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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

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## 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

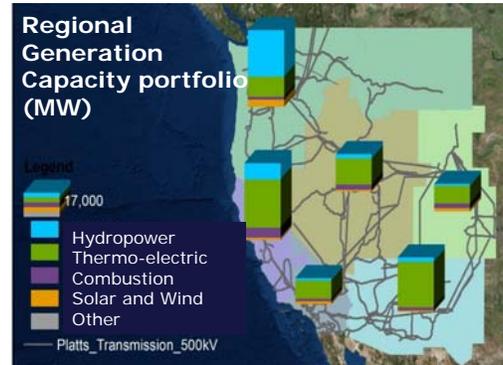
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# Flexibility and Regional Interactions in Water-Dependent Power System Operations: The US Pacific Northwest Case Study

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



## 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)

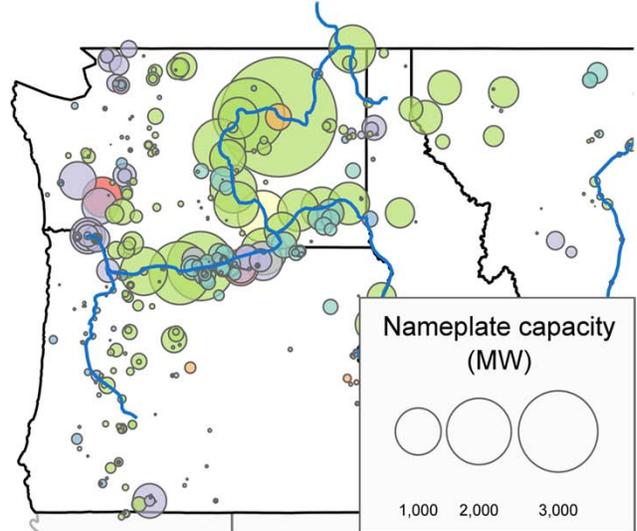
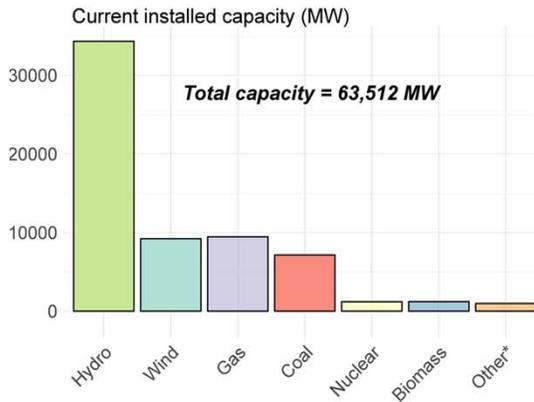


PNNL is operated by Battelle for the U.S. Department of Energy





## The Pacific Northwest relies on **hydropower**

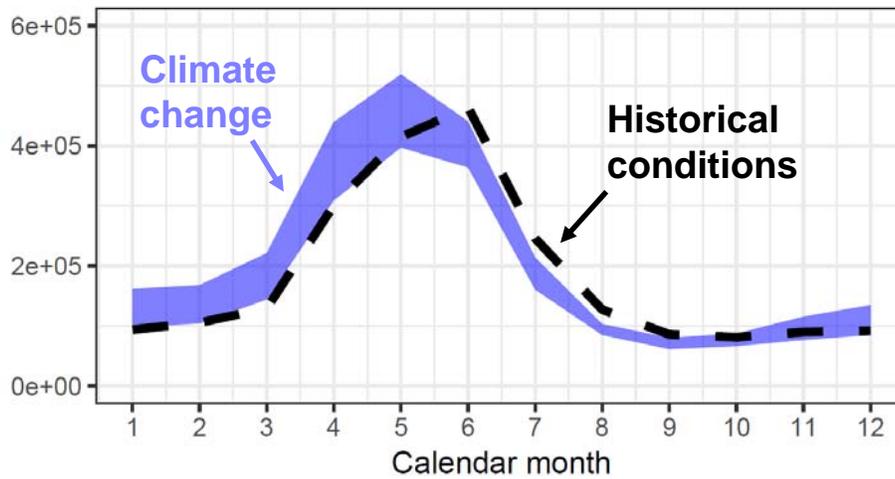


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## Hydropower is affected by **snowmelt timing**

Mean monthly flow (cfs) at The Dalles

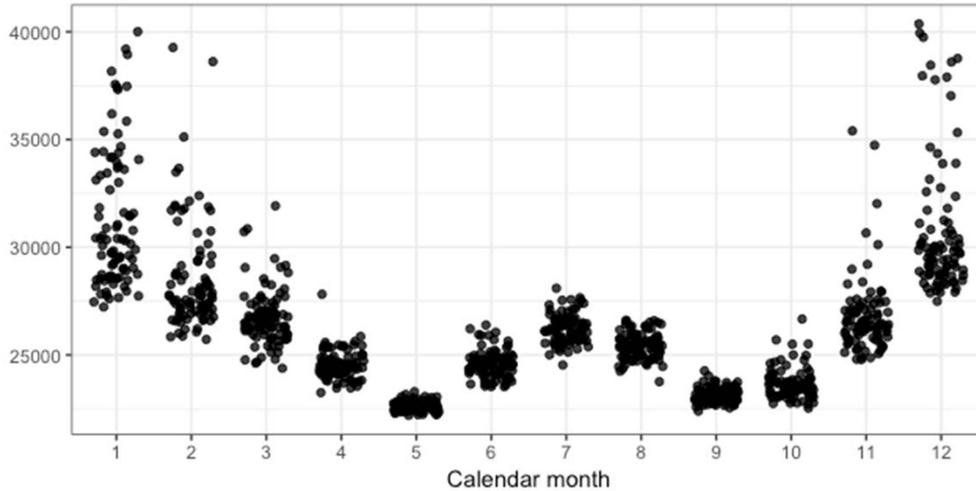


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## Peak loads occur mainly in winter

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

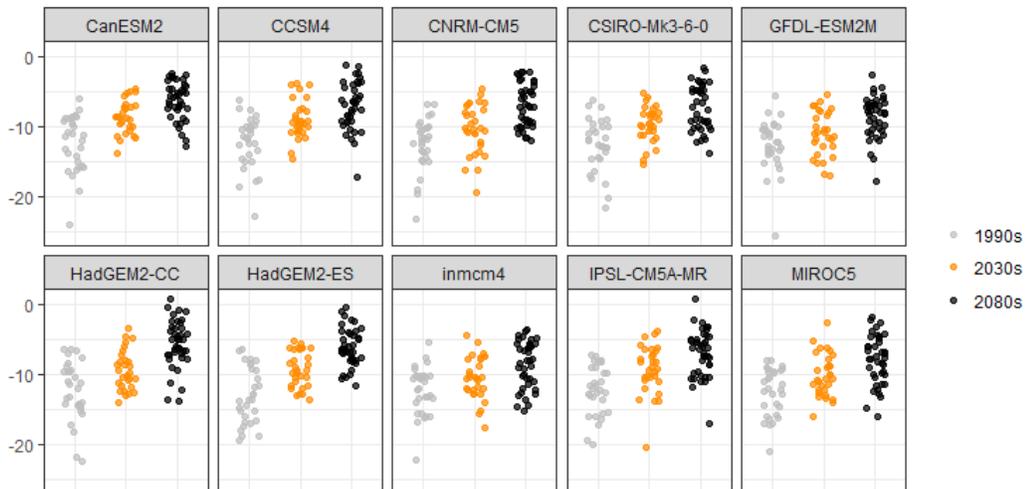


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## Warming may decrease winter peak loads...

Minimum winter temperature in NW (°C)

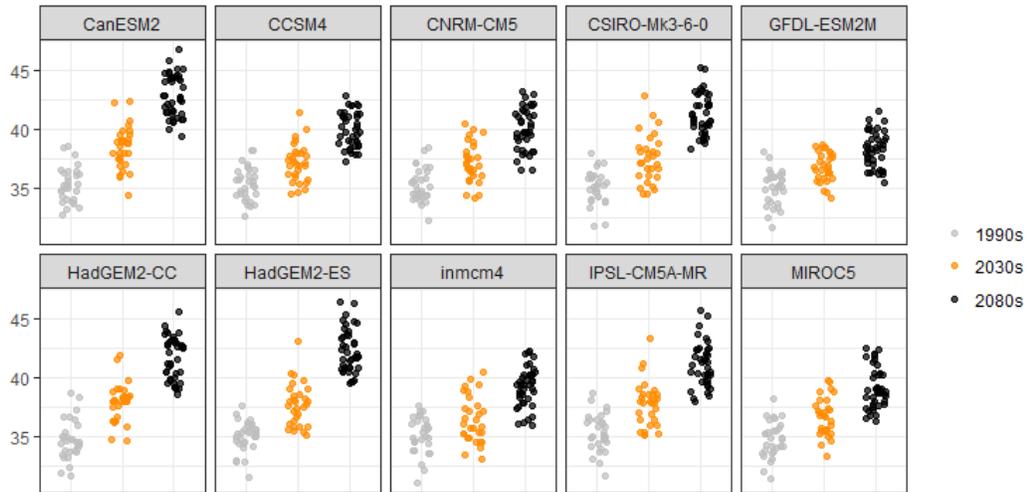


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## Warming may **decrease** winter peak loads... but **increase** summer peak loads

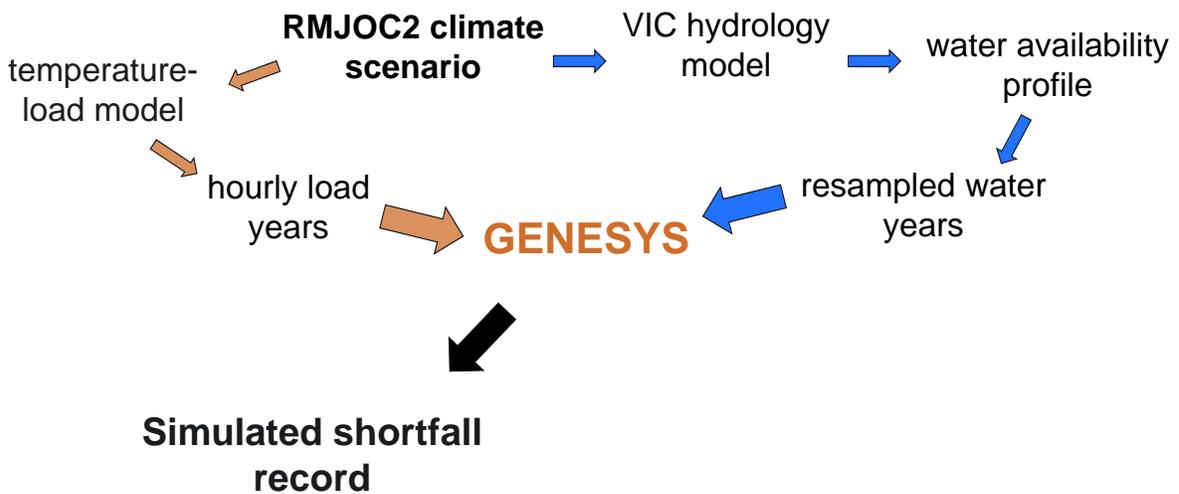
Maximum **summer** temperature in NW (°C)



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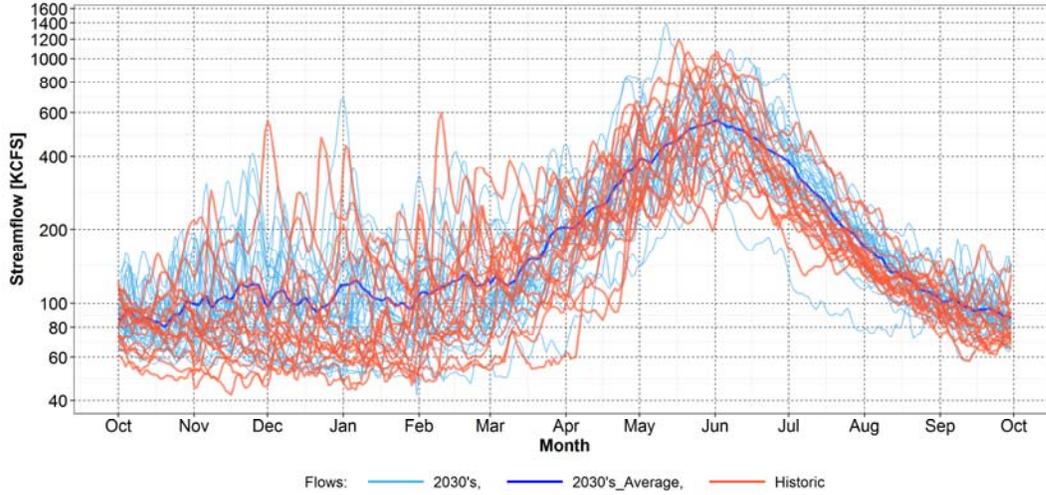
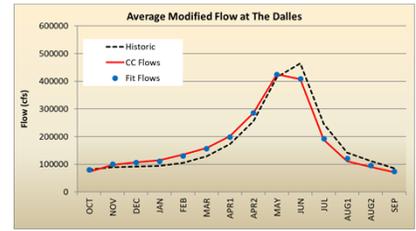


## Data, tools, and experimental setup

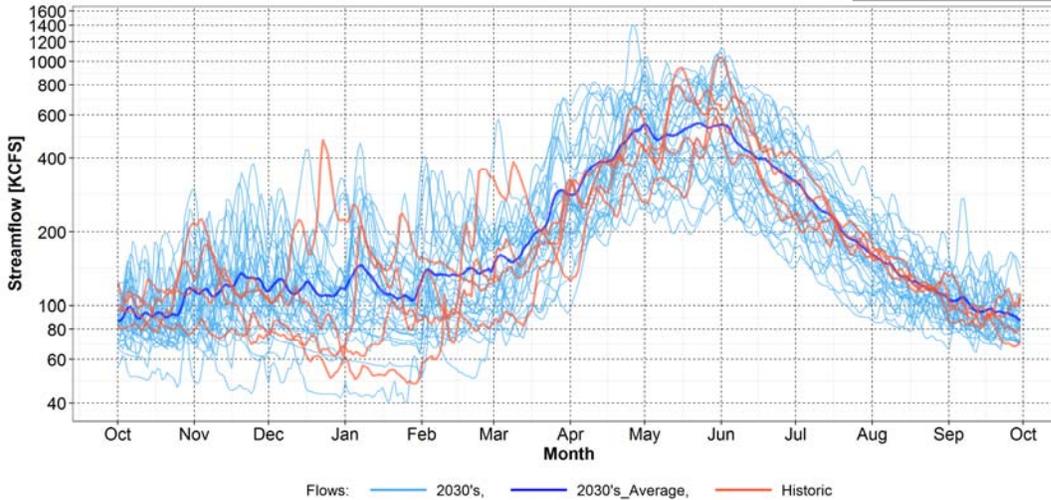
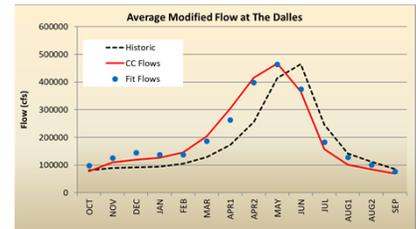




# Water year resampling

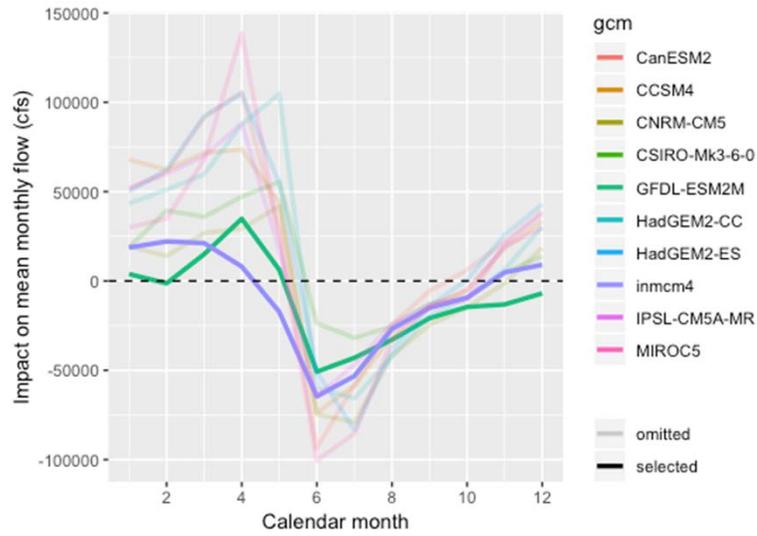


# Water year resampling

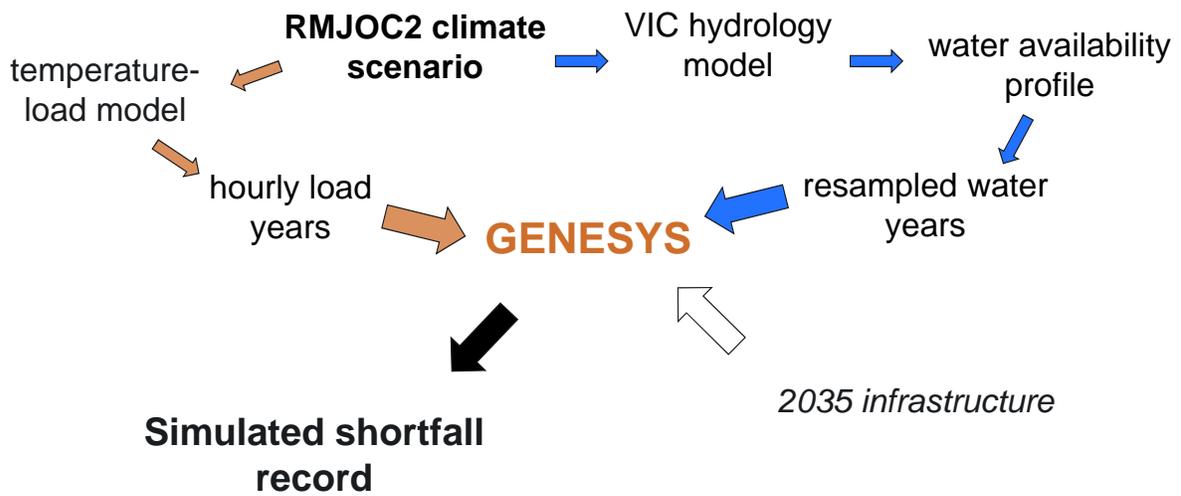


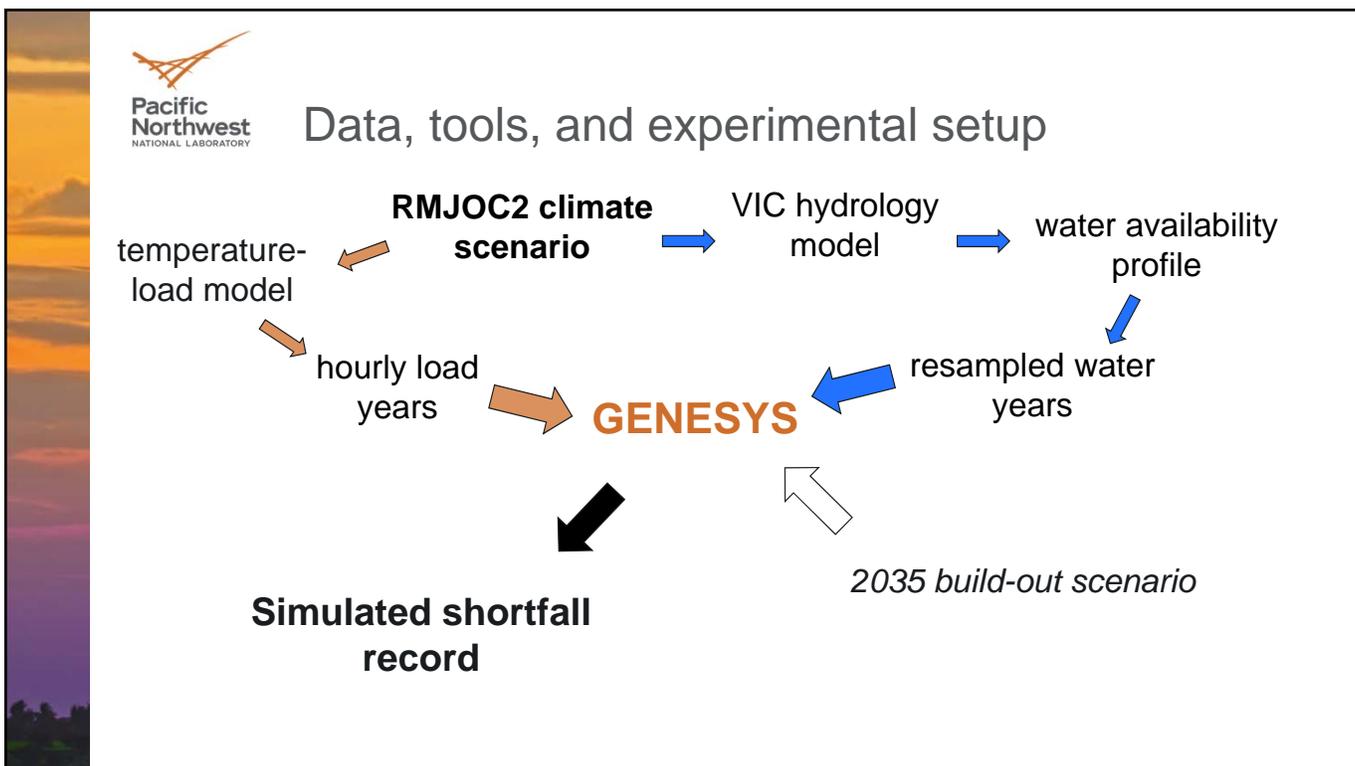
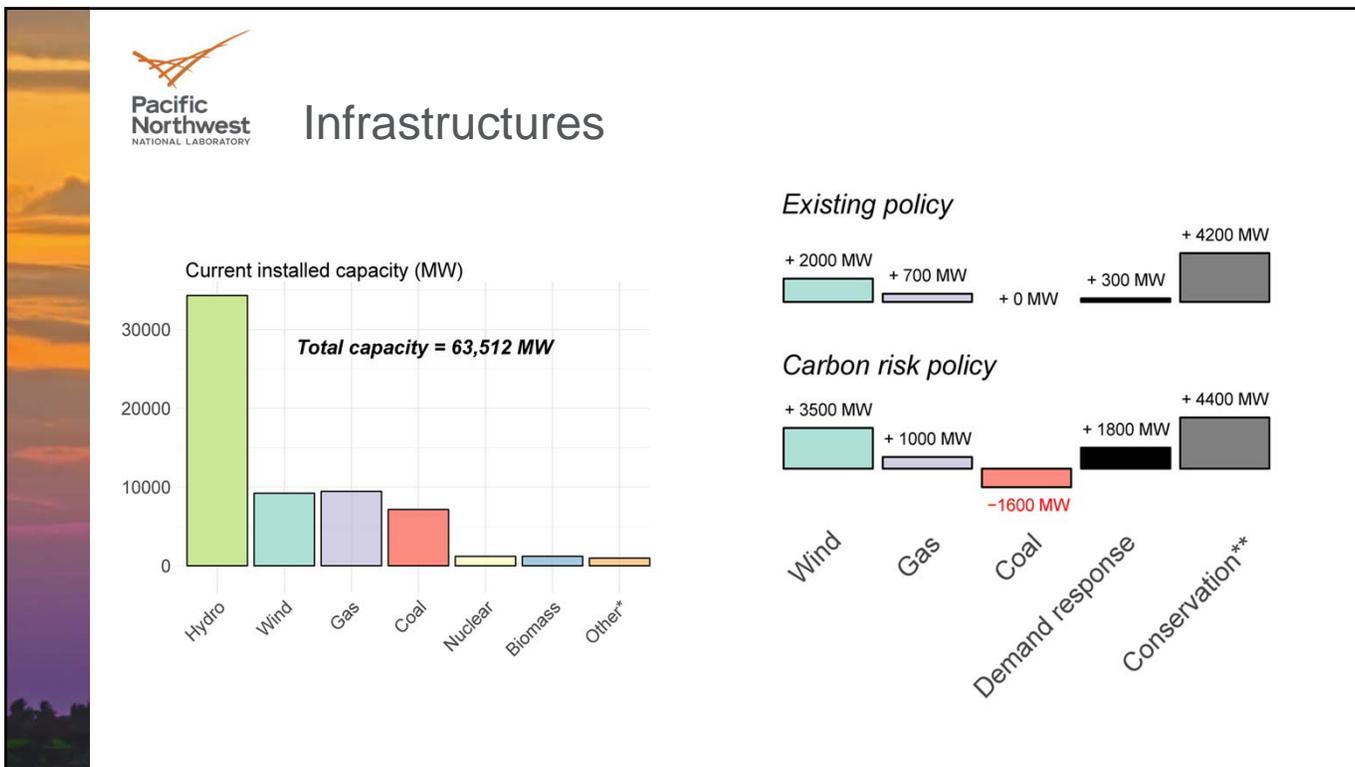


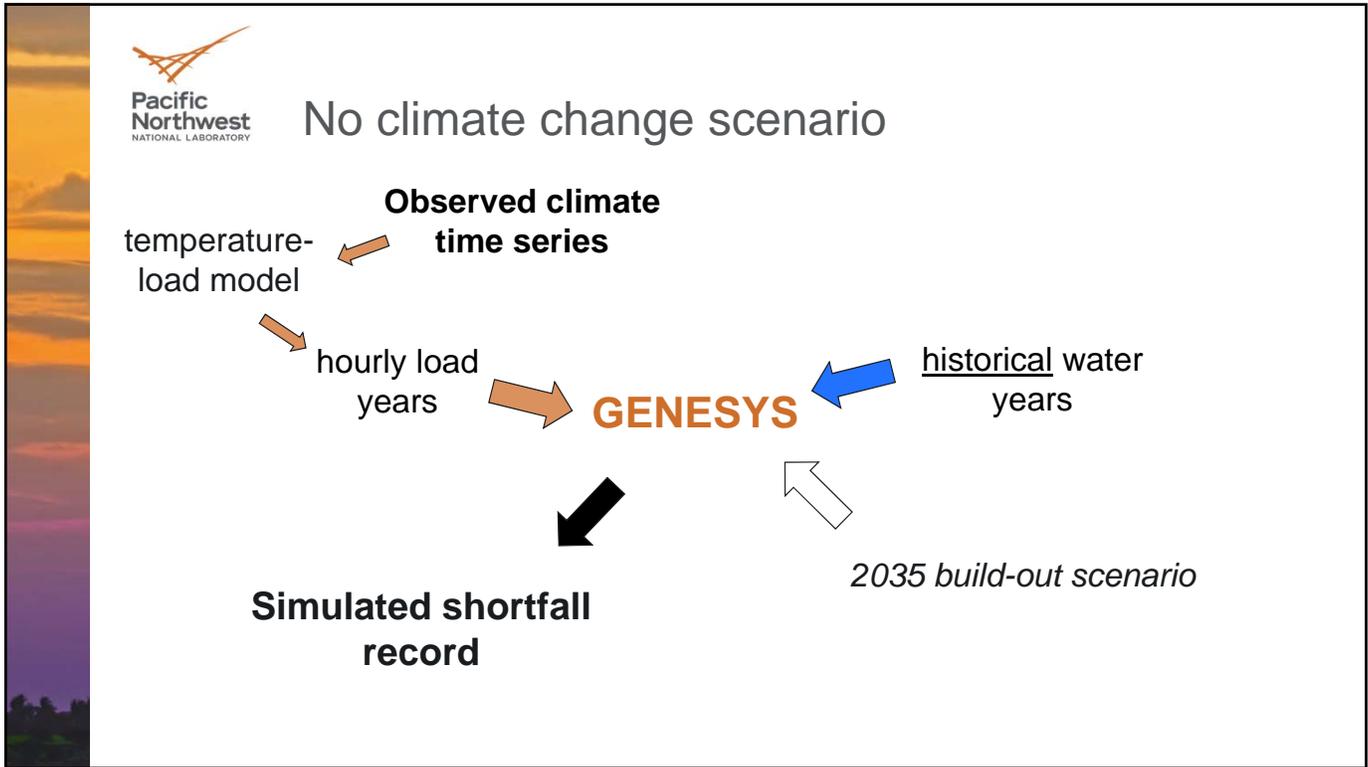
## GCM choice



## Data, tools, and experimental setup







**Pacific Northwest NATIONAL LABORATORY**

### Examining **shortfall risk**

Metrics

- Loss of Load Probability
- Average Event Duration
- Average Maximum Shortfall

Visualization

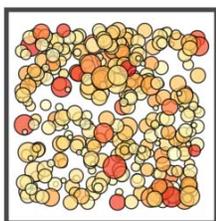
The visualization consists of a square frame filled with many overlapping circles. The circles vary in size and color, ranging from small yellow circles to larger red circles, representing different data points or risk levels.

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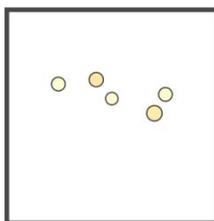


# Climate change **reduces** winter shortfall risk...

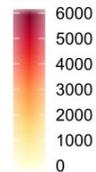
No climate change



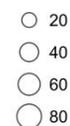
With climate change



Maximum curtailment (MW)



Duration (Hrs)

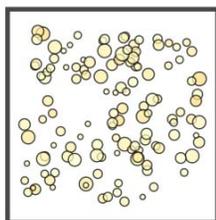


Simulated **winter** shortfalls

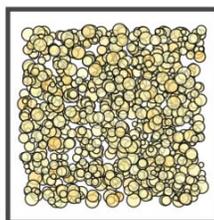


# ... but increases frequency of **summer shortfall**

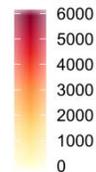
No climate change



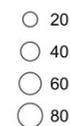
With climate change



Maximum curtailment (MW)



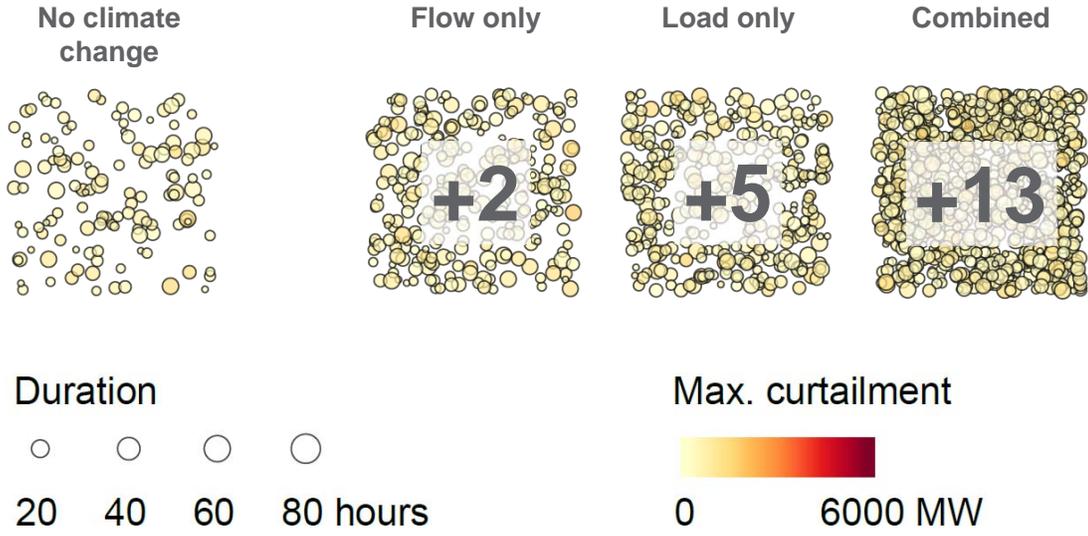
Duration (Hrs)



Simulated **summer** shortfalls



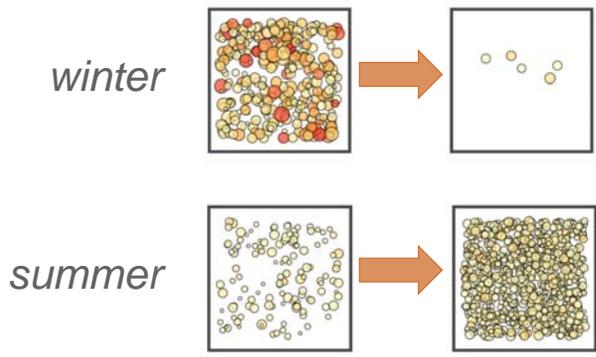
# Summer risk is **compounded** by combined climate impacts on **hydropower** and **loads**



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## **Conclusion:** Planning assessments need to consider many climate impacts simultaneously



*sean.turner@pnnl.gov*

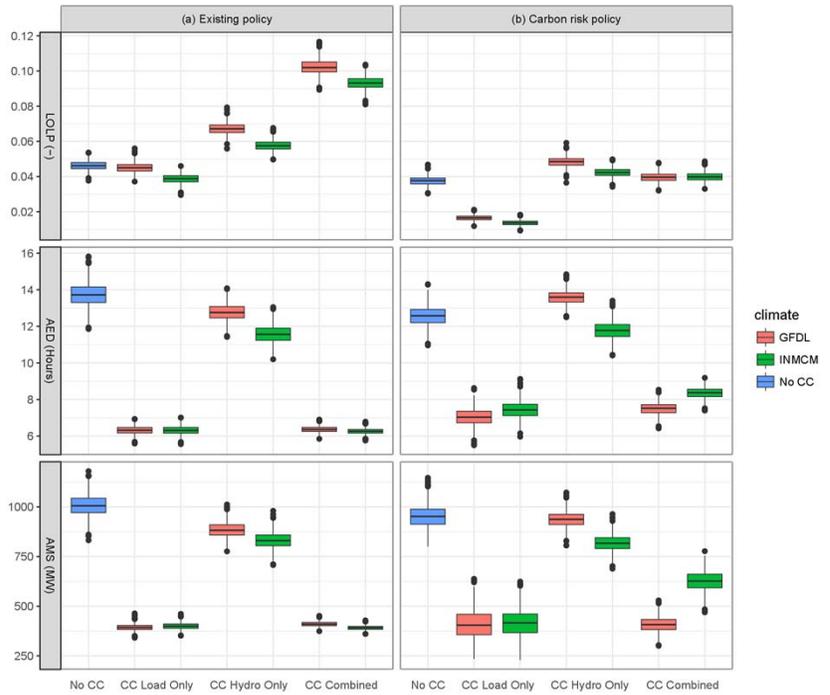
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# Additional information...



# System performance metrics





## System performance metrics

|           | Current climate | <i>Loads only</i> | <i>Hydro only</i> | Combined impacts | <i>Loads only</i> | <i>Hydro only</i> | 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            |                   |                  |
|-----------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------|
|           |                 | <i>Loads only</i> | <i>Hydro only</i> | Combined impacts | <i>Loads only</i> | <i>Hydro only</i> | 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             |