Low Impact:

Here

At what stage is this **UNC Request** document in the process? UNC 0749: 01 Request Workgroup Report Increased DM SOQ Flexibility Final Modification Report **Purpose of Request:** To explore options for allowing DM SOQs to be adjusted more flexibly, better reflecting costs and avoiding inefficient investment. The Proposer recommends that this request should be assessed by a Workgroup. This request will be presented by the Proposer to the Panel on 21 January 2021. High Impact: Here Medium Impact: DM Loads, DNOs, NTS

Version 1.0

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Any questions?

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About this document:

This document is a Request, which will be presented by the Proposer to the panel on 21 January 2021.

The Panel will consider the Proposer's recommendation and agree whether this Request should be referred to a Workgroup for review.

1 Request

Why is the Request being made?

Non-traditional Daily Metered (DM) loads may see increased demands for short periods that are outside the peak. This can lead to SOQs that overstate the true peak and so give inappropriate investment signals, together with charge levels that are not cost reflective. Consideration should be given to the scope to improve cost reflectivity; support efficient network investment; and avoid inefficient investment decisions in respect of actual or potential DM sites.

Scope

The DM regime as specified within the UNC.

Impacts & Costs

A key output of the proposed Request is to identify potential impacts and costs of different options for change.

Recommendations

Workgroup consideration is proposed to identify the scale of the issue and the range of options for addressing any identified concerns.

Additional Information

The issue was discussed at the Distribution Workgroup meeting in November 2020 with participants suggesting that a review group is the best way forward at this stage.

2 Impacts and Costs

Consideration of Wider Industry Impacts

National Grid's Capacity Access Review is relevant as one possible development would be to allow DM loads to book NTS capacity directly.

Impacts

Impact on Central Systems and Process	
Central System/Process	Potential impact
UK Link	To be developed by Workgroup
Operational Processes	To be developed by Workgroup

Impact on Users	
Area of Users' business	Potential impact
Administrative and operational	To be developed by Workgroup
Development, capital and operating costs	To be developed by Workgroup
Contractual risks	To be developed by Workgroup
Legislative, regulatory and contractual	To be developed by Workgroup

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Impact on Users	
obligations and relationships	

Impact on Transporters	
Area of Transporters' business	Potential impact
System operation	To be developed by Workgroup
Development, capital and operating costs	To be developed by Workgroup
Recovery of costs	To be developed by Workgroup
Price regulation	To be developed by Workgroup
Contractual risks	To be developed by Workgroup
Legislative, regulatory and contractual obligations and relationships	To be developed by Workgroup
Standards of service	To be developed by Workgroup

Impact on Code Administration	
Area of Code Administration	Potential impact
Modification Rules	• None
UNC Committees	• None
General administration	• None
DSC Committees	• None

Impact on Code	
Code section	Potential impact
To be developed by Workgroup	•

Impact on UNC Related Documents and Other Referenced Documents	
Related Document	Potential impact
Network Entry Agreement (TPD I1.3)	• None
General	Potential Impact
Legal Text Guidance Document	• None
UNC Modification Proposals – Guidance for Proposers	• None
Self Governance Guidance	• None

	None
TPD	Potential Impact
Network Code Operations Reporting Manual (TPD V12)	None
UNC Data Dictionary	None
AQ Validation Rules (TPD V12)	To be developed by Workgroup
AUGE Framework Document	• None
Customer Settlement Error Claims Process	None
Demand Estimation Methodology	To be developed by Workgroup
Energy Balancing Credit Rules (TPD X2.1)	None
Energy Settlement Performance Assurance Regime	• None
Guidelines to optimise the use of AQ amendment system capacity	To be developed by Workgroup
Guidelines for Sub-Deduct Arrangements (Prime and Sub-deduct Meter Points)	• None
LDZ Shrinkage Adjustment Methodology	None
Performance Assurance Report Register	None
Shared Supply Meter Points Guide and Procedures	To be developed by Workgroup
Shipper Communications in Incidents of CO Poisoning, Gas Fire/Explosions and Local Gas Supply Emergency	• None
Standards of Service Query Management Operational Guidelines	• None
Network Code Validation Rules	• None
OAD	Potential Impact
Measurement Error Notification Guidelines (TPD V12)	None
EID	Potential Impact
Moffat Designated Arrangements	• None
IGTAD	Potential Impact

Impact on UNC Related Documents and Other Referenced Documents	
DSC / CDSP	Potential Impact
Change Management Procedures	None
Contract Management Procedures	None
Credit Policy	• None
Credit Rules	None
UK Link Manual	None

Impact on Core Industry Documents and other documents	
Document	Potential impact
Safety Case or other document under Gas Safety (Management) Regulations	• None
Gas Transporter Licence	• None

Other Impacts	
Item impacted	Potential impact
Security of Supply	• None
Operation of the Total System	To be developed by Workgroup
Industry fragmentation	• None
Terminal operators, consumers, connected system operators, suppliers, producers and other non code parties	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,

3 Terms of Reference

Background

DM loads are generally large users that are expected to have a relatively flat and predictable demand profile. By contrast, some new DM loads may have demand driven profiles that are beyond the operator's immediate control, with potential for peaks in usage that are away from the 1 in 20 peak day demand. Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) filling stations provide a specific example of this type of load.

Although still relatively rare, a number of public access CNG filling stations are already connected or under construction. They are used by Heavy Goods Vehicles (HGVs) that run on CNG rather than diesel, delivering much reduced emissions. The number of vehicles that may use a public access filling station, and the amount of gas they offtake, is not controlled by the filling station operator but is instead dependent on fleet usage patterns. There can, however, be heavy demand days due to specific circumstances.

For example, fleet operators may have procurement processes that involve delivery of a number of vehicles at the same time. This may mean, for example, that 100 new CNG powered HGVs are delivered at the same time. The whole fleet will be fuelled from (near) empty on the same day. This level of demand is highly unlikely to be experienced again from these vehicles – the probability of all needing to be refuelled from close to empty is indistinguishable from zero.

If the CNG filling station is Daily Metered, accommodating the potential level of demand on these occasional days means setting a very high SOQ – well above the typical amount of gas used. These high demand days are highly unlikely to be peak days because of the nature of the users – peak gas usage days are cold, and days with snow and ice on the road see significantly reduced HGV traffic (new trucks would not be delivered when roads are icy).

A second example of significantly increased demand at a CNG filling station is when issues arise at a separate filling station. When fleet operators invest in CNG powered HGVs, they expect the filling station to be available when required. As well as facilities to support refuelling of trucks, some CNG filling stations have bays that can fill CNG trailers. These trailers hold large quantities of gas that can be taken to a different location where the gas is discharged, proving a source of gas when pipeline gas is not available.

To provide a backup at public access filling stations, mobile refuelling facilities have been developed that can be supplied by a CNG trailer. If, as has indeed been the case in the weeks immediately prior to this proposal being drafted, there is an issue with the availability of pipeline gas, the use of CNG trailers from one CNG station at another effectively means that one DM meter is supplying two sites – If the supplying "Mother" station is much the same scale as the receiving "Daughter" station, daily gas usage at Mother station would be doubled. While such incidents may occur at the peak, this is unlikely to increase peak demand on a network because CNG demand from HGVs will be reduced through weather impacts.

With the potential to significantly increase demand for a short period as a backup to another site, transferring rather than increasing demand, a requirement to book SOQs that cover this demand at a DM site would lead to SOQs that do not reflect system demand at the system peak, creating inappropriate signals.

Topics for Discussion

- Understanding the objective
- Assessment of alternative means to achieve objective
- Development of Solution (including business rules if appropriate)
- Assessment of potential impacts of the Request
- Assessment of implementation costs of any solution identified during the Request
- Assessment of legal text.

Outputs

Produce a Workgroup Report for submission to the Modification Panel, containing the assessment and recommendations of the Workgroup including a draft modification where appropriate.

Composition of Workgroup

The Workgroup is open to any party that wishes to attend or participate.

A Workgroup meeting will be quorate provided at least two Transporter and two User representatives are present.

Meeting Arrangements

Meetings will be administered by the Joint Office and conducted in accordance with the Code Administration Code of Practice (CACoP).

4 Recommendations

Proposer's Recommendation to Panel

The Proposer invites the Panel to determine that Request 0749 progress to Workgroup for review.