

# Residential Electricity Tariffs: Impacts on DER Adoption and Use

Beia Spiller Fellow, Transportation Program Director

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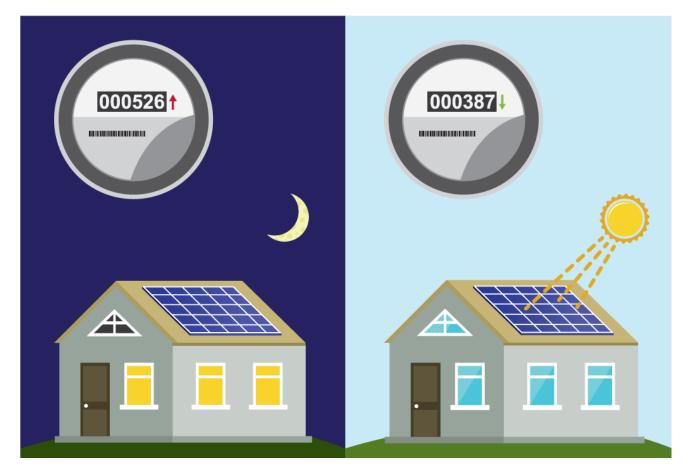
### **Residential Electricity Tariffs and DERs**

Compensation for DERs:

Net energy metering

(price export = price import)

 If prices are cost-reflective, aligns incentive to invest in DERs with minimizing underlying costs



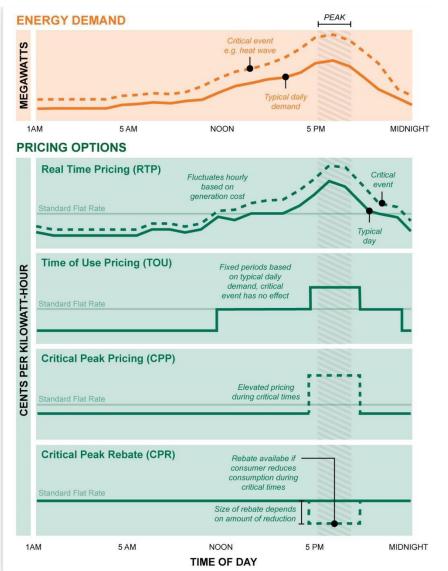


## **Underlying electricity tariff = compensation for DERs**

- Most residential tariffs are NOT costreflective
  - Flat volumetric rates
  - No demand charges
  - Volumetric rates incorporate non-variable costs

### **Testable question:**

 What happens when you change the underlying tariff?





### **Simulation Project**

Multi-organization collaboration, funded by Sloan Foundation











### Simulation based on real-world data

#### 1. Residential data

44,185 Households



#### 2. Estimate preferences

Calibration technique

- utility function
- > Thermal loads
- ➤ Non-thermal loads by hour of day

#### 3. Create 45 clusters



#### 6. Final results

DER Adoption:

% adopting, size, type

Electric Bills

**Environmental Impact** 

#### 5. Resulting Loads

Cost minimization:

- > DER adoption
- > Patterns of consumption

#### 4. Create electricity tariffs

Revenue neutral rates

Flat to most cost-reflective tariffs



## **Main Findings**

- 1. Regardless of compensation, solar too expensive to see adoption (2016)
- 2. Once installation costs decline, then underlying compensation matters

#### At 50% installation cost:

<u>Time-of-use</u> and <u>Real time pricing</u> result in largest solar adoption and largest average panel size

- **3**. Low volumetric rates in the most cost-reflective tariffs:
  - Hinder adoption of PV, batteries
  - Benefit adoption of heat pumps

- **4**. Batteries rarely adopted, regardless of cost reductions/tariff
  - Carbon price facilitates adoption under all tariffs except lowest volumetric tariff



### **Conclusion**

- Residential electricity tariffs affect DER compensation, NPV of investment
  - Will affect decision to invest in DERs
- Moving away from volumetric-based tariffs will
  - Reduce incentive to invest in generation DERs
  - Increase incentive to invest in beneficial electrification
- Open questions:
  - Interaction between solar and EV use?
  - More traditional demand charges (max demand every month or day)





# Thank you.

Synthesis paper: Mohlin et al (2021), link.

Impacts of tariffs on DER adoption: Spiller et al (2020), link.

Impacts of tariffs on emissions: Unel et al (2021), link.

Webpage describing project: <u>link</u>.

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