

# Current and Projected U.S. New and Renewable Energy Utilization

Cary Boyd  
EGNRET-50  
Honolulu, Hawaii  
March 20-22, 2018

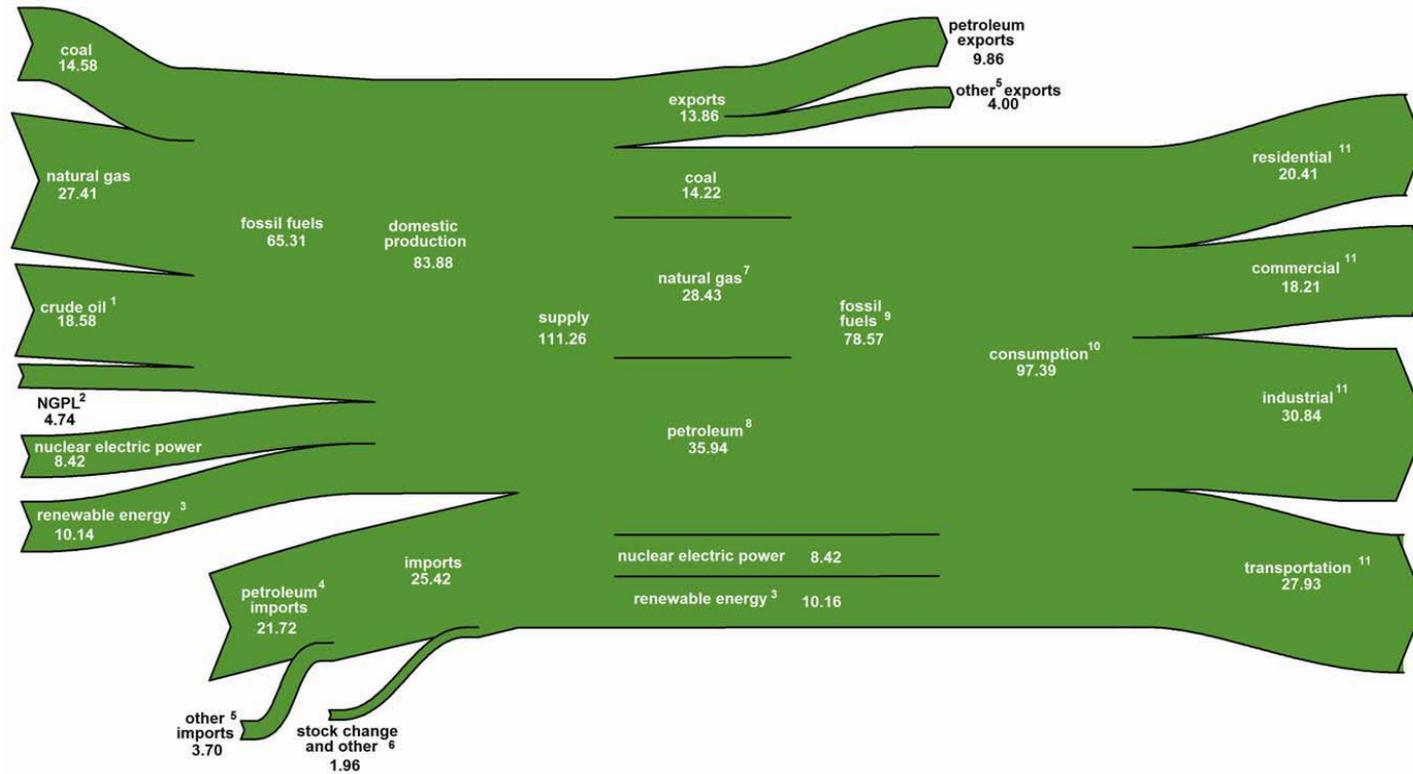


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# U.S. Energy Flow in 2016 (Quadrillion Btu)

Source: <https://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/annual/#summary>



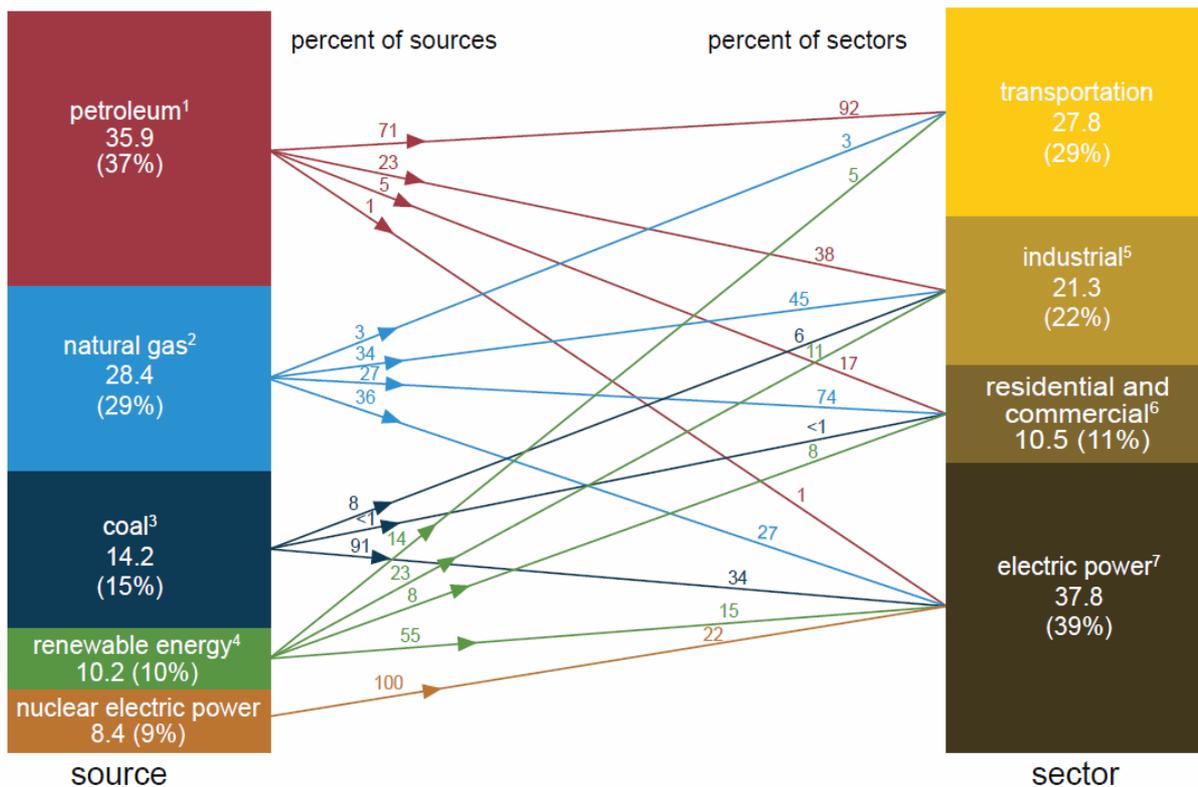
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# U.S. primary energy consumption by source and sector, 2018

Source: <https://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/>

Total = 97.4 quadrillion British thermal units (Btu)



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# US DOE Energy Information Administration provides monthly energy consumption

- Monthly Energy Review (MER) - the latest energy statistics all in one place
- February 2018 Monthly Energy Review  
Release Date: February 26, 2018  
Next Update: March 27, 2018
- <https://www.eia.gov/totalenergy/data/monthly/#renewable>



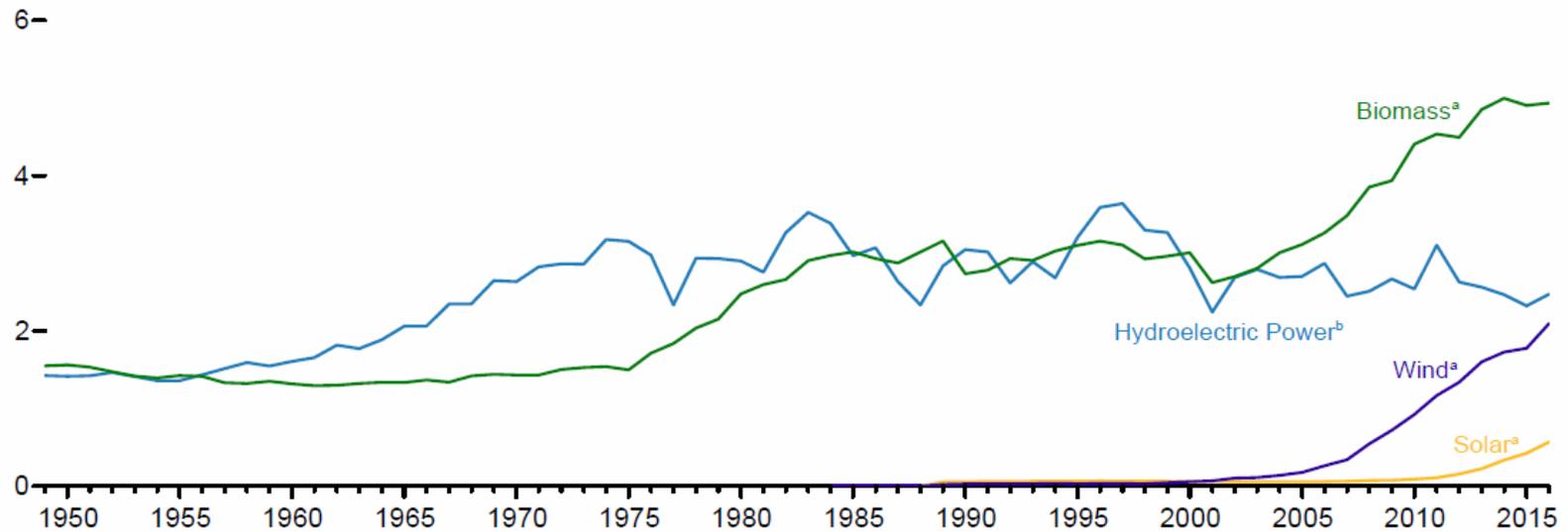
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# Renewable Energy Consumption by Source, 1949-2016 (Quadrillion Btu)

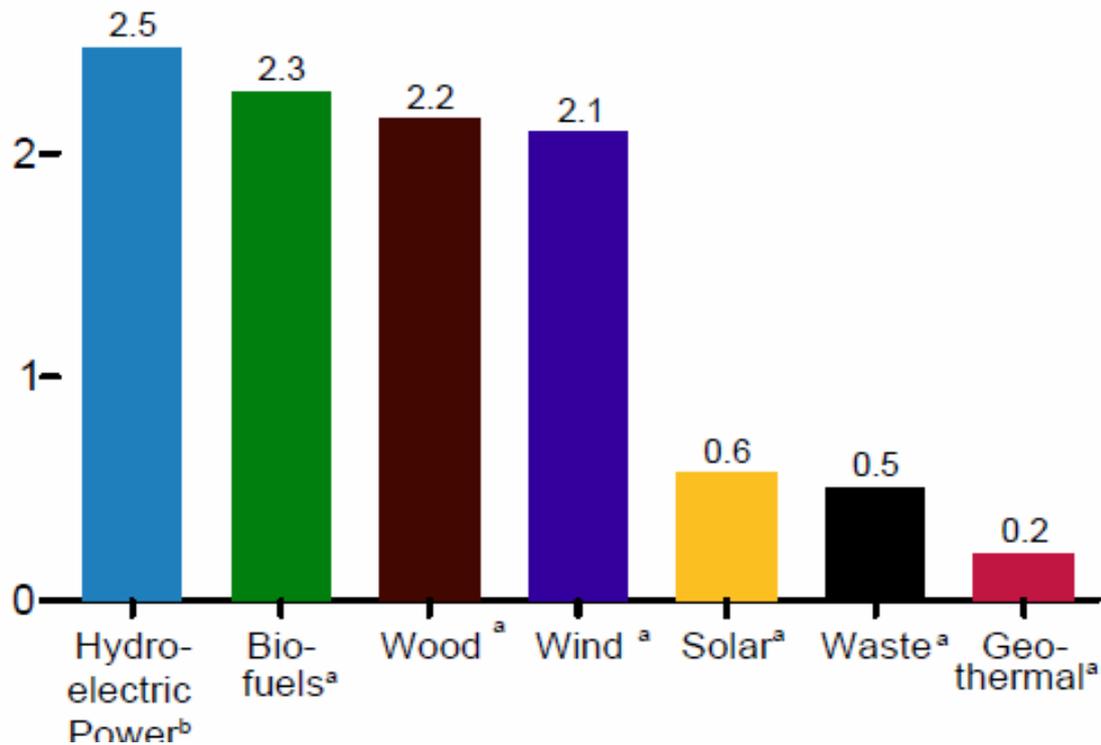
Source: U.S. Energy Information/Monthly Energy Review February 2018

Major Sources, 1949-2016



# Renewable Energy by Source, 2016 (Quadrillion Btu)

Source: U.S. Energy Information/Monthly Energy Review February 2018



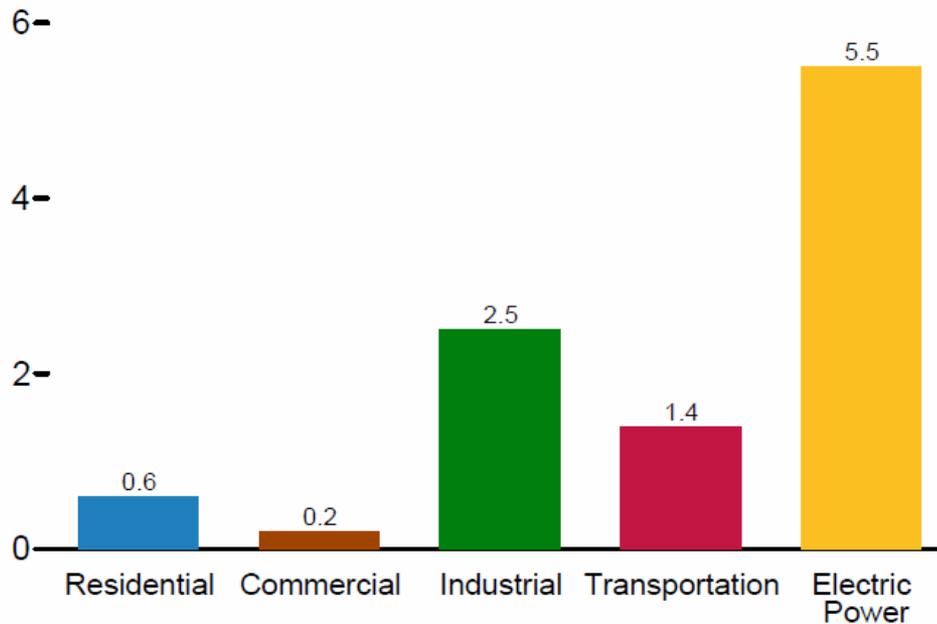
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# Renewable Energy by Sector, 2016 (Quadrillion Btu)

Source: U.S. Energy Information/Monthly Energy Review February 2018

By Sector, 2016



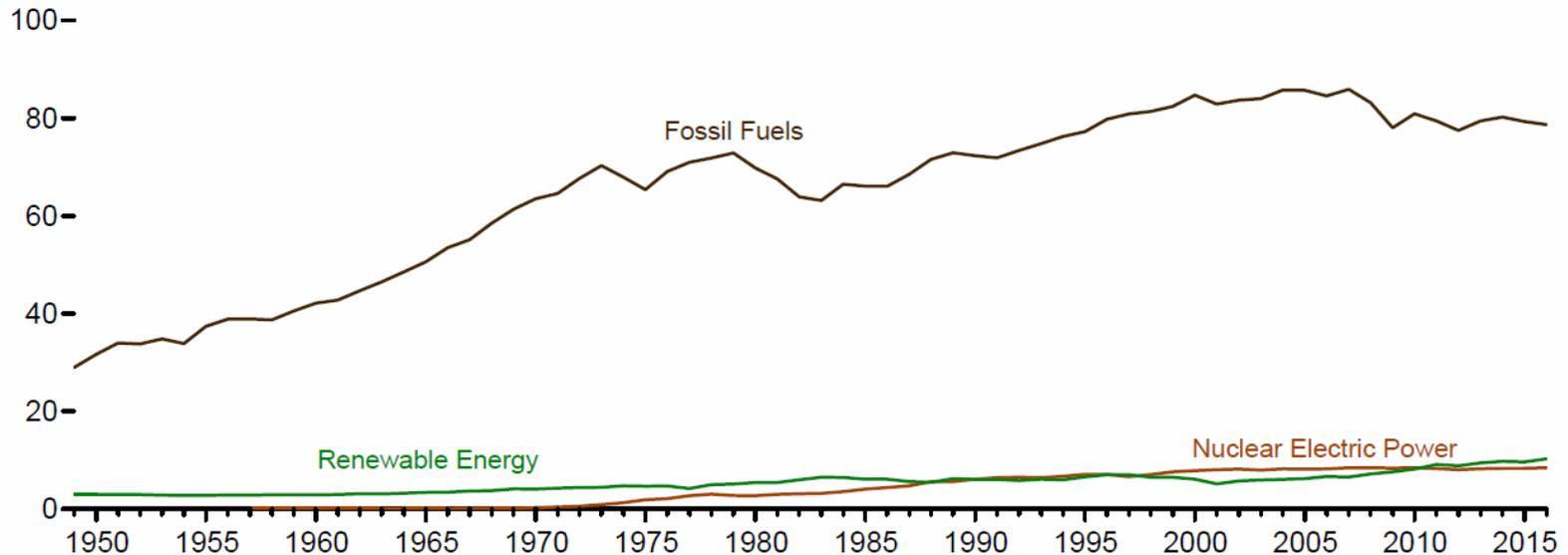
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# Renewable Energy compared with other resources (Quadrillion Btu)

Source: U.S. Energy Information/Monthly Energy Review February 2018

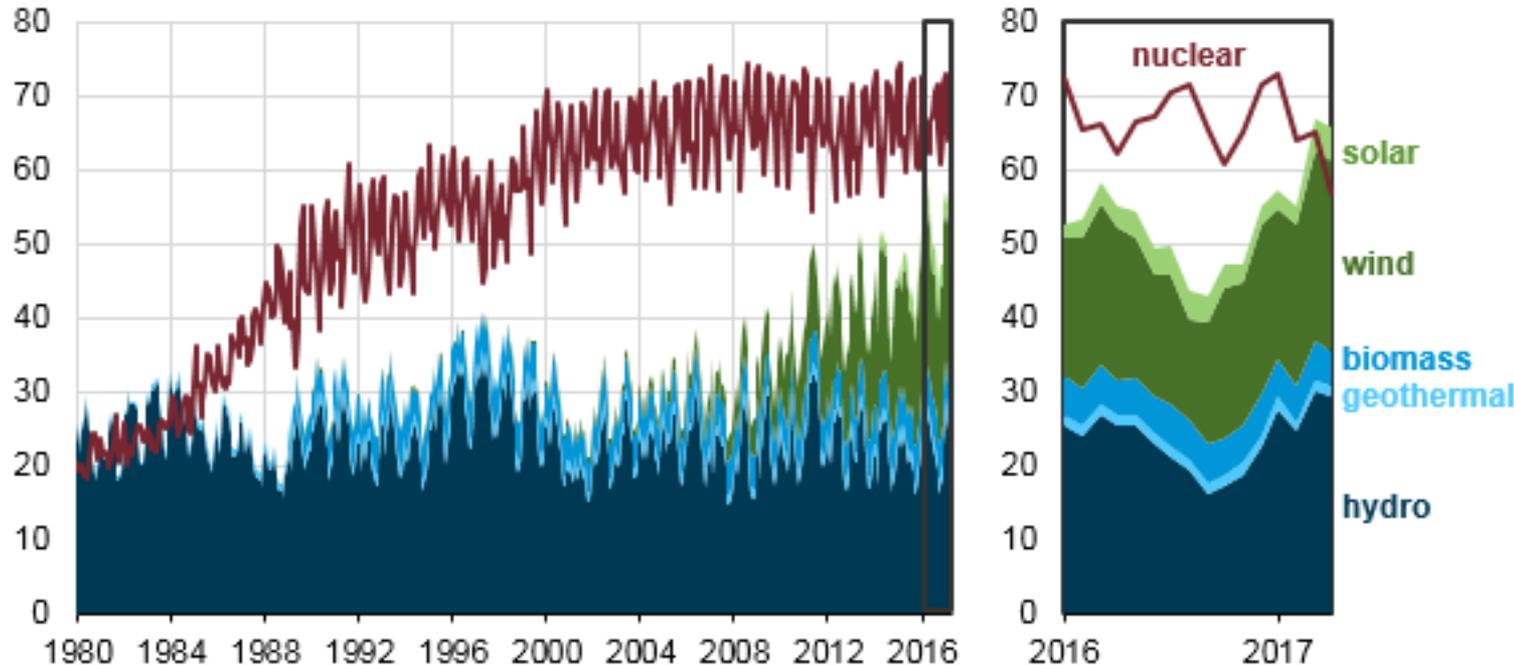
Compared With Other Resources, 1949–2016



# Monthly renewable electricity generation surpasses nuclear for the first time since 1984

Monthly electricity generation from selected fuels (Jan 1980 - Apr 2017)

billion kilowatthours



Source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, [Monthly Energy Review](#) and [Electric Power Monthly](#)



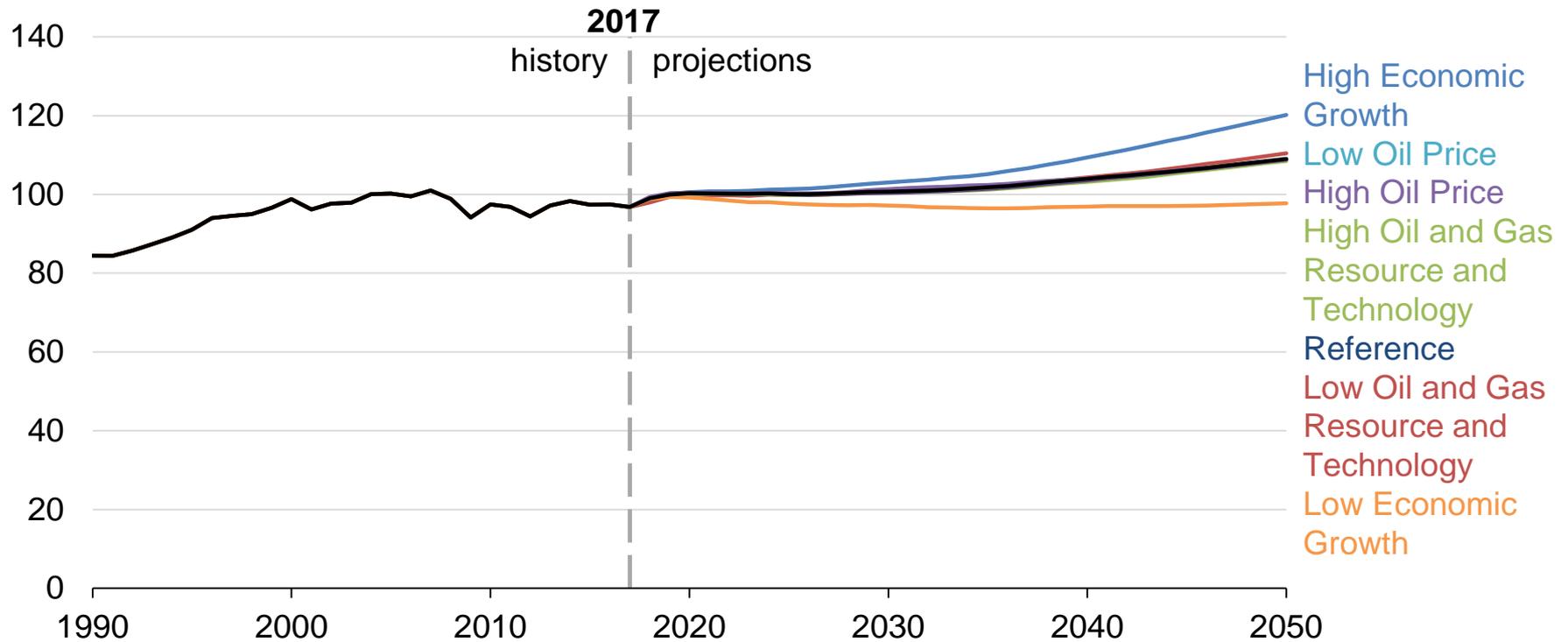
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# Energy consumption is bounded by the High and Low Economic Growth cases—

**Total energy consumption**  
quadrillion British thermal units



Source: EIA Annual Energy Outlook 2018: <https://www.eia.gov/outlooks/aeo/>

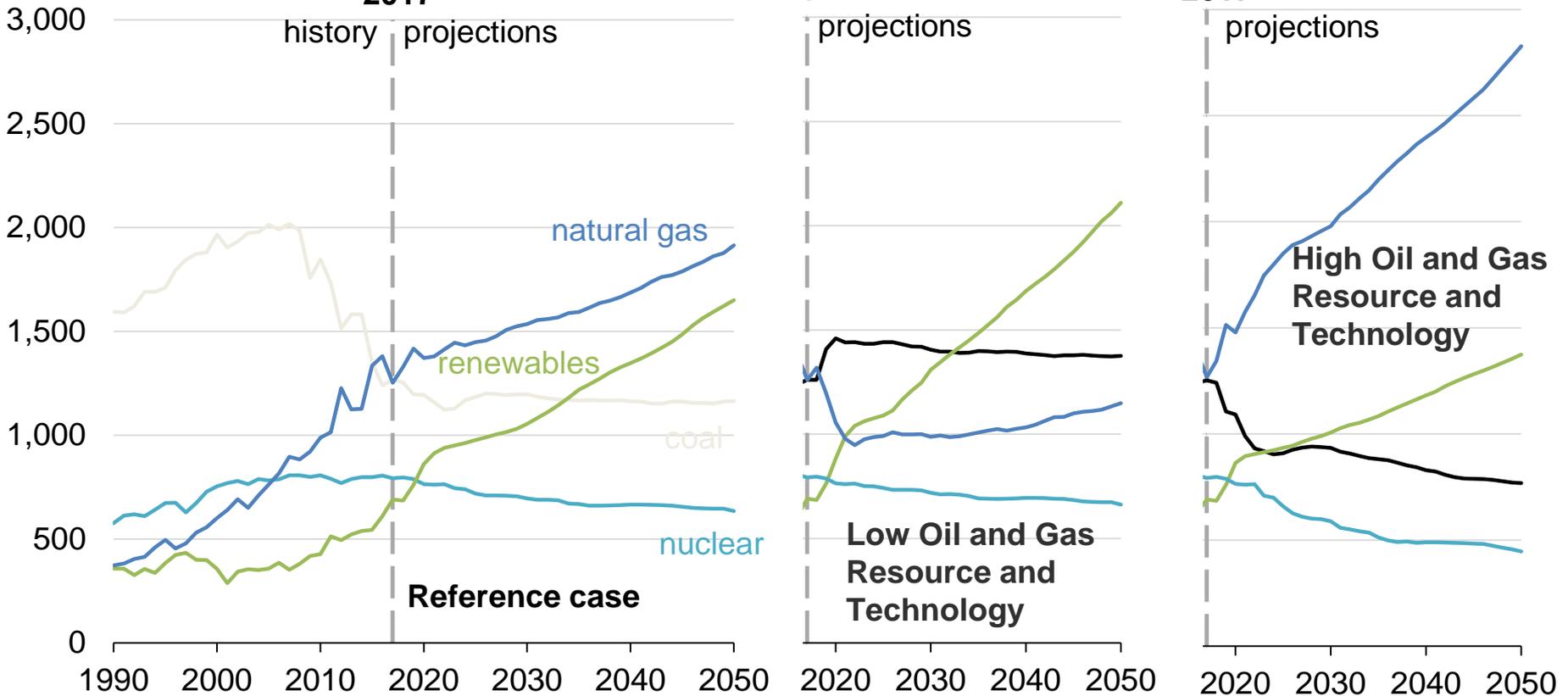


# The projected mix of electricity generation technologies varies widely across cases—

Source: EIA Annual Energy Outlook 2018: <https://www.eia.gov/outlooks/aeo/>

## Electricity generation from selected fuels

billion kilowatthours

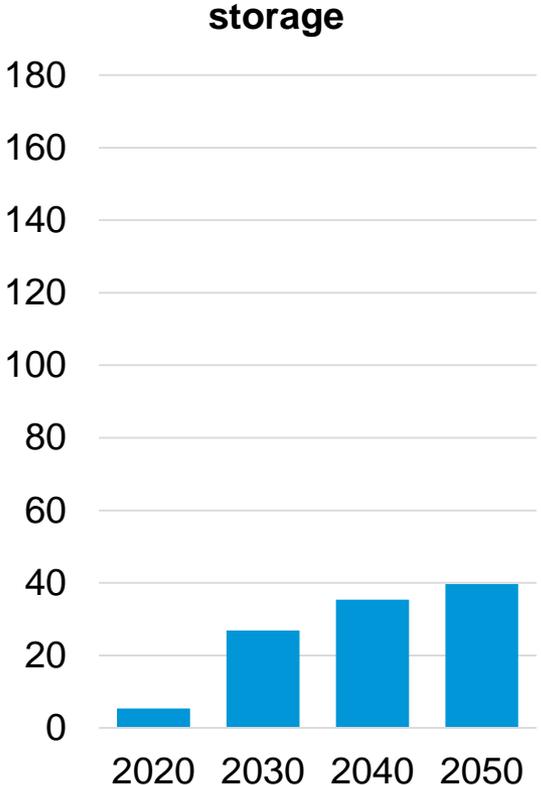
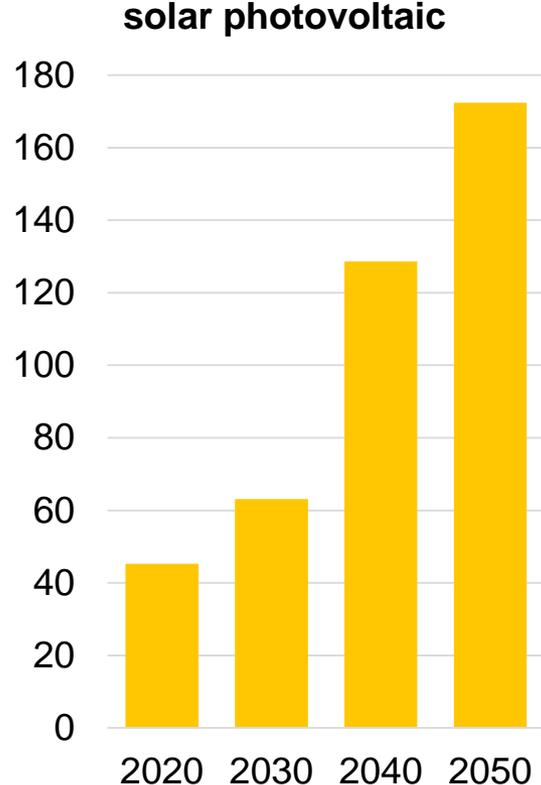
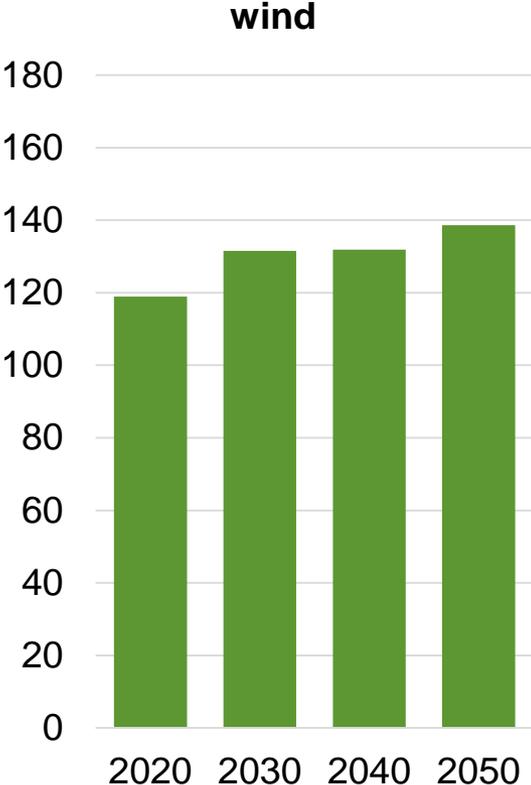




# Increasing wind and solar capacity additions in the Reference case—

Source: EIA Annual Energy Outlook 2018: <https://www.eia.gov/outlooks/aeo/>

**Utility-scale wind, solar, and storage operating capacity gigawatts**



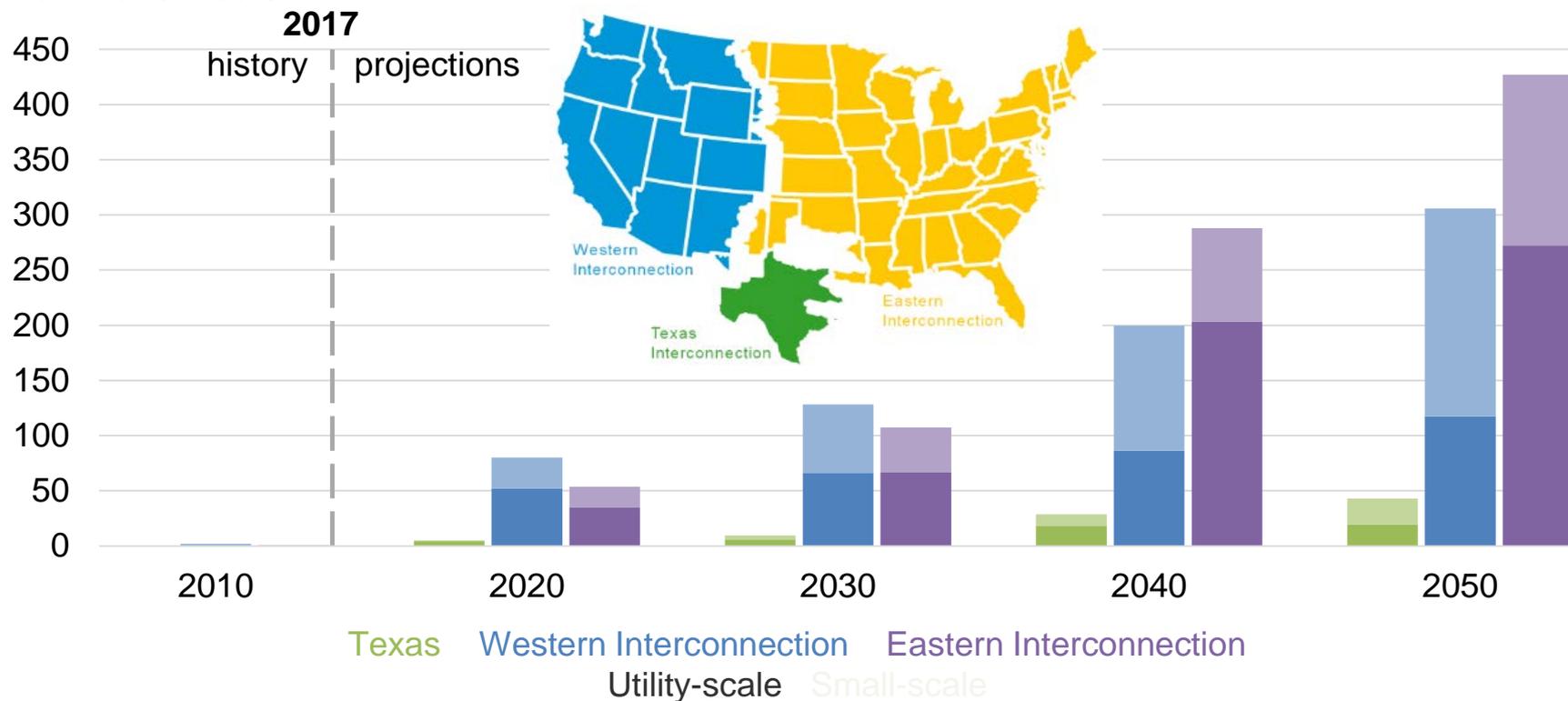


# Projected solar PV cost competitiveness results in growth of solar generation in the Reference case in all interconnection regions—

Source: EIA Annual Energy Outlook 2018: <https://www.eia.gov/outlooks/aeo/>

## Solar photovoltaic electricity generation by region (Reference case)

billion kilowatthours



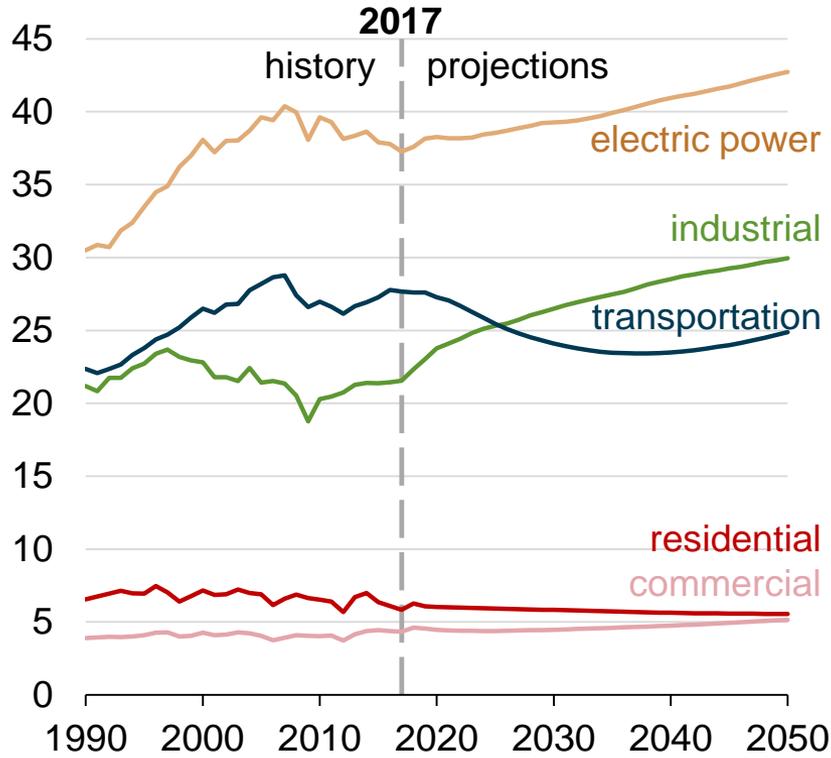


# The fuel mix of U.S. consumption changes over the projection period in the Reference case—

Source: EIA Annual Energy Outlook 2018: <https://www.eia.gov/outlooks/aeo/>

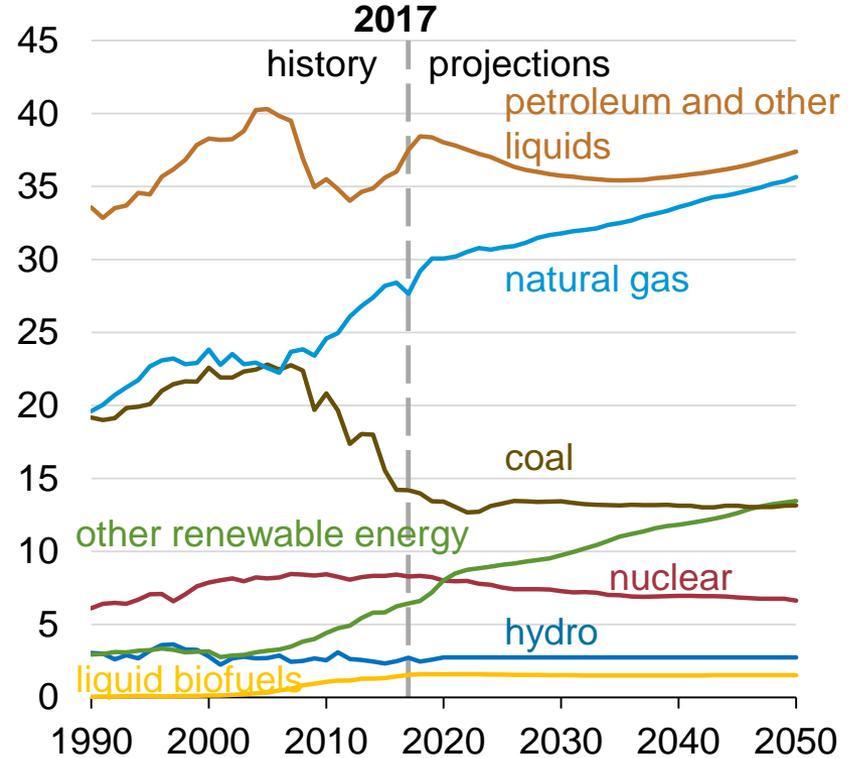
## Energy consumption by sector (Reference case)

quadrillion British thermal units



## Energy consumption by fuel (Reference case)

quadrillion British thermal units



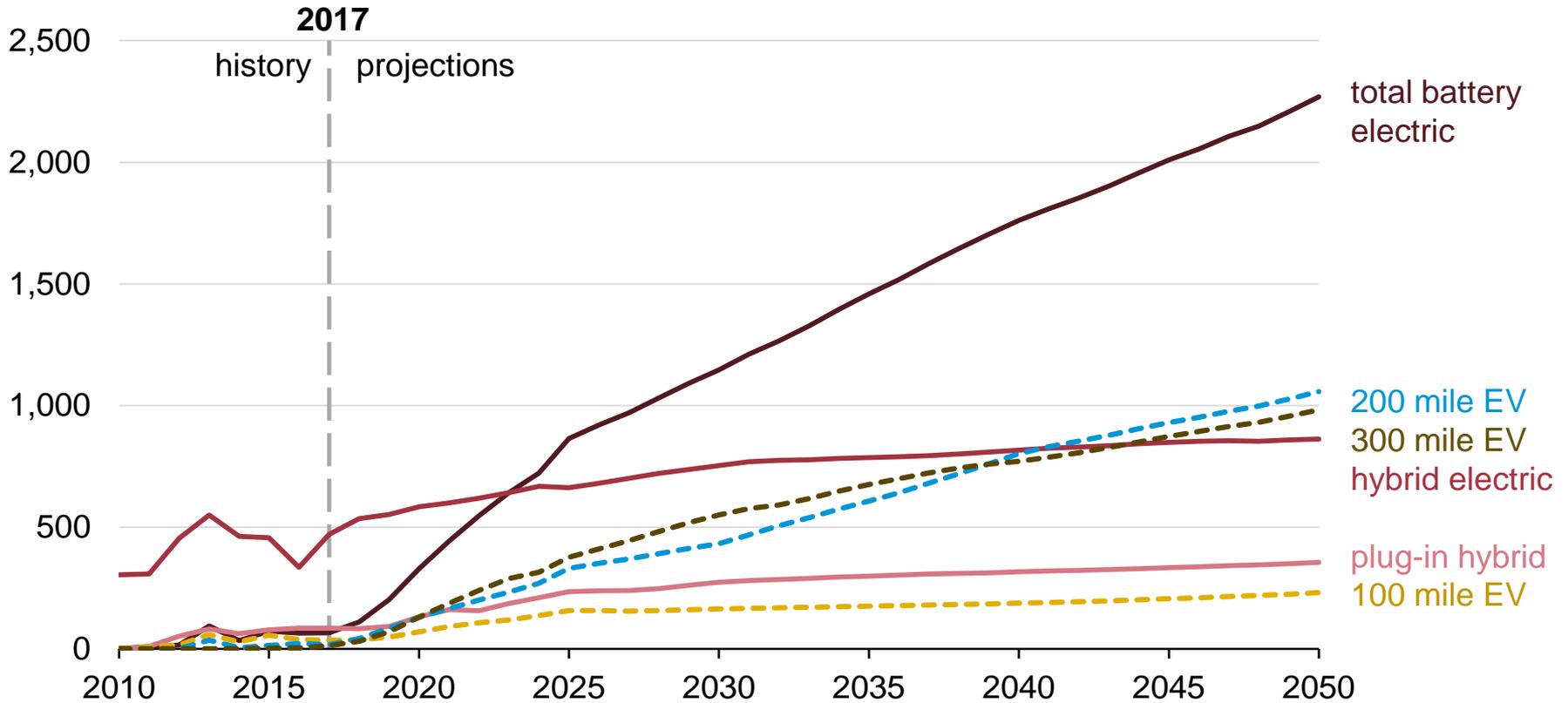


# Sales of electric and plug-in hybrid electric light-duty vehicles increase in the Reference case—

Source: EIA Annual Energy Outlook 2018: <https://www.eia.gov/outlooks/aeo/>

## New vehicle sales of battery powered vehicles

thousands of vehicles

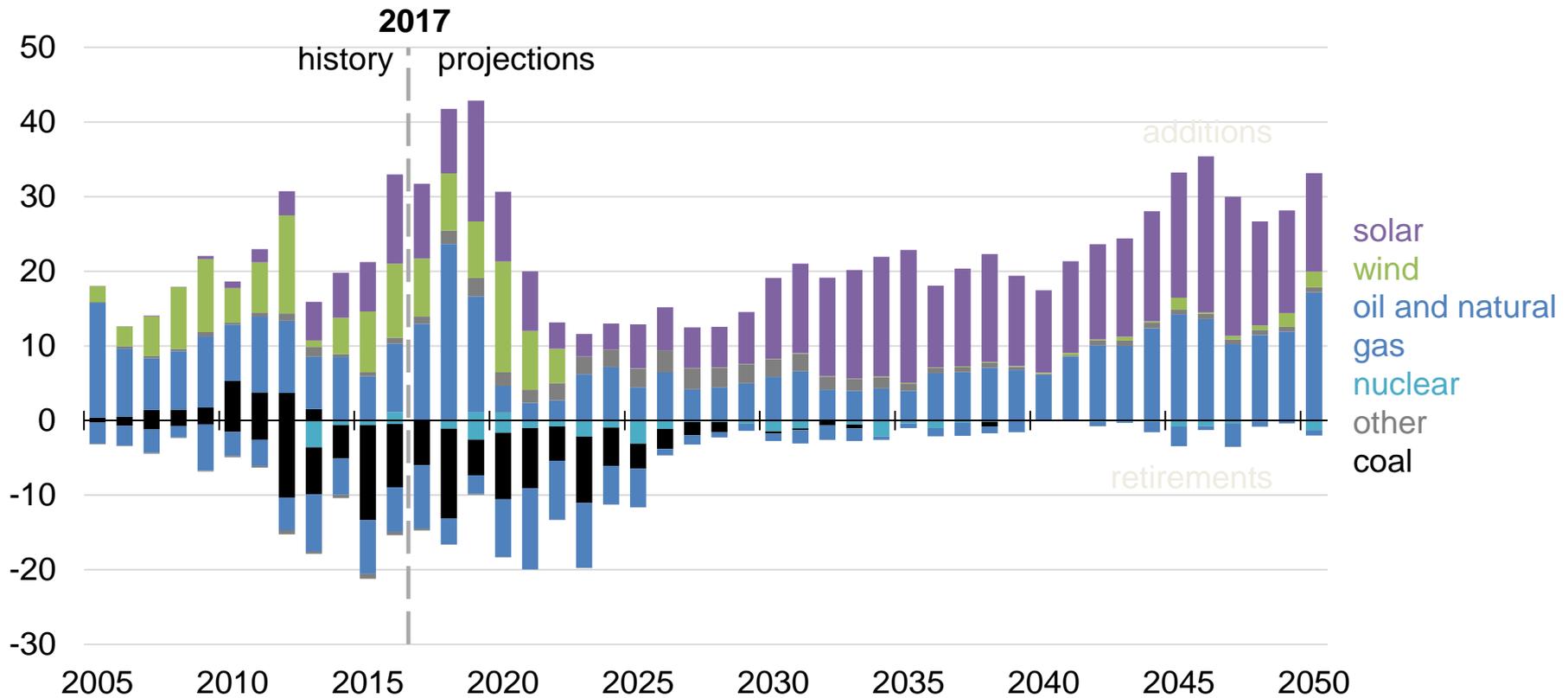




# Renewables and natural gas comprise most of the capacity additions through the projection period in the Reference case—

Source: EIA Annual Energy Outlook 2018: <https://www.eia.gov/outlooks/aeo/>

**Annual electricity generating capacity additions and retirements (Reference case)**  
gigawatts

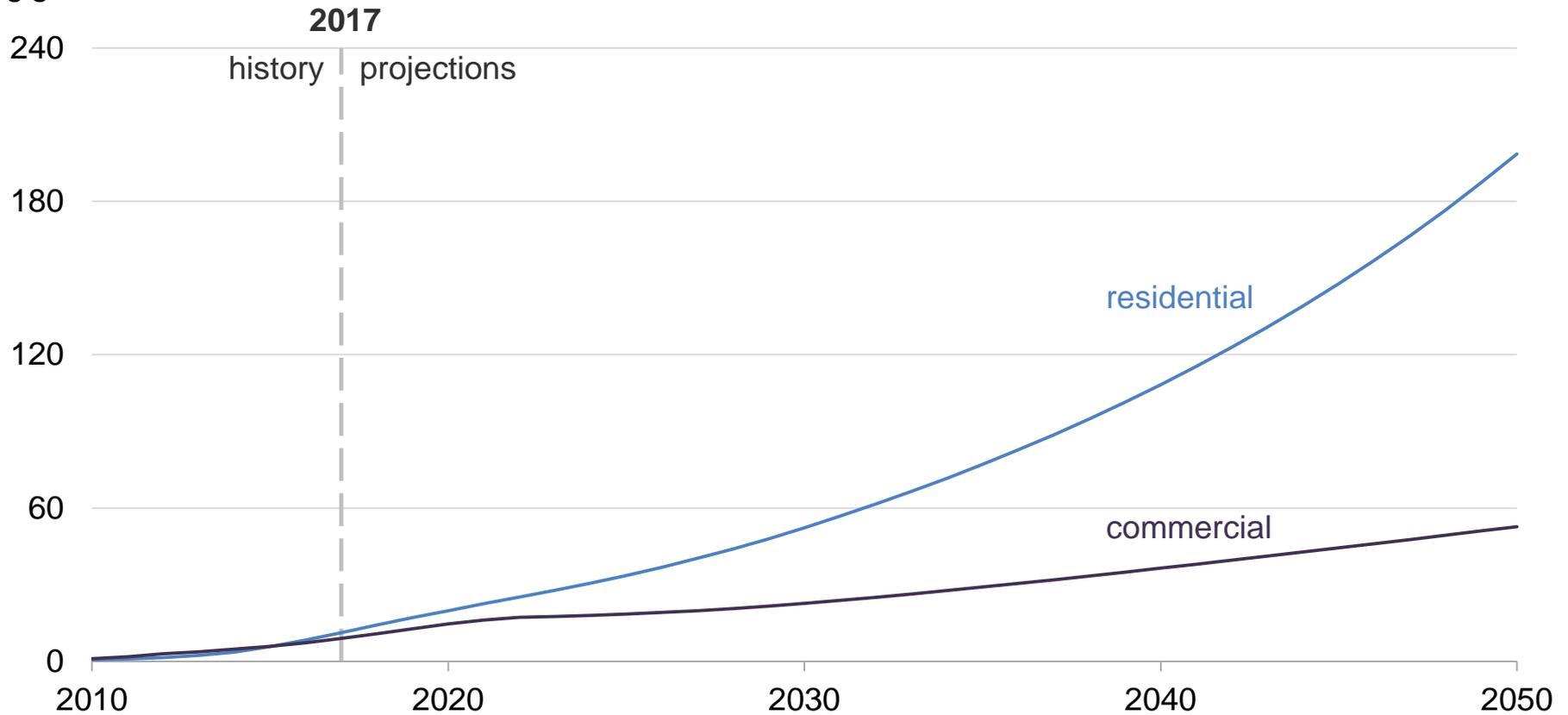




# Solar photovoltaic adoption grows between 2017 and 2050—

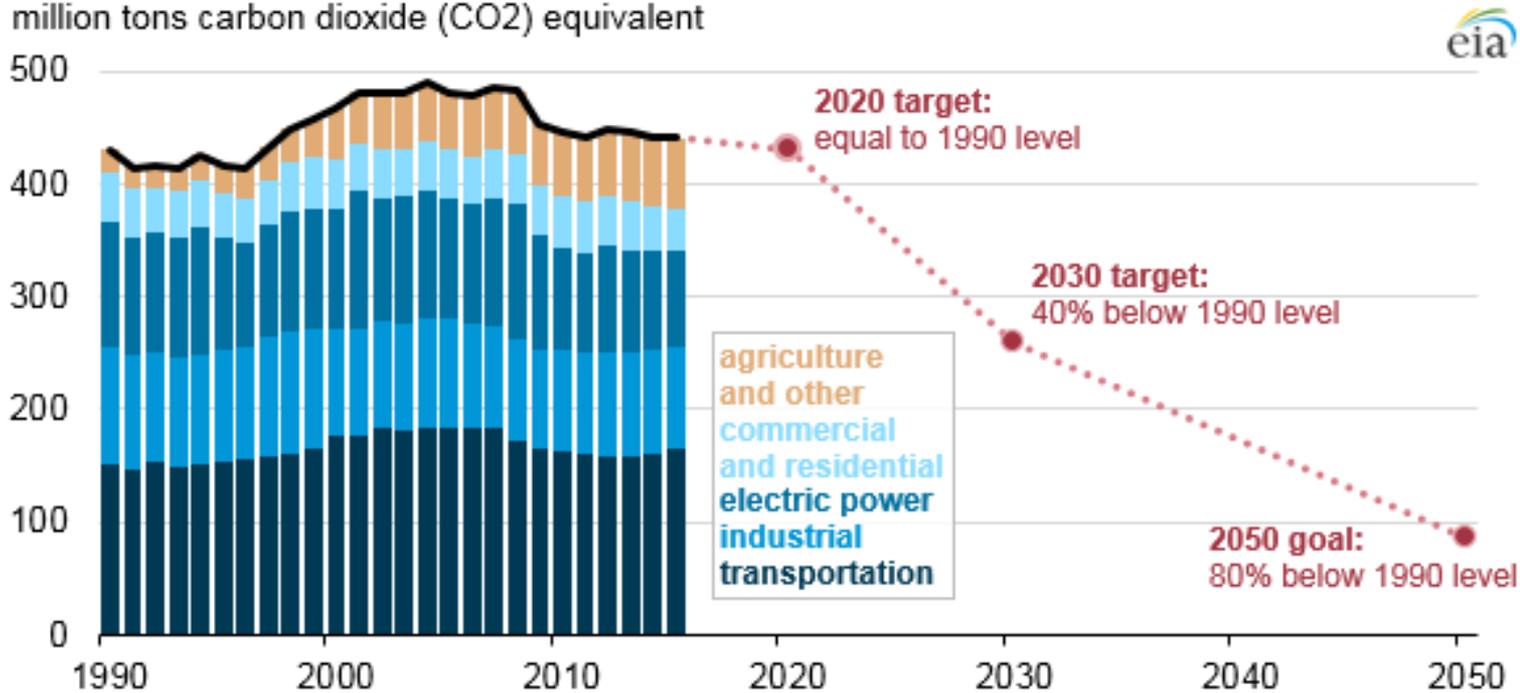
Source: EIA Annual Energy Outlook 2018: <https://www.eia.gov/outlooks/aeo/>

## Buildings solar distributed generation gigawatts



# California plans to reduce greenhouse gas emissions 40% by 2030

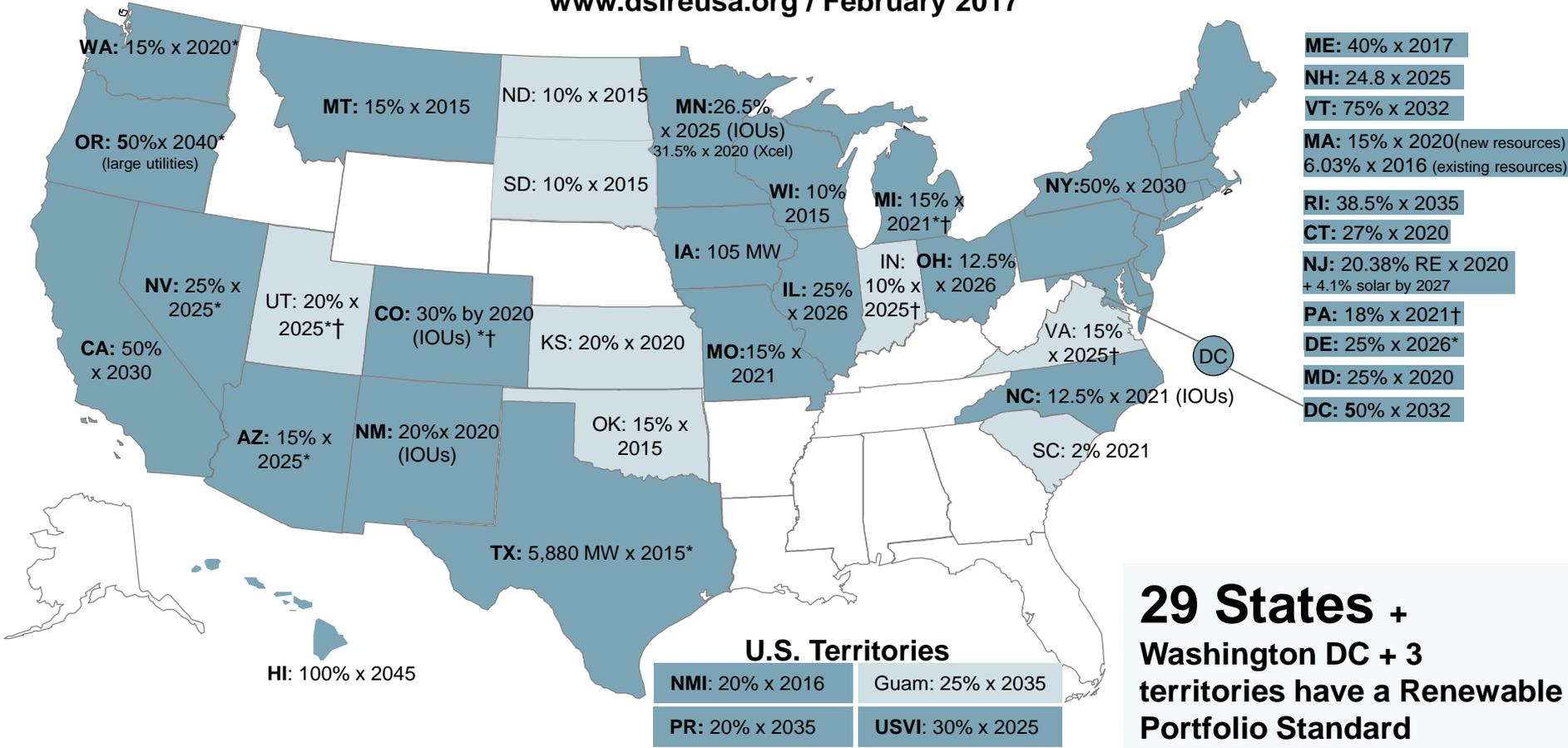
California greenhouse gas emissions by sector (1990-2015) and targets through 2050  
million tons carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) equivalent



Source: <https://www.eia.gov/todayinenergy/detail.php?id=34792#>

# Renewable Portfolio Standard Policies

[www.dsireusa.org](http://www.dsireusa.org) / February 2017

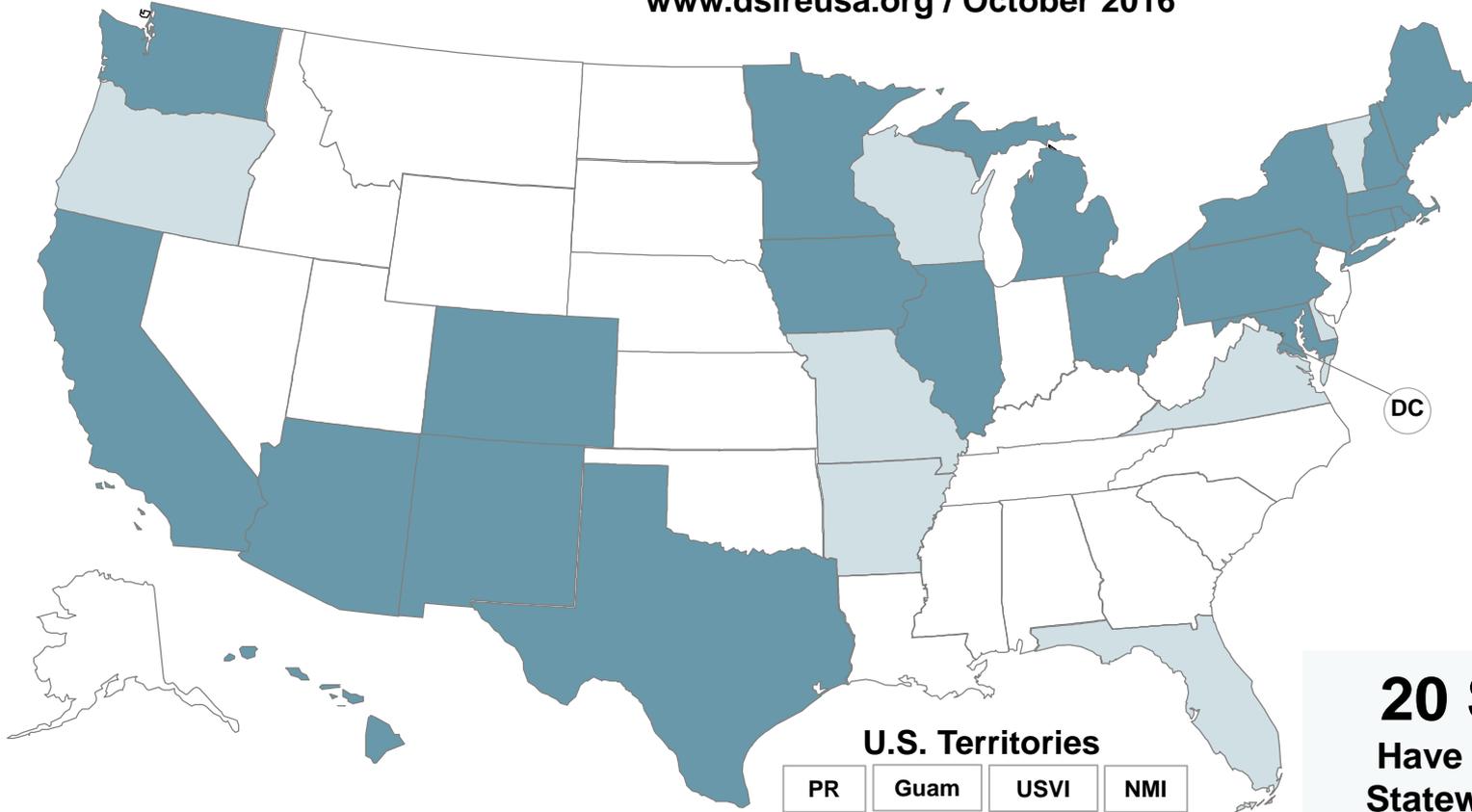


**29 States + Washington DC + 3 territories have a Renewable Portfolio Standard (8 states and 1 territories have renewable portfolio goals)**

Renewable portfolio standard  
 Renewable portfolio goal  
\* Extra credit for solar or customer-sited renewables  
† Includes non-renewable alternative resources

# Energy Efficiency Resource Standards (and Goals)

[www.dsireusa.org](http://www.dsireusa.org) / October 2016



- States with an Energy Efficiency Resource Standard
- States with an Energy Efficiency Resource Goal
- No State Standard or Goal

**20 States**  
Have Mandatory  
Statewide Energy  
Efficiency Resource  
Standards  
(8 States Have Goals)

## Authorities/References

- **Arizona:** AAC R14-2-2401, et seq., AAC R14-2-2501, et seq.,
- **Arkansas:** AR PSC Orders in Dockets No. 08-144-U, 08-137-U, 08-127-U and 06-004-R, as well as A.C.A. § 23-3-405
- **California:** CA Public Utilities Code § 9615, CA Public Resources Code § 25310, CA Public Utilities Code Section § 739.10, several CPUC Decisions
- **Colorado:** CRS 40-3.2-101, et seq., COPUC Decisions
- **Connecticut:** Conn. Gen. Stat. § 16-245a et seq., S.B.1243 (Public Act 11-80), S.B. 1138, Public Act No. 13-298
- **Delaware:** 26 Del. C. § 1500 et seq., 29 Del. C. § 8059 (SB 150 (2013))
- **Florida:** Fla. Stat. § 366.82, Order No. PSC-09-0855-FOF-EG
- **Hawaii:** HRS § 269-96 et seq., HI PUC Order, Docket 2010-0037
- **Illinois:** § 220 ILCS 5/8-103, § 20 ILCS 3855/1-56, § 220 ILCS 5/8-104, § 30 ILCS 105/6z-96
- **Indiana:** *IURC Cause No. 42693 (\*\*later eliminated by SB 340 (2014))*
- **Iowa:** Iowa Code § 476.6.16, IAC 199-35, IAC 199-36, Iowa Utilities Board orders
- **Maine:** 35-A MRSA § 10104 et seq., MPUC Order in Docket No. 2013-00168
- **Massachusetts:** M.G.L. ch. 25, § 21, DPU orders
- **Maryland:** Md. Public Utility Companies Code § 7-211
- **Michigan:** MCL § 460.1071 et seq., several PSC orders
- **Minnesota:** Minn. Stat. § 216B.241
- **Missouri:** R.S. Mo. § 393.1075, 4 CSR 240-20.094, several PSC orders
- **New Hampshire:** NH PUC Order, Docket 15-137
- **New Mexico:** N.M. Stat. § 62-17-1 et seq., several PRC orders
- **New York:** Several NY PSC orders
- **Ohio:** ORC 4928.66 et seq., S.B. 315 (2012), S.B. 310 (2014), several PUCO orders
- **Pennsylvania:** 66 Pa C.S. § 2806.1, several PUC orders
- **Rhode Island:** R.I. Gen. Laws § 39-1-27.7, R.I. Gen. Laws § 39-2-1.2, several RIPUC orders
- **Texas:** Texas Utilities Code § 39.905, TX PUC Substantive Rule § 25.181
- **Vermont:** 30 V.S.A. § 209
- **Virginia:** Va. Code Ann. § 56-585.1, Virginia Acts of Assembly, Chapter 933, VAC Chapter 304, two VSCC orders
- **Washington:** RCW 19.285, WAC 480-109, WAC 194-37
- **Wisconsin:** Wis. Stat. § 196.374, several PSC orders