2017 Sustainability Speaker Series

May 31, 2017



Sponsored by City of Sunnyvale and the Sustainability Commission



New Energy Choices Introducing Silicon Valley Clean Energy

May 2017

Introducing SVCE

- A new Community Choice Energy agency formed by 12 local communities to:
 - source cleaner electricity at more competitive rates
 - reduce carbon emissions and benefit the environment
 - offer new customer choices, and local economic benefits
- Service launched April 3, 2017







How does it work?



SOURCE SVCE buying and building energy

supplies

PG&E

delivering energy, repairing lines, serving customers CUSTOMER V YOU

benefitting from cleaner energy, local control



SVCE Organization and Governance

- Serving 220,000 residential and 28,000 commercial customers
- Small full-time staff
- Public board meetings monthly at 7pm on second Wednesdays, Cupertino Community Hall





Rob Rennie, Chair City of Los Gatos

Daniel Harney, Vice Chair City of Gilroy

> Liz Gibbons City of Campbell

Rod Sinks City of Cupertino

Jeannie Bruins City of Los Altos

Courtenay Corrigan Town of Los Altos Hills

Burton Craig City of Monte Sereno

> Steve Tate City of Morgan Hill

Margaret Abe-Koga City of Mountain View

> Howard Miller City of Saratoga

Jim Griffith City of Sunnyvale

Dave Cortese Santa Clara County

Where are the CCAs in CA located?











Emerging Communities:

San Jose, Monterey County, Alameda County, Santa Barbara County, San Luis Obispo County and many others.



Enrollment

- Customers are automatically enrolled in a CCA program
- Customers can "opt out" to stay with PG&E's bundled service
- Customers receive at least four notices (2 pre- and 2 post-enrollment)

Your electricity service is about to get a lot greener!

Silicon Valley Clean Energy (SVCE) will soon be your official electricity provider, bringing you **100% carbon-free electricity at lower rates than PG&E**. SVCE serves homes and businesses in *our* local community. Because there are no shareholders, we reinvest revenue right here to keep rates low and promote local green energy projects.

You're in! GreenStart 100% Carbon-Free

In April 2017, you'll be automatically enrolled in SVCE GreenStart—you don't need to do a thing. Or, you can choose to upgrade to GreenPrime, providing 100% renewable energy. You can also opt out to remain entirely with PG&E. SVCIeanEnergy.org

iSu servicio de electricidad está a punto de ser mucho más verde!

Electricidad 100% libre de carbono a precios más bajos que PG&E.

您的電力服務即將變得更加環保! 100%無碳電力, 比PG&E 更便宜



SVCleanEnergy.org



Electricity Choices



GreenStart

Your default option, 1% below comparable PG&E generation rates

- 100% carbon free
 - o 50% renewable energy
 - 50% non-polluting hydroelectric energy



GreenPrime

Your voluntary option costs less than 1 penny more per kilowatt hour than GreenStart

- 100% renewable energy
- 100% carbon free





Cost Comparison Example – Small Commercial

SVCE GreenStart

50% RENEWABLE ENERGY

> LOCZ CARBON FREE

\$112.05 PG&E ELECTRIC DELIVERY

\$65.22 ELECTRIC GENERATION

\$20.00 PG&E ADDED FEES

\$197.27 AVERAGE TOTAL COST



PG&E

BO% RENEWABLE ENERGY

> LO% CARBON FREE

\$112.05 PG&E ELECTRIC DELIVERY

\$86.08 ELECTRIC GENERATION

¢C PG&E ADDED FEES

\$198.13 AVERAGE TOTAL COST SVCE GreenPrime

LOO%

LOCZ CARBON FREE

\$112.05 PG&E ELECTRIC DELIVERY

\$72.28 ELECTRIC GENERATION

\$20.00

\$204.33 AVERAGE TOTAL COST

Schedule A-1 TOU with monthly use of 883 kWh; current PG&E rates and SVCE rates effective 4/1/17



NEM Enrollment Schedule

• Automatic enrollment with SVCE will be based on your annual NEM true-up date, as shown below:

If your NEM true-up month is:	Your scheduled SVCE enrollment date is:
February, March or April 2017	Phase 1 - April 2017
May, June or July 2017	Phase 2 – July 2017
August, September or October 2017	Phase 3 – October 2017
November or December 2017, or January 2018	Phase 4 – January 2018

 More info about SVCE's NEM program available at SVCleanEnergy.org/solar



Summary

- New options for clean, renewable electricity at competitive rates
- Helping your community take a big and immediate step to reduce carbon emissions
- A locally governed agency supporting clean energy investment, innovation and transformation here in Santa Clara County



SVCE - where to learn more:



SVCleanEnergy.org



L 844-474-SVCE (7823)



Billing & Customer Service: <u>customerservice@svcleanenergy.org</u>





@SVCleanEnergy



Tackling the Ghosts in your Heating Closet

Eliminating Emissions from Fossil Energy Use in Homes



Pierre Delforge, NRDC May 31 - Sunnyvale

Building electrification in 80/50 decarbonization framework

To minimize climate change impacts, we need to reduce GHG emissions by 80% by 2050 (below 1990)

80/50 Decarbonization Framework





Direct emissions from residential and commercial buildings \approx emissions from all in-state power plants



Source: www.arb.ca.gov/cc/inventory/data/data.htm

- In CA, 12% GHGs from residential and commercial buildings (mostly from natural gas burned for water and space heating)
- Similar to all in-state power plants!
- + fugitive emissions from gas distribution
- + gas use in industry



As electricity is getting cleaner, emissions from burning natural gas are becoming the majority of energy-related emissions from buildings



- Jones C., Kammen D., "Bay Area Consumption-Based Greenhouse Gas Emissions Inventory", Jan. 2016, <u>http://www.baaqmd.gov/research-and-data/emission-inventory/consumption-based-ghg-emissions-inventory</u>
- · Note including emissions from methane and other high global warming potential gases

NRDC

Heat pump technology can electrify over 90% of thermal end uses



Heat pumps 101

<u>Moves</u> (or "pumps") heat from ambient air into the tank or building, instead of <u>generating</u> it with a resistive element

Like a fridge or A/C in reverse





efficien



Hybrids / pure heat pumps

Hybrid

 Switches to electric resistance backup below ≈ 35F, or during high demand periods



Pure Heat Pump

 Higher capacity heat pump that operates at wider range of temperatures



Air source / ground source ("geothermal")

Air-source

Collects heat from ambient <u>air</u>
Less efficient in cold weather (but cold climate models operate down to -20 F)
Most common in CA



Ground-source ("geothermal")

- Collects heat from the ground
- Higher efficiency at cold temperatures
- But much more expensive.
- Best for cold climates (e.g. mountain)



Heat pump water heating

Heat pump water heaters are a mature technology with a wide range of affordable models in the market

Popular models:





100+ ENERGY STAR models



Heat pump space heating

Heat pumps provide both heating and cooling (replace A/C)

Three main types of heat pumps for residential space heating and cooling:



Central heat pump

Ductless heat pump ("Mini-split")



Packaged terminal heat pump (PTHP)



Multi-family and commercial too!





Water heating:

□ Unitary, as in single family

Centralized: larger tank, shared between multiple units

Space heating:

- □ Central heat pump
- Mini-split
- Packaged-terminal



How about solar thermal?

- GHGs roughly similar to heat pumps (need gas or electric backup in winter)
- Currently much more expensive than HPWH + PV
- Costs need to come down significantly to be able to scale up





Benefits: high-five for heat pumps!



* Depending on local utility rates and appliance efficiency



Water heater CO2 emissions*

As CA grid gets cleaner, HPWH offer pathway to very low-GHG hot water



1) Not including fugitive methane emissions

2) 45%-efficient combined cycle gas plant (build margin)

Grid-interactive heat pump water heaters can help deep integration of renewable energy



NRDC et. al. study in-progress to quantify the load shifting capacity and value of HPWH, results planned for Sep. 2017



My very own duck curve...



- □ My house on 3/23/17:
 - Exported 87% of my PV production
 - Imported 64% of my consumption
- More solar supply than electricity demand causes curtailment and low prices, hindering growth of solar

□ Load shaping critical to high solar penetration:

- Chemical storage (batteries)
- Thermal storage (e.g. heat pump water heaters)



Obstacles: What's preventing progress?



Awareness/perception

- "Heat what?"
- "Clean natural gas"...
- Gas cooking in all-electric



Costs

- Equipment
- Installation
- Operation



On-truck

In-store



Technology

• Installation flexibility, performance, noise, controls...

Regulatory

- CEC: Building code...
- CPUC: incentives, rates...
- ARB: Scoping Plan



How much does it cost?* (in retrofits)

Baseline gas water heater (EF 0.6) Heat pump water heater (EF 3+) Equipment: ≈\$500 Installation: \$700-\$1,000 Total: \$1,200 - \$1,500

Equipment: \$1,000-\$1,500 Electrical conduit: \$300-\$750 (panel upgrade: \$0 - \$2,500) Installation: \$900-\$1,500

Total: \$2,200 - \$3,750

- Near-parity in upfront cost is critical to scale HPWH deployment, hence need for rebates
- SMUD and Palo Alto offer a \$1,500 rebate for HPWH fuel switching, PG&E \$300 (but not for fuel switching)

* Costs vary widely by home, contractor, market. Indicative only.



Making it work for your wallet







"Renewable Hot Water" model ordinance: Leadership opportunity for cities

Model ordinance for cities to adopt as local "reach" building code (beyond state code)

For new construction and major renovations (not replacements)

Menu of 3 options:

□ Option 1 - Heat pump water heater + solar PV

□ Option 2 - Solar thermal with 60% solar fraction

□ Option 3 - CALGreen "PV-Plus" efficiency package

For more info: pdelforge@nrdc.org



Benefits of HPWH+PV vs. gas tankless



*California average, climate zone-specific analysis available upon request



What will it take to transform the market?







QUESTIONS / COMMENTS ?

