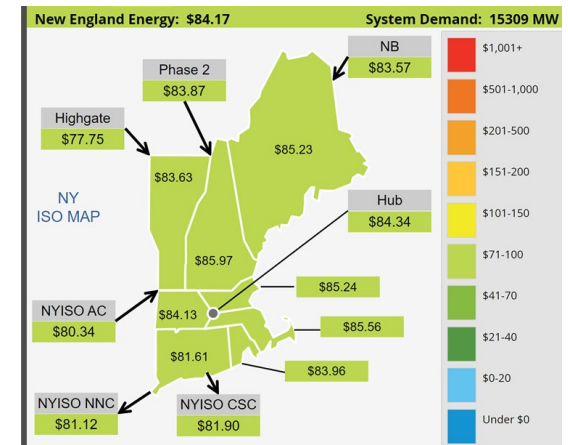
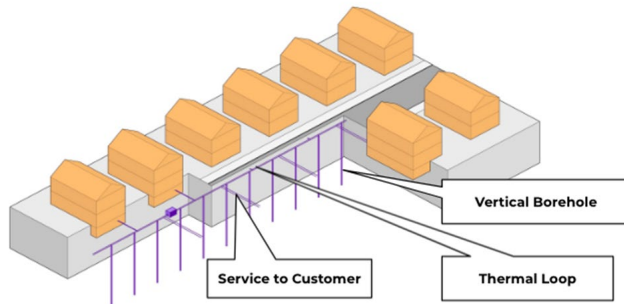
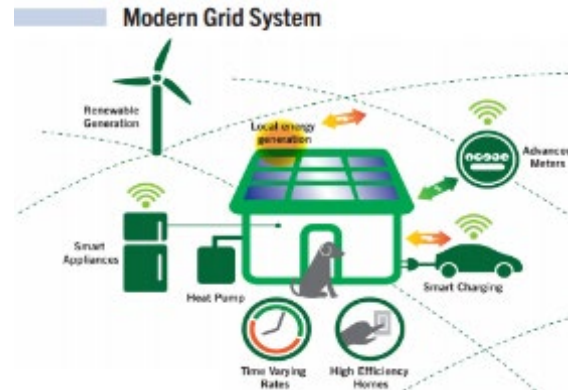


Better Rates for:

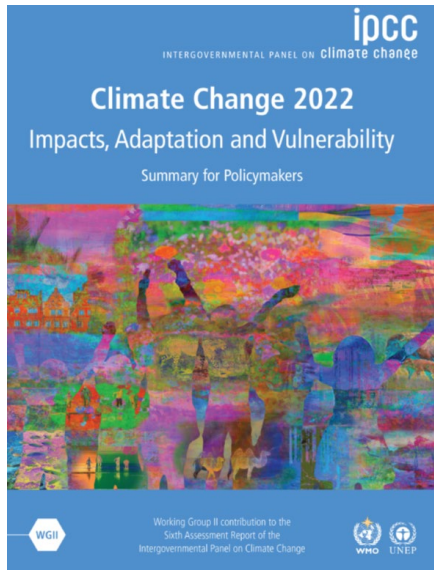
Thermal Electrification, Climate, and the Grid



Harvey Michaels
 Faculty MIT Sloan Sustainability/System Dynamics Program
 Director Clean Heat Transition Project
 Affiliate Environmental Solutions Initiative

Presented to Restructuring Roundtable March 24, 2023

Building energy → the toughest leg on the Climate Solution Journey



2050 Roadmap – Sector Analysis

Electric



Transportation



Buildings



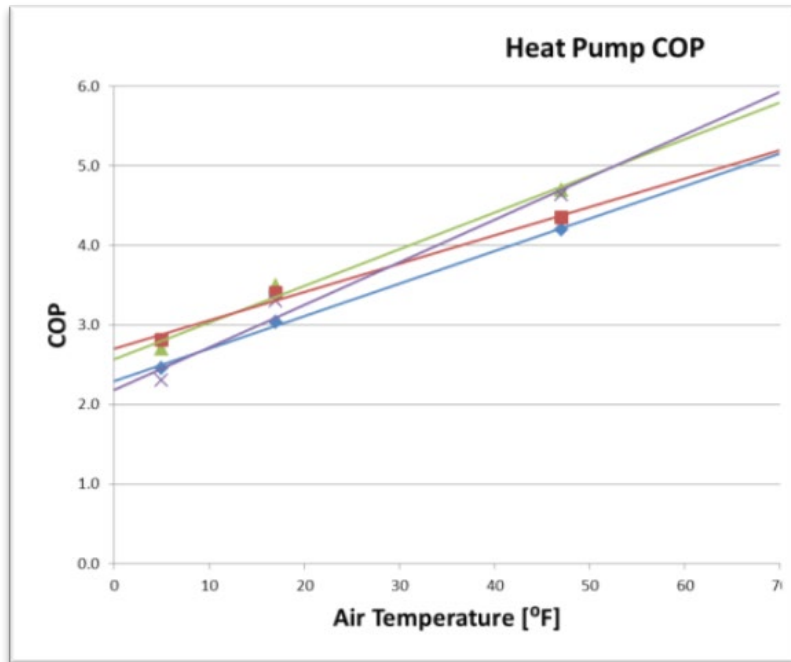
Sequestration





NE Heat Pumps are Necessary + Challenging

Happening → But Not Fast Enough



Northeast Energy Efficiency Partnerships



- Incentives up to \$10,000 per home, plus \$2000+ IRA
- Small electric rate discounts.
- Advisory support
- Product screening.



MIT Clean Heat Transition Project:

- **Goal: Policy and Business Strategies to Accelerate Heat Decarbonization.**
 - Massachusetts and New England as First Case.
 - 4-5% Heat Pump adoption by 2025; current 1% (ME 5%).
 - Thermal efficiency is also important.
- **Concerns (work in progress):**
 - **Rates:** Heat pumps more expensive than gas heat < +/- 35F
But Rates higher than True Cost +/- 95% of the time: Energy and T&D
 - **Grid:** Heat pumps add 5KW/home to winter grid peak;
1 kw available. 20% adoption barrier (5 years)
 - **Equity:** Incentives may be *Unaffordable; Inequitable* at scale.
- **Opportunity: Most Heat Pump homes also have fossil heat – AC-driven demand.**
 - **But not Deep Retrofit, New Homes, Geothermal – low grid impact.**
 - Workable with Grid at Scale *if off during Demand Peaks.*
 - Lower winter emissions (if 85%+ HP)
 - Lower operating cost potentially – *much lower true cost.*



John Sterman,
MIT Sloan
En-ROADS –
MIT Climate
Pathways Project

The benefits of *Demand Response* programs:

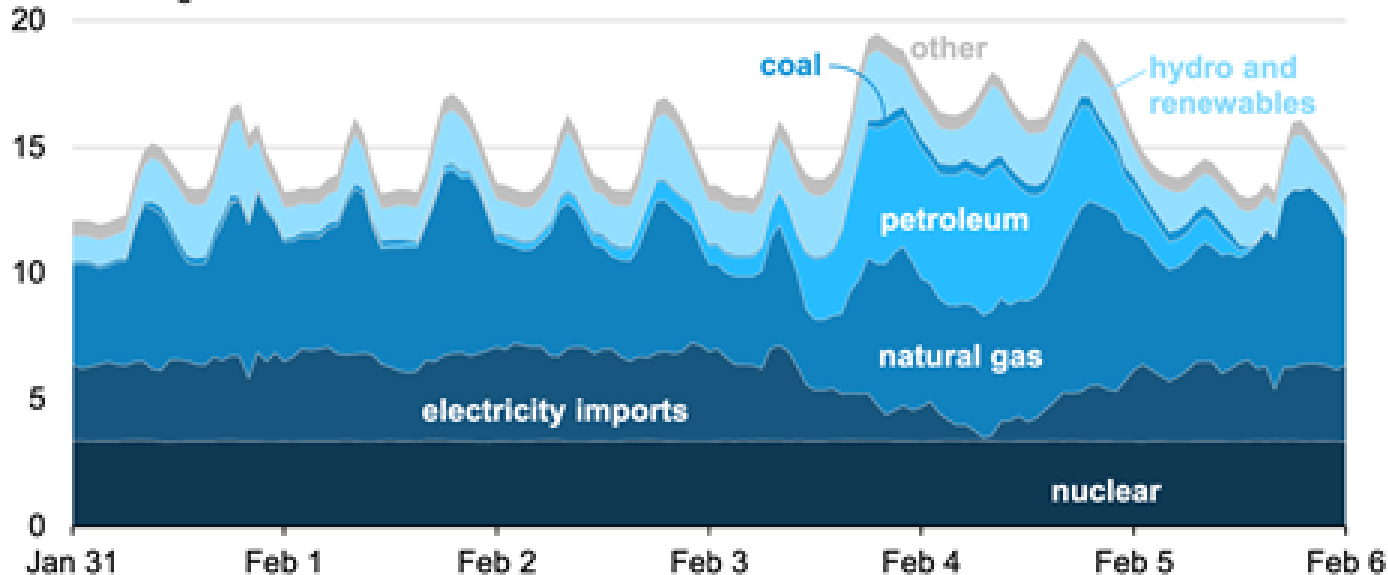
(a.k.a. *Virtual Peak Power*, or *Flexible Load*)



- Lower demand/lower price
- Flatten load profile reducing costly generation + emissions.
- Reduce generator market power
- Enhance reliability
- Support renewable power intermittency

EVERSOURCE
CONNECTEDSOLUTIONS

ISO-New England hourly electricity supply by source (Jan 31–Feb 6, 2023)
thousand megawatthours



Data source: U.S. Energy Information Administration, *Hourly Electric Grid Monitor*

For climate, we need electric prices/rates to heat pumps...

- For adoption: ...to be lower than gas heat, almost all winter, below 40F.
- For cost equity: ...not higher/lower than they need to be.
 - But they are higher +/- 95% of the time – both Energy and T&D.
 - Also too low on the remaining hours:
approx. 6-9 AM, 6-9 PM, coldest days. (not always)

How? Restructure electric rates – *let's consider:*

- Cost-based Reduction to 95% of Winter HP Hours: <40F; IoT/AI enabled
- Expand Connected Solutions DR to Winter HP – Winter ICAP
 - Help retail electric industry + communities/CCA's find elegant solutions?
- Pay for Mass Save with a carbon tax on gas/oil:
 - not electric (as now) – at least on electrification. Clean Heat Standard

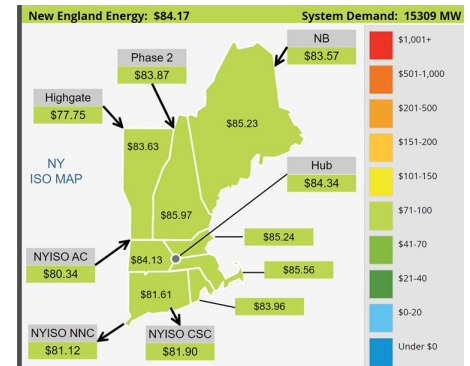
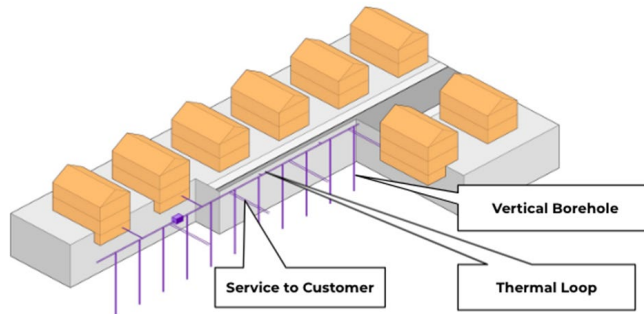
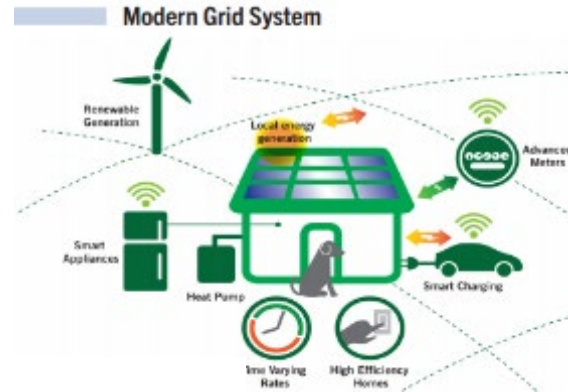
Also - Site-stored renewable fuels, thermal storage tech,
Neighborhood geothermal loops/ GeoGrids



March 24, 2023

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I Wonder; What If; Let's Try!



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