

GMLC WA TA – Q&A for scorecard

July 11, 2022

- Utilities' existing indicators and metrics for resilience focus exclusively on grid reliability and outages, and do not include indicators that account for community or household resilience. It may be valuable to propose additional metrics that address additional dimensions of resilience, such as:
 - Power outages to critical services, such as hospitals, schools, fire and police departments, or community centers, especially those that serve Named Communities, during grid disruptions. (See: <https://www.osti.gov/servlets/purl/1367499>)
 - Losses incurred as a result of power outages, especially in Named Communities, including lost wages, food, or other resources. (See: <https://www.osti.gov/servlets/purl/1367499>)
 - Participation in energy storage programs that serve Named Communities, or other metrics that track access to energy storage in Named Communities (See: <https://www.pnnl.gov/projects/energy-storage-social-equity-initiative>)
 - Utility employees who have completed training, such as National Incident Management System (NIMS) certifications or emergency response training, both of which have been adopted as resilience performance metrics by the Hawaii Public Utilities Commission (See: <https://dms.puc.hawaii.gov/dms/DocumentViewer?pid=A1001001A21E17B53226E00118>)
- Additionally, recognizing both that resilience requires proactive action and that ensuring truly equitable outcomes requires active partnership and consultation with communities on the ground, additional resilience metrics for consideration may include:
 - Outreach to and engagement with Community Based Organizations (CBOs) in Named Communities for the purpose of planning for response to outages and extreme weather events and understanding communities' needs in the face of those events, in order to ensure that these communities' needs, preferences, and existing resources are accounted for (See: <https://iejusa.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Justice-in-100-Metrics-2021.pdf>)
 - Surveys conducted of households in Named Communities to assess needs, such as impacts to other services (e.g. water, gas, and telecommunications) during grid outages, or critical needs or issues (e.g. disability, medical equipment, work or education needs, etc) that may be worsened or exacerbated during grid outages.
- Utilities may also consider including versions of existing resilience metrics that address impacts in Named Communities, and/or in subsets of Named Communities. For example:
 - PSE proposed a resilience CBI tracking access to emergency/backup power, either in-home or at a local community center. It may be of value to track access to backup power in Named Communities, and particularly in highly impacted populations within those communities, to ensure that this access is equitably distributed.
- Several utilities propose using traditional reliability metrics, such as SAIDI and SAIFI, as indicators of system resilience. We discourage usage of these metrics for resilience, as they are designed to measure system reliability. Major events that cause widespread, long-duration outages are excluded from these metrics by design. And even if a utility chooses to report SAIDI and SAIFI metrics with major events included, these metrics still only communicate the impacts

experienced by the average customer, and provide no insight into how those impacts were distributed across different customers.

- Outside of the resilience category, additional metrics to consider may include:
 - Additional metrics addressing the distribution of economic impacts from a transition to clean sources of energy, including distribution of job losses from closure of any fossil fuel generating infrastructure, or change in relative share of energy burden (See: <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0305750X20302436>)
 - Metrics that address the distribution of economic benefits from a transition to clean sources of energy, including distribution of jobs created, reduction in electricity costs, or public health benefits, to track whether the overall benefits of a clean energy transition are being equitably delivered to Named Communities (See: <https://iejusa.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Justice-in-100-Metrics-2021.pdf>)
 - Energy security metrics that track and/or set goals to reduce the number of customers who lack regular or reliable access to electricity, particularly those in Named Communities.