

Michigan Energy Public Forum

April 22, 2013

Michigan Agriculture Sector

Renewable Energy

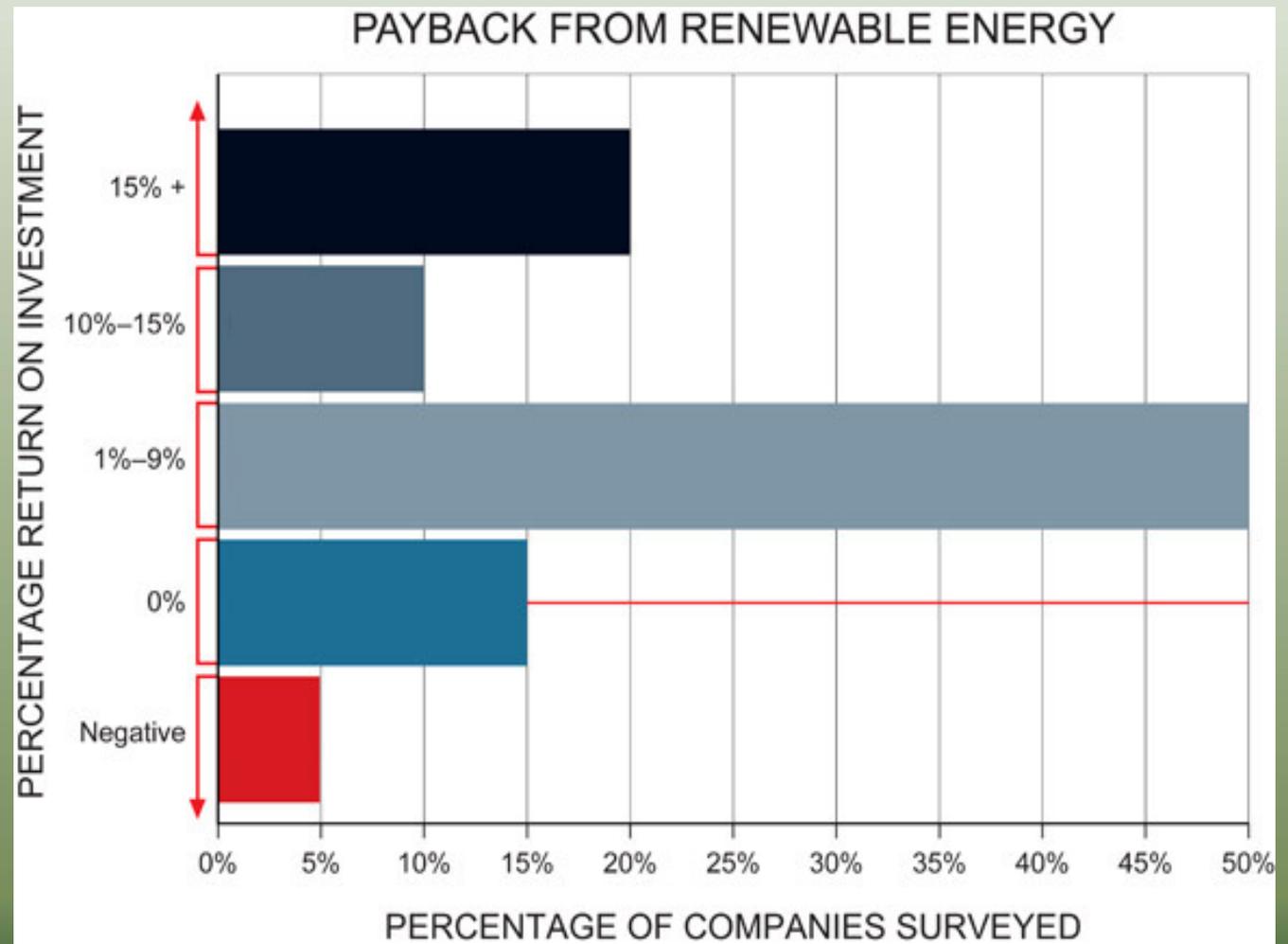


Aluel S. Go
Michigan Farm Energy Program
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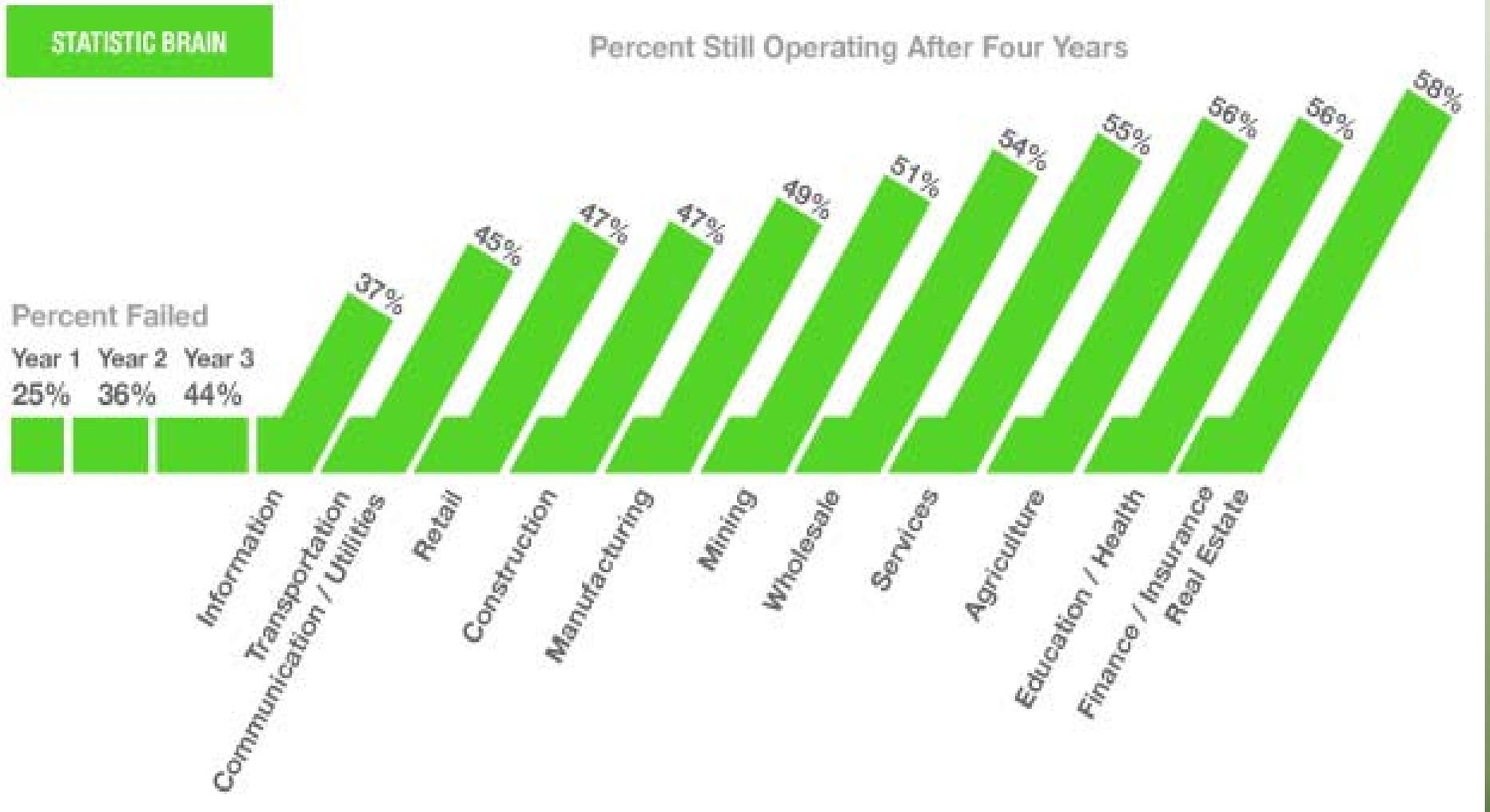
Renewable Energy – Worthy Investment?

“Happy returns?
Few companies
lose money
embracing
renewable
energy, but they
don’t make
much either,
according to an
Environmental
Leader [survey](#) of
nearly 400
companies that
have adopted
solar, wind, and
other renewable
power sources.
Credit: Mark
McKie”



Source: MIT Technology Review, 2011

Business Investment Statistics



Source: University of Tennessee , July 26, 2012

MICHIGAN'S LEADING INDUSTRIES

- Manufacturing
- **Food & Agriculture** (\$91.4B)
 - Tourism
 - Services
- Forestry & Lumber

Michigan's Agriculture Sector

When you talk about renewable energy, you can not ignore talking about the Ag. Sector and the vast potential that lies within it.

Renewable technologies that are commercially available today can all be economically implemented in farms, ranches and rural communities/businesses that make-up this sector. No other sector or industry can make that claim.

- Biofuels
- Biopower
- Bioproducts
- Geothermal heat pumps
- Geothermal direct use
- Hydroelectric power
- Passive solar heating
- Photovoltaic (solar cell) systems
- Solar hot water systems
- Wind energy''

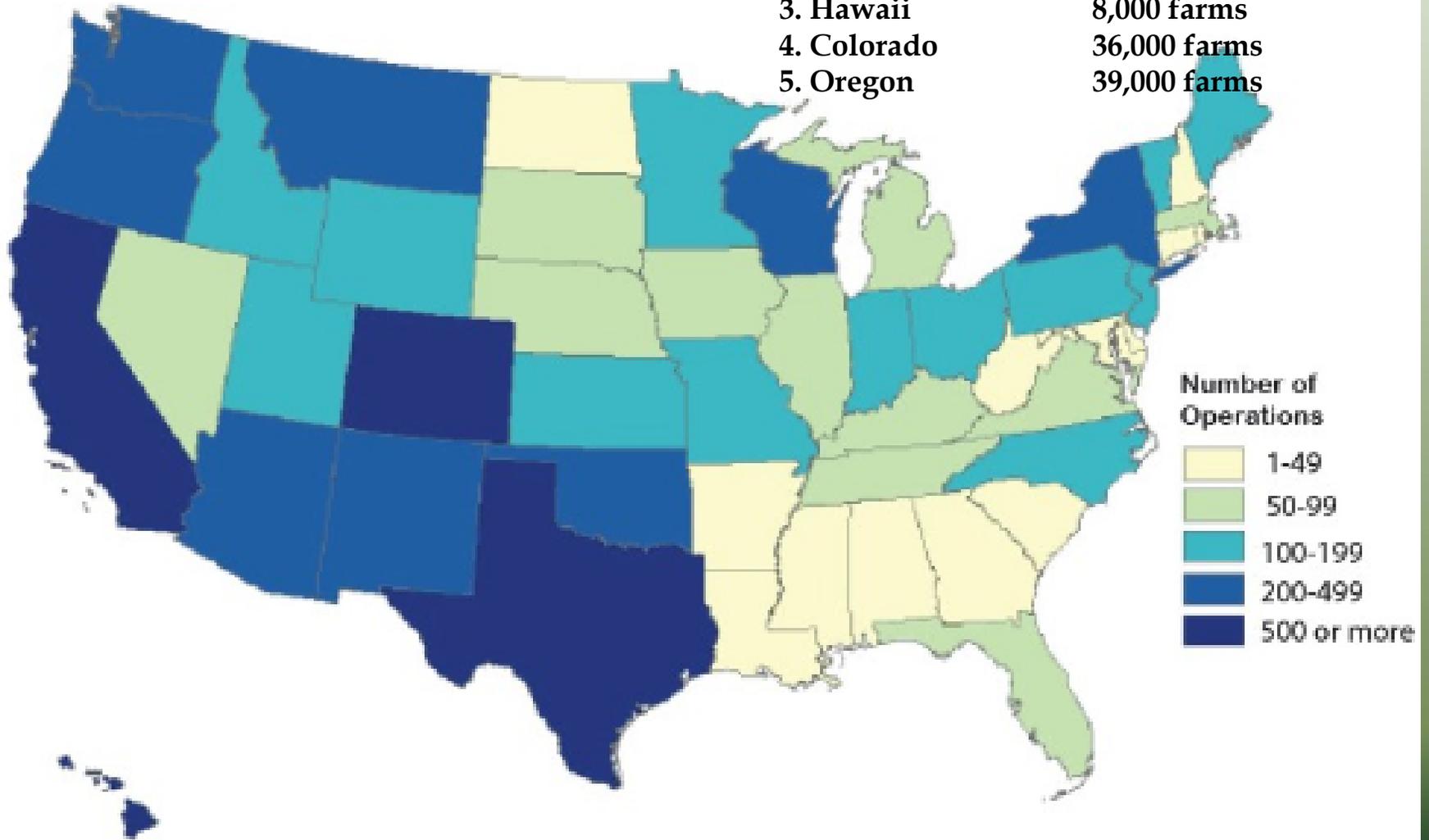
Renewable Energy for Michigan's Ag. Sector

Farms Producing Renewable Energy, 2009

(U.S. Total = 8,569 farms)

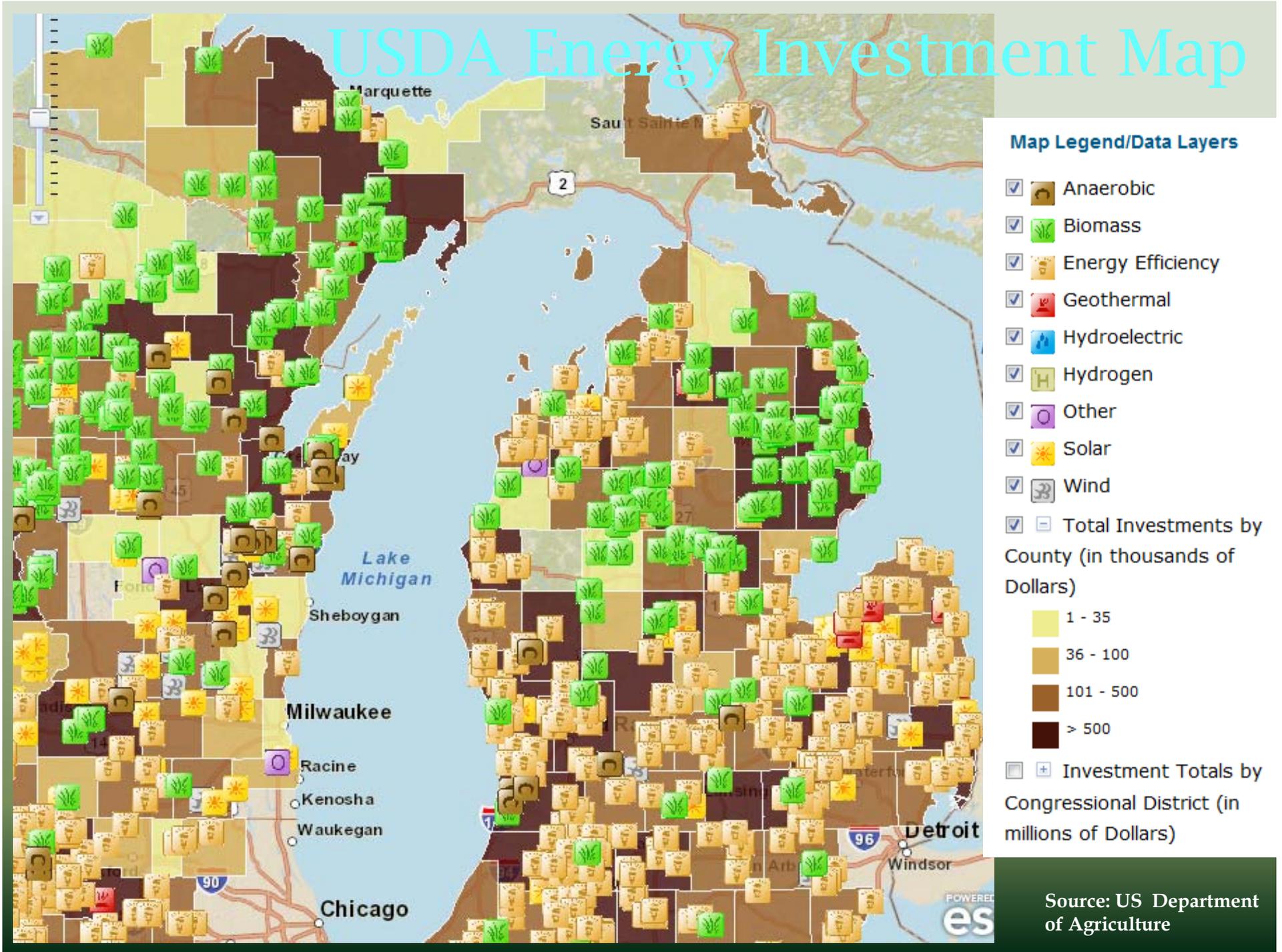
The top states - renewable energy:

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| 1. California | 82,000 farms |
| 2. Texas | 248,000 farms |
| 3. Hawaii | 8,000 farms |
| 4. Colorado | 36,000 farms |
| 5. Oregon | 39,000 farms |



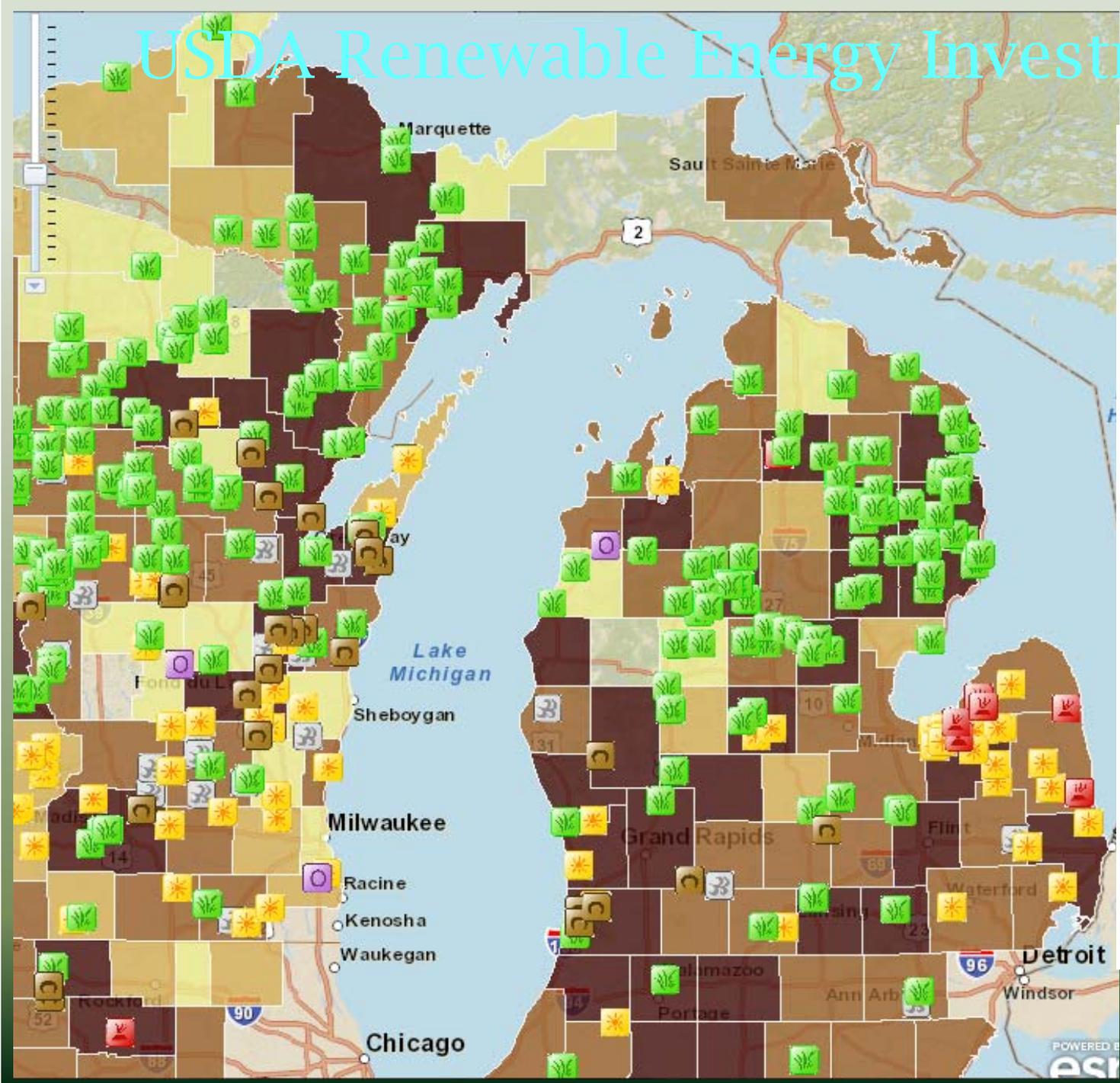
Source: US Department of Agriculture.

USDA Energy Investment Map



Source: US Department of Agriculture

USDA Renewable Energy Investment Map



Map Legend/Data Layers

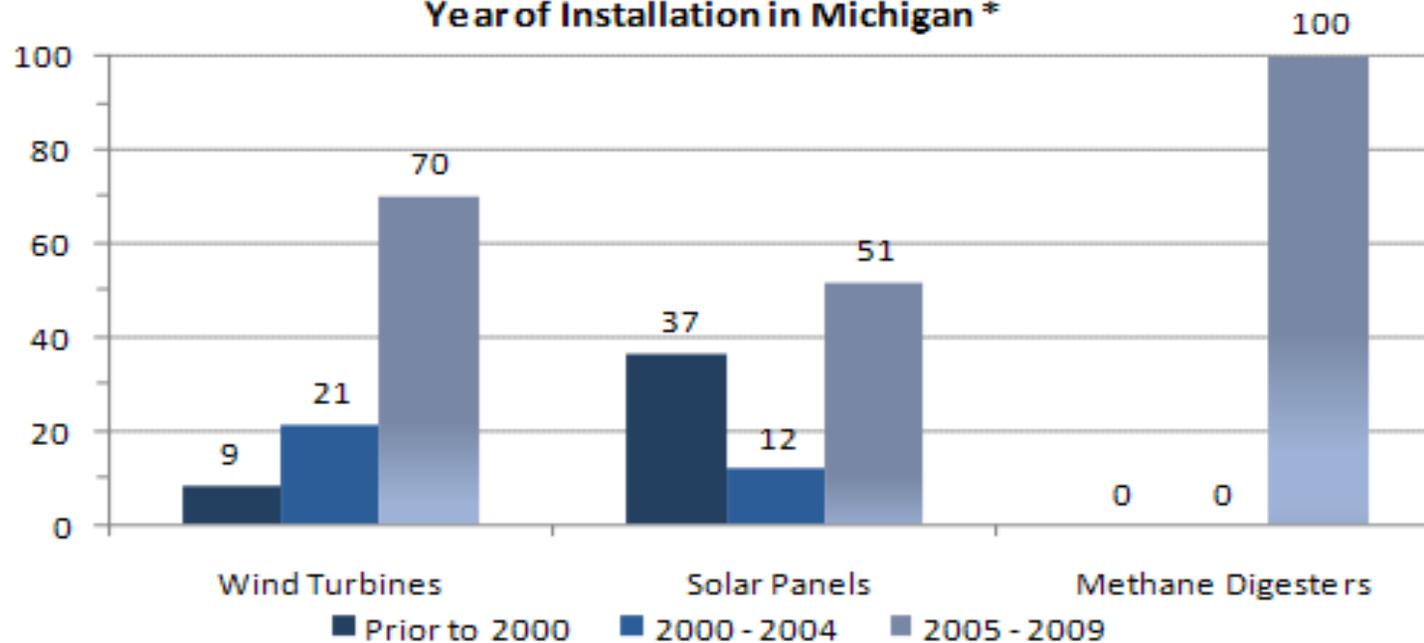
- Anaerobic
- Biomass
- Energy Efficiency
- Geothermal
- Hydroelectric
- Hydrogen
- Other
- Solar
- Wind
- Total Investments by County (in thousands of Dollars)
 - 1 - 35
 - 36 - 100
 - 101 - 500
 - > 500
- Investment Totals by Congressional District (in millions of Dollars)

Source: US Department of Agriculture

MI USDA Renewable Energy Investment

Renewable Energy Type	Farms	Number	Installation Cost per Unit	Percent of installation cost funded by outside sources
Small Wind Turbines	34	47	\$9,981	(D)
Methane Digesters	5	10	\$1,322,222	(D)
Solar Panels	75	(NA)	\$7,416	30

Percent of Wind Turbines, Solar Panels and Methane Digesters by Year of Installation in Michigan *



* Only includes operations reporting year installed.

Three-Phase Electrical Service Access

Restrictions to Renewable Energy

The need for three-phase service usually occurs where large motors are present. Up to a motor size of about 5 horsepower (hp), single-phase service is usually adequate. Beyond 5 hp, the single-phase line may have trouble delivering the current needed to start the motor. Starting a motor can require six times as much current as it takes after it's running. A large motor start-up on a single-phase line can cause blinks and related problems for other customers on the line, as well as the farm in question.

Source: Consumers Energy - AgriCulture, Fall 2006

Connection/access cost are very expensive and rewiring is often required.

Three-Phase Electrical Service Advantage

The predominant electrical service to the Agriculture Sector is single-phase electrical service. An informal survey of electric utilities show about 98% of rural customers are on single phase service.

Three-phase machines and controls can be smaller, lighter in weight, and more efficient than comparable single-phase equipment. More power is supplied to them in the same period than can be supplied by a single-phase power circuit.

Only about 75 percent as much copper wire is required for distributing three-phase power as is required for distributing the same amount of single-phase power.

Michigan Rural Electrical Service

Number 1 in the 20th Century



Invest in rural energy and information infrastructure for the Agricultural Sector and Rural Businesses to be competitive in the 21st century with access to energy efficient and renewable energy options, energy sources (i.e. natural gas), and information technology.

In 1927, first electric service to rural customers: Mason-Dansville power line is activated.



MICHIGAN FARM ENERGY PROGRAM

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<http://maec.msu.edu/farmenergy>

