Renewable & Clean Energy

Reducing reliance on fossil fuels has social, economic, and environmental benefits

HIGHLIGHTS

- Emory aims to self-generate 10% of energy used on campus to replace fossil fuel sources by 2025.
- In 2021, Emory's solar projects produced over 2710 MWh of electricity, a 410% increase over 2020.
- Sustainable technologies for producing energy are employed across Emory's campus, including solar photovoltaic power, co-generation from Emory's steam plant, biofuel used in Emory's Cliff shuttles, and geothermal energy in the LEED Platinum Emory Student Center.
- With the enactment of HB 57, The Solar Power Free-Market Financing Act of 2015, Georgia became the first state in the Southeastern U.S. to legislatively approve private, third party sales of electricity from onsite solar systems as a means of financing solar energy for Georgia businesses, institutions, schools and homes. With third party financing through Solar Energy Procurement Agreements (SEPA) now legal in Georgia, Emory is able to install more cost effective solar energy systems on Emory property.

In 2020, Emory entered into a Solar Energy Procurement Agreement (SEPA) with Cherry Street Energy to install 5.5 MW of solar on the Atlanta campus. Furthering Emory's commitment to economic inclusion, Cherry Street's Shine On workforce development program provides skilled training to the workers installing more than 15,000 solar panels across Emory's rooftops and parking decks.

BENEFITS

- Renewable energy installations can provide important teaching and research opportunities on campus and serve as nationally-important demonstration sites.
- Rooftop solar installations can "leapfrog the need for large-scale, centralized power grids and accelerate access to affordable, clean electricity – becoming a powerful tool for eliminating poverty." (Project Drawdown)
- Renewable energy sources exist over wide geographical areas, as opposed to fossil fuel sources, which are concentrated in relatively few global locales.
- Renewable energy generation can result in

HOW IT WORKS

Solar

Geothermal

Biofuel

Cogeneration

increased energy security, climate change mitigation, and the creation of jobs.

COMPLETED SOLAR PROJECTS:

Site	Rated Capacity (kW)	Avg Annual Production (kWH)
Waterhub	6.7	7,300
North Decatur Building	71.6	97,200
1762 Clifton Ph 1	183	235,700
1762 Clifton Ph 2	97.8	109,500
Peavine North Parking Deck	876	1,060,000
Peavine South Parking Deck	592	719,500
Fishburne Parking Deck	547	689,000
1599 Clifton Parking Deck	212	243,700
Conference Center Parking Deck	190	252,100
Gambrell Law School Building	292	354,400
1599 Building Roof	131.2	201,550
HSRB 1	82.6	115,286
Library Service Center	340	390,800

Locations Under Design:

- Musculoskeletal Parking Deck Canopy

Locations to be designed that are included in SEPA:

- Starvine Parking Deck
- Lowergate East Parking Deck
- Lowergate South Parking Deck

LEARN MORE

The City of Atlanta has a plan to transition the city to 100% clean energy by 2035, making it the first city in Georgia to set such a goal. The resolution passed by Atlanta's city council defines clean energy as energy derived from wind, solar, existing and low-impact hydroelectric, geothermal, biogas, and wave technology sources.

For more information on Emory's renewable energy portfolio and efforts, visit the Energy

QUESTIONS?

For questions about renewable energy at Emory, email emorysustainability@emory.edu.

and Utilities department website.