

Bing

Here are some possible answers to your questions based on the article:

- What will it take to successfully transition to clean technologies instead of getting stuck running our homes on the fossil fuels?
 - According to the article, it will take **more states and utilities supporting the interconnection of renewable-energy projects to the grid, more stitching together of state, local and federal rebates to cover the full upfront costs of energy-efficient upgrades for low-income households, more training of contractors and more pooling of demand to lower the cost of clean technologies, and more community education programs that make technologies and rebates easier to understand**[1].
- How has the state of Maine in the USA has recently succeeded in having the residents replace oil and gas furnaces, which generate more greenhouse gases (GHG), with heat pumps, which run on electricity, and emit less GHGs?[2]
 - The state of Maine has succeeded by **offering generous instant rebates at big-box stores, reducing the paperwork barriers for low-income homeowners to qualify for rebates and for contractors to get licensed to install the pumps, and negotiating lower retail prices for the heat pumps**[3].
- What are the different ways by which the (local municipality and state governments of) towns of Washington DC and Denver, and the states of Oregon and Washington have facilitated their residents' transitions to clean/green fuels?
 - Some of the different ways are:
 - **Washington DC:** investing public money to build community solar installations that cut residents' electricity bills in half and allow low-income renters and apartment owners to share energy and revenue from the projects.
 - **Denver:** approving a sales tax increase that funds community solar installations, e-bike libraries for essential workers and retrofits for low-income homes[4].
 - **Oregon and Washington:** pooling demand for heat pumps to negotiate lower prices and to motivate contractors to get trained to install them[5].
- What are the difficulties that have been observed (e.g., in New Orleans, in Virginia, etc.), how the resistance to the transition to the green energy sources have surfaced in the various parts of the USA?
 - Some of the difficulties and resistances are:
 - **New Orleans:** the utility company, Entergy, has thwarted community solar for years by failing to give solar developers a competitive market rate and by increasing the use of electricity instead of energy efficiency[6].
 - **Virginia:** some Dominion Energy customers are dissuaded from participating in community solar by the requirement to pay a minimum monthly bill of \$55.10[7].
 - **Some red-state governors:** refusing to apply for certain Inflation Reduction Act funds that could help their low-income residents access clean energy.
- What is a green-energy initiative of Working Power, a national organization that marshals capital investment to fund renewable-energy projects with direct, local ownership by Black people-owned businesses, labor unions and disadvantaged communities:

- One of the green-energy initiatives of Working Power is a **1.8-megawatt solar project behind Union Market in D.C. that aims to supply energy to more than 500 low-to-moderate-income households**[8].