

Decarbonization Pathways for Minnesota's Natural Gas Sector

Mitigating Winter Peak Load with GSHPs and Demand Response

Presented at the 2025 ACEEE Energy Efficiency as a Resource Conference

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About Synapse

- Founded in 1996 by Bruce Biewald and Jean Ann Ramey
- Leader for public interest and government clients in providing rigorous analysis of the electric power and natural gas sectors
- Staff of 40+ includes experts in energy, economic, and environmental topics
- We assist clients with analyzing costs, energy savings, rate and bill impacts, energy system impacts, emissions, relating to future of gas and building decarbonization pathways

Overview

Scenario development

- Decarbonization pathways for Minnesota's natural gas sector

Methodology

- Estimate electric peak impacts from electrification

Study results

- Electric peak impacts and associated costs

Sensitivity analysis

- High GSHP adoption
- Demand response

Conclusions

Project Background

Minnesota set statutory targets to achieve net zero emissions by 2050

- Building sector decarbonization identified as a key strategy for meeting these goals.
- The majority of Minnesota buildings heat with natural gas.
- Recent legislation: gas utilities file innovation plans to reduce emissions.⁽¹⁾

For Clean Heat Minnesota, Synapse analyzed decarbonization pathways for Minnesota's natural gas distribution sector, consistent with GHG emission reduction goals

Read the full report:

Synapse, 2024. Minnesota Building Decarbonization Analysis: Equitable and cost-effective pathways toward net-zero emissions for homes and businesses

Minnesota Building

Decarbonization Analysis

Equitable and cost-effective pathways toward net-zero emissions for homes and businesses

Prepared for Clean Heat Minnesota

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(1) Minn. Stat. §§ 216B.2427 Natural Gas Utility Innovation Plans, <https://www.revisor.mn.gov/statutes/cite/216B.2427>

Project Background

Study Objective:

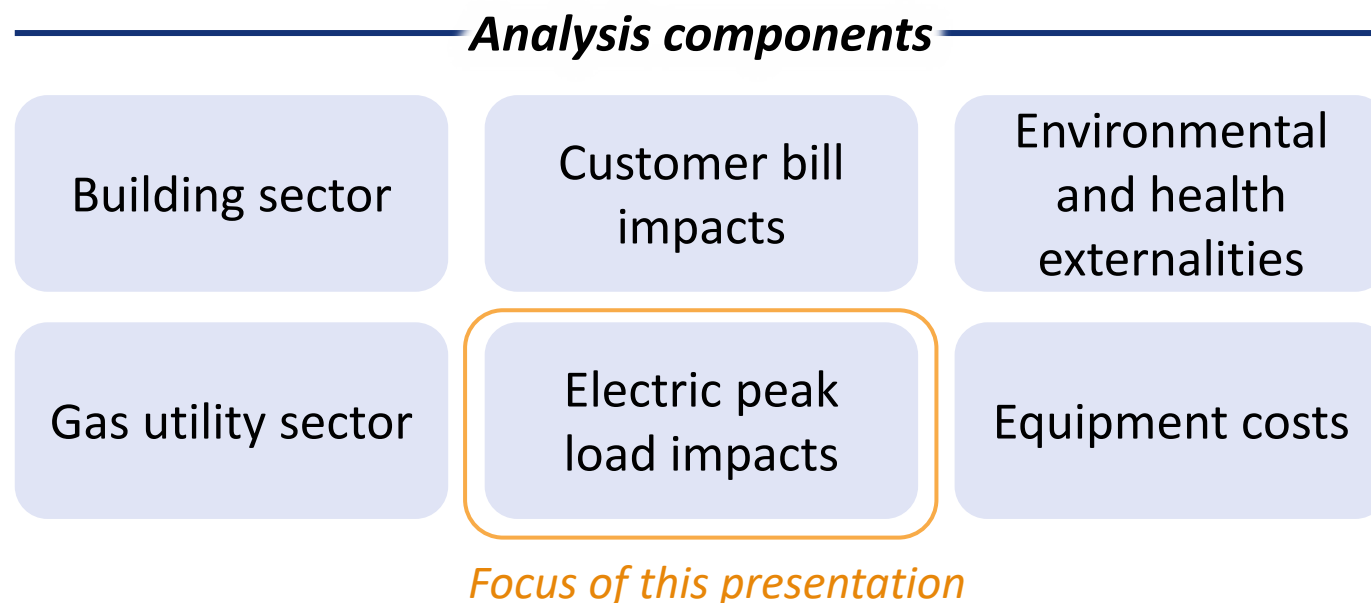
To help identify the most **feasible, equitable, and cost-effective** pathways for reducing emissions from Minnesota's **natural gas distribution sector**, consistent with GHG emission reduction goals.

Question:

How do different approaches to building decarbonization impact the grid?

Approach:

Synapse used our in-house modeling tools to analyze two “book-end” scenarios for achieving emissions reductions.

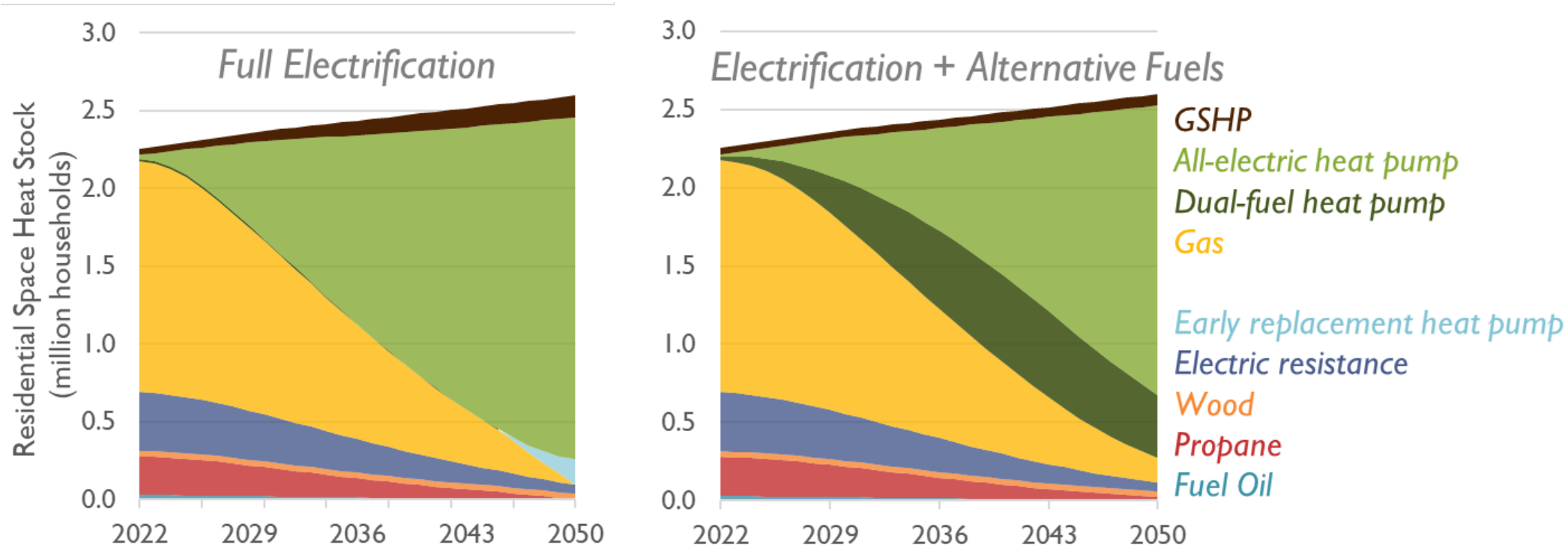


“Book-end” scenarios to illustrate potential pathways to decarbonization

	Full Electrification	Electrification + Alternative Fuels
Primary heating equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All-electric ASHP with electric resistance backup: 91%• Dual-fuel ASHP with gas backup: 0%• GSHP: 5%	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• All-electric ASHP with electric resistance backup: 71%• Dual-fuel ASHP with gas backup: 16%• GSHP: 3%
Renewable natural gas (RNG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• None	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• RNG blended into natural gas system starting in 2025, fully replaces natural gas by 2050 to serve remaining gas consumption
Water heating, cooking, and drying equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• HPWH and efficient electric appliances replace fossil-fuel-based equipment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Most households that stay on gas system keep gas for other end-uses• Other fuels: same as Full Electrification
Early replacements	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Before-end-of-life equipment replacements phased in from 2045–2050 to eliminate fossil fuel systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• None explicitly modeled

Building Stock

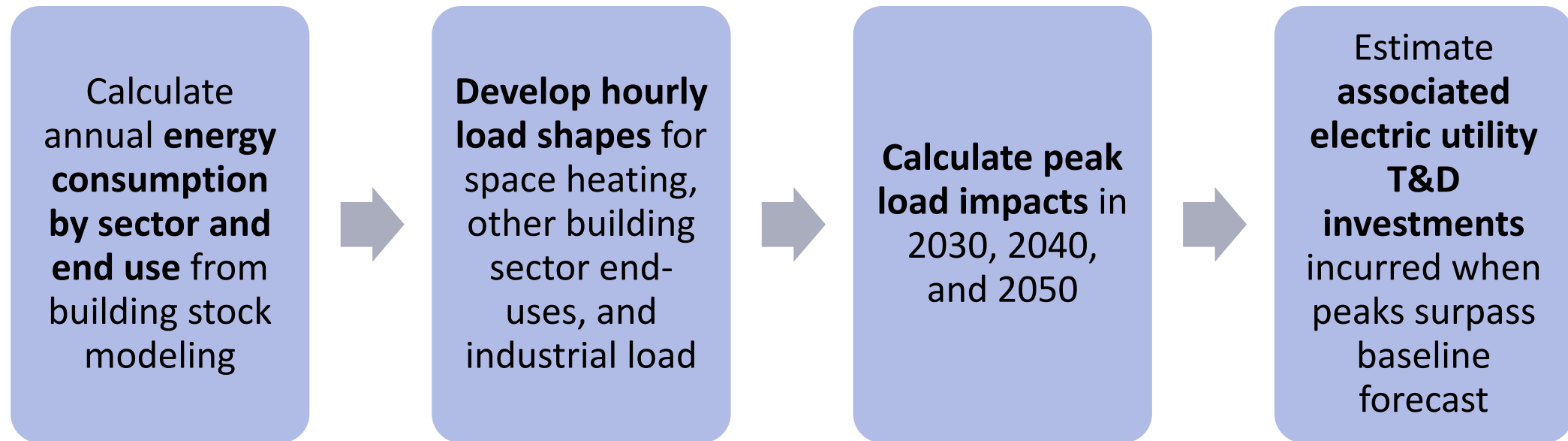
Residential space heating stock by equipment fuel type



- By 2050, only 0.2% of homes are still connected to the gas system in the Full Electrification scenario, compared to 21% in the Electrification + Alternative Fuels scenario
- By 2050, annual electricity consumption roughly doubles under both scenarios

Peak Load Impact Analysis for Electrification

We developed peak load projections across entire residential, commercial & industrial sectors



Peak Load Impact Analysis for Electrification: Space Heating

Hourly end-use loads estimated using NREL's End-Use Load Profiles (EULP) from ResStock & ComStock.

Convert gas heating profiles to heat pump load profiles

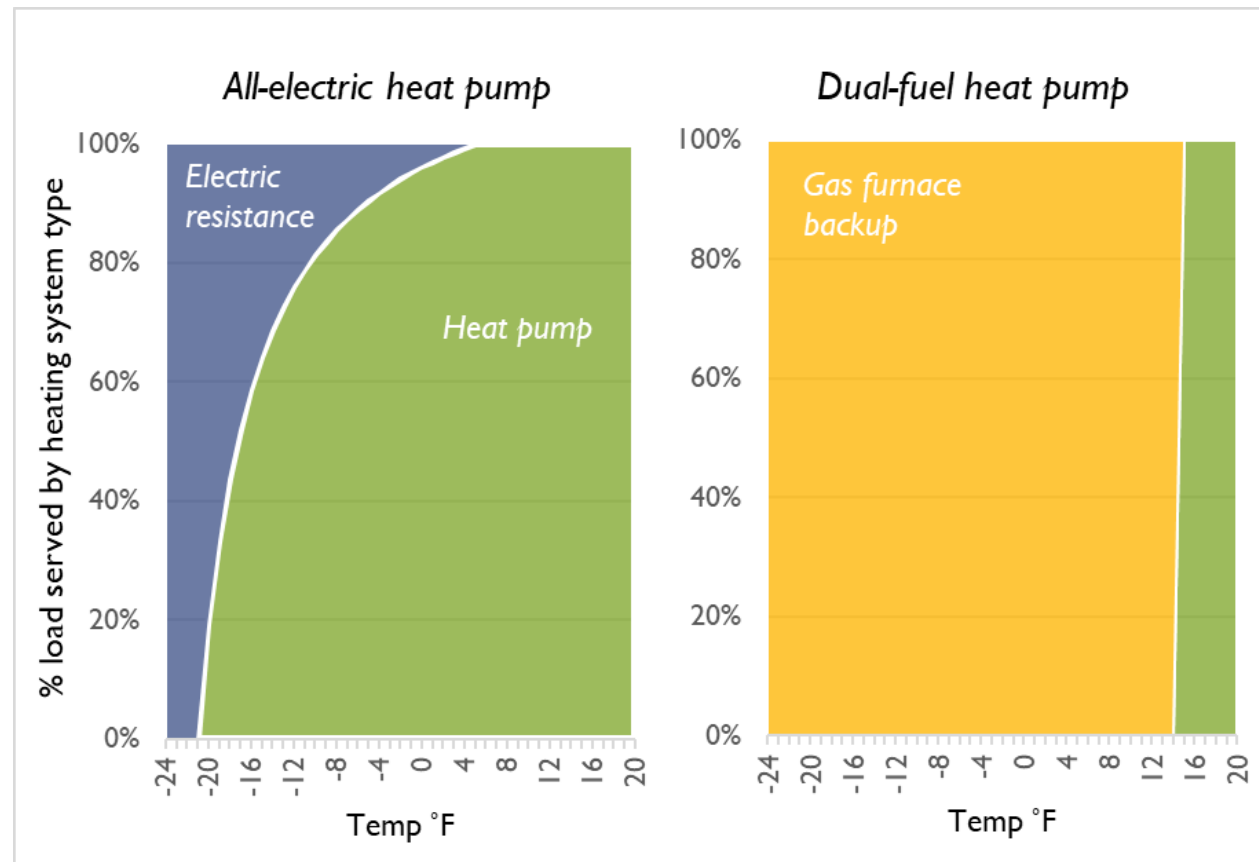
Based on hourly temperatures and heat pump COP curves

Account for backup heating.

Dual-fuel ASHP with gas backup: 15°F

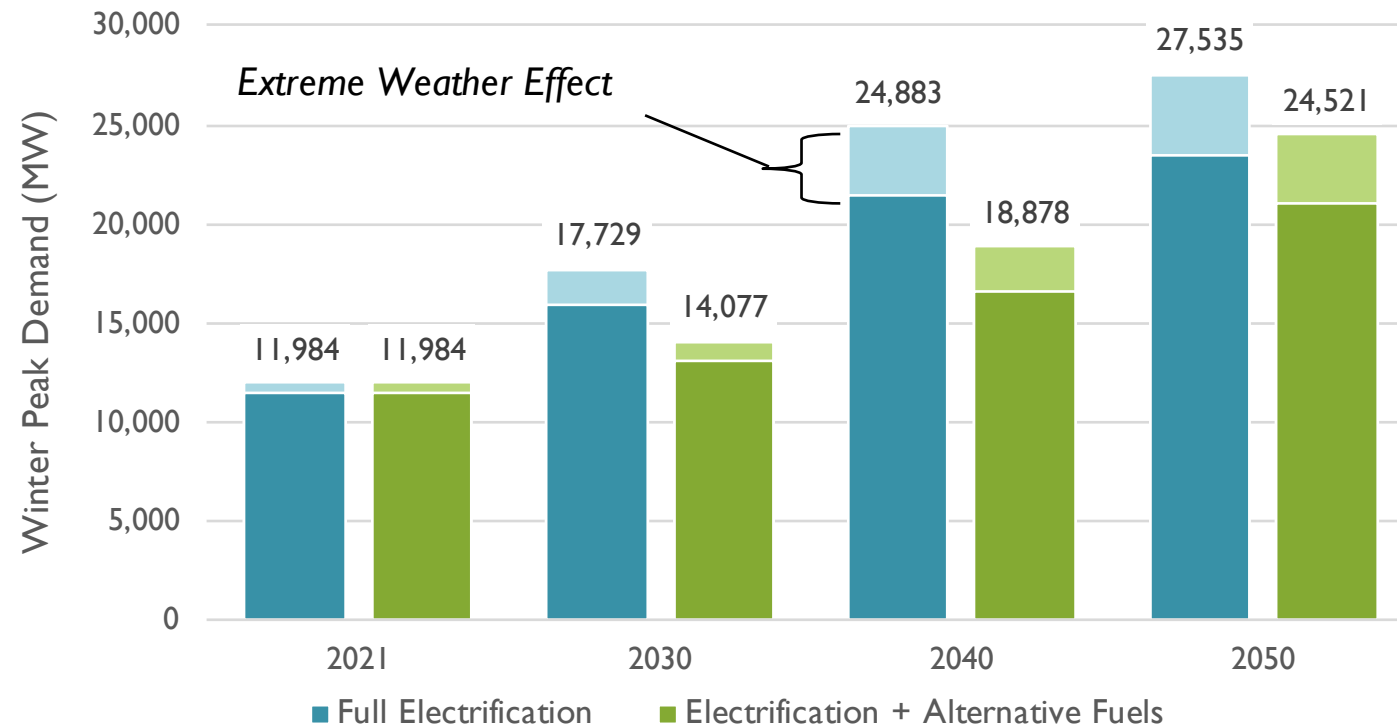
All-electric ASHP: electric resistance supplements at 5°F

Develop estimates for extreme weather events
Heat pumps assumed to be oversized to 120% of design load, meeting demand down to -21°F



Significant increase in system-wide electric peak, returning pre-2008 growth rate

Winter peak load impacts between scenarios for all end uses, including industrial



Full Electrification

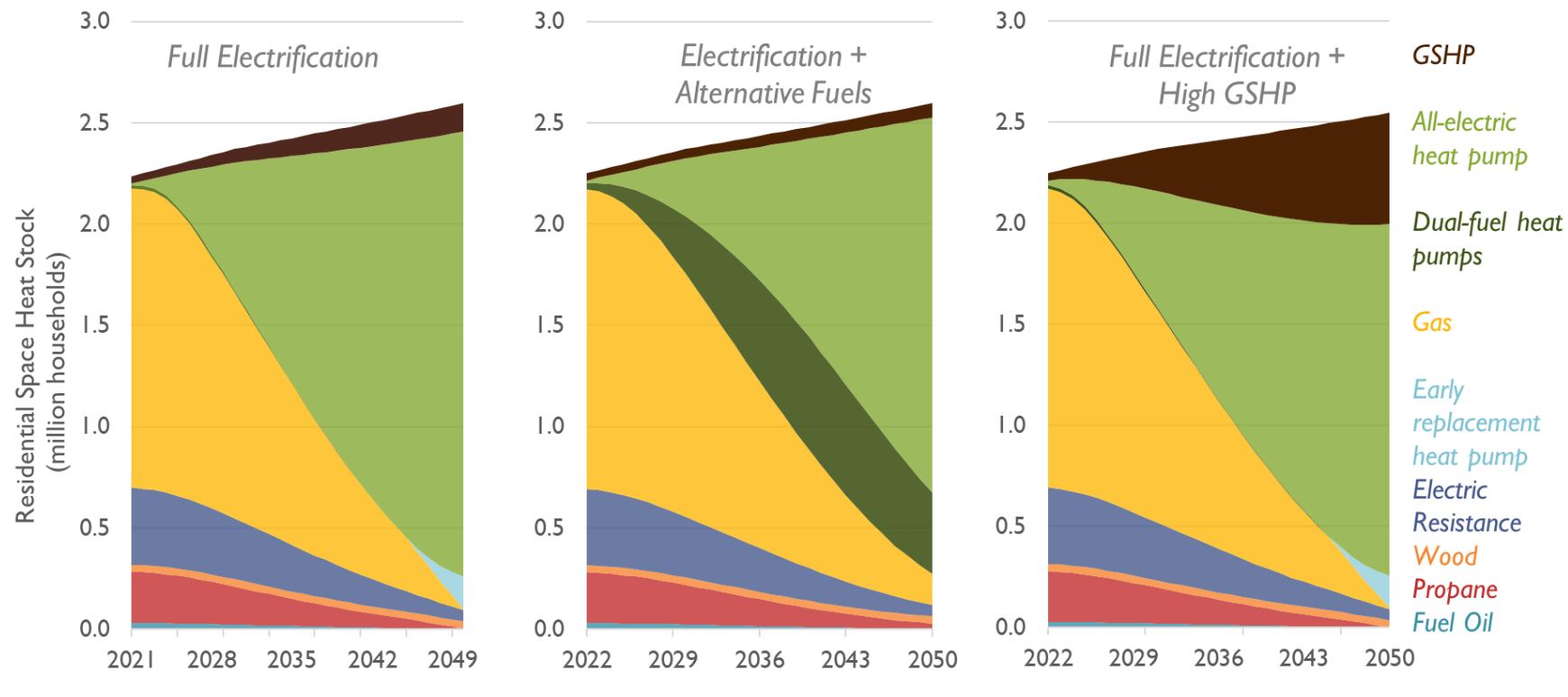
- Winter peak more than doubles to ~27.5 GW by 2050
- Heating loads more than triple (5.6 GW → 20 GW)
- Cumulative \$2.6 billion in T&D investments (PV)

Electrification + Alternative Fuels

- Winter peak up ~105% by 2050 (3 GW lower)
- Heating loads double (→ 17.5 GW)
- Cumulative \$1 billion in T&D investments (PV)

High GSHP Sensitivity Case

We modeled a new scenario that included a higher GSHP market share and analyzed the impacts of GSHPs on energy consumption, emissions, and cost



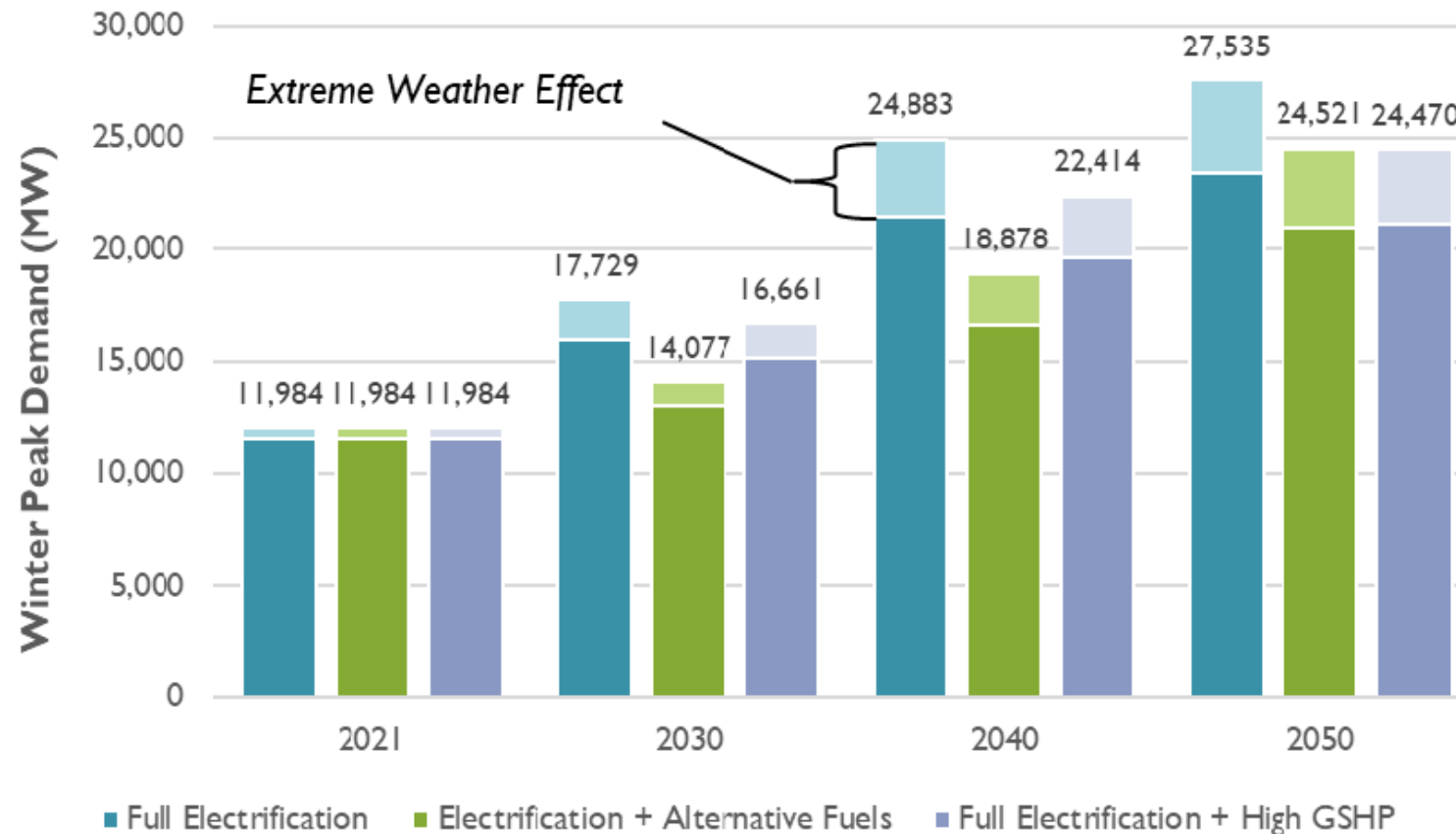
Key assumptions

- GSHP market share: 25% of heat pump sales
- GSHP COP of 3.4 based on an in-field study in Minnesota⁽¹⁾

(1) University of Minnesota. 2016. Residential Ground Source Heat Pump Study. <https://mn.gov/commerce-stat/pdfs/card-residential-ground-source-heat-pump-study.pdf>

High GSHP Sensitivity Case

Winter peak load impacts for all end uses by scenario, including the Full Electrification + High GSHP case

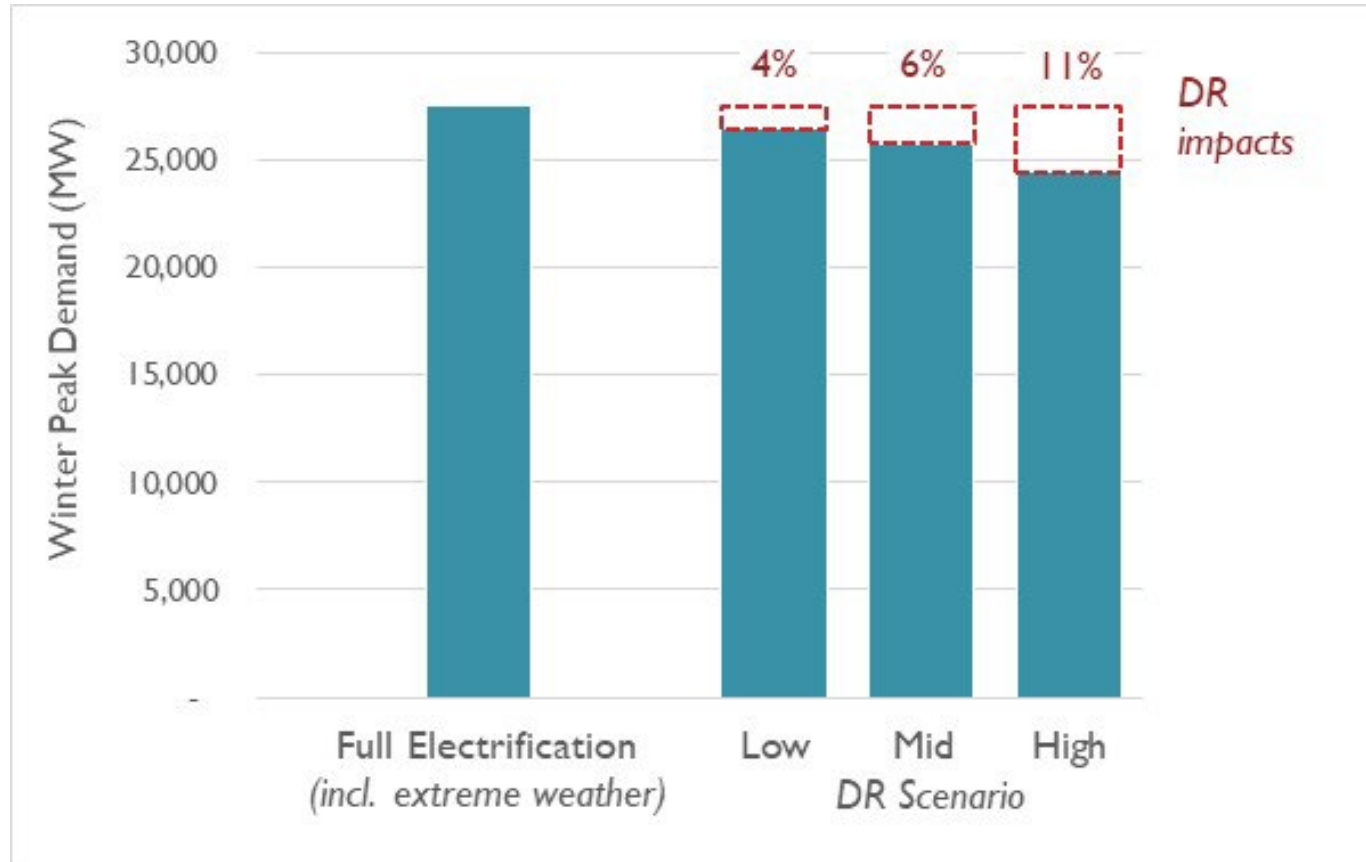


High GSHP Sensitivity

- Winter peak 6-10% lower in 2050 than the Full Electrification case
- Cumulative \$1.9 billion in net T&D investments (PV), 27% less than Full Electrification

Demand Response Impacts

Potential winter peak load reductions from demand response in 2050 for the Full Electrification case



Methods

- Derived per-participant winter peak savings from DR literature
- Participation rates from 2021 U.S. DOE study⁽¹⁾
- Applied savings × participation rates (2050)
- Estimated DR reductions for space & water heating

(1) U.S. DOE. 2021. A National Roadmap for Grid-Interactive Efficient Buildings. <https://gebroadmap.lbl.gov/A%20National%20Roadmap%20for%20GEBs%20-%20Final.pdf>

Conclusions

- Under both gas sector decarbonization scenarios, electric loads expected to **more than double by 2050**, switching to winter peaking system.
- **GSHPs** and **demand response** are promising for managing winter peak loads:
 - ***GSHPs** could cut winter peak demand by **6–10% by 2050***
 - ***Demand response** adds another **4–11% reduction***
- The study results highlight the need for **proactive, integrated utility planning** across gas and electric systems:
 - *Minimize cost and risk*
 - *Ensure an **equitable, reliable, and cost-effective clean energy transition** in cold climates*

Read the full report here: <https://www.synapse-energy.com/minnesota-building-decarbonization-analysis>

Thanks again to Clean Heat Minnesota:

Citizens Utility Board of Minnesota

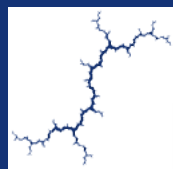
Comunidades Organizado El Poder y La Acción Latina (COPAL)

Fresh Energy

Minnesota Center for Environmental Advocacy

Sierra Club North Star Chapter

Thanks!



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