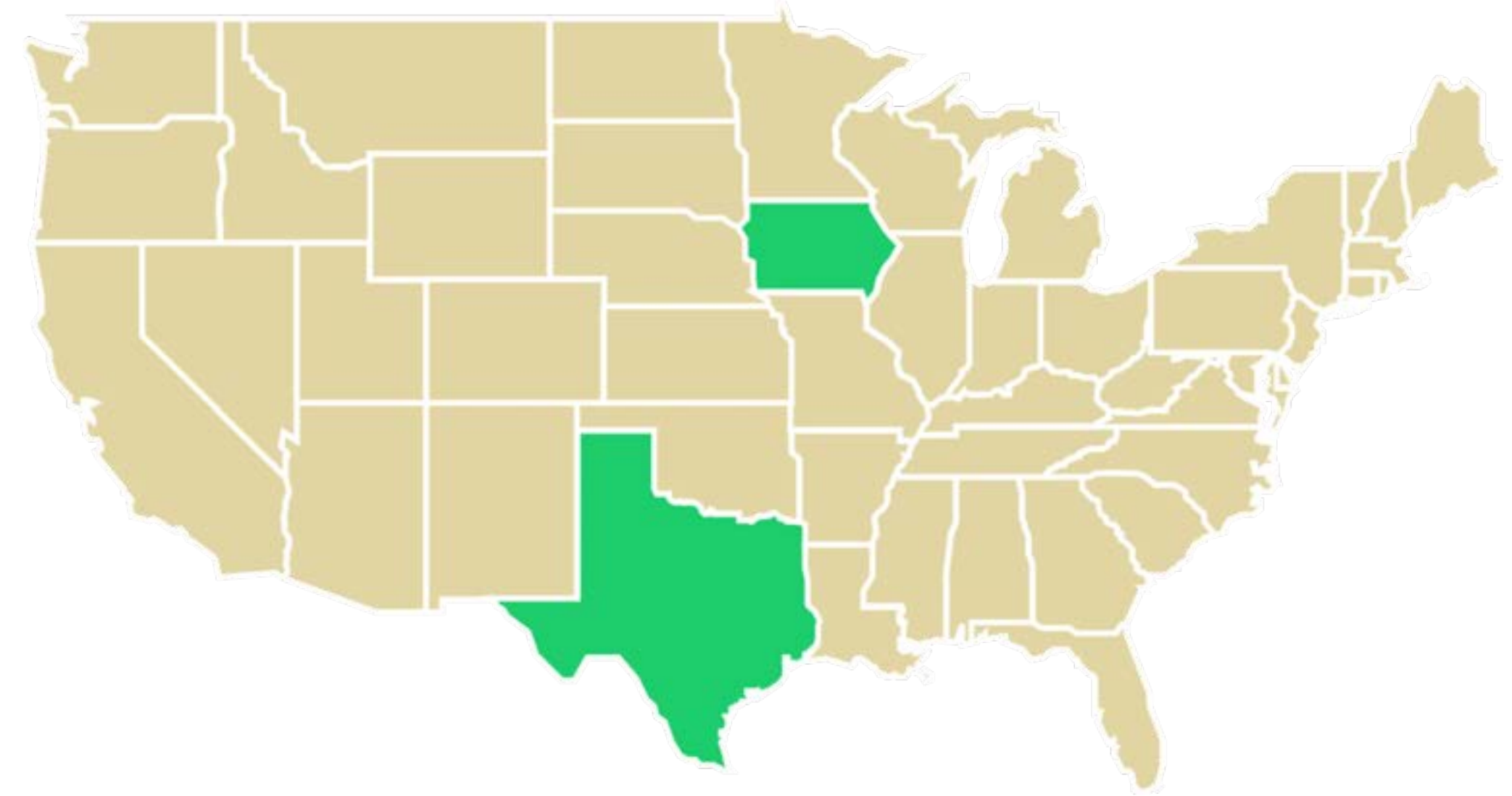
Milestones



Texas generated more wind and solar energy than any other state, nearly all of which came from wind.

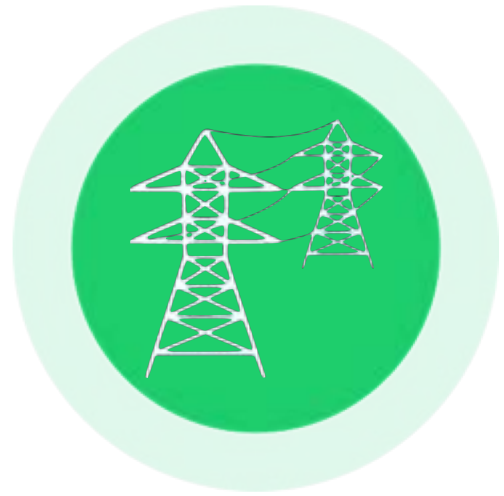


Over a third of Iowa's energy now comes from wind and solar power.



Getting to 100%

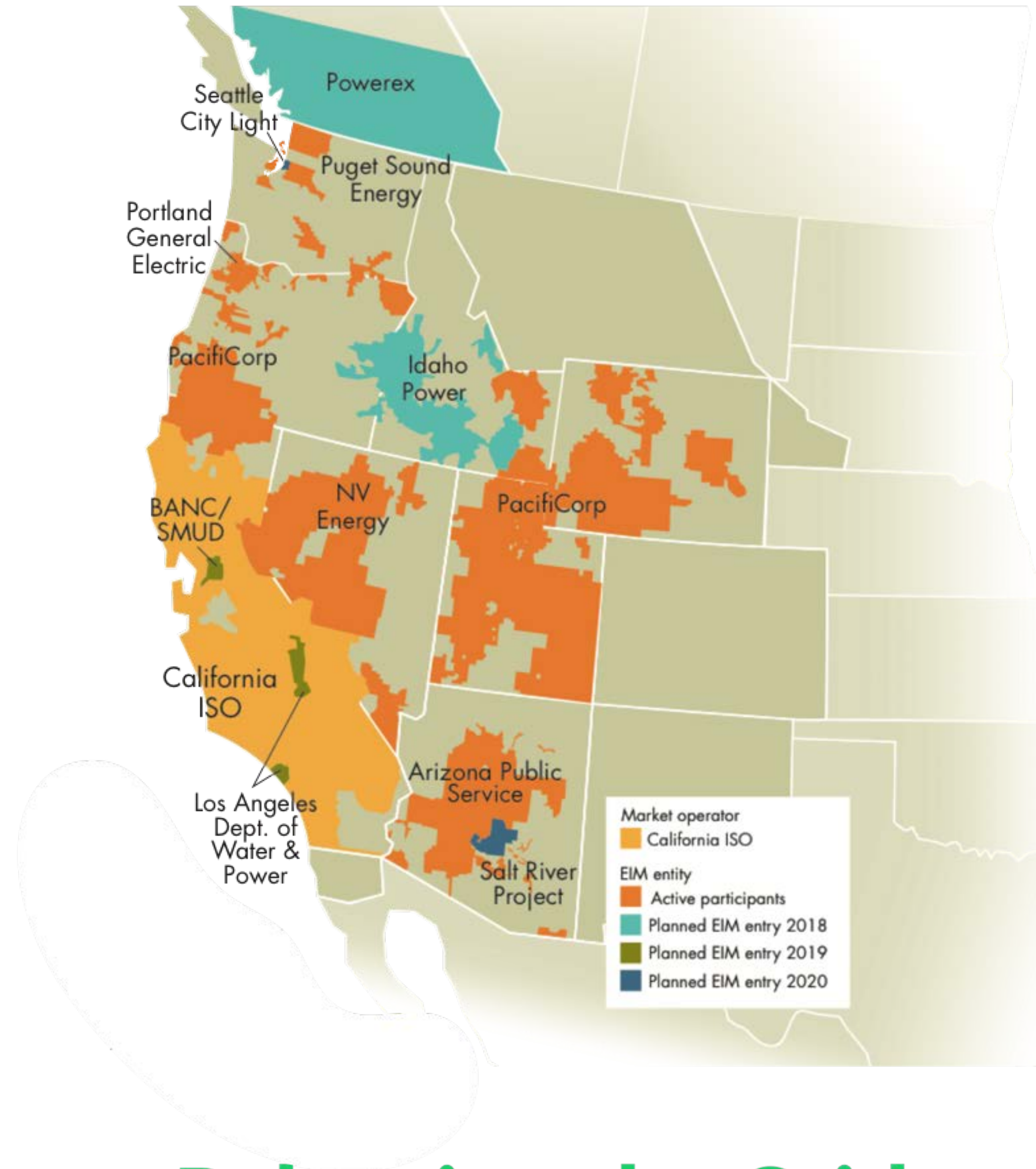




CISO and PacifiCorp launched the western Energy Imbalance Market in 2014 to balance energy supply with demand in real time and across six western states.



On 13 May 2017, California Independent System Operator got 67.2 percent of its energy from renewables



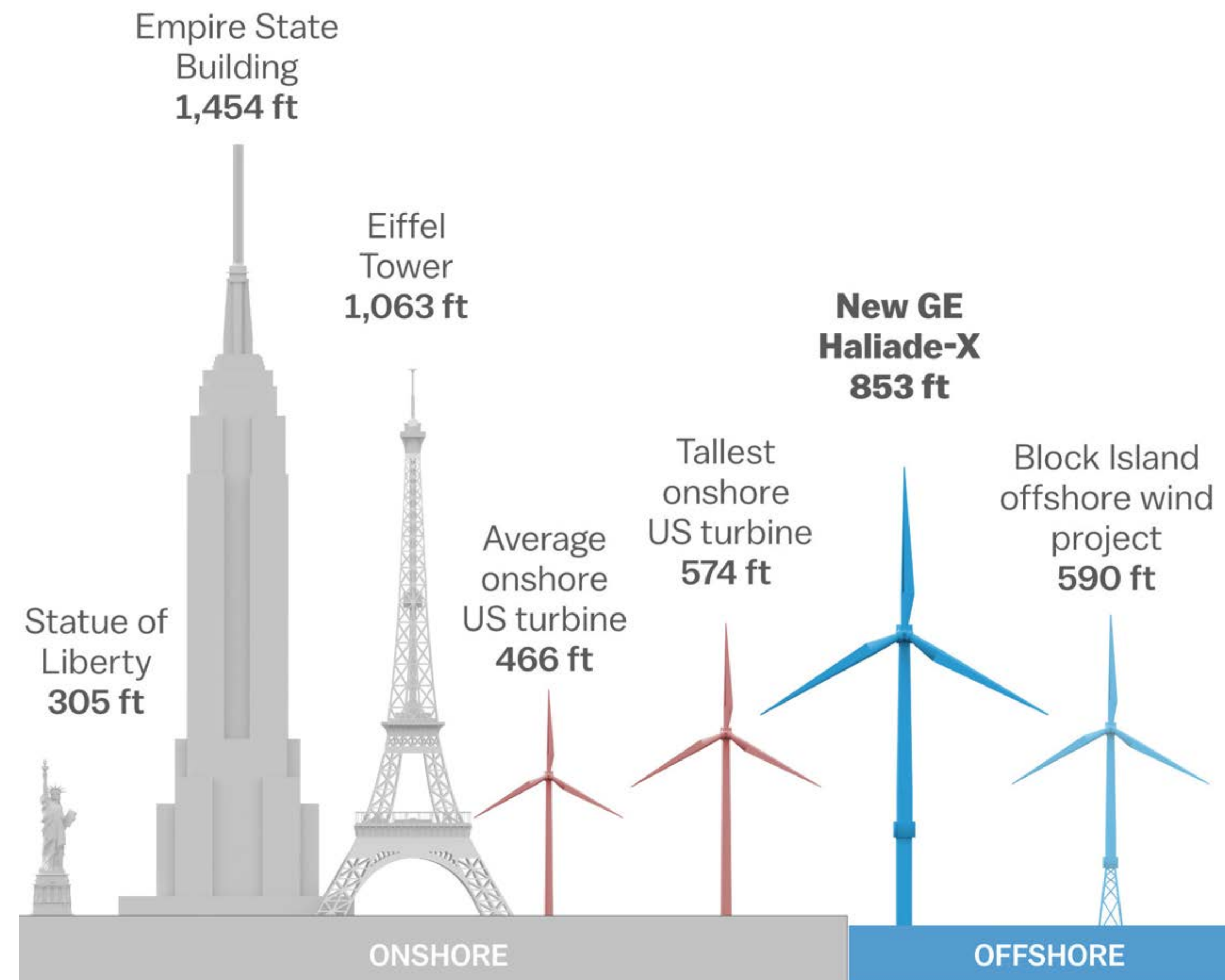
Getting to 100%

Balancing the Grid

60%

Expected capacity factor of new 12MW offshore turbines provide “less-variable” renewable energy

How the Haliade-X compares

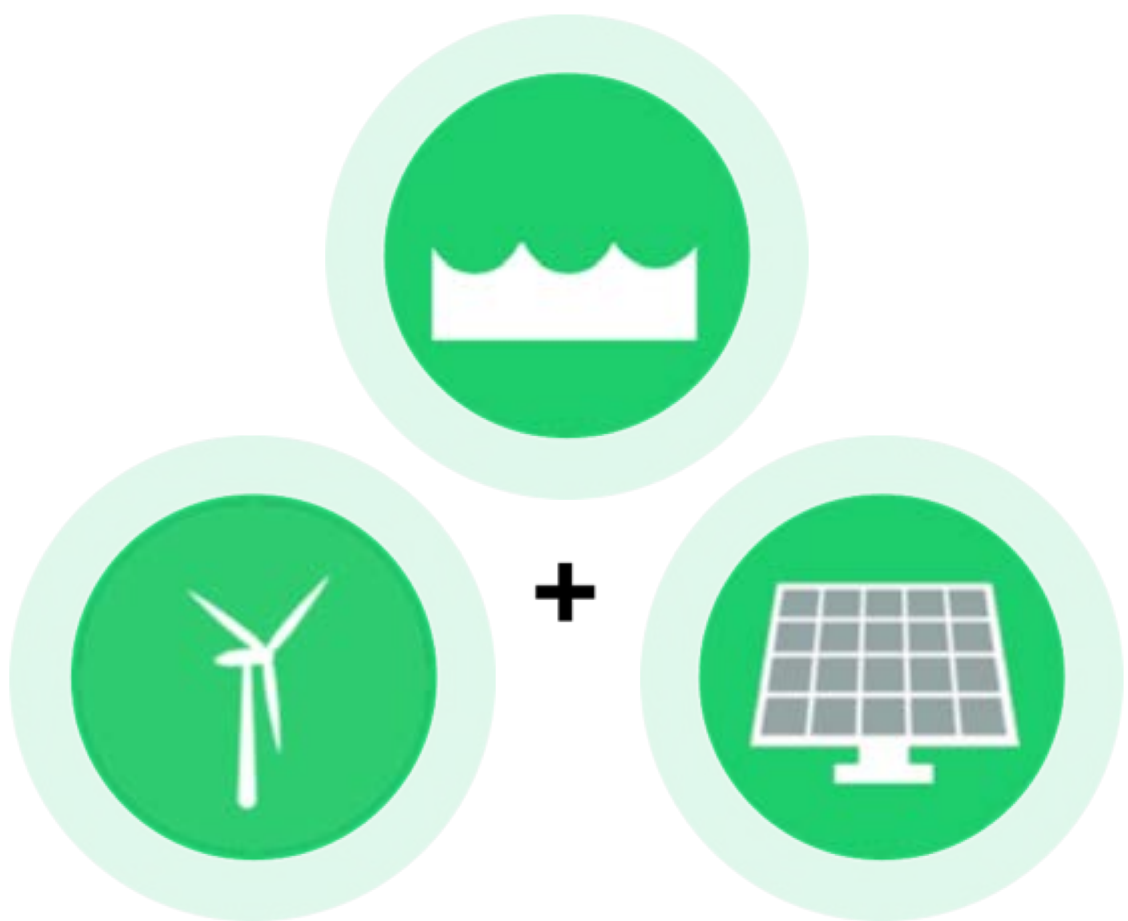


Source: GE, Vox research

Vox

Getting to 100%

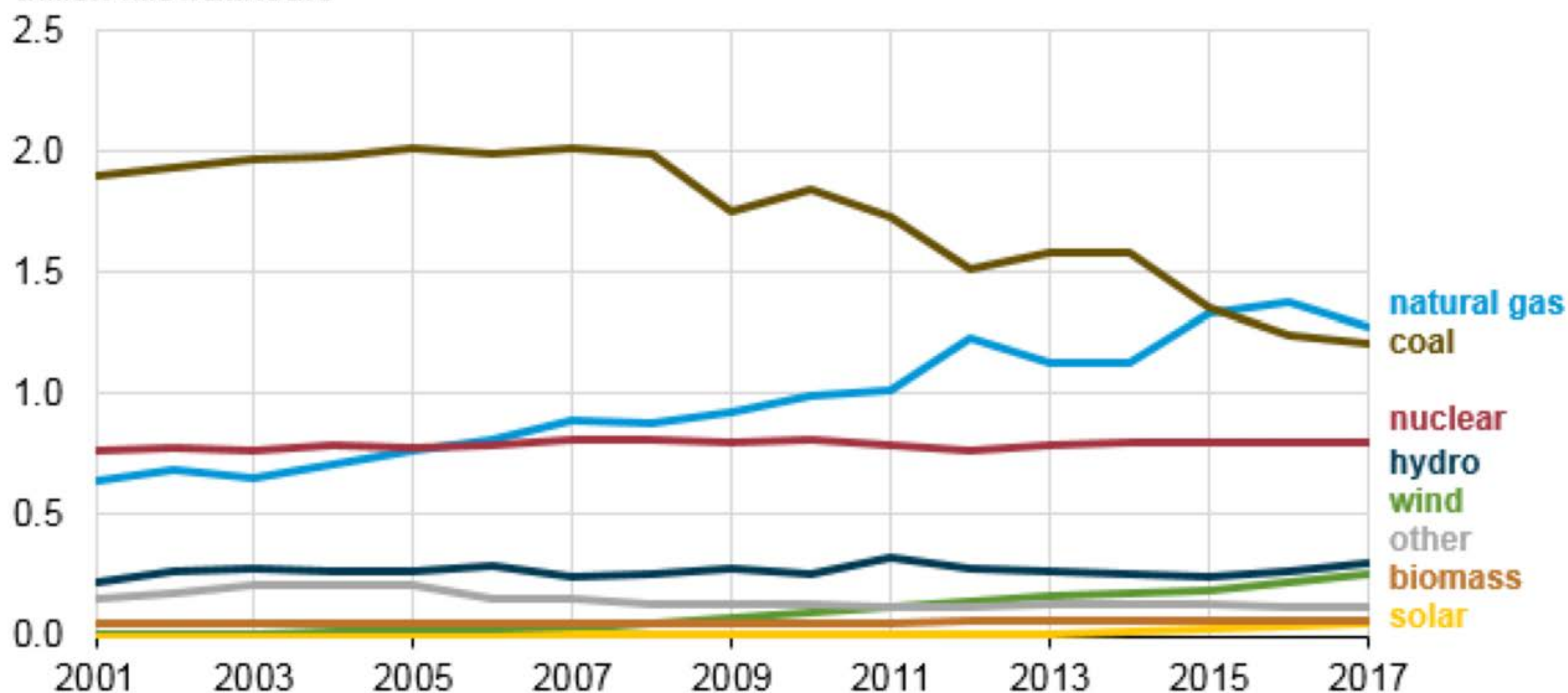
Balancing the Grid



**Renewable
generation ~15%
in 2017**

**It will take us >100
years to get to 100%
at the current build
rate...**

U.S. net electricity generation (2001-2017)
trillion kilowatthours



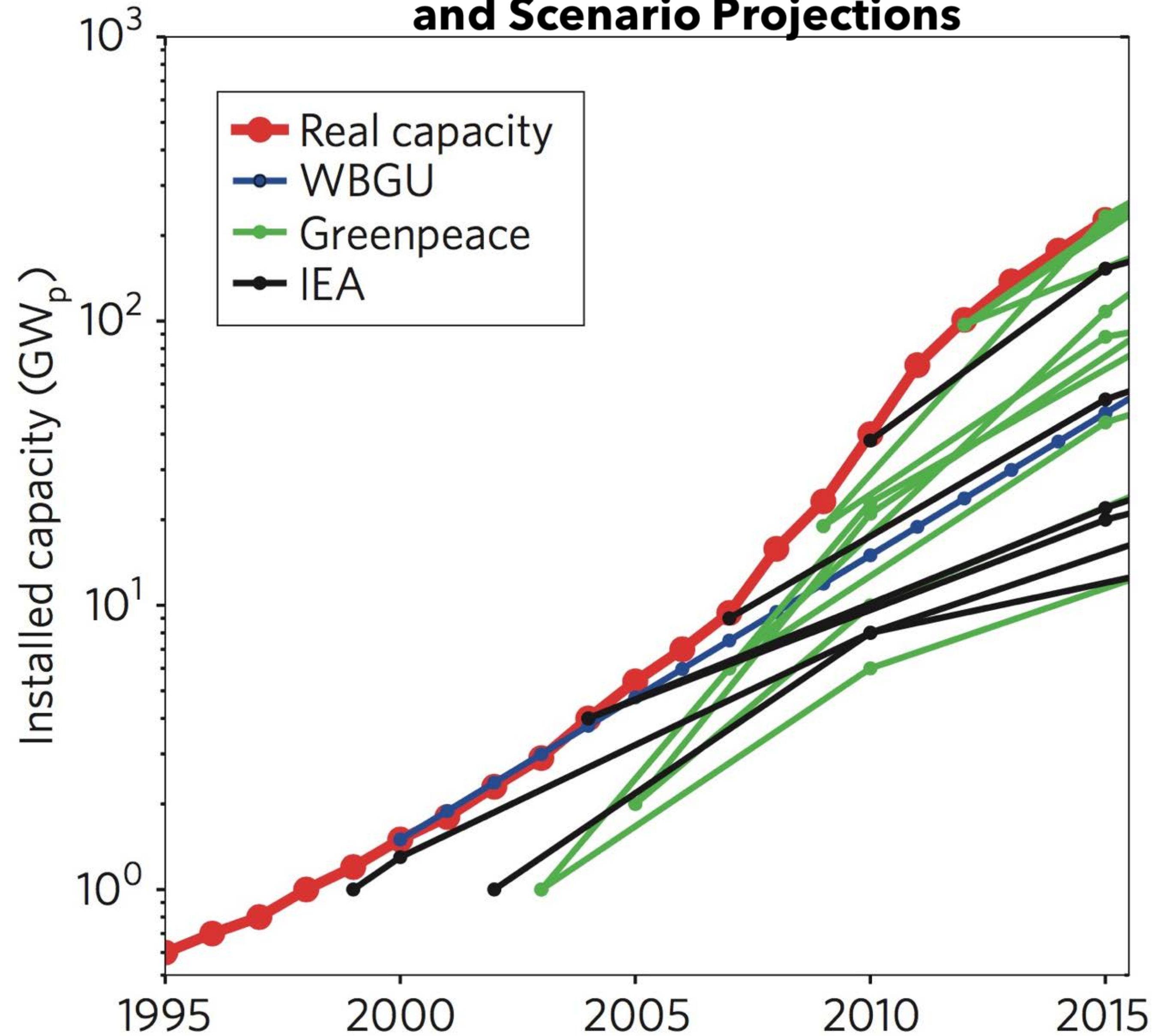
Reality Check



**Predictions have repeatedly
fallen far short of the rise of
solar photovoltaic (PV)
energy**

Reality Check

Growth in PV Capacity and Scenario Projections



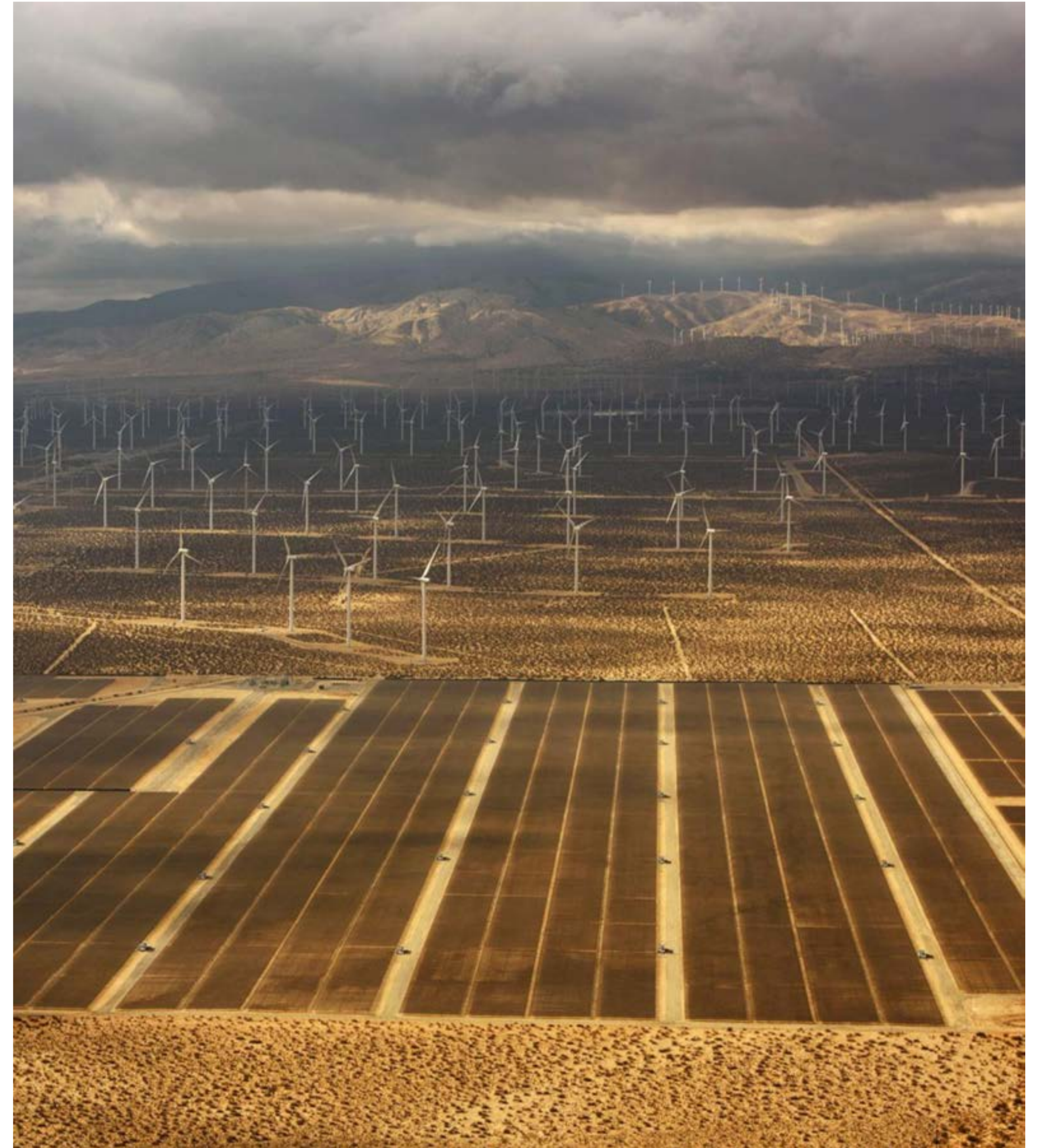
An aerial photograph of a vast solar farm in a desert. The solar panels are arranged in long, parallel rows, creating a grid-like pattern across the sandy landscape. The perspective is from a high angle, looking down on the rows of panels. The text "THE SMART" is overlaid on the left side of the image.

THE SMART



**Per unit energy,
renewable energy
generally has a greater
direct footprint than
extractive energy.**

Energy Sprawl





**Per unit energy,
renewable energy
generally has a greater
direct footprint than
extractive energy.**



**Projected footprint of
renewables is small
compared to fossils
and biomass...but not
if we achieve 100% RE**

Trainor et al 2016, PLoS ONE

Energy Sprawl



Ivanpah Concentrated Solar



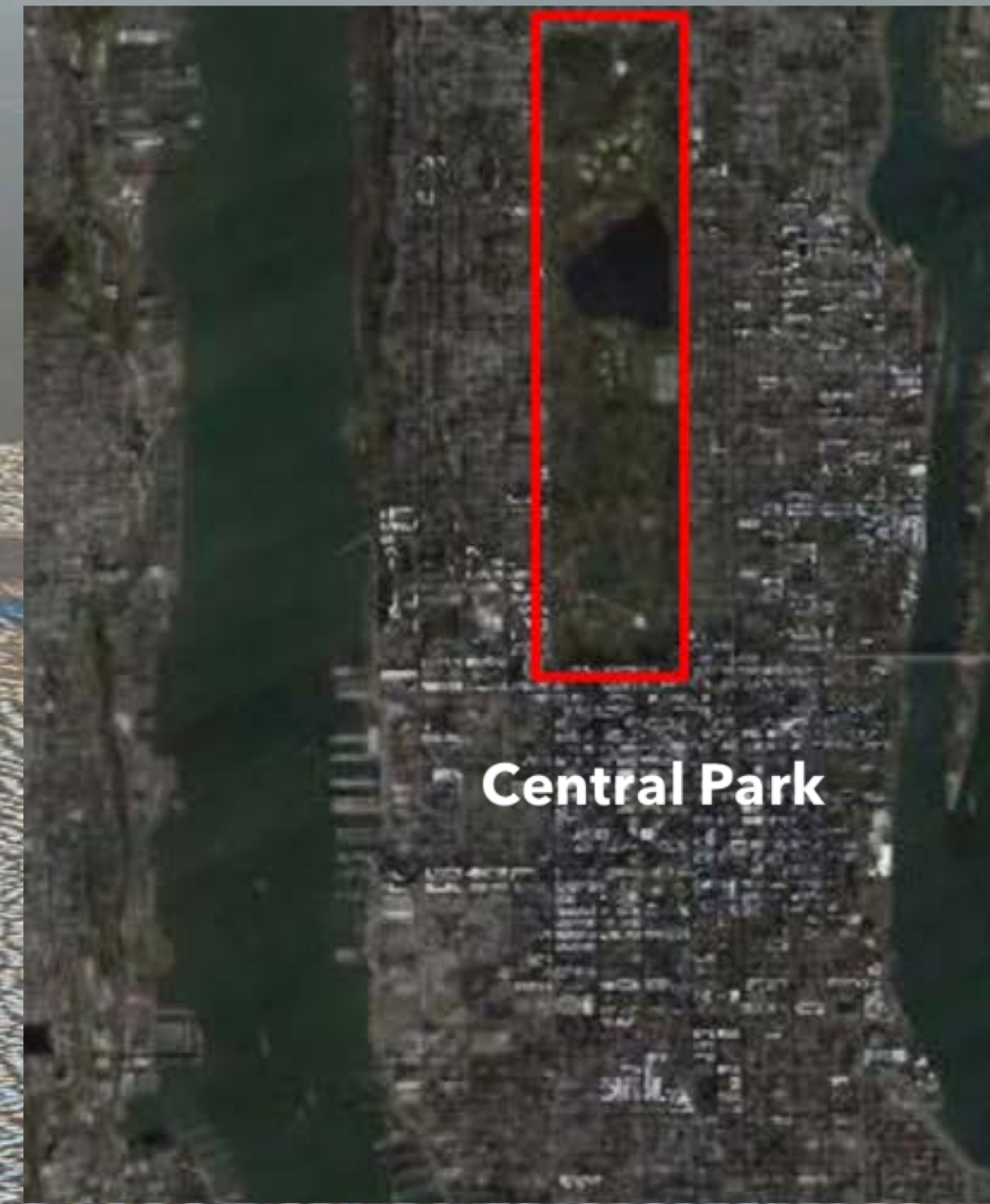
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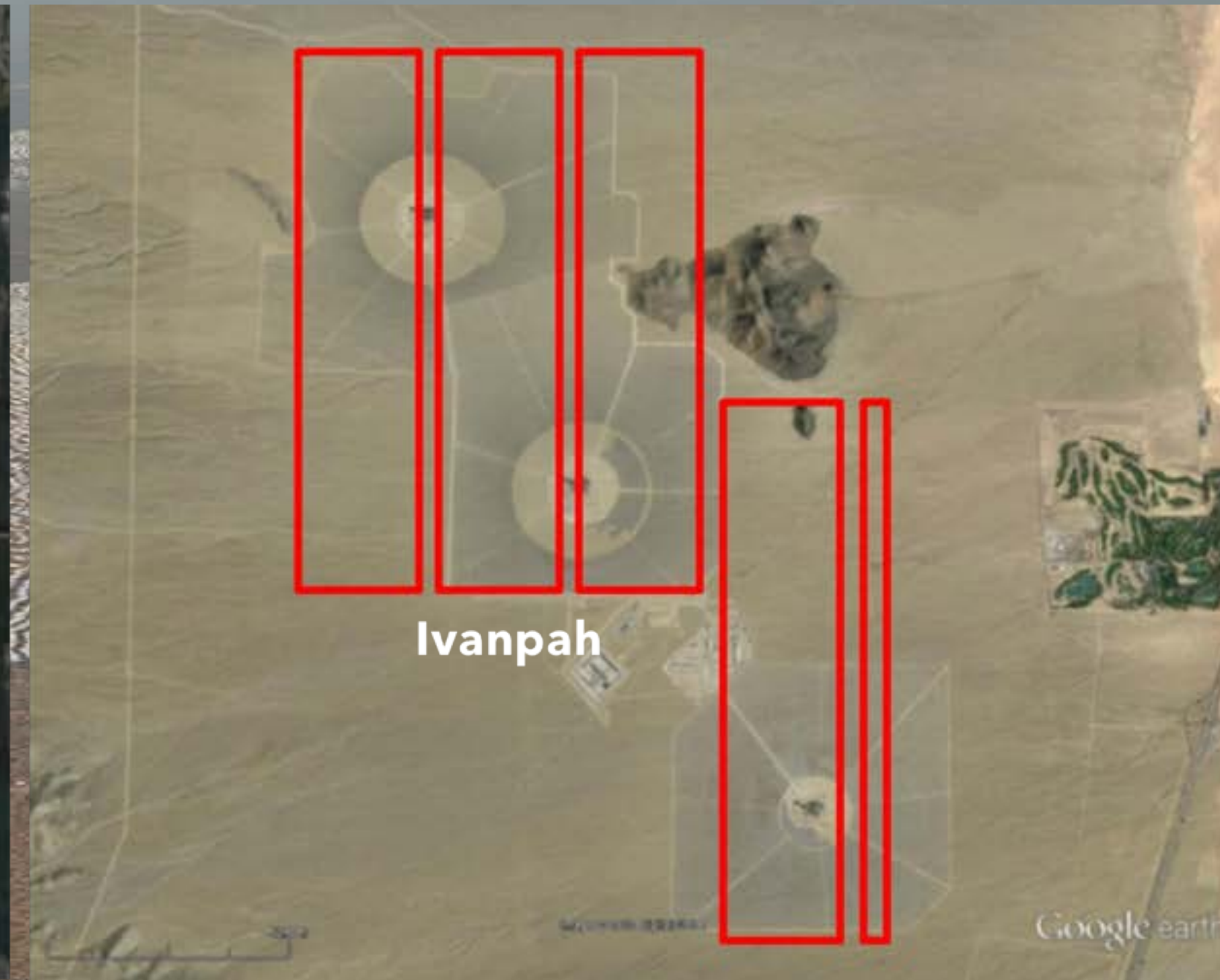
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Energy Sprawl



Central Park



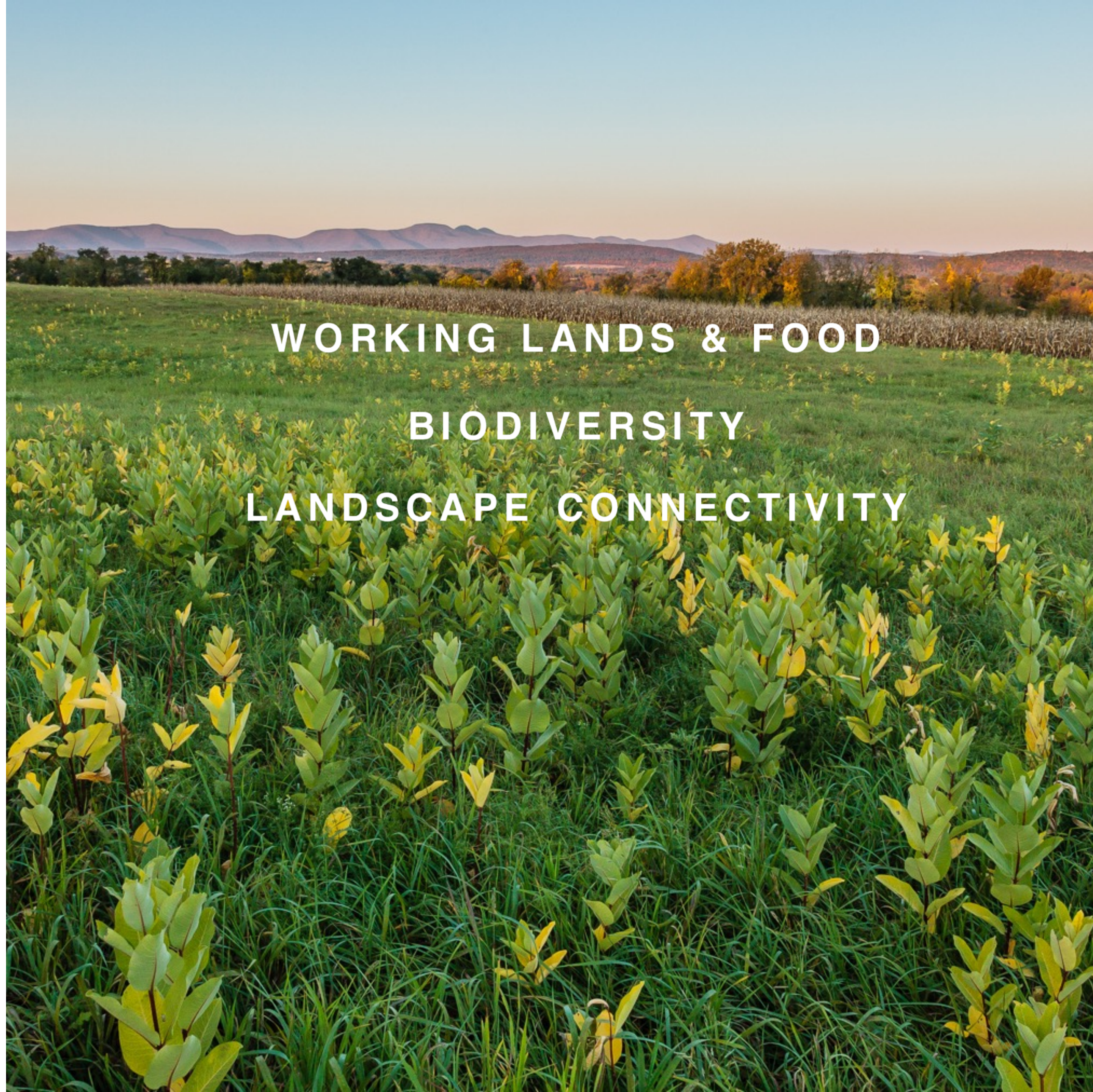
Ivanpah

Ivanpah Concentrated Solar



**How do we reconcile
the need to develop
renewable energy
projects with our
need to protect
wildlife, natural
resources, and other
valued assets over
the long-term?**

Our Challenge





- **Solar or Wind Resource**



- **Existing or Planned Transmission**



- **Proximity to Market**

Old Paradigm to Siting



ENGAGE diverse range of stakeholders



AVOID lands with highest natural resource conflicts (e.g., endangered species, migratory corridors, important habitat)

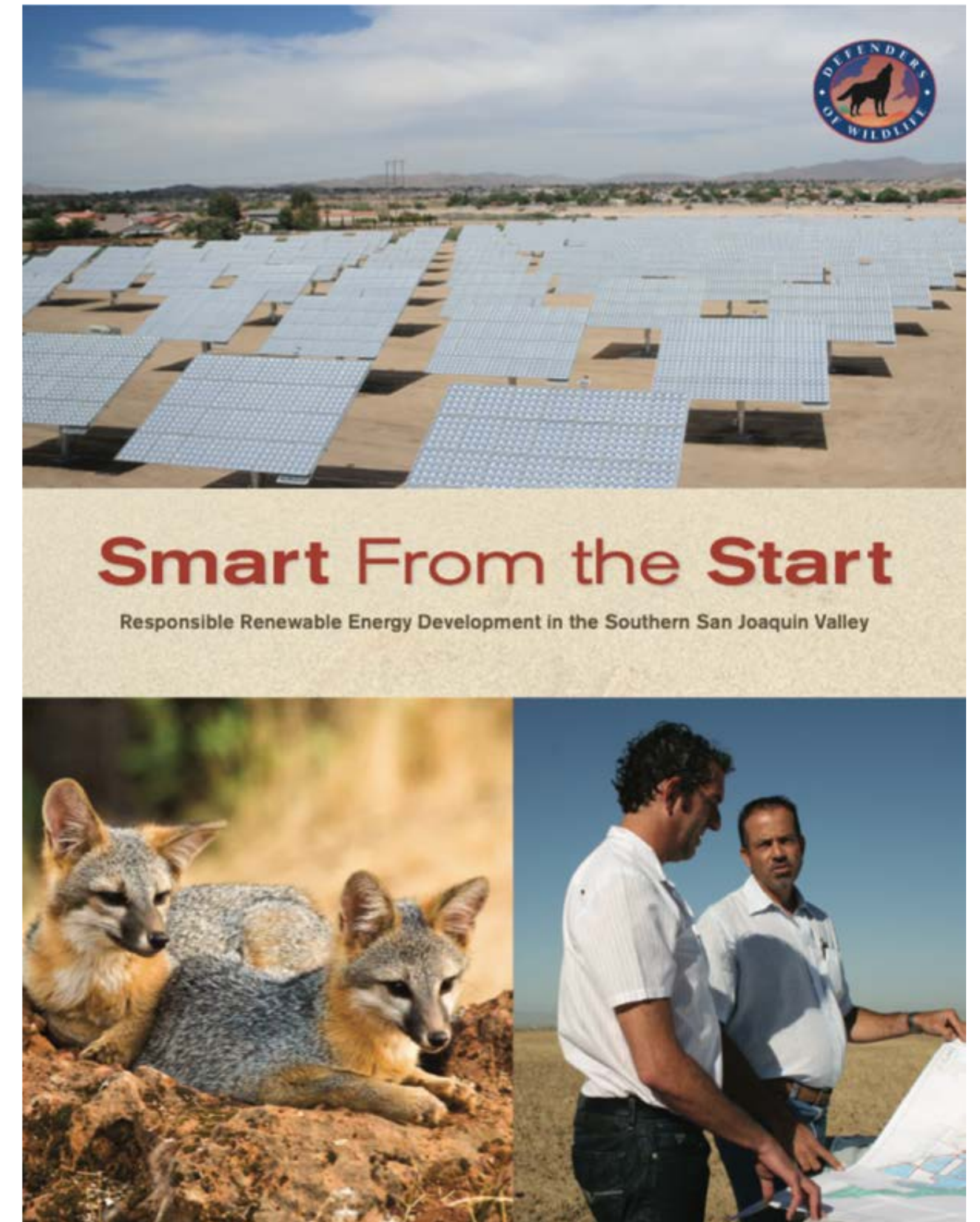


DIRECT development to lands with lower resource conflicts and renewable energy potential



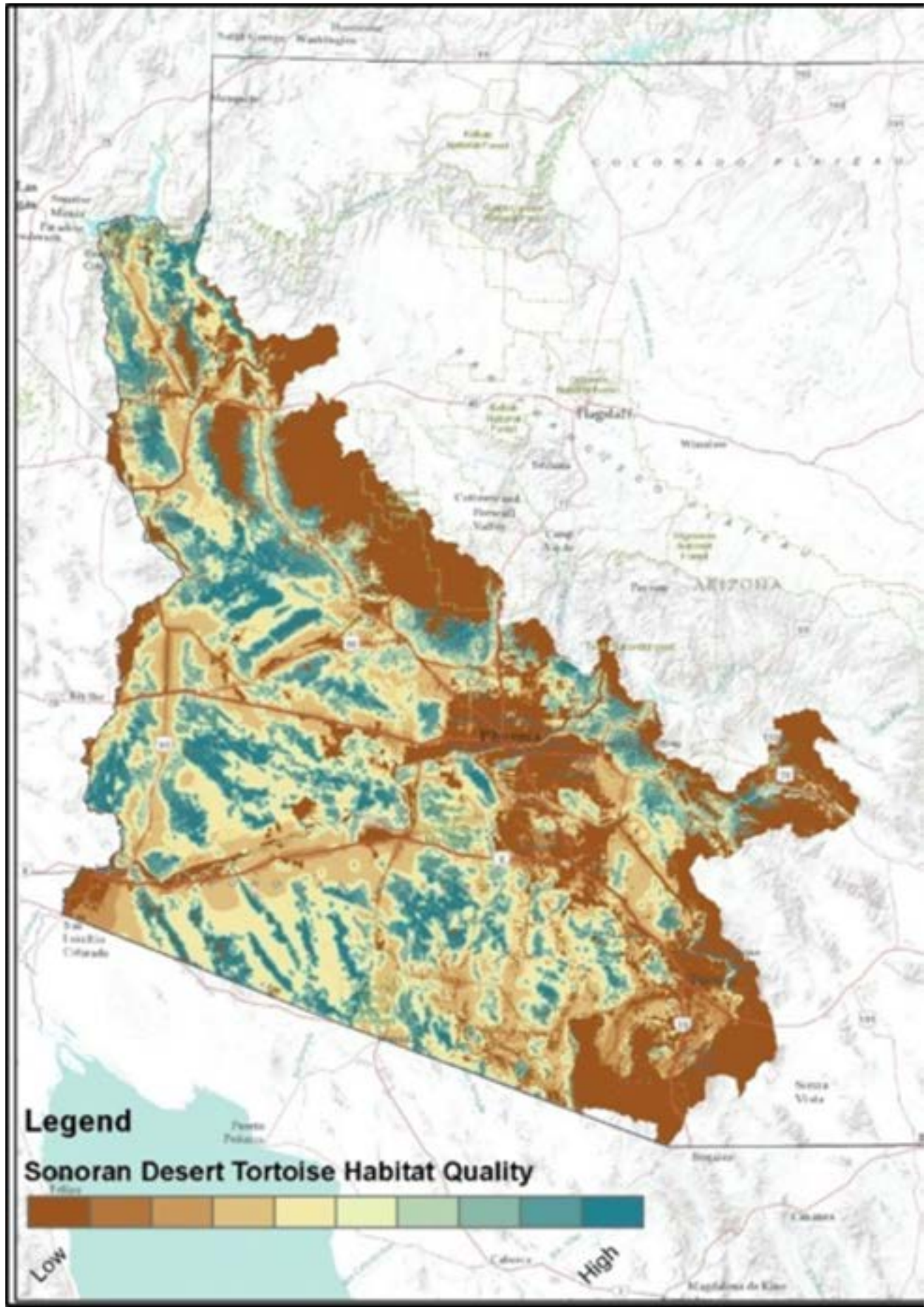
MITIGATE impacts fully

Smart From the Start

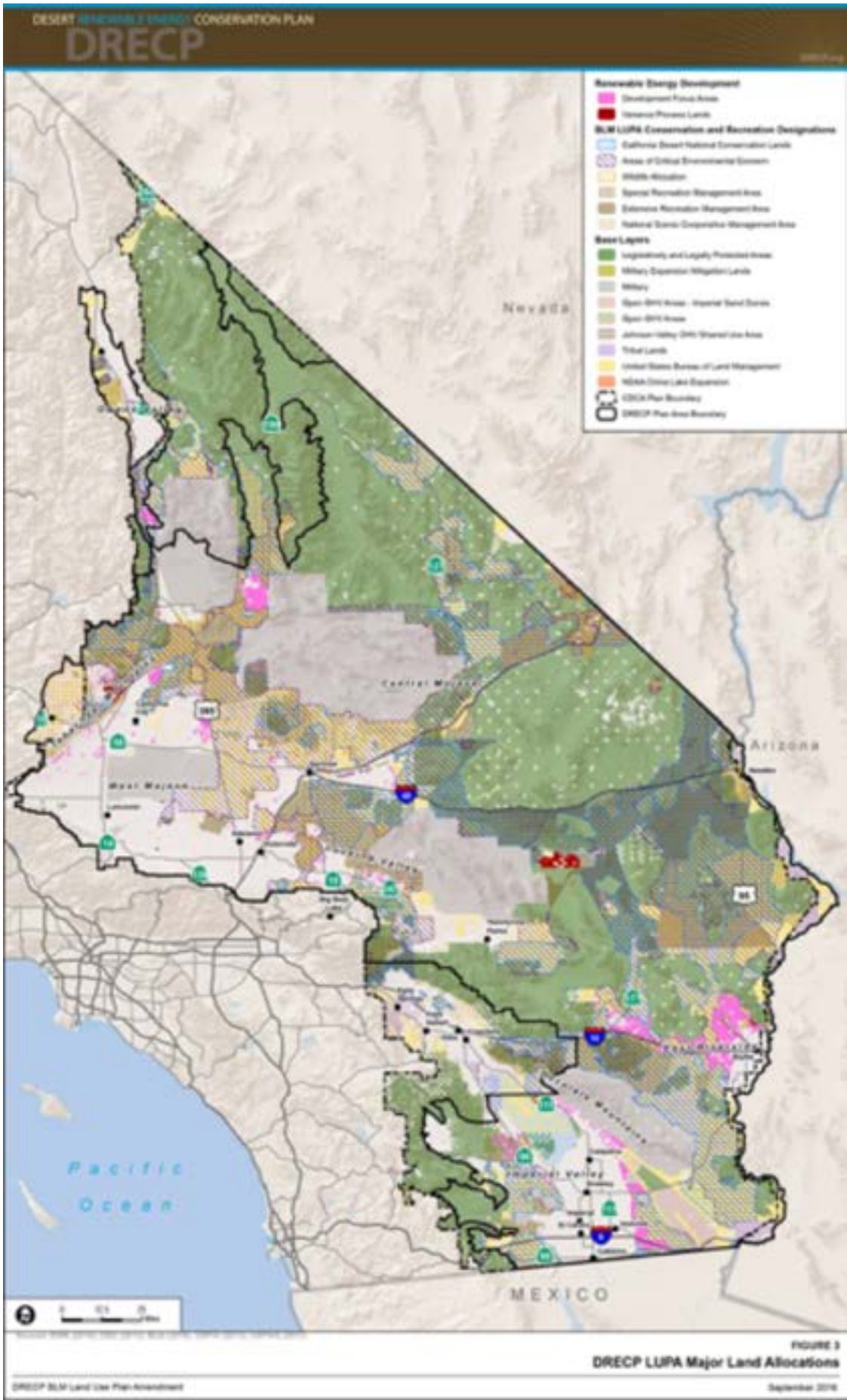


A strategic approach to planning, siting, and operating renewable energy projects.

SCIENCE BASED



LANDSCAPE SCALE



INDUSTRY FRIENDLY



Smart From the Start





- **Solar or Wind Resource**



- **Existing or Planned Transmission**



- **Proximity to Market**



- **Direct Impacts**



- **Habitat Quality**



- **Landscape Connectivity**

Smart From the Start

**FWS
Mitigation
Policies**



**BLM
Solar
Program**



**Wind &
Solar
Leasing
Rule**



**BLM
Planning
2.0**



**DOE
Wind
Vision**



DRECP



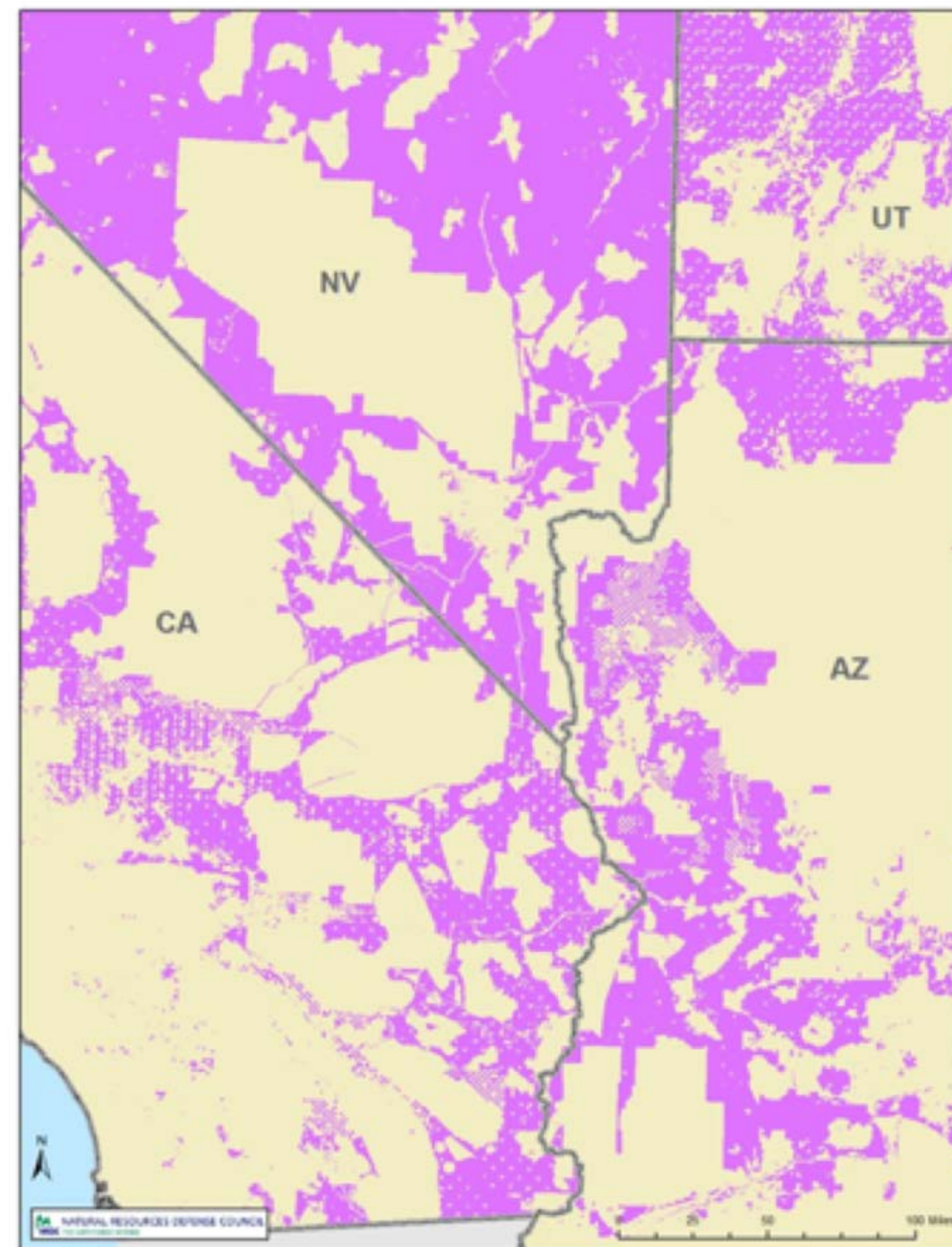
***Directed Development
Federal Rules & Policies for
Renewable Power
Infrastructure***

Smart From the Start

**700,000 acres of designated
leasing areas on public lands
across 6 southwestern states.**



80+ million acres
No consideration of impacts to
wildlife or landscape connectivity



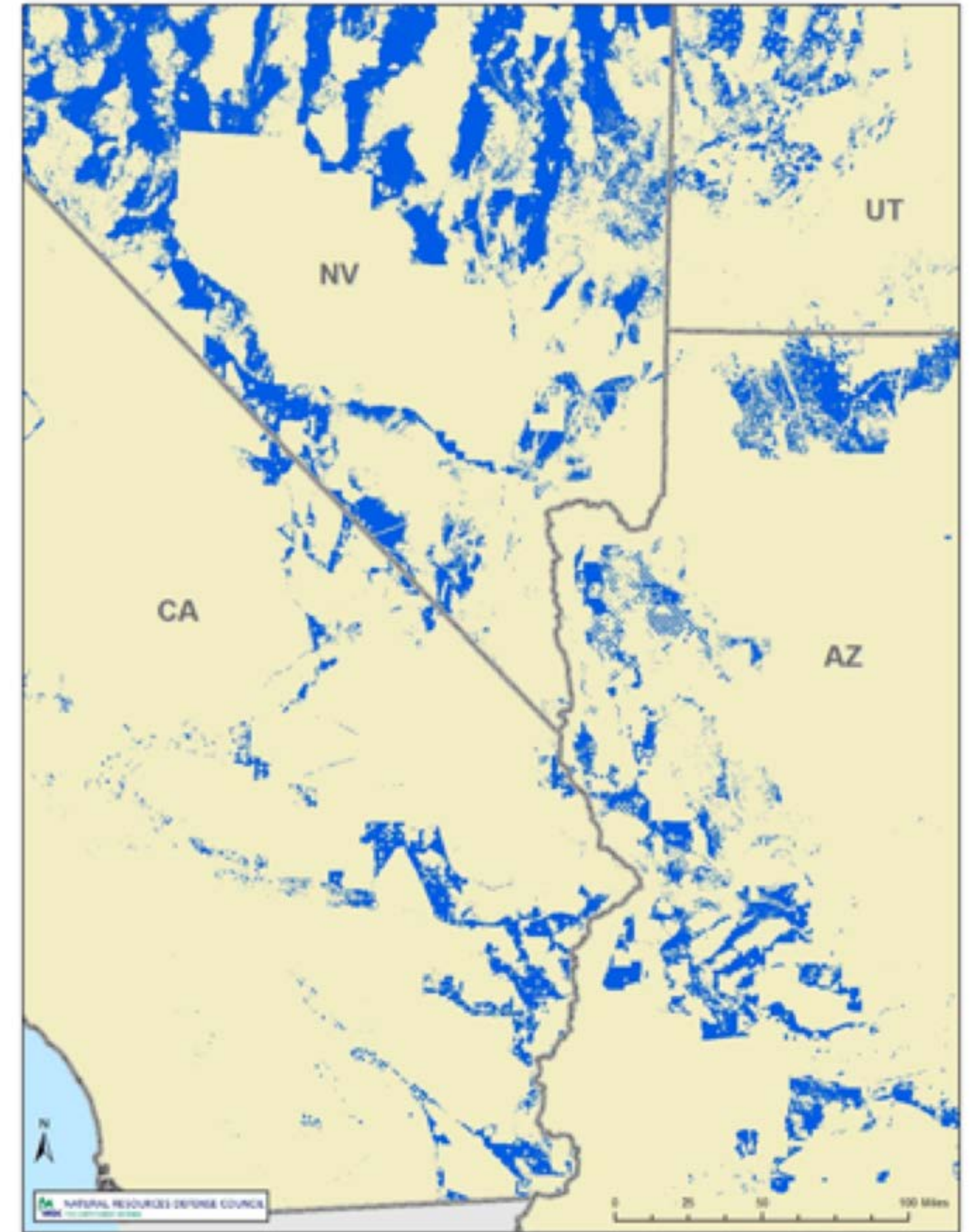
Directed Solar Development

**pre
2011**

**80+ million acres
No consideration of impacts to
wildlife or landscape connectivity**

2011

**22 million acres open
Directed to high solar potential
Poor safeguards for wildlife**



Directed Solar Development

**pre
2011**

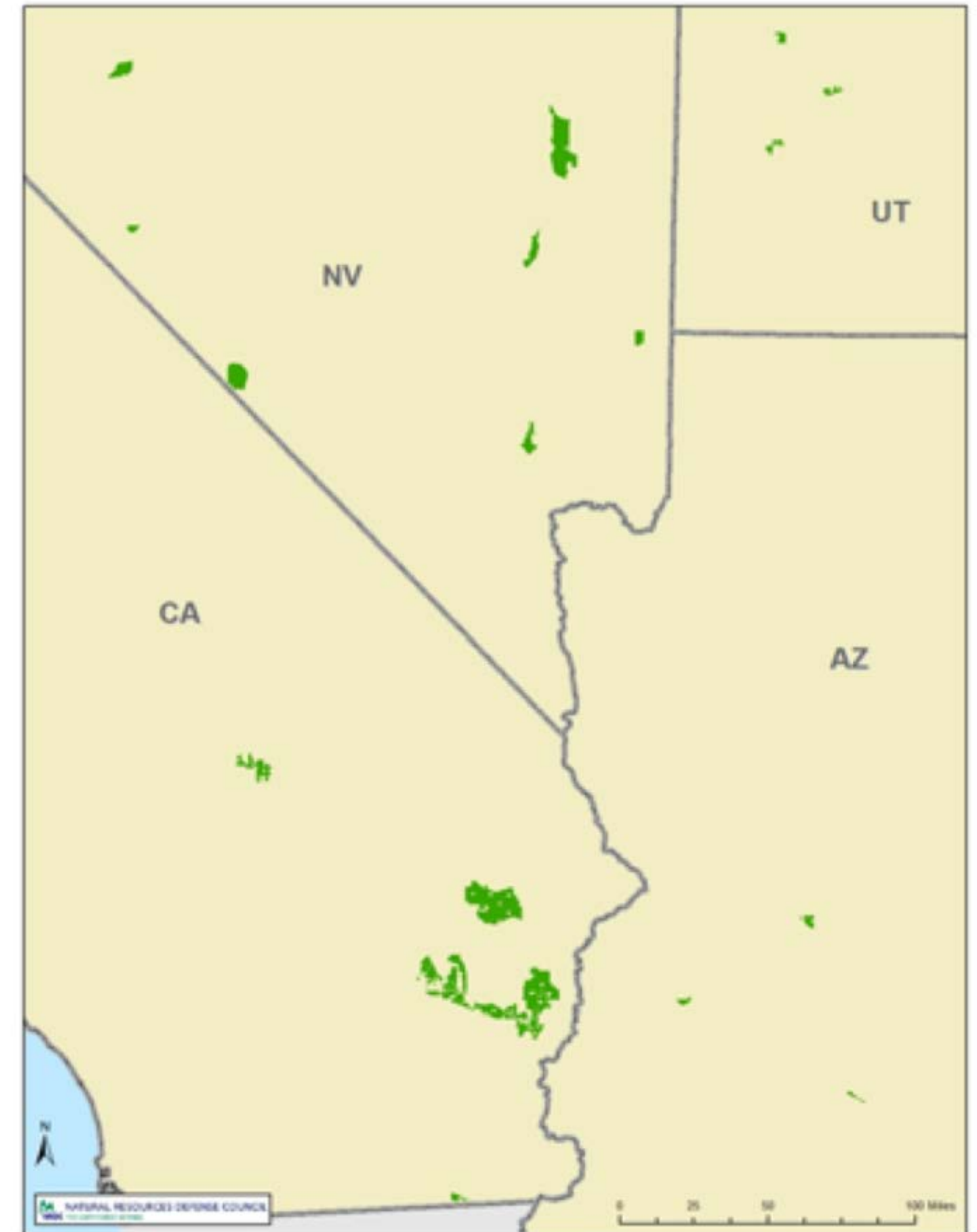
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**687,000 acres open
24 Solar Energy Zones
Reduced wildlife impacts (still some)**



Directed Solar Development

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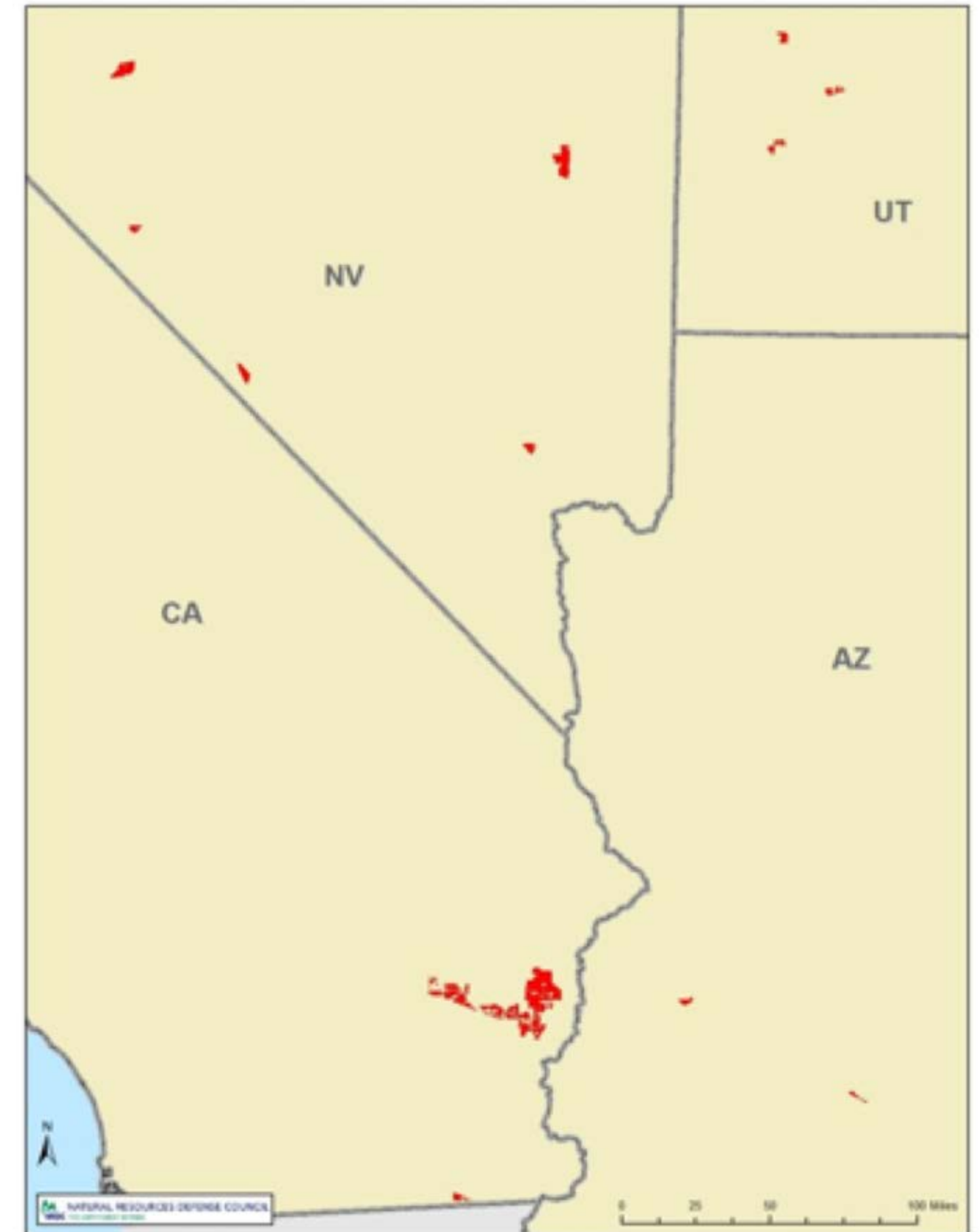
**22 million acres open
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**687,000 acres open
24 Solar Energy Zones
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NOW

**285,000 acres open
17 Solar Zones - 57 GW of energy potential
Critical habitat areas dropped**



Directed Solar Development

Smart From the Start



**Shorter and Simpler
Permitting**



**Reduced Soft Costs
& Uncertainty
Lower**



**Environmental
Impacts**



**Broader Stakeholder
Buy-in**

PERMITTING IN ZONES: SHORTER & SIMPLER

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is working to SIMPLIFY the process for permitting solar projects on public lands. The former application process required BLM to start from scratch with reviews of environmental impacts from each individual project proposal.

Solar Energy Zones are pre-screened, designated development areas that avoid sensitive lands and include some initial environmental review. BLM is able to review projects in zones more efficiently and permit projects in as little as half the time of non-zone projects.

Average permitting time outside of Solar Energy Zones:

21 months



Average permitting time
inside Solar Energy Zones:

10 months

Solar Energy Zones are smart from the start

**More efficient permitting
Lower environmental impacts**

Smart From the Start



**Shorter and Simpler
Permitting**



**Reduced Soft Costs
& Uncertainty
Lower**



**Environmental
Impacts**



**Broader Stakeholder
Buy-in**

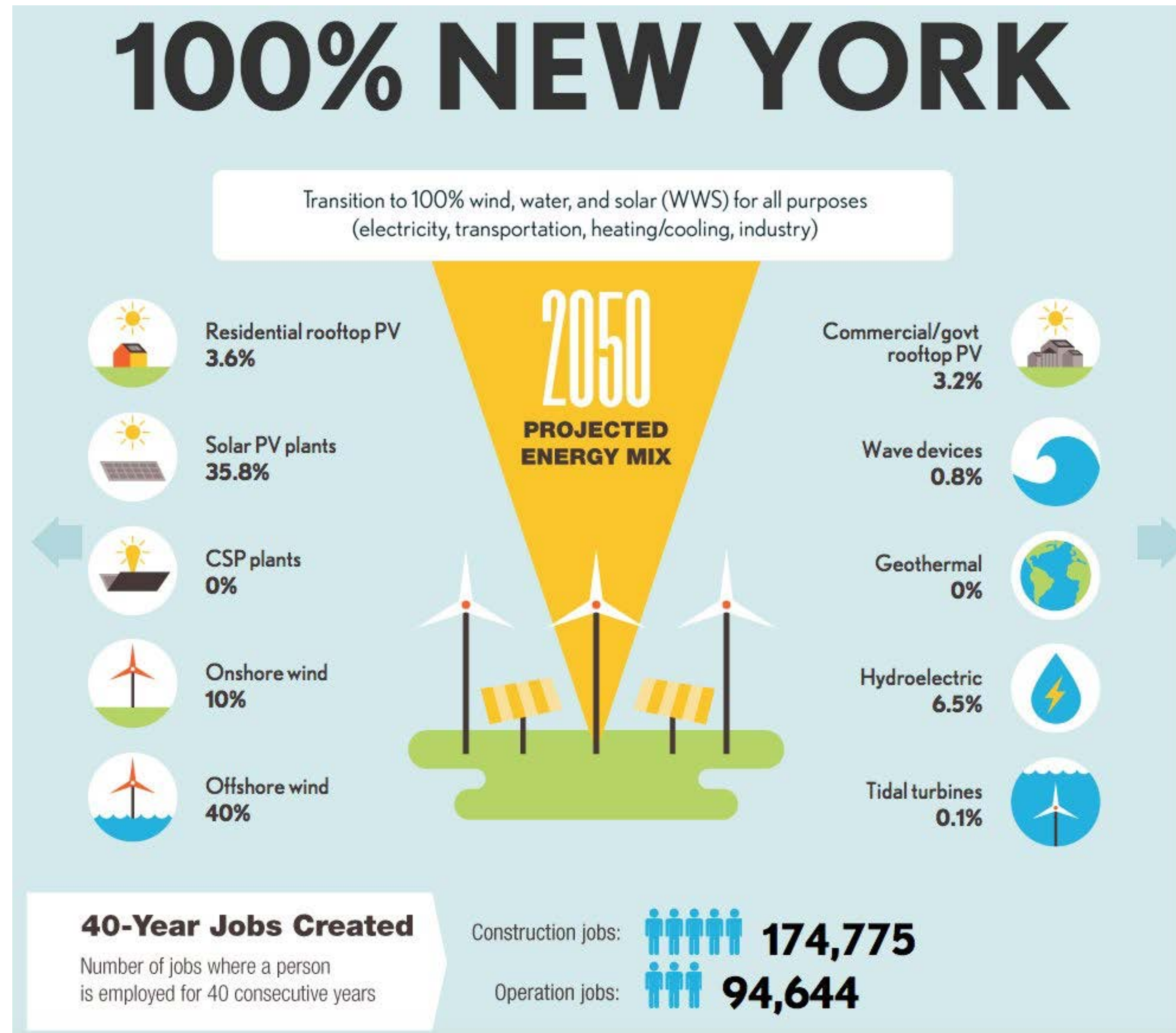


Dry Lake Solar Zone, Nevada

**Accelerate the pace
of renewable energy
projects within New
York and the Hudson
Valley**

**Take a Smart from
the Start approach to
achieve a vision for
renewable energy**

The Opportunity



Source: NYSDERDA

Source: World Economic Forum

