



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
ENERGY

Overview Of U.S. DOE Report - *“U.S. Energy Sector Vulnerabilities to Climate Change and Extreme Weather”*

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Key Takeaways

- Climate Change and extreme weather are already affecting the Nation's energy sector across all regions and energy technologies
- The current pace, scale, and scope of combined public and private efforts to improve climate preparedness and resilience need to increase, given the challenges identified
- DOE in partnership with other stakeholders can play a critical role in:
 - Enhancing climate-resilient energy technologies
 - Fostering enabling policies at all levels
 - Providing technical information and assistance
 - Convening and partnering with stakeholders

Background

Purpose of report:

- Respond to White House climate change adaptation initiative (E.O 15314); Supports President's Climate Action Plan
- Provide objective analysis of effects of climate change and extreme weather to the U.S. energy sector - both positive and negative
- Identify opportunities for future actions

Approach:

- Use existing peer-reviewed and USG research
- Hosted DOE –Atlantic Council “Climate Change and Extreme Weather: Vulnerability Assessment of the US Energy Sector” workshop

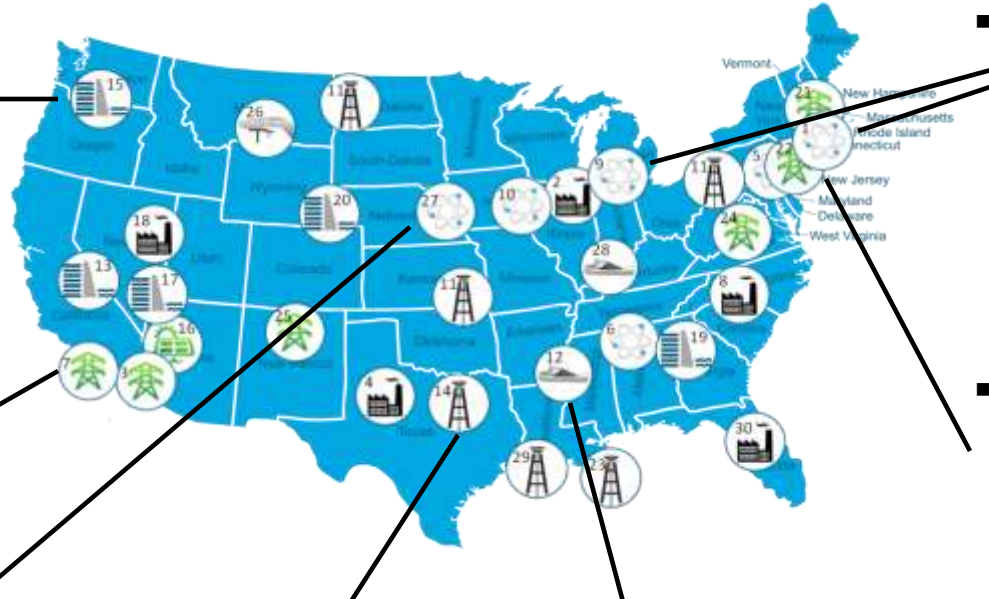
Scope:

- Focus on the U.S. energy sector
- Include exploration, production, refining, fuel transport, generation, delivery, and end-use



Recent Events Illustrate U.S. Energy Sector Vulnerability to Climatic Conditions

- **Lower water levels:**
Reduced hydropower generation



- **Cooling water intake or discharge too hot:**
Shutdown and reduced electricity generation from power plants

- **Wildfires:** Damaged transmission lines

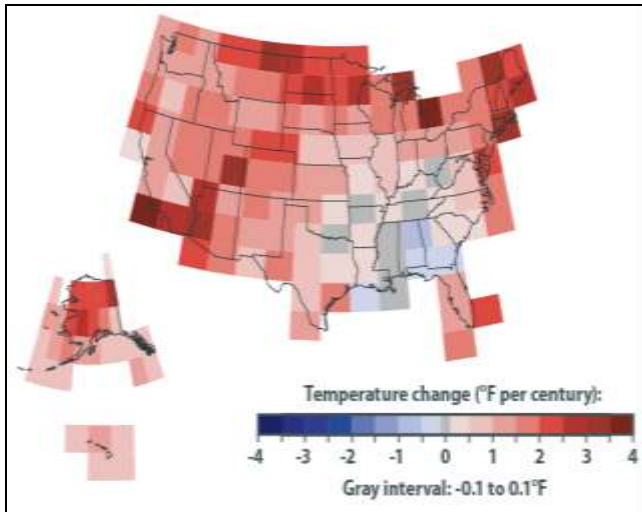
- **Intense storms:**
Disrupted electricity generation and oil and gas operations

- **Flooding:** Impacts on inland power plants

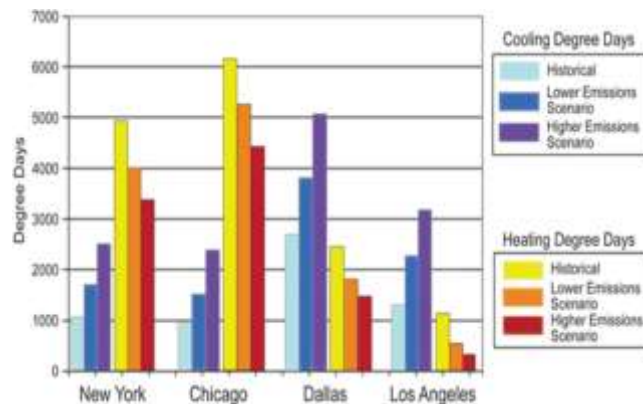
- **Water restrictions due to drought:**
Potential limits on electricity generation and shale gas production

- **Lower river levels:** Restricted barge transportation of coal and petroleum products

Impacts of Increasing Air and Water Temperatures



Rate of warming in the United States by region, 1901–2011 (EPA 2012a)



Changes in cooling degree days and heating degree days in the United States by 2080–2099 (USGCRP 2009)

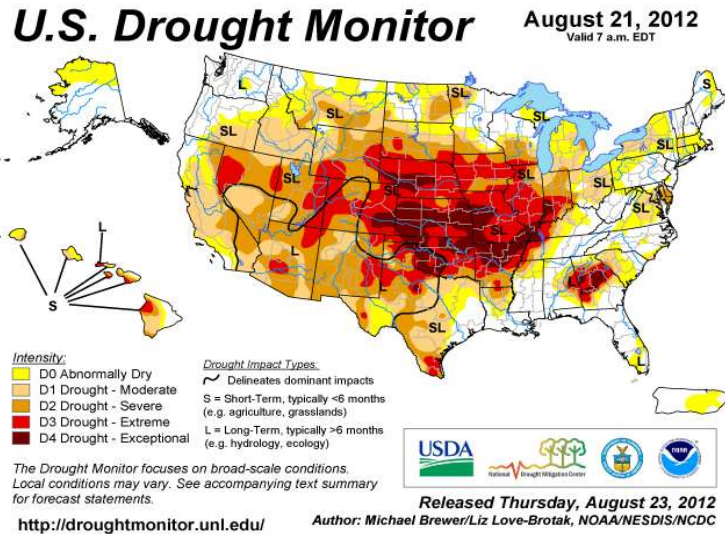
Climate Trends

- Average temperatures have increased across the U.S. over the past 100 years
- Heat waves have become more frequent and intense
- Wildfire season and size of fires have increased
- Sea ice cover has decreased in the Alaskan Arctic, and permafrost has thawed
- Growing season has increased

Key Energy Sector Impacts

- Increasing temperatures will likely increase electricity demand
- Increasing air and water temperatures could decrease available thermoelectric generation capacity and efficiency
- Increasing temperatures reduce transmission efficiency, and severe wildfires will increase the risk of physical damage
- Thawing permafrost could damage oil and gas infrastructure and impact operations in Arctic Alaska, while decreasing sea ice could generate benefits

Impacts of Decreasing Water Availability

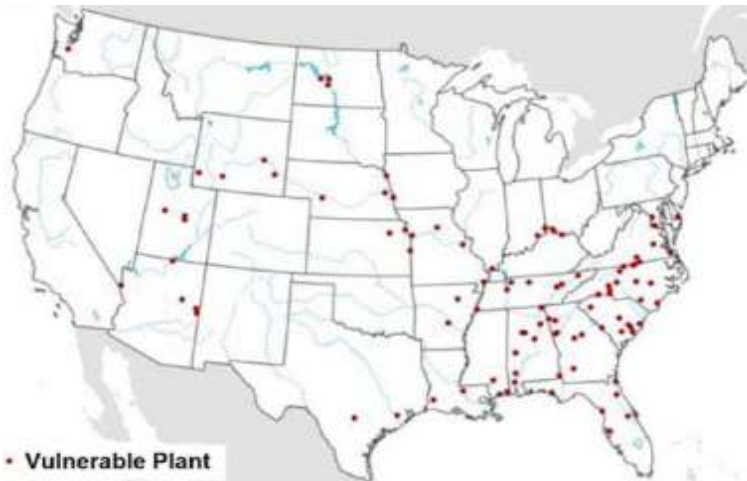


Climate Trends

- Precipitation patterns have changed, causing regional (“wet areas wetter & dry areas drier”) and seasonal changes with more frequent and severe droughts
- Snowpack levels have decreased, resulting in lower summer streamflows
- Ground and surface water levels have declined

Key Energy Sector Impacts

- Decreasing water availability for cooling at thermoelectric facilities could reduce available generation capacity
- Decreasing water availability could impact oil and gas production
- Changes in precipitation/decreasing snowpack could decrease available hydropower generation capacity
- Decreasing water availability could decrease bioenergy production
- Reductions in river levels could impede barge transport of crude oil, petroleum products, and coal



Water stress: Locations of the 100 most vulnerable coal-fired power plants (NETL 2010b)

Impacts of Increasing Storms, Flooding and Sea Level Rise



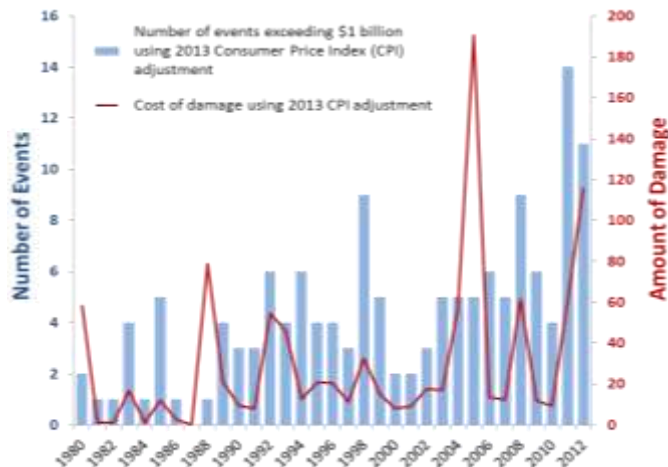
Hurricane storm paths and locations of U.S. energy infrastructure 1980-2012 (NOAA 2013a, NOAA 2013d, NOAA 2013h, EIA 2013b)

Climate Trends

- Relative sea levels rose more than 8 inches in some regions over the past 50 years
- Hurricanes and tropical storms have become more intense
- A larger fraction of precipitation has fallen during intense precipitation events, which has increased flood magnitudes

Key Energy Sector Impacts

- Increasing intensity of storm events, sea level rise, and storm surge put coastal and offshore energy infrastructure at increased risk of damage or disruption
- Increasing intensity of storm events increases risk of damage to electric transmission and distribution lines
- Increasing intensity and frequency of flooding increases the risk to inland thermoelectric facilities, and to rail and barge transport of crude oil, petroleum products, and coal



Billion-dollar weather and climate disasters, 1980–2012 Data source: NOAA 2013a

Climate Preparedness and Resiliency Actions

❖ Effective Actions are underway by public and private sector

- Development and Deployment of Climate Resilient Energy Technologies and Practices

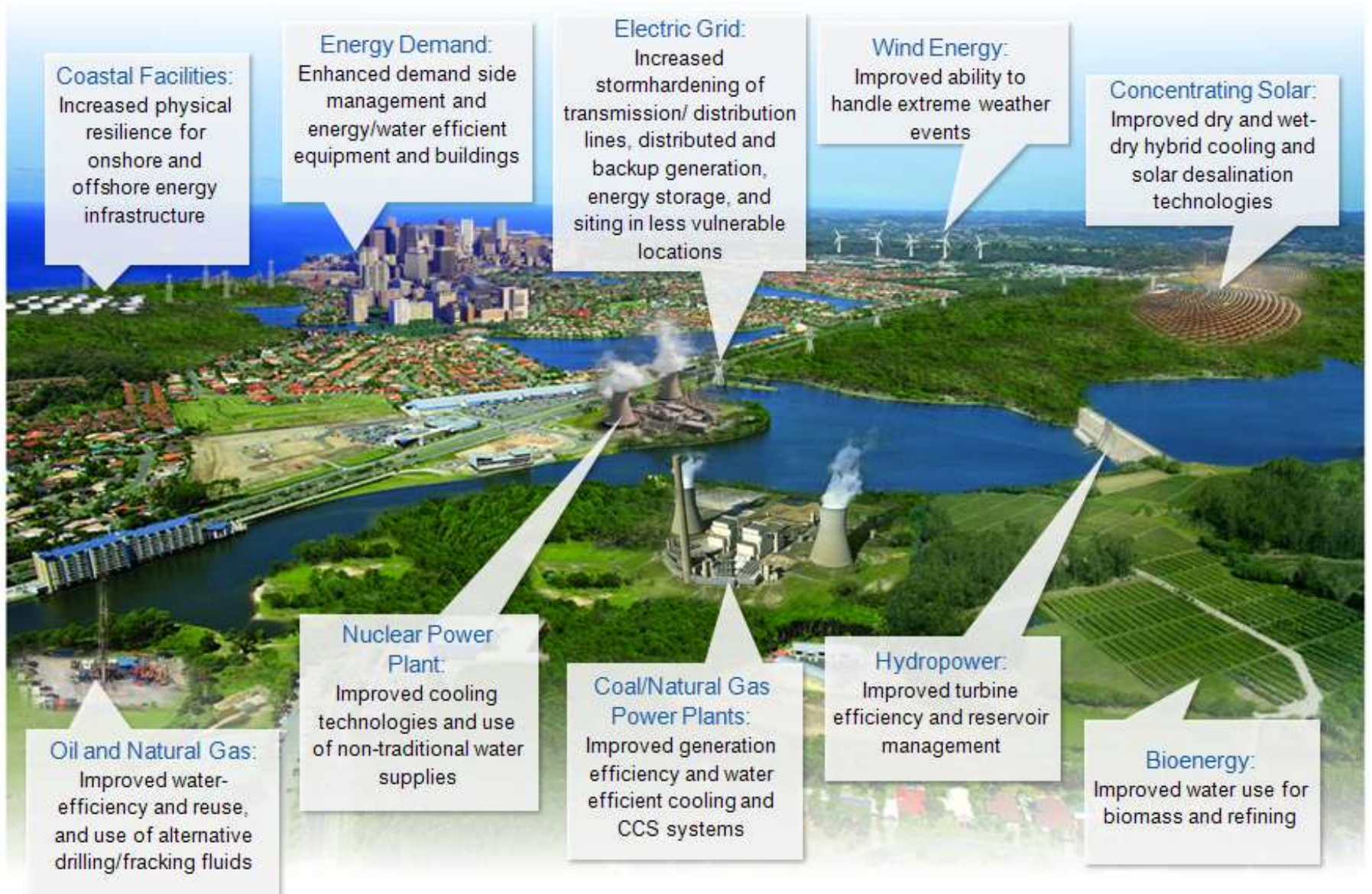
- Water capture/reuse, nontraditional cooling waters and dry cooling for thermoelectric power plants
- Storm hardening for energy infrastructure
- Backup Generation, Distributed Generation and microgrids



- Information and Assessment of Vulnerabilities from Global to Local Scale

- Improved data, tools, and models for characterizing vulnerabilities
 - IPCC Fifth Assessment Report *Climate Change 2013: The Physical Science Basis* Summary for Policymakers http://www.climatechange2013.org/images/uploads/WGIAR5-SPM_Approved27Sep2013.pdf
 - Updated National Climate Assessment and regional projections: <http://ncadac.globalchange.gov/>
 - The Federal Support Water Toolbox: www.WaterToolbox.us
 - Sea Level Planning Tool: <http://www.corpsclimate.us/Sandy/>
- Federal Vulnerability Assessments including DOE's "Vulnerability Report" and
 - Effects of Climate Change on Federal Hydropower: Report to Congress
 - Hurricane Sandy Rebuilding Strategy
 - Economic Benefits of Increasing Electric Grid Resilience to Weather Outages

Illustrative Opportunities: Building a Climate-Resilient Energy System



President's Climate Action Plan

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/image/president27sclimateactionplan.pdf>

The President's plan has three major parts:

- ❖ Cut carbon pollution in America
- ❖ Prepare the United States for the Impacts of Climate Change
- ❖ Lead International Efforts to Combat Global Climate Change and Prepare for its Impacts

President's Climate Action Plan - Adaptation

- ❖ Developing actionable climate science, launching a climate data initiative and continuing to assess climate-change impacts in the U.S.
- ❖ Providing an information toolkit for climate preparedness and resilience
- ❖ Supporting a state, local, and tribal task force on climate preparedness and supporting communities as they prepare for climate impacts
- ❖ Promoting insurance leadership for climate preparedness and resilience
- ❖ Supporting climate-resilient investment and boosting the resilience of buildings and infrastructure, particularly as we rebuild and learn from Sandy

Hurricane Sandy Rebuilding Strategy

http://portal.hud.gov/hudportal/HUD?src=/press/press_releases_media_advisories/2013/HUDNo.13-125

- ❖ Rebuilding Strategy released in August and serves as a model for the nation facing greater risks from extreme weather

- ❖ Contains policy recommendations to ensure communities are able to withstand and recover from future storms, including energy resilience:
 - Making the electric grid smarter and more flexible, and protecting the liquid fuel supply chain
 - Helping to develop a resilient power strategy for telephone and internet communication
 - Providing a forum to coordinate and discuss large-scale, regional infrastructure projects and map their interdependencies
 - Establishing guidelines to ensure projects are situated and built to withstand the impacts of future climate change
 - Assisting States and localities to optimize Sandy recovery funding to build critical energy infrastructure assets that are climate resilient

Next Steps: DOE Response Framework

❖ **Enhance Research, Development, Demonstration and Deployment of Climate-Resilient Energy Technologies**

- Use mechanisms, including the Department's National Laboratories, to support efforts to develop climate-resilient energy technologies.

❖ **Foster enabling policies to remove market barriers and encourage building resiliency into energy systems**

- Examine innovative and effective public policies to support and replicate on a national scale

❖ **Provide technical information and assistance**

- Facilitate access to higher resolution data, models and tools, and develop guidance and best practices for energy system resiliency

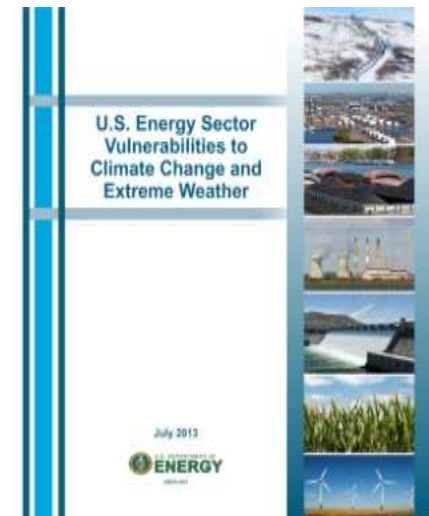
❖ **Convene and partner with stakeholders**

- Work with the States and private sector to build robust public-private-partnerships to increase energy system resiliency and to deploy innovative technological solutions and practices.

For Additional Information

U.S. Department of Energy Contacts:

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- ❖ Craig Zamuda - Craig.Zamuda@hq.doe.gov
- Access to “U.S. Energy Sector Vulnerabilities to Climate Change and Extreme Weather” :



<http://energy.gov/articles/climate-change-effects-our-energy>