| DOCKETED | |
|---|---|
| **Docket Number:** | 19-OIR-01 |
| **Project Title:** | Load Management Rulemaking |
| **TN #:** | 231539 |
| **Document Title:** | Presentation - Shifting of California State Water Project Pumping Using Aquifer Storage |
| **Description:** | Presentation by Chie Hong Yee Yang on the results of an EPIC-funded study (EPC-16-029) to shift seasonal electricity loads using the California State Water Project's Aquifer Storage |
| **Filer:** | Karen Herter |
| **Organization:** | California Energy Commission |
| **Submitter Role:** | Commission Staff |
| **Submission Date:** | 1/15/2020 12:05:59 PM |
| **Docketed Date:** | 1/15/2020 |

# EPC-16-029: Water/Energy Bank

## Shifting of California State Water Project Pumping Using Aquifer Storage

**Chie Hong Yee**
**January 14, 2020**
**California Energy Commission**

# Questions to Answer

Can Department of Water Resources (DWR) State Water Project (SWP) pumping be:

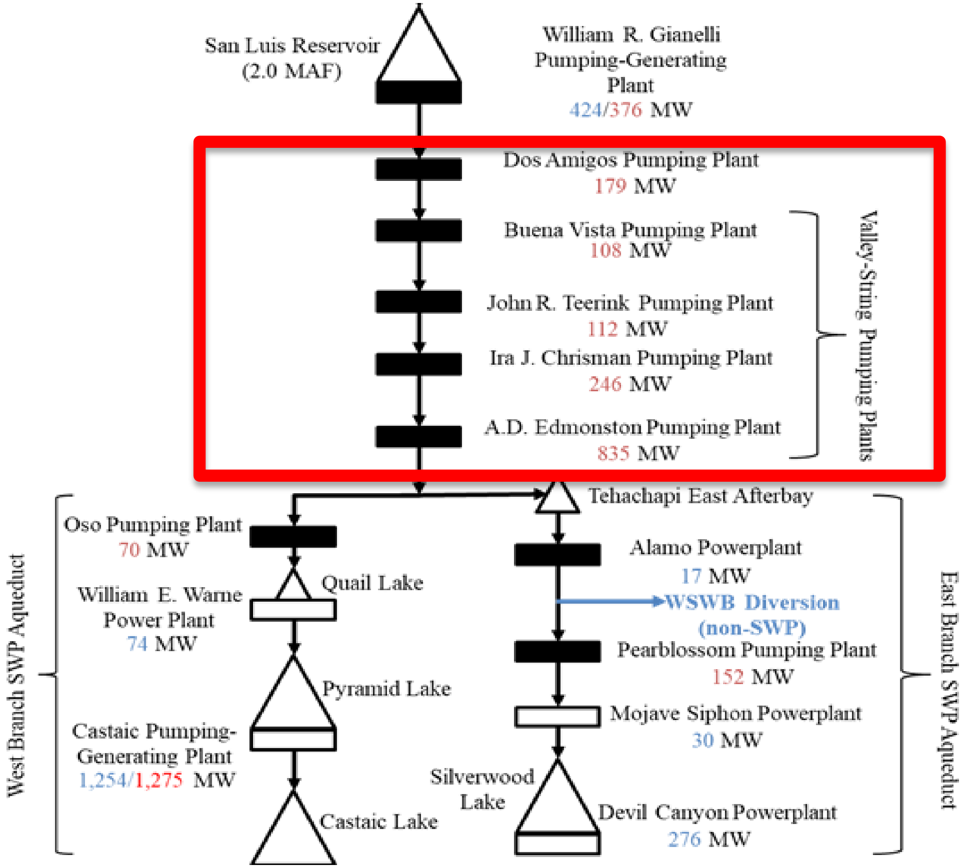
- increased during spring over-generation periods?
- decreased during summer peak demand periods?

# Goals

1. Shift SWP pumping from high to low demand periods
   - Seasonal shift storage
     - Increasing pumping in spring
     - San Luis Reservoir to Willow Springs Water Bank (WSWB) aquifer storage
   - Summer peak-demand shift
     - Dos Amigos, Buena Vista, Teerink, Chrisman, and Edmonston pumping facilities
     - Use excess solar power to pump water out of aquifer storage
2. Preserve all aspects of SWP water delivery
   - Timing, quantity, reliability

# State Water Project Facilities


SWP facilities Central Valley




SWP schematic of facilities

# Historical Analysis

- Approach
  - Evaluate DWR historical operations at Edmonston
  - Characterize existing DWR practice of load shifting
  - Determine potential additional load shifting
- Data
  - 10 years of hourly summer data: July-September, 2008-2017
- Conclusions
  - Confirmed that DWR historically managed SWP operations to reduce energy use during peak hours.
  - Historical mean average summer use of power 596 MW, reduced to 321 MW during peak-power demand periods.
  - Summer peak power demand could be further reduced to 113 MW from 321 MW, assuming hourly ramping rate was increased to 4 pumps on/off.

# Project Methodology

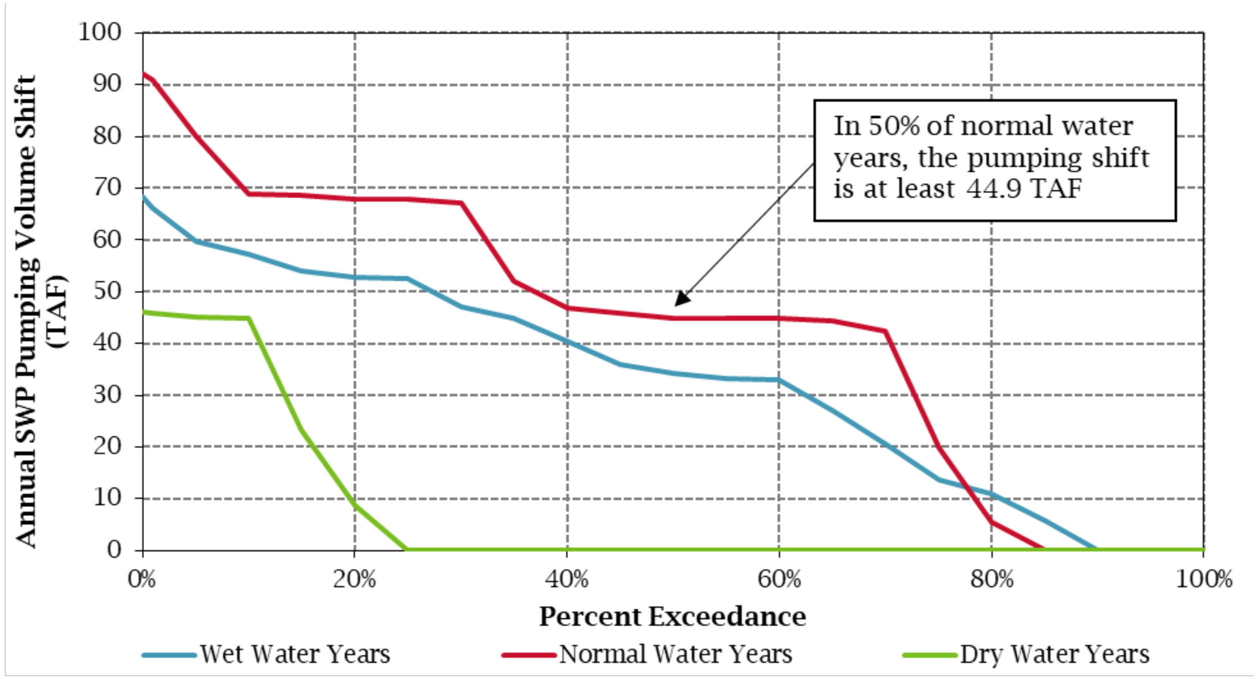
Objective

- Reduce pumping during peak hours in summer
- Target: 6 hours per day load-free

Methods

- Determined the amount of water shift from reducing SWP valley-string pumping (up to 6 hours/day) during peak demand periods.
- Determined whether this amount of water can be placed into WSWB storage during the spring.
- Ability to seasonally-shift limited by WSWB recharge and extraction capacity and SWP aqueduct and facility capacity.
- Total energy costs for water-movement (SWP and WSWB) were computed.

## Pumping Volume Shift



# Project Methodology

Table 1: Summary of Baseline and Water-Energy Bank Operations for Year 1940

| Month | WSWB Monthly Operations | | SWP Pumping Volume Shift (TAF) | WSWB and SWP Net Energy Shift (GWh) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Baseline | Water-Energy Bank | | |
| January | NEUTRAL | NEUTRAL | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| February | NEUTRAL | RECHARGE | 16.9 | 56.3 |
| March | NEUTRAL | RECHARGE | 23.8 | 77.9 |
| April | NEUTRAL | RECHARGE | 23.0 | 81.7 |
| May | NEUTRAL | RECHARGE | 23.8 | 84.5 |
| June | NEUTRAL | EXTRACTION | -0.5 | -1.3 |
| July | RECHARGE | EXTRACTION | -33.4 | -101.8 |
| August | RECHARGE | EXTRACTION | -38.9 | -116.8 |
| September | NEUTRAL | EXTRACTION | -14.7 | -33.5 |
| October | NEUTRAL | NEUTRAL | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| November | NEUTRAL | NEUTRAL | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| December | NEUTRAL | NEUTRAL | 0.0 | 0.0 |

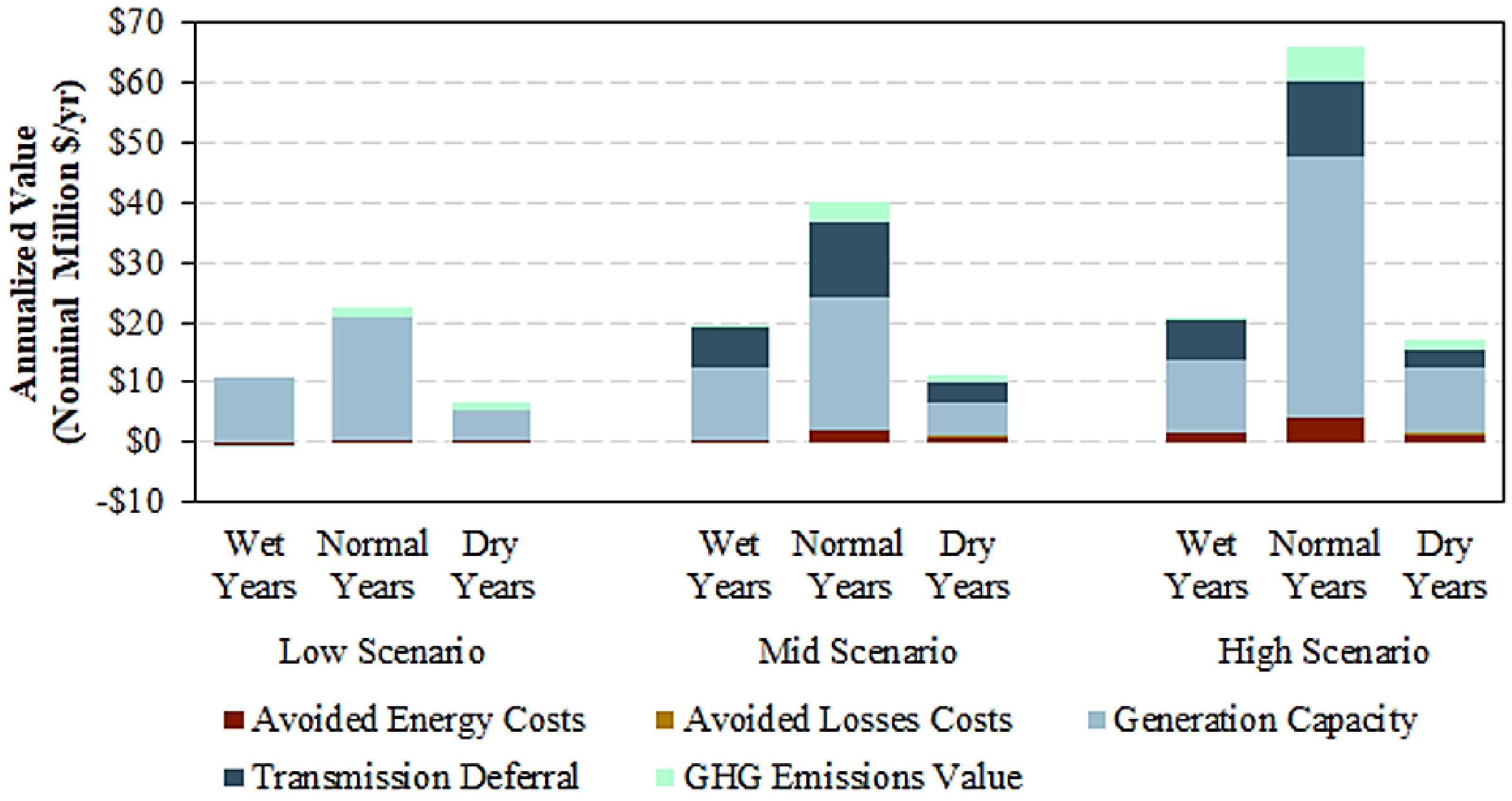
Extraction: WSWB is extracting water out of storage. Recharge: WSWB is recharging water into storage. Neutral: WSWB is idle and is not recharging or extracting water. Spring pre-delivery months are green shading; summer shift months are blue.

# Avoided Costs

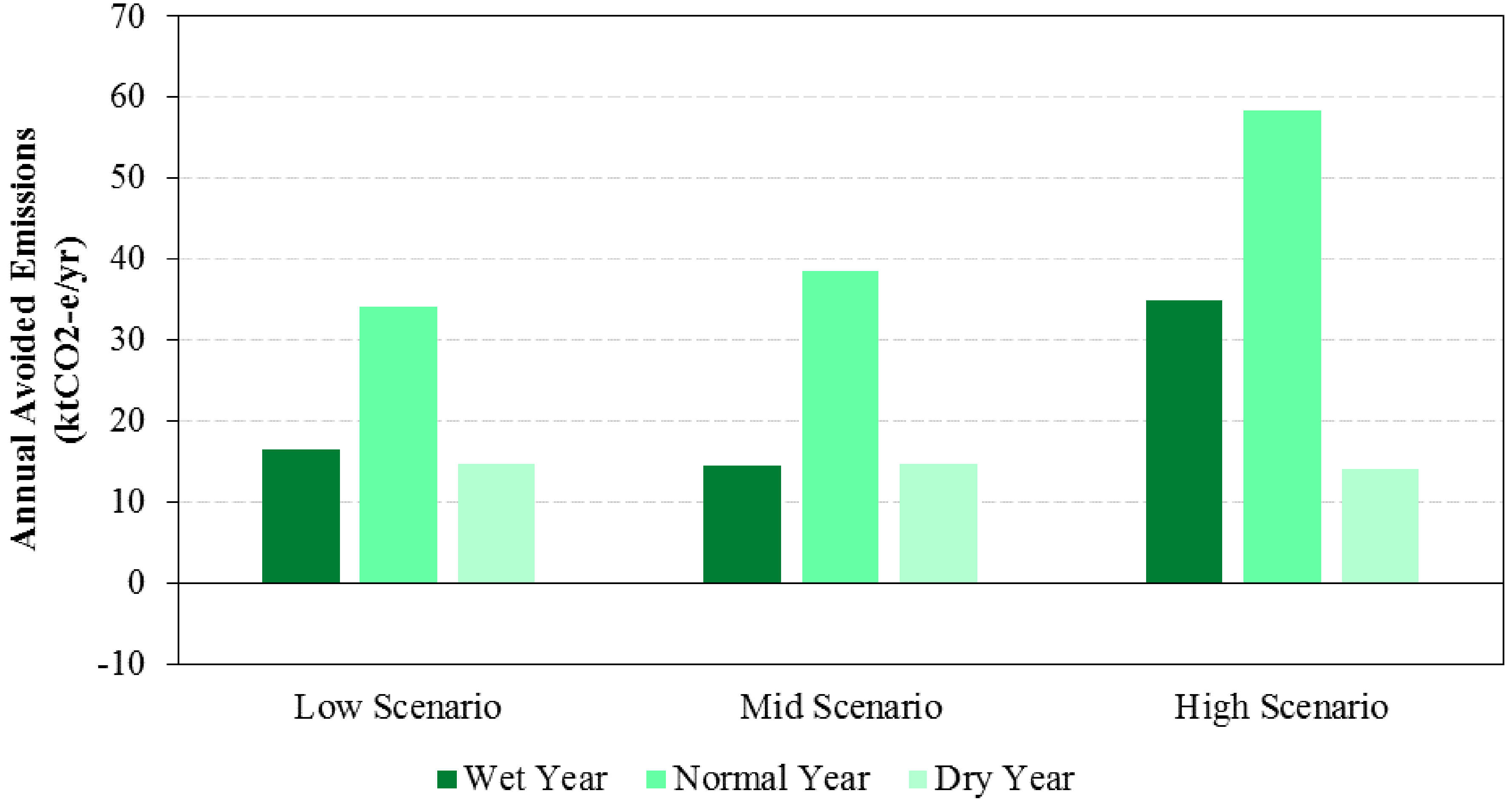
- Economic value calculated in the following fields
  - Avoided Wholesale Energy Costs
  - Avoided Losses
  - Generation Capacity Value
  - Transmission Deferral Value
- Results are the difference from Spill Capture and Water-Energy Bank Scenarios
- The analysis assumed an Edmonston ramping rate of no more then 4 pumps on/off per hour

# DWR Avoided Costs

**Figure 23: Total Avoided Cost Value for Each Water Year Type in Each Curtailment Scenario, Annualized During 2020-2040**

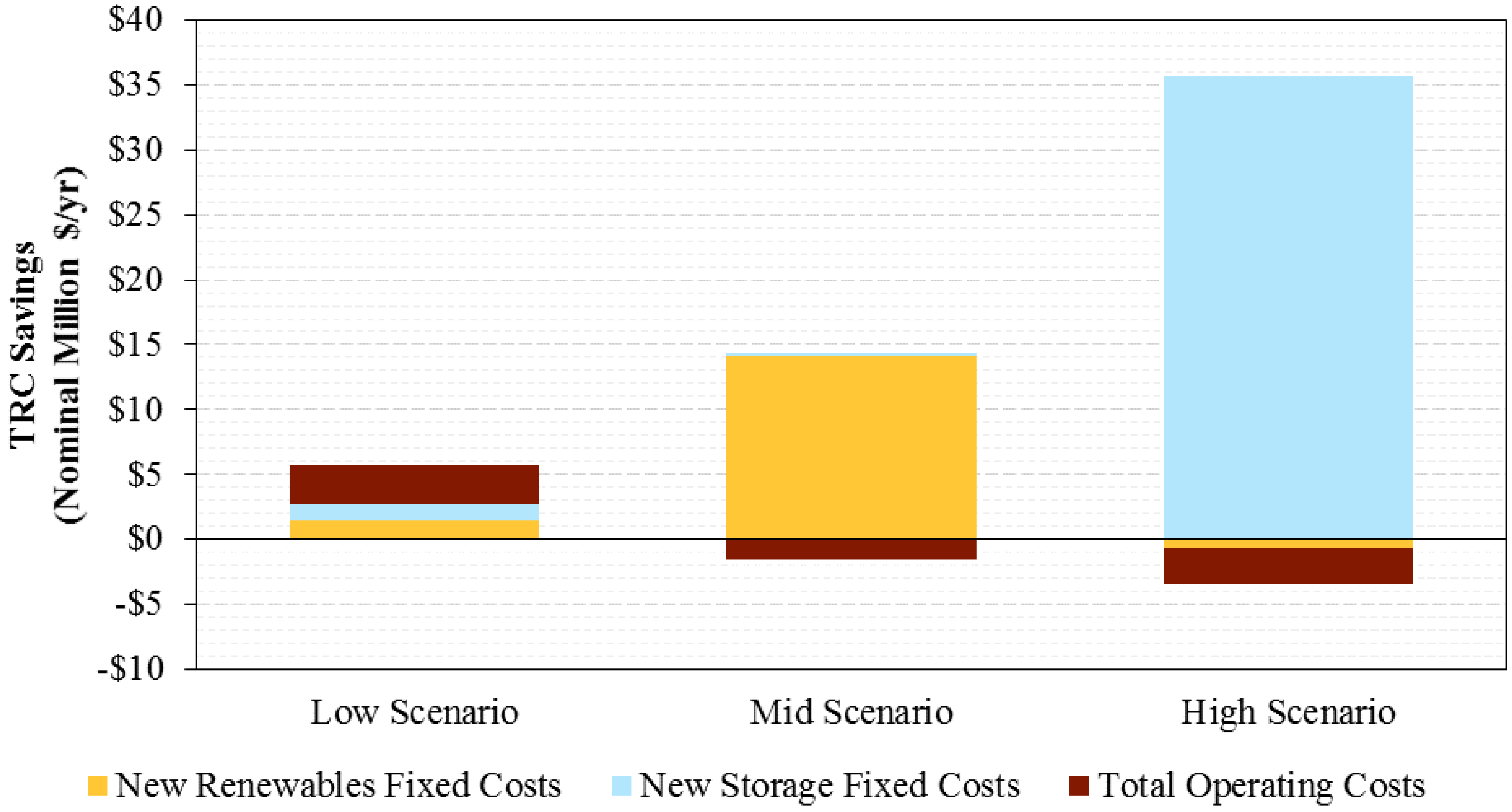


# Avoided Emissions



# RESOLVE Framework

Flexible load value is driven by reduced procurement of renewables and storage, as well as operational cost savings



# Benefits of the Water-Energy Bank

- Peak power reductions
  - 300 MW on average summer days
  - 1.5 GW potential instantaneous load shed
- Willow Springs Water Bank
  - TOU cost savings
- DWR
  - energy cost reductions
  - Demand response program benefits
  - Operational flexibility in capacity planning
- Load serving entity and system benefits
  - Deferred transmission costs
- GHG reduction benefits
  - Demand flexibility offsets enable increased penetration of renewable resources
  - 16,000 metric tons of CO2 annually, based on the mid-curtailment scenario

# Conclusions

| Analysis Framework | Average Total Avoided Cost Value ($ million/yr) | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | Low-Curtailment | Mid-Curtailment | High-Curtailment |
| Avoided Cost Analysis Framework | $13 | $23 | $38 |
| RESOLVE Framework | $5 | $7 | $21 |

- WSWB is proposing to operate the aquifer storage using renewable energy
  - 40 MW on-site solar, 5 MW on-site hydropower
  - 98,000 MWh/yr generated (53,400 MWh/yr used)

- Shifting SWP valley-string pumping out of high-cost periods by storing water in aquifer storage and extracting it during low-cost periods appears feasible.

- Generation capacity, transmission deferral and demand response benefits are the most significant potential benefits.