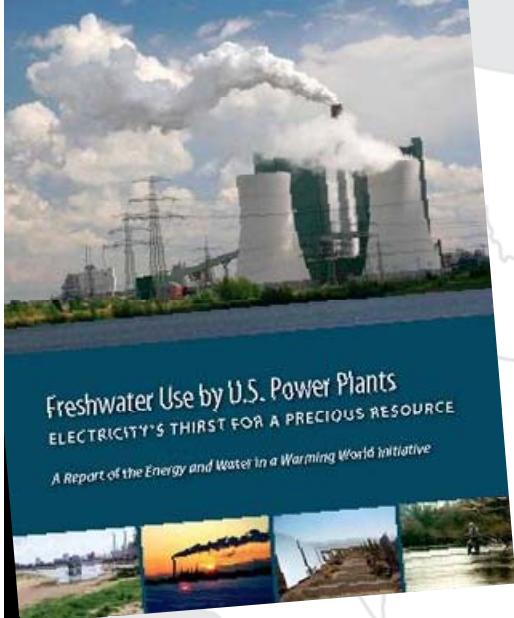


# Long-term Implications of Electricity and Water in a Changing Climate

Peter C. Frumhoff

Director of Science and Policy  
Union of Concerned Scientists

Energy-Water Nexus Forum  
Board on Energy and Environmental Systems  
National Academy of Sciences  
3 April 2013



# Union of Concerned Scientists

Citizens and Scientists for Environmental Solutions



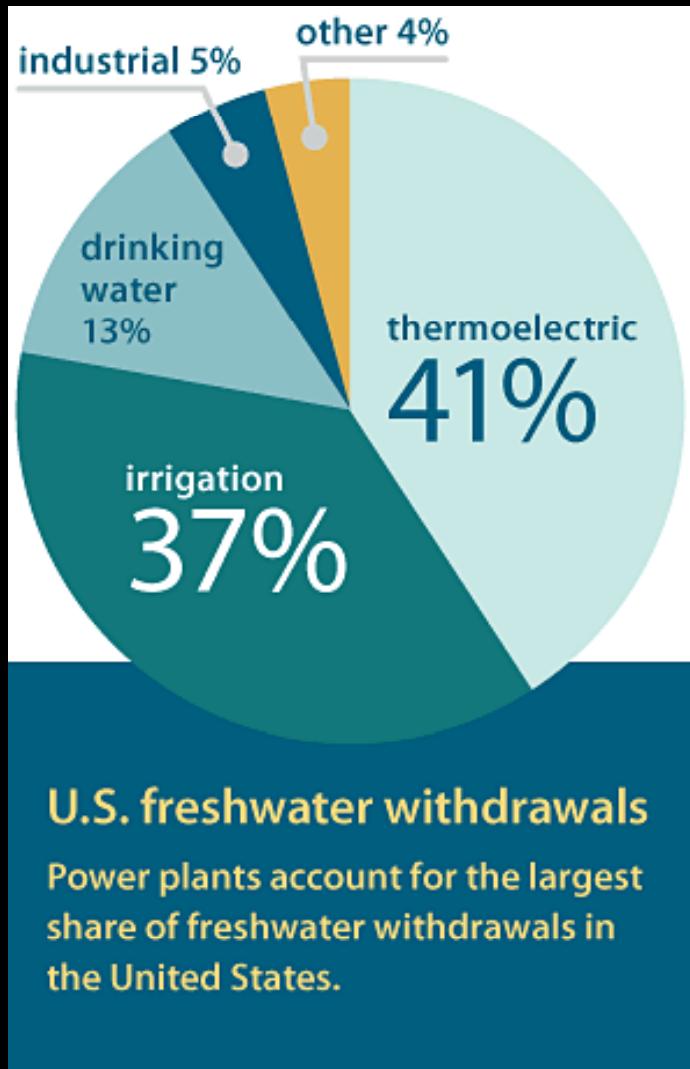
## EW3 Baseline Assessment Team

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John Rogers, Union of Concerned Scientists, Cambridge, MA  
Stacy Tellinghuisen, Western Resource Advocates, Boulder, CO

## EW3 Scientific Advisory Committee

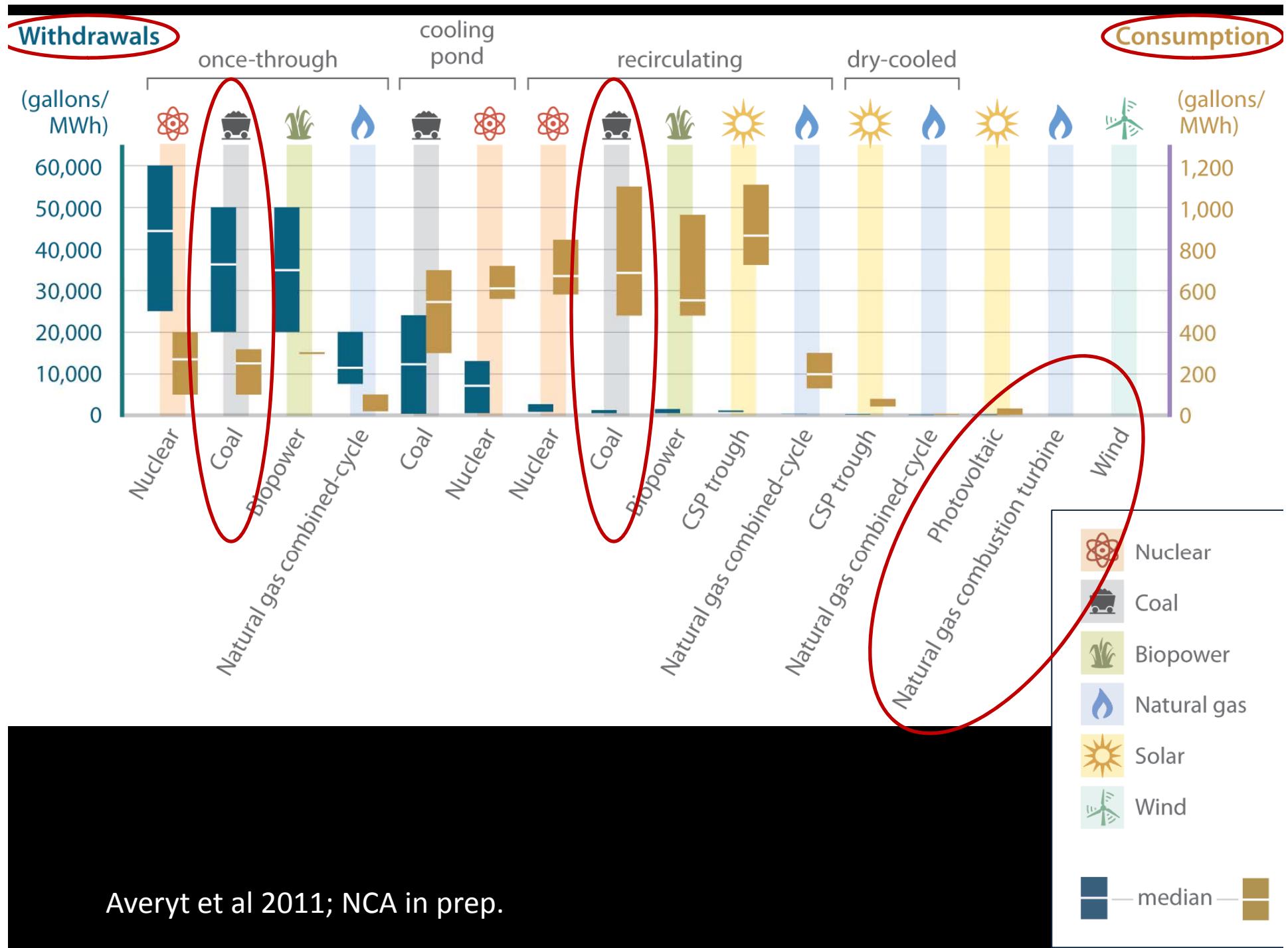
\*Peter Frumhoff (chair), Union of Concerned Scientists, Cambridge, MA  
George Hornberger, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN  
Robert Jackson, Duke University, Durham, NC  
Robin Newmark, National Renewable Energy Laboratory, Golden, CO  
Jonathan Overpeck, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ  
Brad Udall, University of Colorado–Boulder,  
NOAA Western Water Assessment, Boulder, CO  
Michael Webber, University of Texas, Austin, TX

# Today's Power Plants Depend On Very Large Amounts of Water For Cooling

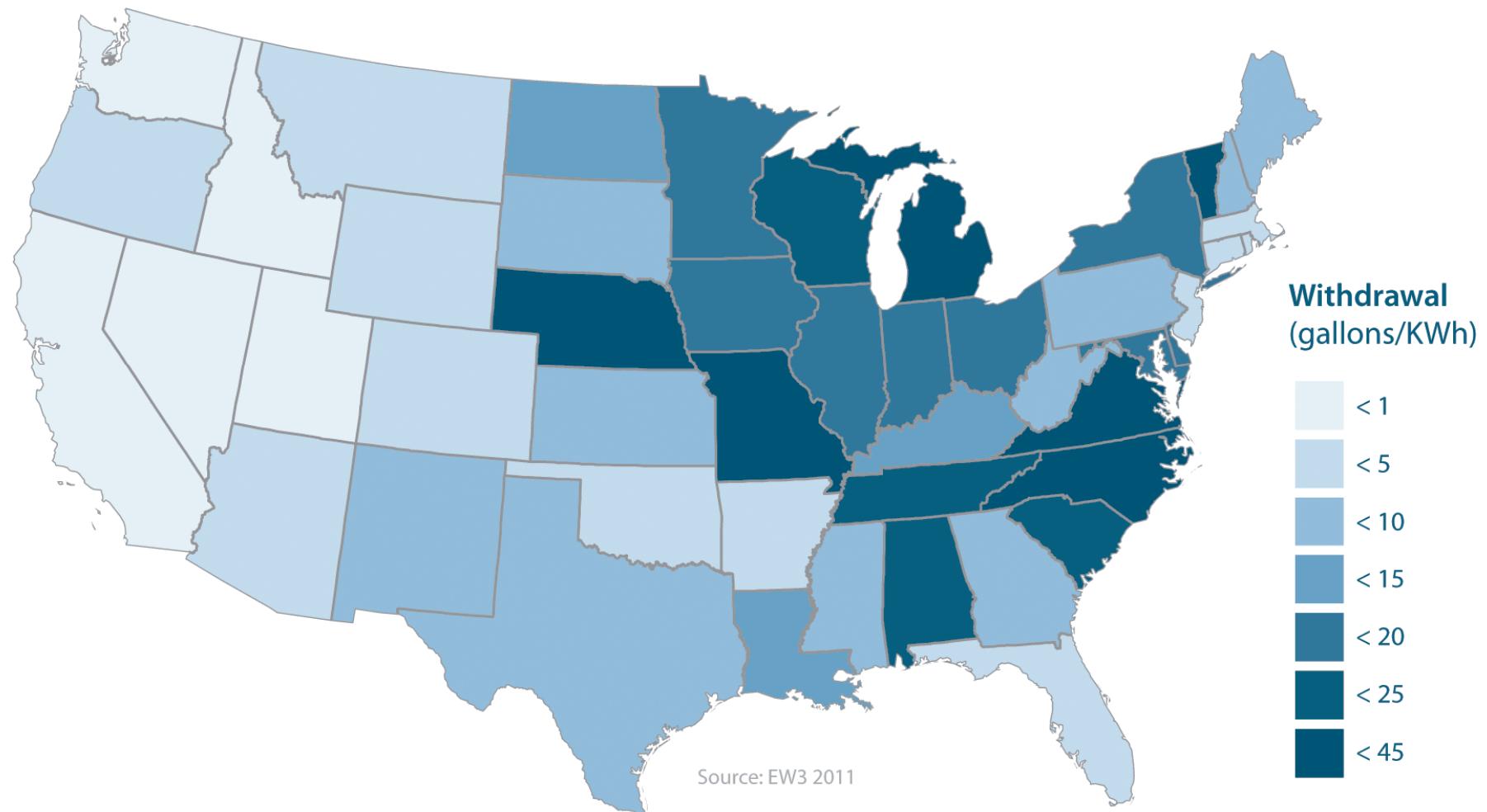


- Withdrawals:  
60–170 billion gal/day
- Consumption (evaporation):  
3–6 billion gal/day
- Consumption (fracking):  
0.2-0.4 billion gal/day

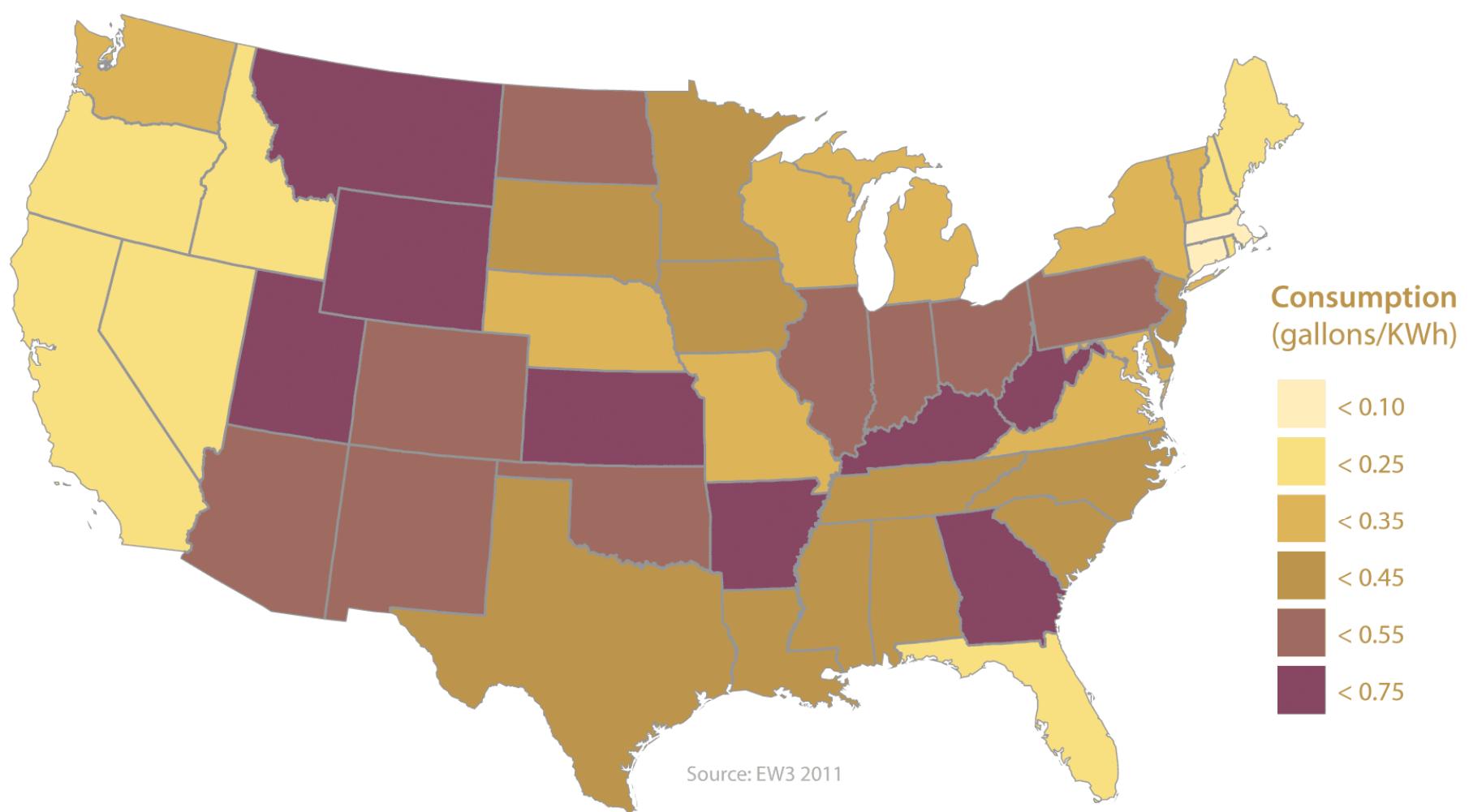
Averyt et al 2011; EPA 2011



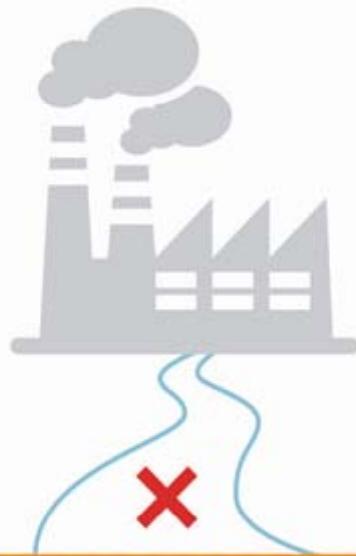
# Freshwater Withdrawal Intensity



# Freshwater Consumption Intensity



# Hot, Dry Summers Put Both Electricity and Water Supplies At Risk



## NOT ENOUGH WATER

Without enough water for cooling, power plants must cut back production or even shut down.



## INCOMING WATER TOO WARM

Hot weather can make water supplies too warm for cooling, forcing power plants to reduce their electricity production when it's needed most.



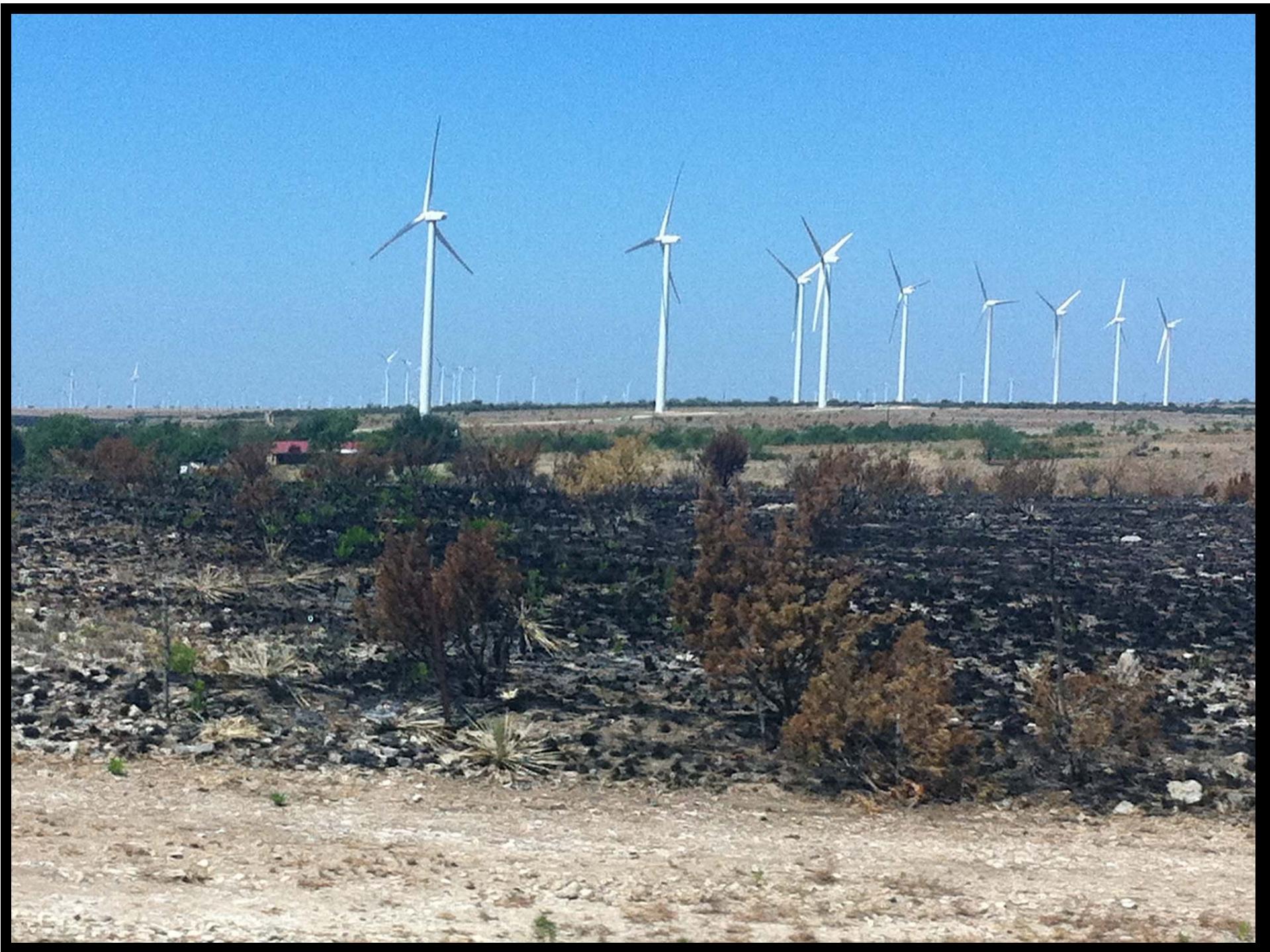
## OUTGOING WATER TOO WARM

Wildlife can be harmed or killed when power plants discharge hot water back into rivers and other water bodies.

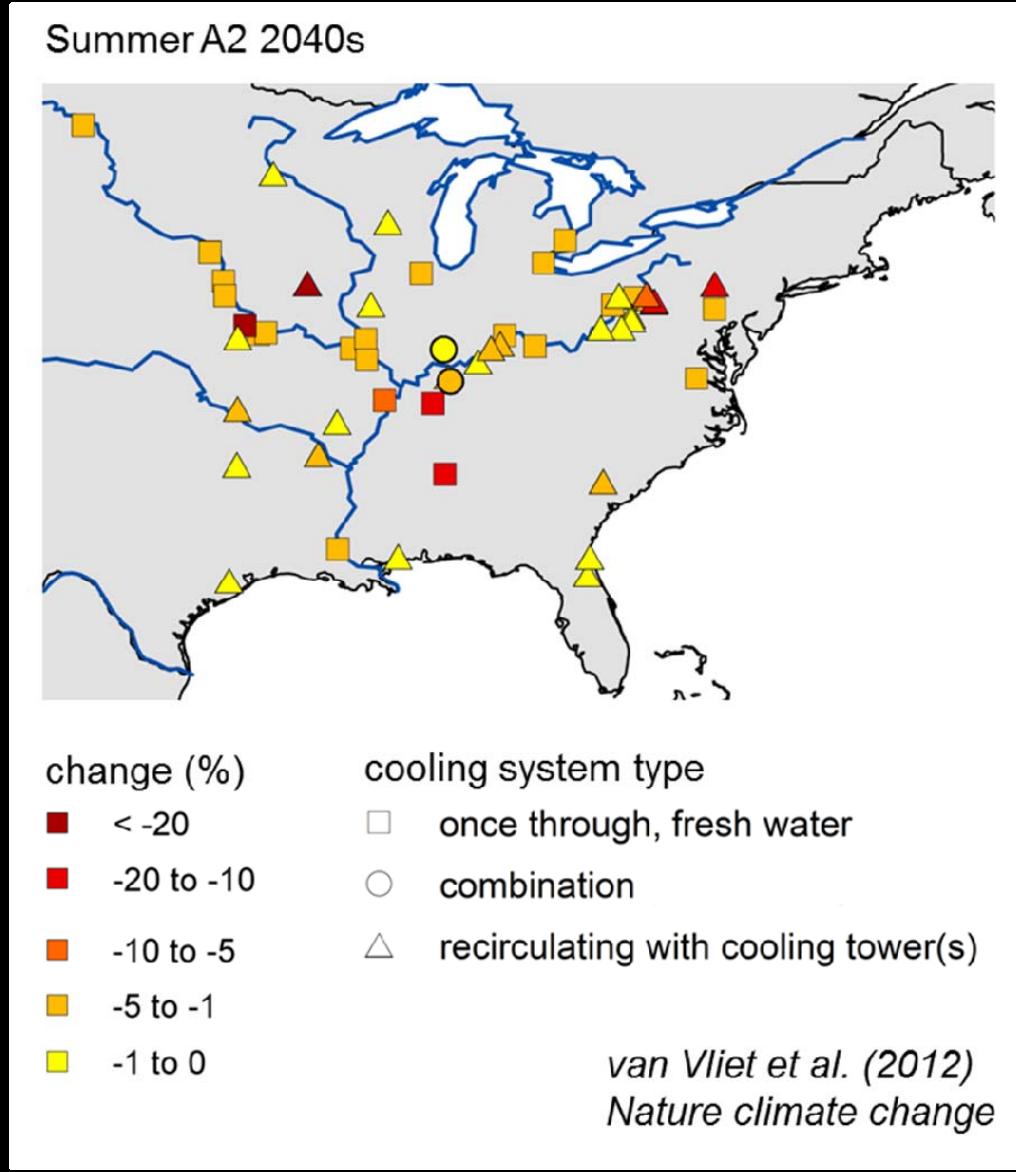
# Heat and Drought-Related Electricity-Water Collisions (2006-2012)



Source: EW3 2012



# Water-related vulnerability of US electricity sector increases with climate change



Decrease in power plant usable capacity

% decrease from 1970 – 2000 baseline

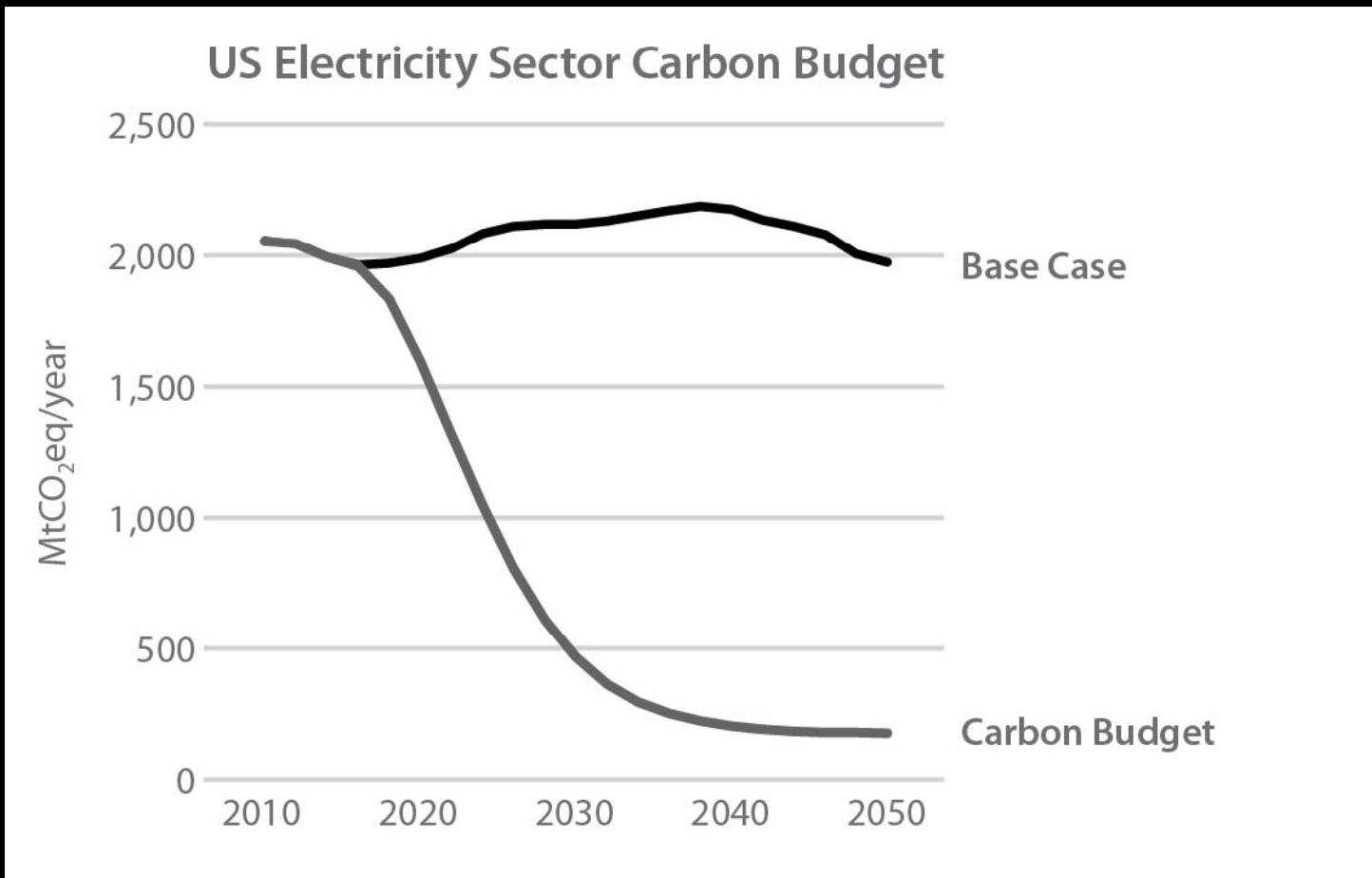
# Trade-offs and Synergies Between Mitigation and Adaptation Electricity-Water-Climate Nexus

Possible Action	Impact on Carbon Emissions	Impact on Water Resources	
		Withdrawal	Consumption
Switch a Coal Plant from Once-Through to Recirculating Cooling			

# Trade-offs and Synergies Between Mitigation & Adaptation: Electricity-Water-Climate Nexus

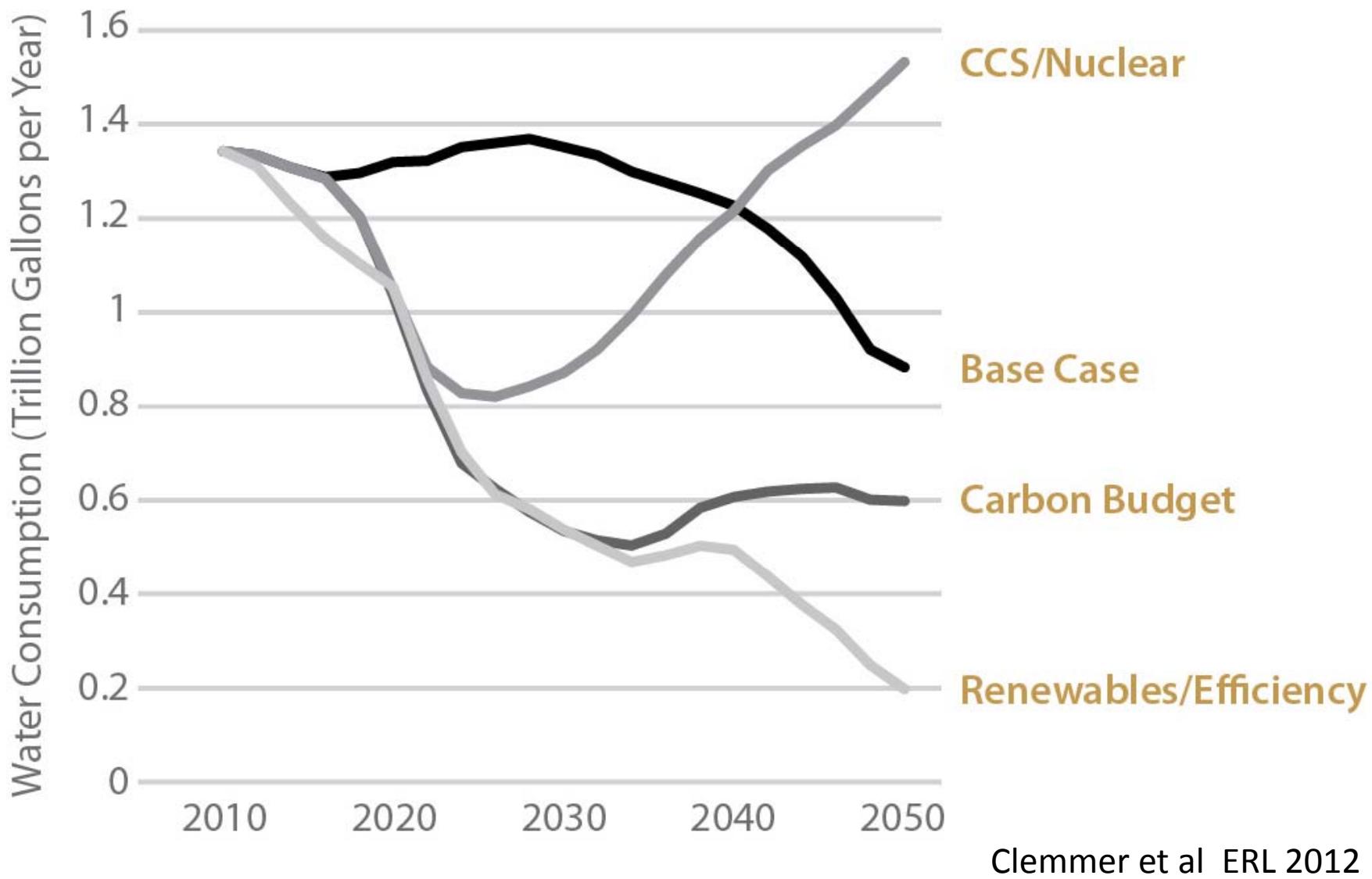
Possible Action	Impact on Carbon Emissions	Impact on Water Dependence	
		Withdrawal	Consumption
Switch a Coal Plant from Once-Through to Recirculating Cooling	↑	↓	↑
Switch to Natural Gas	↓ *	↓ *	↓ *
Adopt Carbon Capture and Storage	↓	↑	↑
Energy Demand/ Energy Efficiency	↓	↓	↓
Switch to Wind/ Solar PV	↓	↓	↓

# A US Electricity Sector Carbon Budget for a 450 Co2eq (~2° C) World



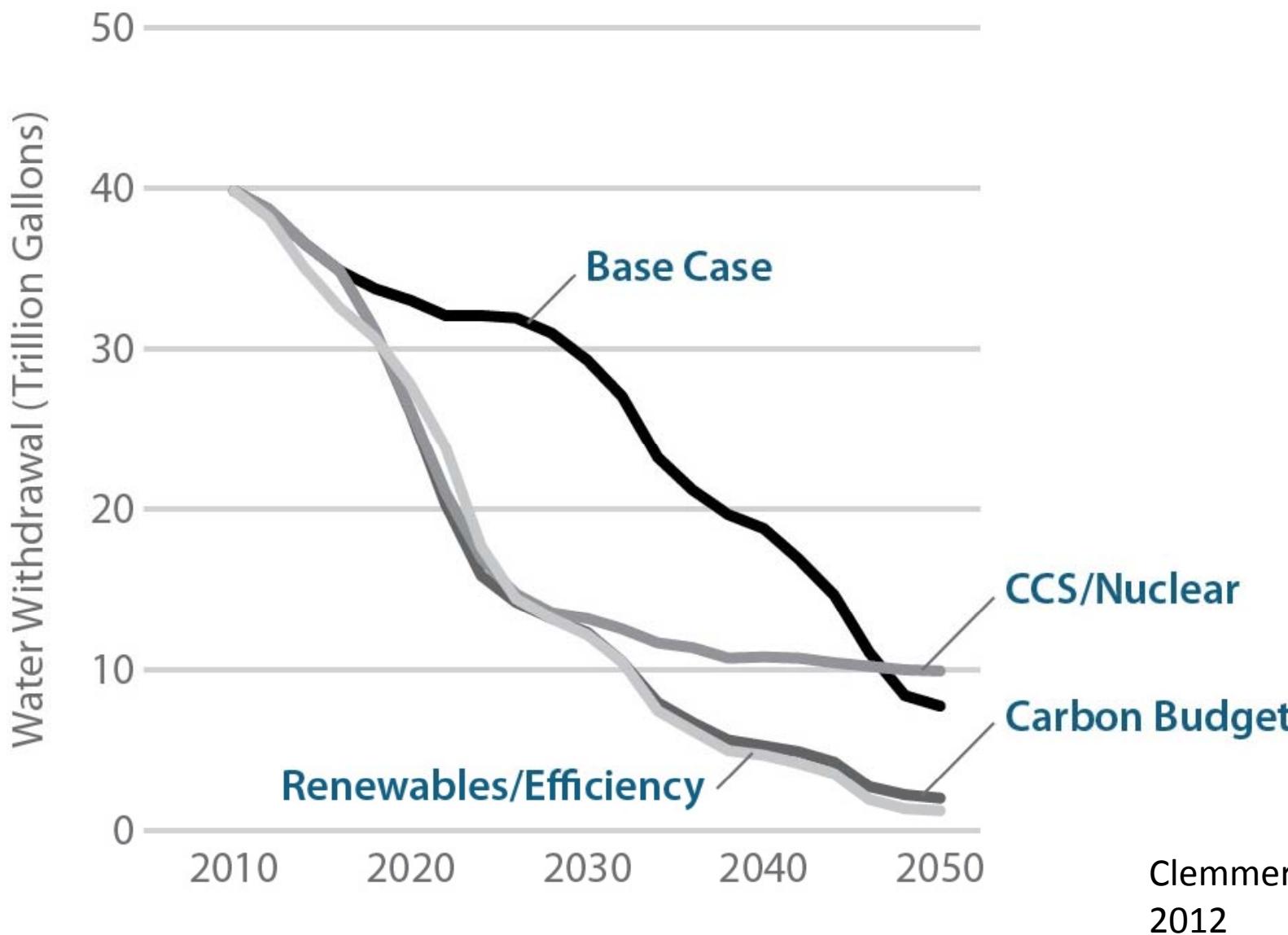
Fawcett et al 2009; NRC 2010; Clemmer et al ERL 2012

# Impacts of Electricity Technology Pathways on Cooling Water Consumption



Clemmer et al ERL 2012

# Impacts of Electricity Technology Pathways on Cooling Water Withdrawals

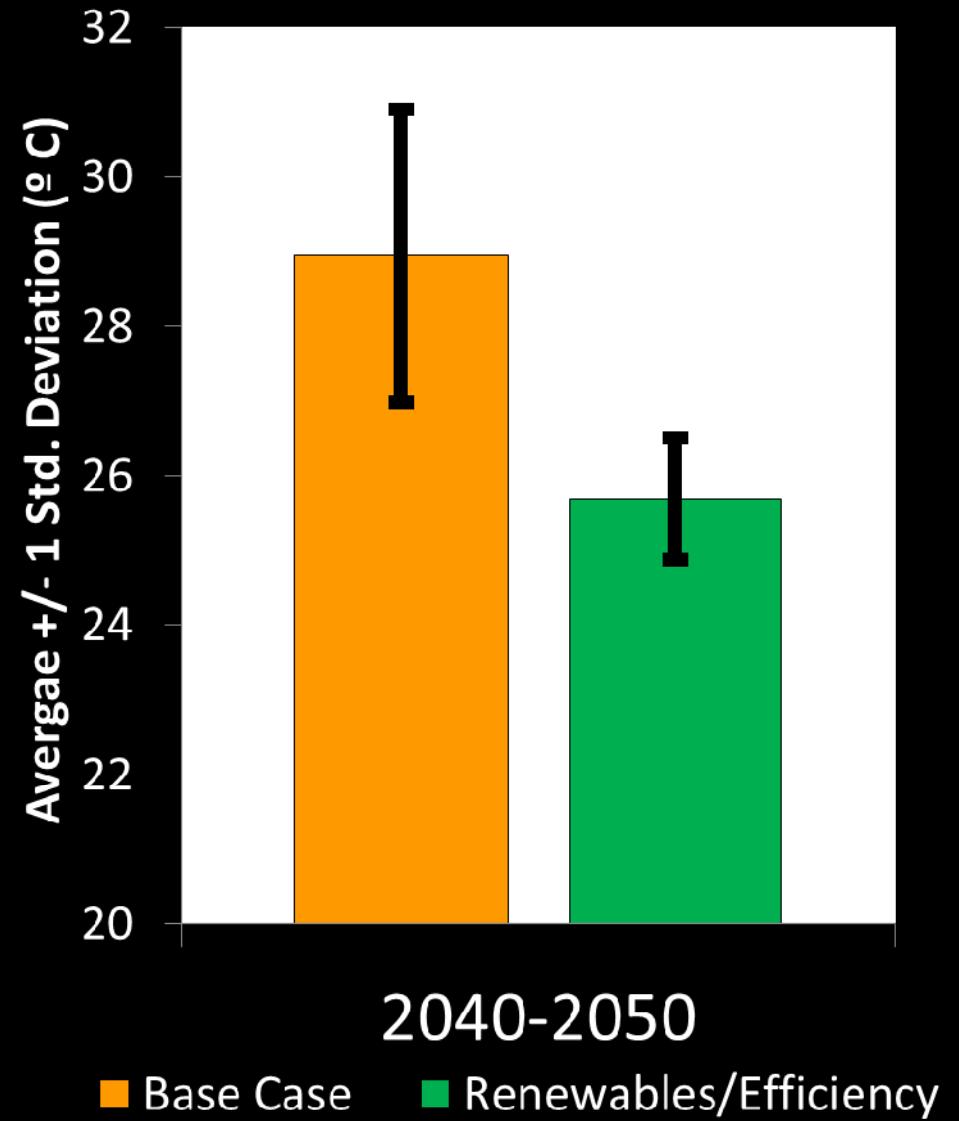


Clemmer et al ERL  
2012

# The ACT and ACF River Basins



## Average July Water Temperatures



# Electricity-Water-Climate Nexus

## Science, Research and Innovation Needs

- *Spurring accelerated adoption of low water/low carbon electricity: efficiency, wind, solar pv.*
- *Reducing water use of electricity – cooling, extraction (fracking), CCS + switching to waste-water sources*
- *Improving modeling of electricity and water futures: esp. extremes (climate + energy demand) at geographically and temporally relevant scales.*
- *Expand modeler-stakeholder engagement in building + using water-energy (+land use) scenarios for planning and policy.*



*For more information:*

**[www.ucsusa.org/ew3](http://www.ucsusa.org/ew3)**