

James Yost
Chair
Idaho

W. Bill Booth
Idaho

Guy Norman
Washington

Tom Karier
Washington



Northwest Power and Conservation Council

Jennifer Anders
Vice Chair
Montana

Tim Baker
Montana

Ted Ferrioli
Oregon

Richard Devlin
Oregon

November 6, 2018

MEMORANDUM

TO: Council Members

FROM: John Fazio, Senior Systems Analyst

SUBJECT: Briefing on the effect of compound climate events on adequacy in the Pacific Northwest

BACKGROUND:

Presenter: John Fazio, Senior Systems Analyst, Sean Turner, Water Resources Management Modeler, and Nathalie Voisin, Regional Water-Energy Dynamics Research Lead, Pacific Northwest National Labs

Summary: The Council has the obligation to investigate possible effects of potential future changes in climate on the adequacy, reliability, efficiency and economy of the region's power supply. In Appendix M of its Seventh Power Plan, the Council described how it used available climate change data to analyze physical impacts to loads and river flows, and how those effects might alter the resource strategy in that power plan.

Council staff continues to monitor and participate in efforts to obtain and vet relevant climate change data and analyses. One part of those efforts includes staff's coordinated work with Pacific Northwest National Lab scientists to use more current data to assess how climate change could potentially affect the adequacy of the region's future power supply.

Relevance: While policies pertaining to greenhouse gas emissions unquestionably have an impact on future resource choices, the Council must also investigate any potential physical impacts of climate change on future resource acquisitions. Depending on if and how climate change materializes affects not only the amount but also the types of resources

required to maintain an adequate, reliable, efficient and economical power supply. Current analysis described in Appendix M indicates that no modifications to the Council's action plan are required to offset potential physical impacts of climate change, at least through 2021. But staff continues to work with others in the region to obtain more current climate change data and to update assessments of how climate change might affect the region's power supply.

Work Plan: Action Item COUN-11: Participate in efforts to update and model climate change data.

Background: Issues surrounding climate change, and more specifically its potential impacts to the region's power supply and electricity demand, have been discussed for decades. Through time, more robust data related to climate change have been collected and analyzed. The latest Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change Report (issued in 2014) continues to show a general trend toward increasing global temperatures. The River Management Joint Operating Committee (RMJOC) is in the process of downscaling the data from the latest IPCC report for the Northwest region. Unfortunately, that data is not yet fully available (the Council will be briefed on the status of this work earlier in the day). In the meantime, Council staff has developed a method to approximate that data for use in its adequacy model (GENESYS). Staff, in conjunction with Pacific Northwest National Lab scientists, have used that data to assess potential impacts of climate change on the adequacy of the region's power supply. When the full downscaled RMJOC data is available, staff will reassess its findings.

More Info: Seventh Power Plan, Appendix M: Climate Change Impacts to Loads and Resources

US-EU Integrated Power and Water Systems Modelling

- *Joint effort between the European Commission and DOE Office of Energy Policy and System Analysis (EPSA).*
- *Objective: understand US and EU modeling frameworks and associated assumptions to represent key water-energy dynamics and inform operations, planning policy and other decision making.*



US-EU Integrated Power and Water Systems Modelling
October 2017-December 2018

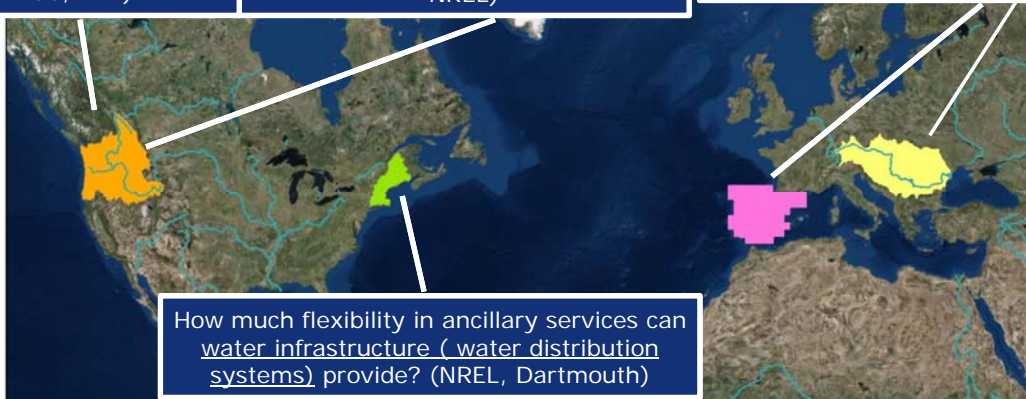
1

Explored Water-Energy Dynamics

Sensitivity of resources adequacy studies to future water availability and load – flexibility of build outs. (PNNL, NWPCC, BPA)

Potential contribution of aquifer storage and virtual pumped hydro to future electricity infrastructure. (Iowa State U., Ames Natl Lab, BPA, NREL)

Future infrastructure's operational performance under future water availability and quality (Politecnico di Milano, E3Mlab, Fraunhofer ISE)



US-EU Integrated Power and Water Systems Modelling
October 2017-December 2018

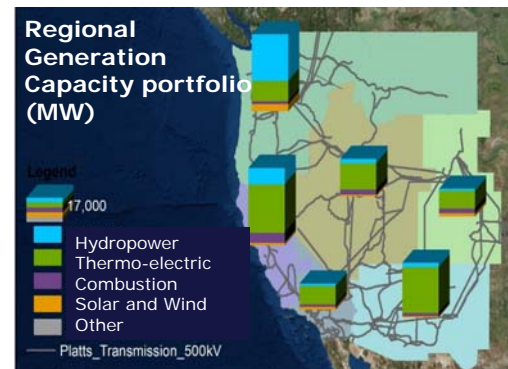
2

Flexibility and Regional Interactions in Water-Dependent Power System Operations: The US Pacific Northwest Case Study

PIs: Nathalie Voisin, Michael Kintner-Meyer, John Fazio, John Ollis, Ryan Egerdahl

Objectives:

1. Quantify the contribution of regional water availability to electric capacity expansion planning.
2. Quantify the sensitivity of the expansion plans to extra-regional markets (Southwest).



US-EU Integrated Power and Water Systems Modelling
October 2017-December 2018

3



Briefing on the effect of compound climate events on adequacy in the Pacific Northwest

November 14, 2018

Nathalie Voisin, Sean Turner (PNNL)
John Fazio, Daniel Hua (NPCC)

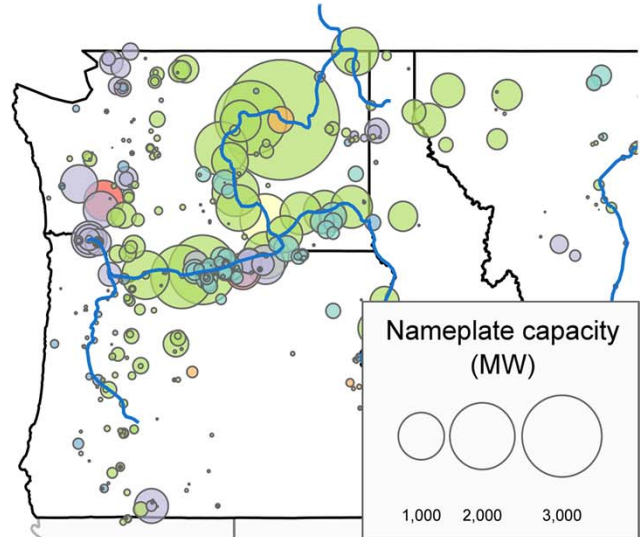
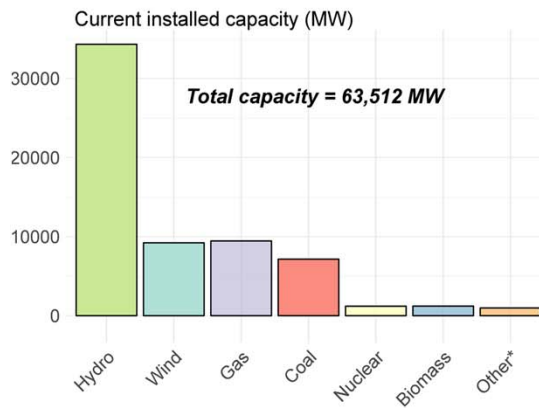


PNNL is operated by Battelle for the U.S. Department of Energy





The Pacific Northwest relies on **hydropower**

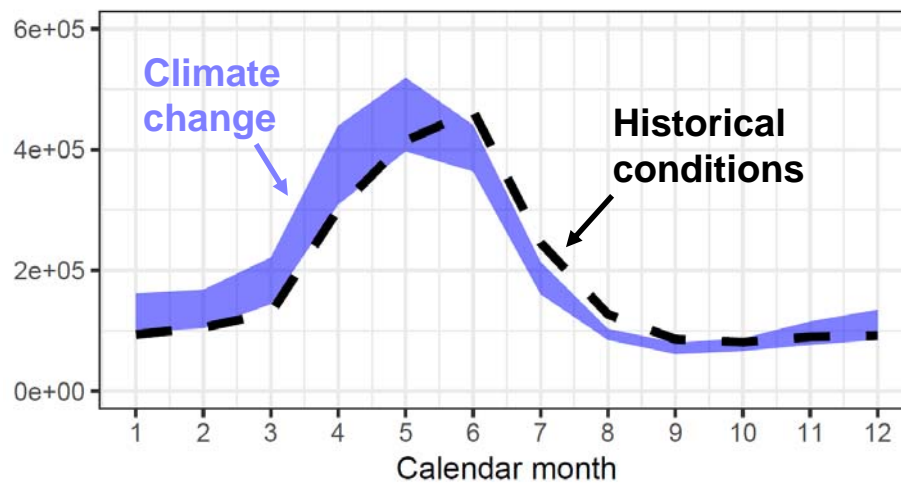


5



Hydropower is affected by **snowmelt timing**

Mean monthly flow (cfs) at The Dalles

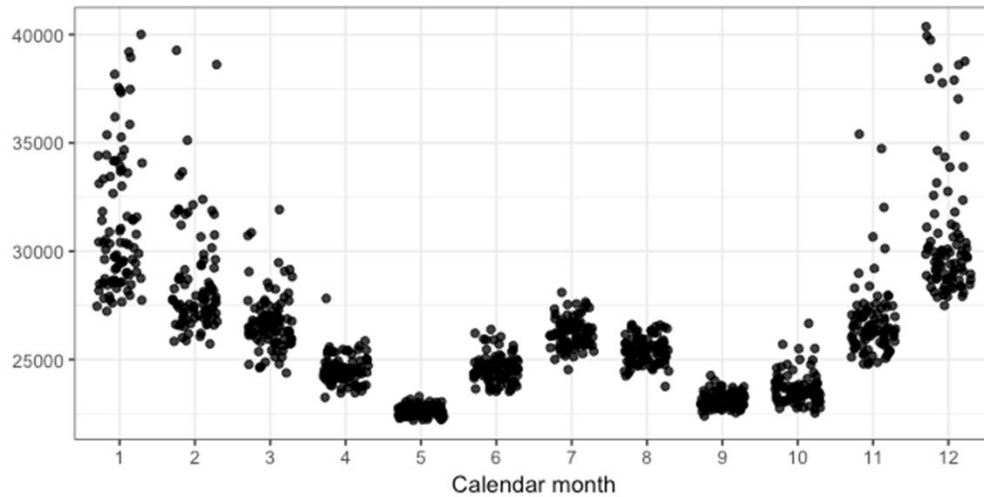


6



Peak loads occur mainly in winter

Peak hourly loads (MW) based on 1929 - 2016 temperatures

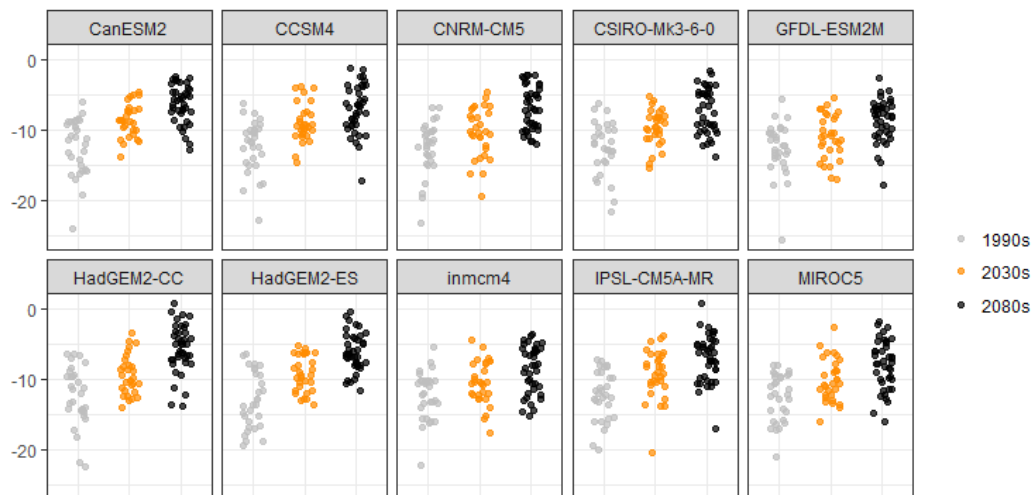


7



Warming may decrease winter peak loads...

Minimum winter temperature in NW ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)

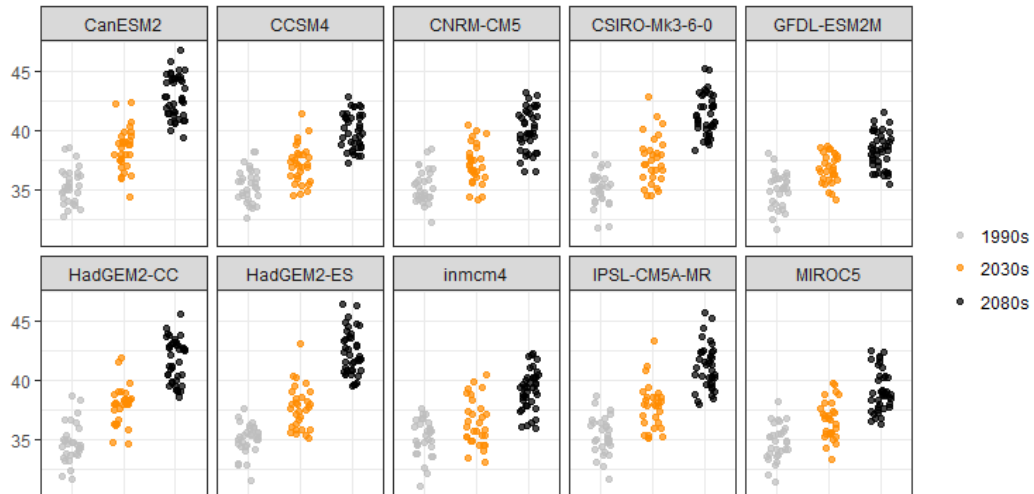


8



Warming may **decrease** winter peak loads... but **increase** summer peak loads

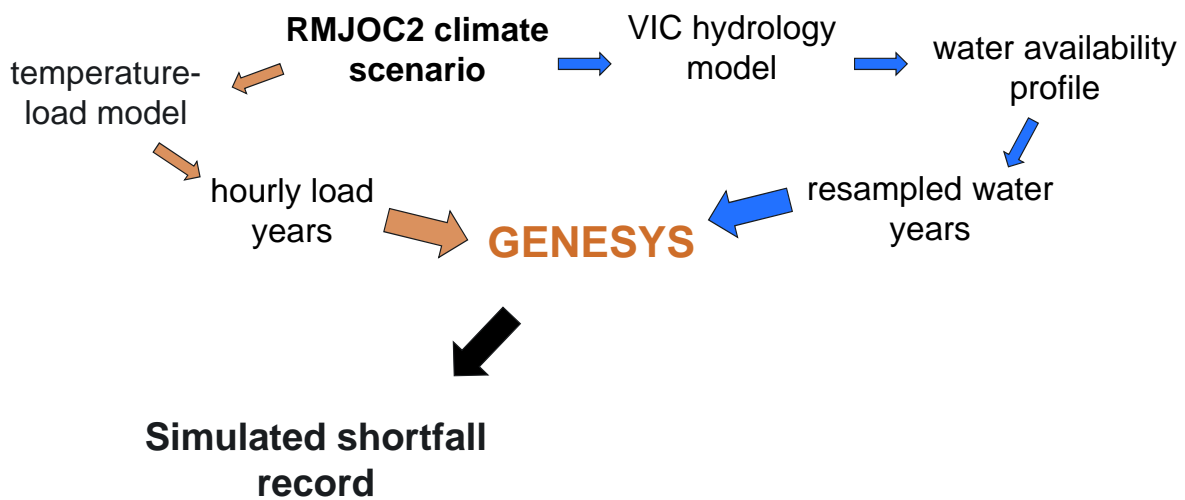
Maximum **summer** temperature in NW (°C)



9

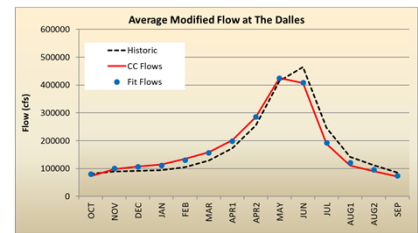
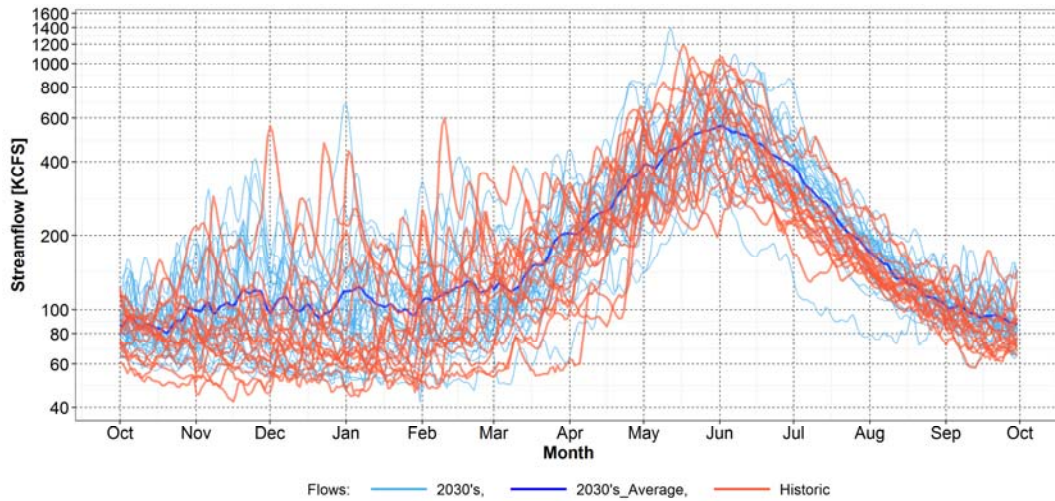


Data, tools, and experimental setup

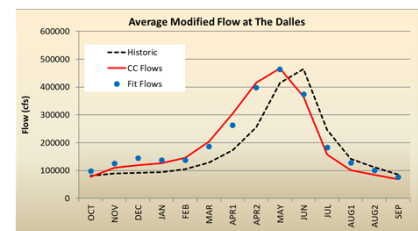
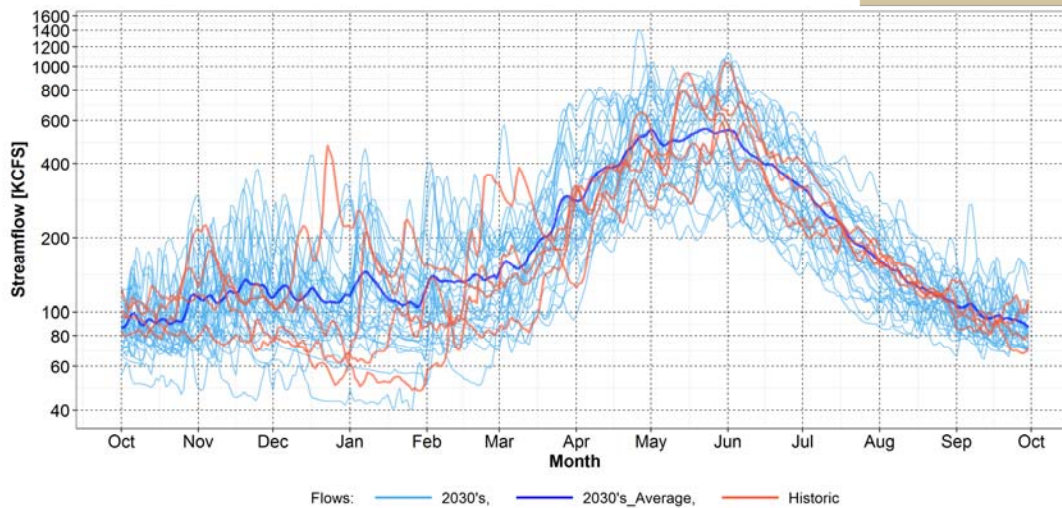




Water year resampling

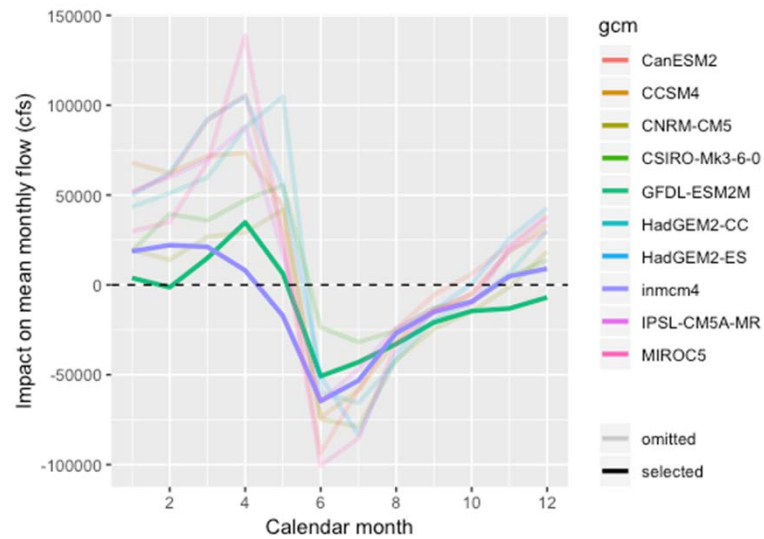


Water year resampling

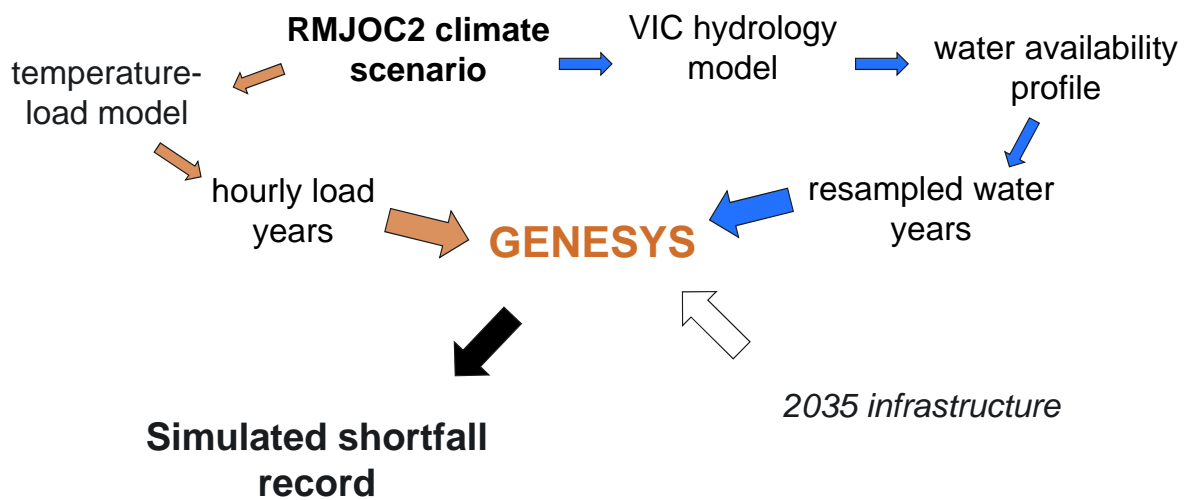




GCM choice

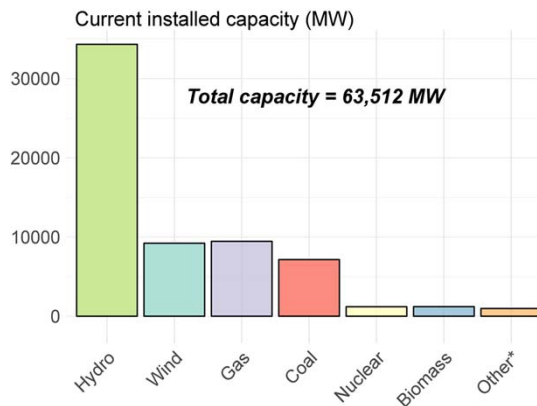


Data, tools, and experimental setup





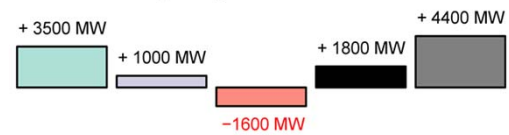
Infrastructures



Existing policy



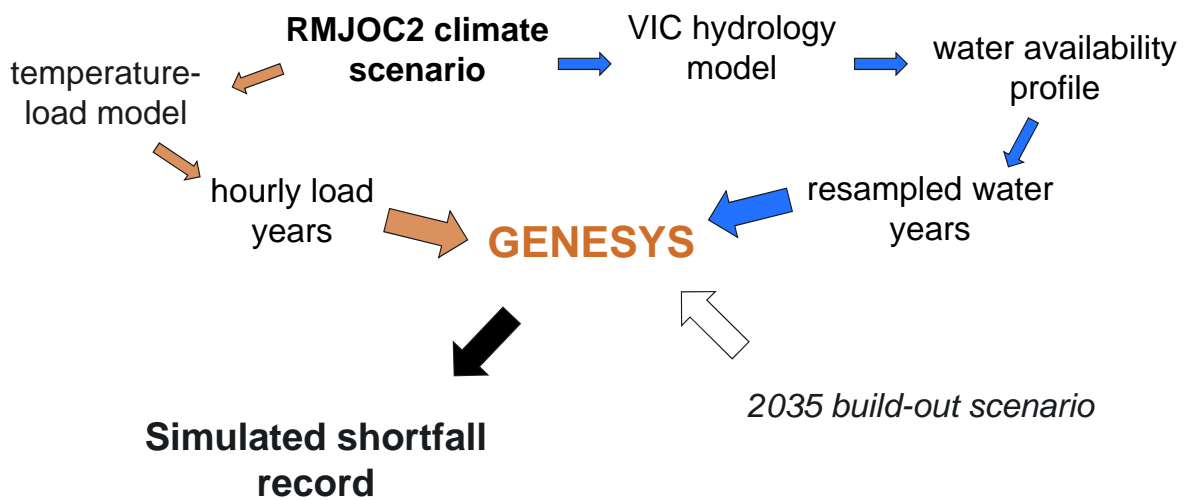
Carbon risk policy



Wind Gas Coal Demand response Conservation**

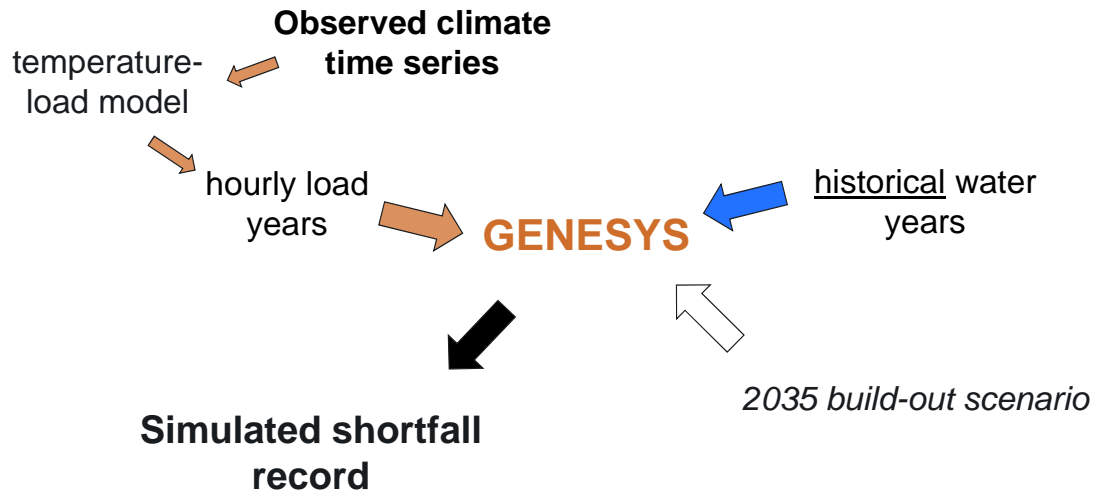


Data, tools, and experimental setup





No climate change scenario

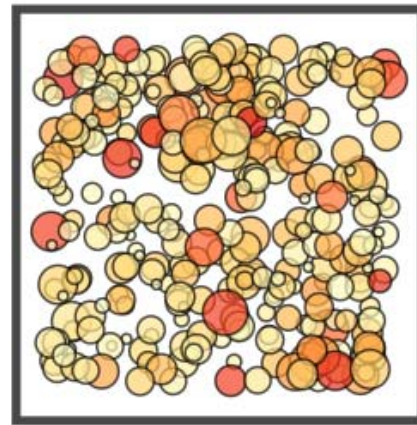


Examining **shortfall risk**

Metrics

Loss of Load Probability
Average Event Duration
Average Maximum Shortfall

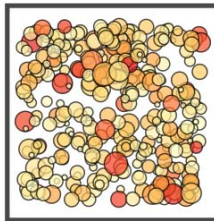
Visualization



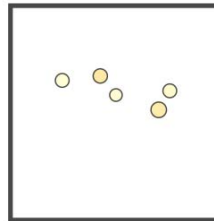


Climate change **reduces** winter shortfall risk...

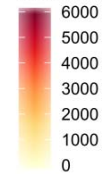
No climate change



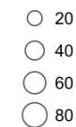
With climate change



Maximum curtailment (MW)



Duration (Hrs)



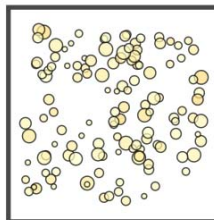
Simulated **winter** shortfalls

19

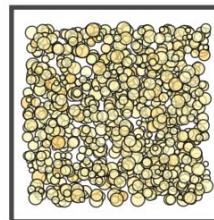


... but increases frequency of **summer shortfall**

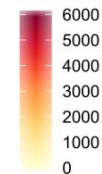
No climate change



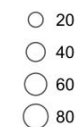
With climate change



Maximum curtailment (MW)



Duration (Hrs)



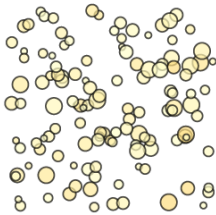
Simulated **summer** shortfalls

20



Summer risk is **compounded** by combined climate impacts on **hydropower** and **loads**

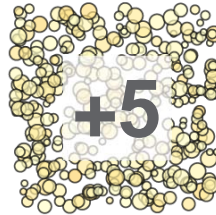
No climate change



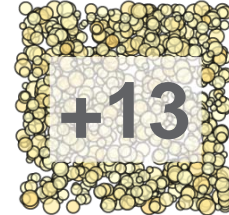
Flow only



Load only



Combined



Duration



20 40 60 80 hours

Max. curtailment



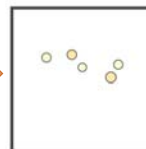
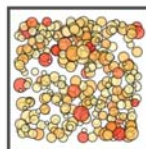
0 6000 MW

21

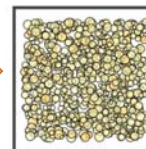
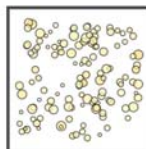


Conclusion: Planning assessments need to consider many climate impacts simultaneously

winter



summer



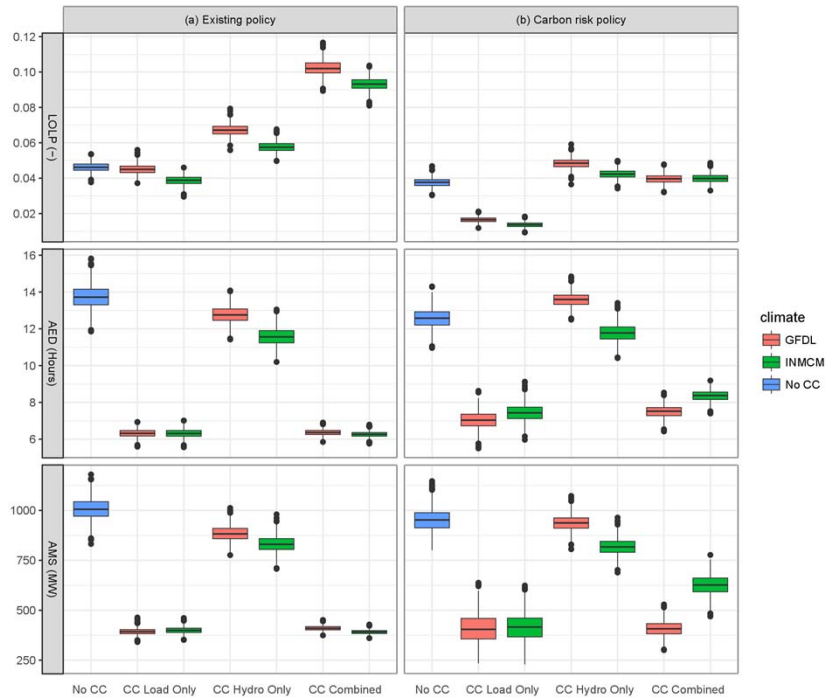
sean.turner@pnnl.gov

22

Additional information...

23

System performance metrics



24



System performance metrics

	Current climate	Loads only	Hydro only	Combined impacts	Loads only	Hydro only	Combined impacts
LOLP (%)	4.6	4.5	6.7	10.2	3.9	5.8	9.3
EUE (MWh)	1192	170	1497	370	136	1115	337
LOLH (Hr)	1.04	0.46	1.45	0.97	0.37	1.10	0.92
AMS (MW)	1009	393	886	409	400	829	391
AED (Hr)	13.8	6.3	12.8	6.4	6.3	11.6	6.3

(b) Carbon risk resource expansion policy

	Current climate	GFDL-ESM2M			INMCM4		
		Loads only	Hydro only	Combined impacts	Loads only	Hydro only	Combined impacts
LOLP (%)	3.8	1.6	4.8	4.0	1.4	4.2	4.0
EUE (MWh)	1007	84	1299	213	65	1098	389
LOLH (Hr)	0.93	0.19	1.30	0.47	0.15	1.16	0.62
AMS (MW)	952	415	935	410	424	816	628
AED (Hr)	12.6	7.0	13.6	7.5	7.4	11.8	8.37