The Road to Resilience

Living with Climate Change: Surviving the Polar Vortex In a Warming World

Megan Levy

Resilience Strategist & Energy Assurance Coordinator

Wisconsin Office of Energy Innovation





2018 Flooding HWY 2 WI





A Brief History of the Office of Energy Innovation: Home of Wisconsin's State Energy Office

- 56 Energy Office (50 states 6 territories)
- Energy Policy & Conservation Act of 1975
- Each state is required, under 42
 U.S.C. § 6323(e)(1), to submit an
 energy emergency plan that it will
 utilize in the case of an energy supply
 disruption.
- Moved in 2015 to PSCW, (ch. 16.955
 Department of Administration, State

 Planning and Energy has been updated to Ch. 196.025(7) as of January 2018.

Chapter 196.025(7) Information.

- "(7) State energy office.
- (a) The commission shall do all of the following:
- 1. In cooperation with the other state agencies, collect, analyze, interpret, and maintain the comprehensive data needed for effective state agency energy planning and effective review of those plans by the governor and the legislature.
- **2.** Administer federal energy grants, when so designated by the governor pursuant to s. $\underline{16.54}$.
- **3.** Prepare and maintain contingency plans for responding to critical energy shortages so that when the shortages occur they can be dealt with quickly and effectively.
- **(b)** The commission may provide technical assistance to units of government other than the state to assist in the planning and implementation of energy efficiency and renewable resources and may charge for those services. The commission may request technical and staff assistance from other state agencies in providing technical assistance to those units of government.



Wisconsin's Efforts to Build Resilience

Threats we face- from methane emissions to flooding to derechos, tornadoes, ice storms, and the polar vortex.

The last two decades have been the warmest on record in Wisconsin and the past decade has been the wettest. **Extreme events** are already causing immense disruptions across the state and impacting health, economy, and natural resources.

Effective collaboration is the only way to facilitate the change that we need to foster – sooner than later!



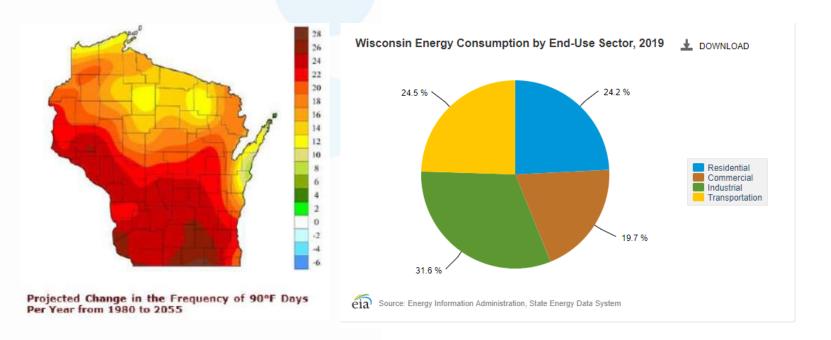




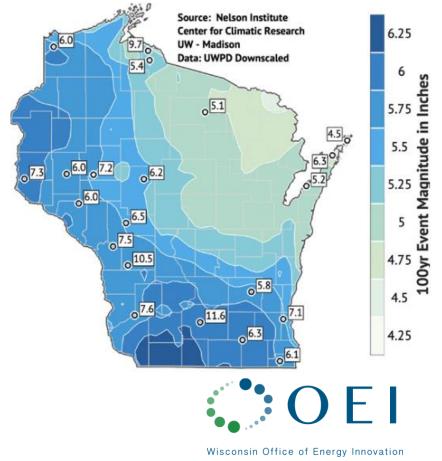


The \$14 Billion Problem

- ☐ Wisconsin consumes 6 times more energy than it produces.
- Despite a warming climate on the whole, Wisconsin will have thermal needs that are difficult to satisfy as well as more cooling load in the summer.



100-year Rainfall Event Magnitude and Actual 2010-2019 Extreme Events



A Brief History of OEI Programs Promoting Resilient Communities

ENERGY INDEPENDENT COMMUNITIES PROGRAM

"Generate 25% of Wisconsin power and transportation fuels from renewable resources locally by 2025"

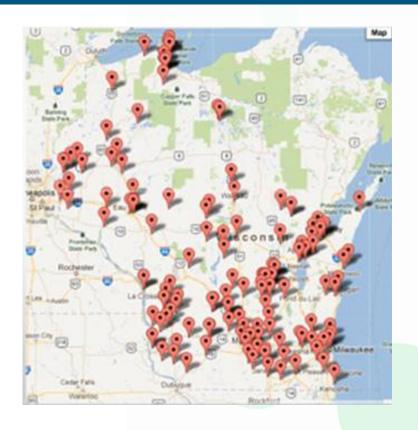
- 150 Energy Independent Communities
- 50 Communities received grant funding for creating sustainable energy plans for government operations in 2009 and 2010. More communities have written plans in the ensuing years. Updated goals- 100% carbon free
- Encompasses 3.41 million people
- 58.7% of Wisconsin's population

Municipal Energy Efficiency Technical Assistance Program-

MEETAP

Petroleum Shortage Contingency Planning
Energy Security Planning and Response
Focus on Energy Ag/Propane Incentive Program
Statewide Assistance For Energy Resilience and Reliability
SAFER2

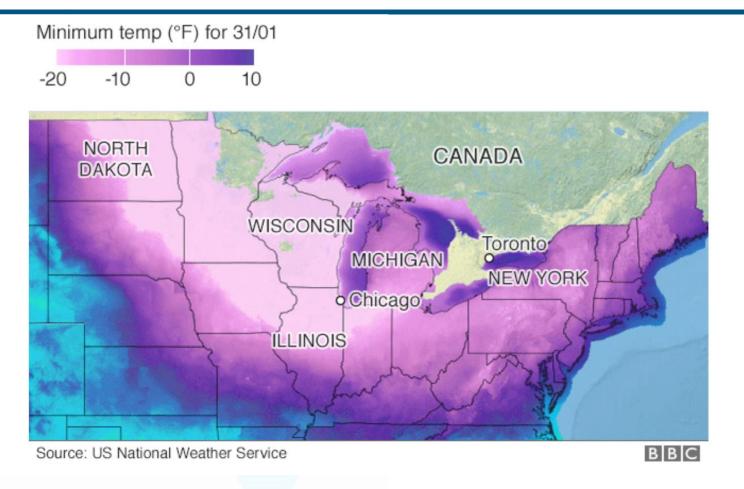
- Recruit Tribes and Communities to update emergency plans and participate in "deep-dive analysis"
- Deep-dive components (customized to participants' needs and goals):
- Wisconsin Clean Cities Alternative Fuel fleet assessment
- *Micro-grid feasibility study of critical infrastructure*





Wisconsin Office of Energy Innovation

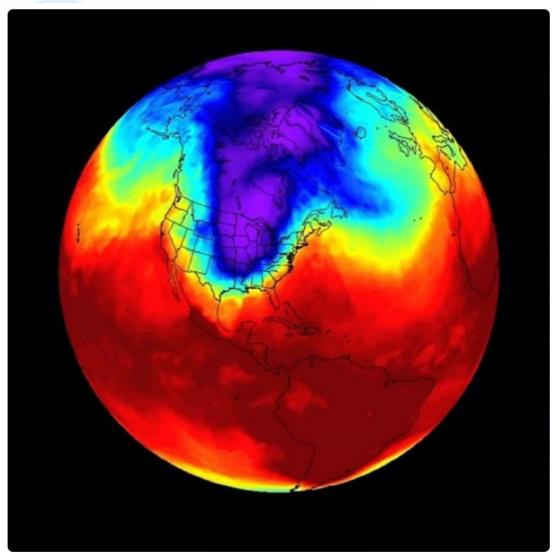
2014 Polar Vortex and Associated Energy Emergency



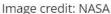
- □Bumper Corn Crop□Late harvest (lots of rain)□Low propane inventories due to increased exports
- □Reversal of key pipeline that brought LP to MN
- □POLAR VORTEX



2014 Polar Vortex – Deepest Cold Temperatures



- □ Price for LP hit \$5/gallon (record high) wholesale at Conway, Kansas hub.
- ☐ Trains can't use brakes in extreme cold weather (40% or more LP in Wisconsin delivered via rail)
- ☐ 260,000+ residents use LP for home heating, 26,000 low-income/vulnerable





2019 Polar Vortex – MISO Emergency- NG curtailment



- ☐ Infrastructure designed for bitter cold temperatures.
- ☐ Insulated wind turbines, heat traced pipes
- ☐ Crushers to break up piles of coal
- ☐ 11 deaths directly related to temperatures, record lows including -55 F wind chill



Energy Justice is a Critical Component of Energy Security











Energy Storage for Social Equity Initiative -https://www.pnnl.gov/projects/energy-storagesocial-equity-initiative



2010 San Bruno Pipeline Explosion





JUST ENERGY Policies and Practices



https://www.naacp.org/climate-justice-reso@rees/just-energy/









Critical Infrastructure Microgrid & Community Resilience Center Pilot Grant Program

► The Pilot Grant Program (CIMCRC) design details were established by the Public Service Commission in an open meeting on April 15, 2021

► Federally Funded through U.S. Department of Energy by the State Energy Program

□ Program Design Memorandum
staff researched programs in:
□ New York (NY Prize)
□ Connecticut
□ New Jersey
□ Rhode Island

■ Maryland

■ Massachusetts



Strategic Objectives

- ► Energy Security: Foster critical infrastructure security and resilience, improving the ability to prepare for and adapt to changing conditions and withstand and recover rapidly from disruptions. Resilience includes the ability to withstand and recover from deliberate attacks, accidents, or naturally occurring threats or incidents.
- ➤ Prioritize reliability and resilience benefits (during outages not caused by events beyond a utility's control) and benefits of avoiding major power outages (i.e. outages caused by major storms or other events beyond a utility's control).
- ► Clean Energy Equity: Help provide equitable access to the benefits of clean energy, efficiency, and preparedness by reaching broad applicant types. This includes applicants who may traditionally face barriers to adopting clean energy solutions and the benefits they provide, or whose communities may be disproportionately impacted by the negative effects of traditional fossil fuel and inefficient energy systems.

Critical Infrastructure Microgrid & Community Resilience Center Grant Program

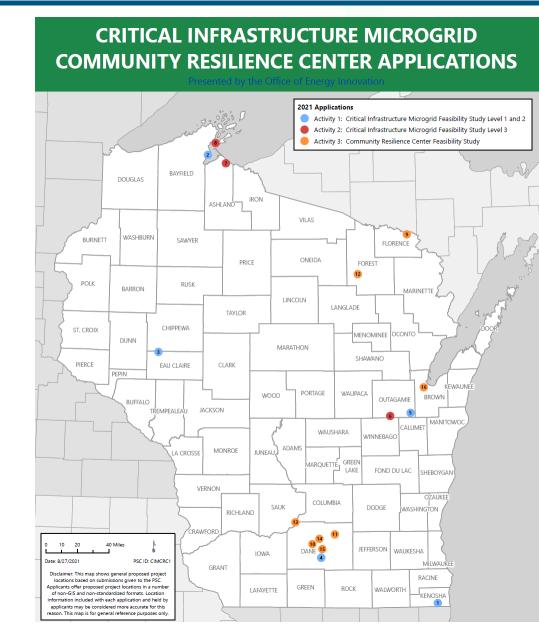
15 projects funded to study the feasibility of Microgrids for resilience across Wisconsin:

Projects include:

Hospital, Airport, Police Operations Center, Business Park, Mobile Microgrid, Mini-grid (combination of 3 microgrids), Water Treatment Facility, Wastewater Treatment Facility, and more!

\$915,000 awarded

Docket# <u>9705-FG-2020</u>



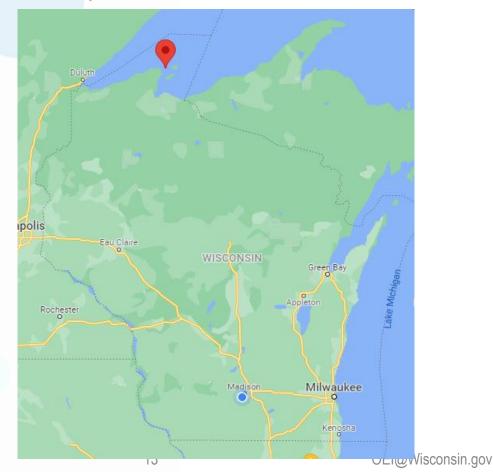
Town of La Pointe Microgrid Feasibility Study



Level 3 Critical Infrastructure Study:

Remote community located on Madeline Island, part of Apostle Islands National

Lakeshore







Town of La Pointe Microgrid Feasibility Study



Level 3 Critical Infrastructure Study:

Key to the project- existing DERs and propane generators- considering lithium-ion battery storage, controls, solar.



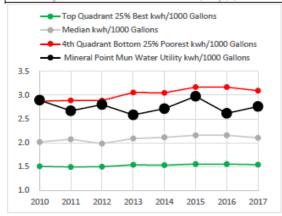
Technical Assistance Programs: MEETAP- Water Utility Analysis

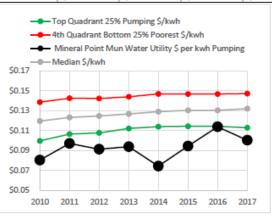
Quartile Statistical Benchmarks where 1 = Top Quadrant 25% Best, 2 = 2nd Quadrant Good, 3 = 3rd Quartile below Median & 4 = 4th Quadrant Bottom 25% Poorest

Utility ID	Utility	Performance Benchmark	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2010-2017 Average
3740	Mineral Point Mun Water Utility	kwh/1000 Gal Quad	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
3740	Mineral Point Mun Water Utility	% Water Losses Quad	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
3740	Mineral Point Mun Water Utility	\$ per kwh Pumping Quad	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3740	Mineral Point Mun Water Utility	\$ per 1000 Gallons Quad	2	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	2

Water utilities with benchmarks of 3 (Yellow) and 4 (Red) can request that MEETAP prepare a system analysis of wells, towers and pumps to estimate demand, energy and cost savings (capacity and average operating characteristics – on-peak, capacity factor, constant flow high pressure control vs variable flow constant pressure, etc.).

Utility ID	Utility	Performance Benchmark	2010	2	2011	20	12	2	013	:	2014	2	015	201	.6	2	2017	10-2017 verage
3740	Mineral Point Mun Water Utility	kwh/1000 Gallons	2.89)	2.67		2.80		2.58		2.72		2.97		2.62		2.76	2.75
3740	Mineral Point Mun Water Utility	% Water Losses	34.07	6	41.39%	3	31.15%		43.07%		47.78%		34.77%	34	4.66%		38.55%	38.18%
3740	Mineral Point Mun Water Utility	\$ per kwh Pumping	\$ 0.08	\$ \$	0.10	\$	0.09	\$	0.09	\$	0.07	\$	0.09	\$	0.11	\$	0.10	\$ 0.09
3740	Mineral Point Mun Water Utility	\$ per 1000 Gallons	\$ 0.23	\$	0.26	\$	0.26	\$	0.24	\$	0.20	\$	0.28	\$	0.30	\$	0.28	\$ 0.26









The Renewable Natural Gas Opportunity



Photo 5: Pipeline injection of biogas from a Dane County Landfill, Dane County Public Works, Madison, WI

WI Biogas Survey 2015:

WisconsinBiogasSurveyReport.pd



WI Biogas_Feedstock Survey Report Final (05_18_21).pdf



Photo 2: Manure Anaerobic Digester Facility, EnTech Solutions in partnership with Northern Biogas,



Photo 4: Food waste-to-energy biodigester facility, Forest County Potawatomi Community Renewable Generation, LLC,





Photo 3: High strength equalization tank with truck. Waste Water Treatment Facility. Stevens Point, WI



2020 EIGP

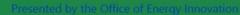
\$7M Grant Round

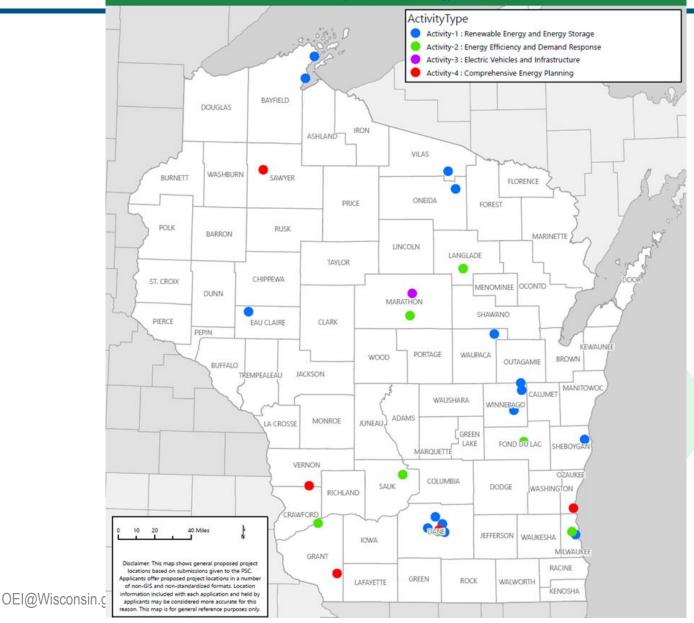
32 Projects Funded

- 15 Renewable Energy (12 included battery storage)
- 9 Efficiency
- 2 Clean Transportation
- 6 Comprehensive Planning

Docket 9709-FG-2020

ENERGY INNOVATION GRANT PROGRAM, 2020





Questions?

Contact OEI:

Megan Levy

Resilience Strategist &

Energy Assurance Coordinator

608-266-5054-office

608-800-2277- cell

Megan.levy@Wisconsin.gov

