Power up Canterbury: threats to and opportunities for a sustainable energy future



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Bigger Picture



10 Newly Released Global Statistics to Make You Think.

- 80% of the original forests are gone
- 25% of mammal species are threatened
- 50% of all mangroves are gone
- 10% of bird species is threatened
- 50% of the words coral reefs is in danger
- 50% less freshwater fish
- 70% of sea fisheries are over-fished or have completely collapsed
- 60% of the worlds largest rivers are dammed or diverted
- 50% of all wetlands have gone
- 67% of all farmland is degraded
- 50% extinction probability for humanity

Maud Island frog.

Source: World Watch Institute, Vital Signs, 2007

Energy use...or abuse?

Source: Herman E Daly, Scientific American, Sep 2005

'Tectonic Stresses'

Energy - increasing scarcity of conventional oil
 Environmental (ecosystem degradation)
 Climate
 Economics (North vs. South disparity)
 Population

Thomas Homer-Dixon, The Upside of Down

The energy problem (I)

'...Any intelligent fool can make things bigger, more complex, and more violent. It takes a touch of genius – and a lot of courage – to move in the opposite direction'

Albert Einstein

The energy problem (II)

'...we are not only ignorant of what energy is, and the critical role it has played and continues to play in economics and politics, but most of us simply don't care about energy'

Paul Roberts, 'The End of Oil', 2004

Energy 'threats'

Source: The Guardian (UK) - data sourced from Energy Information Association

Per capita emissions

Source: World Resource Institute (WRI)

A need to...

- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions
- Reduce dependence on imported fossil fuels
- Decouple energy use (and high energy intensity) from GDP

Nationally - "Towards a sustainable low emissions energy system" (New Zealand Energy Strategy – Dec 2006)

Regionally – "A sustainable, affordable reliable and secure energy system"

PEAKING OF WORLD OIL PRODUCTION: IMPACTS, MITIGATION, & RISK MANAGEMENT

> Robert L. Hirsch, SAIC, Project Leader Roger Bezdek, MISI Robert Wendling, MISI

February 2005

The Impact of Peak Oil on International Development

June 2008

Shocking the Suburbs: Urban Location, Housing Debt and Oil Vulnerability in the Australian City

Jago Dodson and Neil Sipe

Peak Oil Production and the Implications to the State of Connecticut Report to Legislative Leaders and the Governor

"We've got 85 million barrels of (global) supply and 88 million barrels of demand," T. Boone Pickens

"Demand will be going up, but it will be constrained by supply. I don't think we are going to see the supply online over 100 million bernals a day and the manner is "Where is all that online to come from?"

DANIEL LERCH

ECan 'position' on Peak Oil

Climate Change and Peak Oil – Key issue:

Climate change and Peak Oil impacts may have major impacts for the environment, and on the social and economic wellbeing of the Canterbury region

Economy AQ WQ,Q,E Food CE Social W,HS,CS DP Biofuels RLT Roads ΕM Oil PPT Energy Agriculture Rrivate P) P,B Н NS Tourism Building materials **Environment** Your regional cound

ECan Portfolios - wider potential impacts of Peak Oil

NZ Peak Oil 'studies'

- Dunedin City Peak Oil: The Role of Local Authorities in Powering Down to the Solar Age – Leah McBey (former Cr) (Mar 06)
- Wellington City Oil Prices and 'Peak Oil': Council Response (Aug 06)
- Energy Risk to Activity Systems as a Function of Urban Form – Dantas, Krumdieck and Page - *LTNZ research report 311* (Mar 07)

Energy 'opportunities'

Fuelling the future

Sparking new designs

Acknowledgements: Future Currents (PCE (2005)

Just what is energy?

'Energy' - and energy policy development is considered to encompass:

- All primary energy sources
- All consumer energy
- All energy requirements and services
- Design / performance of energy systems
- Rules, regulations, plans

O'Rourke from Peerenboom, Fisher, and Whitfield, 2001

Energy Issues

- Electricity importing (thermal)
- Transmission
- X-portfolio (AQ, water)
- Fuel poverty
- Transport CO₂
- Renewable energy
 and the RMA
- Summer grid load *irrigation*
- Peak Oil

Emerging inter-relationship issues

Residential housing

- 80,000 homes in Canterbury 'below standard'
- Regional investment insufficient and lack clarity of purpose
- Most retrofit packages limited to insulation
- Perverse outcomes

Equity and other issues

- Clean Heat Project- an excellent model but...approx. 70% ratepayers don't benefit
- Closing the gap between air quality and energy policy
- NZ has a 'cult of cold'
- Fuel poverty ' a cutting edge issue'
- Need for a Warm Homes Standard?

Air quality...or energy efficiency problem?

- Increased use of heat pumps – increased demand on grid?
 - ECan BRANZ study
- The role of wood (waste) for space heating
 - Better matching fuel type with energy service
- Resilience
 - E.g. pellet fires require electricity

Energy (residential) end use

'Wretched energy guzzlers'

It gets worse...

This?

Globalisation

- Business As Usual
- Environmentalism
- Products
- Cradle to grave
- 'Fast'
- Standard of living
- Consumerism (wants)
- End of pipe
- Active

...Or this?

- Localisation
- Eco-centric business
- Environ. stewardship
- Services
- Cradle to cradle
- 'Slow' (stability)
- Quality of life
- Meeting needs
- Aspect and design

Passive

How about this instead?!

Investigations...e.g. Peak Oil and climate change effects: Issues facing Environment Canterbury

Gases (mainly C1 to C4) < 20 °C LPG For Liquefied Petrolium Gas Naphtha (mainly C4 to C6) < 120°C For Motor Petrol and Chemicals. **Straight Run Gasoline** (mainly C6 to C12) < 200°C The For Motor Petrol importance of Kerosene oil to NZ (mainly CI2 to CI6) < 300 °C For Jet Fuel **Gas Oil** (mainly C15 to C20) < 360 °C Crude oil For Diesel Fuel Heavy Gas Oil < 530°C For Industrial and Ship Fuel Oil, Cracking to Lighter Products Residue > 530°C Environment Canterbury Your regional council For Bitumen, Industrial and Ship Fuel **OIL Cracking to Lighter Products**

Our response to oil depeletion?

IEI TOP ENOUGHE fature of transport fields chillings and opportun

> Future Fuels Forum June 2008

The Impact of Peak Oil on International Development

> June 2008 ered Office: 20 St Leonardia Bank, Ediciburgh EH8 950 Company Limited by Clauranter: SC320201 Registered Charity; SC320201

NZ (and Canterbury) vulnerability

- AGRICULTURE strongly oil-dependent -10:1 Energy / Food-energy
- EXPORTING (meat, milk, timber, etc.) escalating costs of long-haul transport
- TOURISM long-haul transport costs
- TRANSPORT rising costs of private motoring, public passenger network, roading and maintenance, etc

Food...or fuel?

NZ oil consumption by product and sector

Monitoring – biennial regional energy survey

Canterbury vehicle energy product by consumption

Regional Environment Report

RER – Energy. E.g....

Central government energy policy

New Zealand Energy Strategy (2007)

- Resilient low carbon transport
- Security of electricity supply
- Low emissions power and heat
- Energy efficiency
- Sustainable technologies and innovation
- Affordability and wellbeing

New Zealand Energy Efficiency and Conservation Strategy (2007)

• *S 6.3...Local Government taking action = energy efficiency and conservation action plan* (link with CCP programme) New Zealand Energy Strategy to 2050 Powering Our Future

Towards a sustainable low emissions energy s October 2007

Statutory priorities

RMA (1991) (+ amendments)

- Part 2, S 7ba: efficiency of end use of energy; 7i effects of climate change; 7j benefits derived form the4 use and development of renewable energy
- **S30(1)gb**: ...strategic integration of infrastructure with land use

RPS (1998) (under review)

- Ch 14 Energy, Method 1a
- Ch 12 Settlement and the Built Environment, Method 12.3 b

Statutory priorities (cont.)

NATIONAL POLICY STATEMENT

newzealand.govt.nz

on Electricity Transmission

NPS - Electricity Transmission (Mar 08)

- buffer corridors
- long-term planning for transmission investment...integratio n with land use

NPS - Renewable Electricity Generation (August 14)

Statutory priorities (cont.)

Local Government Act (2004)

- Sustainable development approach
 - >> statutory backing for nonstatutory process

Proposed Canterbury Natural Resources Regional Plan

 Chapter 3 Air - method of Regional Energy Strategy

Environment Canterbury Regional Energy Strategy

- endorsed Jun 07

Sustainable Energy Strategy for Christchurch 2008 - 2018

A strategy for our Oily to lead the community towards a more sustainable energy future

Achieving a sustainable regional energy system -Collaborative Approach

Acknowledgement – Bryan Jenkins, ECan

As opposed to...regulatory approach

Canterbury Regional Energy Strategy Project (CRESP)

Expected outcome:

A decision framework that creates a long-term strategic horizon for regional energy planning and achieving community understanding of the critical issues facing the region

CRESP - Stage 1 Summary

- A stock-take of the current energy situation
- An improved approach to energy planning to take into account regional priorities and tradeoffs
- Focused on creating local opportunities and delivering improved energy security and reliability at the regional level

http://www.ecan.govt.nz/Our+Environ ment/Energy/plansandreports

Regional Energy System – Canterbury

Vulnerabilities

Lack of premium energy resources High transmission dependency Water scarcity & competition Air Quality

Opportunities

Consumer response Fuel substitution/Heating Reticulated gas Offshore oil/gas prospects Small/medium scale generation Provision for future energy reserve options

Source: Canterbury Regional Energy Strategy Project (**CRESP**)

CRESP - INVESTIGATION & ANALYSIS

Regional Initiatives

 environmental and planning considerations around potential energy developments

Local Opportunities

– e.g. combined hydro-irrigation schemes,
 waste-to-energy and wind power projects

Industry Initiatives

 demand mgmt/risk-pricing, smart metering, alignment of underlying infrastructure assumptions with key drivers in business investment decision making

Regional sustainable energy opportunities

- 1. Oil
- 2. Natural Gas
- 3. Coal
- 4. Wood
- 5. Renewables geothermal
- 6. Irrigation and small scale hydro
- 7. Biofuels
- Emerging energy sources -Synfuels, landfill gas, coal seam gas

Are we really 'running out of energy'?

Or not looking hard enough?!

Wind

Energy demand reduction projects

Demo project – e.g. Natural Systems and BioGenCool

The technology integrates three core technologies:

- Biodigestion of waste materials to *biogas*
- Cogeneration of *biogas* into *heat* and power
- Power used on site to produce *ice* for cooling

ECan's priorities for enhancing its role in energy are to:

- i. Develop a **strategic direction** for regional energy sustainability;
- ii. Increase **advocacy** role by coordinating local energy efficiency initiatives and the Clean Heat programme
- iii. Partnership... information sharing between the energy industry and councils
- iv. Develop a business case for industry and council investment in **energy demand reduction** projects ('quick wins')
- v. Improve internal processes better align desired energy outcomes with *Policy making and planning* and *Regulating*.

Nuclear energy in New Zealand?

- '...we really want to have generation in New Zealand that is appropriate, and the current technology that's available in nuclear will not work here. So I don't think it is right for New Zealand'
 - Statement from the Electricity Commissioner, 22.5.08

Unexplored territory

Where are we going - and what on earth is the rush?!

How much is enough (energy)? And how do we know when we have enough?!

Energy efficiency...

- 'it's so efficient I want two...'

'Unacceptable' forms of energy generation and 'gap bridging' technologies

How much 'growth'? And what about 'stability'?

- 'Role' of ecological economics?
 - Dr John Peet

