



The Population Puzzle

Putting the Pieces Together

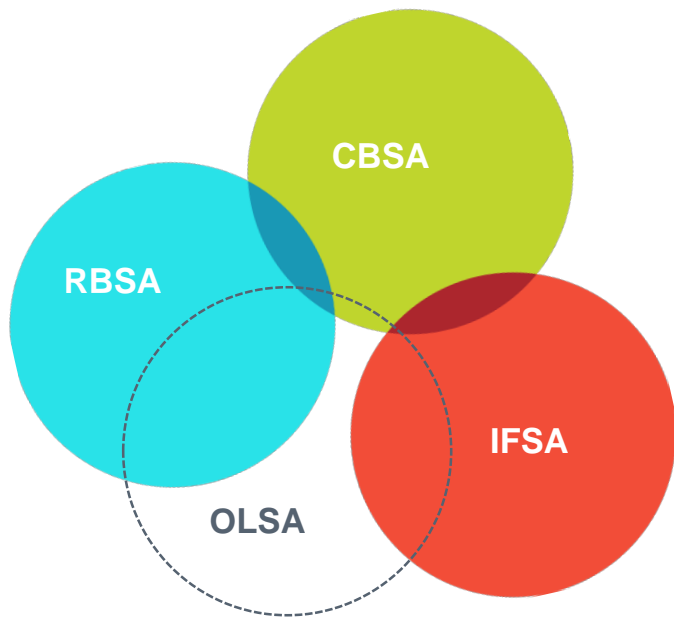
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Creating a Complete Regional Picture



We need primary data on buildings, installed equipment, characteristics and energy consumption

NEEA gathers extensive building characteristics data through regular, regionally-focused building stock assessments

OLSA to supplement the existing assessments, focusing on untouched outdoor lighting segments

These studies are both in progress; concurrent, but coordinated

The Non-Utility Conundrum

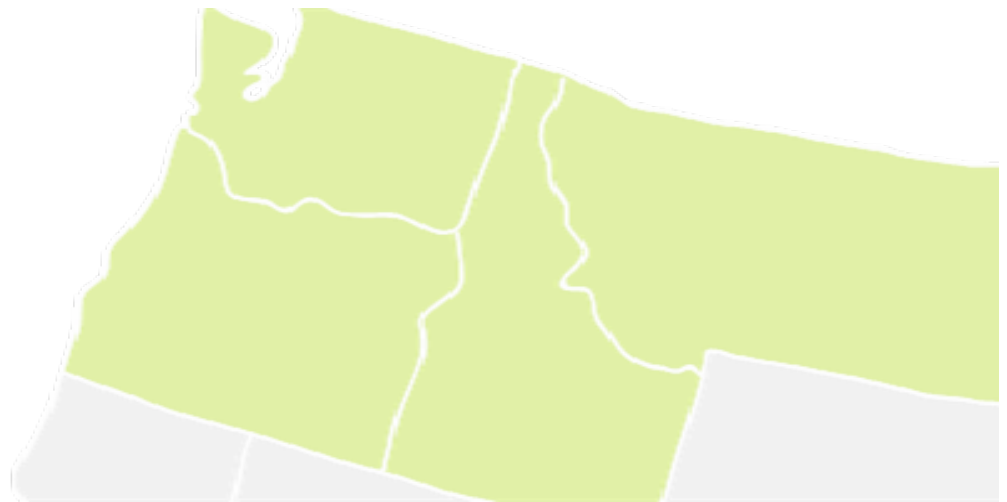


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Regional energy and efficiency organizations

- No utility CIS or metering data
- No comprehensive regional utility shape file source

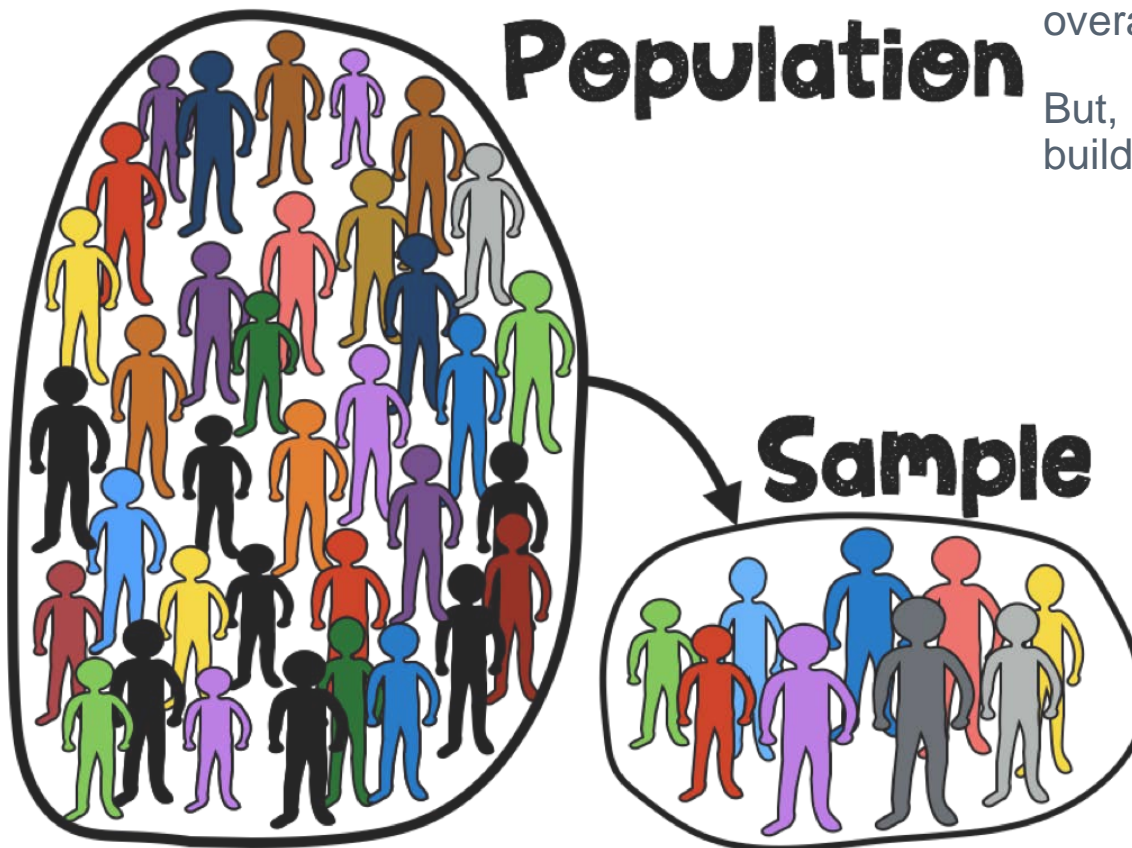


In Search of a Population Frame

Both the CBSA and OLSA require a sample selected systematically that can support weighting and extrapolation.

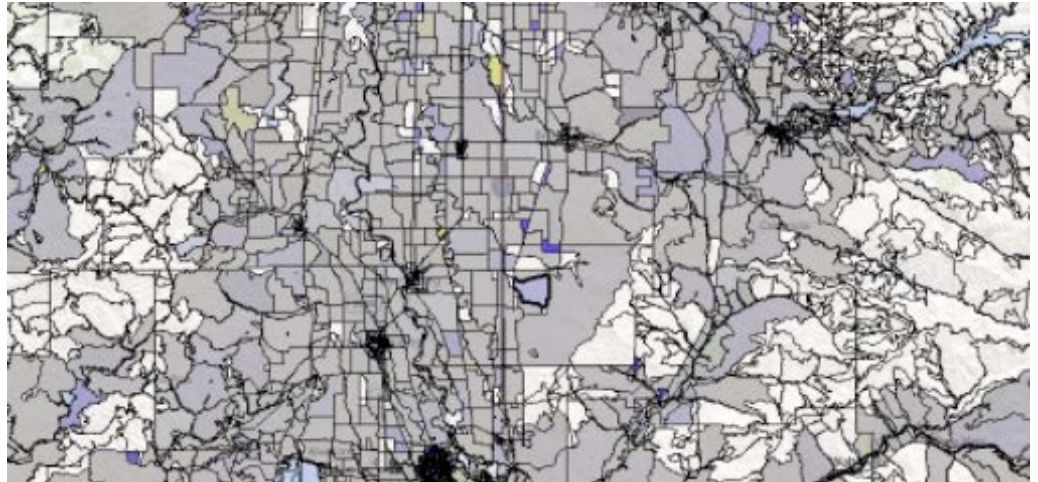
The quality and completeness of the population frame from which the sample is selected often determines the overall reliability of the results.

But, how to identify every commercial building or outdoor light fixture?



Geographic Sampling and Census Blocks

NEEA and BPA used a two-stage geographic sample that involves subdividing the region into geographic areas from which to sample.

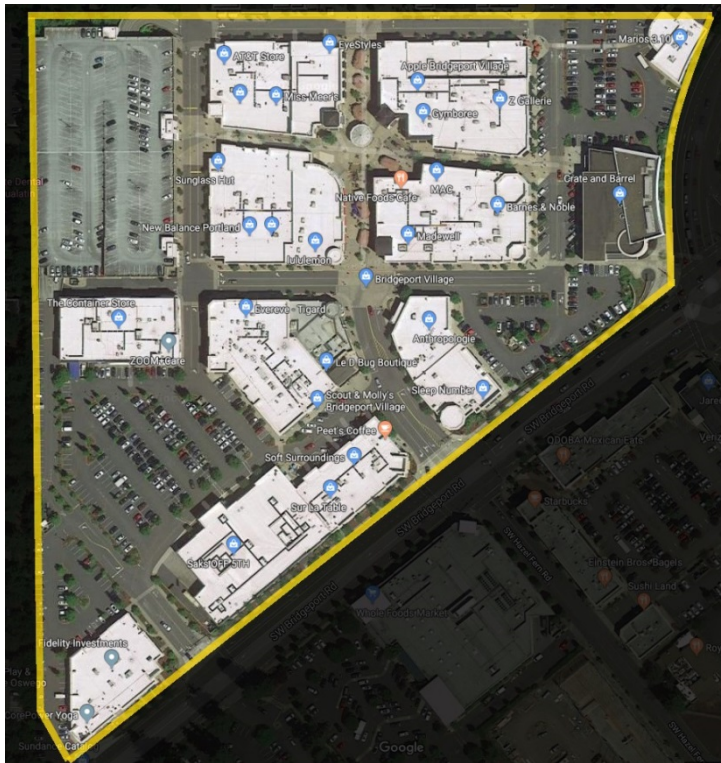


Census blocks are:

- 1. Mutually exclusive.**
- 2. Comprehensive and exhaustive.**
- 3. Delineated** using visible and non-visible boundaries
- 4. Do not factor in population**, making them suitable for broad research applications.
- 5. Reasonably sized..**

The Virtual Catalogs

Both studies sought to create “virtual” catalogs to support sampling



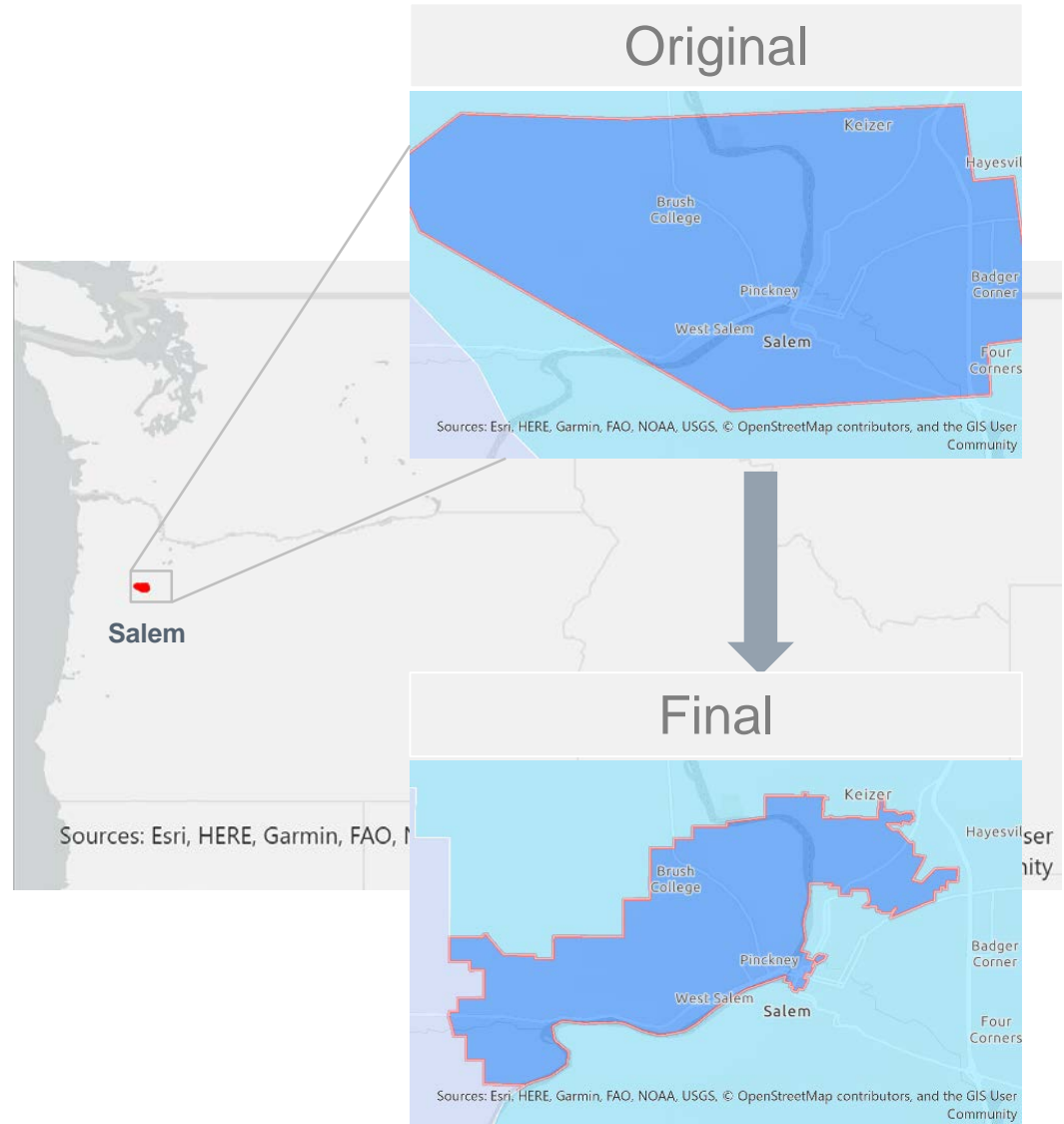
Commercial Building Stock Assessment

*Utility shapefiles, virtual
cataloging, and
manual review*

First: Utility Shapefile Improvements

Purchased files were marginally accurate

Worth reaching out to each utility for more specific maps



Next: Virtual Catalog Inputs and Objectives

Data sources included:

- 1) SMR commercial property list with estimated square footages
- 2) Google Places
- 3) Electric utility boundaries
- 4) Census blocks

| Characteristic | Detail needed |
|---------------------|--|
| Dominant use type | One of 12 building types |
| Total floor area | Square footage ideally allocated to different use types. |
| Utility assignment | Electric and natural gas utility. Assignment to public or private utility is based on electric utility assignment. |
| Contact information | Person best able to authorize participation in the study. |

Virtual Catalog

NEEA CBSA Virtual Catalog

Interactive viewer for NEEA CBSA block-level metrics

Due to the large number of blocks, please *zoom the map in* to see the individual block outlines. You can use the map search to search by address or Block ID (GEOID).

The map displays the block outlines with the colors representing the total floor area of commercial buildings in the block. Click on a block to see a pop-up window with more detail, including number of sites, number of sites for which there is floor area data, and a further break-down by building type. You can also use the links below to view blocks containing one or more of the select, rare building types.

Display total floor area for all blocks

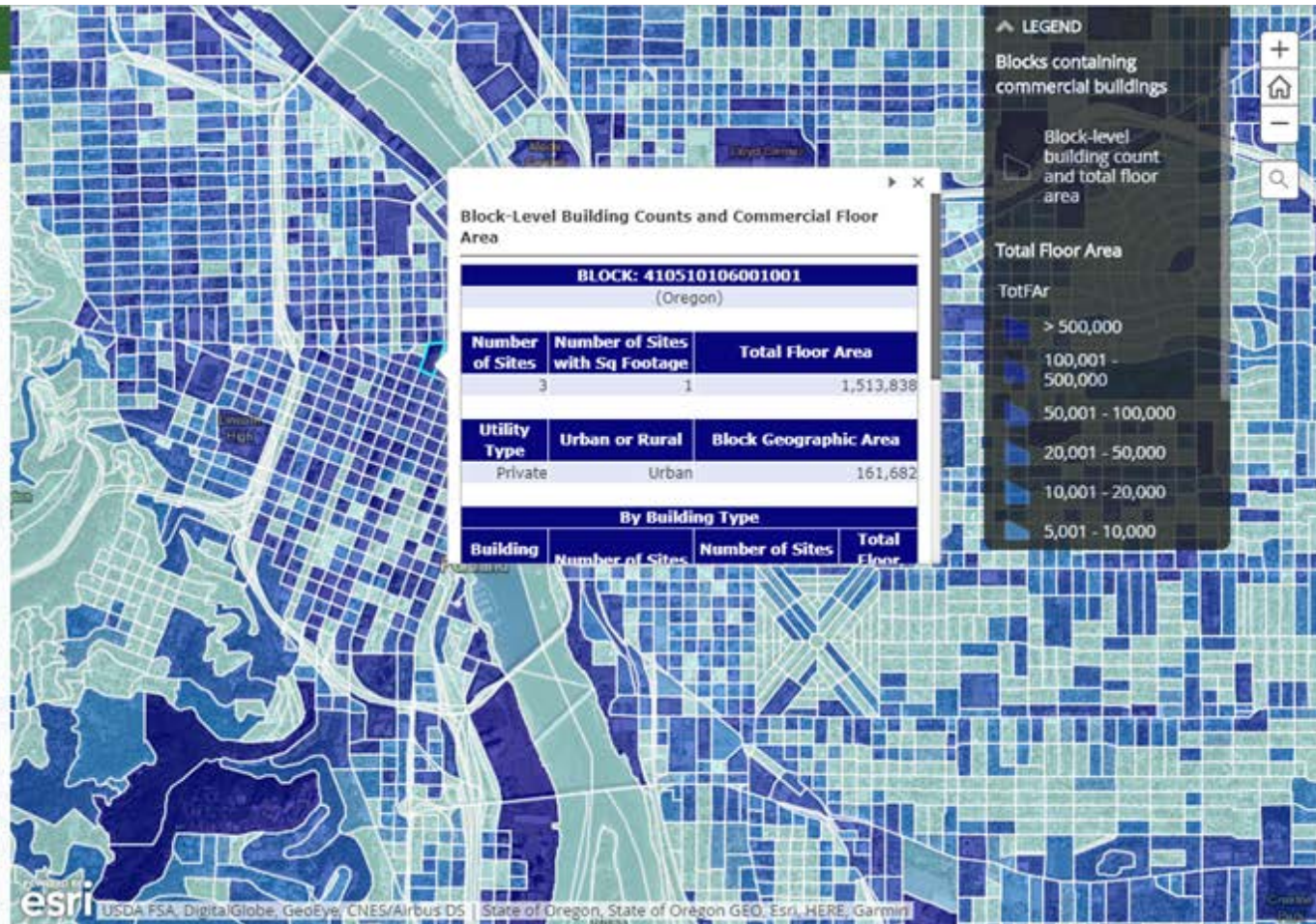
Hide floor area

Display blocks with rare building types:

Grocery Stores

Hospitals

Universities



Virtual Catalog: Results

Census-block level summaries of site count, floor area, utility type, and building type



Block-Level Building Counts and Commercial Floor Area

| BLOCK: 530630145002030 | | | |
|-------------------------------|--|--|-------------------------|
| (Washington) | | | |
| Number of Sites | Number of Sites with Sq Footage | Total Floor Area | |
| 10 | 9 | 105,608 | |
| Utility Type | Urban or Rural | Block Geographic Area | |
| Private | Urban | 704,647 | |
| Building Type | Number of Sites | Number of Sites with Sq Footage | Total Floor Area |
| Assembly | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dry Goods Retail | 2 | 1 | 19,237 |
| Grocery | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospital | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hotel/Motel | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Office | 4 | 4 | 18,766 |
| Other | 1 | 1 | 1,770 |
| Other Health | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Restaurant | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| School | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| University | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Warehouse | 2 | 2 | 42,135 |

Virtual Catalog: Questions

Summary estimates of commercial building sites by state....

A population frame?

Stratification by type and size

Miscategorized?

23% missing floor area

| Region | Total Blocks | % of Total Blocks | Total #Sites | % of Total Sites |
|--------|---------------|-------------------|----------------|------------------|
| ID/MT | 19,270 | 26% | 62,145 | 24% |
| OR | 23,880 | 32% | 82,527 | 32% |
| WA | 30,999 | 42% | 116,907 | 45% |
| Total | 74,149 | 100% | 261,579 | 100% |

Next step: Manual Review

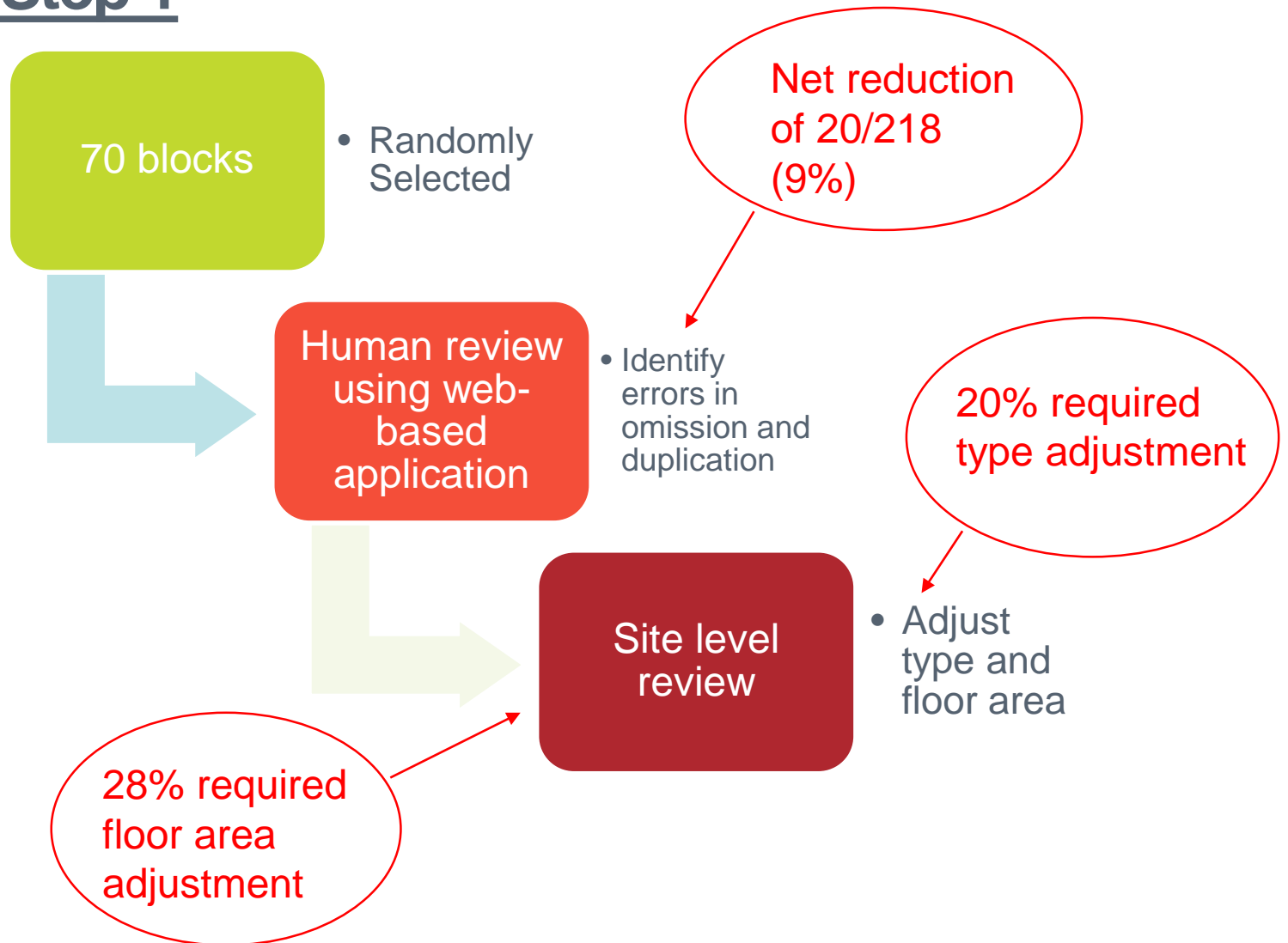
Proceeded with planned manual review



This ultimately expanded...

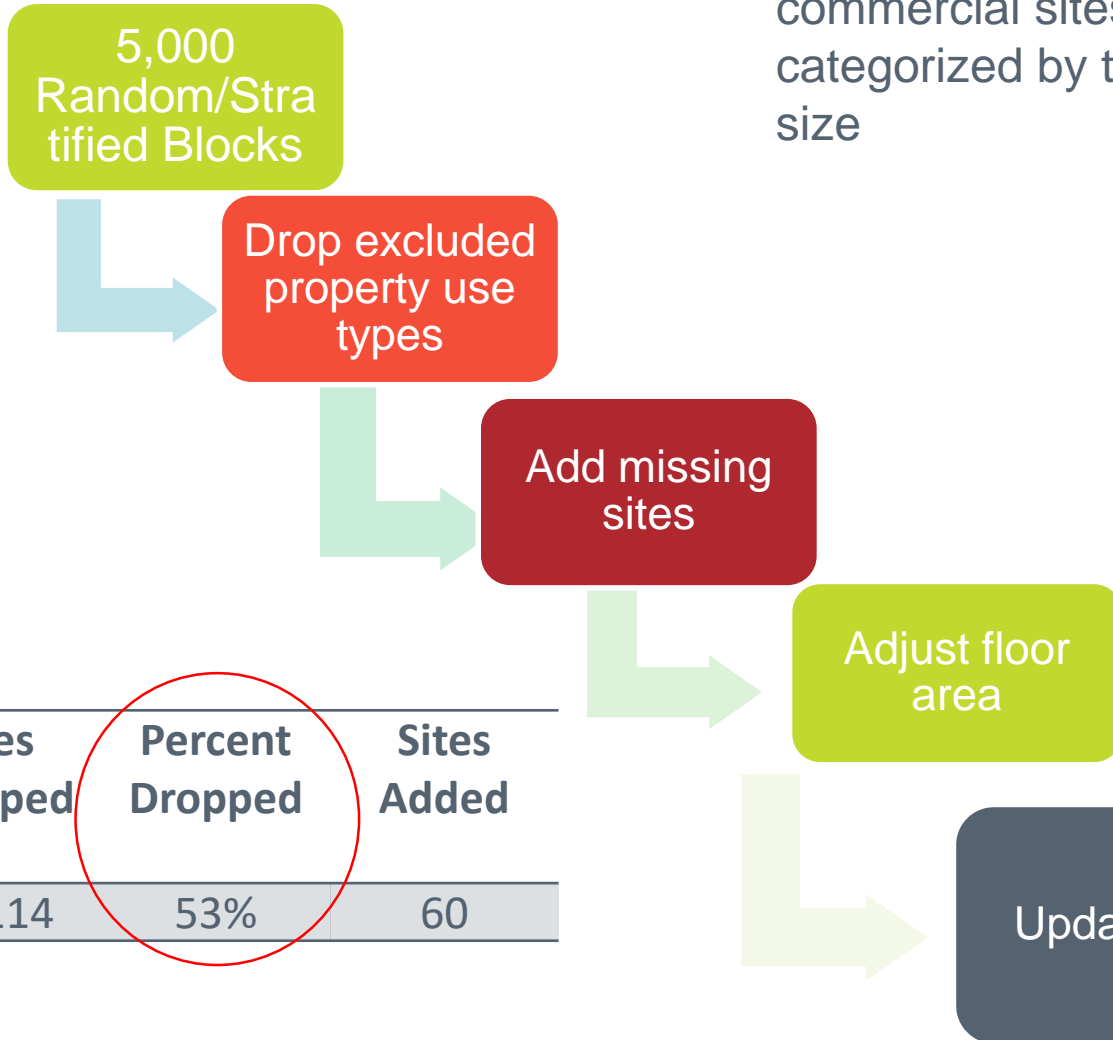


Two-step Manual Review: Step 1



Two-step Manual Review: Step 2

Resulted in a final sample frame of 26,000 commercial sites, categorized by type and size



| Total Sites from Raw Data | Sites Dropped | Percent Dropped | Sites Added |
|---------------------------|---------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 56,412 | 30,114 | 53% | 60 |

Outdoor Lighting Stock Assessment

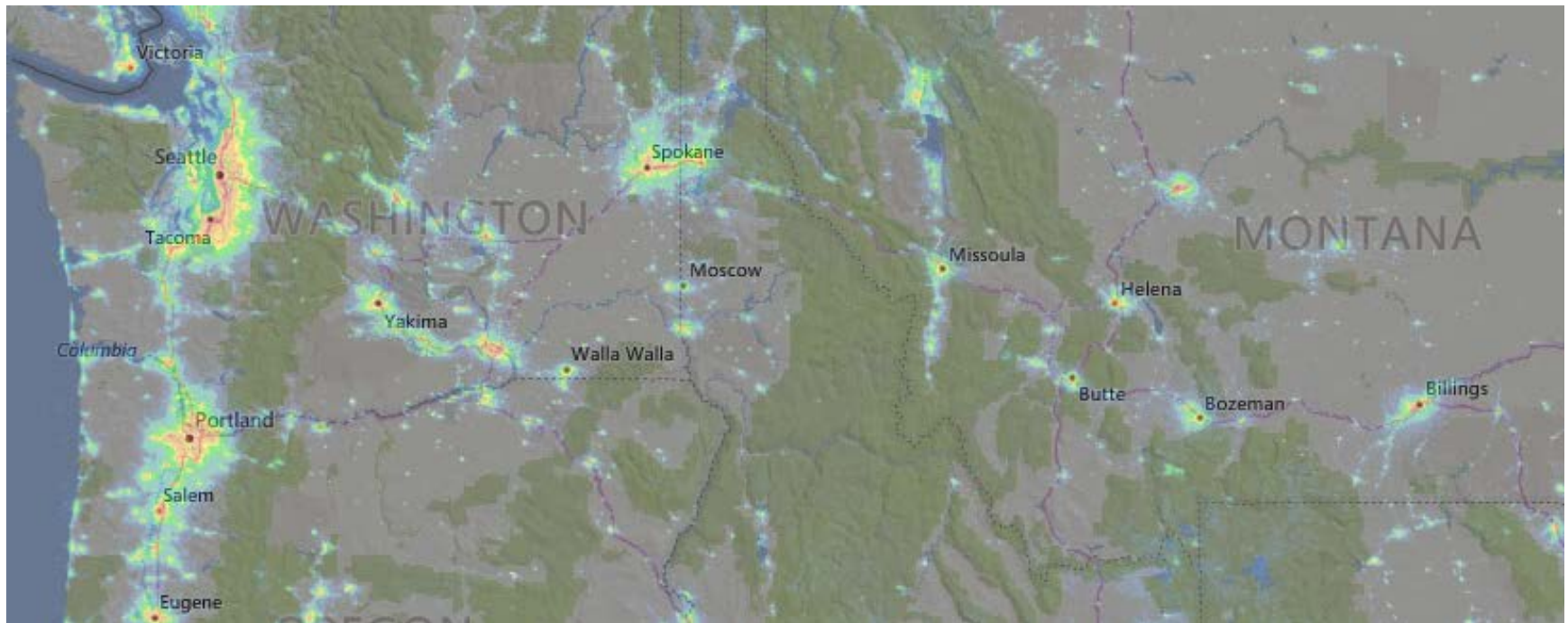
*Luminosity, web-based
cataloging, fixture counts*

Satellite Luminosity Data

How to find outdoor lighting?

Using satellite luminosity data, the OLSA team:

- Overlaid census blocks
- Calculated luminous “flux”, the average luminosity in an area multiplied by the size of the area
- Drew a sample of blocks with the greatest flux, and thus most likely to contain OLSA lighting.

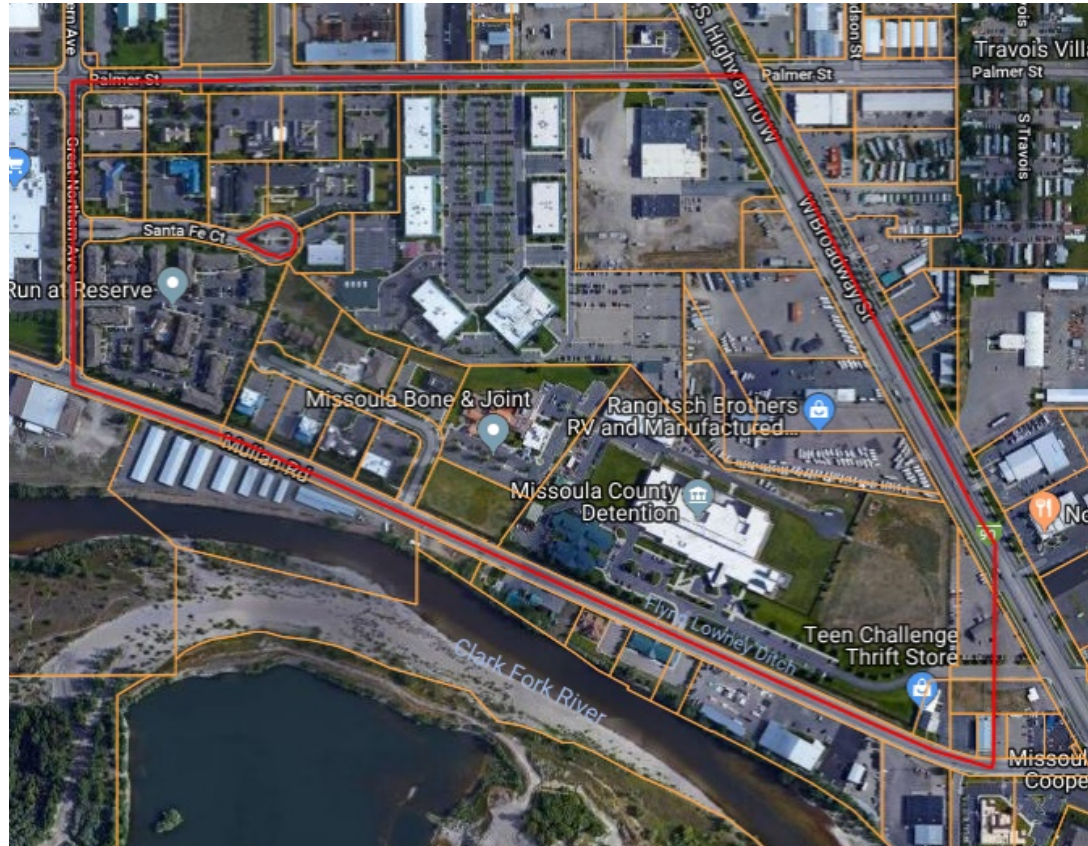


Web-based Cataloging

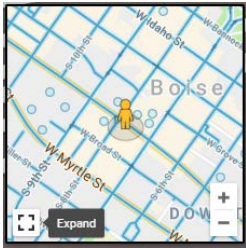
The team sampled 2,300 blocks across the luminous flux strata and manually cataloged 601 for the pilot looking for any form of OLSA lighting.

If there was evidence of OLSA lighting, the team drew site boundaries, collected relevant data.

| <i>Block Type</i> | <i>Count of Block</i> | <i>Sum of Streetlight Count</i> |
|--------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| No OLSA | 86 | |
| Other OLSA | 284 | 6043 |
| Streetlights Only | 231 | 2420 |
| Grand Total | 601 | 8463 |



Counting Streetlights



*Light Count

1. Search each named road within the sampled census block for streetlights.
2. Using street view “walk” each street.
3. Place markers at the location of each streetlight’s base.
4. Where street view was not available aerial view enabled the team to look for the shadows from streetlight poles.
5. Only count streetlights with a pole or structure inside the sampled census block.
6. Secondary data collected on technology mix was applied to the streetlight population.

Lessons Learned

*What to keep in mind
when creating a virtual
catalog*

Manual Review

CBSA manually reviewed a sample of 5,000 census blocks to refine the information in the catalog

OLSA manually cataloged all selected census blocks

1. Algorithms and automation are not a substitute for the human eye
2. Exceptions are prevalent and best identified by manual review
3. Manual review must be systematic and trackable
4. Effective manual review requires a team of well-trained reviewers
5. Training materials should be tested across multiple reviewers and refined until results are consistent
6. Custom GIS tools must include flexible and sophisticated tools to assist in manual checks



Lessons Learned

We think this is the future.... The cost of primary data collection makes it imperative to figure these tools out.

Open source code – get a little help from your friends

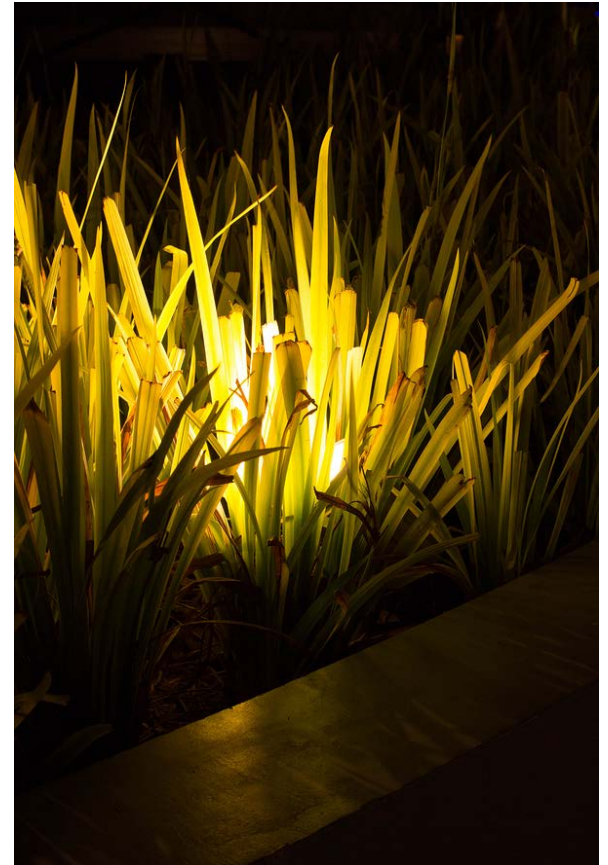
Mapping data – even Google isn't perfect

Rules – love them and hate them

Setting time limits – avoid the rabbit hole

Streetlight counts – take time to make time

Residual error – fine tuning required





Comments or Questions?

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