

Meeting the Challenge of Our Time

Pathways to a Clean Energy Future for the Northwest

An Economy Wide Deep Decarbonization Pathways Study • November 2019



Clean and Affordable Energy Conference Agenda

- ▶ Clean Energy Transition Institute
- ▶ NW Deep Decarbonization Pathways Study
- ▶ Key Findings
- ▶ Implementation Opportunities and Challenges



Clean Energy Transition Institute

Independent, nonpartisan Northwest research and analysis nonprofit organization with a mission to accelerate the transition to a clean energy economy

- Identify deep decarbonization strategies
- Provide analytics, data, best practices
- Offer information clearinghouse
- Convene stakeholders to facilitate solutions



The Challenge: Achieving Deep Decarbonization in the Northwest



































Why a Northwest Deep Decarbonization Study?

Common set of assumptions to inform decisions about how the clean energy transition could unfold over the coming decades

- Unbiased, analytical baseline for the region
- Variety of pathways to lower carbon emissions
- Surface trade-offs, challenges, and practical implications of achieving mid-century targets
- Broaden conversations about actions needed



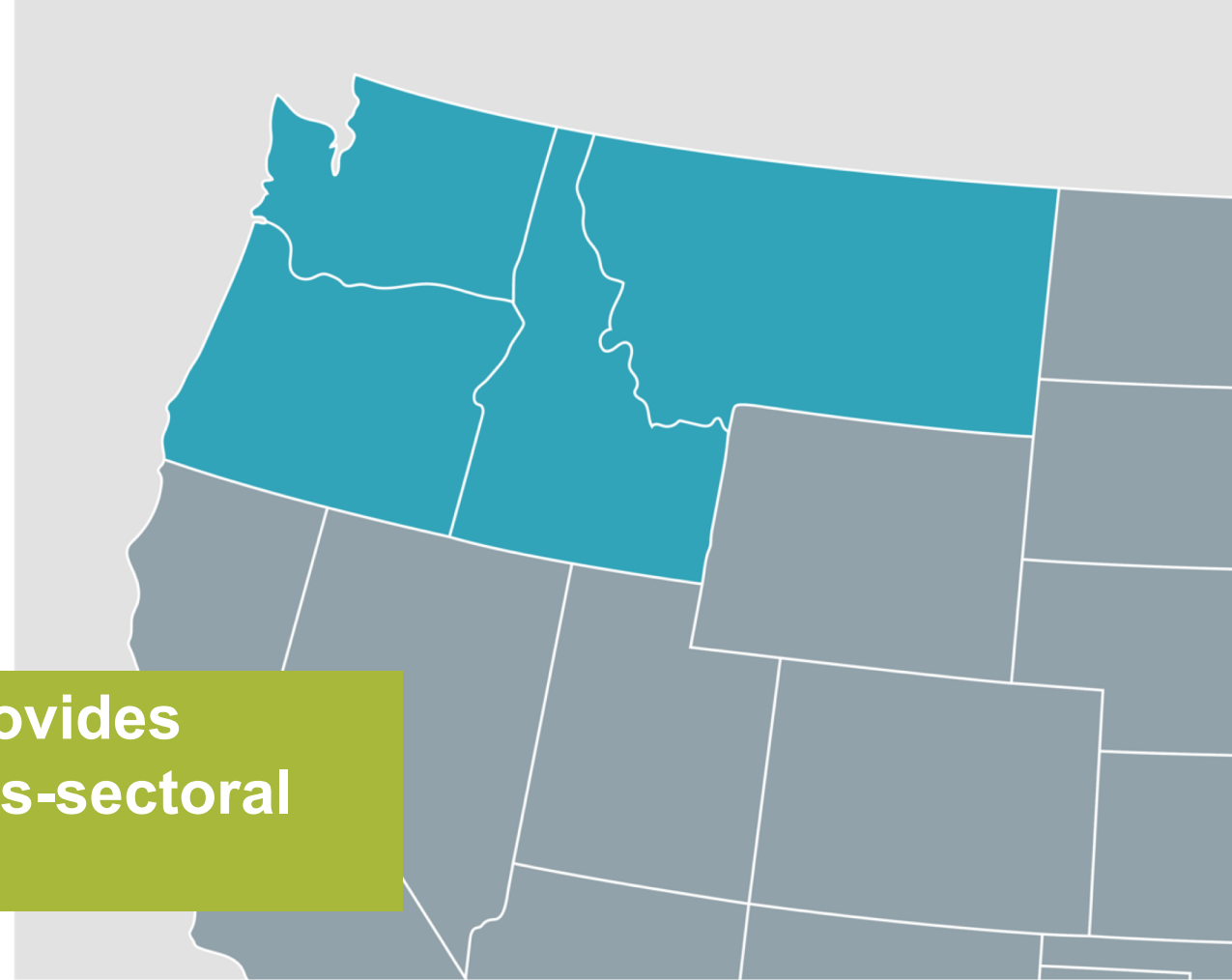
Comparison to Prior Decarbonization Studies

| | | |  WA |  OR |  ID |  MT |
|-------------|---|--|---|---|---|---|
| 2016 | State of Washington Office of the Governor | All sectors |  |  |  |  |
| 2017 | Public Generating Pool | Electricity sector only |  |  |  |  |
| 2018 | Portland General Electric | All sectors |  |  |  |  |
| | Climate Solutions | Electricity sector only |  |  |  |  |
| | Northwest Natural Gas Company | All sectors; optimized decisions limited to electricity sector only |  |  |  |  |
| 2019 | Public Generating Pool | Electricity sector only; reliability study |  |  |  |  |
| | Clean Energy Transition Institute | All sectors; optimized decisions across entire energy supply side |  |  |  |  |

Scope: Northwest Regional Energy Sector

- **Scope:** WA, OR, ID, MT
- **All Energy Sectors Represented:**
 - Residential and commercial buildings
 - Industry
 - Transportation
 - Electricity generation

Evaluating holistically provides an understanding of cross-sectoral impacts and trade-offs



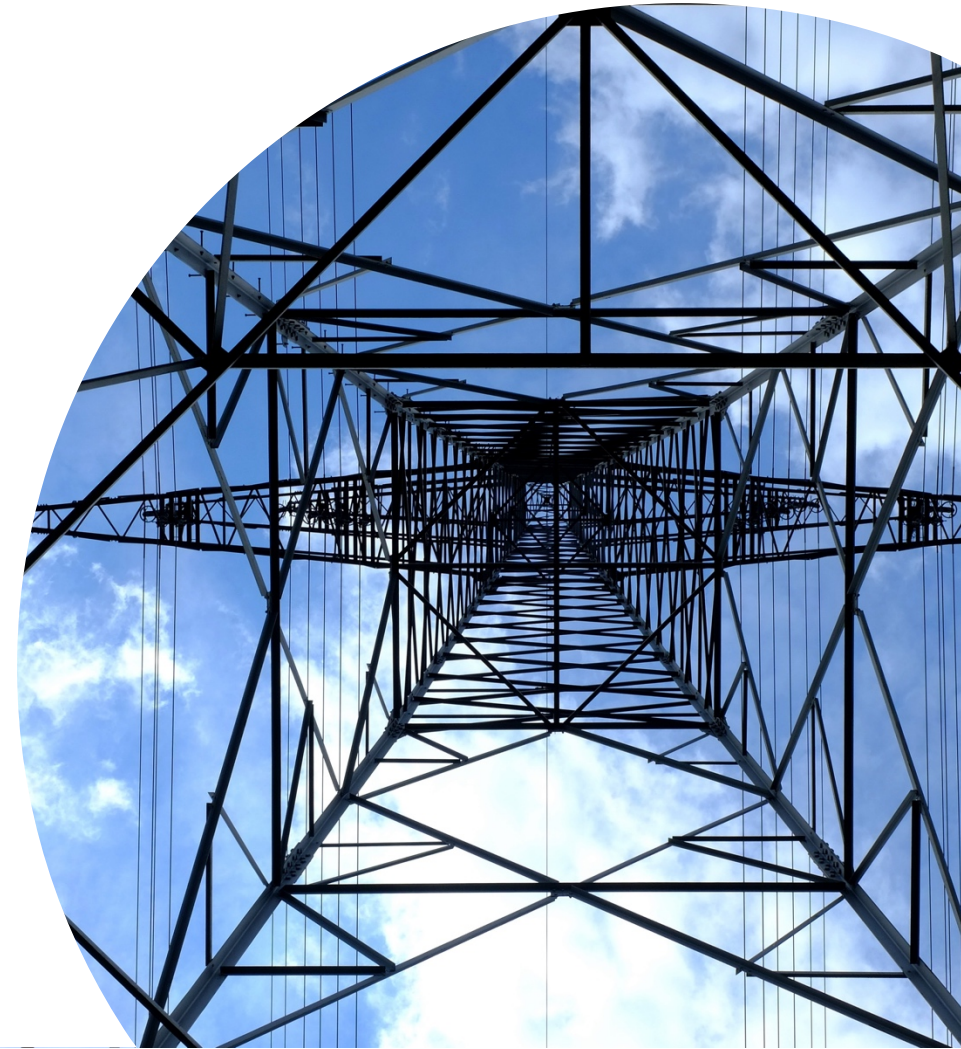
Study Questions Posed

- **How does the energy sector need to transform** in the most technologically and economically efficient way?
- **How does electricity generation need to be decarbonized** to achieve economy-wide carbon reduction goals?
- **What if we can't** achieve high electrification rates?
- **What is the most cost-effective use** for biomass? What if biomass estimates are wrong?
- **What would increased electricity grid transmission** between the NW and CA yield?



Approach to Decarbonizing Energy Supply

- Uses **conservative** assumptions about existing technology from public sources
- **Explores** how four NW states can achieve deep decarbonization in all energy sectors
- **Modeling determines optimal investment** in resources with least-cost
- **Decarbonizing energy supply**—electricity, pipeline gas, liquid fuels
- Accounts for **California systems** impact on the region



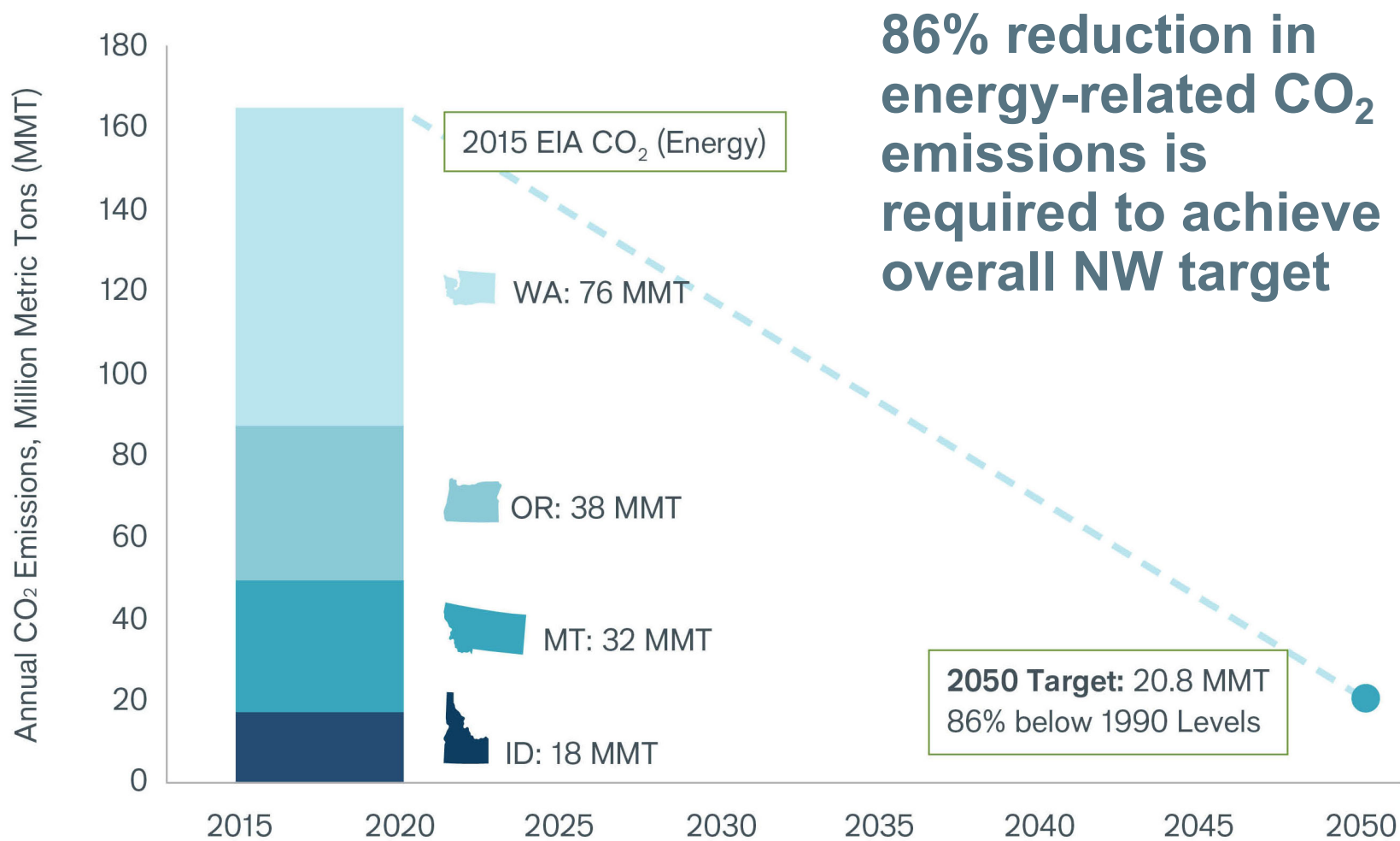
Study Emissions Target

86% reduction in energy-related CO₂ below 1990 levels by 2050

- Applied to each Northwest state independently
- Consistent with economy-wide reduction of 80% below 1990 levels by 2050
- Allows for reductions below 80% for non-energy CO₂ and non-CO₂ GHG emissions, where mitigation feasibility is less understood relative to energy



Northwest Deep Decarbonization Target



86% reduction in energy-related CO₂ emissions is required to achieve overall NW target



Energy Sector Transformation

Key Findings: Deep Decarbonization Achievable

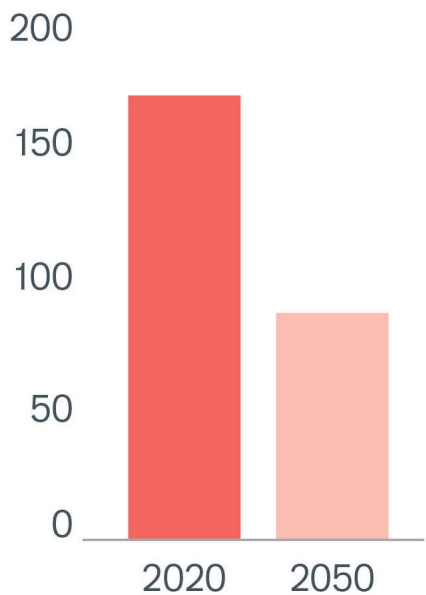
- **Electricity** generation must be **~96% clean**
- **A highly efficient built environment** powered by clean electricity
- **Aggressive vehicle electrification** powered largely by clean electricity
- **Thermal generation (natural gas) important for reliability** but operates at low capacity factor in 2050
- **Significant cost savings** if the Northwest and California **grids are better integrated**
- **Biomass** allocated to replace jet and diesel fuel
- **Electric fuels** play an important role



Five Decarbonization Strategies Deployed

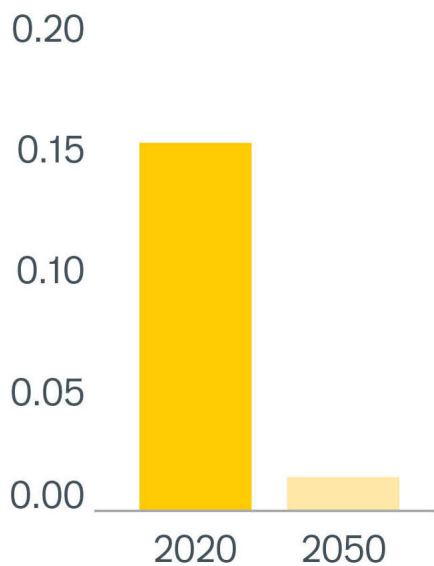
Efficiency

Per capita decreases 50%



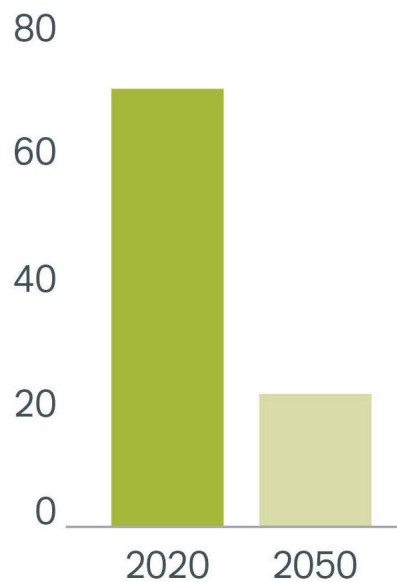
Clean Electricity

96% Clean by 2050



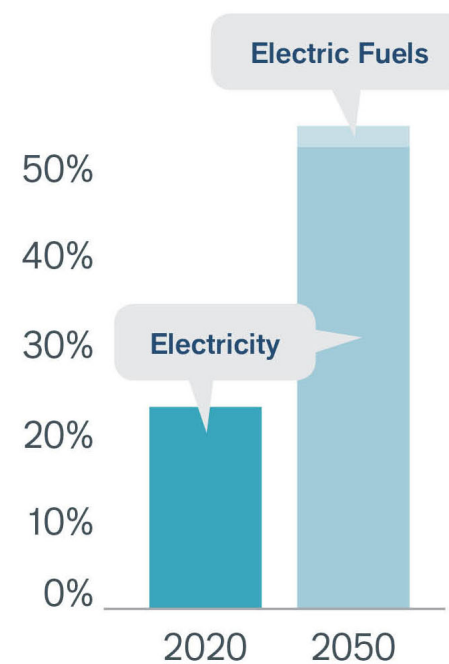
Low Carbon Fuels

70% decrease



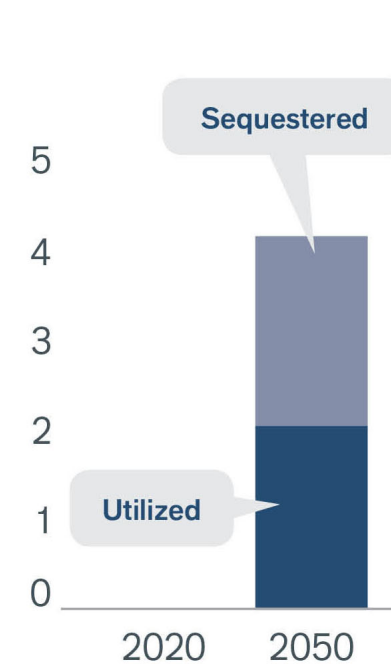
Electrification

Doubles from 23% to 55%



Carbon Capture

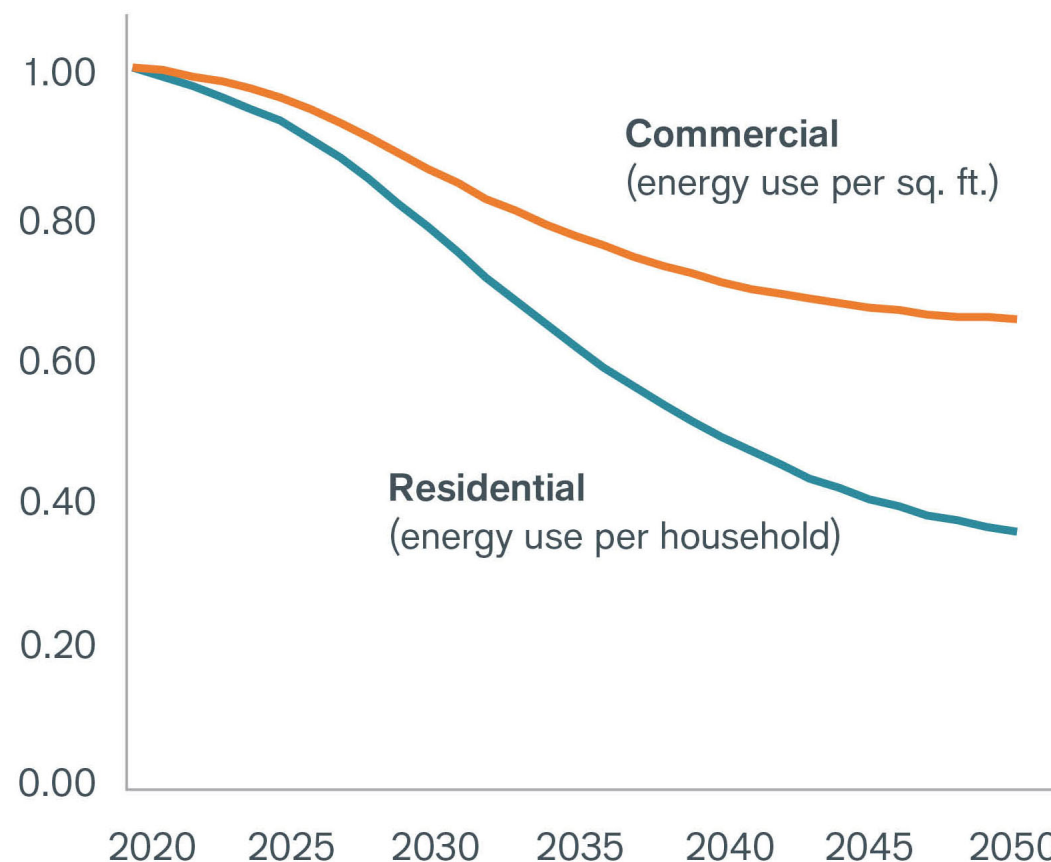
1/2 fuel; 1/2 sequestered



Buildings: Deep Efficiency & Electrification

- ▶ Building energy intensity declines by 30% for commercial and 60% for residential sector from 2020 to 2050

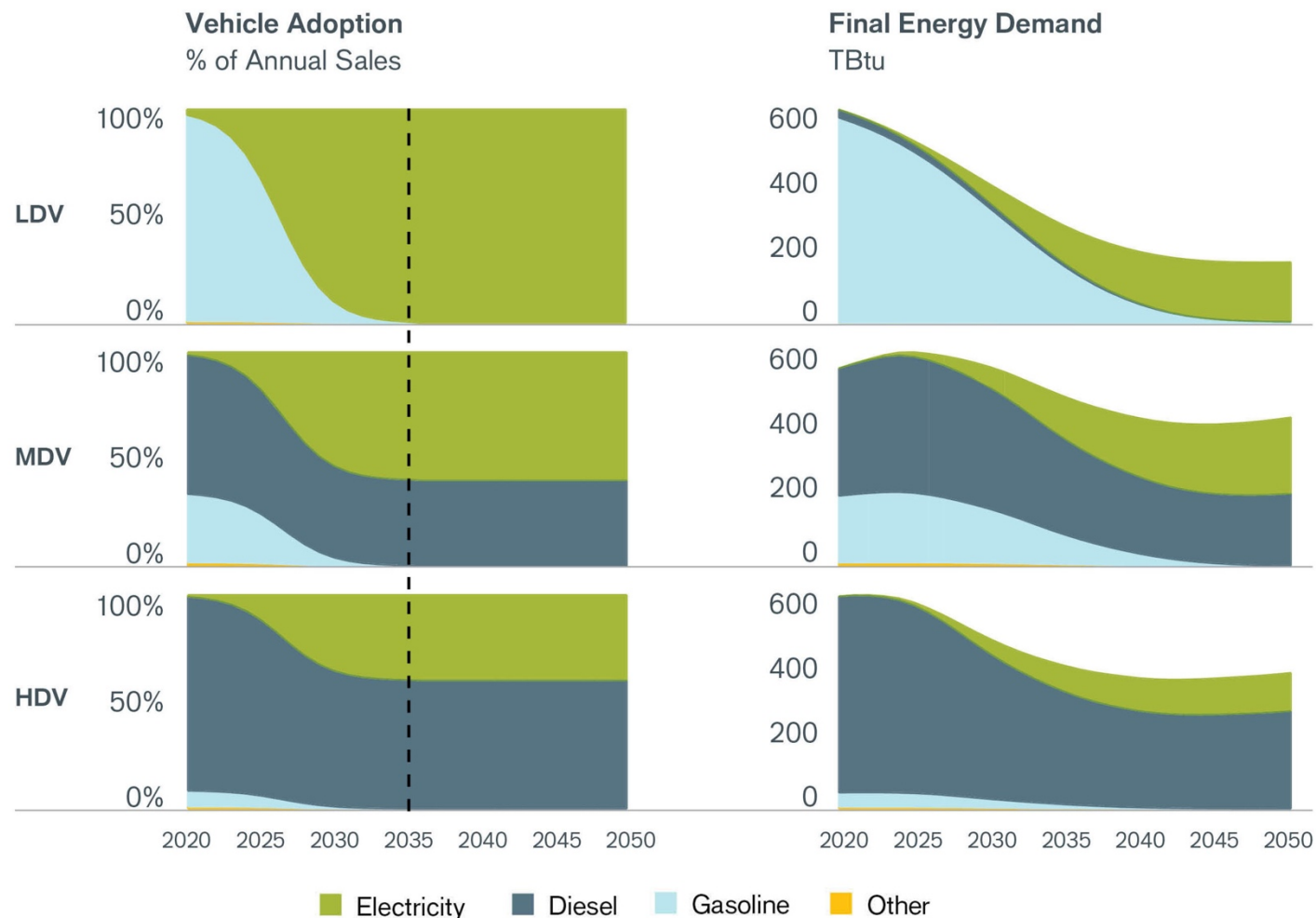
Building Energy Intensity (2020=1.0)



Transportation: Massive Shift to Electric Vehicles

By 2050:

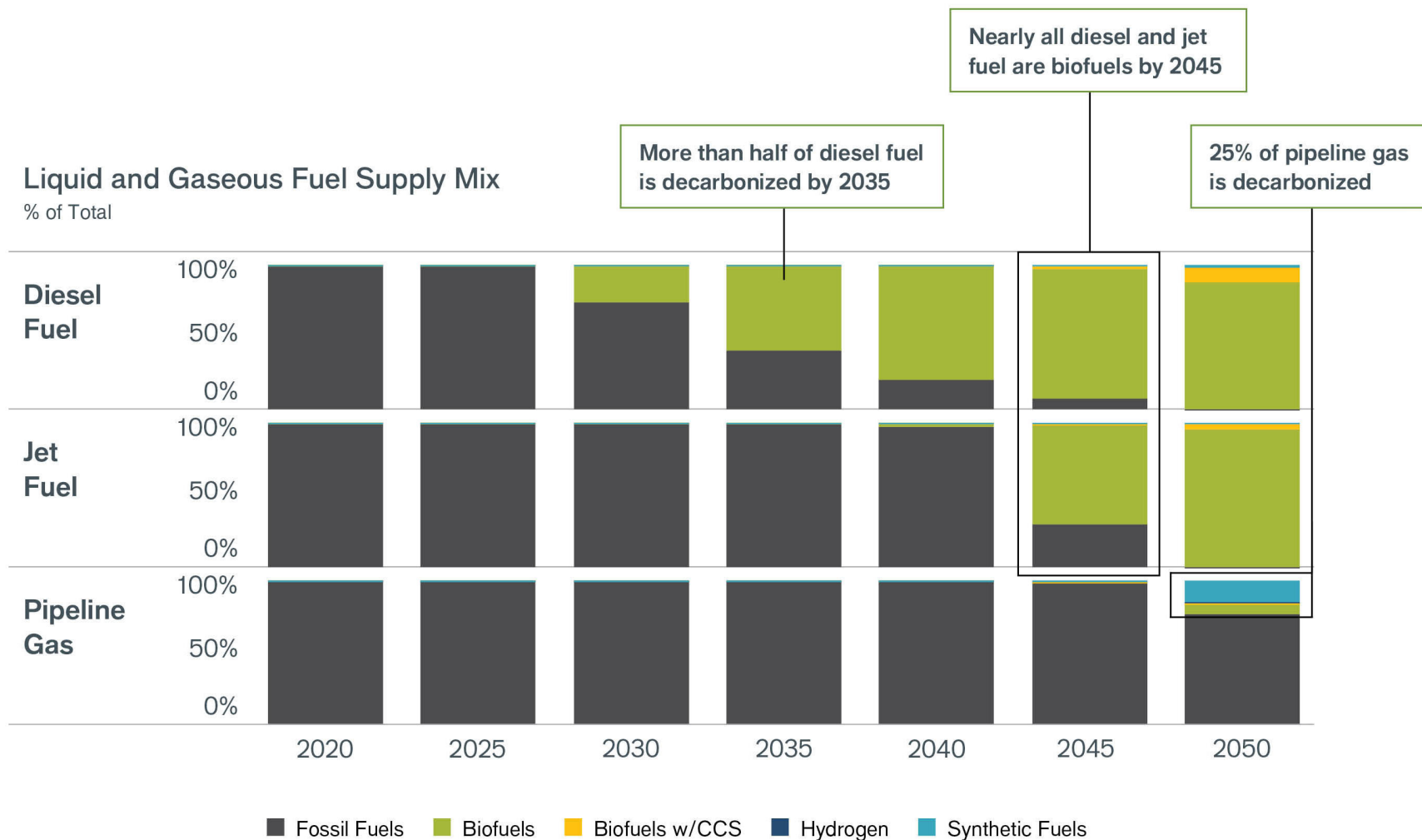
- Cars, SUVs, and light trucks fully electrified
- Medium and heavy-duty trucks partially electrified
- Results in a 60% reduction in final transportation sector energy demand from light, medium, and heavy-duty vehicles



Fuels: Decarbonized Diesel, Jet, and Pipeline Gas

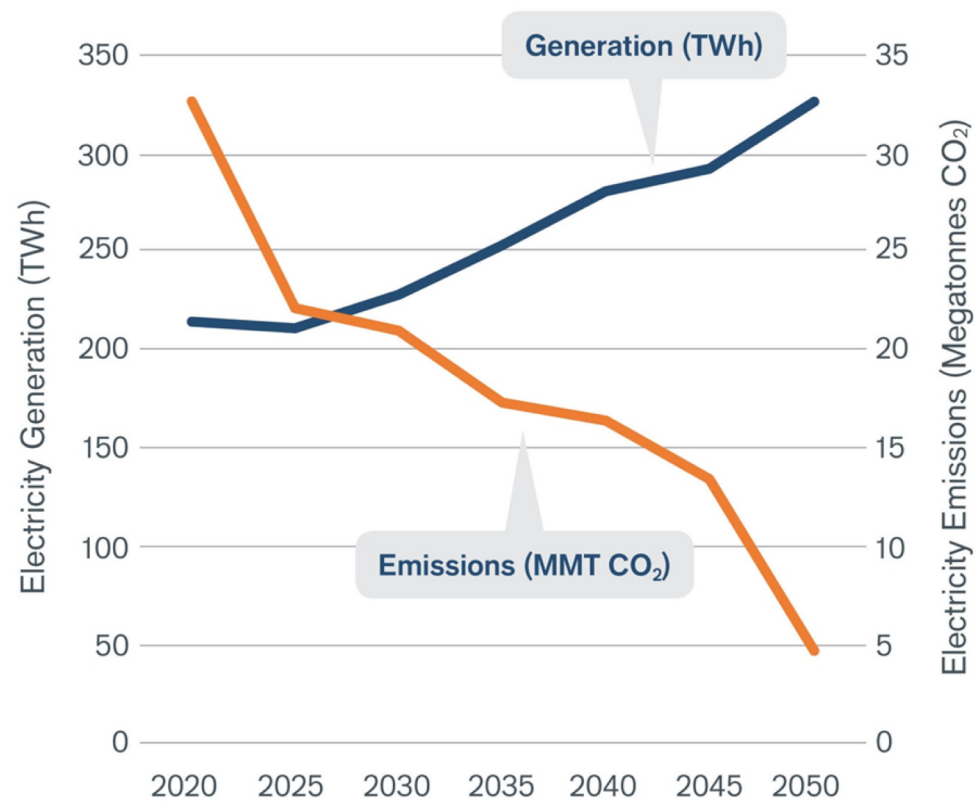
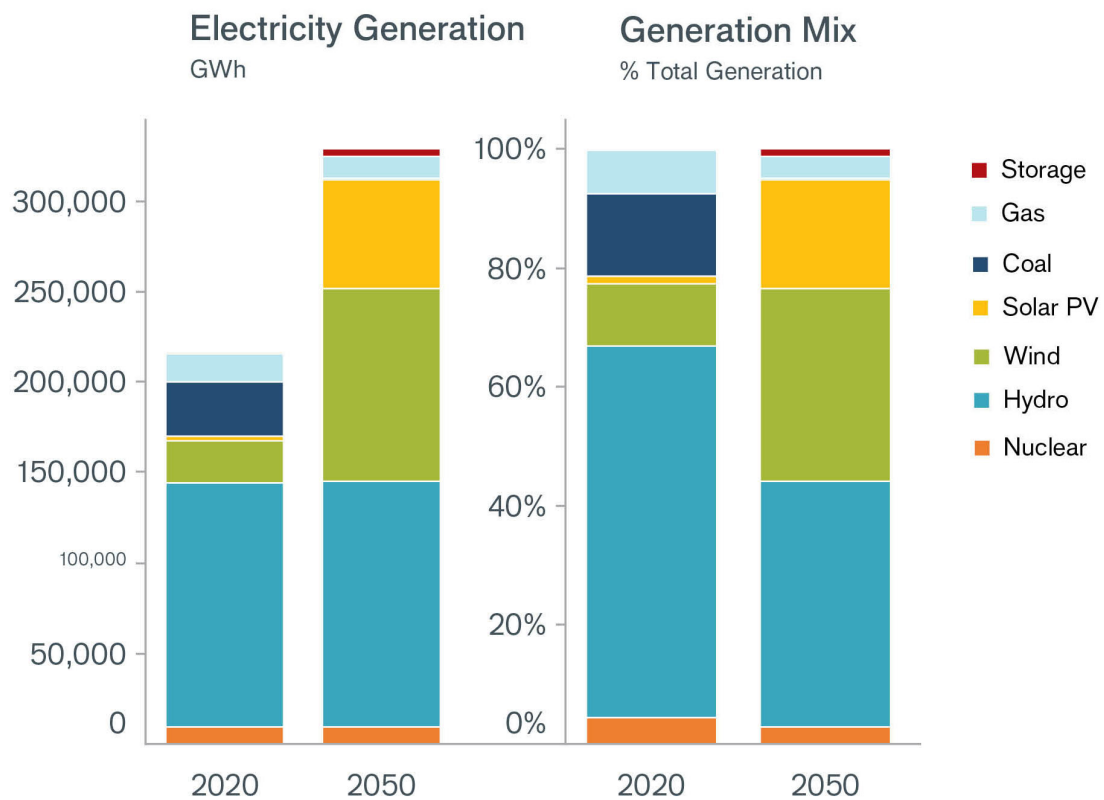
By 2050:

- Diesel and jet fuel fully decarbonized, primarily using biofuels
- 25% of pipeline fuels partially decarbonized
- Synthetic fuels play a key role



Electricity: 96% Carbon Free

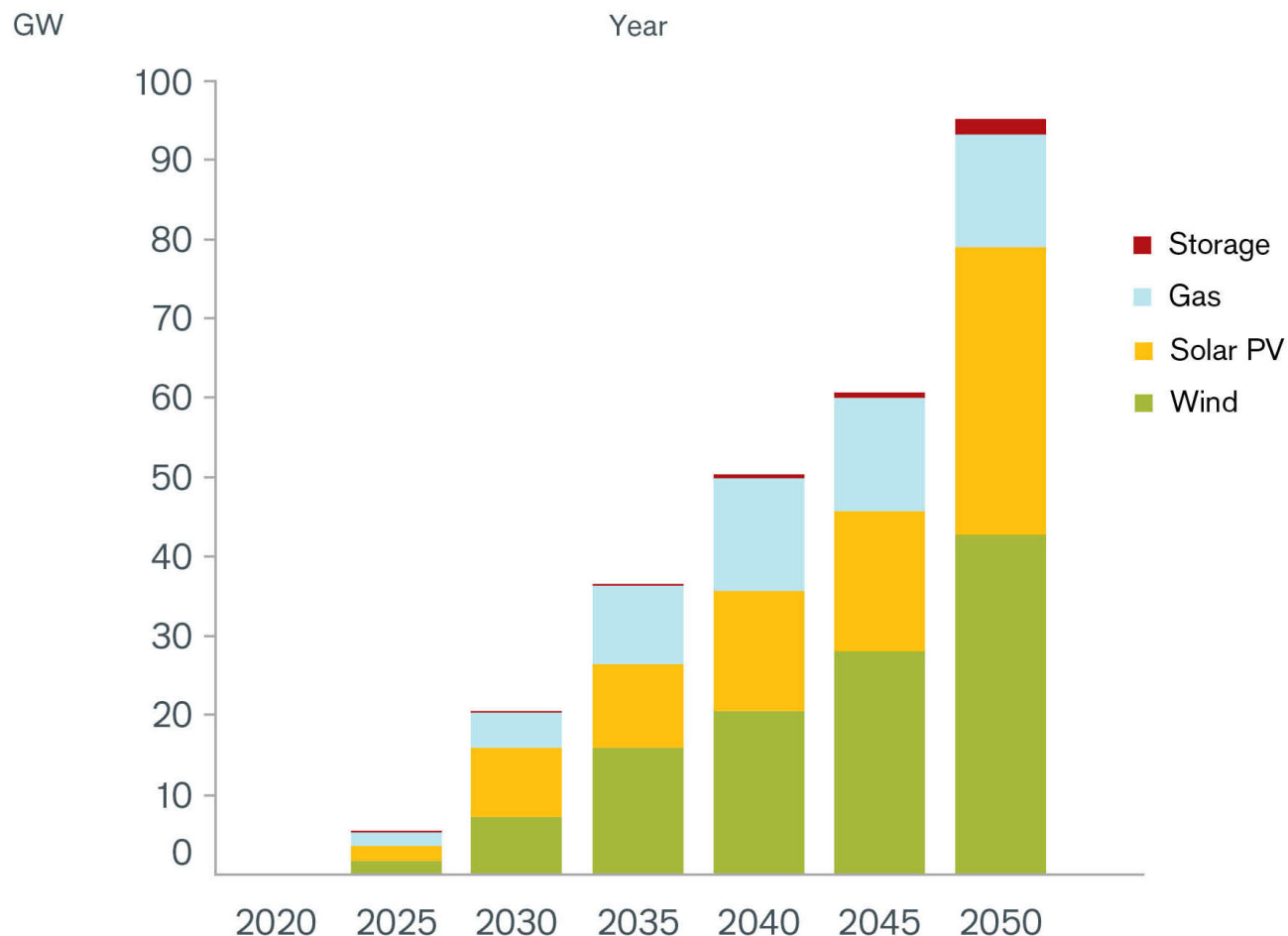
Generation increases 53%, with fossil fuel use at 4%, emissions decline by 86%.



Electricity: Expands to Serve 55% of Energy Demand

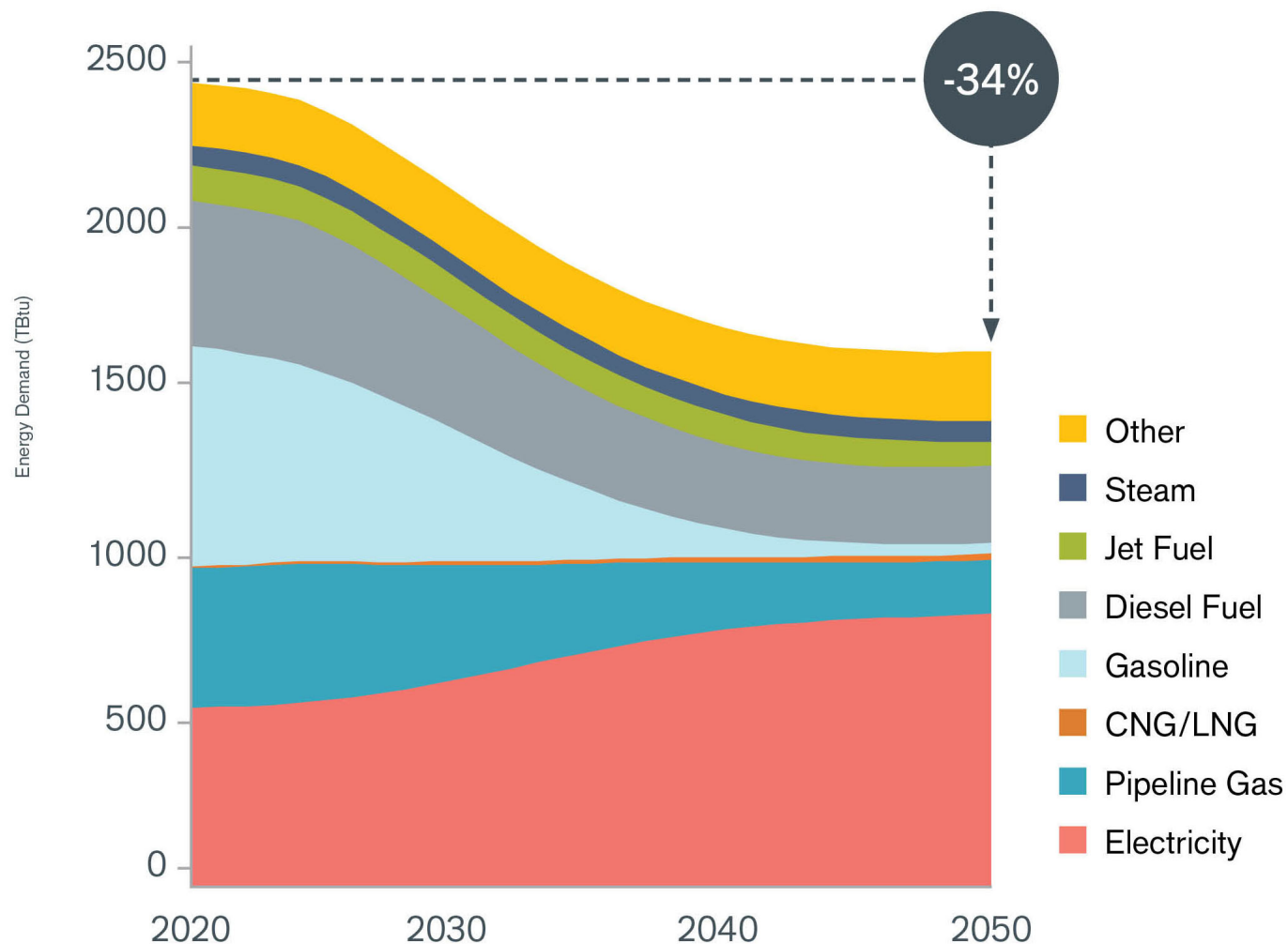
- By 2050, 95 GW of generation capacity added
- 44 GW wind, 35 GW solar
- 14 GW gas, primarily for reliability, capacity value in times of low hydro, wind, solar combined with high demand
- 2 GW storage

Cumulative New Resource Build



Final Energy Demand Declines, Even as Region Grows

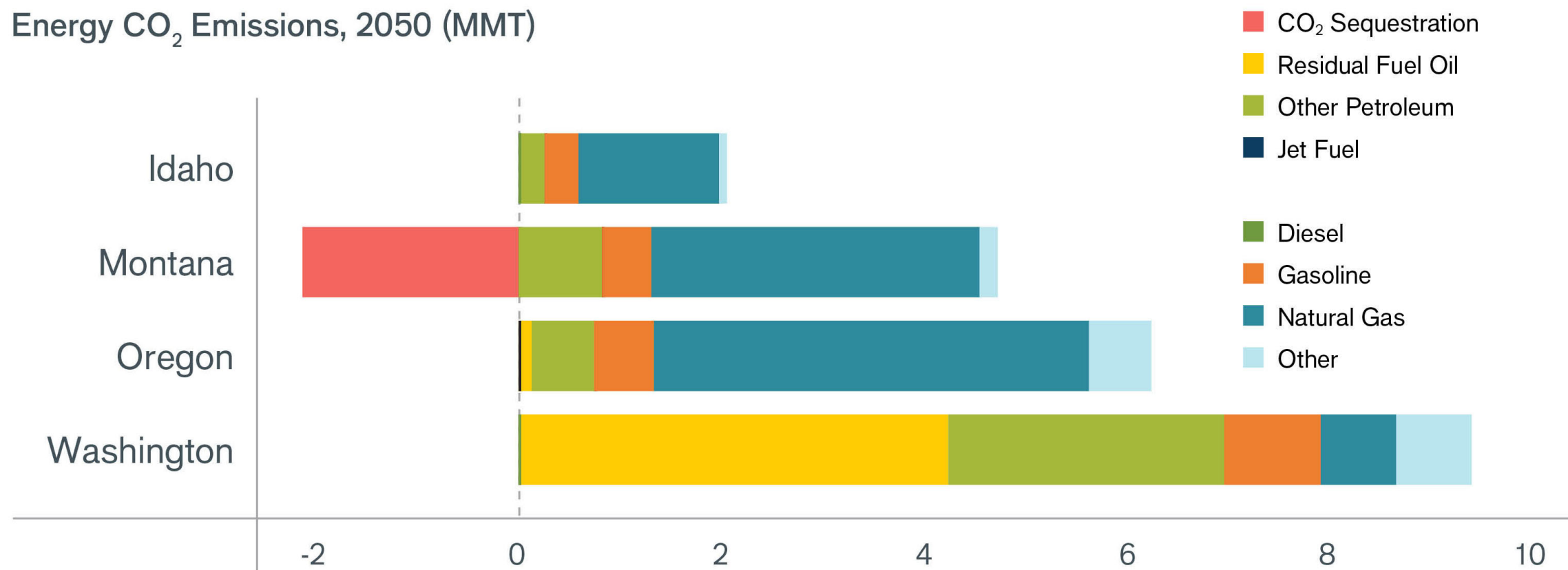
- ▶ In the Central Case energy demand is down 34% and electricity consumption is up more than 50% in 2050
- ▶ Even as population increases from 14.7 million people in 2020 to 19 million in 2050 and economy grows



State-Level Energy CO₂ Emissions in 2050

In three of four states, majority of remaining emissions in the Central Case in 2050 are from natural gas combustion.

Energy CO₂ Emissions, 2050 (MMT)



Estimated Net Cost to Achieve Target Roughly 1% of GDP

- Cumulative costs of decarbonizing the energy system in the Central Case are 9.5% higher than the capital and operating expenses of the Business as Usual energy system
- Represents roughly 1% of region's GDP
- Does not include benefits from avoiding climate change, reducing air pollution, improved health



Insights from Alternative Pathways



Alternative Pathway Results



**100% Clean
Electricity Grid**



**Limited Electrification
& Efficiency**



**No New Gas Plants
for Electricity**



**Limited Biomass
for Liquid Fuels**



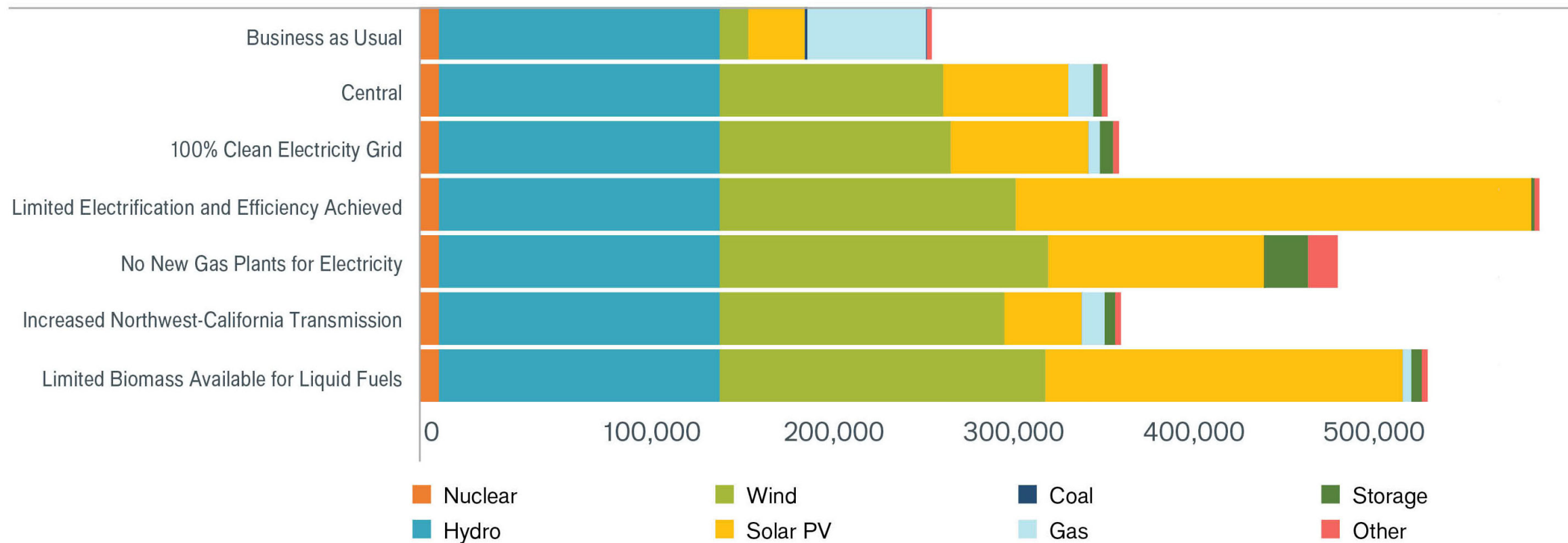
**Increased NW-CA
Transmission**

- Easier with economy-wide approach; electric fuels achieves additional 4%
- Enormous supply/cost implications; scale of facilities prohibitive; imports likely
- More energy storage & renewables for reliability; approximately double the cost
- Similar energy system impacts to the No New Gas, though not as costly
- Saves \$11.1B; avoid development of low-quality renewables in CA & in NW

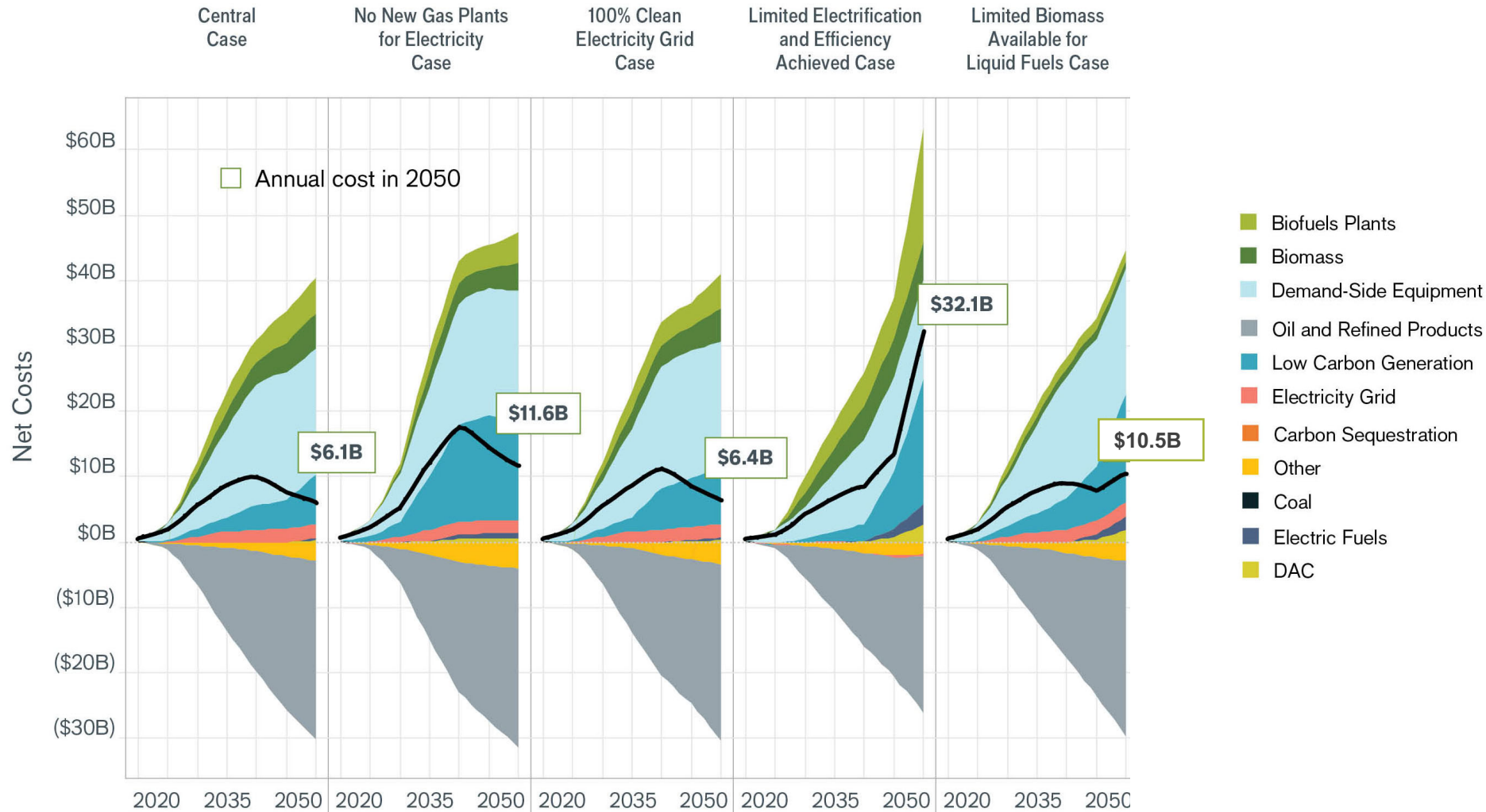
Electricity Resources All Cases in 2050

Electricity Generation by Resource Type (GWh)

2050



Annual Net Energy System Costs, Six Cases



Study Implications

Equity Implications and Implementation

- Equity implications must be explored and addressed
- Deep Decarbonization Implementation Challenges:
 - Implementing widespread transportation electrification
 - Limiting natural gas in buildings, transport, and the grid
 - Achieving deep energy efficiency
 - Grid storage, grid readiness
 - Improving/expanding Northwest-California grid integration
 - Assessing actual biomass in the Northwest
 - Determining the role power-to-X, electrolysis, direct air capture in the Northwest



Institute Next Steps

- **Develop Policy, Innovation, Investment & Equity Frameworks** to Accelerate Deep Decarbonization
 - Role of Natural Gas in Buildings, Transport, Grid
 - Transportation Electrification
 - Northwest-California Grid Integration
- **Potential Additional Runs** of the Model
 - Change assumptions about hydroelectricity, nuclear availability, coal plant retirements, natural gas pricing and carbon intensity.
- **Project:** Building Decarbonization with an Equity Focus



Thank you

Eileen V. Quigley
Executive Director
Clean Energy Transition Institute
eileen@cleanenergytransition.org

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