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**Subject:** Feedback for initial proposals

## 1. Rhode Island System Data Portal

Questions

- What key information, data, or tools would stakeholders like to see on a RI System Data Portal?  
**Help to identify customer needs in times of disaster and the locations where the benefit of supplementary energy companies' products would be most beneficial.**

**Help to prioritize specific areas to restore energy to in the event of disaster through use of heatmaps.**

- The Power Sector Transformation team current vision is a modular portal that could be developed in an iterative fashion over time. What initial content or features should be prioritized for a portal?  
**Mapping tools for identifying outages, load consumption by location and time of day.**

**The ability to see in as close to real time as possible, power outages via maps (heatmaps) to better inform the public about the condition of energy outages and potential times for restoration of service. This information would be especially helpful to customers and emergency management officials in estimating support requirements for communities.**

## 2. Data Access and Governance Policy

Questions

In its Supplemental DSIP Filing in New York, National Grid provides a list of datasets in publicly-available filings.<sup>6</sup> Should any additional datasets be provided initially by the utility?

How should a dataset be determined to be "value-added" and subject to payment by a user to access the data. Is this determined by the utility? By regulators? Other? **Value added datasets should be determined by a combination of the utility and regulators, possibly in the form of a review board, in an effort to eliminate conflicts.**

Aggregation standards can be used to preserve customer privacy. Aggregated data is data that has been summed or combined across a group of multiple accounts in order to preserve individual customer privacy. In New York, the utilities proposed a 15/15 privacy standard for aggregated data, which would require data to be drawn from a minimum of 15 accounts and limits the load of any single account to 15% of the total load for the dataset. What is appropriate for Rhode Island? **The 15 minimum seems low to get any kind of statistical benefit.**

### 3. Hosting Capacity and Heat Maps

#### Questions

What are the uses and objectives for hosting capacity analyses that are most important to Rhode Island stakeholders (e.g., indicative information for feeder capacity for DER, fast-track interconnection approvals, annual distribution system studies)? What are the granularity, frequency, and accuracy requirements for each use and appropriate industry method? **Forecasting energy needs of various locations in times of disaster so that it can be diverted to areas that are strained by outages or increased requirements due to recovery efforts.**

How should the utility ensure consistent integration of heat map implementation across all DER and infrastructure planning processes?

How often can/should heat and hosting capacity maps be updated now and in the future? **Weekly, but with specific focus on updating more frequently during disaster scenarios if it will be used as a tool to analyze recovery efforts.**

### 4. Forecasts

#### Questions

How can DSP fully integrate partial NWA opportunities in a way that allows DER providers to provide incremental value to the system where opportunities exist?

How and when should DER providers and/or other stakeholders be engaged through the distribution planning process? **Stakeholders can be engaged through an existing or new working group that meets monthly or bimonthly, as needed.**



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