

Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy U.S. Department of Energy





Welcome

- Our First opportunity to exchange information on green/renewable tags.
- Today perspectives from:
 - Suppliers
 - Federal government customers
 - Corporate customers
 - State credit trading programs
 - A green power provider from a regulated green power utility program
 - Trade associations and non-governmental organizations

Clean ENERGY 21st Century U.S. Department of Energy

1979: 40 cents/kWh 2000: 4-6 cents/kWh

Increased Turbine Size

R&D Advances

Manufacturing Improvements NSP 107 MW Lake Benton wind farm 4 cents/kWh (unsubsidized)

2007 Goal: 2-4 cents/kWh







Geothermal Energy

1985: 15-16 cents/kWh

- More industry experience
- Improved drilling technology
- Economies of scale
- Reduced cost of finance

2000: 5-8 cents/kWh

> 2003: 4-6 cents/kWh







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Green Power Market Development Group

B S R		
Alcoa	GM	WRI
Cargill-Do	ow IBM	Account for 7% of
Delphi	Interface	industrial energy use
DuPont	Pitney Bowes	1,000 MW of Green
Kinkos	Johnson &	Power by 2010
	Johnson	



Why Green Tags?

- To drive and accelerate growth of renewable energy.
- For simplicity and cost advantages.
- So green power keeps up with the I.T. world of ecommerce.
- To boost regional economic development.



Bringing it Home



8 Hesketh Street

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Dan Reicher's Electric Bill





What is IN a Green Tag? — A Portfolio Approach



Geothermal



Wind



Concentrating Solar



Photovoltaics



Landfill Gas



Biomass



What's In a Name?

- Green Tags
- Green Certificates
- Clean Energy Credits
- Renewable Energy Credits



A Strong Start

- Bonneville Environmental Foundation pioneers Green Tags
- **CA APX offers Green Tickets**
- Kinko's has bought Green Certificates
- **EPA has bought Green Tags**
- States offer Renewable Energy Credits
- DOE is working to buy Green Tags



"Nice Thing to Do"



"Smart Thing to Do"



An Extended Family





American Wind Resources--Opportunities for Economic Development in Depressed Areas





Why are We Here?

- Assess the opportunity
- Discuss the current status
- Determine needs
- Action items and next steps



Action Items

- Develop consensus on the roles and responsibilities for public, private, and NGO sectors.
- Develop tools and policies to enable green tag markets.
- Overcome barriers to the implementation of green tags.
- Develop partnerships to do all of this.



What Should the Federal Government Do?

- Enable green tags market
- Encourage development of and enforcement of "rules of the road"
- Get information on tags to the RE industry
- Encourage a portfolio of renewables



Rules that Need Development

- Financial transaction verification
- Relationship of air quality to green credits
- FTC definitions of RE credits
- Relative value of local, regional, national credits
- Credit retirement



DOE Commits to More Green Power

- First Federal agency department-wide commitment to Green Power
- 3% of electricity needs from non-hydro renewables by 2005
- Rising to 7.5% of electricity needs by 2010
- In deregulated states, DOE will competitively select suppliers
- No increase in utility bill expected



Perspective on DOE's 3% Goal

- **DOE uses 5.26 million MWh of electricity per year**
- Annual electric bill is \$222,356,000
- 3% of electric use equals 160 million kWh per year (about 60 MW at 30% capacity factor)
- At 2¢ per kWh the annual cost would be \$3.4 million



Let's Do Some Deals Now But also

Learn from Them and Lay Groundwork for the Future.