







National Security Considerations in Distribution System Planning

Joe Paladino, Technical Advisor Office of Electricity, U.S. DOE

Southeast Regional Workshop on Distribution Systems & Planning

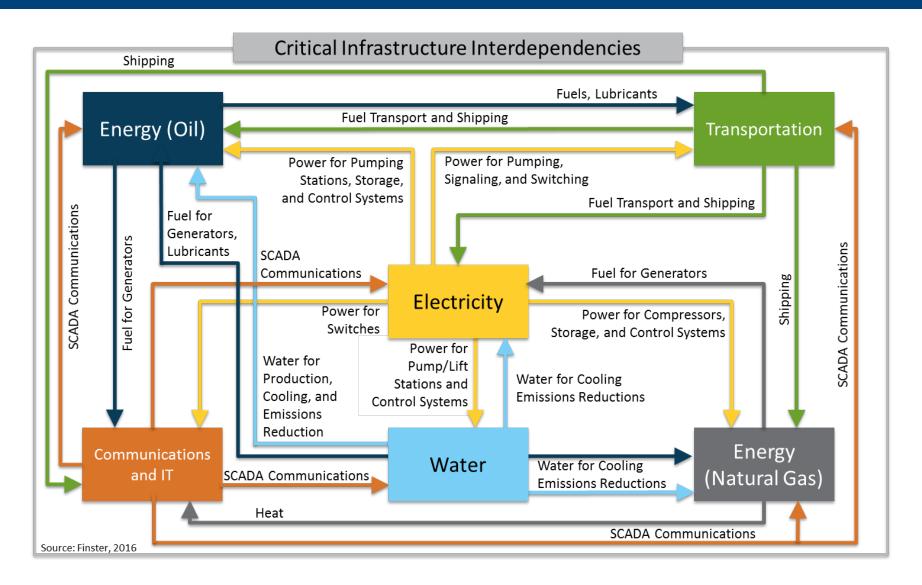
National Security Concerns

Key concerns:

- Critical infrastructure protection (both civilian and defense) from all hazards
 - Pre- and post-disaster capabilities
 - Defense Critical Energy Infrastructure (DCEI)
- Vulnerabilities associated with infrastructure interdependencies
 - North American Energy Resilience Model (NAERM)
- Cybersecurity



US Critical Infrastructure Depends on Electricity





Defense Facility Considerations

There is a dependence between the defense facility and surrounding community



To ensure operation of missioncritical defense functions:

- Supporting critical infrastructure within the surrounding community should be adequately protected from all threats, and
- The civilian and military populations supporting defense-critical functions should operate effectively through emergencies

Is some level of co-planning needed?



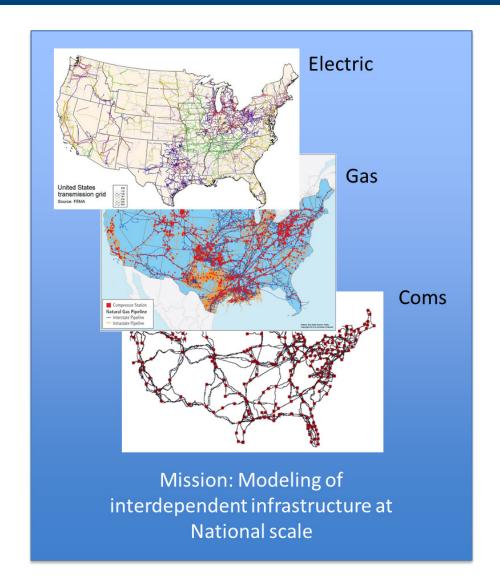
Protecting US Infrastructure Through Modeling

Vision

Rapidly predict consequences of known and emerging threats to national energy infrastructure.

Prioritize investments in resilience to include hardening, research development, and fuel supply.

Support accurate and holistic analyses for <u>decision makers</u> to prepare, respond, and mitigate threats.





North American Energy Resilience Model

Conceptual NAERM Workflow Concept

Components

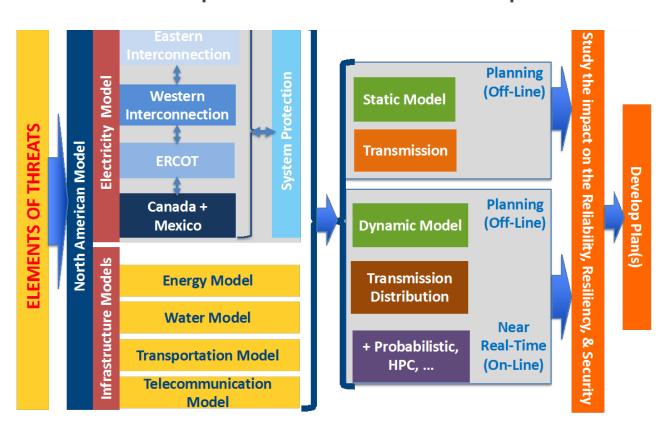
Modeling and simulation tools (elect, gas, coms, econ/metrics)

Databases to store model inputs and data streams

Secure computer and storage systems

User environments to enable analyses

Processes used to obtain & feed data and model inputs into system





Resilience Decision Framework

Logical Consistency

State Policy Makers

Legislatures and Governors

- <u>Develop policy goals and</u> <u>objectives</u> (e.g., wildfire mitigation)
- <u>Require plans</u> (ex: CA utility wildfire mitigation plans)
- <u>Fund improvements</u> (ex: CA utility cost recovery standards & practices)
- Require utility coordination and oversight (ex: coordination & datasharing among state agencies, eg, sharing cybersecurity information and practices, and conducting independent evaluations)
- <u>Facilitate specific risk mitigation</u> <u>strategies</u> (ex: microgrid development and application of NAERM findings)
- <u>Develop further recommendations</u>
 (ex: establishing commissions, boards
 and state offices with specific
 charges)

State Policy Implementers

Utility Commissions

- Set substantive and procedural requirements for plans, including
 - Setting objectives, based on state policy goals and customer expectations
 - Establishing scope and timing requirements based on priorities
 - Establishing metrics to measure performance
 - Determining cost recovery mechanisms
- Approve or accept plans
- <u>Fund improvements</u> (cost recovery approval through and/or outside General Rate Case)

Distribution System Owners & Operators

Utilities

- Develop plans
 - Align objectives
 - Develop long-term strategy and short-term implementation plans integrated with current planning processes
 - Prioritize short-term vs long-term needs through risk assessments
 - Coordinate planning and operations
 - o Re-design business practices
 - Establish staged, technology deployment plans and cost estimates
- Implement approved plans











Sources of Federal Funding for Mitigation

FEMA:

- **1. Hazard Mitigation Grant Program (HMGP)** funding provided after a disaster to protect public and private property through hazard mitigation efforts, \$785M provided in FY2018, 75/25 fed/non-fed match. www.fema.gov/hazard-mitigation-grant-program
- 2. Pre-Disaster Mitigation Grant Program (PDM) requires a community-adopted hazard mitigation plan and determination of efforts to mitigate the impact of identified, potential natural disasters, \$250M available in FY2019. www.fema.gov/pre-disaster-mitigation-grant-program
- **3. Flood Mitigation Assistance (FMA) Program** funding for projects to reduce or eliminate risk of repetitive flood damage to buildings insured by the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP), \$210M available in FY2029. www.fema.gov/flood-mitigation-assistance-grant-program
- **4. Building Resilience Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) Program** the Disaster Recovery Reform Act (DRRA) will reserve 6% of total funding obligated yearly to the Disaster Relief Fund to support new, innovative large infrastructure projects, \$300-500M annually, 75/25 fed/non-fed match. www.fema.gov/drra-bric

HUD:

1. Community Development Block Grant Program – Mitigation (CDBG-MIT) – \$6.875B available to applicants recovering from disasters in 2015-2017 to carry-out strategic and high-impact activities to mitigate disaster risks and reduce future losses (while considering a wide range of community development efforts. files.hudexchange.info/resources/documents/FR-6109-N-02-CDBG-Mitigation-Notice.pdf



Questions for Consideration

How should national security concerns be addressed in grid planning processes?

- 1. Are current mitigation* processes sufficient?
 - a. For critical infrastructure protection?
 - b. Cybersecurity?
- 2. If not, what processes are needed?
 - a. Are they threat dependent?
 - b. What is the role of federal authorities and with whom should they interact?
 - c. What are the specific processes or approaches that are needed?
- 3. Is funding a consideration?
 - a. Who is responsible? (Depends...?)
 - b. Preferred mechanisms?



^{*} **Mitigation** is a type of long-term, pre-disaster planning which involves sustained expenditures on structural and non-structural efforts to reduce or eliminate future risks and is distinguished from emergency preparedness, restoration, and recovery.

Thank You

Contact:

Joe Paladino, joseph.paladino@hq.doe.gov



