About the speaker:

Steve Lindenberg has directed environmental compliance and business line research and development in the electric utility industry for more than thirty years. He currently works as a Senior Advisor for the Deputy Assistant Secretary of Renewable Energy at the U.S. DOE. In that position he has responsibility for coordinating efforts to expand deployment of energy efficiency, advanced vehicles, wind, solar, water, geothermal and biomass energy resources across the Pacific region. This is conducted through collaboration within the Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy offices and across the Department of Energy from Policy to Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability including various National labs. He is responsible for working with State and Territorial staff, electric utilities, real estate developers, vehicle manufacturers and dealers, fuel suppliers and others to help inform decision-makers on efficiency and renewable opportunities to reduce delays in industry adoption of the department’s developed technologies.

Abstract

The Federal government has been supporting the discovery and development of efficiency and renewable technologies since the early 1970s. The DOE has had the lead responsibility for these programs for more than 20 years. In combination with National Laboratories and commercial businesses the DOE has expanded the portfolio of available approaches to save or supply energy with minimal influence on the environment. Today many robust technology options are either competitive or nearing competitive status with traditional forms of energy services. Many examples exist of individual applications of these technologies, from building envelopes and street lighting to major renewable electric facilities.

Mr. Lindenberg will describe a three year old effort to combine the capabilities of numerous technologies and with the systems approach to evaluating broad sets of opportunities in community energy transformation. The new effort looks at the needs and desires of constituents and community leaders as the foundation for the planning process. Then available resources and capabilities are compared to financial requirements and benefits of singular or combined applications. The ultimate intention of this effort is to train communities to leave heavy dependence on fossil fuels and create a sustainable future with minimal greenhouse gas or other emissions while strengthening their economy.