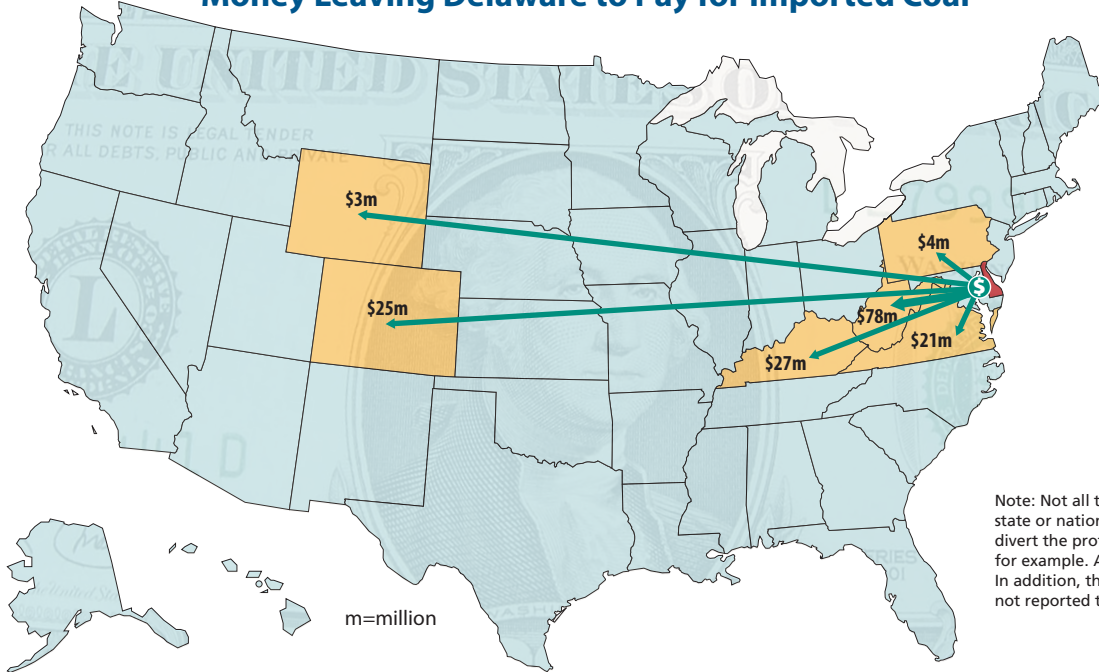


Delaware's Dependence on Imported Coal

Delaware imported all the coal its power plants burned in 2008—some from as far away as Colorado and Wyoming. To pay for those imports, Delaware sent more than **\$161 million** out of state.

Money Leaving Delaware to Pay for Imported Coal

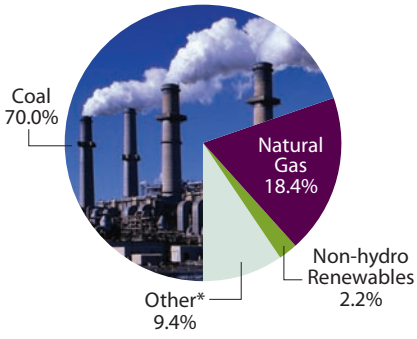


Compared with other states, Delaware:

- Is the 4th most dependent on net imports as a share of total electricity use: 69 percent
- Spent the 8th most on net imports per person: \$183

Note: Not all these funds will necessarily land in the state or nation where the mining occurs. Mine owners may divert the profits to parent companies in other locations, for example. Amounts also include the cost of transportation. In addition, the origin of coal imports worth \$3 million was not reported to the Energy Information Administration.

Delaware's Mix of Electricity Sources (2008)



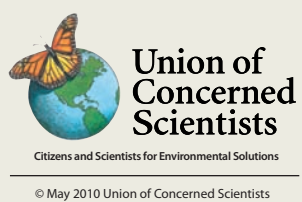
Delaware relies on coal to produce 70 percent of its in-state power generation, despite the fact that it mines no coal. Delaware's retail electricity sales exceed in-state power generation by 56 percent. That means the state imports significant amounts of electricity—some of which is likely based on coal.

* "Other" includes oil, municipal solid waste, tires, propane, or other manufactured and waste gases from fossil fuel.

How Delaware Is Boosting Energy Independence with Clean Energy Solutions

Investing in energy efficiency is one of the quickest and most affordable ways to replace coal-fired power while boosting the local economy. Yet Delaware spent just 24 cents per person on ratepayer-funded electricity efficiency programs in 2007—about 750 times less than it spent on imported coal. Fortunately, the state adopted one of the strongest energy efficiency resource standards in the country in 2009. Utilities must cut electricity use by an annual average of 2.5 percent from 2010 to 2015. Twenty-two other states have adopted such power-saving targets, with several committing to annual cuts of 2 percent or more.

Delaware is also poised to reduce its dependence on imported coal by tapping its own wealth of renewable energy resources. The state has the technical potential to generate 43 percent of its 2008 electricity needs from in-state, land-based renewable energy, including solar and bioenergy. Mid-Atlantic states also have significant offshore wind resources, which could supply 4.4 times the region's power needs. Though economic and physical barriers will curb some of that potential, Delaware has made a strong commitment to deploying renewable energy. Utilities must rely on renewable resources to supply 20 percent of the state's power by 2019. Twenty-eight other states and the District of Columbia have adopted such renewable electricity standards.



This fact sheet is based on the findings of *Burning Coal, Burning Cash: Ranking the States That Import the Most Coal*, a report by the Union of Concerned Scientists. The fully referenced report, along with other state profiles, is available on the UCS website at www.ucsusa.org/burningcoalburningcash. The Union of Concerned Scientists is the leading science-based nonprofit working for a healthy environment and safer world.

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|---|---|---|--|
| <p>National Headquarters
Two Brattle Square
Cambridge, MA 02238-9105
Phone: (617) 547-5552
Fax: (617) 864-9405</p> | <p>Washington, DC, Office
1825 K St. NW, Suite 800
Washington, DC 20006-1232
Phone: (202) 223-6133
Fax: (202) 223-6162</p> | <p>West Coast Office
2397 Shattuck Ave., Suite 203
Berkeley, CA 94704-1567
Phone: (510) 843-1872
Fax: (510) 843-3785</p> | <p>Midwest Office
One N. LaSalle St., Suite 1904
Chicago, IL 60602-4064
Phone: (312) 578-1750
Fax: (312) 578-1751</p> |
|---|---|---|--|