Northwest **Power** and **Conservation** Council

April 28, 2015

MEMORANDUM

TO: **Council members**

FROM: **Ben Kujala, System Analysis Manager**

SUBJECT: **Discussion of Scenario Analysis Results**

BACKGROUND:

Presenter: Tom Eckman and Ben Kujala

Summary This presentation will look at the least cost and least risk resource strategies for the RPM scenario analyses. The scenarios that will be discussed are

- 1B - Current policy without any incremental cost for carbon included
- 2C - Considers uncertainty in the cost of carbon ranging from $0 to $110
- 1A - Considers deterministic approach where uncertainty is removed from the model

Staff will continue to discuss key findings and update the Council Members on feedback from the advisory committees regarding model results.

Workplan: 1. B. Develop Seventh Power Plan and maintain analytical capability

Background: The RPM or Regional Portfolio Model was recently redeveloped by Navigant for the Council. The RPM estimates the regional costs and risks associated with pursuing resource development strategies and it uses optimization to look for strategies that minimize the estimated cost and

851 S.W. Sixth Avenue, Suite 1100
Portland, Oregon 97204-1348
www.nwcouncil.org

Steve Crow
Executive Director

503-222-5161
800-452-5161
Fax: 503-820-2370

risk. The draft inputs for the starting scenarios have been finalized. This presentation will examine outputs from RPM with the initial data and discuss methods for comparison of resource strategies.

At the March Council Meeting, staff presented a list of proposed scenarios the Power Committee Members and the full Council. At the April Council Meeting, staff discussed a range of strategies under scenario 1B, which is a scenario with no changes to current policy over the course of the study. This was followed up with a webinar on April 24 where least cost and least risk resource strategies were presented for scenario 1B and scenario 2C, which is the scenario that includes a carbon price adder to the RPM market price.

More Info: Staff will be updating the materials from the April 24th webinar with consideration of feedback received during that meeting. An updated presentation will be sent out to Council Members on Friday May 1st ahead of the Council Meeting.

Update on Scenario Analysis

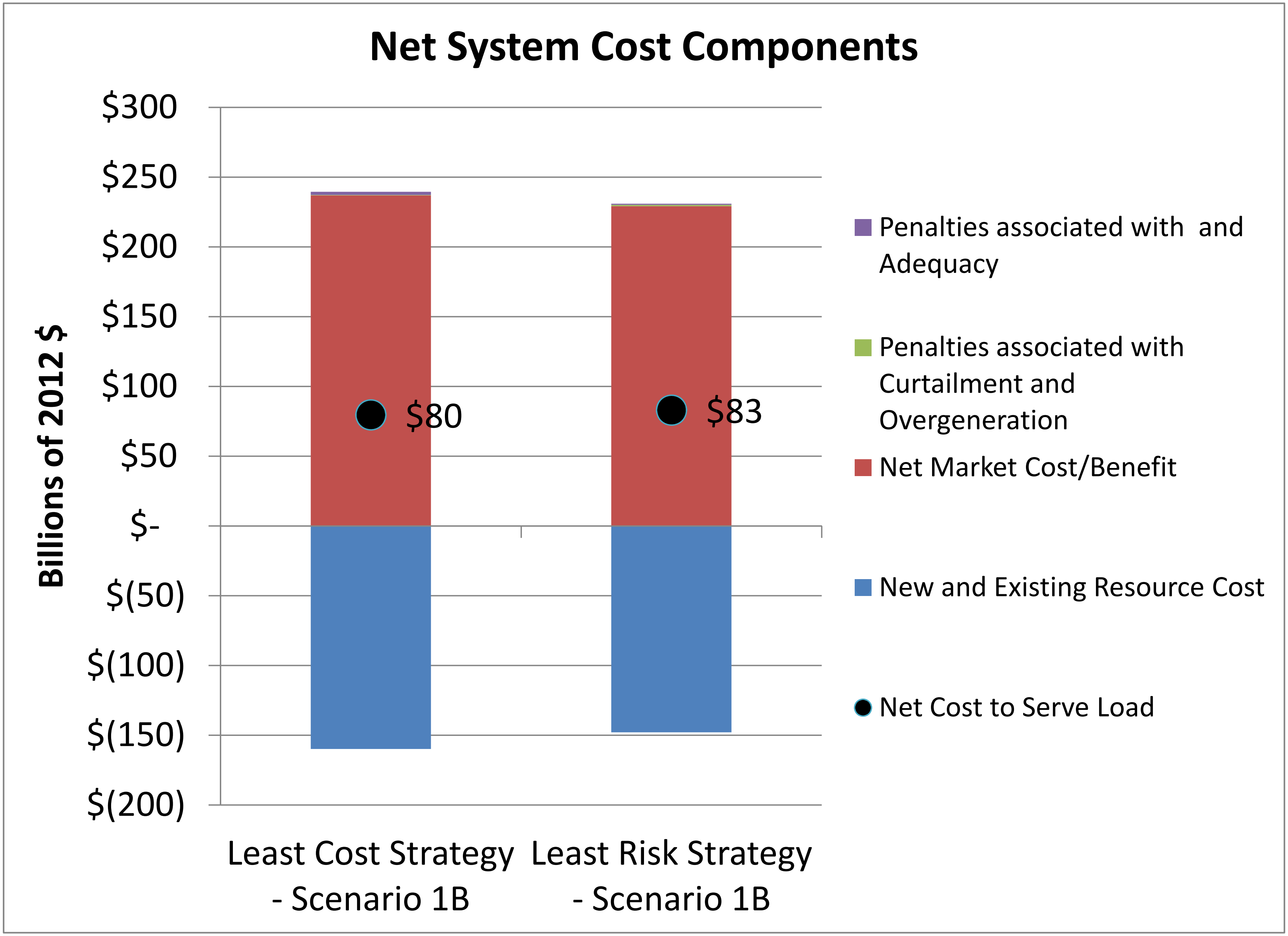
May 6, 2015

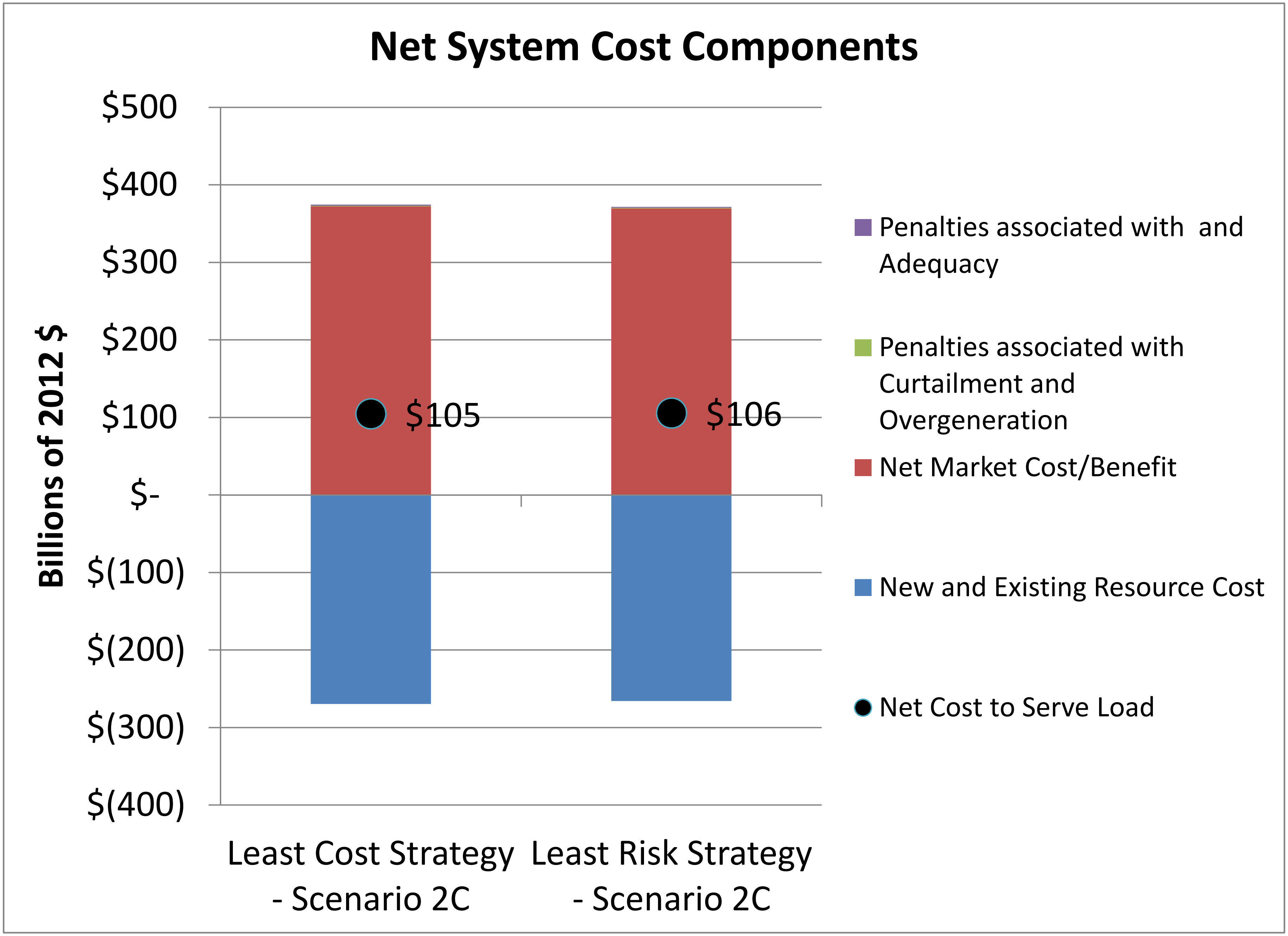
What We Have Today

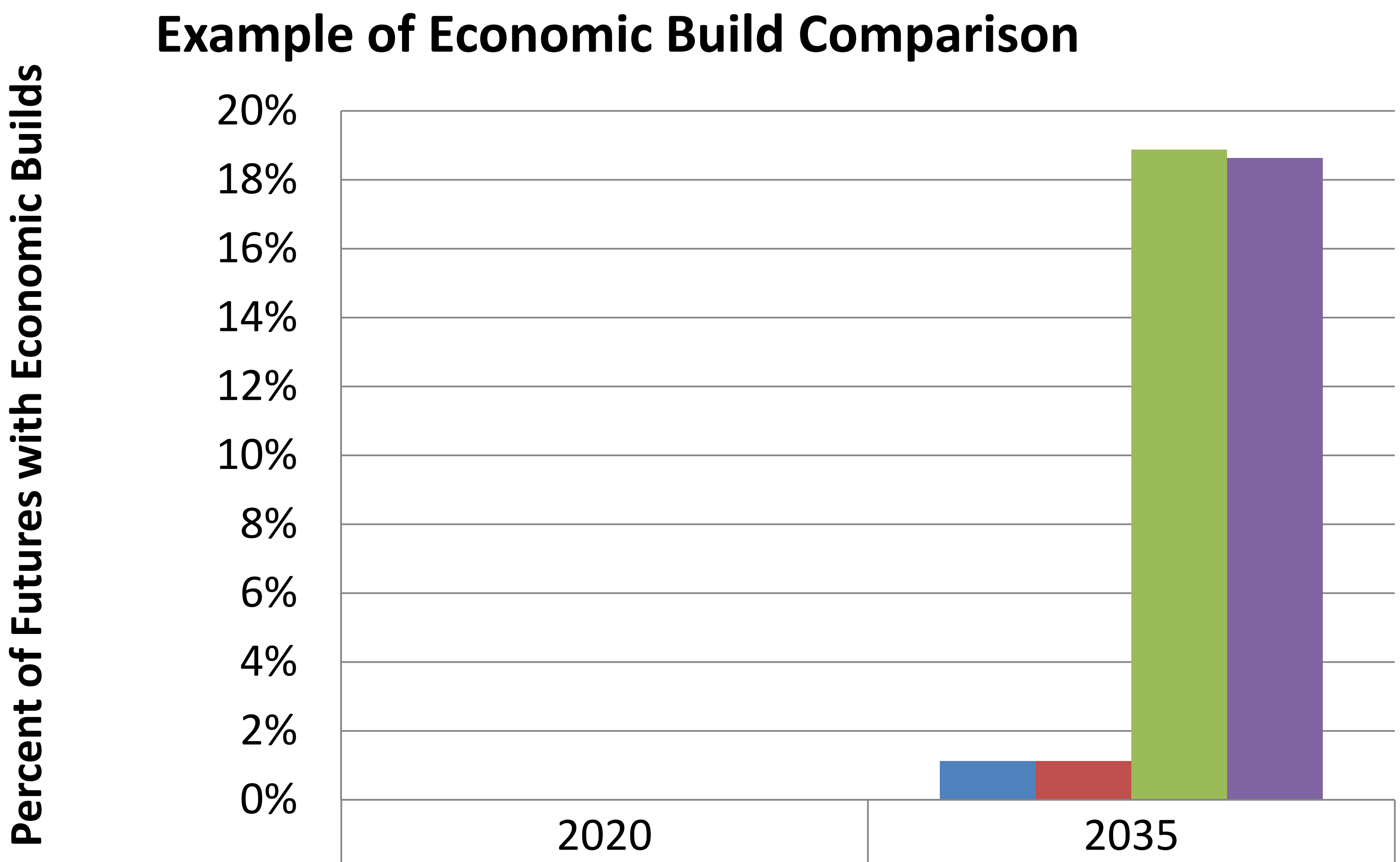
- Comparison of two *Resource Strategies* (least cost and least risk) across 800 futures for two *Scenarios* (Current Policy and Carbon Risk)
  - Distribution of Net System Cost ($)
  - Distribution of conservation development (aMW and MW)
  - Distribution of RPS resource development (aMW and MW)
  - CO2 emissions without carbon risk uncertainty (Scenario 1B) and with carbon risk uncertainty (Scenario 2C)
  - Discussion of Gas Capacity Resource and Demand Response Resource Development Schedule Assumption and Implications

RPM Results Disclaimers

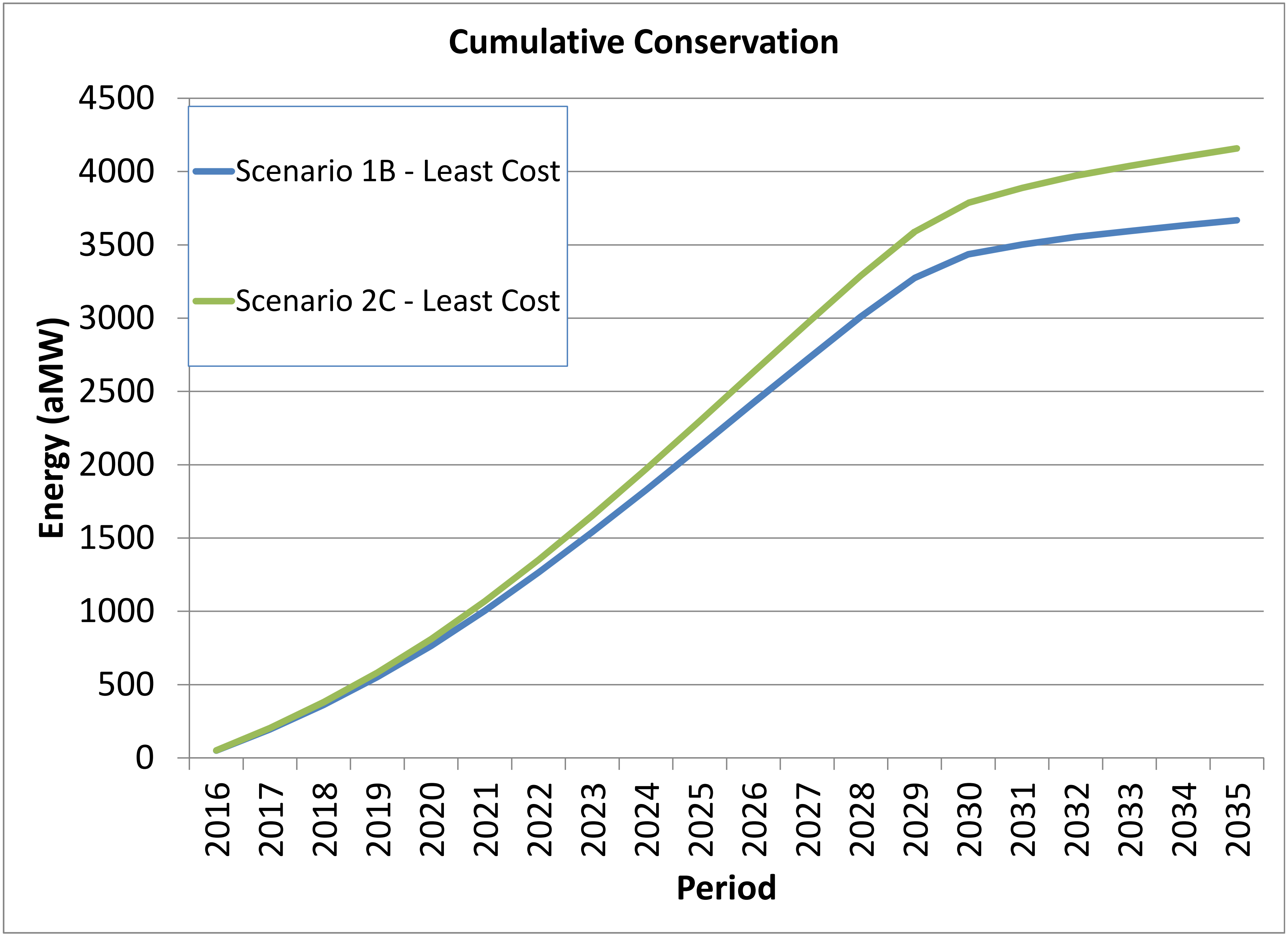
- The long-term capacity expansion logic and input assumptions for resource adequacy are still being reviewed so there is still potential for revision
- *Caveat emptor* –
  - All results in this presentation *are still preliminary*
  - The RPM test resource strategies across 800 different futures
    - Each future has a unique result
    - Staff interpretations of results, communicated with terms like "on average" or "in general," will likely not hold in one or more of those futures.
  - These qualification are missing because they wouldn't fit on every slide!


Net System Cost Components
$300
$250
$200
$150
$100
$50
$-
$(50)
$(100)
$(150)
$(200)
Billions of 2012 $
$80
$83
Least Cost Strategy - Scenario 1B
Least Risk Strategy - Scenario 1B
Penalties associated with and Adequacy
Penalties associated with Curtailment and Overgeneration
Net Market Cost/Benefit
New and Existing Resource Cost
Net Cost to Serve Load

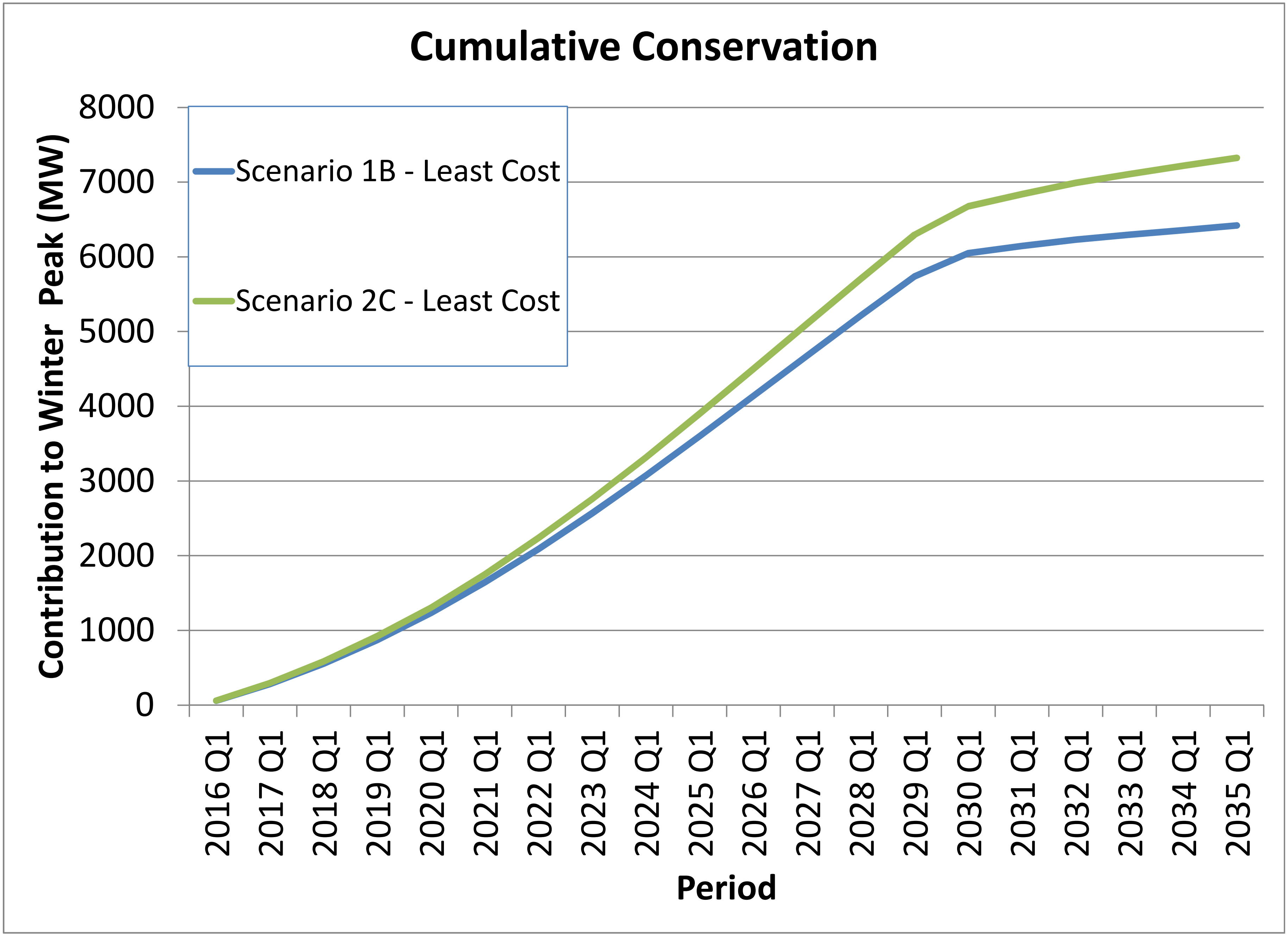

Net System Cost Components
Billions of 2012 $
$500
$400
$300
$200
$100
$-
$(100)
$(200)
$(300)
$(400)
$105
$106
Least Cost Strategy - Scenario 2C
Least Risk Strategy - Scenario 2C
Penalties associated with and Adequacy
Penalties associated with Curtailment and Overgeneration
Net Market Cost/Benefit
New and Existing Resource Cost
Net Cost to Serve Load



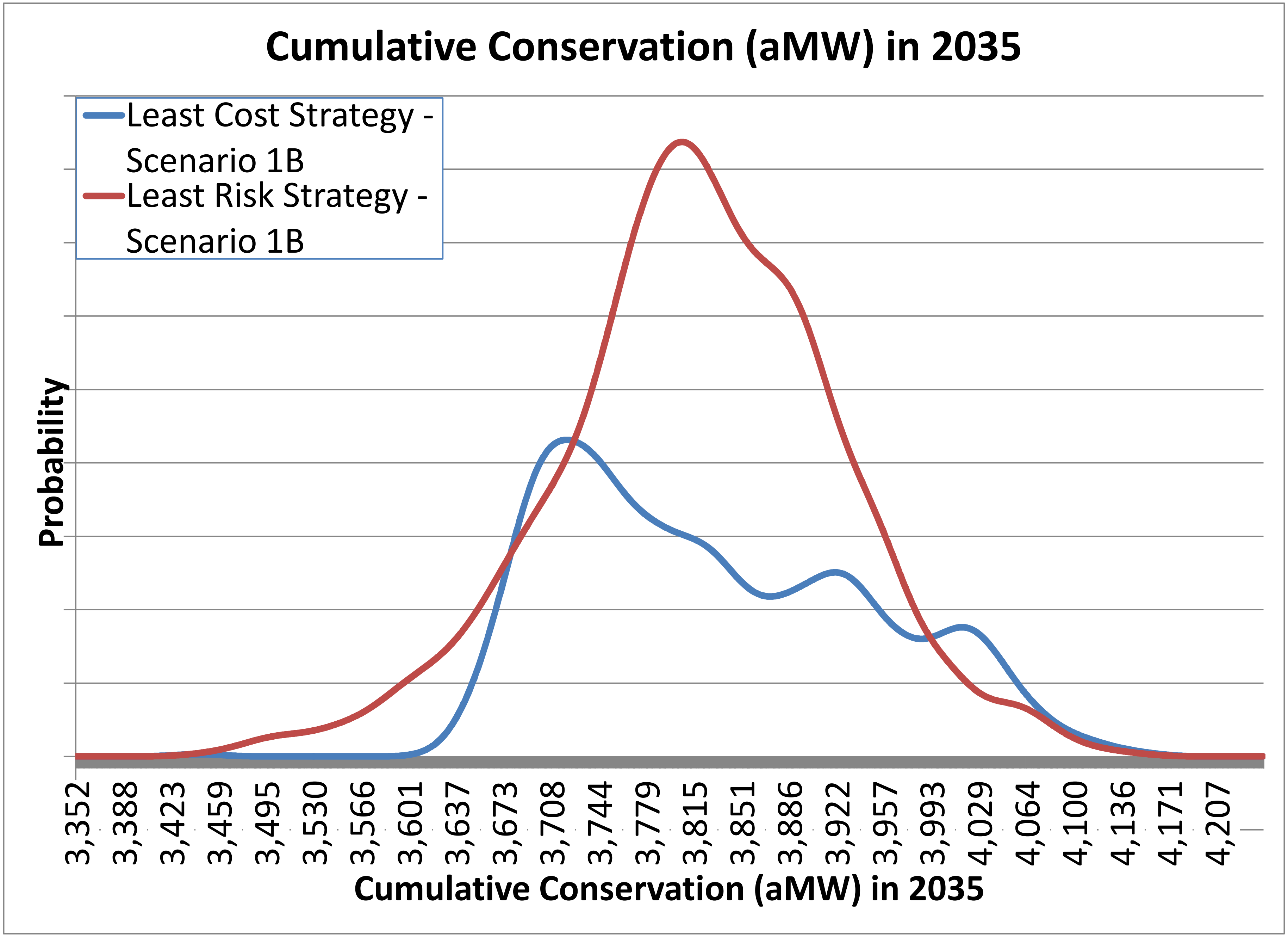
	2020	2035
Least Cost Scenario 1B	0%	1%
Least Risk Scenario 1B	0%	1%
Least Cost Scenario 2C	0%	19%
Least Risk Scenario 2C	0%	19%



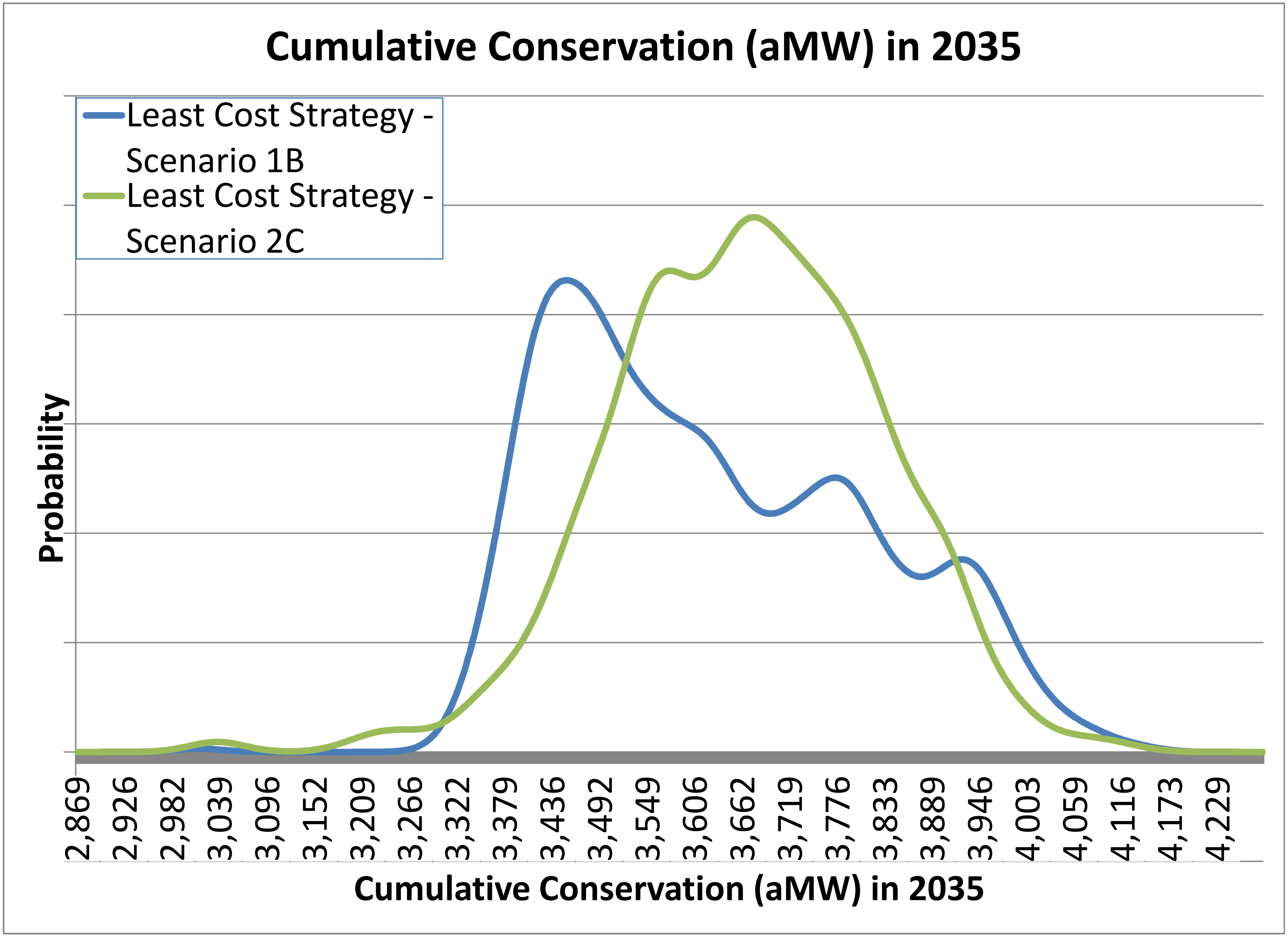
Cumulative Conservation
4500
4000
3500
3000
2500
2000
1500
1000
500
0
Energy (aMW)
Scenario 1B - Least Cost
Scenario 2C - Least Cost
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
2026
2027
2028
2029
2030
2031
2032
2033
2034
2035
Period

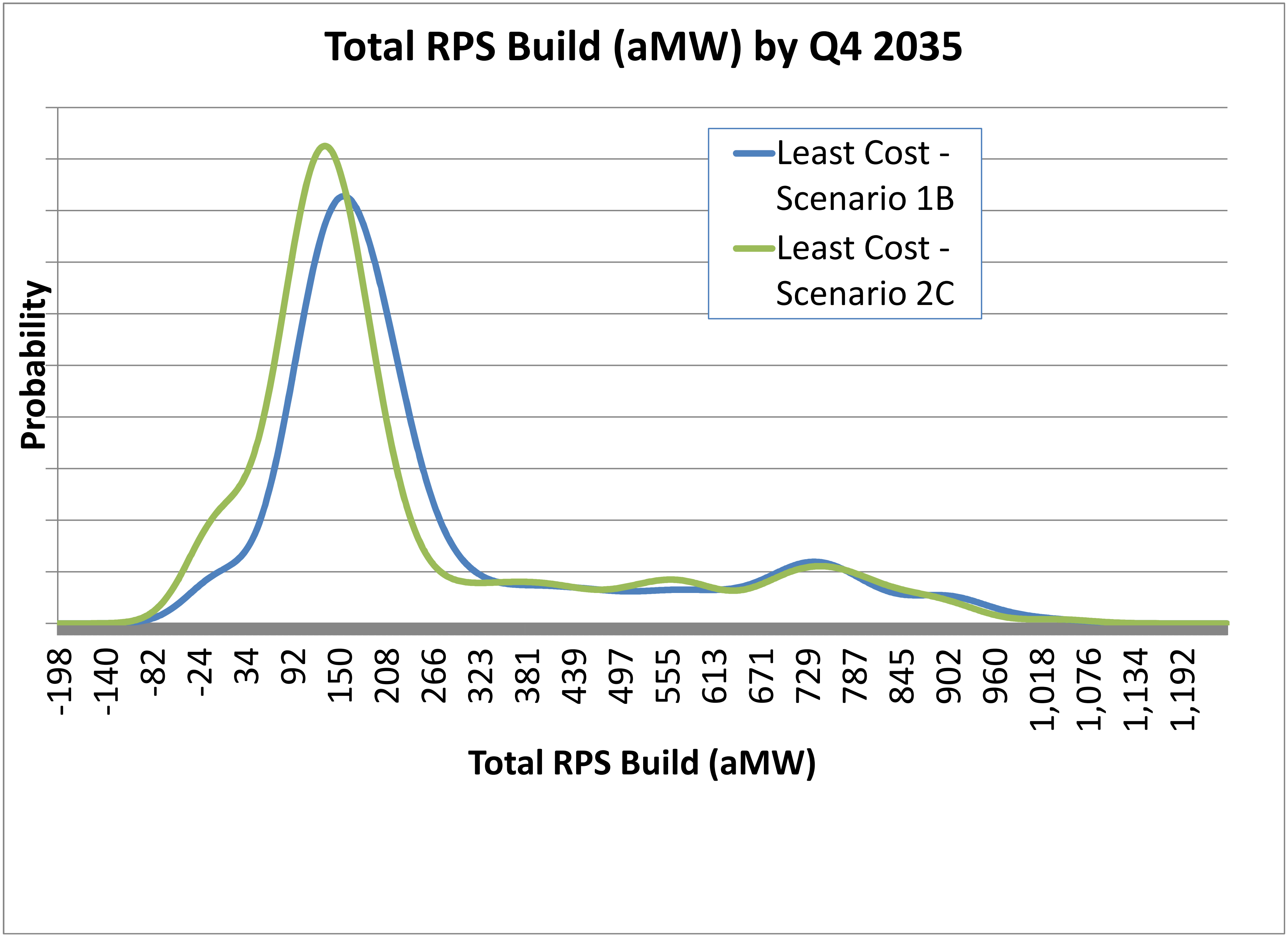


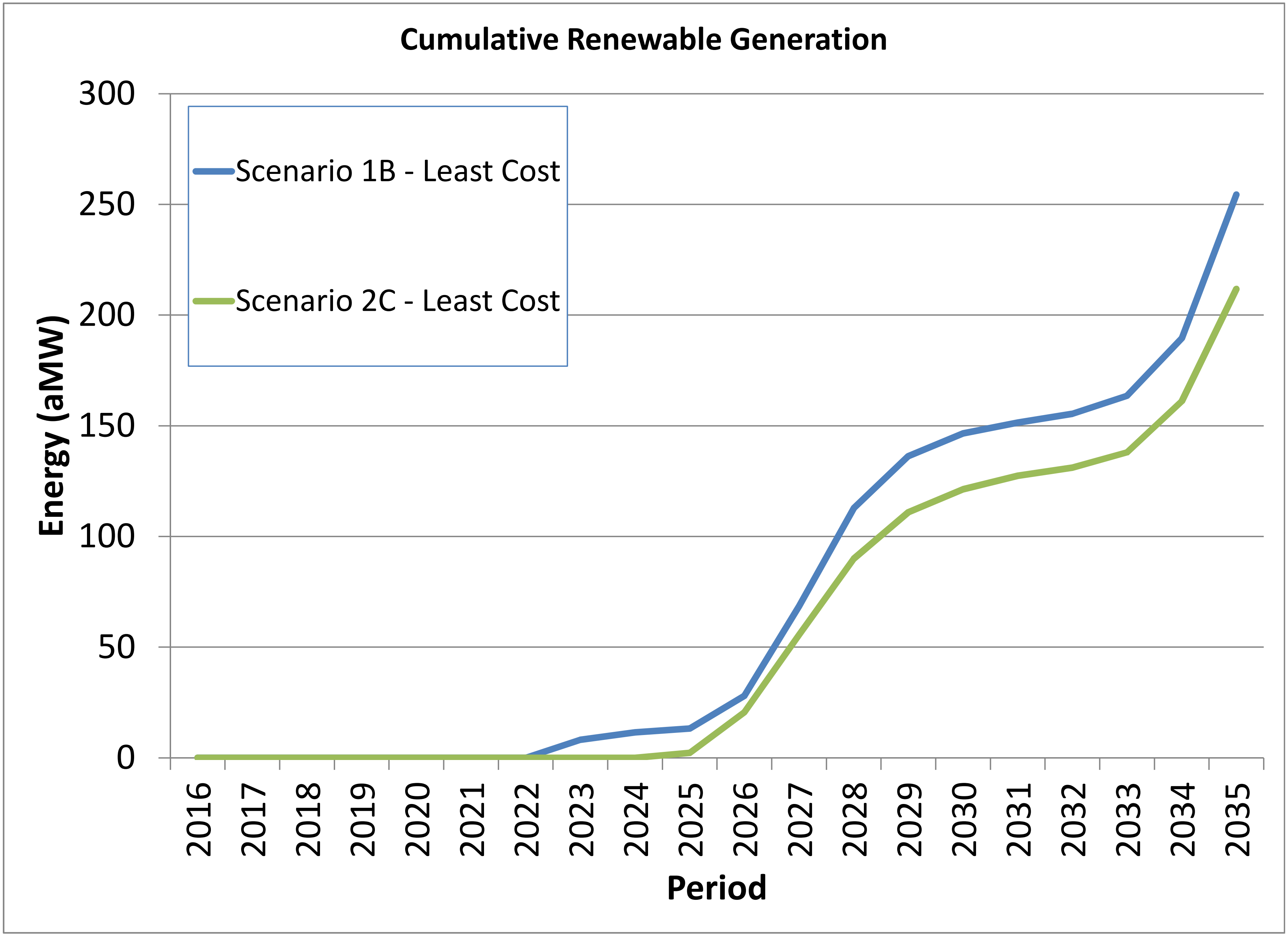
Cumulative Conservation
Scenario 1B - Least Cost
Scenario 2C - Least Cost
Contribution to Winter Peak (MW)
8000
7000
6000
5000
4000
3000
2000
1000
0
2016 Q1
2017 Q1
2018 Q1
2019 Q1
2020 Q1
2021 Q1
2022 Q1
2023 Q1
2024 Q1
2025 Q1
2026 Q1
2027 Q1
2028 Q1
2029 Q1
2030 Q1
2031 Q1
2032 Q1
2033 Q1
2034 Q1
2035 Q1
Period

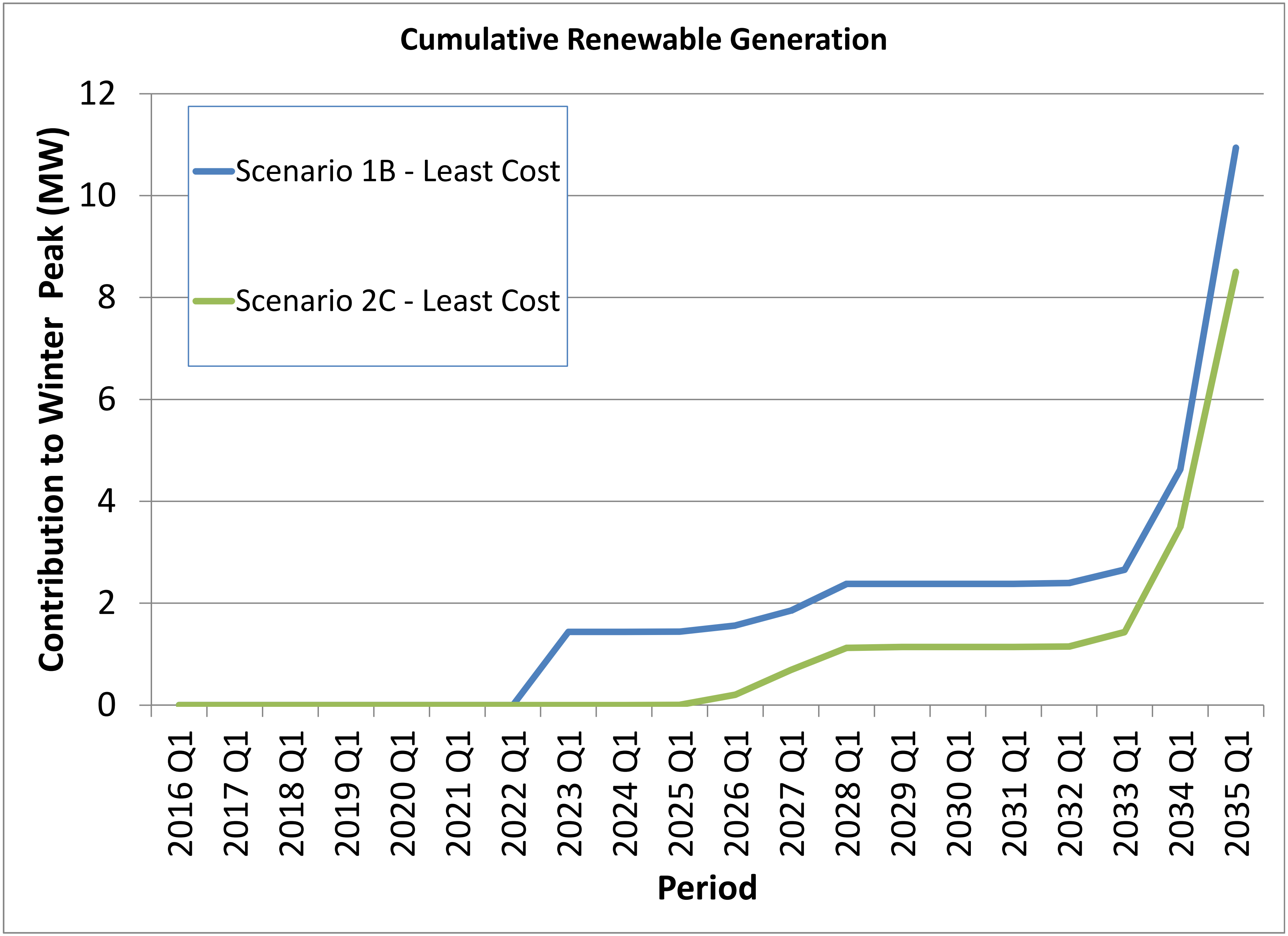


Cumulative Conservation (aMW) in 2035
Least Cost Strategy - Scenario 1B
Least Risk Strategy - Scenario 1B
Probability
3,352
3,388
3,423
3,459
3,495
3,530
3,566
3,601
3,637
3,673
3,708
3,744
3,779
3,815
3,851
3,886
3,922
3,957
3,993
4,029
4,064
4,100
4,136
4,171
4,207
Cumulative Conservation (aMW) in 2035

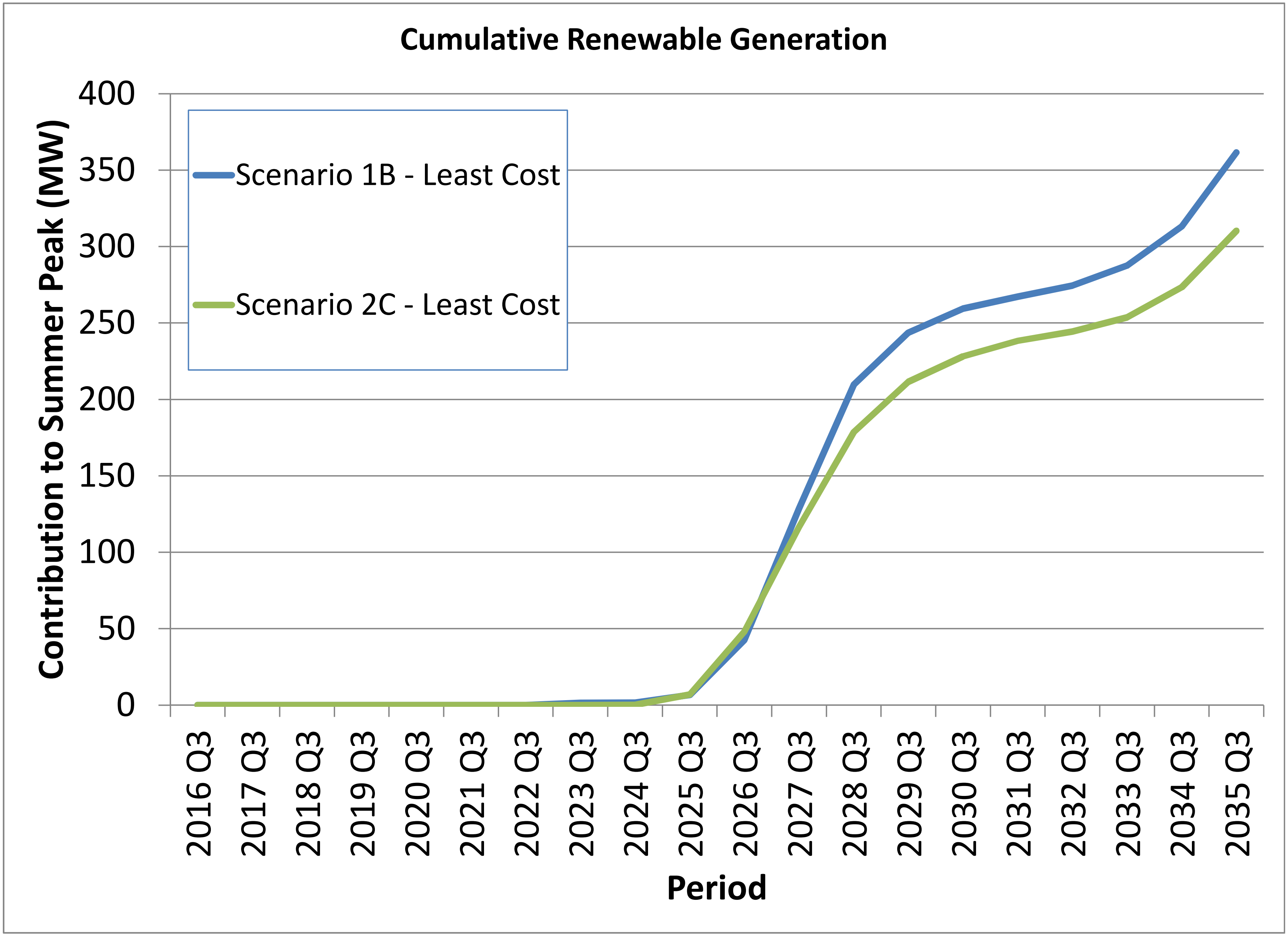

Cumulative Conservation (aMW) in 2035
Least Cost Strategy - Scenario 1B
Least Cost Strategy - Scenario 2C
Probability
2,869
2,926
2,982
3,039
3,096
3,152
3,209
3,266
3,322
3,379
3,436
3,492
3,549
3,606
3,662
3,719
3,776
3,833
3,889
3,946
4,003
4,059
4,116
4,173
4,229
Cumulative Conservation (aMW) in 2035

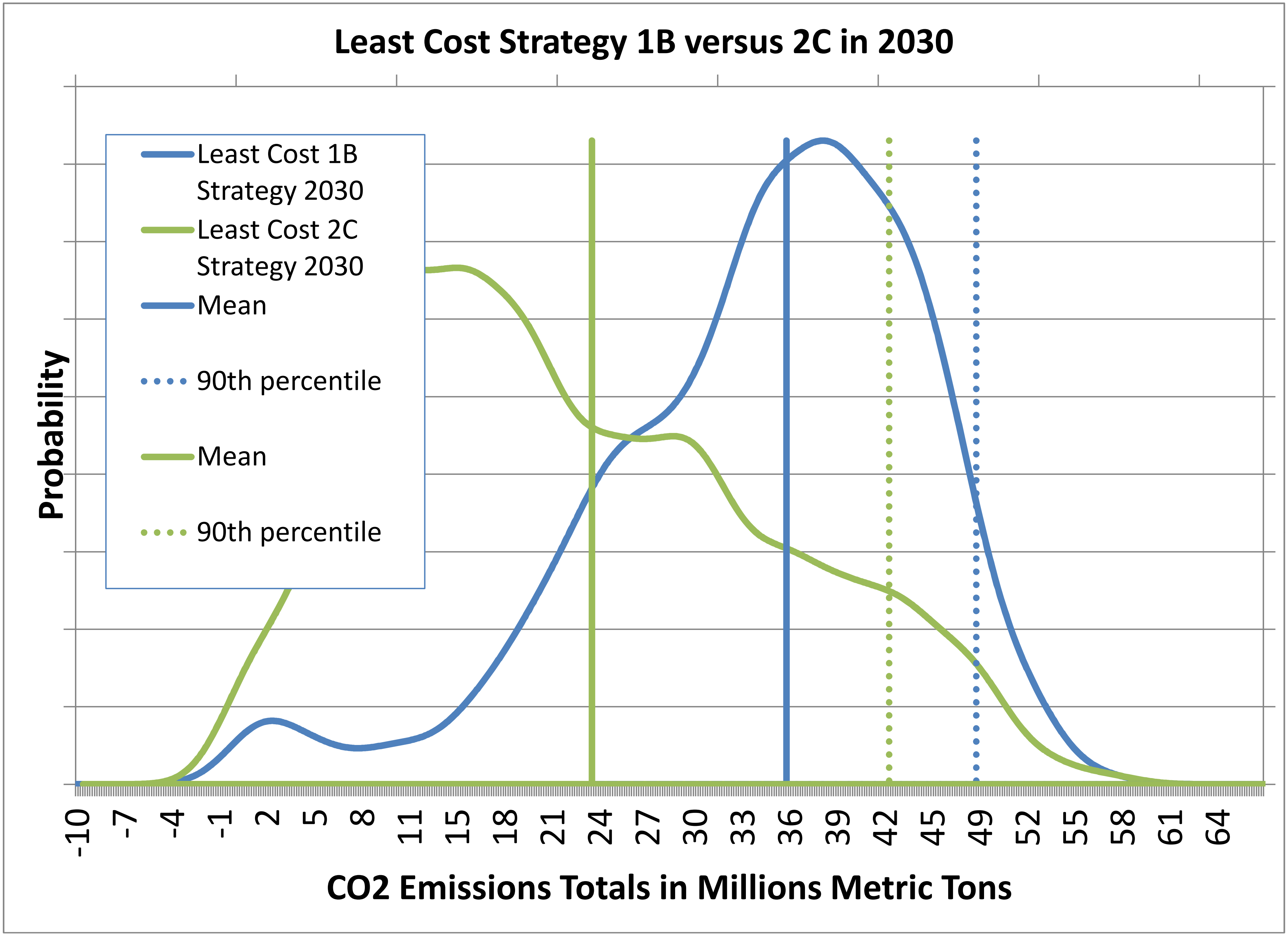

Total RPS Build (aMW) by Q4 2035
Least Cost - Scenario 1B
Least Cost - Scenario 2C
Probability
-198
-140
-82
-24
34
92
150
208
266
323
381
439
497
555
613
671
729
787
845
902
960
1,018
1,076
1,134
1,192
Total RPS Build (aMW)


Cumulative Renewable Generation
Scenario 1B - Least Cost
Scenario 2C - Least Cost
Energy (aMW)
300
250
200
150
100
50
0
2016
2017
2018
2019
2020
2021
2022
2023
2024
2025
2026
2027
2028
2029
2030
2031
2032
2033
2034
2035
Period

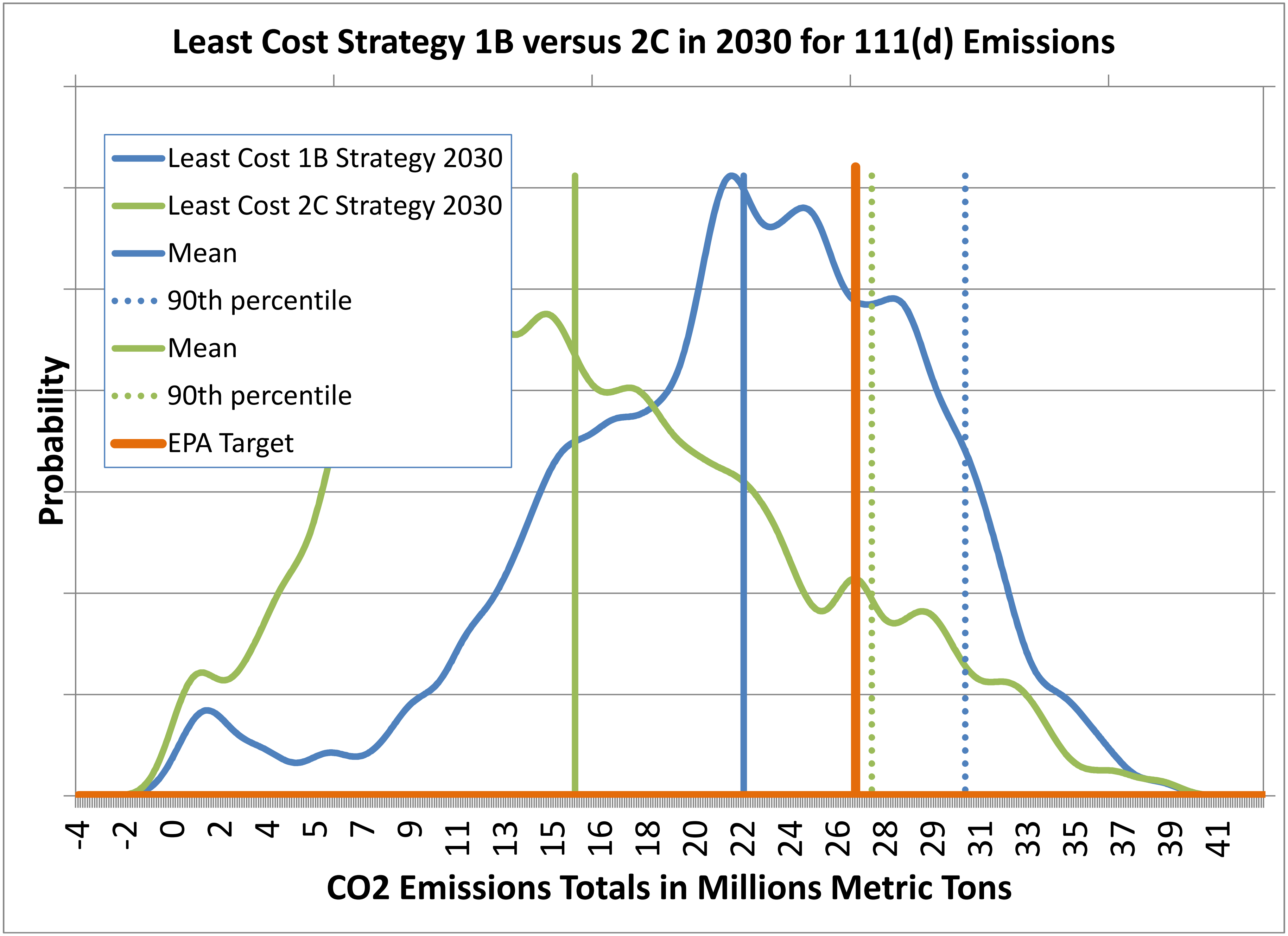


Cumulative Renewable Generation
Contribution to Winter Peak (MW)
12
10
8
6
4
2
0
Scenario 1B - Least Cost
Scenario 2C - Least Cost
2016 Q1
2017 Q1
2018 Q1
2019 Q1
2020 Q1
2021 Q1
2022 Q1
2023 Q1
2024 Q1
2025 Q1
2026 Q1
2027 Q1
2028 Q1
2029 Q1
2030 Q1
2031 Q1
2032 Q1
2033 Q1
2034 Q1
2035 Q1
Period

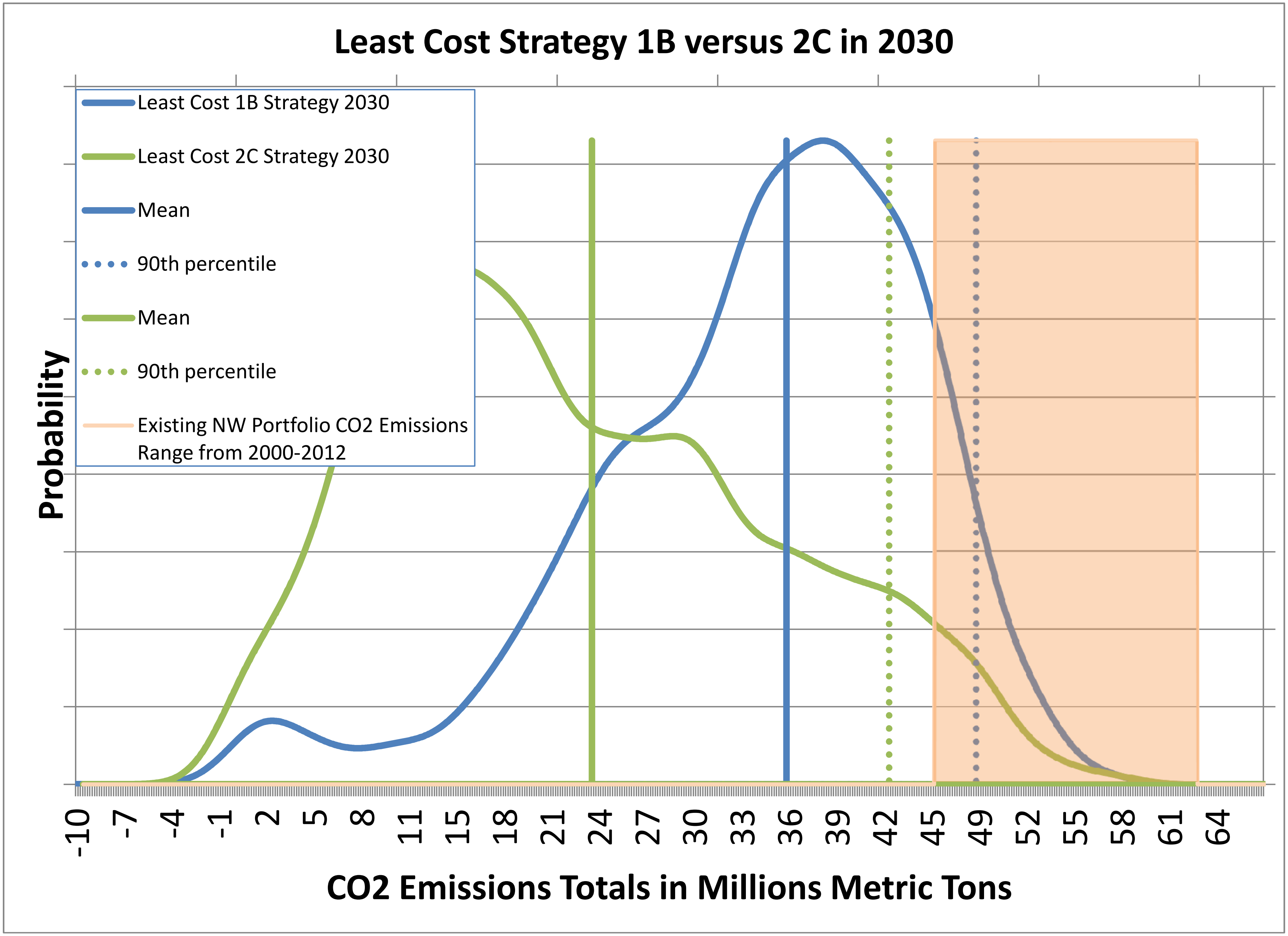

Cumulative Renewable Generation
Contribution to Summer Peak (MW)
0
50
100
150
200
250
300
350
400
Scenario 1B - Least Cost
Scenario 2C - Least Cost
2016 Q3
2017 Q3
2018 Q3
2019 Q3
2020 Q3
2021 Q3
2022 Q3
2023 Q3
2024 Q3
2025 Q3
2026 Q3
2027 Q3
2028 Q3
2029 Q3
2030 Q3
2031 Q3
2032 Q3
2033 Q3
2034 Q3
2035 Q3
Period



Least Cost Strategy 1B versus 2C in 2030
Least Cost 1B Strategy 2030
Least Cost 2C Strategy 2030
Mean
90th percentile
Mean
90th percentile
Probability
-10
-7
-4
-1
2
5
8
11
15
18
21
24
27
30
33
36
39
42
45
49
52
55
58
61
64
CO2 Emissions Totals in Millions Metric Tons



Least Cost Strategy 1B versus 2C in 2030 for 111(d) Emissions
Least Cost 1B Strategy 2030
Least Cost 2C Strategy 2030
Mean
90th percentile
Mean
90th percentile
EPA Target
Probability
-4 -2 0 2 4 5 7 9 11 13 15 16 18 20 22 24 26 28 29 31 33 35 37 39 41
CO2 Emissions Totals in Millions Metric Tons



Least Cost Strategy 1B versus 2C in 2030
Least Cost 1B Strategy 2030
Least Cost 2C Strategy 2030
Mean
90th percentile
Mean
90th percentile
Existing NW Portfolio CO2 Emissions Range from 2000-2012
Probability
-10
-7
-4
-1
2
5
8
11
15
18
21
24
27
30
33
36
39
42
45
49
52
55
58
61
64
CO2 Emissions Totals in Millions Metric Tons

Scenario 1B – Current Policy Observations

- Least cost strategy already has low risk
  - Additional risk reduction comes at a high cost relative to the reduction in risk
- Adequacy and RPS drives resource builds
  - The planning period starts not meeting adequacy standards in many of the futures
- Economic builds are few and far between
  - Economic builds occur in less than 1% of futures in the least cost resource strategy
- DR is optioned because it has a shorter lead time than generation options, small incremental resource size and low cost
- Thermal build options selected for adequacy seem related to retirements of Boardman and Centralia
- REC banking delays the need for constructing renewables until well past the action plan period

Scenario 2C – Carbon Risk Observations

- Least cost strategy already has low risk
  - Similar to Scenario 1B, reduction in risk comes at a relatively high cost
- In the least cost strategy the thermal options selected are all combined cycle gas plants, no gas peaking plant is selected
- DR still plays a major role in the resource strategy
- Conservation by the end of the study supplies around 80% of the capacity added to the system

Comparing Scenarios1B and 2C Conservation

- Action plan period has 50 to 70 aMW more conservation purchased in 2C when comparing least cost strategies
- Over the 20-year study, 2C has around 500 aMW more conservation when comparing least cost strategies

Comparing 1B and 2C Thermal Resources

- Thermal Options
  - In the Carbon Risk scenario more efficient combined cycle combustion turbines are selected rather than peaking units
  - In the Carbon Risk scenario Economic builds increase significantly which is likely based on market price impacts of CO_2 tax
- Existing Dispatch
  - Existing units with associated carbon emissions have a much lower dispatch over the planning period

Comparing 1B and 2C Carbon Emissions

- Under both Scenarios 1B and 2C carbon emissions are significantly reduced
  - Average carbon emissions under Scenario 1B are approximately 15% below EPA 111(d) proposed 203o limits
  - Average carbon emissions under Scenario 1B are approximately 40% below EPA 111(d) proposed limits
  - However, 90th percentile emissions exceed EPA's proposed limits in under both scenarios

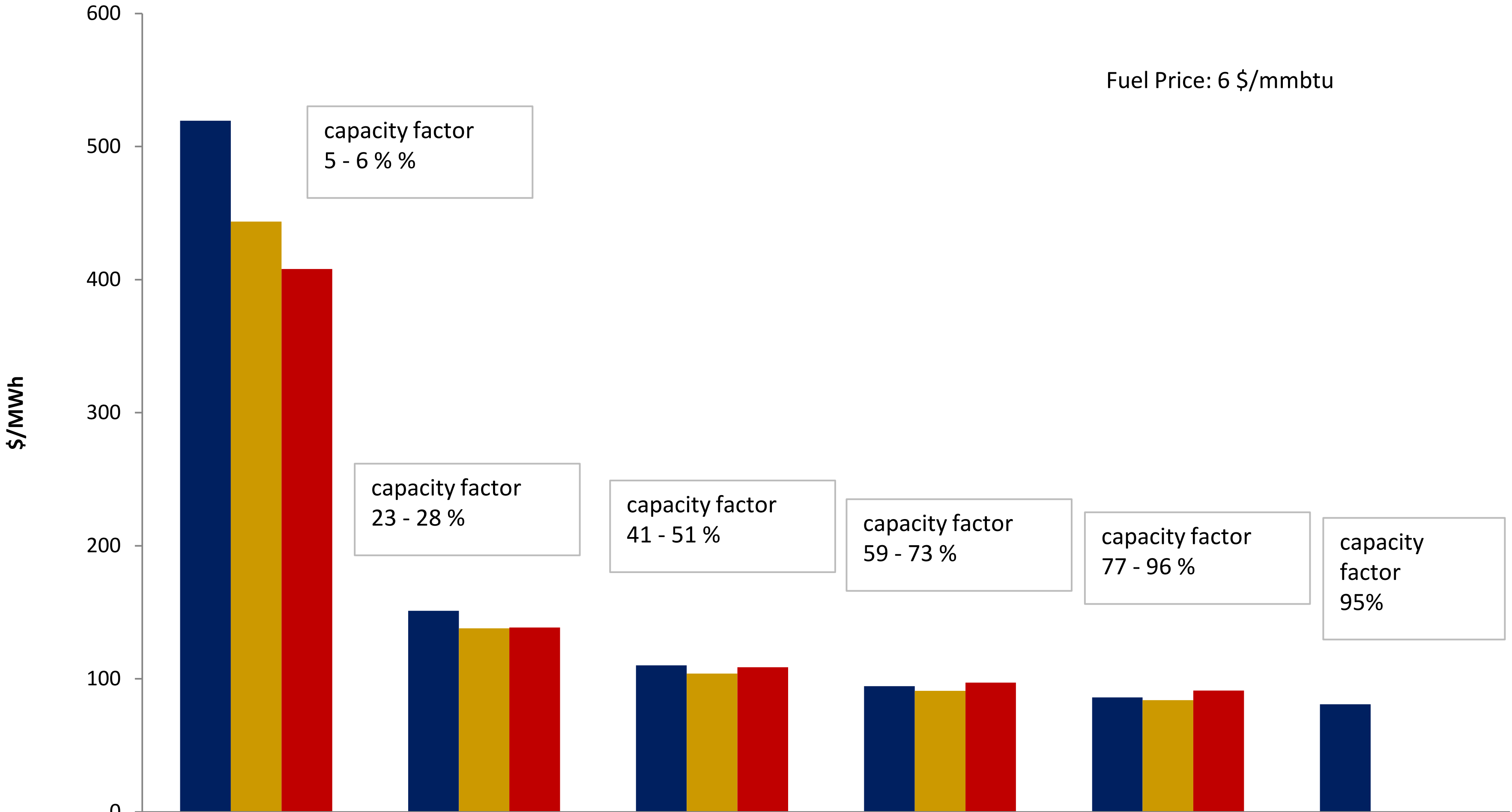
Scenario	Scenario Name	Priority	Modeling Effort	DRAFT Schedule
1B	Existing Policy with Uncertainty, w/o GHG reduction risk	1	Med	April
1A	Existing Policy without Uncertainty, w/o GHG reduction risk	2	Med	April
2C	Existing Policy with Uncertainty and with uncertain GHG reduction risk/target.	3	Low	April
2B	Existing Policy with Uncertainty and with certain GHG reduction risk/target. Example Policy Target = Mitigate to Estimated GHG Damage Cost	4	Low	Early May
4C	Major Resource Uncertainty – Faster Pace of Conservation Deployment	5	Low	Early May
4D	Major Resource Uncertainty – Slower Pace of Conservation Deployment	6	Low	Early May
2A	Existing Policy with Uncertainty and with certain GHG reduction risk/target. Example Policy Target = Clean Power Plan/Clean Air Act 111(d) goal (e.g., 30% below 2005 level by 2030	7	Med	Late May
3A	Lowering carbon emissions with current technology	8	Med	Late May
4A	Major Resource Uncertainty - Unexpected Loss of Major Resource (e.g., CGS Forced Retirement)	9	Med/High	Late May
4B	Major Resource Uncertainty Anticipated Loss of Major Resource(s) (e.g., Snake River Dam Removal,)	10	Low	Late May
3B	Lowering carbon emissions with emerging technology (e.g., storage, CO_2 heat pumps, SSL)	11	High	Not Modeled
5A	Integration of Variable Resources (i.e., Managing the NW Impact of the "Duck Curve"/50% CA RPS)	12	Med/High	Early June
6A	Climate Change Load Impacts Resulting from Indirect Effects of Climate Change	13	Low	Early June
6B	Climate Change Hydro Impacts	14	High	Early June
5B	Southwest Market Liquidity Variability	15	Low	Early June

QUESTIONS?

Guidance on Scenario Input Assumptions

- All Scenarios – Forecast of peak hourly loads for determination of capacity needs
  - Staff responded to SAAC recommendations and adjusted peak demands
- All Scenarios – Gas Peaking Technology Assumption
  - Currently in RPM uses two basic types of gas plant options:
    - Combined Cycle Combustion Turbines for larger scale, highly efficient generation
    - Reciprocating Engines for peaking, but also flexibility (quick ramps...but not captured in RPM)
  - GRAC Recommended Use of Reciprocating Engine (currently assumed in RPM)
  - SAAC Concern – Cheapest "gas peaker" sets the value of alternative capacity resources (DR, Energy Efficiency)
  - SAAC Recommended Use of Cheapest "Peaker" (i.e., Single Cycle Gas Turbine (Frame CT)
  - Staff proposes using Aero Derivative
    - No "frames" being built in entire WECC
    - Aero is intermediate in cost between frame and "recip"
    - Can provide most of the same "ramping/flexibility" functions as "recip"

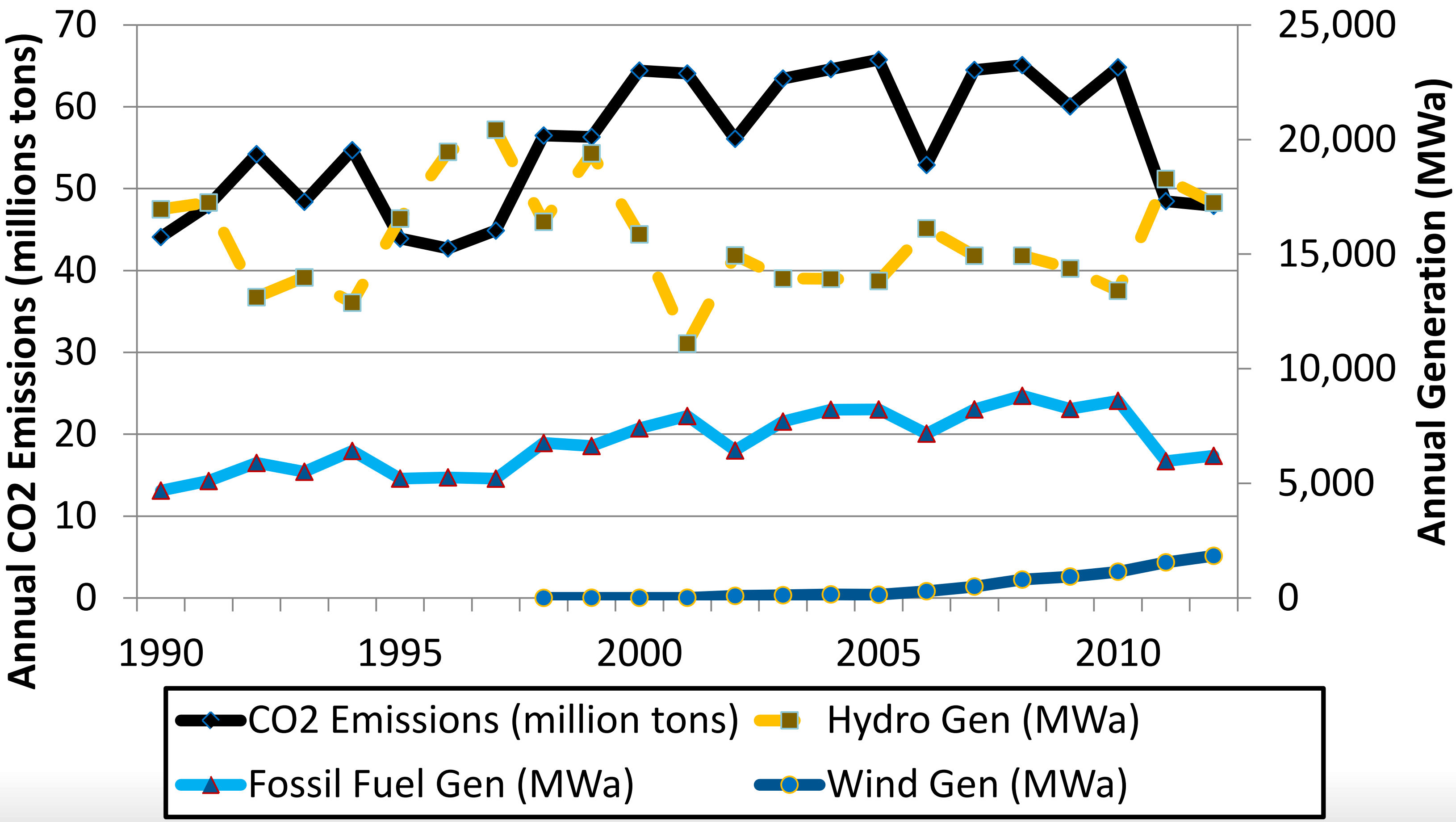
Natural Gas Peakers Technologies: Example of Cost by Production



	10	50	90	130	170	210
RECIP ENG	519	151	110	94	86	81
AERO CT	444	138	104	91	84	
FRAME CT	408	139	109	97	91	

Annual Production - aMW

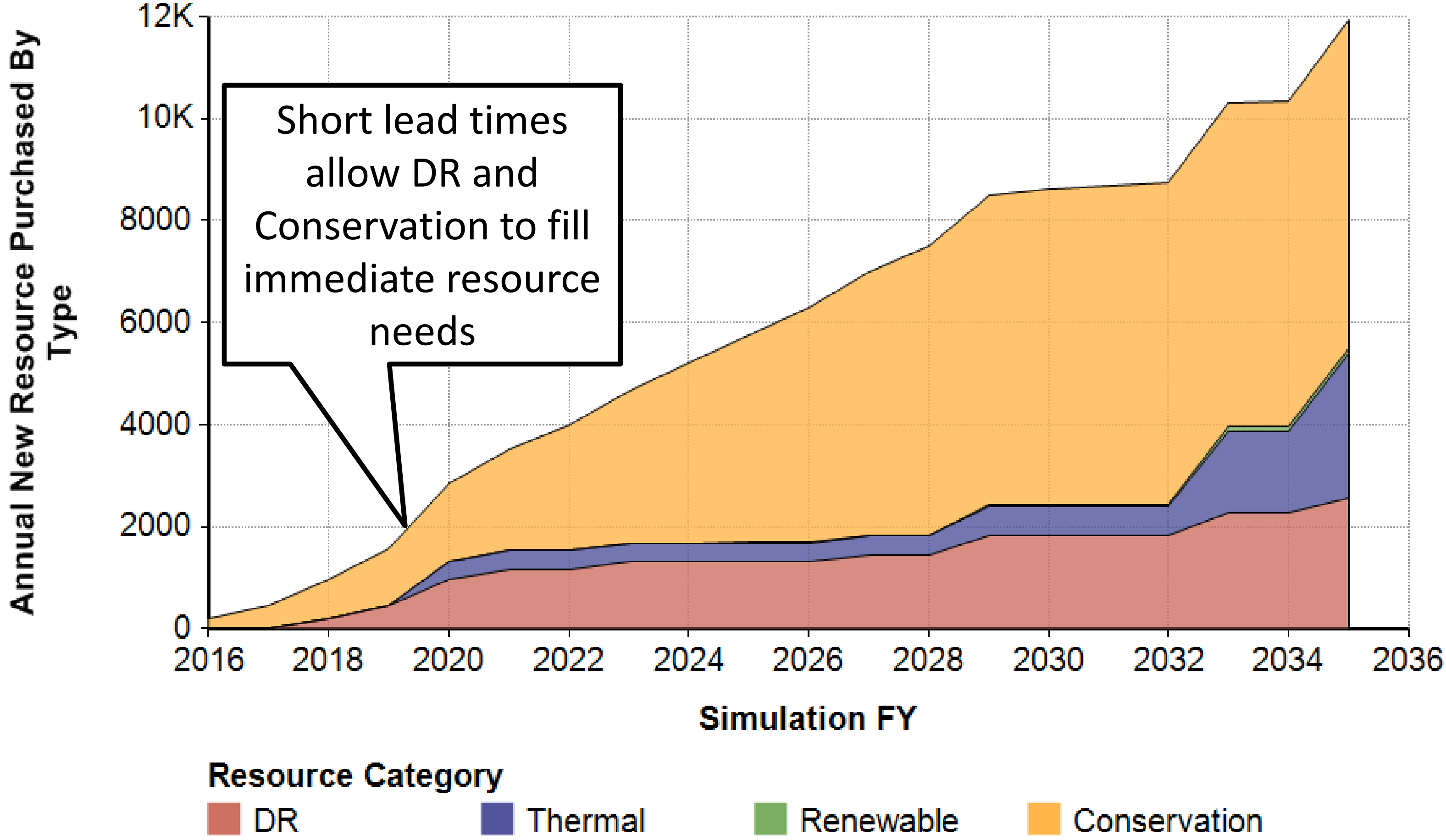
PNW ***Total*** Power System Carbon Emissions



EPA 111(d) Mass-Based Emissions Targets for NW States for Affected Existing and New Resources

	Interim Mass Equivalent (Million Metric Tons)	Final Mass Equivalent (Million Metric Tons)
Idaho	0.9	1.0
Montana	15.4	15.2
Oregon	5.3	5.3
Washington	4.4	4.8
Region	25.9	26.2

Example Future with DR



Earliest On-Line Date

Resource Type (Construction Time)	On-line Date
Conservation (3 Mo)	Janurary 2016
DR (6 Mo)	April 2016
Gas Peaker (15 Mo)	September 2018
Gas Combined Cycle (30 Mo)	June 2020
Solar (15 Mo)	June 2018
Wind (24 Mo)	January 2019