From: James,Eve A L (BPA) - PG-5
Sent: Wednesday, June 1, 2022 11:01 AM
To: Diffely,Robert J (BPA) - PGPL-5
Cc: Koehler,Birgit G (BPA) - PG-5
Subject: Slide for E3 study results responding to NWEC study
Attachments: Comparison to NWEC study.pptx; 2022-05-LSR-Dam-Replacement-Study-Full-Deck-Final-to-Client-220518.pdf

Hi Rob-
Birgit, Katie, and I are working on some BPA perspective on the E3 study slides. We'll share those to get your feedback when they are a little further along. Would you be able to help me craft a slide responding to the NWEC study that just came out? Birgit sent screen shots along at one point to get some initial thoughts. We want to have some high level comments for non-technical folks- I've attached a slide to start from and the NWEC study deck. Please let me know if you have comments/edits or if there are other crucial points we should be making (we can add another slide if needed).

Thanks,
Eve

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Comparison to NWEC study

- The Northwest Energy Coalition study incorrectly describes the capacity of the four lower Snake River dams as 1,000 MW, when in fact, the nameplate capacity is 3,483MW and sustained capacity is over 2,000 MW.
  - The region regularly calls upon more than 2,000 MW of sustained peaking capabilities, to **avoid power shortages** during the winter and has provided peak generation between 2,500 and 3,000 MW during late-winter/early-spring in the majority of the last 20 years
- Baseline for the NWEC study assumes that 300 MW of market purchases to provide firm power.
  - While BPA sometimes purchases power to serve its customers, during times of high demand (winter cold snaps or summer heat events) there often is not enough power on the market, and other utilities may be declaring energy shortage emergencies.
- The NWEC study understates the benefits that the four lower Snake River dams provide in terms of grid stability – ancillary services such as generation reserves required to keep the lights on.
  - In addition to providing sustained peaking capacity the lower Snake River dams provide generation reserves that can provide additional generation on short notice for grid stability and to integrate other intermittent resources such as wind and solar.

From: James,Eve A L (BPA) - PG-5
Sent: Wednesday, June 1, 2022 1:27 PM
To: Leary,Jill C (BPA) - LN-7
Cc: Koehler,Birgit G (BPA) - PG-5; Pruder Scruggs,Kathryn M (BPA) - E-4
Subject: UNTITLED.pptx
Attachments: UNTITLED.pptx

Deliberative, FOIA exempt

Hi Jill-

Attached is a draft slide we were putting together for BPA perspective on the E3 study. The first slide is to make the point that this information does not change what we would have selected in the CRSO EIS. Please let us know if there is any troublesome wording we need to fix.

Thanks,
Eve

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Would conclusions in the E3 study change the decision for the Columbia River System Environmental Impact Statement ?

- **No.** In fact, the E3 study **confirms** the decision.
- The E3 study provides an updated picture of the energy landscape:
  - **Policy decisions** and legislation in the region are having a real effect on the amount of resources available to provide firm capacity to avoid power shortages. Specifically, fossil-fuel based resources, such as coal plants, are being removed now.
  - Compounding the situation from removing fossil fuel resources, decarbonizing the region will result in **increased electricity use** in other sectors such as transportation (electric vehicles) and heating/cooling buildings (changing from gas to electric).
  - The E3 study also considers the **availability of emerging technology** in future scenarios. Even considering emerging technology such as small modular nuclear reactors, the region would face power shortages if the four lower Snake River dams are breached, given the path towards deep carbonization of the energy sector.