Climate Change Modeling and Adaptation: Perspectives from the Electric Power Industry



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Perspective from Electric Power Industry

- EPRI organized a workshop in 2005 on adaptation by utilities
 - Held in Arlington, Virginia
- Attended by representatives from utilities from around the world, scientists, and consultants
 - No utilities from mid-Atlantic region
- Reviewed science of climate change and addressed adaptation



Major Conclusions

- Long-term mean change in climate is relatively small concern for utilities compared to other changes utilities will face
- Changes in extreme events, particularly in coming decades is an issue
 - Examples
 - European Heat Wave 2003
 - Hurricane Katrina
 - Supply disruptions
 - Transmission and distribution
 - Cooling water supplies
 - Demand spikes
 - Heat waves, droughts



Desired Climate Model Outputs

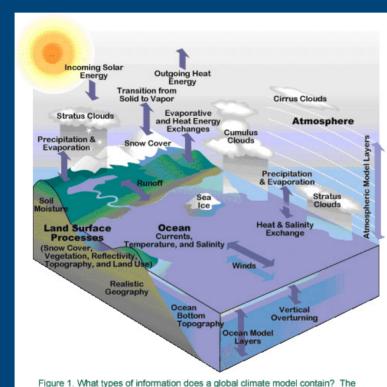


Figure 1. What types of information does a global climate model contain? The Community Climate System Model (CCSM version 3) that is run with NCAR's supercomputer incorporates data about the natural processes in the diagram above to simulate Earth's complex climate system. (image from UCAR)

- Improved projections of temperature and precipitation; seasonality
- Extreme events projections:
 - 2-3 months in advance
 - Long term
 - Frequency and intensity
- Climate variability
 - Interannual
 - Decade to decade
- Regional Scenarios
 - Downscaling

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General Comment

- Climate projections at decision-making scale will likely continue to be imprecise
 - Uncertainty about emissions
 - Range of projected changes in climate
 - Spatial and temporal scales not at desired resolution
- Challenge for adaptation is to make the best decisions with the information we have