

Electricity Committee



Electric System Resiliency -What's Our Mission?



Moderator: Hon. John Rosales, Illinois

Alison Silverstein, Alison Silverstein Consulting

Robin Lunt, Wilkinson Barker Knauer, LLP

Arshad Mansoor, EPRI



Electric System Resiliency – What is our Mission?

- Alison Silverstein
- NARUC Electricity Committee
- February 12, 2018



Definitions

Reliability has short- and long-term dimensions

- Short-term = operational security withstand a sudden disturbance and still meet load without an uncontrolled cascading blackout or equipment damage. "Work the grid you've got"
- Long-term = resource adequacy -- ability to keep supply and demand in balance. Regulatory and compliance dimensions
 Resiliency = "the ability to withstand and reduce the magnitude and/or duration of disruptive events, which includes the capability to anticipate, absorb, adapt to and/or rapidly recover from an event." (162 FERC ¶61,012)

Resiliency ≠ reliability But resiliency measures enhance reliability



What's the goal? What's the problem we're trying to solve?

- Resiliency and reliability for generation is different from the grid is different from resiliency and reliability from customers' perspective.
- 95+% of customer outages come from T&D failures, not from generation shortages or fuel shortages,* so generation "resilience" does little to improve customer resilience.

We should prioritize reliability and resilience for customers, not just for generation

Rhodium Group used DOE-EIA data to find that 0.00007% of recent customer outages are due to generation failure or loss of fuel...



- Short-term since most customer outages occur from T&D problems, not generation, we should spend more on T&D – starting with design, asset management and vegetation management relative to generation resources
- Long-term in a threat-rich environment, the best way to protect customers is to improve the way buildings and appliances protect people from energy system failures.
- Diverse cost-effective technologies and fuels including supply- and demandside resources – offer most value and risk reduction for customer-measured resiliency.
- Long-lived T&D assets need to be designed to meet 40 year forward climate change threats (extreme heat, drought, violent precipitation, wildfires, etc.).

Physical Systems



https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Integration-of-generation-transmission-distribution-and-consumer-in-a-smart-grid_300048936

WILKINSON) BARKER KNAUER

Robin J. Lunt 303-626-2344 202-550-0894 rlunt@wbklaw.com

WILKINSON) BARKER KNAUER



Electric System Resiliency

Innovation in Technology & Analytics

2018 NARUC Winter Policy Summit February 11–14, 2018

> Dr. Arshad Mansoor Senior Vice President EPRI



Benefit Cost Assessment Method for Storm Hardening and Recovery *How do we it today?*



Distribution Grid Resiliency: Prioritization of Options. EPRI, Palo Alto, CA: 2015. 3002006668. Determine historical damage and impact on recovery performance

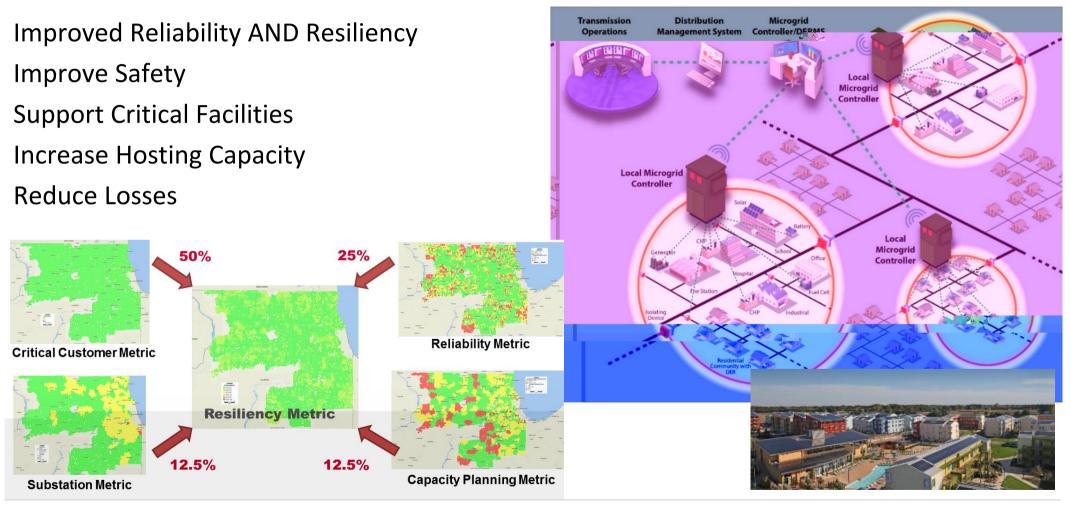
Project the impact of applying options

Translate change in anticipated damage and in storm recovery performance

Need industry wide credible data to correlate historical experience of damage of particular asset types with overall storm recovery duration or frequency

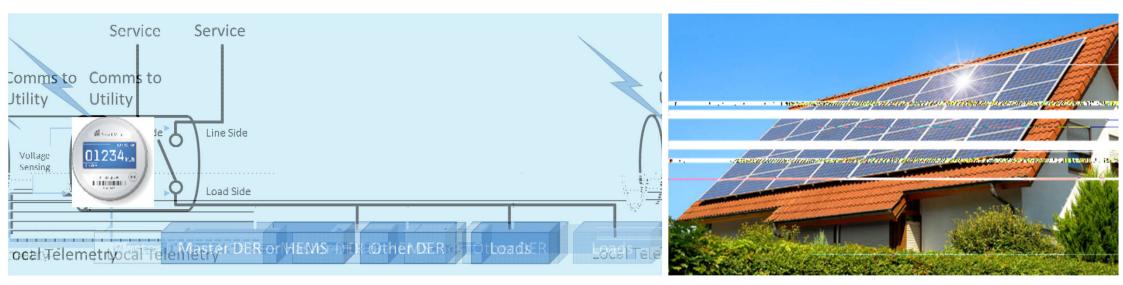


New Approach Requires New Thinking for Benefit/Cost Assessment Advanced Energy Communities



New Approach Requires New Thinking for Benefit/Cost Assessment

Smart Meters and Smart Inverters



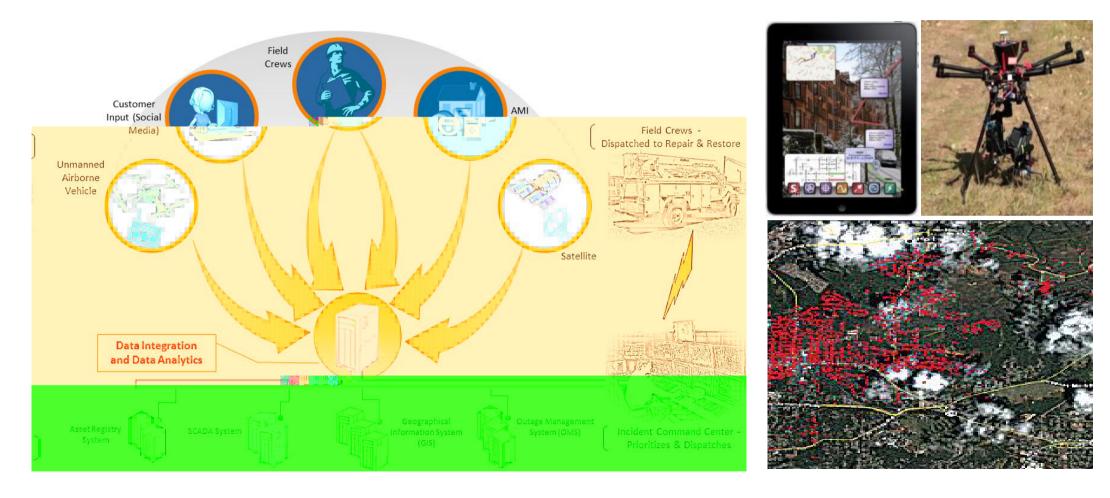
Why Florida Residents Couldn't Use Solar Power After Irma Knocked Out the Electricity, NBC News

Shared Resources – Enhanced Customer Resiliency and Grid Support



New Approach Requires New Thinking for Benefit/Cost Assessment

Communication Overlay for Grid Modernization





Key Elements for the New Thinking – Top 5

- **1. Shared Resources**
- 2. Multiple Value Streams Beyond Resiliency
- **3.** Probabilistic Risk Assessment
- 4. Adequacy of Value of Lost Load (VoLL)
- 5. Standard/Metrics Based Criteria







Electricity Committee