

# Data Needs for Regional Dialogue

Regional Dialogue Policy Implementation Workshop  
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## Introduction

- The Regional Dialogue team completed extensive research on the data needs facing the Agency for the Regional Dialogue contracts.
  
- The team identified:
  - The Agency data needs
  - The current available data
  - Five data gaps
  
- This presentation describes those Five data gaps, the proposed alternatives to solving those gaps, and BPA's decision on the information needs for implementing the Regional Dialogue contracts.
  
- The required data will be specified in the Information Exchange section of the Regional Dialogue contract.



## Agency Data Needs

The team identified data needs for two distinct time frames: FY 2011 for the calculation of Contract High Water Mark (CHWM) and the ongoing need post FY 2011 for contract implementation including determination of net requirements

- FY 2011
  - 2010 verifiable measured load data.
  - 10 years of historical load data for calculating weather normalization coefficients.
  - 2010 behind the meter resource ( > 1 aMW) data.
  - Measured resource data for calculating Total Retail Load (TRL) of generating publics.
  - Monthly irrigation load data for irrigation normalization.
  
- Post FY 2011
  - After-the-fact monthly measured load data for net requirements calculations
  - After-the-fact monthly resource data for net requirements determinations



## Available Data to Agency

- BPA currently receives hourly load meter readings for most customers within the BPA control area as well as for those customers served by transfer.
- This data is read directly from the meter and is considered measured load data.
- From this data, BPA can determine the customer and control area HLH, LLH, and Peak amounts, which will be used for load forecasting, contract implementation, billing, and CHWM determination.
- For most customers, BPA also has approximately 20 years of historical load data.
- For approximately 30 customers, BPA receives irrigation load data through the Irrigation Rate Mitigation Program (IRMP)



## Unavailable Data

- BPA does not receive a complete set of hourly load meter readings for a few customers\*. These non-metered customers are: Seattle, Snohomish, Tacoma, Port of Seattle, Pend Oreille, and EWEB.
- These customers provide BPA with aggregate TRL reports, but this is not considered *measured* load data.
- BPA does not have historical load data for the 6 non-metered customers.
- BPA does not receive after-the-fact *measured* data for resources in front of and behind the meter.
- Finally, the IRMP data set does not include all customers with irrigation load and only reports the months of May – August.

\*For a majority of the 6 non-metered customers, BPA has access to some meters and has an established working relationship with those customers.



## Five Data Gaps

1. 2010 verifiable *measured* load data:
  - Without load and resource data BPA cannot accurately calculate TRL for CHWM in a verifiable, equitable, transparent, and repeatable way.
2. Historical load and resource data:
  - Without this data BPA cannot accurately calculate normalization factors for CHWM determination.
3. Access to measured load data post 2011:
  - Without this data BPA cannot accurately forecast TRL for net requirements in a verifiable, equitable, transparent, and repeatable way.
4. Access to after-the-fact measured resource data post 2011:
  - Without this data BPA does not have verifiable data for determining net requirements, long term planning, hydro coordination, or Treaty negotiations.
5. Incomplete irrigation data
  - Without this data BPA cannot accurately normalize all irrigation loads for CHWM.



## Resolve Data Gaps

- The team developed several alternatives to resolve data gaps:
  1. Require customers to give access to the necessary meters and use the BPA system to retrieve meter data.
  2. Require customers to provide measured meter data (MV-90).
  3. Require customers to provide measured data (SCADA, Interchange).
  4. Require customers to provide data submitted to a regulatory body through standardized reports (FERC Form 714, EIA Form 860, etc.)
  5. Require customers to provide data submitted to customer groups (PNUCC, PNCA, etc.)
  6. Require customers to submit customer created TRL reports (Status Quo).



## Resolve Data Gaps

	Equity & Transparency	Verifiable	Information needs*	Impact to Customer	Impact to BPA
<b>#1: BPA is given access to retrieve data from customer meter</b>	All customers will be treated the same and will have the same level of detail.  High transparency.	Data is objectively verifiable via meter report.	Yes, BPA would be able to calculate the information needs from this data set.	Customer would have to work with BPA to set up meter configurations, but other workload impact should be minimal. Customers are sensitive to providing this information and would be a big departure from current data requirements.	Would be a 1-time metering set up. Metering would manage data on an ongoing basis. Load Analysts and Customer Service Engineers would work with customer to determine accurate meter configurations.
<b>#2: Customers provide MV-90 hourly data</b>	Customers will have the same level of detail.  High transparency.	Data is objectively verifiable via meter report, but the data transfer process increases the possibility for errors.	Yes, BPA would be able to calculate the information needs from this data set.	Customers would have to create data files to send to BPA, which could be an additional workload. Customers are sensitive to providing this information a big departure from current data requirements.	Metering would compile and verify data on an ongoing basis. Load Analysts and Customer Service Engineers would have to work with customer to determine accurate meter configurations.
<b>#3: Customers provide SCADA or Interchange data</b>	Not as equitable because 95+% of other customers are evaluated using meter data. SCADA/ Interchange data is measured but at a more aggregate level.  Moderate transparency	Data is objectively verifiable via SCADA/ Interchange meter report, but the data transfer process increases the possibility for errors.	Yes, BPA would be able to calculate the information needs, but the data set would be at the customer level and would be too aggregated.	Customers would have to create data files to send to BPA. Customers are sensitive to providing this information a big departure from current data requirements.	Customer Service Engineers would identify appropriate SCADA points and compile the data, working with Load Analysts. Metering would compile and verify data on an ongoing basis.

\*Able to compute HLH, LLH, and Peak



## Resolve Data Gaps

	Equity & Transparency	Internal Controls	Information needs	Impact to Customers	Impact to BPA
<b>#4: Customers provide reports submitted to regulatory bodies</b>	Not as equitable because 95+% of other customers are evaluated using meter data. Moderate to low transparency.	Not as verifiable as a meter read, but presumed accurate because filed with public regulatory body.	Using certain reports (FERC 714) BPA could calculate the information needs, but not all non-metered customers submit that report.	No impact, these reports are currently provided. (Reports are available to the public.)	Would take time to compile the data and to verify with other submitted reports on an ongoing basis. Difficult to verify because data is aggregated.
<b>#5: Customers provide reports submitted to customer groups</b>	Not as equitable because 95+% of other customers are evaluated using meter data. There is not a standardized method for reporting load and resources. Low transparency.	Not objectively verified but subjectively approved by group consensus.	No, BPA would not be able to calculate the information needs from this data set because the data is too aggregated.	No impact, these reports are currently provided.	Would take time to compile the data and to verify with other submitted reports on an ongoing basis. Difficult to verify because data is aggregated.
<b>#6: Customers provide TRL reports (Status Quo)</b>	Not equitable because 95+% of other customers are evaluated using meter data. Most customers do not have the chance to submit to BPA their own load forecast. Low transparency.	Not objectively verified but compared against other reports, PNUCC or PNCA submittals, FERC or EIA forms.	No, BPA would not be able to calculate the information needs from this data set because the data is too aggregated.	No impact, these reports are currently provided.	No workload impact – status quo. Difficult to verify because data is aggregated.

\*Able to compute HLH, LLH, and Peak



## Decision

- For CHWM calculation in FY 2011 and post FY 2011 ongoing needs:
  - For both time frames, BPA selects Alternative #1\*. This option will give BPA access to the detailed data that is necessary for equity and transparency while giving BPA the highest level of confidence that the data is accurate and verifiable.
  - \*For irrigation data, BPA recognizes that isolating irrigation load from the meter data would be difficult and so that customers who want irrigation normalized in the CHWM must submit monthly irrigation load data.

