

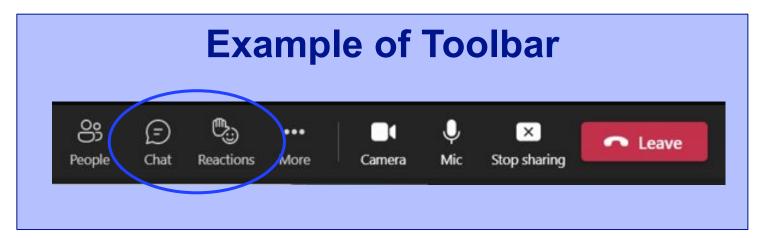
Today's Agenda

- Welcome and Introduction
- Project Context
- Climate Change Vulnerability Study Recap
- Resilience Journey
- Climate Change Resilience Plan Framework
- Proposed Resilience Measures and Justification
 - Detailed Project Examples
- Questions & Discussion
- Next Steps



Meeting Logistics

- Please use the raise hand function at any point during the presentation to ask a question or add it to the chat.
- The meeting will be recorded.
- If you have technical difficulties or need assistance, please message Marina Mateski in Teams, or email at Marina.Mateski@icf.com.





Introductions: National Grid Team

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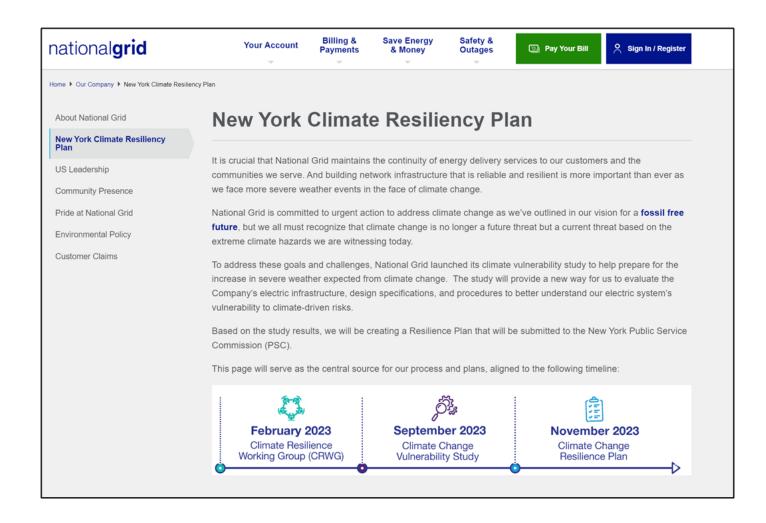
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Visit our website

https://www.nationalgridus.com/Our-Company/New-York-Climate-Resiliency-Plan



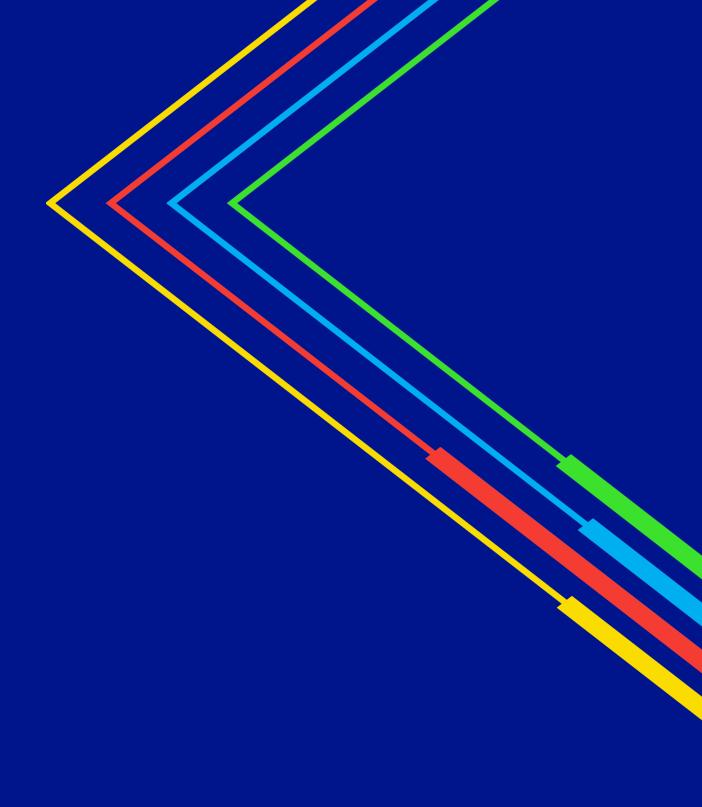
National Grid Working Group Participants

Organization Office of Environment, Onondaga County **AARP New York AARP** Alliance for a Green Economy (AGREE) Barclay Damon, LLP Central NY Regional Planning & Development Board ChargePoint, Inc. Citizen Action of New York, Inc. City of Albany City of Glens Falls City of Niagara Falls City of Syracuse Columbia County Planning Department Columbia Economic Development Corporation **Direct Energy Services LLC Division of Consumer Protection Environmental Defense Fund Erie County DHSES** Family Energy, Inc. Franklin County Government Greenlots **HOCCPP** Marathon Power LLC Mission:data Coalition, Inc. Natural Resources Defense Council New York Geothermal Energy Org **New York Power Authority**

Organization New York State Department of Public Service (DPS) New York State Office of General Services **Niagara County NYGEO NYSDOT NYSERDA** Office of Environment, Onondaga County Onondaga County DOT **Onondaga County** Oswego County Other Intervenors Pace Energy And Climate Center People United for Sustainable Housing, Buffalo **DPS Staff** Public Utility Law Project of New York, Inc. **PULP** Schenectady County Schenectady Fire Department Sierra Club St Lawrence County Emergency Services Stop NY Fracked Gas Pipeline **Town of Amherst** Town of DeWitt Utility Intervention Unit, Division of Consumer Protection, Wyoming County Office of Emergency Services **Wyoming County Planning Department**

Please provide your name, title, and affiliation in the chat

Project Context



Overview of Public Service Commission Requirements

Aims to bolster electric utility planning and resilience by incorporating climate change considerations

Vulnerability Study



- Evaluate infrastructure, design specifications, and procedures to identify vulnerabilities
- Identify priorities for adaptation measures that will feed into Resilience Plan
- Study to be performed with supporting climate data from NYSERDA and Columbia University

Resilience Plan



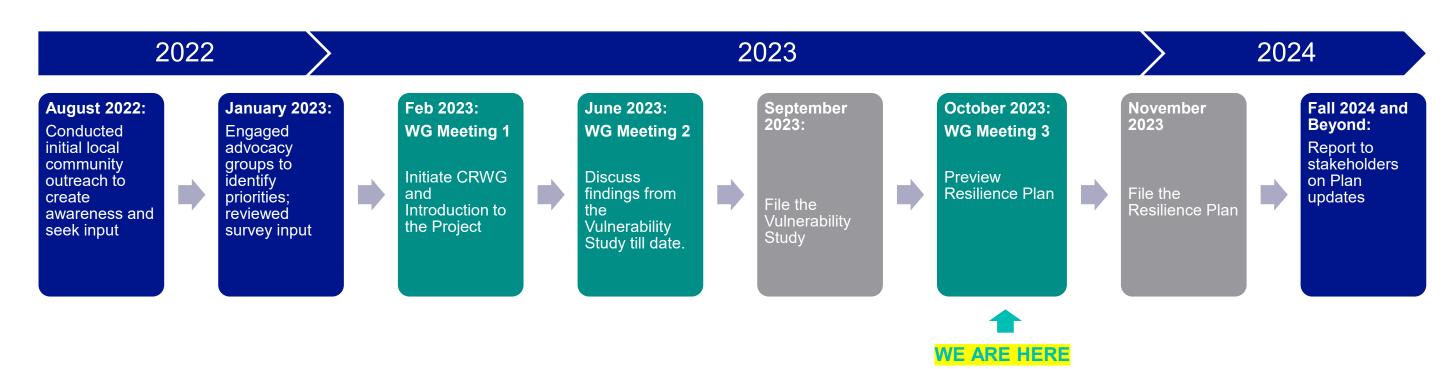
- Propose storm hardening measures for next 10 and 20 years
- Detail how climate change is reflected in planning, design, operations, & emergency response
- Address impacts on costs, outage times, potential for undergrounding lines, etc.
- Utility to establish "Climate Resilience Working Group" by 3/2023 to advise on Resilience Plan to include municipalities, customer advocacy groups, and energy/environmental advocates

CRWG Role and Engagement Roadmap

Outreach, Engagement & Initial Feedback

Study & Plan Development

Ongoing Engagement & Reporting

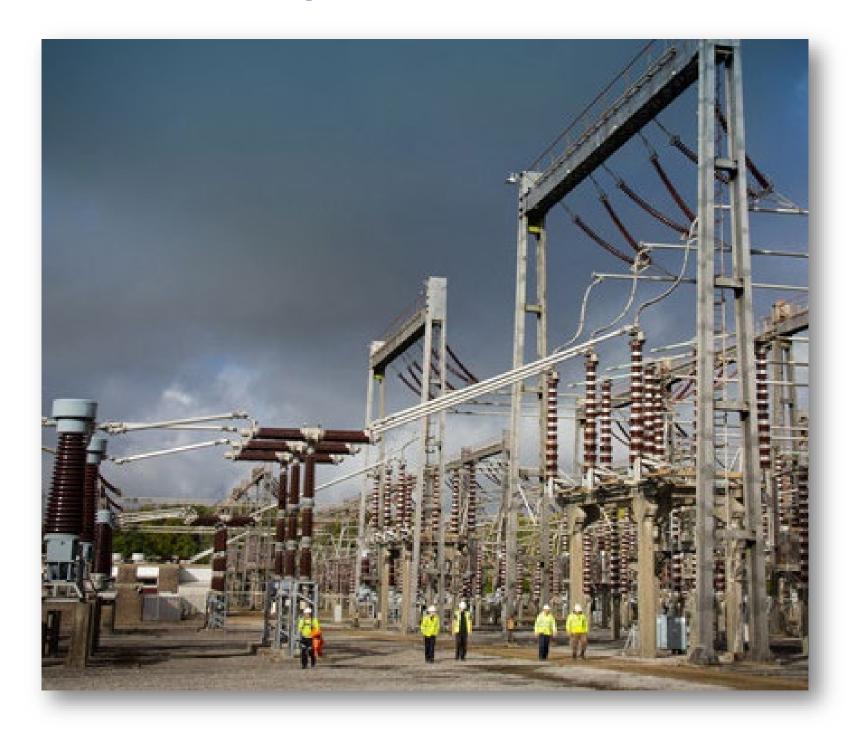


Today's CRWG Focus

- Summarize findings on priority vulnerabilities for National Grid
- Discuss the resilience framework to achieve a multipronged strategy
- Discuss the business case justification framework and results
 - System Reliability, Criticality, Community Resilience
 - Consideration of Equity
- Review the resilience measures being proposed as part of the CCRP
- 5-, 10-, 20-yr investment plan



Stakeholder Input



National Grid sees
CRWG input as critical
and appreciates
thoughts and questions
shared in this meeting

Project Process & Timeline



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Climate Change Vulnerability Study and Resilience Plan – Approach Overview

Climate Data

Columbia/NYSERDA; MIT Study, National Grid's Climate Change Risk Tool

Exposure Analysis

Identify relevant design thresholds for assets and operations and conduct exposure analysis for different asset-hazard combinations.

Potential Impact Analysis

Evaluate assets and operations for climate **sensitivities** and identify potential **consequences** of exposure to understand vulnerability.

Identify Priority Vulnerabilities

Assets and operations with highest vulnerability will be prioritized for inclusion in National Grid's Resilience Plan.

Climate Change Vulnerability Study (CCVS)

Identify Resilience Measures

For priority assets & operations identify resilience measures for next 5, 10 and 20 years.

Prioritize Resilience Measures

Based on quantification of risk mitigation **benefits** and risk mitigation **costs** of resilience measures.

Develop Resilience Plan

Develop portfolio of prioritized resilience measures with implementation timeframes, rate impact estimates etc.

Climate Change Resilience Plan (CCRP)

Stakeholder Engagement

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Climate Change Vulnerability Study (CCVS)

In focus today

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Climate Change Resilience Plan (CCRP)

Stakeholder Engagement

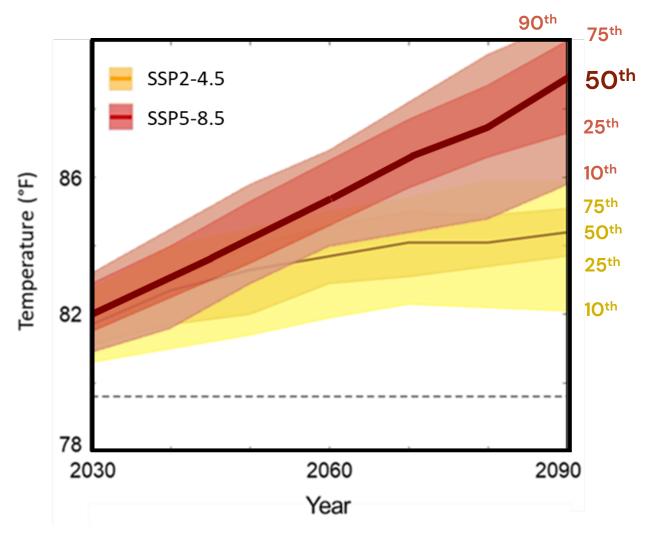
Climate Change Planning Pathway

Climate change projections provide a range of plausible climate futures reflecting uncertainty around both future emissions trajectories and climate sensitivity.

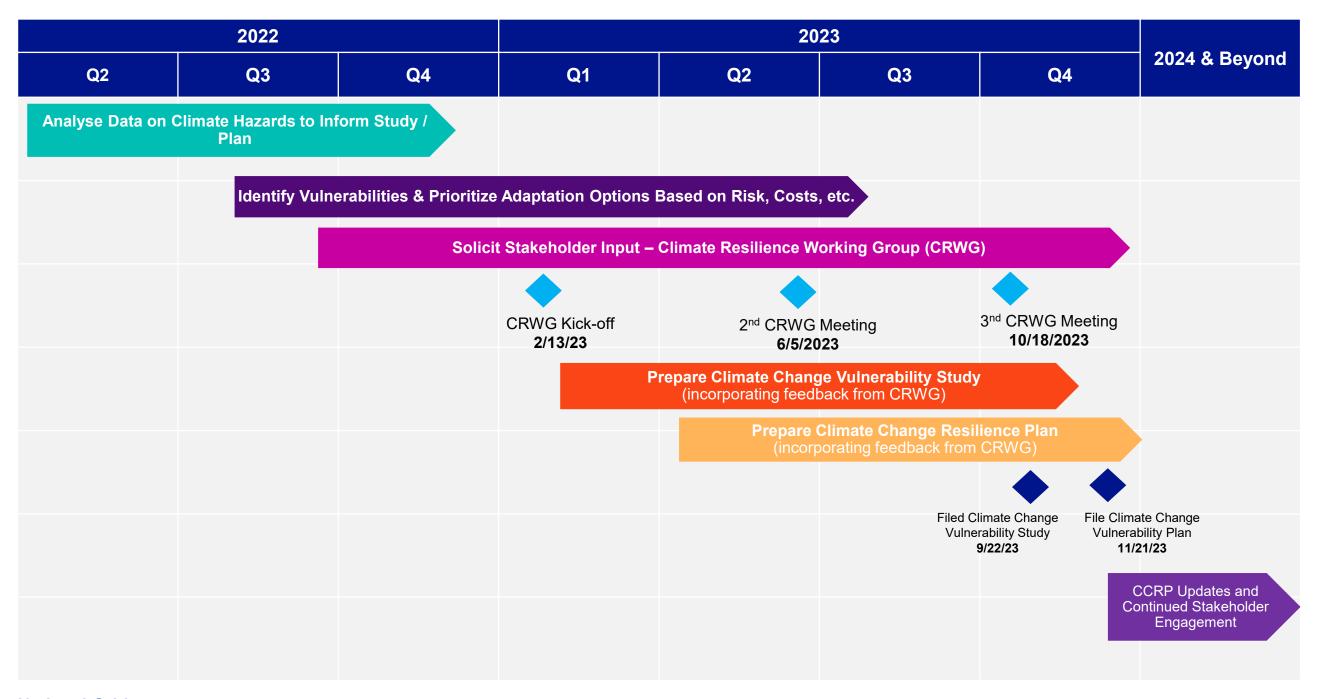
Pathways provide standardized climate projections and assumed climate conditions in the service area to which the utility would plan in order to strengthen resilience to potential climate change risks.

National Grid's Selected Planning Scenario - **SSP5-8.5 50**th **percentile**

- Utilizing the worst-case climate planning scenario (pathway) and using the 50th percentile
- Very high GHG emissions



Timeline Overview

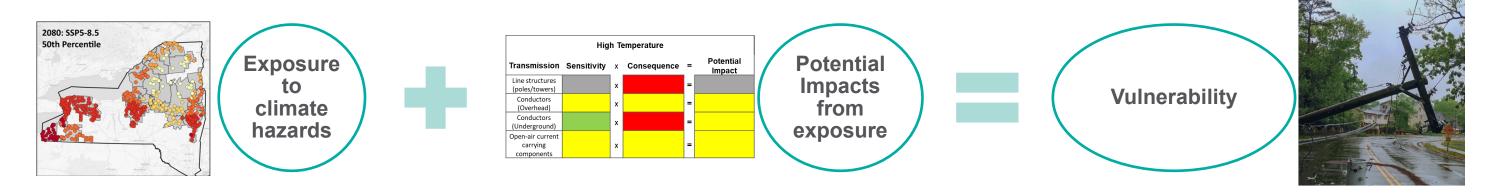


Vulnerability Study: Recap



Priority Asset Vulnerabilities for National Grid

 Potential Impact ratings were considered alongside findings from the Exposure analysis to understand priority vulnerabilities for National Grid.



- Priority vulnerabilities represent the asset groups with the highest potential impact from each hazard.
- These priority vulnerabilities will feed into National Grid's Resilience Plan and will be addressed further in the identification of resilience measures.

| ASSET GROUP | High Temperature | Inland Flooding | Wind Gusts | Ice |
|------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------|----------|
| Transmission Line | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| Distribution Line ¹⁰ | ✓ | | ✓ | ✓ |
| Substation | ✓ | ✓ | | |

Potential Impacts on Operational and Planning functions

- Potential impacts on key operational and planning functions were also qualitatively reviewed.
- Climate hazards of most concern were identified for each function.

| OPERATIONS AND PLANNING FUNCTION | High Temperature | Inland Flooding | High Winds | Ice |
|----------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------|-----|
| Emergency Response | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Vegetation Management | | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Workforce Safety and Methods | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Reliability Planning | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| Load Forecasting | \checkmark | | | |
| Capacity Planning | ✓ | | | |

Any questions?

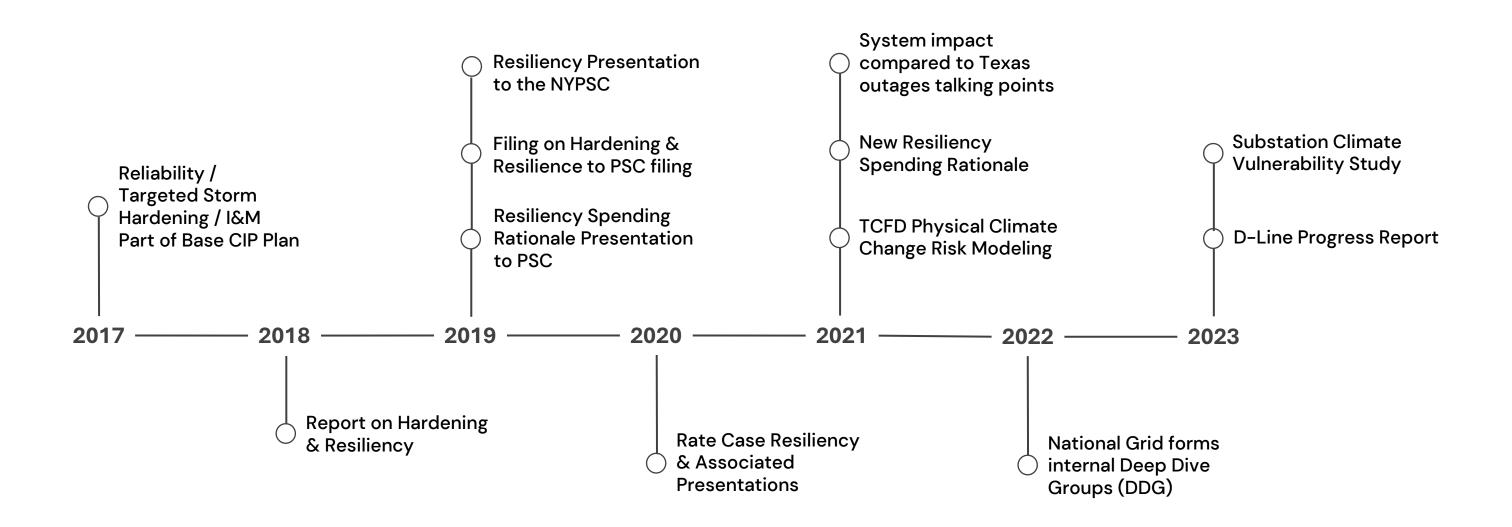


Climate Change Resilience Plan Overview and





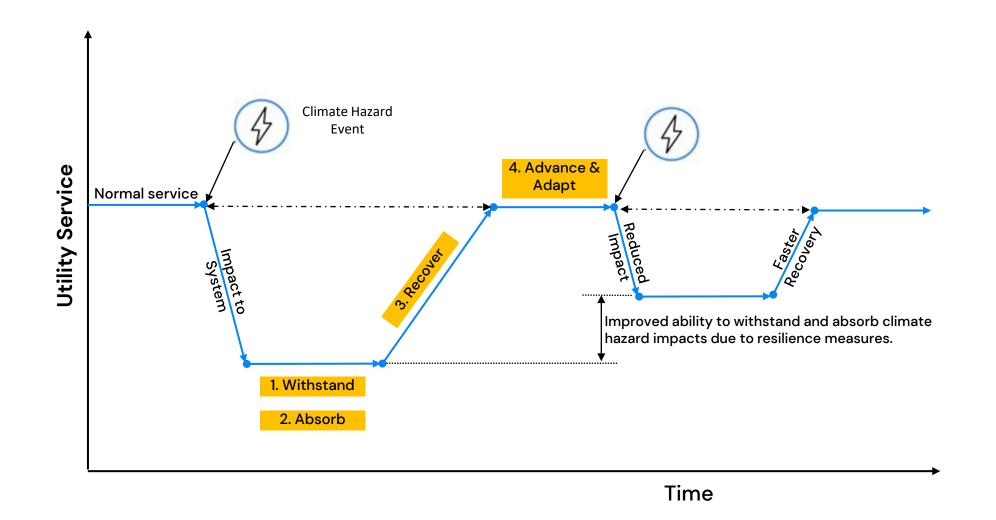
CCRP Resilience Journey





Resilience Framework

Pursue a multi-pronged resilience strategy with four dimensions: Withstand, Absorb, Recover, and Advance and Adapt.

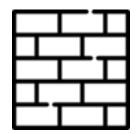


- 1. Strengthen assets and operations to withstand the adverse impacts of a climate hazard event.
- 2. Increase the system's ability to anticipate when a climate hazard event may occur and absorb its effects.
- 3. Bolster the system's ability to quickly respond and recover in the aftermath of a climate hazard event.
- 4. Advance and adapt the system to address a continuously changing threat landscape and perpetually improve resilience.



Physical and Operational Resiliency Measures

Strengthen & Withstand



Physical Measures

- Distribution and Transmission
 Substation flood risk mitigation
- Updating design standards for transformers
- Distribution line structure upgrades
- Sub-transmission structure upgrades
- Transmission structure upgrades
- Sub-transmission upgrades
- Distribution line upgrades

Respond & Recover



Physical Measures

 Additional high strength spare structures

Operational Measures

Strategic Spares Program

Advance & Adapt



Physical Measures

- Distribution and sub-transmission targeted undergrounding
- Increase T&D structure standards

Operational Measures

- Substation Transformer Specification changes
- Increase distribution structure standards
- Increase transmission structure standards

Anticipate & Absorb



Operational Measures

Electric load forecasting



Business Case Justification



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Business Case Justification (BCJ) Overview

The BCJ process helps National Grid characterize the benefits, to the company and community, of the selected resilience projects and programs. The BCJ is scored by three considerations: System Reliability, Criticality, and Community Resilience.

System Reliability (scored from 1 to 5)

• Provides insight on whether a resilience measure being proposed is in an area with historically lower reliability relative to others in the service territory.

Criticality (scored from 1 to 5)

• Based on the count of critical facilities that provide health- and safety-related services to the community (e.g., hospitals, police stations, water treatment plants, shelters) associated to each substation.

Community Resilience (scored from 1 to 5)

• Provides insight into the extent of the economic impact on the region due to an electrical outage. It is based on the count of critical facilities and the population they serve, and the number of customers served.



Business Case Justification Example

System Reliability Scoring – worst performing

| Substation Name | Number of Events* | SAIFI* | SAIDI* | Feeder Rank* | Reliability Score |
|--------------------|----------------------|--------|--------|--------------|----------------------|
| North Creek | 45 | 0.71 | 2.75 | 7035 | 5 |
| Belmont | 17 | 2.74 | 6 | 7848 | 5 |
| Buffalo Station 56 | 3 | .38 | .84 | 4685 | 3 |

^{*}worst performing feeder associated with substation

Criticality Scoring – critical facilities

| Substation Name | Tier 1 Critical Facilities Count | Tier 2 Critical Facilities Count | Safety Score |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| North Creek | 5 | 8 | 5 |
| Belmont | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Buffalo Station 56 | 2 | 1 | 4 |

Community Resilience Scoring – most regional impact

| Substation Name | Outage Duration (days) | Total Critical Facilities (Tier 1, 2, 3) | Population by Region | Resilience Score |
|--------------------|---------------------------|---|-------------------------|------------------|
| North Creek | 2.42 | 29 | 383,692 | 5 |
| Belmont | 1.91 | 6 | 1,603,241 | 5 |
| Buffalo Station 56 | 2.30 | 2 | 580,596 | 4 |

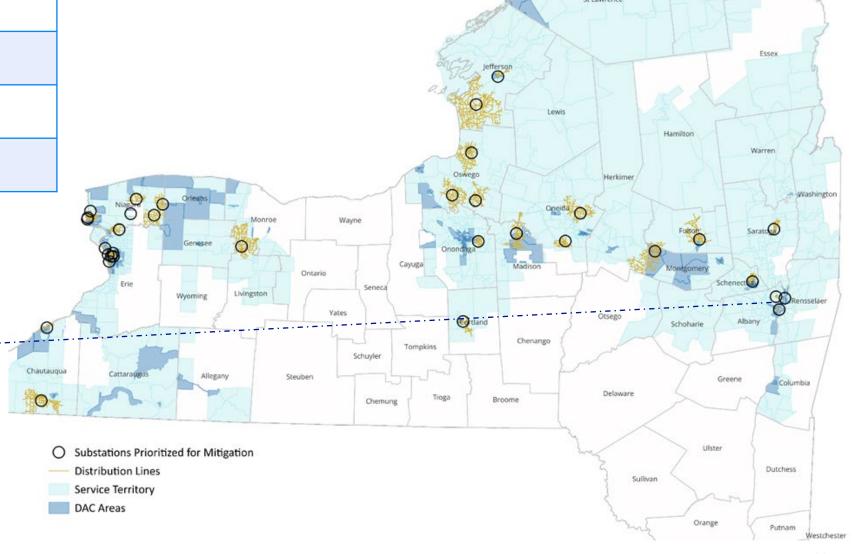
| Substation Name | BCJ Score |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| North Creek | 100% |
| Belmont | 93% |
| Buffalo Station 56 | 73% |



Equity Considerations

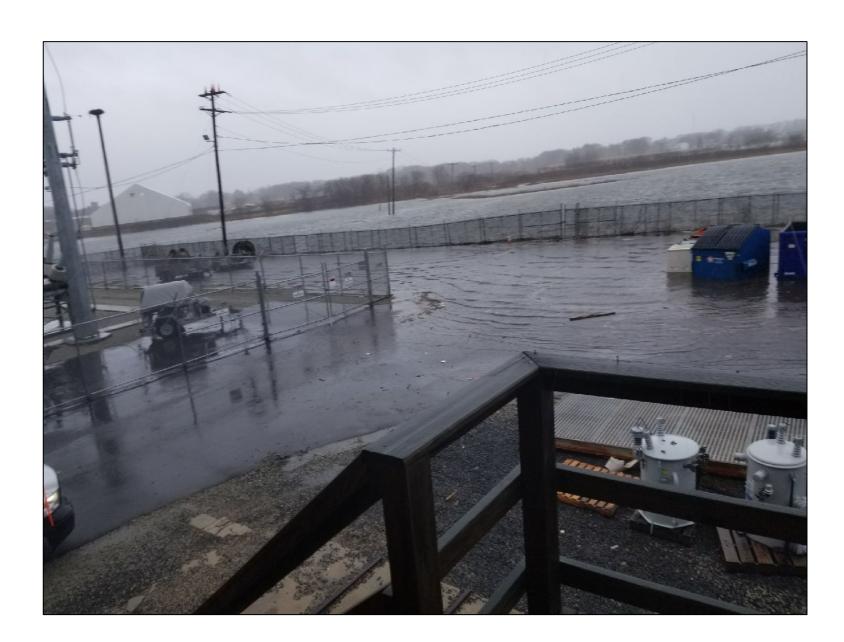
| Substation Name | BCJ Score | Serving DAC? |
|-------------------------|-----------|--------------|
| Front St Station 360 | 100% | Yes |
| Gloversville Station 72 | 100% | Yes |
| Riverside Station 288 | 93% | Yes |
| West Monroe Station 274 | 93% | No |
| Peterboro Station 514 | 87% | Yes |







Any questions or suggestions?



Proposed Resilience Investments

| Project | Mitigated Climate Hazard | | Description |
|---|--------------------------|--|---|
| 1. Overhead Distribution and Sub- transmission Line Design Upgrades* | Wind Gusts and Ice | | Update distribution line standards to move from type class 3 poles to class 1 for main lines and poles that carry heavy equipment (8,000 poles/year) and update sub-transmission line standards to use class 1 poles for single circuit structures, class H1 for double circuit structures, and class H2 for double circuit with distribution underbuilds (900 poles/year). |
| 2. Overhead Transmission Line Design Upgrades* | Wind Gusts and Ice | | Build T-Lines to withstand 120 MPH wind gusts in high wind areas (46 total) by using more steel and larger foundations. Projects include 44 – 115kV lines and 2 – 230KV lines (1,300 circuit miles covered). |
| 3. Distribution and Sub- transmission Targeted Undergrounding | Wind Gusts and Ice | | Targeted undergrounding of 1-2 miles per year of 3-phase main line in highest wind and icing areas. |
| 4. Spare Transmission Line Structures | Wind Gusts and Ice | | Purchase 10 T-Line spare structures per division designed for 120 MPH gusts to speed restoration. |
| 5. Substation Flood Walls | Flooding | | Install flood walls at 18 substations in high -risk areas (17,000 linear feet of flood walls total). |
| 6. Distribution and Transmission Substation Transformer Specification Upgrades* | Extreme Heat | | Update transformer spec from 32°C (90°F) to 35°C (95°F). There will be 35 distribution projects (81 transformers) and 24 transmission projects (37 transformers) with installs and replacements. |

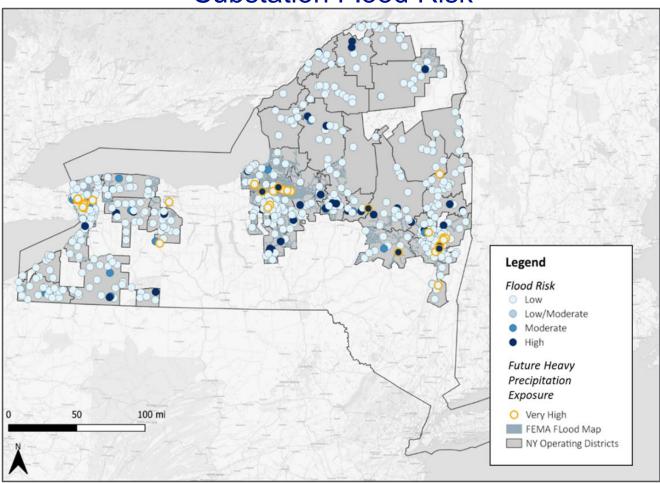


^{*} Additional to existing projects

Substation Floodwalls

- A Comprehensive evaluation was performed by SMEs using FEMA and climate change risk tool (CCRT) information to identify substations at high risk for flooding
- 18 substations (8 distribution, 10 transmission)
 were recommended for flood mitigation
- Flood walls determined to be most cost-effective solution, although other options such as relocating or raising substation equipment were evaluated
- Substation flooding can damage critical substation equipment such as transformers, breakers, and protection & control systems and interrupt service to 10's of thousands of customers for long durations
- Resilience Plan (CCRP) Proposal:
 - Over the next 10 years, install flood walls at 18 Substations in high-risk areas
 - Install 17,000 linear feet of flood walls, total

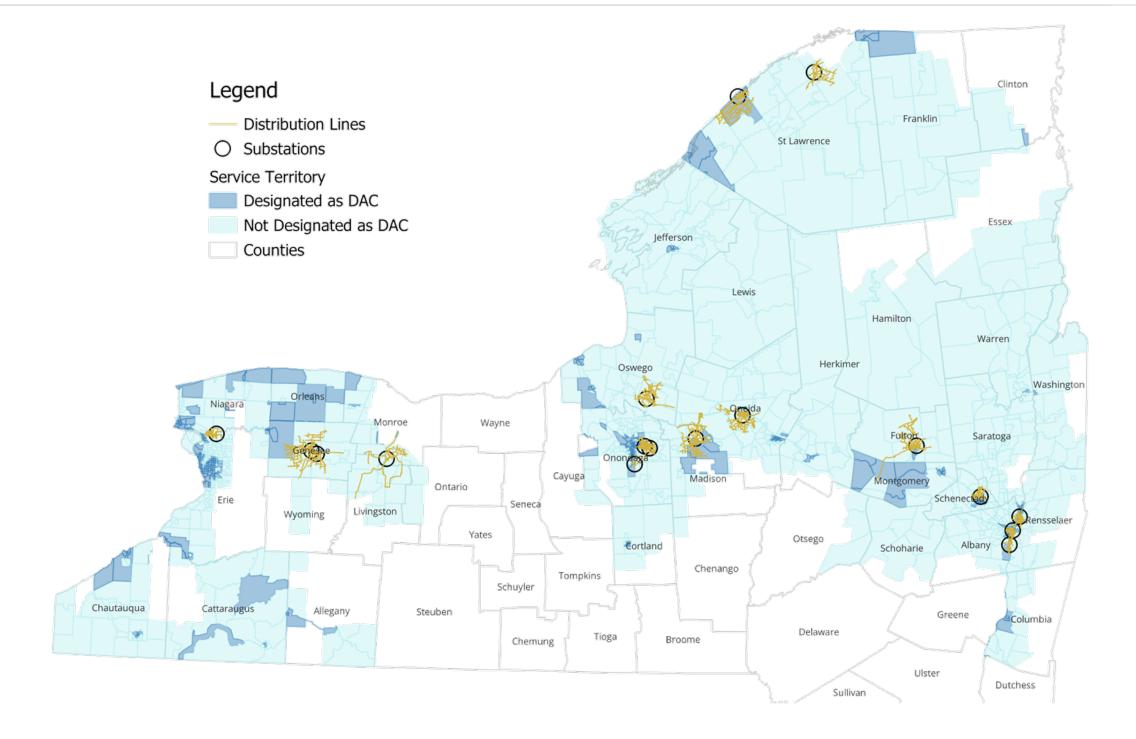
Substation Flood Risk



| Project Costs (Capex - \$M) | Rate Case FY26-29 | 5 Year FY26-30 | BP23 FY24-33 | 10 Year FY26-35 | 20 Year FY26-45 |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Distribution Substations | 5 | 7 | 11 | 12 | 12 |
| Transmission Substations | 10 | 12 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| TOTAL | 15 | 19 | 27 | 28 | 28 |

^{*}Added scope to existing projects

Substation Flood Mitigation Projects

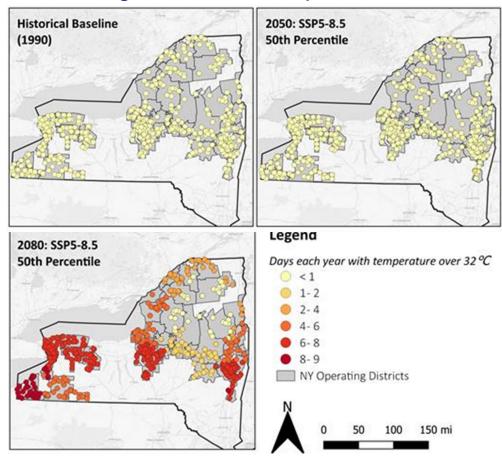




Substation Transformers Upgrades

- Substation transformers presently specified for maximum daily average of 32° C (90° F)
- Temperatures projected to increase, with some areas reaching 35° C (95° F) by the 2050s
- Temperatures above specified levels will reduce capacity, equipment lifespan or cause damage up to and including a transformer failure and resulting customer outages.
- Resilience Plan (CCRP) Proposal:
 - Update transformer spec from 32° C (90° F) to 35° C (95° F).
 - This will result in a 3-5% cost increase for most transformers
 - Projects in 5-year plan w/ transformer installs & replacements
 - Distribution: 35 projects, 81 transformers
 - Transmission: 24 projects, 37 transformers

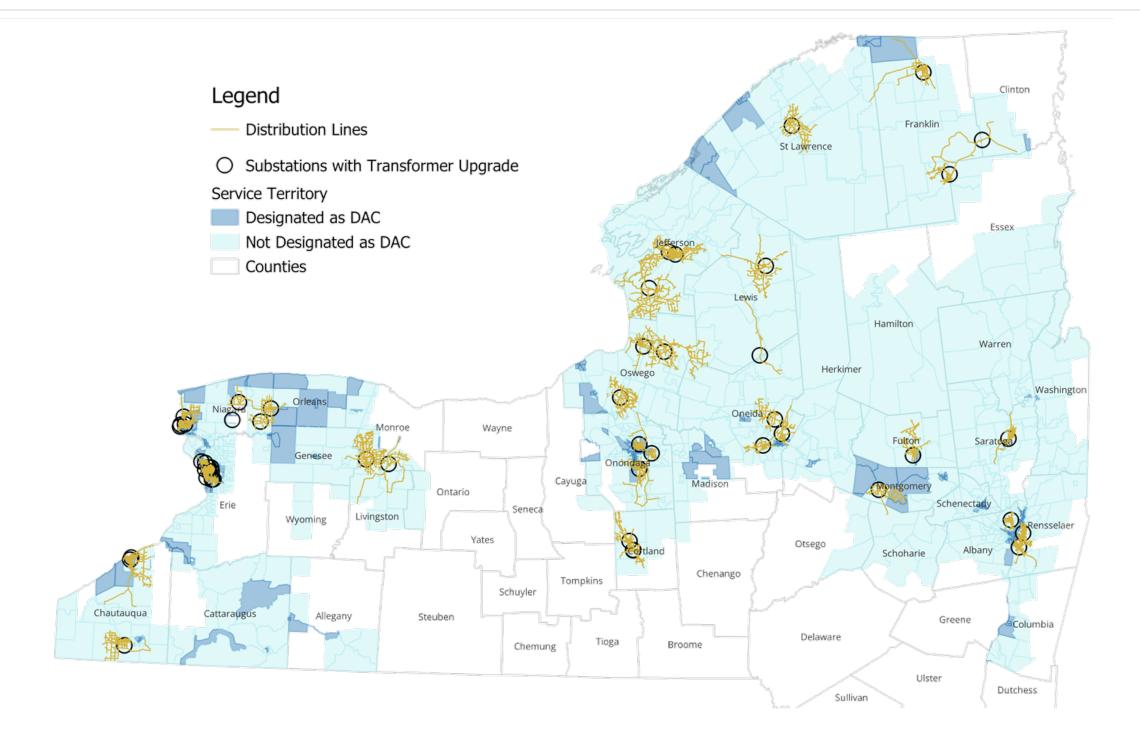
Substation Average Ambient Temperatures Above 32° C



| Project Costs (Capex - \$M) | Rate Case FY26-29 | 5 Year FY26-30 | BP23 FY24-33 | 10 Year FY26-35 | 20 Year FY26-45 |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Distribution Transformers* | 4 | 5 | 8 | 10 | 18 |
| Transmission Transformers* | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| TOTAL | 6 | 7 | 11 | 14 | 25 |

^{*}Added scope to existing projects

Substation Transformer Upgrade

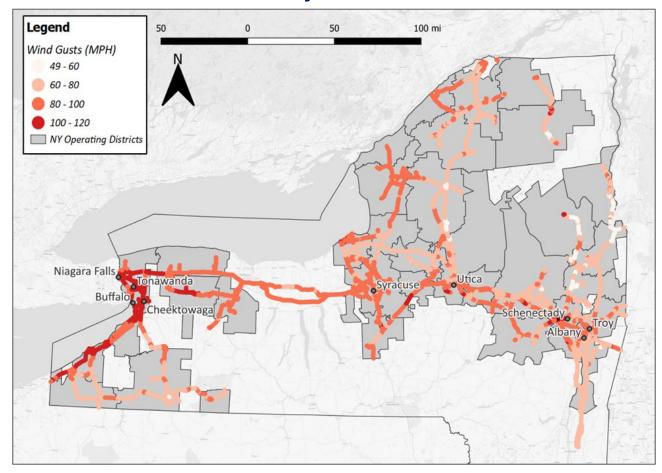




Overhead transmission line structure upgrades

- Transmission lines are presently designed to withstand <u>95 MPH</u> gusts (per NESC standard)
- MIT Study projects winds may reach up to <u>120 MPH</u> gusts in some areas
- T-Line outages due to structure failures can result in outages to entire substations, potentially impacting 10's of thousands of customers for long durations.
- Resilience Plan (CCRP) Proposal:
 - Build T-Lines to withstand 120 MPH wind gusts in high wind areas
 - 43 T-Line projects presently in our 5 & 15 year plans fall in high wind areas
 - Projects include 44 115kV lines and 2 – 230KV lines covering about 1,300 circuit miles
 - More steel, larger foundations
 - Purchase 10 T-Line spare structures per division (East, Central, West) designed for 120 MPH gusts to speed restoration

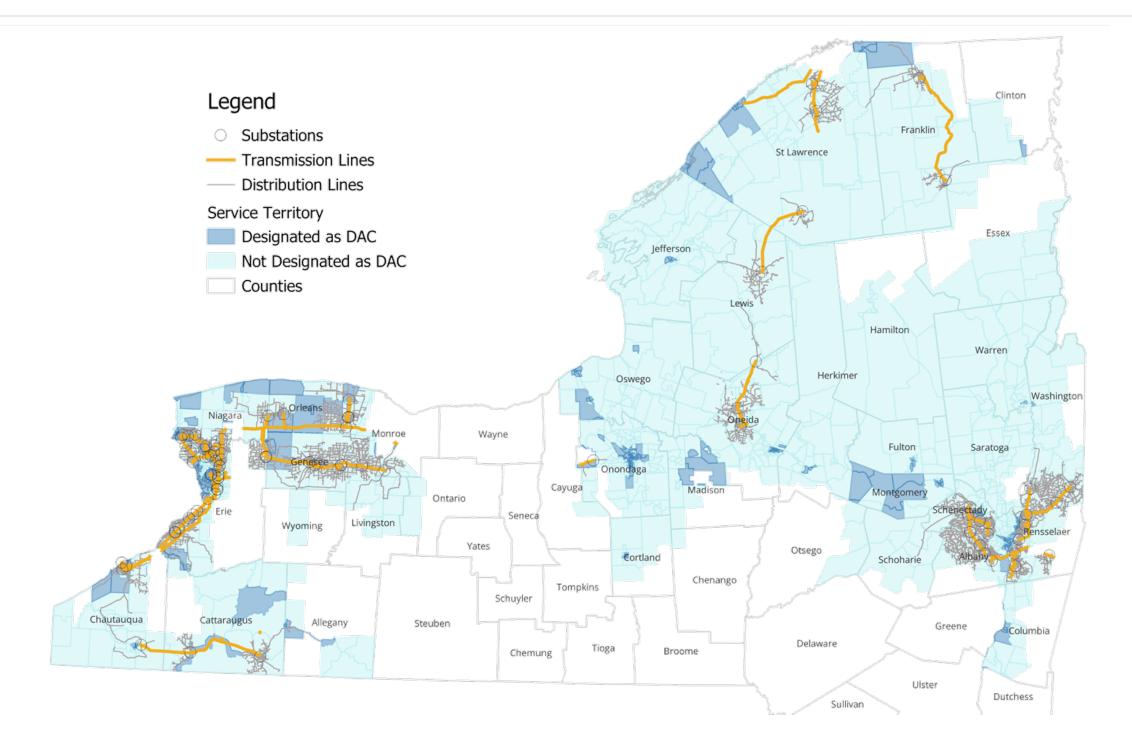
Wind Gust Projections for T-Lines



| Project Costs (Capex - \$M) | Rate Case FY26-29 | 5 Year FY26-30 | BP23 FY24-33 | 10 Year FY26-35 | 20 Year FY26-45 |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| T-Line Upgrades* | 27 | 33 | 55 | 63 | 115 |
| Spare T-Line Structures | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| TOTAL | 29 | 35 | 57 | 65 | 117 |

^{*}Added scope to existing projects

Transmission lines for structure class upgrade

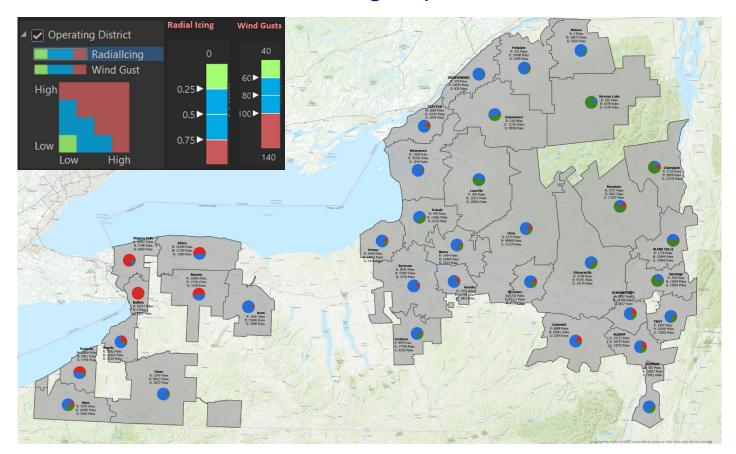




OH Distribution and Sub-transmission Line Upgrades

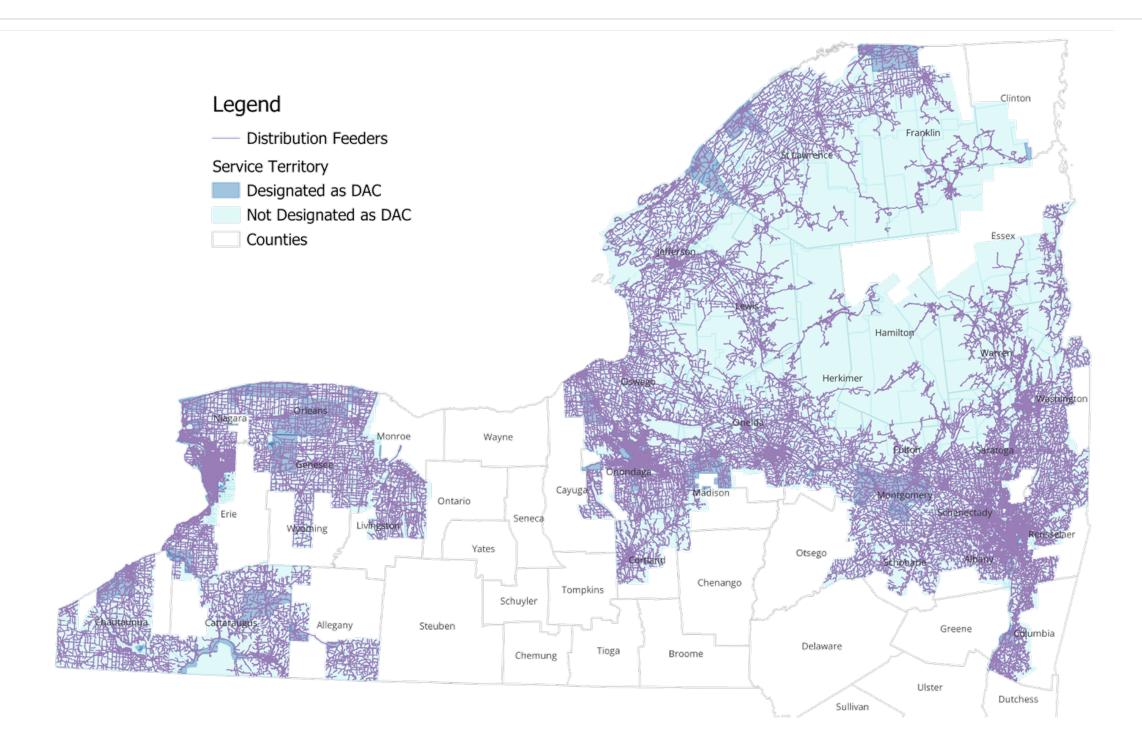
- D & Sub-T lines are presently designed to withstand combined <u>40 MPH wind gusts</u> and <u>0.5" lcing</u> (per NESC standard)
- Only 16% of existing poles are designed to withstand projected wind and ice levels, with some areas projected to see over <u>100 MPH gusts</u> or over <u>0.75" of icing</u>
- Pole failures due to wind & icing can result in outages to thousands of customers for long durations.
- Resilience Plan (CCRP) Proposal:
 - For **D-Line** projects going forward, update standards to move from typical class 3 poles to class 1 for main lines (3 phase backbone) and poles that carry heavy equipment 8,000 poles / year on average
 - For Sub-T projects going forward, update standard designs to use class 1 poles for single circuit structures, class H1 for double circuit structures, and class H2 for double circuit with distribution underbuilds – 900 poles / year on average
 - Targeted undergrounding of 1-2 miles per year of 3-phase main line in highest wind and icing areas

Combination of Wind & Icing Impact on Poles for D-Line



| Project Costs (Capex - \$M) | Rate Case FY26-29 | 5 Year FY26-30 | BP23 FY24-33 | 10 Year FY26-35 | 20 Year FY26-45 |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| D-Line Upgrades* | 89 | 118 | 207 | 292 | 775 |
| Sub-T Line Upgrades* | 11 | 14 | 23 | 35 | 104 |
| Targeted Undergrounding | 36 | 51 | 96 | 138 | 348 |
| TOTAL | 136 | 183 | 326 | 465 | 1,227 |

^{*}Added scope to existing projects

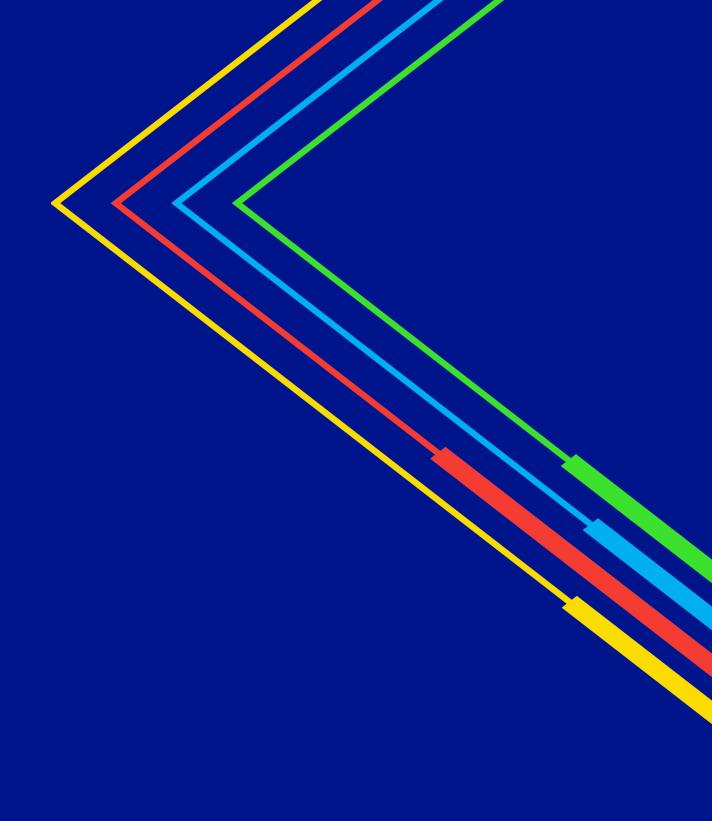




Discussion and Questions?



Next Steps



Meeting Follow Up

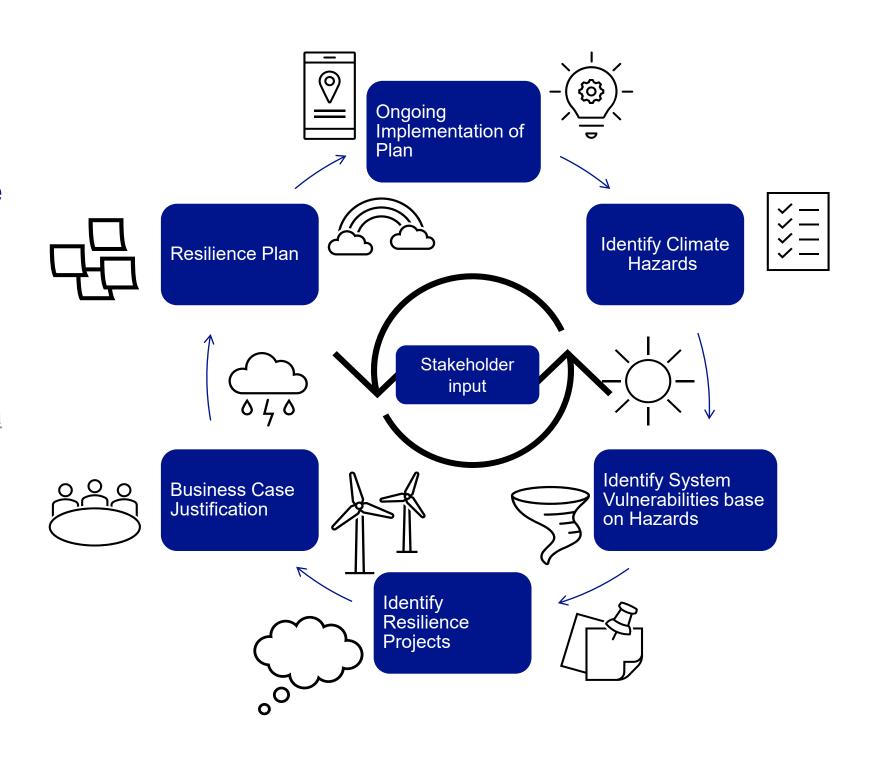
Looking ahead:

- We will share our final version of the CCRP with you
- Please share your comments with us on the filing at the PSC website (Docket 22-E-0222):

https://documents.dps.ny.gov/public/MatterManagement/CaseMaster.aspx?MatterSeq=6733&MNO=22-E-0222

Please visit our website for more information:

https://www.nationalgridus.com/Our-Company/New-York-Climate-Resiliency-Plan



CRWG Engagement Roadmap



Thank you!

