

Technical Resilience Navigator (TRN) Risk Assessment Module Training

September 15, 2020



Agenda

1. Agenda and Workshop Objectives
2. FEMP Introduction
3. Technical Resilience Navigator (TRN) Overview
4. TRN Risk Assessment Overview
5. Risk Assessment Demo
6. Conclusion

To Receive IACET-Certified CEUs for a Workshop

To Receive IACET-Certified CEUs, Attendees Must:

- Attend the training in full. No exceptions
- Complete an assessment demonstrating knowledge of course learning objectives **within six weeks of the training**. A minimum of 80% correct answers is required.
- Complete an evaluation of the training event within **six weeks of the training**

To Access the **On-Demand** Workshop Assessment and Evaluation, Visit:

- <https://www.wbdg.org/continuing-education/femp-courses/fempodw058>
- If you do not have a WBDG account created, you will be required to create one.

Interactive Activities in Today's Training

- Today's training has interactive activities for participants to better understand some of the concepts contained within the slide presentations
- In another web browser window or with your smart phone, go to www.menti.com
- If you have questions, please enter them into the WebEx Q&A

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Interactive Activity



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Resilience is a Top Priority for FEMP

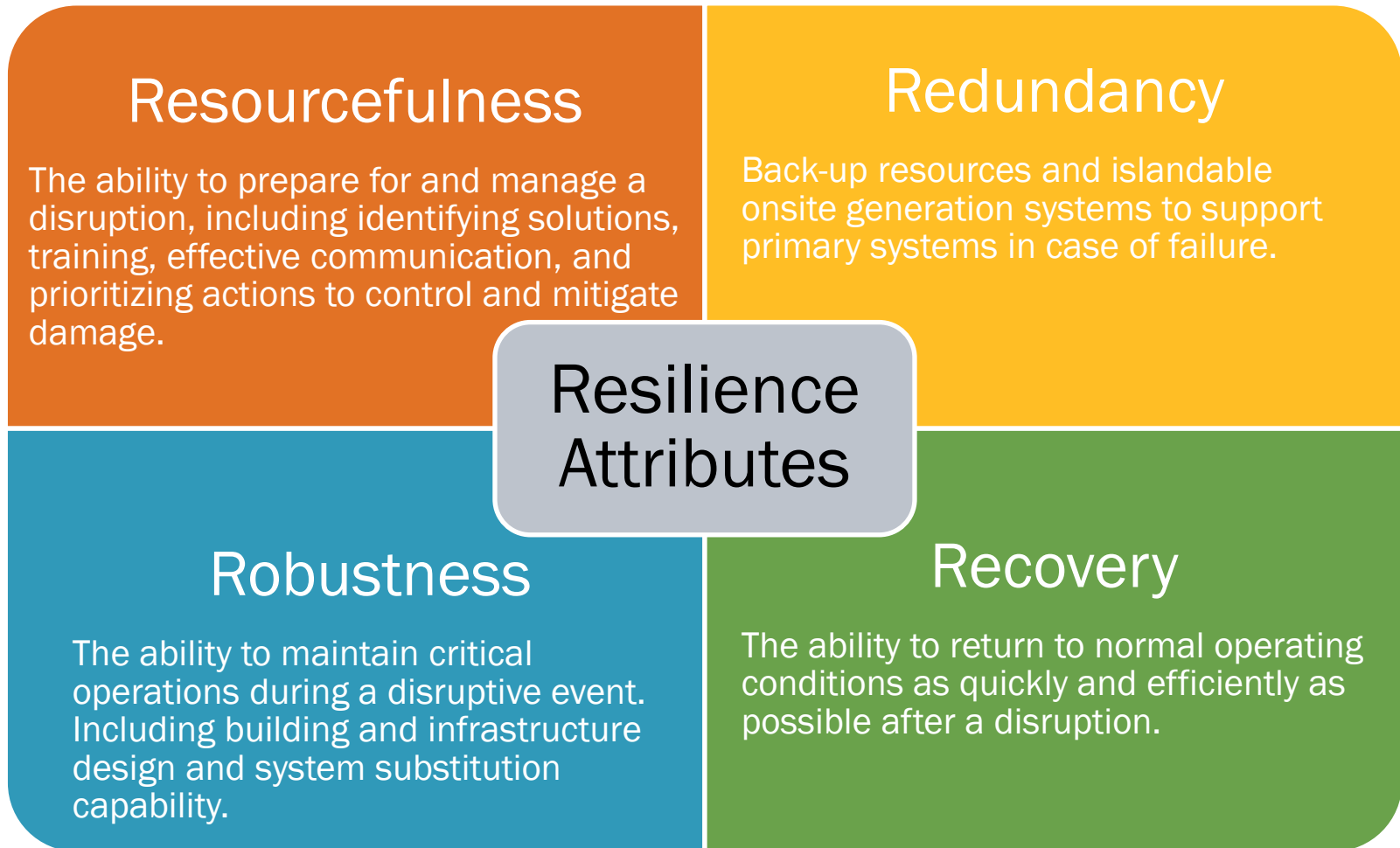
Energy and water resilience is a key component of federal facility infrastructure operations

Resilience is accomplished when operational and procedural elements are able to withstand, adapt to, respond to, and recover from disruption

AP/David Philip

What is Resilience?

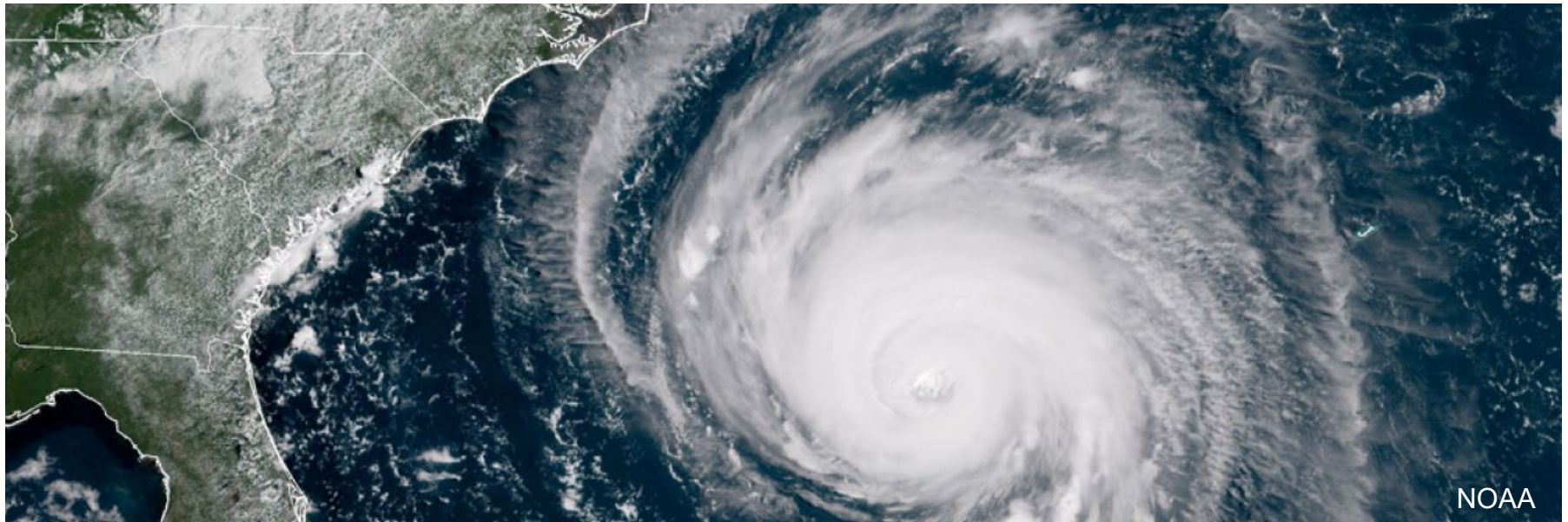
The ability to anticipate, prepare for, and adapt to changing conditions and to withstand, respond to, and recover rapidly from disruptions.



Beyond Disaster Preparedness

Resilience planning is distinct from disaster preparedness

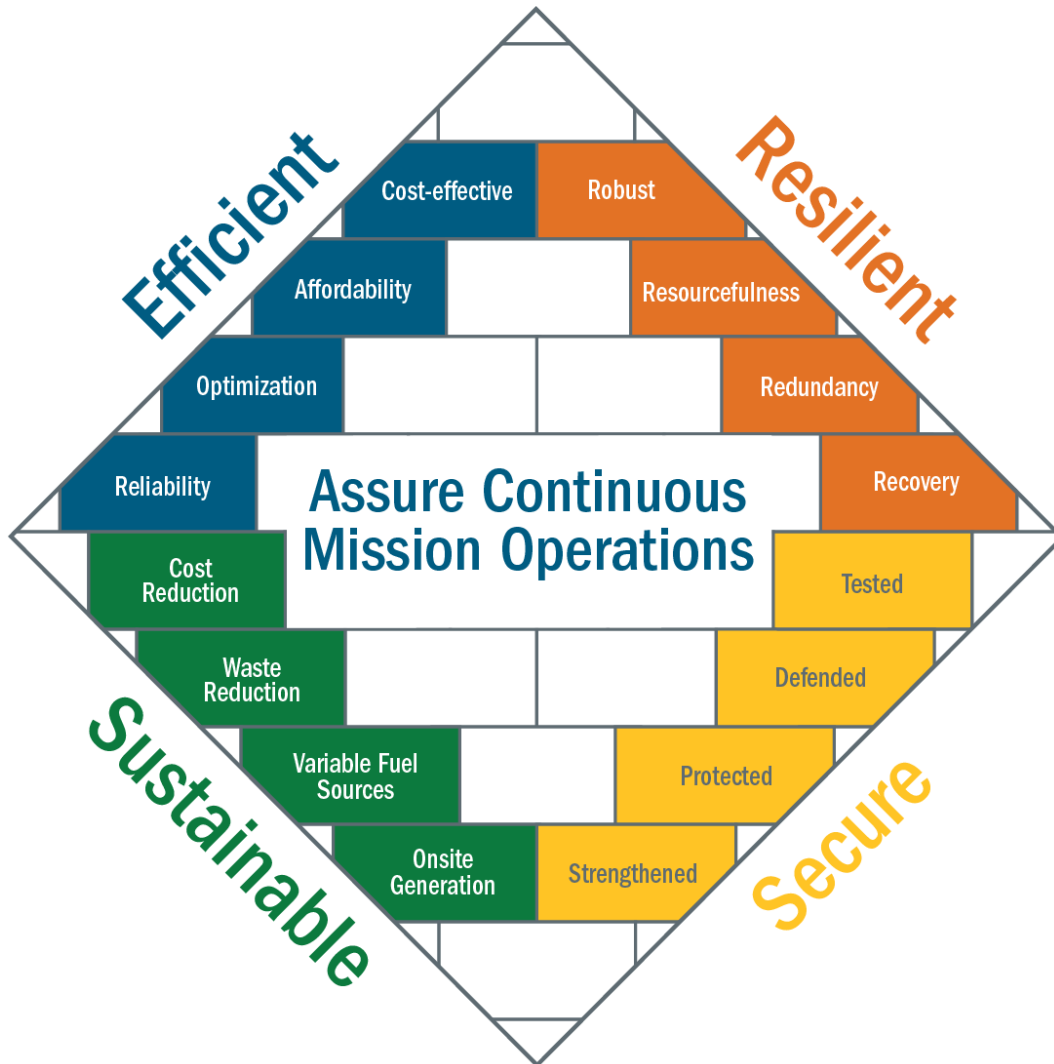
- It emphasizes **proactive** strategies and actions that can be implemented to mitigate the impacts of unplanned disruptions



\$1 spent on resilience is worth \$4 spent on recovery

NIBS, The Natural Hazard Mitigation Saves: 2017 Interim Report

Resilient, Efficient, and Secure Approaches to Strategic Energy Management



Integration Drives FEMP's Resilient-Efficient-Secure Nexus

- Solutions that incorporate energy efficiency, resiliency, security, and sustainability, are essential for agency mission assurance.
- FEMP provides agencies the tools and resources needed to identify, develop and execute integrated solution sets.
 - 50001 Ready Navigator
 - REopt Lite
 - Facility Cybersecurity Toolset
 - Distributed Energy Resources Cybersecurity Framework
 - Procurement

Technical Resilience Navigator (TRN)

Overview

DOE Federal Energy Management Program's *Technical Resilience Navigator*



Key Outcomes

- Identify site hazards and vulnerabilities in energy & water systems, operations and plans
- Establish relative risk from different sources and how solutions reduce risk
- Better integrate planning for energy and water management, continuity of operations, other site priorities

Technical Resilience Navigator

TRN Benefits

- ✓ Establishes resilience priorities
- ✓ Identifies critical energy/water loads
- ✓ Delivers processes for risk-informed decision making
 - ✓ Prioritized list of resilience solutions
- ✓ Provides resources for continual engagement with leadership and stakeholders

Flexible Approach

- ✓ Allows agency/site priorities to shape assessments and solutions
- ✓ Speaks to all levels of resilience planning expertise
- ✓ Allows users to “drop in” and use modules they find useful
- ✓ Web-based application

Flexible Approach to Critical Missions and Functions

Critical Mission

When defining *critical missions*, an organization may look to an organizational goal or set of requirements of such high importance that it must be fulfilled.

Critical Function

Critical functions are the specific procedures, tasks, and decisions that ensure the critical mission will be sustained.

Facilities

Critical functions should be mapped to the facilities that house those function.

Building

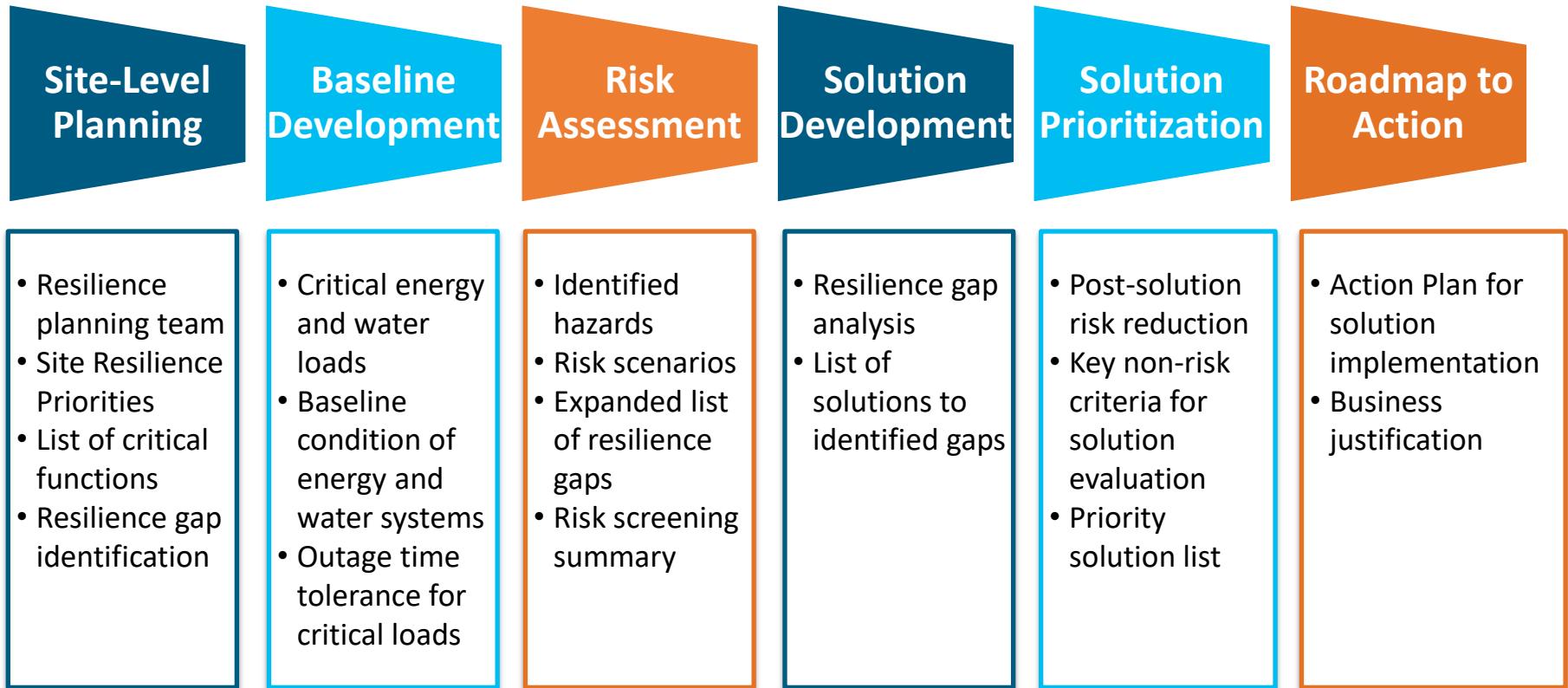
Houses a Critical Load

Infrastructure

Houses a Critical Load or
Supplies a Critical Load

The types of facilities that enable critical functions are organization- and site-specific; some common examples include: Mission-specific administration headquarters, Data centers, Emergency operations centers/command and control centers, etc.

Outcomes from TRN Modules



TRN Web Application



 About

 Glossary

 FAQ

 Modules

The Federal Energy Management Program's **Technical Resilience Navigator (TRN)** helps organizations manage the risk to critical missions from disruptions in energy and water services. It provides a systematic approach to identifying energy and water resiliency gaps and developing and prioritizing solutions that reduce risk.

The TRN enables organizations to be proactive in identifying and addressing vulnerabilities to their critical energy and water systems to reduce outage impacts, and support continuous mission operations.

Register a New Account

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Password

Remember Me

Login

Forgot Your Password?

Get started at <https://trn.pnnl.gov/>

Technical Resilience Navigator (TRN)

Risk Overview

A Risk-Informed Perspective

What can go wrong? (A *scenario*)

How likely is it? (A probability or frequency)

How bad would it be? (A consequence severity)

A Risk-Informed Perspective

What can go wrong? (A *scenario*)

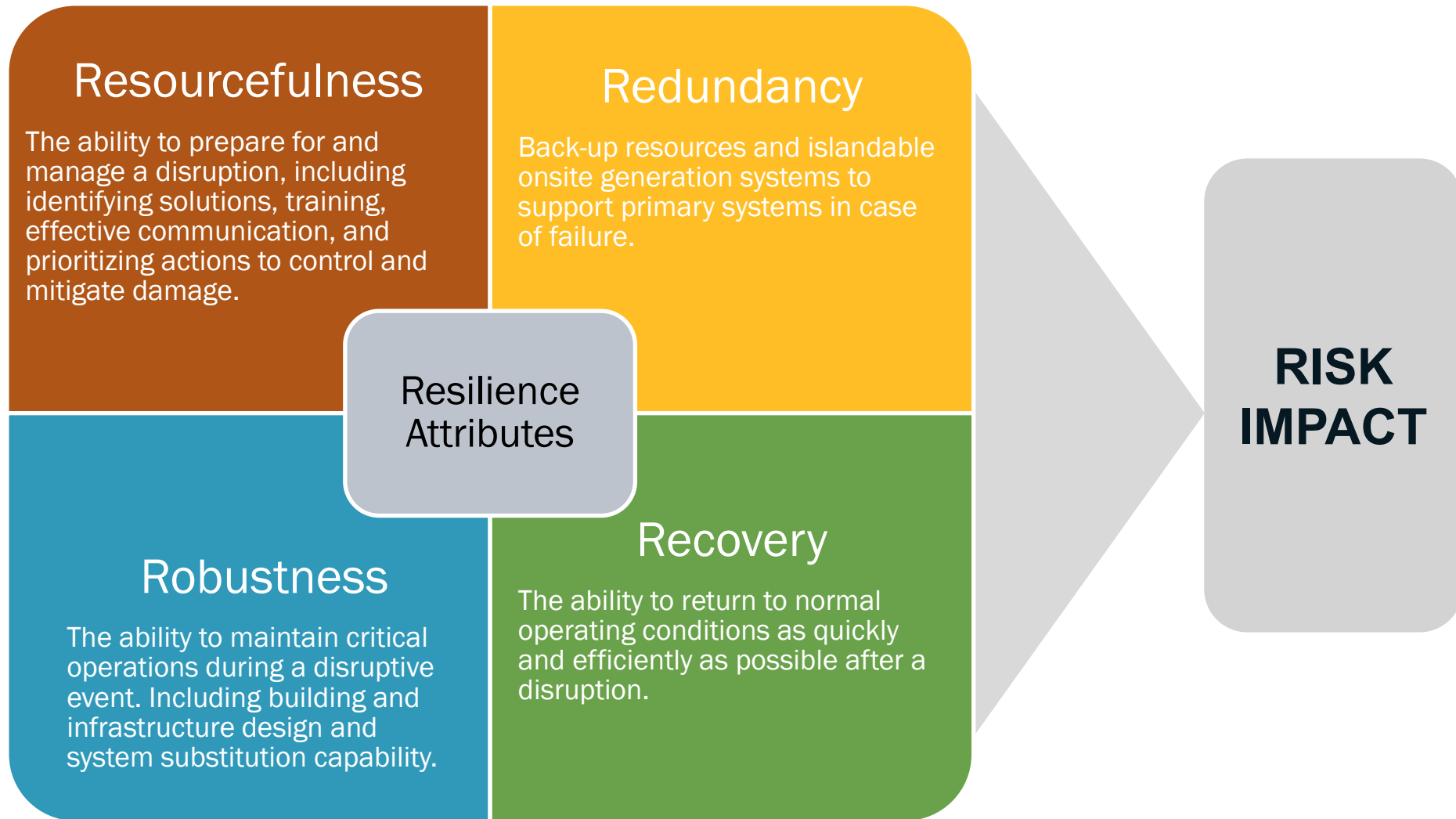
How likely is it? (A probability or frequency)

How bad would it be? (A consequence severity)

Simplest expression of risk
Risk = Probability x Consequence

Summed over scenarios

Using Risk to Evaluate Resilience Enhancement Solutions



Risk-Informed Decision-Making: The ALARP “Carrot”

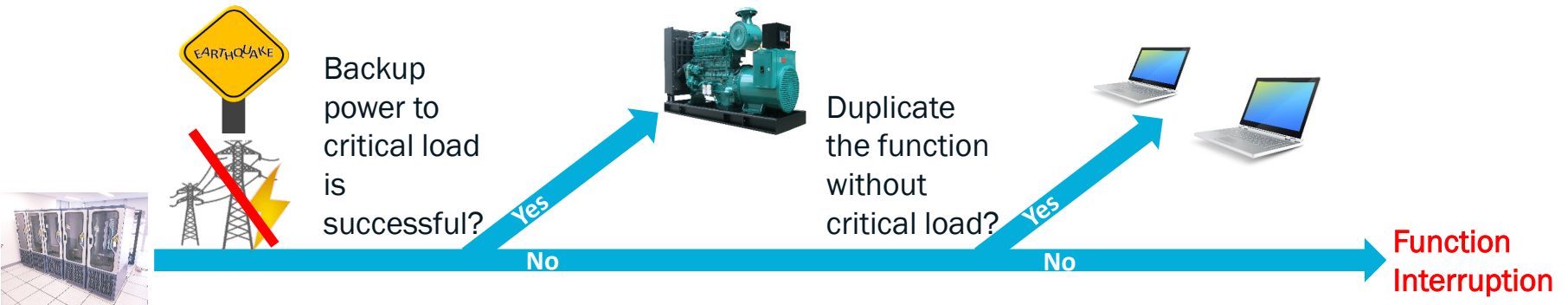
As Low As Reasonably Practicable (ALARP)



General Applications of Risk Assessment

General Application	Relevance to TRN
Screening where most risk resides. Risk-informed prioritization of areas for risk-reduction considerations	This is the primary TRN application – identifying areas for resilience enhancement. Does not require high quantitative precision
Comparison of risk mitigation options and cost-benefit analysis	Used in TRN for comparing the relative risk-reduction efficacies of candidate resilience solutions, and for preliminary cost-benefit analysis
Assessing compliance with pre-established numerical risk tolerance levels	<i>Not</i> a TRN application. Would require greater quantitative precision, uncertainty analysis

A Potential Risk Scenario



Enhance preventive maintenance program	Install microgrid backup power capability	Establish capability for offsite mission duplication
Aseismic upgrade to diesel generator		Fully train on offsite mission transfer

Resourcefulness	Redundancy	Robustness	Recovery
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Manage Risk through Enhancing Resilience

Risk Formula for a System or Site

Risk = Hazards and Threats x Vulnerability x Consequences

Frequency of a hazard impacting system



Probability that protections fail

Severity of impact if protections fail

Determine weighted risk

Criticality weightings



$$\text{Risk} = \underline{\text{Hazards and Threats}} \times \underline{\text{Vulnerability}} \times \underline{\text{Consequences}}$$



Frequency of a hazard impacting system

Grouped Hazards
Dual-impact Hazards



Probability that protections fail

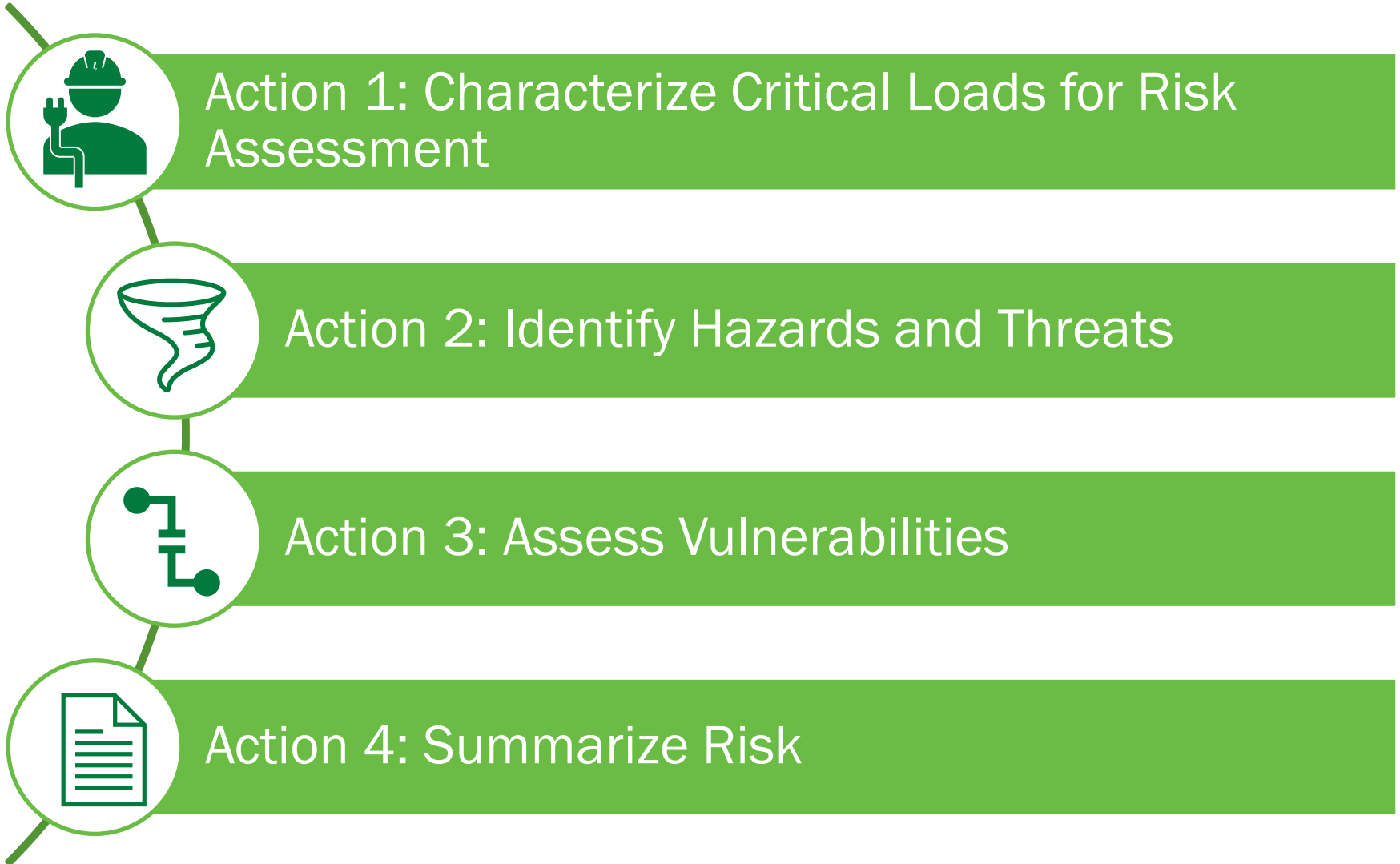
State of redundant systems



Severity of impact if protections fail

Outage duration (hours)

TRN Risk Assessment Actions



TRN Risk Assessment Actions



Action 1: Characterize Critical Loads for Risk Assessment

Inputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Relative importance of critical functions served by loads- Function restoration capability- Tolerable outage duration of loads
Affected Risk Elements	<p>Scenarios: Creating scenarios involving critical load loss</p> <p>Consequences: Critical function outage durations</p>

TRN Risk Assessment Actions



Action 2: Identify Hazards and Threats

Inputs

- Site-specific energy/water resources loss frequencies and durations
- Dual-impact hazards that could affect both primary service and site redundant systems

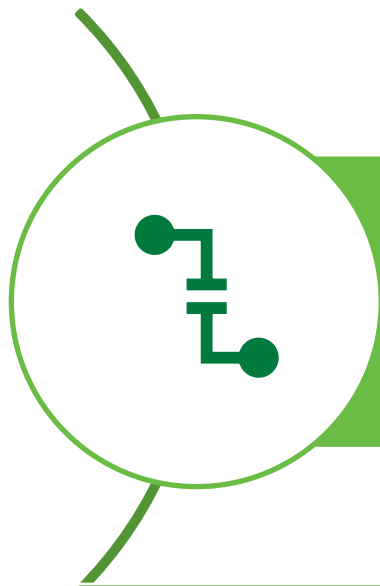
Affected Risk Elements

Scenarios: Creating scenarios involving hazard and threat realization

Hazards and threats: Frequencies of hazards and threats

Consequences: Primary system outage durations due to realized hazards and threats

TRN Risk Assessment Actions



Action 3: Assess Vulnerabilities

Inputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Redundant system capability- Identifying design, operational and maintenance factors that could affect system reliabilities
Affected Risk Elements	<p>Scenarios: Creating scenarios involving redundant system failures</p> <p>Vulnerabilities: Assessing probabilities of redundant system failures</p>

TRN Risk Assessment Actions



Action 4: Summarize Risk

Inputs	- N/A
Affected Risk Elements	Displays the distribution of unweighted and weighted risk across critical loads, hazards, and scenarios

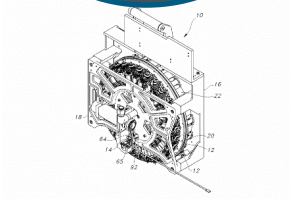
What-If? Risk Assessments

Assessing Resilience Solutions Against Model

Improve system redundancy?



Upgrade design bases?



Enhance reliability management?



Improve response planning?



Establish mission duplication?



TRN Screening Risk Assessment

Selection and Prioritization of Risk Reduction Options

Interactive Activity



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Any Questions?

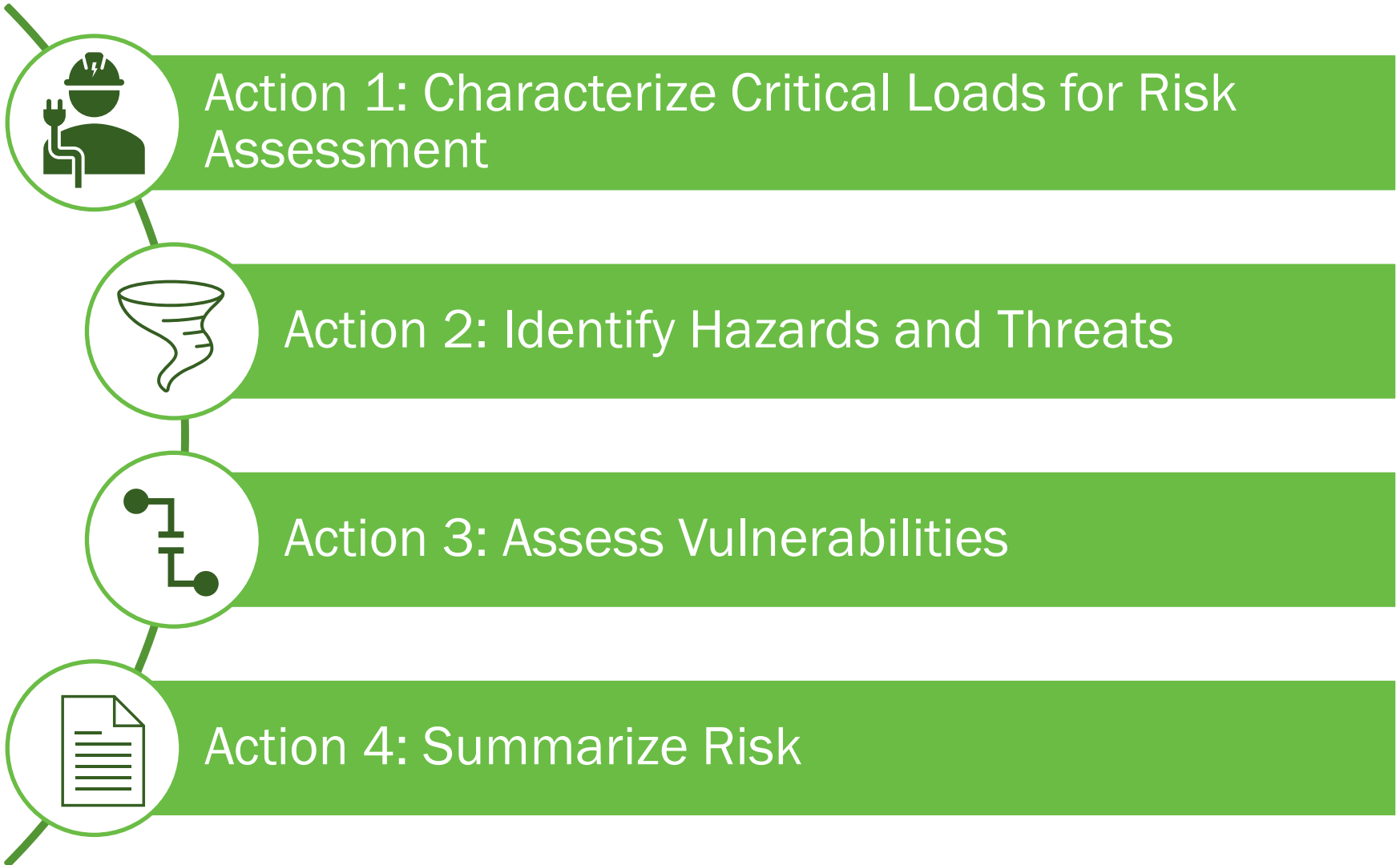
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Technical Resilience Navigator (TRN)

Risk Assessment Module Inputs

Risk Screening Summary

Risk Assessment Actions



Risk Assessment: Module Overview

1. Characterize Critical Loads for Risk Assessment

- a. Pulls together information previously collected in Baseline Development and Site-Level Planning
- b. New: think about mission duplication capabilities

2. Identify Hazards and Threats

- a. Pulls together information previously collected in Site-Level Planning
- b. New: research additional or alternative hazards/threats

3. Assess Vulnerabilities

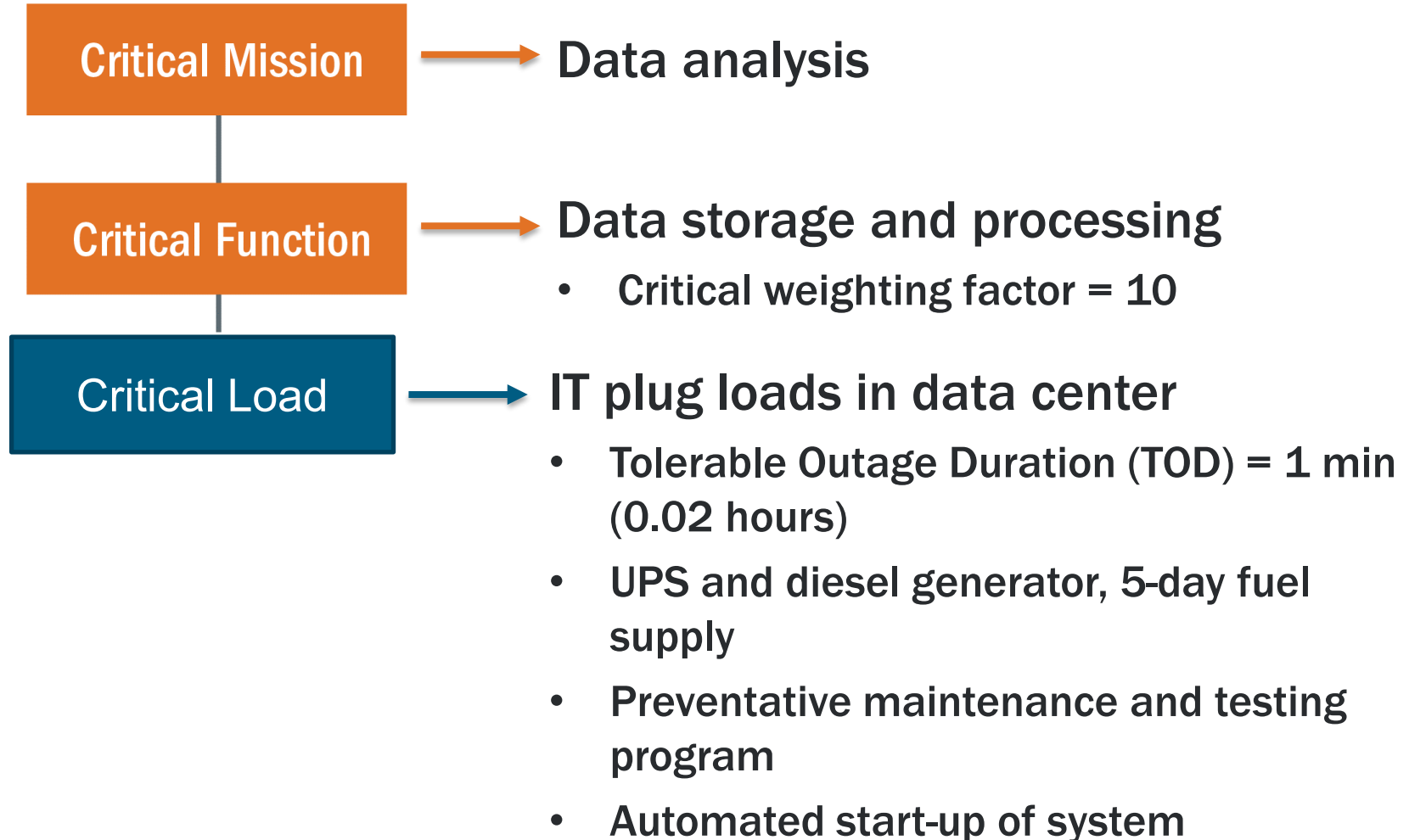
- a. Pulls together information previously collected in Baseline Development
- b. New: think about the information as it relates to risk scenarios; think about what redundant system QUALIFIES under different duration of outages

4. Summarize Risk

- a. New: review output for risk drivers

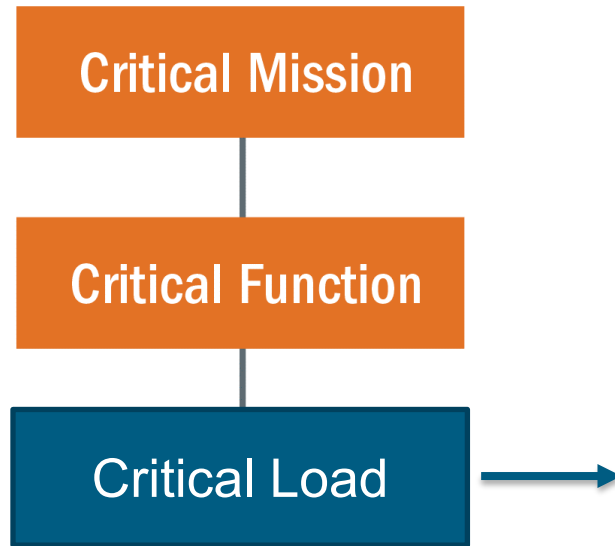
Demo Example

Previously identified in Site-Level Planning & Baseline Development



Demo Example

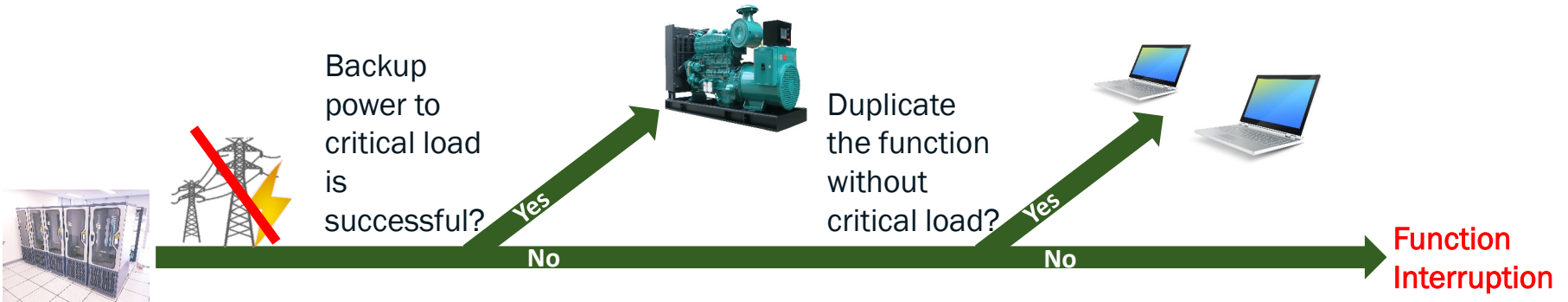
Identified in Risk Assessment



IT plug loads risk information

- Mission restoration capabilities
 - 48-hour initiation
 - No documentation or exercises
- Power outage
 - 1-week duration
 - 1 in 100 year expected frequency

Demo Risk Scenario



Identify Hazards and Threats

Hazard/threat frequency
Outage duration (consequence)

Assess Vulnerabilities
Vulnerability probability

Characterize Critical Loads
Consequence reduction

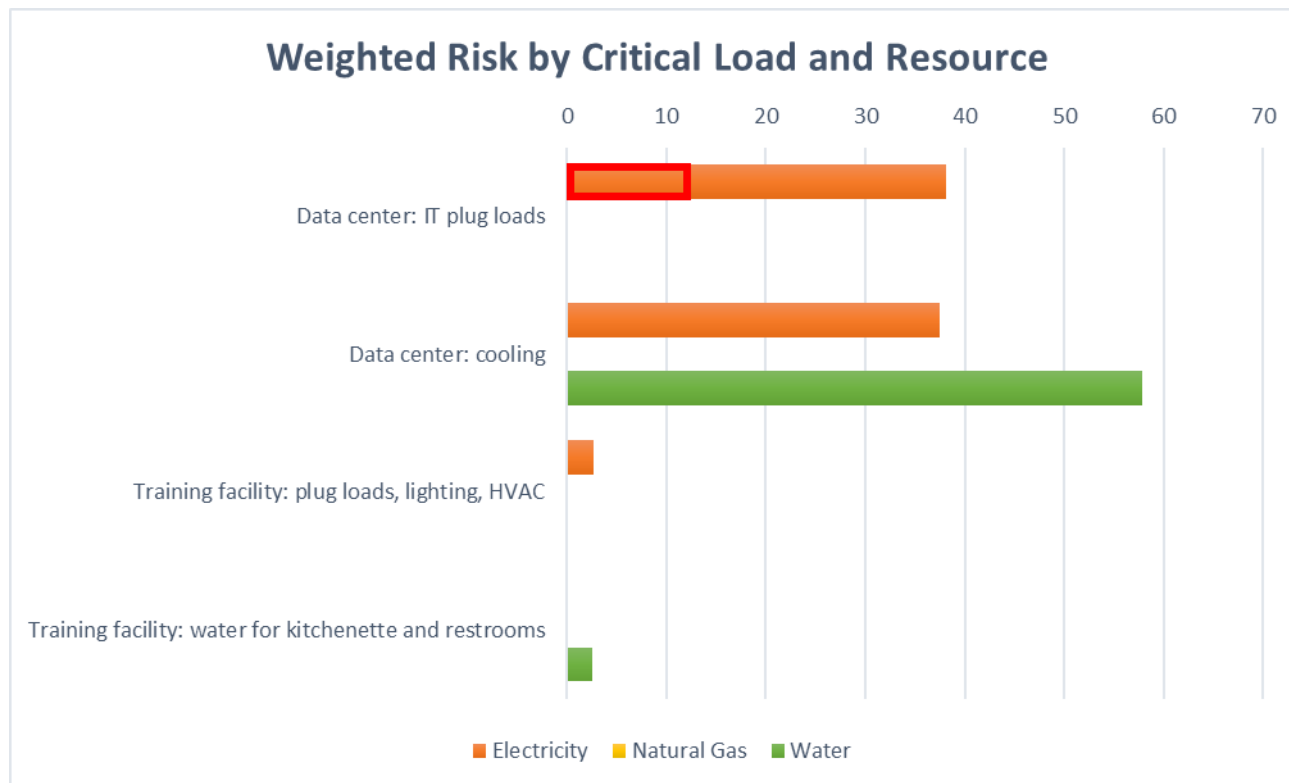
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Summarize Risk: Visualizations



Clustered bar chart created via copying and pasting Weighted Risk by Critical Load and Resource table into Excel

 Highlights risk from scenario entered during demo

Summarize Risk: Visualizations

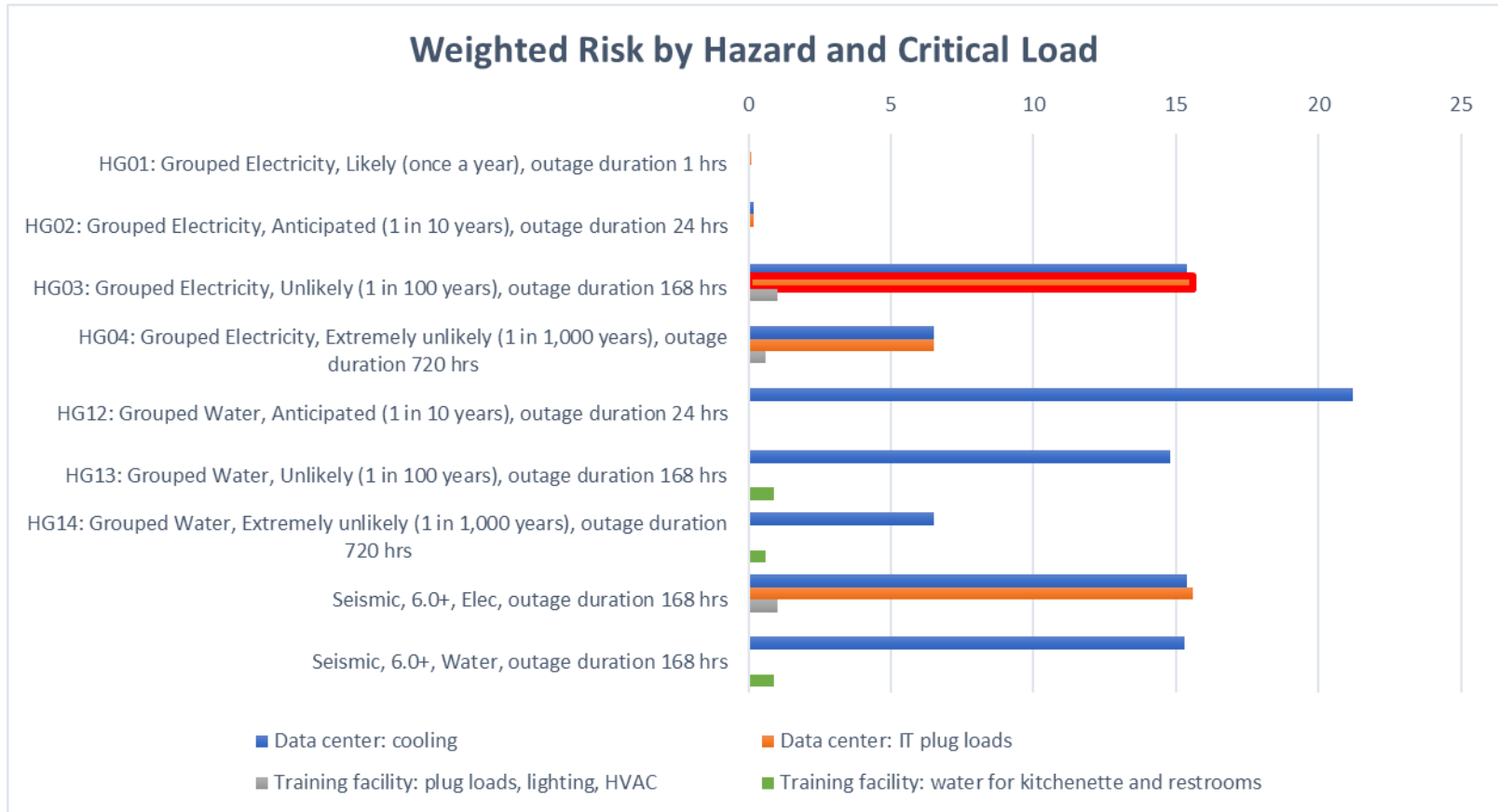
Hazards & Threats	Critical Loads				Grand Total
	Data center: cooling	Data center: IT plug loads	Training facility: plug loads, lighting, HVAC	Training facility: water for kitchenette and restrooms	
HG01: Grouped Electricity, Likely (once a year), outage duration 1 hrs		0.1			0.1
HG02: Grouped Electricity, Anticipated (1 in 10 years), outage duration 24 hrs	0.2	0.2			0.4
HG03: Grouped Electricity, Unlikely (1 in 100 years), outage duration 168 hrs	15.4	15.6	1		32
HG04: Grouped Electricity, Extremely unlikely (1 in 1,000 years), outage duration 720 hrs	6.5	6.5	0.6		13.6
HG12: Grouped Water, Anticipated (1 in 10 years), outage duration 24 hrs	21.2				21.2
HG13: Grouped Water, Unlikely (1 in 100 years), outage duration 168 hrs	14.8			0.9	15.7
HG14: Grouped Water, Extremely unlikely (1 in 1,000 years), outage duration 720 hrs	6.5			0.6	7.1
Seismic, 6.0+, Elec, outage duration 168 hrs	15.4	15.6	1		32
Seismic, 6.0+, Water, outage duration 168 hrs	15.3			0.9	16.2
Grand Total	95.3	38	2.6	2.4	138.3

Pivot table created via copying and pasting Risk by Hazard and Critical Load table into Excel

Conditional formatting added, with darker colors indicating higher risk

 Highlights risk from scenario entered during demo

Summarize Risk: Visualizations



Clustered bar chart created using pivot table output shown on previous slide

 Highlights risk from scenario entered during demo

Next Steps

Risk assessment module outputs and methodology play key roles in remaining modules

- **Solution Development module**
 - Risk outputs inform resilience solutions
- **Solution Prioritization module**
 - Risk outputs and methodology used to evaluate solution risk reduction
 - Risk reduction a key criterion in prioritizing solutions

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Any Questions?

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Want to Find Out More?



TRN Risk Assessment Training

- ✓ Technical Resilience Navigator Overview
<https://www.wbdg.org/continuing-education/femp-courses/fempodw057>
- ✓ Technical Resilience Navigator - Risk Assessment Overview
<https://www.wbdg.org/continuing-education/femp-courses/fempodw058>

Thank You



Website: <https://femp.energy.gov>