

Using Customer Reliability Benefits to Support Business Cases for Smart Grid Investments

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Presentation overview

- New challenges for utility planners
- Methods for estimating customer interruption costs
- 2015 interruption cost meta-study
- Interruption Cost Estimate (ICE) Calculator
- Two distribution automation case studies
- Remaining knowledge gaps

Utility planners are facing several new challenges

Reliability

- While smart grid technologies improve reliability and help integrate renewable resources, operational benefits to the utility may not be sufficient to justify investment cost
- Many regulatory jurisdictions do not have an established amount of funding for new smart grid technologies

Resiliency

- Climate change is leading to increased severity and frequency of extreme weather in densely populated areas
 - Seven of the ten costliest storms in U.S. history occurred between 2004 and 2012
- Utilities must provide strong justification for resiliency investments that exceed typical standards and funding levels

Utilities are increasingly evaluating customer reliability benefits

- Primary customer reliability benefit is the **avoided customer interruption costs** that result from a reduction in outage frequency and/or duration
- These benefits can be used to **support business cases** for smart grid investments (and grid hardening)



Surveys are preferred method for estimating customer interruption costs

Method	Strengths	Weaknesses
Macroeconomic	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Inexpensive	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Unrealistic assumptions
Surveys	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ More accurate▪ Applicable to many geographical areas and interruption scenarios	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Costly▪ Responses are based on hypothetical scenarios
Case Study	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Responses are based on actual interruptions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Costly▪ Major blackouts not representative
Market-based	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Less costly than surveys	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Unrealistic assumptions

Preferred type of survey question varies by customer class

Commercial & Industrial

Interruption cost =

Direct cost =

Lost Production

– Recovered Production

+ Outage-related Costs

– Savings

Residential

Interruption cost =

Willingness to pay to avoid power interruption

Hypothetical outage scenarios refer to a specific season, time of week, start time and interruption duration

Addressing the cost-issue for survey-based estimates

- Due to the cost of conducting customer interruption cost surveys, reasonable estimates **were not readily available** for most utilities
- The U.S. Department of Energy, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory and Nexant have been **working together for over a decade** to address this issue for U.S. utilities
 - Meta-analysis of survey-based customer interruption cost studies in 2004, 2009 and 2015
 - Release of Interruption Cost Estimate (ICE) Calculator in 2011 and update in 2015

Results of 2015 meta-analysis

Source: http://eetd.lbl.gov/sites/all/files/lbnl-6941e_0.pdf

Interruption Cost (U.S. 2013\$)	Interruption Duration					
	5 Minutes	30 Minutes	1 Hour	4 Hours	8 Hours	16 Hours
Medium and Large C&I (Over 50,000 Annual kWh)						
Cost per Event	\$12,952	\$15,241	\$17,804	\$39,458	\$84,083	\$165,482
Cost per Average kW	\$15.9	\$18.7	\$21.8	\$48.4	\$103.2	\$203.0
Small C&I (Under 50,000 Annual kWh)						
Cost per Event	\$412	\$520	\$647	\$1,880	\$4,690	\$9,055
Cost per Average kW	\$187.9	\$237.0	\$295.0	\$857.1	\$2,138.1	\$4,128.3
Residential						
Cost per Event	\$3.9	\$4.5	\$5.1	\$9.5	\$17.2	\$32.4
Cost per Average kW	\$2.6	\$2.9	\$3.3	\$6.2	\$11.3	\$21.2

Evaluating interruption costs with the ICE Calculator

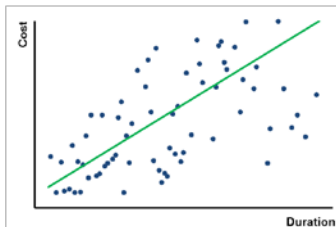
www.icecalculator.com

Customer Survey Meta-database



- 34 surveys
- 10 utilities
- 1989-2012
- N=105,000

Econometric Meta-analysis



- Med/large C&I
- Small C&I
- Residential
- Other factors

Forecast of Reliability

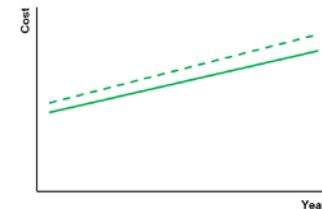
- SAIFI (frequency)
- SAIDI (mins. interrupted)
- w/ and w/o investment

**ICE
Calculator**

Customer Characteristics

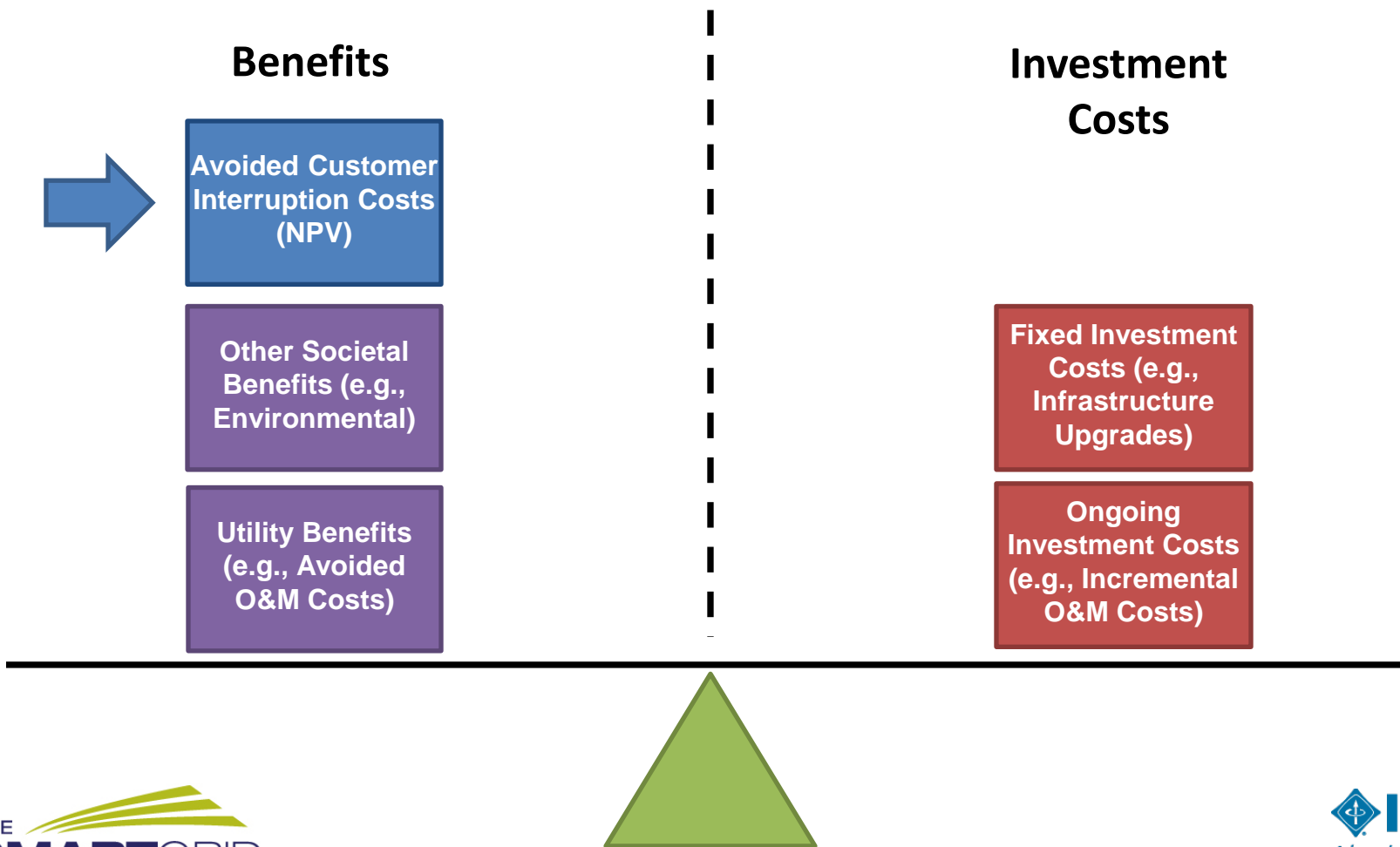
- Customer class
- Usage (kWh)
- Industry

Forecast of Customer Outage Costs

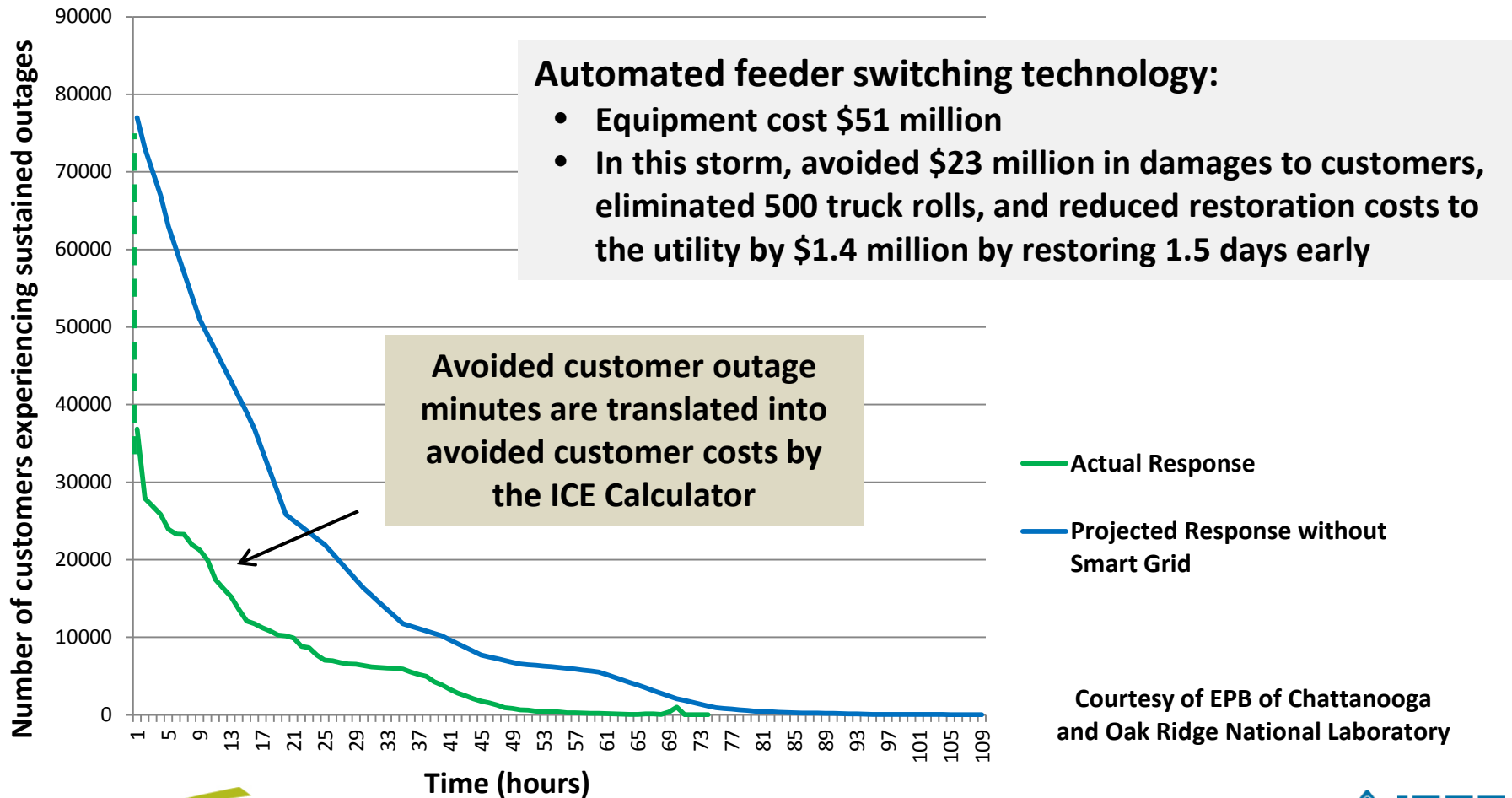


- ICE Calculator output
- w/ and w/o investment

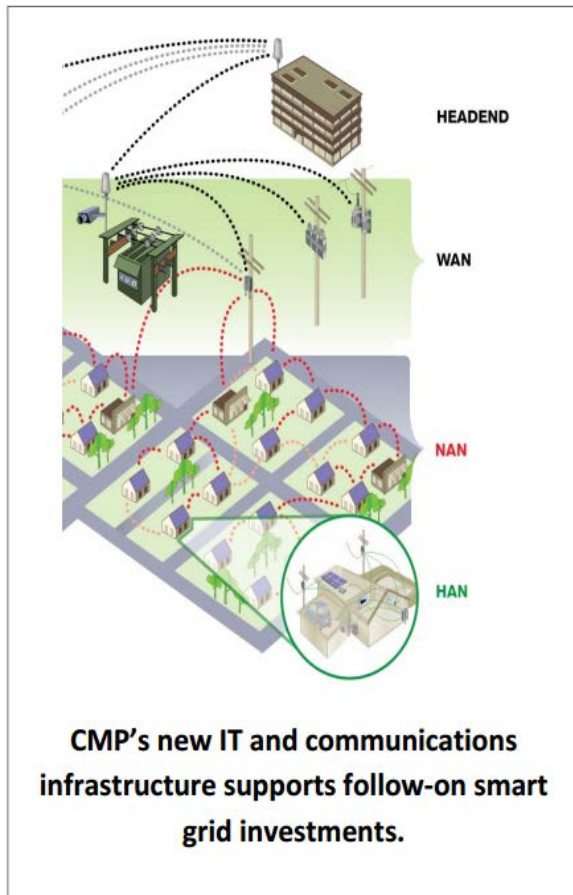
Avoided interruption costs can help build business cases for smart grid



EPB: July 5, 2012 storm response in Chattanooga



CMP: Distribution automation avoids substantial interruption costs



- CMP proposed \$30M for distribution automation to improve reliability
- Reliability benefits served as primary justification, based on econometric models underlying the ICE Calculator

CAIDI	↓ 0.04 hours
Customer outage savings	\$20.7M over 5 years or \$97/reduced outage hour
Investment	\$47/reduced outage hour

Benefit/Cost ratio > 2

Key knowledge gaps remain

- **Geographic** – Survey data not available for Northeast/mid-Atlantic region, limited in Midwest
- **Age of data** – Around half of the data from the meta-database is 15 or more years old
- **Scenarios** – Interruption scenarios are typically for peaking conditions (summer afternoons and winter mornings)
- **Long duration interruptions** – Econometric model estimates interruption costs up to 16 hours

Key takeaways

- Utilities can help address reliability/resiliency challenges by using customer reliability benefits to **support business cases** for smart grid and grid hardening investments
- Although key knowledge gaps remain, utilities can **supplement existing studies and tools** with their own efforts to address specific needs
- These efforts can draw upon the **growing number** of surveys, analyses and case studies from several jurisdictions

Utilities may also consider applying interruption costs to operations

- At the **2016 IEEE/PES T&D Expo** in Dallas on May 3-5, LBNL and Nexant will present a paper on
 - Integrating customer interruption costs more closely with operations, including prioritization of outage restoration and scheduling of planned outages
 - Tracking value-based reliability metrics, such as a System Average Interruption Value Index (SAIVI)
- **Paper title** – *Integrating Customer Interruption Costs into Outage Management Systems*

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QUESTIONS?

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