

Kake Heat Pump Rate Analysis



Arctic Sustainable Energy Research Conference
April 21, 2021



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Alaska Center for Energy and Power

Outline

- Context: Heat Pumps (HP) as potential beneficial load growth
- Current Kake situation:
 - Load
 - Generation
 - Costs and complexities
- This study
- Caveats / future research

Declining load = higher rates

Utility costs		Last year	This year
Fixed cost (distn & admin)	\$/yr	200,000	200,000
variable cost (fuel + var O&M)	\$/kWh	0.30	0.30
Electricity sales	kWh/yr	1,000,000 →	900,000
Total cost	\$/yr	500,000	470,000
Average cost = required rate	\$/kWh	0.50 →	0.52
Average fixed cost	\$/kWh	0.20	0.22

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Opportunity: Increasing load = lower average cost...

Utility costs		non-HP	HP load	with HP
Fixed cost (distn & admin)	\$/yr	200,000	0	200,000
variable cost (fuel + var O&M)	\$/kWh	0.30	0.30	
Electricity sales	kWh/yr	1,000,000	200,000	1,200,000
Total cost	\$/yr	500,000	60,000	560,000
Average cost	\$/kWh	0.50		0.47
Average fixed cost	\$/kWh	0.20		0.17

....then what?

Lower uniform rates.....?

New uniform rate		non-HP	HP load	with HP
Rate	\$/kWh	0.47	0.47	
Utility revenue	\$/yr	466,667	93,333	560,000
Utility total cost	\$/yr			560,000
Utility margin	\$/yr			0

....might be too high for potential heat pump users

Special rate for HP use...?

Breakeven rate for HP use		non-HP	HP load	with HP
Rate	\$/kWh	0.50	0.30	
Utility revenue	\$/yr	500,000	60,000	560,000
Utility total cost	\$/yr			560,000
Utility margin	\$/yr			0

Utility breaks even, and non-HP customers not worse off.

Lowest possible HP rate = marginal cost of serving HP load.




Win-win rates

Win-win combinations		non-HP	HP load	with HP
Rate	\$/kWh	0.49	0.35	
Utility revenue	\$/yr	490,000	70,000	560,000
Utility total cost	\$/yr			560,000
Utility margin	\$/yr			0

Non-HP customers pay lower rates;

HP rate must be low enough to reduce HP owners' heating bills.

Serving new load with excess* zero-fuel hydro helps even more

Utility costs		non-HP	HP load	with HP
Fixed cost (distn & admin)	\$/yr	200,000	0	200,000
variable cost (fuel + var O&M)	\$/kWh	0.30	0.00	
Electricity sales	kWh/yr	1,000,000	200,000	1,200,000
Total cost	\$/yr	500,000	0	500,000
Average cost	\$/kWh	0.50		0.42
Average fixed cost	\$/kWh	0.20		0.17
Average variable cost	\$/kWh	0.30		0.25

*hydro available after serving existing non-HP load

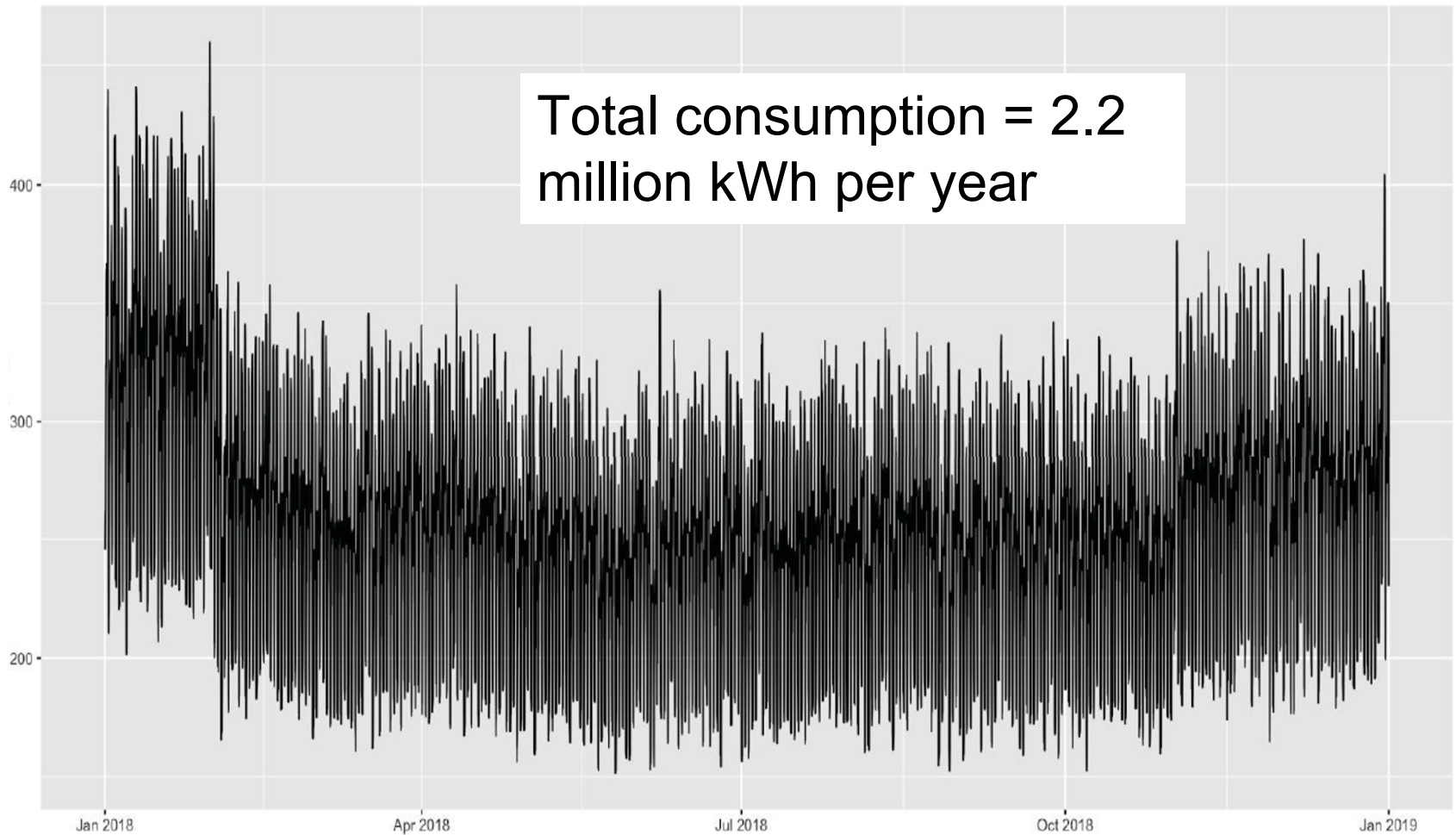
Many win-win rate combinations with excess* hydro

Win-win combinations		non-HP	HP load	with HP
Rate	\$/kWh	0.46	0.20	
Utility revenue	\$/yr	460,000	40,000	500,000
Utility total cost	\$/yr			500,000
Utility margin	\$/yr			0

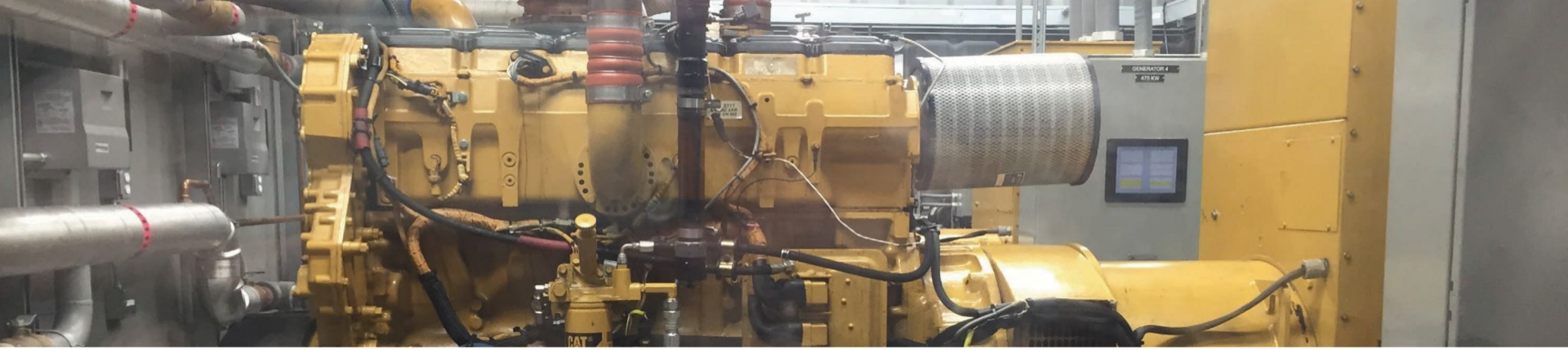
Win-win combinations		non-HP	HP load	with HP
Rate	\$/kWh	0.48	0.10	
Utility revenue	\$/yr	480,000	20,000	500,000
Utility total cost	\$/yr			500,000
Utility margin	\$/yr			0

*hydro used for HP only after serving existing non-HP load

Modeled Kake electric load



Based on 2019-2020 data - Peak load 465 kW in Jan 2020



Kake generation

- 4 x 450 kW diesel generators
 - Effective operational capacity of 720 kW

Plus:

- 500 kW Hydro (Gunnuk Creek) - new!



Kake cost situation

Marginal cost of diesel =

17.7 cents per kWh (fuel)

+ 10.6 cents per kWh (nonfuel O&M)

= 28.3 cents per kWh total

This is the minimum rate for any new load,

-- absent further complexities

Further complexities:

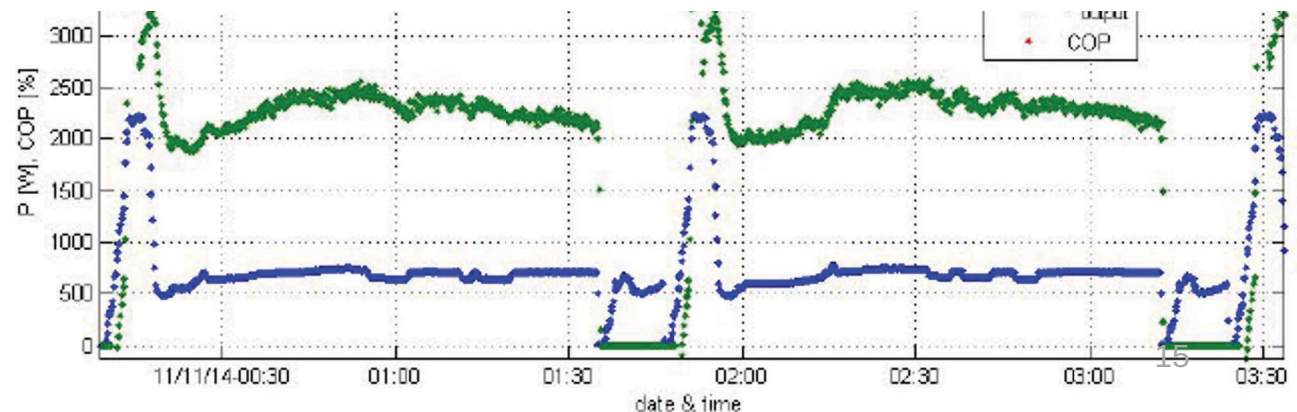
- Some HP load can be served by excess hydro
- Some HP load will pay full/regular non-HP rate
- Hence, an HP incentive rate for use greater than 500 kWh per month can be less than full marginal cost of diesel
- Also - IPEC has postage stamp rates for hydro and non-hydro communities!



Additional Considerations

Housing authority installing HP already...

- better indoor air quality, less maintenance
- ~doubles winter household electricity load
- ~max coincident load?? (vs. existing generation limits)



Study

ACEP Technical Report

Kake Heat Pump Rate Analysis for Inside Passage Electric Cooperative

Shivani Mathur, Steve Colt and Michelle Wilber

February 2021

- Break even rate for utility: ~8 to 10 cents/kWh + COPA
= (approx) 23 - 25 cents/ kWh
- varied hydroelectric potential, fuel price and marginal non-fuel cost of power from diesel generation in sensitivity analysis
- Monte Carlo simulations on above parameters



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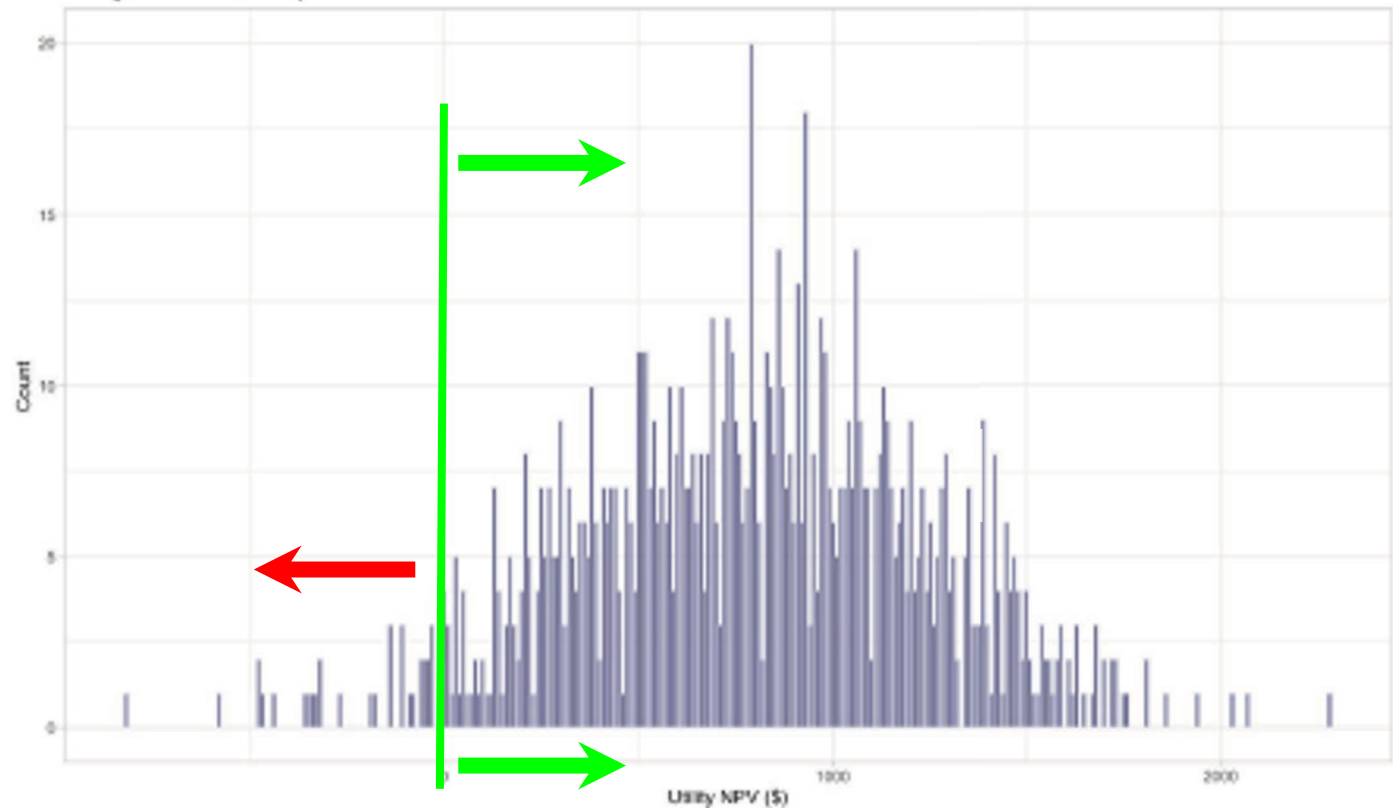
IPEC



[https://acep.uaf.edu/projects-\(collection\)/bee.aspx](https://acep.uaf.edu/projects-(collection)/bee.aspx)

Utility NPV - HP incentive rate = \$0.1200/kWh

Utility NPV-25% adoption scenario - Case 1

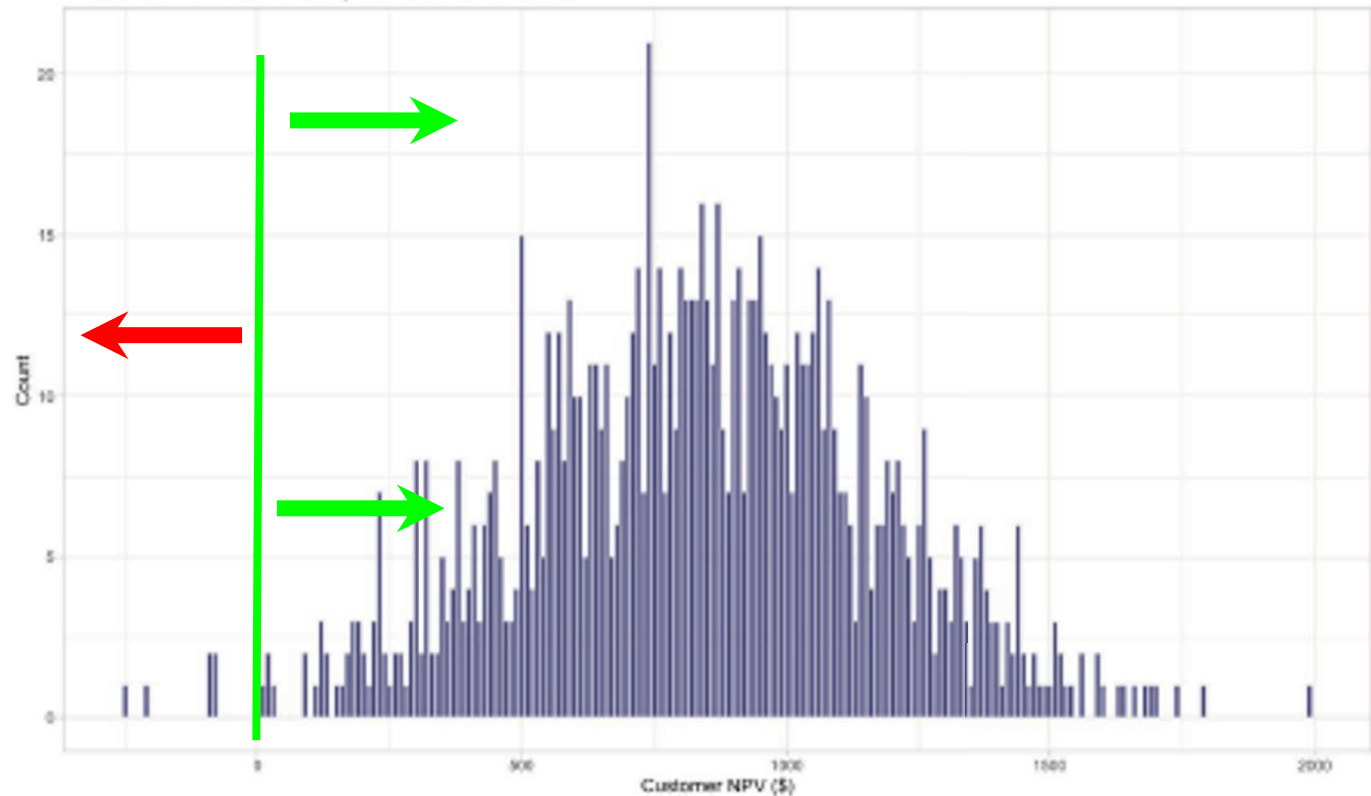


Monte Carlo Simulations

Description	Utility NPV
Standard deviation	442,085
Average	789,131
Minimum	(818,418)
Maximum	2,276,064
Median	795,044
Probability of positive NPV	96%

Customer NPV - HP incentive rate = \$0.1200/kWh

Customer NPV-25% adoption scenario -Case 1



Monte Carlo Simulations

Description	Customer NPV
Standard deviation	333
Average	834
Minimum	(246)
Maximum	1,991
Median	839
Probability of positive NPV	99%

Caveats and Future work

- Split costs between HA and resident not accounted for (install/electricity)
- More experience will nail down some parameters
 - true costs of HP installation/maintenance
 - energy usage of HPs (back up heating?)
 - coincident peak load of HPs?
 - hydro availability and variability
- What about other communities?
 - climate/costs/generation sources

*The End
Thank You*



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beyond here is junk DNA

*Stuff I am not sure what to do with, yet, but not worth discarding,
either*

