# Sustainable Energy Economics

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# Who am I?

- Associate Professor, School of Economics, UMaine, since 2011
- Interdisciplinary energy researcher/teacher: economics, engineering, public policy, environmental science
- Teach 2 sustainable energy classes/yr (service-learning)
- Research: sustainable energy that
  - Helps environment
  - Helps people
  - Saves money
- Member, Board of Directors, WindowDressers, since 2018
- Member, Advisory Board, Greater Bangor Solarize, since 2017

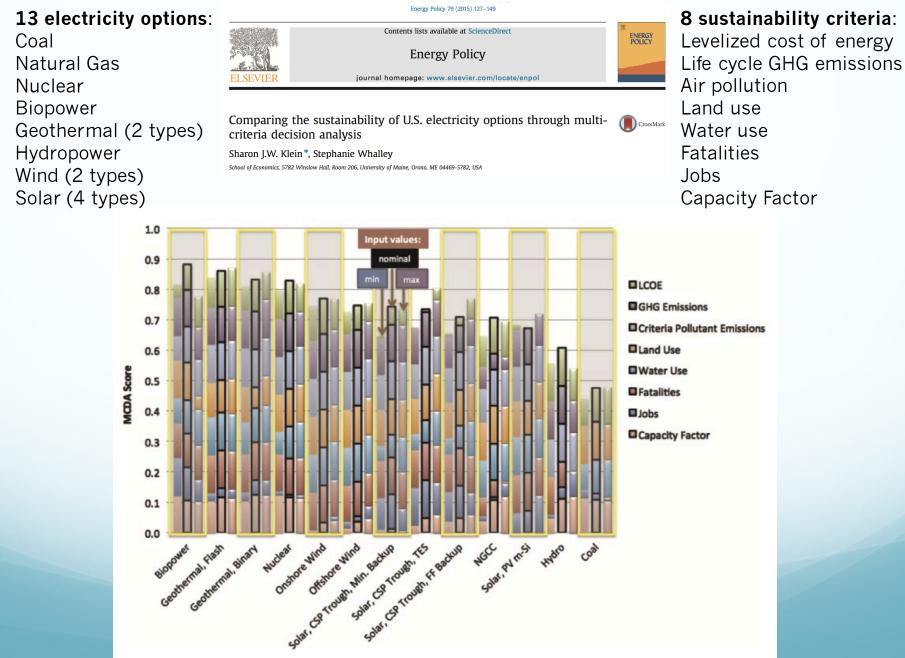
Previously: middle & high school teacher (CA, Ecuador), Americorps volunte sharon.klein@maine.edu rew up in MA



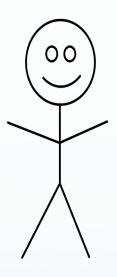
# Sustainable Energy Economics

- Financial, Social & Environmental Costs & Benefits
- Of any potential solution that may improve technical, economic, environmental, social sustainability
- Multi-criteria decision analysis (MCDA) & social benefit-cost analysis (SBCA)
- State, federal, local policy influences
- Stakeholder-engaged decision support
- Community-engaged solutions

#### MCDA of US Electricity Options, 2015



# How do we get people to change?



*Klein*, S.J.W. and S. Coffey, 2016, Building a sustainable energy future, one community at a time, Renewable and Sustainable Energy Reviews, vol. 60, pp. 867–880, doi: 10.1016/j.rser.2016.01.129.

# How do we get people to change?



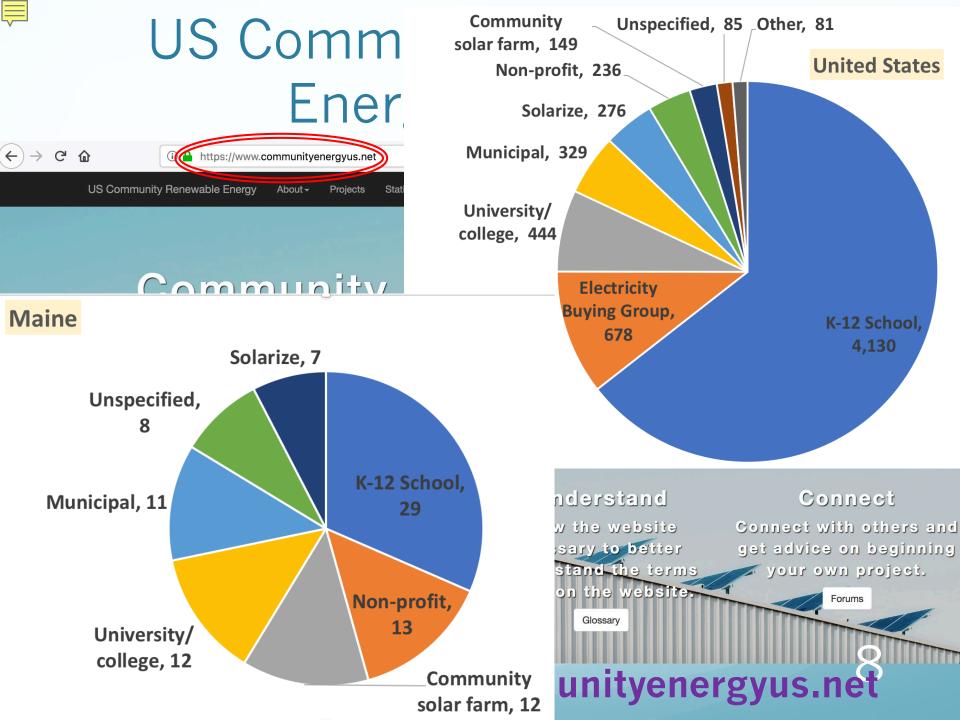
Behavioral Economics, Game Theory, Neuroscience, Anthropology, Sociology, Diffusion of Innovation Theory, Social Practice Theory, Strategic and Social Niche Management Theory

# What is Community Sustainable Energy?

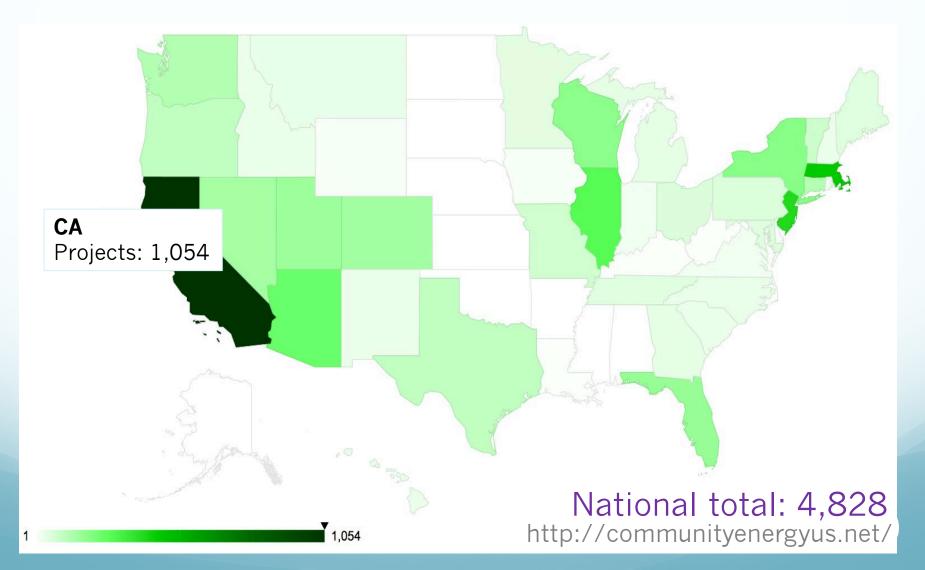
- Renewable energy or energy efficiency
- Provides energy or energy savings with financial or other benefits to a group of people
  - Common local geographic area (town level or smaller)
  - Common set of interests
  - Some costs and/or benefits shared by group



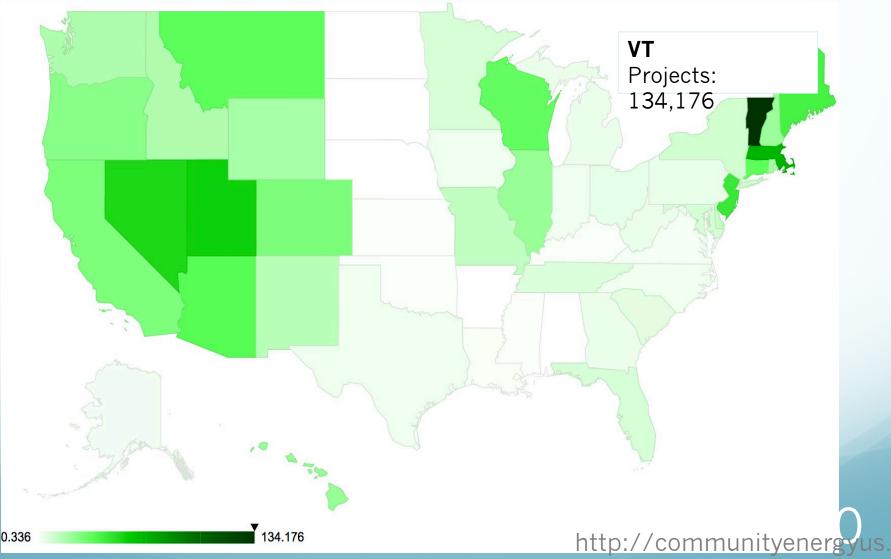
Coughlin et. al, 2012 Walker & Devine-Wright, 2008



# Total completed communitybased solar projects



# Total completed community-based solar projects per million people



#### **Community solar**



http://energy.gov/eere/sunshot/community-and-shared-

### **Community-serving institutions**



## Massachusetts & Vermont lead bulk purchase groups (Solarize, coops)



# Solarize Mass: top-down

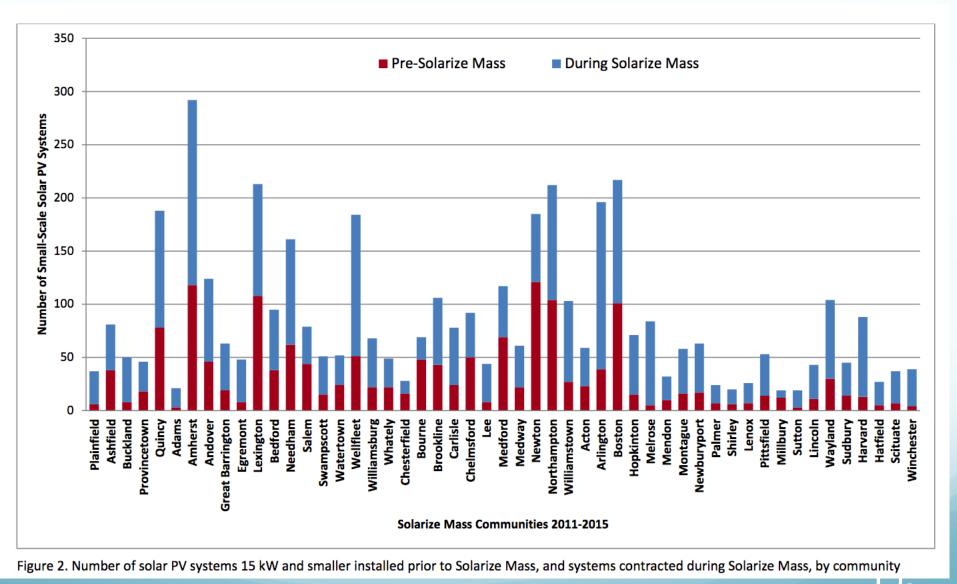
- Started in 2011
- ~10 communities/yr



- MassCEC & MA Department of Energy Resources AND:
  - Solar PV installers
  - Town officials
  - Local civic groups and volunteers
  - Individual homeowners and business owners.

Solarize Mass Plus (2017): PV + thermal + heat pumps

## Solarize MA: 3,200 contracts, 22 MW

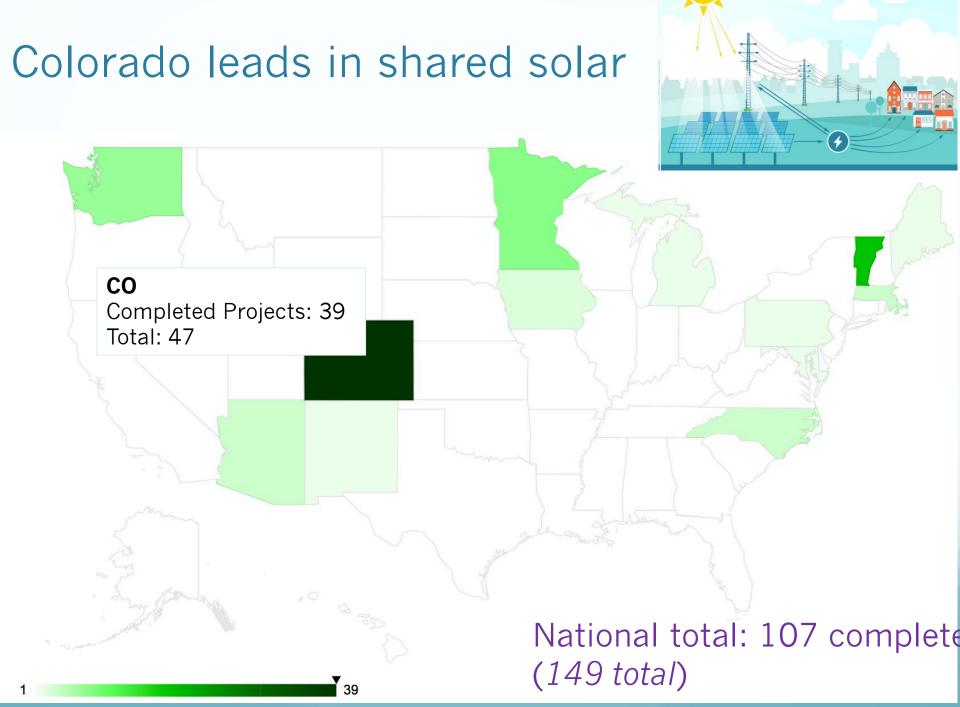


http://www.masscec.com/solarize-mass

# Vermont Solarize: grassroots

- 12 Vermont PIRG campaigns (2010-2011)
  - >285 installations
- 5 Vital Communities campaigns (2014-20
  - 24 towns
  - 370 installations
  - 2.2 MW
  - John Merck Fund
  - http://vitalcommunities.org/energy/solarize/
- VECAN: Vermont Energy & Climate Action Network
  - >125 town energy committees
  - Partnership
    - Efficiency Vermont
    - New England Grassroots Environment Fund
    - Vital Communities
    - VT Natural Resources Council
  - Funding Resources
  - Community Solar Toolkit (solar farms & bulk purchase)

16



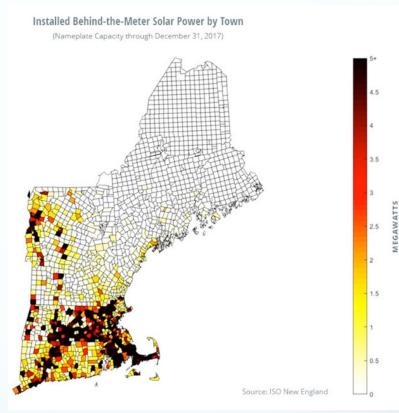
# Community Solar in Maine

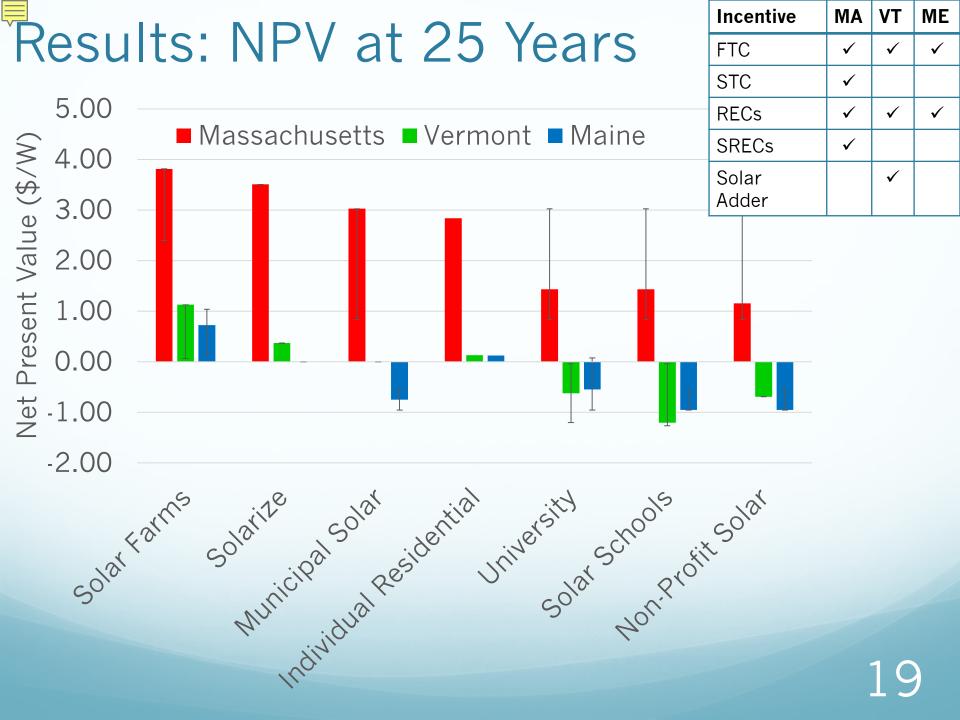
- 7 Solarize campaigns (63 in MA, 26 in VT)
- 12 shared solar (community solar farm) projects

(11 in MA, 22 in VT)

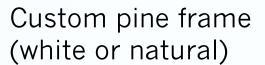
- No direct incentive for solar
- Active barriers
  - Scaled-back net-metering policy
  - Gross metering equipment fee
  - 10-meter limit on community solar farms
  - Knowledge barrier

Image from: J. Black, "Understanding the Impact of Behind-the-Meter Solar on Grid Operations and Regional Planning," ISO-NE, p. 14, https://www.iso-ne.com/static-assets/documents/2017/05/clg\_meeting\_black\_panelist\_presentation\_june\_1\_2017\_final.pdf.





#### Community window insert workshops in



Maine Transparent film on both sides - creates 2 layers of "still air"

28 workshops
across Maine
in 2018

Volunteermade in "community workshops"

Size	Pine	White
Small: 20" x 36"	\$19.44	\$23.71
Medium: 30" x 52"	\$27.81	\$36.96
Large: 44" x 68"	\$44.05	\$47.63

#### FREE for low-income clients!



SIGN UP: http://windowdressers.org/

Weatherstripping around edge

## Student-developed license plate



#### \$26.99/plate

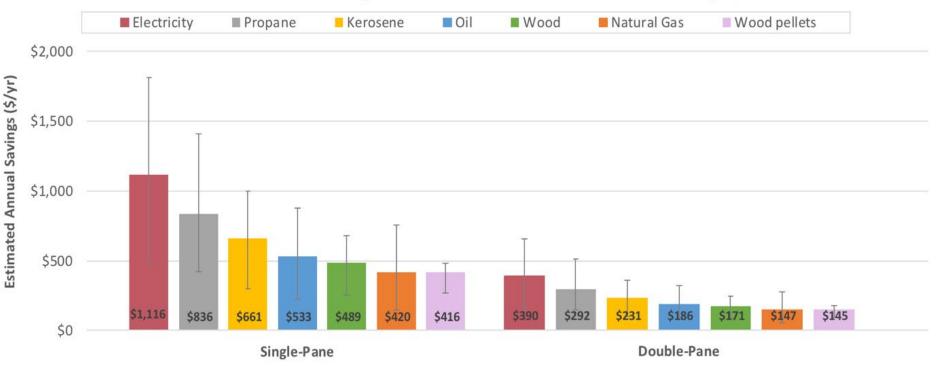
Pre-order at https://sustainmaineplate.com/

Need 2,000 pre-order by September 2019!

# to this to this to the to the

- The USDA National Institute of Food and Agriculture, Hatch project 0230040
- The Senator George J. Mitchell Center for Sustainability Solutions, UMaine
- The School of Economics, UMaine

## BACKUP SLIDES

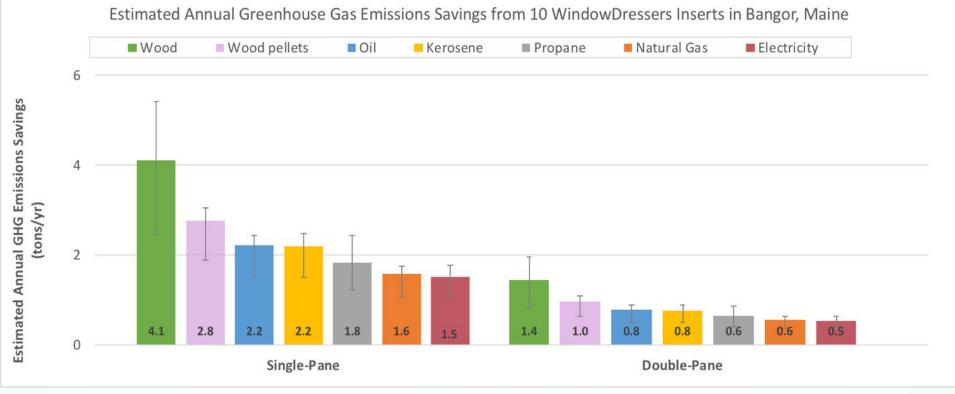


#### Estimated Annual \$ Savings from 10 WindowDressers Inserts in Bangor, Maine

\*Error bars show range of uncertainty associated with heating degree days (i.e., daily difference between inside and outside temperatures), R-value of insert, fraction of energy savings from infiltration, fuel prices, and boiler/furnace/stove efficiency.

\*\*Key assumptions:

- 10 inserts of 36" x 60" size each; 5,812-7,148 heating degree days (<u>http://www.weatherdatadepot.com/</u>)
- 1.47-2.3 R-value of insert
- 0.91 & 1.93 R-value of single- and double-pane windows, respectively (<u>http://www.coloradoenergy.org/procorner/stuff/r-values.htm</u>)
- 7-13% energy savings associated with reduced infiltration (Sailor, D., 2013, Development, Testing, and Pilot Scale Evaluation of a New Retrofit Window Insulation Product The Indow Window, March 19, 2013, https://www.energystar.gov/sites/default/files/Indow Attachment OREGON%20BEST%20COMMERCIALIZATION%20GRANT%20PROGRAM.pdf)
- Default heating unit efficiencies: 78% oil, gas, propane; 80% kerosene, wood pellets; 100% electric; 54% wood; min-max ranges from: heatcalculatorMEv3 1.xlsx, https://www.maine.gov/energy/fuel\_prices/heating-calculator.php; downloaded 7/11/18
- Default fuel prices = current (July 2018) values from <a href="https://www.maine.gov/energy/fuel\_prices/index.shtml">https://www.maine.gov/energy/fuel\_prices/index.shtml</a> for everything except for electricity, which comes from the sum of the standard offer and total delivered price for Emera from <a href="https://www.maine.gov/mpuc/electricity/standard">https://www.maine.gov/energy/fuel\_prices/index.shtml</a> for everything except for electricity, which comes from the sum of the standard offer and total delivered price for Emera from <a href="https://www.maine.gov/mpuc/electricity/standard">https://www.maine.gov/energy/fuel\_prices/index.shtml</a> for everything except for electricity, which comes from the sum of the standard offer and total delivered price for Emera from <a href="https://www.maine.gov/mpuc/electricity/standard">https://www.maine.gov/energy/fuel\_prices/index.shtml</a>
- Min and max fuel prices from the min and max of historical data sets obtained from: <u>http://www.eia.gov/electricity/data.cfm#sales</u> (electricity), <u>https://www.maine.gov/energy/fuel\_prices/archives.shtml</u> (propane, kerosene, fuel oil, wood, wood pellets), <u>https://www.eia.gov/dnav/ng/hist/n3010me3m.htm</u> (natural gas), all inflation-adjusted to \$2016
- When default fuel price value is greater than max historical data value (electricity and wood pellets), the max value is calculated as the default value plus the same % increase as that observed between the low historical value and default value.



\*Error bars show range of uncertainty associated with heating degree days (i.e., daily difference between inside and outside temperatures), R-value of insert, fraction of energy savings from infiltration, fuel prices, and boiler/furnace/stove efficiency. \*\*Key assumptions – same as \$Savings graph, plus:

 $CO_2$ ,  $CH_4$ ,  $N_2O$  emissions factors (not life cycle) for all fuel sources other than electricity from:

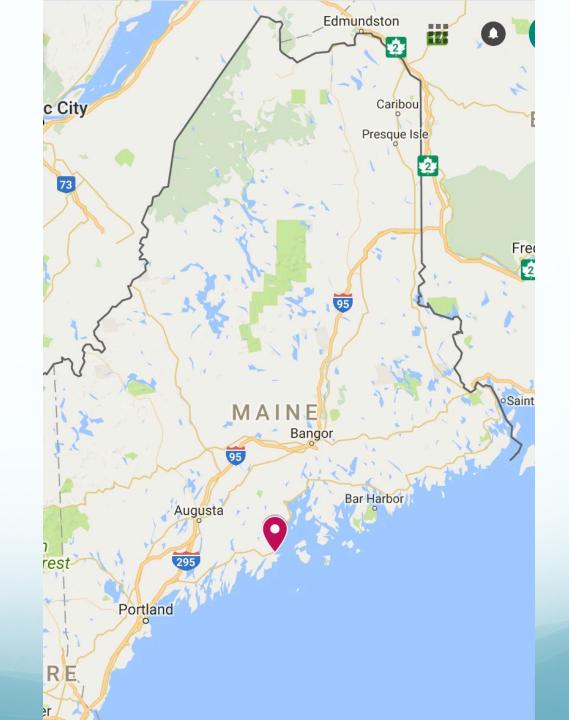
https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-07/documents/emission-factors\_2014.pdf

Global Warming Potentials for CH4 and N2O from <a href="https://unfccc.int/process/transparency-and-reporting/greenhouse-gas-data/greenhouse-gas-data-unfccc/global-warming-potentials">https://unfccc.int/process/transparency-and-reporting/greenhouse-gas-data/greenhouse-gas-data-unfccc/global-warming-potentials</a>

*Maine-specific* CO<sub>2</sub> *emissions factor (not life cycle) for electricity calculated from data and instructions obtained from:* <u>https://www.eia.gov/tools/faqs/faq.php?id=74&t=11</u>

#### **2010-2011** 1 Workshop

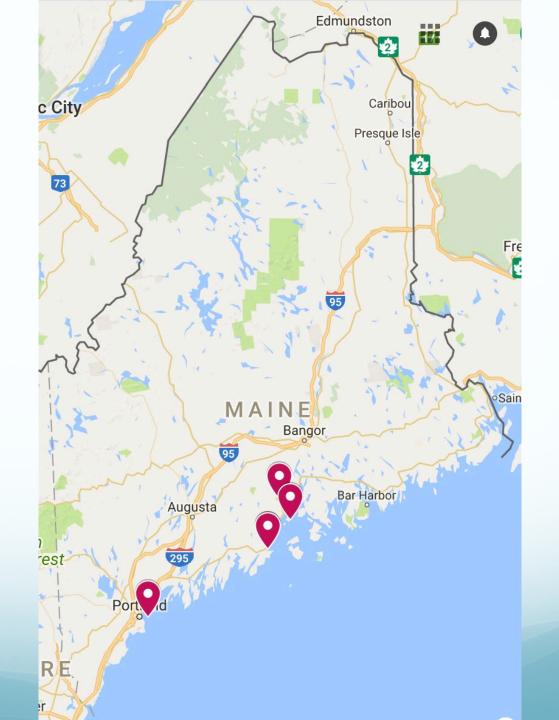
• Rockland



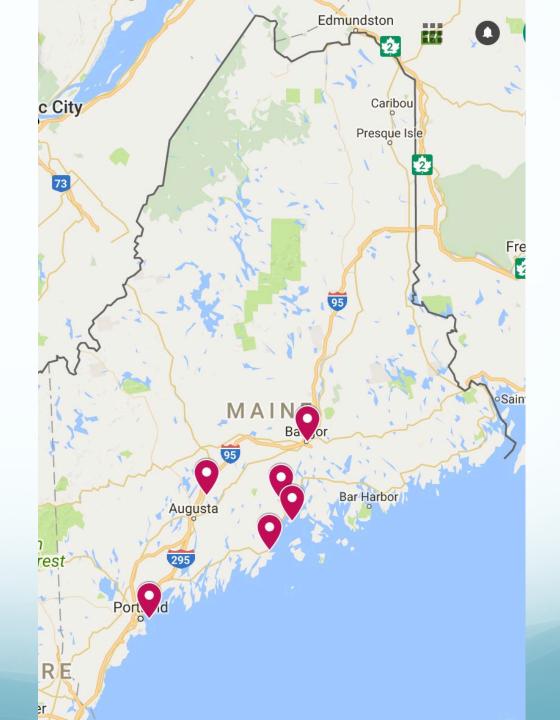
#### 2012

5 Workshops

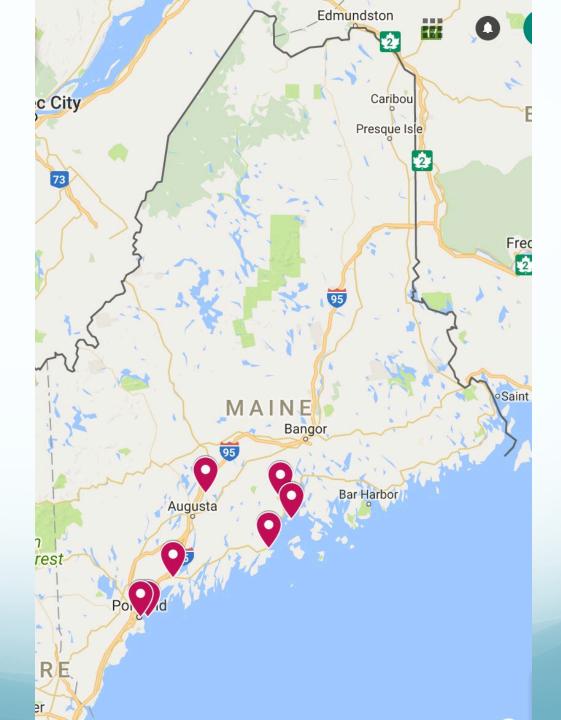
- Rockland x 2
- Belfast
- Islesboro
- Peaks Island



- Rockland
- Bangor
- Belfast
- Islesboro
- Peaks Island
- Vassalboro-Liberty

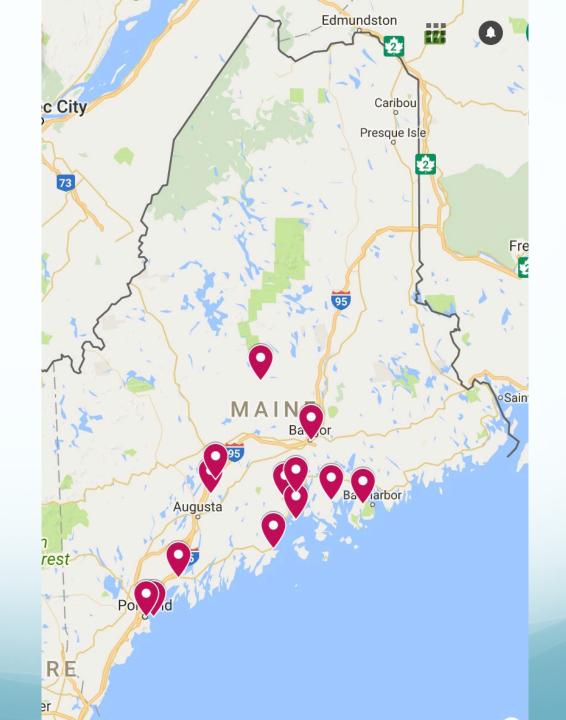


- Rockland
- Belfast
- Brunswick
- Islesboro
- Peaks Island
- Portland
- Vassalboro-Liberty



- Rockland
- Bangor
- Belfast
- Blue Hill
- Brunswick
- Dover-Foxcroft
- Islesboro
- Mt Desert Island
- Peaks Island
- Portland
- Searsport
- Vassalboro-Liberty
- Waterville

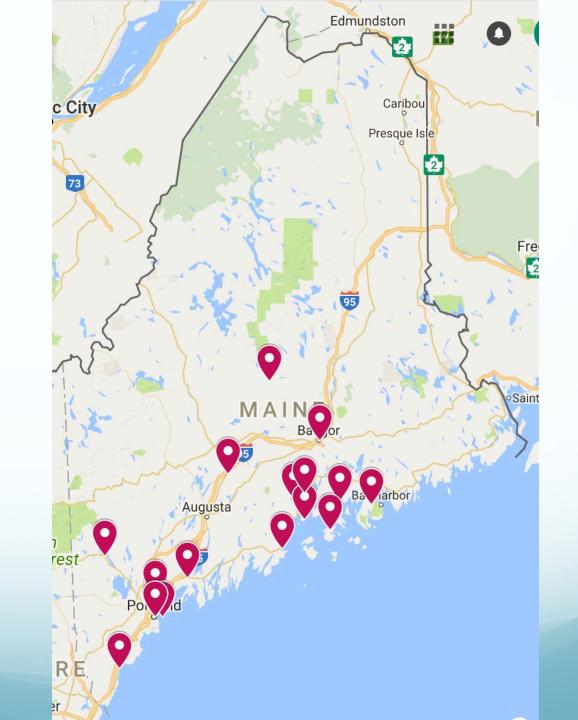
1<sup>st</sup> UMAINE workshop



#### 2016

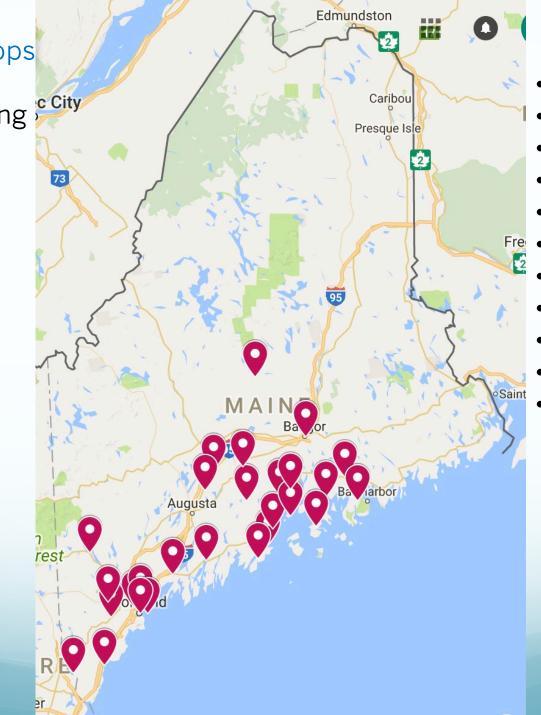
- 17 Workshops
- Rockland
- Bangor
- Belfast
- Blue Hill
- Bridgton
- Brunswick
- Cumberland
- Deer Isle
- Dover-Foxcroft
- Fairfield
- Islesboro
- Mt Desert Island
- Peaks Island
- Portland x 2
- Searsport
- Wells

2<sup>nd</sup> UMAINE workshops



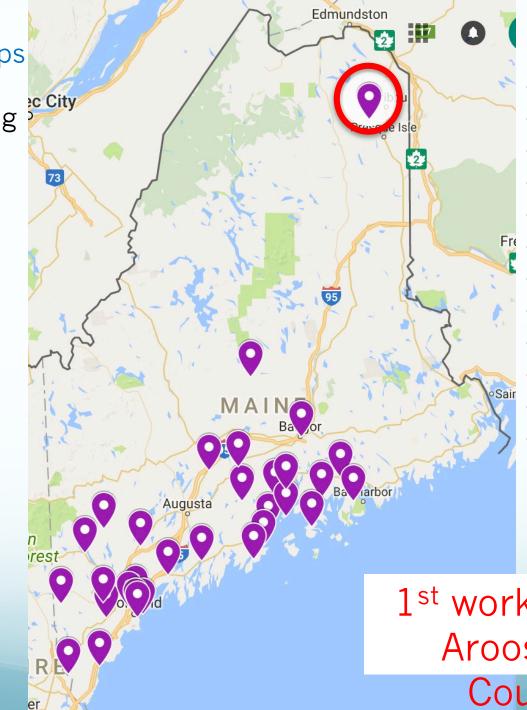
- Rockland
- Allagash Brewing City
- Bangor x 2
- Belfast
- Berwick
- Blue Hill
- Bridgton
- Brunswick
- Buxton
- Camden
- Deer Isle
- Dover-Foxcroft
- Ellsworth
- Fairfield
- Falmouth
- Islesboro

3rd, 4th UMAINE workshops



- Liberty
- MDI
- Peaks Island
- Portland
- Searsport
- 😰 St George
  - Standish
  - Unity
  - Vassalboro
  - Wells
  - Wiscasset

- Rockland
- Allagash Brewing
- Bangor
- Belfast
- Berwick
- Blue Hill
- Bridgton
- Brunswick
- Buxton
- Camden
- Deer Isle
- Dover-Foxcroft
- Ellsworth
- Fairfield
- Falmouth
- Islesboro



- Liberty
- MDI
- Norway
- Peaks Island
- Portland x 2
- 🖞 Searsport
  - St George
  - Standish
  - Unity
  - Washburn
  - Wells
  - Wiscasset

1<sup>st</sup> workshop in Aroostook County

