Resiliency Strategies – WebEx Informational Session

SCE and Sandia National Labs Kickoff for ReNCAT/Social Burden Index Pilot Project

Grid Resiliency and Microgrids Team, Energy Division July 26, 2023, 10:00 – 11:00 am



California Public Utilities Commission

WebEx and Call-In Information

Join by Computer:

https://cpuc.webex.com/cpuc/j.php?MTID=m04e4e8c38fb65b4d74b481af039c2210 Event Password: GRMG (case sensitive, 4764 from phone and video systems) Meeting Number: 2484 003 9193

Join by Phone:

• Please register using WebEx link to view phone number.

(Staff recommends using your computer's audio if possible.)

Notes:

- Today's presentations are available in the meeting invite (follow link above) and will be available shortly after the meeting on https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/resiliencyandmicrogrids.
- The presentation portion of this meeting will be recorded and posted on <u>https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/resiliencyandmicrogrids</u>.
- While one or more Commissioners and/or their staff may be present, no decisions will be made at this meeting.

WebEx Logistics

- All attendees are muted on entry by default.
- Questions can be asked verbally during Q&A segments using the "raise hand" function.
 - The host will unmute you during Q&A portions [and you will have a maximum of 2 minutes to ask your question].
 - Please lower your hand after you've asked your question by clicking on the "raise hand" again.
 - If you have another question, please "re-raise your hand" by clicking on the "raise hand" button twice.
- Questions can also be written in the Q&A box and will be answered verbally during Q&A segments.
- Closed Captioning can be turned on by clicking the "cc" button the lower left of your screen.

WebEx Tip Access the written **Q&A** panel here 1. Click here to access Participants ? QA the attendee list to raise and lower your hand. v Participants × 2. Raise your hand by Q Search clicking the hand icon. > Panelist (1) ✓ Attendee YH O Your Name Here 3. Lower it by clicking again. Access your meeting audio L' Snare Unmute settings here

WebEx Event Materials

Event Inform	Event Information: Resiliency and Microgrids Working Group Meeting					
Registration is req	uned to join this event. If you have not registered, pr	lease do so now.			English : San Francisco Time	!
Event status:	Not started (Register)		Join Event Now	V		
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Description:			Last name:	Tse		
	SUTILITIES COMPRESS	Email add	Email address:	jessica.tse@cpuc.ca.gov		
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Agenda

I.	Introduction (CPUC Staff)			
	• WebEx logistics, agenda review			
II.	Opening Remarks, Commissioner Shiroma	10:05a – 10:10a		
III.	Project Partnership Description (presented by Sandia and SCE)	10:10a – 10:15a		
IV.	Metrics Overview (presented by Sandia and SCE)	10:15a – 10:30a		
V.	Metric Integration (presented by Sandia)	10:30a – 10:35a		
VI.	Next Steps (presented by Sandia and SCE)	10:35a – 10:40a		
VII.	Q & A and Discussion	10:40a – 10:55a		
VIII	. Closing Remarks, Adjourn (CPUC Staff)	10:55a –11:00a		

• Provide information on the next meeting

Problem Statement: How can we optimize grid investments to maximize resiliency?

- The CPUC does not yet have an established definition or standard of resiliency that applies to grid planning and resource procurement processes.
- Furthermore, there is no established methodology for valuing resiliency as a grid service.
- Energy Division staff seeks to address these gaps by defining grid resiliency and developing a holistic and scalable problem-solving approach to building resilient grid infrastructure that could be applied to existing processes.
- Difference between **Quantifying** and **Valuing** resiliency:
 - Quantifying is to put numbers to the amount of risk reduction a given measure (or bundle of measures) achieves and the cost of that risk reduction, i.e., projects, events, and outcomes.
 - Valuing is to understand these numbers in terms of human impact, i.e., how much is the risk reduction worth relative to other solutions.

Energy Division Workshop Series on Resiliency

- May 10, 2022 Interruption Cost Estimate (ICE) Calculator/Power Outage Economic Tool (POET)
- ✓ July 7, 2022 Sandia National Labs Resiliency Node Cluster Analysis Tool (ReNCAT) and the Social Burden Index
- May 10, 2023 Lumen Energy Strategies (CEC EPIC funded) 1st of 3 workshops Resiliency Standards: Definitions
- □ July 26, 2023 SCE/Sandia (DOE funded) Kickoff ReNCAT project ← today's event
- August 2023 (TBD) LBNL (DOE funded) Final Reporting on Data Schema Pilot project
- September 2023 (TBD) Lumen Energy Strategies (CEC EPIC funded) 2nd of 3 workshops – Resiliency Metrics
- October 2023 (TBD) SDG&E and SRJC use case demonstration of 4-Pillar Methodology
- November 2023 (TBD) Lumen Energy Strategies (CEC EPIC funded) 3rd of 3 workshops – Resiliency Methodologies
- □ November 2023 (TBD) SCE/Sandia (DOE funded) ReNCAT project Phase 1 results



Exceptional service in the national interest

Sandia's Social Burden and Southern California Edison's Community Resilience Metric

Microgrids Proceeding – Track 5 Value of Resiliency : Economic and Equity Impacts of Large Disruptions – Social Burden Index

Sandia: Olga Hart, Amanda Wachtel, Darryl Melander SCE: Anna Brockway, Martin Blagaich July 26, 2023 10:00 AM – 11:00 PM



SAND2023-06712PE

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AGENDA

Project Partnership

Motivation and Purpose Project Scope

Metrics Overview

The Social Burden Metric Community Resilience Metric **Metric Integration**

Q&A

Project Partnership

Developing an Equitable Energy Resilience Metric for Energy Resilience Planning in California

- Sandia National Laboratories (Sandia), Southern California Edison (SCE), and the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) are investigating how utilities could consider resiliency needs within current infrastructure investment planning
- Sandia, SCE, and CPUC are teaming on a project to test the use of Sandia's Social Burden metric in California as a pilot metric reflecting equity considerations for energy resilience planning

Expected outcomes:

- ✓ Identifying use cases for the metric
- ✓ Documenting benefits and drawbacks
- ✓ Understanding use case applications

Potential use cases:

- ✓ Informing IOUs during the grid planning process
- ✓ Informing stakeholders about project prioritization
- ✓ Allowing the CPUC to assess regulatory considerations that include ESJ Action Plan items

Developing an Equitable Energy Resilience Metric for Energy Resilience Planning in California

In Scope:

- ✓ Many dimensions and considerations in energy planning: this project considers resilience and equity
- ✓ Informing decision making

Out of Scope:

- × Other facets of energy planning, including but not limited to, rate affordability and decarbonization
- × *Making* investment decisions

Metrics Overview

Sandia's *Social Burden Metric*

Social Burden: measuring critical service availability and accessibility and prioritizing resilience investments to mitigate disproportionate harm from outages

Social Burden is a measure of: **equity** in service availability vs baseline capacity; **resilience** to disruption in service access



"Blue Sky" Scenario: Grid Powered, All Available Facilities "ONLINE"





"Black Sky"
Scenario:
Grid Outage,
Some/All
Facilities
"OFFLINE"

Sandia's Social Burden Metric: a Function of Effort and Ability

Social Burden Metric

We can begin to estimate burden by comparing effort to ability:

Effort
~ Distance
Q: How far must I travel to
reach nearest supply point?NS.Ability
~ Service Availability
Q: What amount/quality is available?
~ Baseline Capacity of the Population
Q: How equipped am I to spend money,
time, and energy in search of the service?

Sandia's Social Burden metric goes beyond one service (e.g., USDA food deserts):

- Looks at the <u>full suite</u> of critical services
- > Total burden can be combined or disaggregated spatially or by category

The metric provides a way to quantify, compare, and make decisions

Burden to acquire a service:

- Increases with distance to facilities
- Decreases with additional facilities (diminishing returns, non-linear)
- Decreases with ability (typically average household income)

Burden aggregation:

- Per-service burden calculated for each population block
- Burden summed across blocks
- Total burden summed across services



The Impact of Including Social Burden in Planning for Equitable Distribution of Infrastructure Services

By considering the population's ability to acquire services and the available infrastructure's ability to provide those services, Social Burden uncovers a much more complex map of need [2] than looking at distance alone might suggest [1]. *See example application in Puerto Rico:*



Making resilience investments based on <u>effort</u> (distance) can provide <u>equal</u> access to critical services and enhanced resilience

Making resilience investments based on <u>Social</u> <u>Burden</u> can provide <u>equitable</u> access to critical services and enhanced resilience

Key Attributes of the Social Burden Metric

Attributes of Sandia's Social Burden Metric implementation:

- Spatially-explicit;
- Consistent;

- > Adaptable;
- Community-input oriented;
- > Scalable.

SCE's Community Resilience Metric (CRM)

Social Burden Index - SCE and Sandia National Labs ReNCAT Pilot Project Kickoff

July 26, 2023



SCE's Climate Adaptation and Vulnerability Assessment (CAVA)

...on SCE's

• California's first CAVA, filed on May 13, 2022

Analyzed impacts of changing climate patterns...

- TemperaturePrecipitation
- Sea level riseWildfire
- Cascading events

AssetsOperationsServices

- Developed equity tools in consultation with communities to help determine where adaptations need to be prioritized and what adaptations we would utilize
- Near-term climate adaptation measures are requested in recently-filed 2025-2028 General Rate Case

- For CAVA, CPUC directed SCE to:
 - Analyze how to promote equity
 - Consult Disadvantaged and Vulnerable
 Communities (DVCs) in determining levels
 of adaptive capacity
 - Allow Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and DVC members to participate in the vulnerability assessment

SCE utilized opportunity to develop unique methods to best meet CAVA goals



Two equity metrics formalized to pilot prioritization and adaptation impacts for communities

Community Resilience Metric (CRM)



A set of scores measuring the sensitivity and corresponding adaptive capacity of a particular community to potential loss of utility service

Community Impact Metric (CIM)

CIM Metric	Community Burdens	DVC Cost / Benefit Ratio	Interrupted Elec. Service Resolution	Non-Reliability Public Benefit	Local Employment Impact	
Adaptation Option 1						
Adaptation Option 2						

Set of indicators measuring the positive, negative or neutral effect of an adaptation action on the community it is deployed in

Community Resilience Metric (CRM):

Where do we build adaptations first?

Prioritizes the timing/order of adaptations based on socioeconomic indicators that approximate a **community's resilience to power outages**



Sensitivity: The degree to which a community is affected by power outages

Adaptive Capacity: The ability of the community to adjust, moderate damages, and cope with consequences of power outages

Example:

There is a heat wave in my neighborhood.

I am elderly, however, my community has organized a program to transport residents to Cooling Centers

CRM Score TonopahHigh > 38.2 - 56 Stocktor resiliency > 32.5 - 38.2 > 27.2 - 32.5 Fremon Nellis Air Force San Jose > 22.2 - 27.2 > 17 - 22.2 > 11.2 - 17 Fresno Salina > 3.5 - 11.2 Low -13 - 3.5 resiliency Las Vegas Henderson coastal Range Santa Maria Lompoo

<u>Assigns a score</u> to each census tract based on 12 indicators of Adaptive Capacity and 25 indicators of Sensitivity

Sacramento

Sensitivity

Adaptive Capacity

Community Resilience Metric Methodology

Sensitivity Indicators

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- Indicators are equally weighted within each domain and combined to get final scores
- Data pulled from California's Healthy Places Index, CalEnviroScreen, and the U.S. Census
- Factors, weighting, and results were reviewed with community leadership groups and communities through surveys

oupin _i		Built Environment	Health	Housing	Socio-Economic	Community Built Environment	Governance and Services	Individual Built Environment	
δŪ		CalEnviroScreen Pollution Burden*	Asthma	Group Quarters	Educational Attainment	Permeable Surface Cover	Cooling Centers	Air Conditioning	
		Noise Pollution	Cardiovascular Disease	Housing Burden	Elderly Living Alone	Tree Canopy/ Green Space	Emergency Services/ Responders	Telecommunications Access	
			Children	Housing Quality	Foreign Born		Medical Facilities		
			Diabetes	Mobile Homes	Linguistic Isolation		Planning Level		
SIC			Disability	Renters	Outdoor Workers		Supermarket Access		
dicato			Health Insurance		Poverty		Voters		
Ľ			Medical Baseline		Race/Ethnicity				
					Rural Communities	Ability score is meant to represent how difficult it is services and deal with sudden changes in the		how difficult it is to	
					Single Female Head of Household	The CRM is a useful proxy for ability score as it ca			
					Tribal and Indigenous	characteristics that represent populati		tion wellbeing and	
					Unemployment	income alone cannot capture.			

Adaptive Capacity Indicators

*The Built Environment domain under Sensitivity is the only domain for which all indicators are not weighted equally. The CalEnviroScreen Pollution Burden score is weighted as 12/13 while the Noise Pollution score in weighted as 1/13. This is due to the fact that the CalEnviroScreen score is weighted value representing 12 relevant pollutants. **Transportation**

Transit Access

Vehicle Access

reach available

vironment.

res underlying I dimensions that

Metric Integration

Existing Social Burden Formulation: Generic Definition

Social Burden =

Effort to Obtain Service people, services

Service Levels_{facilities,services} × Baseline Capacity_{people}

Inputs and their proxies must be:

- Quantitative (numeric)

- Available at meaningful spatial scales
- Conceptually congruent



These proxies <u>can be tailored when needed</u>

Integration of SCE's CRM into Social Burden



 Definition of CRM as a composite of community adaptive capacity and sensitivity paints more complete, multi-faceted picture of baseline capacity; CRM is quantitative and data available at spatial scales that is appropriate with some transformation

Next Steps

Next Steps

1. Blue-sky social burden calculation

- Baseline mapping of social burden across SCE service territory, assuming no outages.
- To include SCE's Community Resilience Metric (CRM) in population ability score.
- Will help illustrate pre-existing disparities in access to non-electric services. Will serve as a "best-case" target for the level of social burden during a power outage.

2. Black-sky social burden calculation

- Mapping of social burden for specific power outage scenarios (to be provided by SCE).
- Will demonstrate the compounding impacts of likely outage locations with underlying availability of services and population means.

3. Tool sharing and use

 Sandia will provide the calculation tool in a format that SCE can use to perform additional calculations of social burden with additional outage scenarios to inform planning decisions.

Potential uses

- For SCE: Review tool as potential approach to help integrate community needs and equity considerations into grid planning and investment decision making.
- For the public: Provide an intuitive, spatially explicit, quantitative, and methodical insight into existing disparities in non-electric service.
- For both: Potential shared method to communicate select quantitative impacts of investments in electric and non-electric services for customers.

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Break for Discussion and Questions

Discussion and Q&A



Closing Remarks

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