



March 12, 2009

Mr. James J. McNulty  
Secretary  
Pennsylvania Public Utility Commission  
P.O. Box 3265  
Harrisburg, PA 17105-3265

**Re: Docket No. M-00051865 – Comments on Behalf of Elster Integrated Solutions In  
Response to the Proposed Update to the Technical Reference Manual (TRM)**

Dear Mr. McNulty:

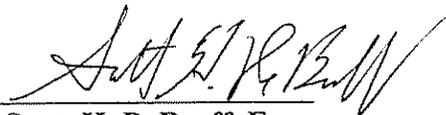
Enclosed herewith please find an original copy of the “Comments on Behalf of Elster Integrated Solutions in Response to the Proposed Update to the Technical Reference Manual (TRM).” This document has been electronically filed through the PUC’s e-filing system. Please enter this into the docket. An electronic copy of the Comments will be sent to the Commission’s Act 129 e-mail account.

Should you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at (717) 233-5731.

Best regards,

RHOADS & SINON LLP

By:

  
Scott H. DeBross, Esq.

Enclosures

cc: ra-Act129@state.pa.us

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA  
PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE  
ALTERNATIVE ENERGY  
PORTFOLIO STANDARDS ACT  
OF 2004: STANDARDS FOR THE  
PARTICIPATION OF DEMAND  
SIDE MANAGEMENT  
RESOURCES – TECHNICAL  
REFERENCE MANUAL

Docket No. M-00051865

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COMMENTS ON BEHALF OF ELSTER INTEGRATED SOLUTIONS  
IN RESPONSE TO THE PROPOSED UPDATE TO THE  
TECHNICAL REFERENCE MANUAL (TRM)

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SCOTT H. DEBROFF, ESQUIRE  
ALICIA R. PETERSEN, ESQUIRE  
RHOADS & SINON LLP  
ONE SOUTH MARKET SQUARE  
P.O. BOX 1146  
HARRISBURG, PA 17108-1146

TEL: (717) 233-5731  
FAX: (717) 231-6626  
EMAIL: [SDEBROFF@RHOADS-SINON.COM](mailto:SDEBROFF@RHOADS-SINON.COM)  
[APETERSEN@RHOADS-SINON.COM](mailto:APETERSEN@RHOADS-SINON.COM)

DATED: MARCH 12, 2009

COUNSEL FOR ELSTER INTEGRATED SOLUTIONS

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA  
PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE  
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AND NOW COMES, **Elster Integrated Solutions** ("Elster"), by and through its counsel, **Scott H. DeBroff, Esquire** and **Alicia R. Petersen, Esquire** of Rhoads & Sinon LLP, for the purpose of filing these "Comments" before the Pennsylvania Public Utilities Commission ("Commission") and avers as follows:

1. Elster, with its headquarters in Raleigh, North Carolina and operations in 22 countries, serving customers in over 70 countries, is a leading provider of Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) solutions that help utility companies improve revenue cycle services, customer service, delivery reliability, and workforce utilization. With more than 100 years of electricity metering experience (formerly as Westinghouse

Electric Corporation and ABB Electricity Metering), Elster understands the unique requirements of utility customers worldwide.

2. Elster provides open standards-based network solutions to utilities for advanced metering infrastructure (AMI), demand response, and grid management. Its solutions enable utilities to better serve their customers, develop new revenue sources, and reduce overall expenses.

3. Elster has been involved extensively in related AMI proceedings, including the Energy Policy Act of 2005 (EPACT) proceedings across the country, and before other state public utility commissions. Elster has also intervened and is a party in a number of Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 (EISA) proceedings in many states as well.

4. In Pennsylvania, Elster has participated in regulatory activities for some time, and has been a party in the Act 129 implementation rulemaking since its inception. Our interest in participating in this next phase of the proceeding is to inform and educate the Commission on the issues revolving around Advanced Metering and the creation of an Advanced Metering Infrastructure (AMI) and their value to both utilities and customers.

5. Following are Elster's comments to the Proposed Update to the Technical Reference Manual (TRM).

**ELSTER INTEGRATED SOLUTION'S COMMENTS**  
**IN RESPONSE TO THE PROPOSED UPDATE TO THE**  
**TECHNICAL REFERENCE MANUAL (TRM)**

**Proposed Revision of the Pennsylvania Alternative Energy  
Portfolio Standard**

**Technical Reference Manual (TRM)**

Revisions to  
September 2005 TRM

January 2009

DRAFT – For Comment and Review

**PLEASE NOTE:**

**This manual serves as a guide and reference to the  
Alternative Energy Portfolio Standards, Act 213  
as well as Act 129.**

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# Pennsylvania Technical Reference Manual

## Introduction

The Technical Reference Manual (TRM) has been developed to measure the resource savings from energy efficiency measures. The savings algorithms use measured and customer data as input values in industry-accepted algorithms. The data and input values for the algorithms come from application forms or standard values. The standard input values are based on the best available measured or industry data.

The standard values for most commercial and industrial (C&I) measures are supported by end use metering for key parameters for a sample of facilities and circuits, based on the metered data from past applications in other states. These C&I standard values are based on five years of data for most measures and two years of data for lighting.

Some electric input values were derived from a review of literature from various industry organizations, equipment manufacturers, and suppliers. These input values are updated to reflect changes in code, federal standards and recent program evaluations.

## Purpose

Based extensively on the New Jersey Clean Energy Program Protocols to Measure Resource Savings (2007), the TRM was developed for the purpose of estimating annual energy savings for a selection of energy efficient technologies and measures. The TRM provides guidance to the Administrator responsible for awarding certified Alternative Energy Credits (“certificates”). The TRM will be used consistently statewide to calculate energy and resource savings, and will be updated from time to time to reflect the addition of technologies and measures.

As the Commonwealth’s investor-owned utilities begin to deploy advanced meters and an advanced metering infrastructure (AMI), the information for such energy usage will be available and usable by the Administrator. The new smart meter technology will provide more precise information about customer energy usage, which will give the Administrator a more accurate picture of how much savings are produced from the energy efficient measures.

Resource savings to be measured include electric energy (kWh) and capacity (kW) savings. The algorithms in this document focus on the determination of the per unit savings for the energy efficiency measures.

## General Framework

In general, energy and demand savings will be measured using measured and customer data as input values in algorithms in the TRM, and information from the application forms, worksheets, and field tools. (As EDCs begin to replace existing meters with Smart Meters, more of the data

used to create the algorithms will be replaced with the precise meter data that is recorded and stored by such advanced meters.)

Three or four systems will work together to ensure accurate data on a given measure:

1. The application form that the customer or customer's agent submits with basic information.
2. Application worksheets and field tools with more detailed site-specific data, input values, and calculations.
3. Algorithms that rely on standard or site-specific input values based on measured data. Parts or all of the algorithms may ultimately be implemented within the tracking system, the application forms and worksheets, and the field tools.

## Algorithms

The algorithms that have been developed to calculate the energy and or demand savings are driven by a change in efficiency level for the installed measure compared to a baseline level of efficiency. This change in efficiency is reflected in both demand and energy savings for electric measures and energy savings for gas. Following are the basic algorithms.

Electric Demand Savings =  $\Delta kW = kW_{\text{baseline}} - kW_{\text{energy efficient measure}}$

Electric Energy Savings =  $\Delta kW \times EFLH$

Electric Peak Coincident Demand Savings =  $\Delta kW \times \text{Coincidence Factor}$

Where:

EFLH = Equivalent Full Load Hours of operation for the installed measure.

Other resource savings will be calculated as appropriate.

Specific algorithms for each of the measures may incorporate additional factors to reflect specific conditions associated with a measure. This may include factors to account for coincidence of multiple installations or interaction between different measures.

## Data and Input Values

The input values and algorithms are based on the best available and applicable data. The input values for the algorithms come from the application forms or from standard values based on measured or industry data.

Many input values, including site-specific data, come directly from the application forms, worksheets, and field tools. Site-specific data on the application forms are used for measures with important variations in one or more input values (e.g., delta watts, efficiency level, capacity, etc.).

Standard input values are based on the best available measured or industry data, including metered data, measured data from other state evaluations (applied prospectively), field data, and standards from industry associations. The standard values for most commercial and industrial measures are supported by end use metering for key parameters for a sample of facilities and circuits. These standard values are based on five years of metered data for most measures<sup>1</sup>. Data that were metered over that time period are from measures that were installed over an eight-year period. Many input values are based on program evaluations of New Jersey's Clean Energy Programs or similar programs in the northeast region.

For the standard input assumptions for which metered or measured data were not available, the input values (e.g., delta watts, delta efficiency, equipment capacity, operating hours, coincidence factors) were based on the best available industry data or standards. These input values were based on a review of literature from various industry organizations, equipment manufacturers, and suppliers.

### **Baseline Estimates**

For most efficiency measures, the  $\Delta$  kW and  $\Delta$  kWh values are based on the energy use of standard new products vs. new high efficiency products. The approach used for new technology encourages residential and business consumers to purchase and install high efficiency equipment vs. new standard efficiency equipment. The baseline estimates used in the TRM are documented in baseline studies or other market information. Baselines will be updated to reflect changing codes, practices and market transformation effects.

### **Resource Savings in Current and Future Program Years**

Alternative Energy Credits will apply in equal annual amounts corresponding to either PJM planning years or calendar years beginning with the year deemed appropriate by the Administrator, and lasting for the approved life of the measure.

### **Prospective Application of the TRM**

The TRM will be applied prospectively. The input values are from the application forms and standard input values (based on measured data including metered data from the required installation of smart meters and evaluation results). The TRM will be updated periodically based on new information and available data, and then applied prospectively for future program years. Updates will not alter the number of credits, once awarded, by the Administrator.

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### **Electric Resource Savings**

Algorithms have been developed to determine the electric energy and coincident peak demand savings.

Annual Electric energy savings are calculated and then allocated separately by season (summer and winter) and time of day (on-peak and off-peak), and the required time-of-use rates that EDCs

<sup>1</sup> Values for lighting, air conditioners, chillers, and motors are based on measured usage from a large sample of participants from 1995 through 1999. Values for heat pumps reflect metered usage from 1996 through 1998, and variable speed drives reflect metered usage from 1995 through 1998.

are required to offer under Act 129. Summer coincident peak demand savings are calculated using a demand savings algorithm for each measure that includes a coincidence factor. Application of this coincidence factor converts the demand savings of the measure, which may not occur at time of system peak, to demand savings that is expected to occur during the Summer On-Peak period.

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The smart meters will also play an instrumental role in measuring and recording information in this section as well.

**Table 1: Periods for Energy Savings and Coincident Peak Demand Savings**

|                                  | Energy Savings         | Coincident Peak Demand Savings |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Summer                           | May through September  | June through August            |
| Winter                           | October through April  | NA                             |
| On Peak (Monday - Friday)        | 8:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m. | 12:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m.        |
| Off Peak (Weekends and Holidays) | 8:00 p.m. to 8:00 a.m. | NA                             |

The time periods for energy savings and coincident peak demand savings were chosen to best fit the seasonal avoided cost patterns for electric energy and capacity that were used for the energy efficiency program cost effectiveness purposes. For energy, the summer period May through September was selected based on the pattern of avoided costs for energy at the PJM level. In order to keep the complexity of the process for calculating energy savings benefits to a reasonable level by using two time periods, the knee periods for spring and fall were split approximately evenly between the summer and winter periods.

For capacity, the summer period June through August was selected to match the highest avoided costs time period for capacity. The experience in PJM has been that nearly all system peak events occur during these three months. Coincidence factors are used to energy efficiency factors on peak demand.

**Post-Implementation Review**

The Administrator will review application forms and tracking systems for all measures and conduct field inspections on a sample of installations. For some programs and jobs (e.g., custom, large process, large and complex comprehensive design), post-installation review and on-site verification of a sample of application forms and installations will be used to ensure the reliability of site-specific savings estimates.

## Adjustments to Energy and Resource Savings

### *Coincidence with Electric System Peak*

Coincidence factors are used to reflect the portion of the connected load savings or generation that is coincident with the electric system peak.

### *Measure Retention and Persistence of Savings*

The combined effect of measure retention and persistence is the ability of installed measures to maintain the initial level of energy savings or generation over the measure life. Measure retention and persistence effects were accounted for in the metered data that were based on C&I installations over an eight-year period. As a result, some algorithms incorporate retention and persistence effects in the other input values. For other measures, if the measure is subject to a reduction in savings or generation over time, the reduction in retention or persistence is accounted for using factors in the calculation of resource savings (e.g., in-service rates for residential lighting measures).

### *Interaction of Energy Savings*

Interaction of energy savings is accounted for as appropriate. For all other measures, interaction of energy savings is zero.

For Residential New Construction, the interaction of energy savings is accounted for in the home energy rating tool that compares the efficient building to the baseline or reference building and calculates savings. The relevant energy usage in the newly constructed home may be measured by data collected from smart meters that EDCs are required to install.

For Commercial and Industrial Efficient Construction, the energy savings for lighting is increased by an amount specified in the algorithm to account for HVAC interaction.

For commercial and industrial custom measures, interaction where relevant is accounted for in the site-specific analysis. Like the residential new construction, commercial and industrial custom measures may be supported by data collected from smart meters.

## Calculation of the Value of Resource Savings

The calculation of the value of the resources saved is not part of the TRM. The TRM is limited to the determination of the per unit resource savings in physical terms.

In order to calculate the value of the energy savings for reporting and other purposes, the energy savings are determined at the customer level and then increased by the amount of the transmission and distribution losses to reflect the energy savings at the system level. The energy savings at the system level are then multiplied by the appropriate avoided costs to calculate the value of the benefits.

System Savings = (Savings at Customer) X (T&D Loss Factor)

Value of Resource Savings = (System Savings) X (System Avoided Costs ) + (Value of Other Resource Savings)

The value of the benefits for a particular measure will also include other resource savings where appropriate. Maintenance savings will be estimated in annual dollars levelized over the life of the measure.

### Transmission and Distribution System Losses

The TRM calculates the energy savings at the customer level. These savings need to be increased by the amount of transmission and distribution system losses in order to determine the energy savings at the system level. The electric loss factor multiplied by the savings calculated from the algorithms will result in savings at the supply level.

The electric loss factor applied to savings at the customer meter is 1.11 for both energy and demand. The electric system loss factor was developed to be applicable to statewide programs. Therefore, average system losses at the margin based on PJM data were utilized. This reflects a mix of different losses that occur related to delivery at different voltage levels. The 1.11 factor used for both energy and capacity is a weighted average loss factor. These electric loss factors reflect losses at the margin.

### Measure Lives

Measure lives are provided in Appendix A for informational purposes and for use in other applications such as reporting lifetime savings or in benefit cost studies that span more than one year. For regulatory reporting, the following are the average lives that relate lifetime savings to annual savings for each program reporting savings.

Table 2: Measure Life (in years)

| Program           | Electric |
|-------------------|----------|
| Residential HVAC  | 15       |
| Energy Star Homes | 20       |
| C&I Construction  | 15       |

### Custom Measures

Custom measures are measures that are considered too complex or unique to be included in the TRM. Also included are measures that may involve metered data, and advanced metered data as part of an advanced metering infrastructure (AMI), but require additional assumptions to arrive at a 'typical' level of savings as opposed to an exact measurement. The qualification for and availability of Credits are determined on a case-by-case basis.

An application must be submitted, containing adequate documentation fully describing the energy efficiency measures installed or proposed and an explanation of how the installed facilities qualify for Alternative Energy Credits. The application must include a proposed evaluation plan by which the Administrator may evaluate the effectiveness of the energy

efficiency measures provided by the installed facilities. All assumptions should be identified, explained and supported by documentation, where possible. The applicant may propose incorporating tracking and evaluation measures using existing data streams currently in use provided that they permit the Administrator to evaluate the program using the reported data.

To the extent possible, the energy efficiency measures identified in the application should be verified by the meter readings submitted to the Administrator.

As the the EDCs install more smart meters across their system the Administrator will be able to include more measures. Reviewing information from smart meters will alleviate the need to assume and estimate how much energy is being used. Ultimately, an Administrator will be able to evaluate more savings measures because of this technology and qualify more facilities to receive Alternative Energy Credits.

## Impact of Weather

This TRM is based on the New Jersey Protocols to Measure Resource Savings. To account for the climate and geographic size differences between the two states, Equivalent Full Load Hours (ELFH) have been adjusted. Based on preliminary analyses, the climate in Pennsylvania (with the exception of the southeastern/Philadelphia region) tends to be cooler than the climate in New Jersey. A useful tool for comparing climates is Cooling Degree Days (CDD), which is the mean daily temperature at a particular location minus 65 degrees, summed up over all days. For example, if there is a three day heat wave where the temperature reached 90, 92, and 93, the CDD would be  $(90-65)+(92-65)+(93-65) = 80$ . Based upon data from Penn State University, the annual Cooling Degree Days in Pennsylvania are 691, while in New Jersey there are 938. ELFH's have been adjusted using the percentage difference between the Cooling and Heating Degree days between New Jersey and the five Pennsylvania Climate Zones (Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, State College, Scranton, and Erie).<sup>2</sup> For electricity savings estimates, this difference will mostly impact summertime cooling savings in the downward direction. The HVAC and space heating savings estimates have been modified to account for these differences in climate. The Energy Star Room AC savings have also been modified based on data available from the online Energy Star savings calculator.

## Algorithms for Energy Efficient Measures

The following pages present measure-specific algorithms.

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<sup>2</sup> Each city represents the center location of each National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration regional weather forecast zones in Pennsylvania.

## Residential Electric HVAC

### Algorithms

The measurement plan for residential high efficiency cooling and heating equipment is based on algorithms that determine a central air conditioner's or heat pump's cooling/heating energy use and peak demand. Input data is based both on fixed assumptions and data supplied from the high efficiency equipment rebate application form. The algorithms also include the calculation of additional energy and demand savings due to the required proper sizing of high efficiency units.

The savings will be allocated to summer/winter and on-peak/off-peak time periods based on load shapes from measured data and industry sources. The allocation factors are documented below in the input value table.

The algorithms applicable for this program measure the energy savings directly related to the more efficient hardware installation. Estimates of energy savings due to the proper sizing of the equipment are also included.

The following is an explanation of the algorithms used and the nature and source of all required input data.

### Algorithms

#### ***Central Air Conditioner (A/C) & Air Source Heat Pump (ASHP)***

*Cooling Energy Consumption and Peak Demand Savings – Central A/C & ASHP (High Efficiency Equipment Only)*

$$\text{Energy Impact (kWh)} = \text{CAPY}/1000 \times (1/\text{SEER}_b - 1/\text{SEER}_q) \times \text{EFLH}$$

$$\text{Peak Demand Impact (kW)} = \text{CAPY}/1000 \times (1/\text{EER}_b - 1/\text{EER}_q) \times \text{CF}$$

*Heating Energy Savings – ASHP*

$$\text{Energy Impact (kWh)} = \text{CAPY}/1000 \times (1/\text{HSPF}_b - 1/\text{HSPF}_q) \times \text{EFLH}$$

*Cooling Energy Consumption and Demand Savings – Central A/C & ASHP (Proper Sizing)*

$$\text{Energy Impact (kWh)} = (\text{CAPY}/(\text{SEER}_q \times 1000)) \times \text{EFLH} \times \text{PSF}$$

$$\text{Peak Demand Impact (kW)} = ((\text{CAPY}/(\text{EER}_q \times 1000)) \times \text{CF}) \times \text{PSF}$$

*Cooling Energy Consumption and Demand Savings – Central A/C & ASHP (QIV)*

$$\text{Energy Impact (kWh)} = (((\text{CAPY}/(1000 \times \text{SEER}_q)) \times \text{EFLH}) \times (1 - \text{PSF})) \times \text{QIF}$$

$$\text{Peak Demand Impact (kW)} = ((\text{CAPY}/(1000 \times \text{EER}_q)) \times \text{CF}) \times (1 - \text{PSF}) \times \text{QIF}$$

*Cooling Energy Consumption and Demand Savings – Central A/C & ASHP (Maintenance)*

$$\text{Energy Impact (kWh)} = ((\text{CAPY}/(1000 \times \text{SEER}_m)) \times \text{EFLH}) \times \text{MF}$$

$$\text{Peak Demand Impact (kW)} = ((\text{CAPY}/(1000 \times \text{EER}_m)) \times \text{CF}) \times \text{MF}$$

*Cooling Energy Consumption and Demand Savings— Central A/C & ASHP (Duct Sealing)*

$$\text{Energy Impact (kWh)} = (\text{CAPY}/(1000 \times \text{SEER}_q)) \times \text{EFLH} \times \text{DuctSF}$$

$$\text{Peak Demand Impact (kW)} = ((\text{CAPY}/(1000 \times \text{EER}_q)) \times \text{CF}) \times \text{DuctSF}$$

***Ground Source Heat Pumps (GSHP)***

$$\text{Cooling Energy (kWh) Savings} = \text{CAPY}/1000 \times (1/\text{SEER}_b - (1/(\text{EER}_g \times \text{GSER}))) \times \text{EFLH}$$

$$\text{Heating Energy (kWh) Savings} = \text{CAPY}/1000 \times (1/\text{HSPF}_b - (1/(\text{COP}_g \times \text{GSOP}))) \times \text{EFLH}$$

$$\text{Peak Demand Impact (kW)} = \text{CAPY}/1000 \times (1/\text{EER}_b - (1/(\text{EER}_g \times \text{GSPK}))) \times \text{CF}$$

***GSHP Desuperheater***

$$\text{Energy (kWh) Savings} = \text{EDSH}$$

$$\text{Peak Demand Impact (kW)} = \text{PDSH}$$

***Furnace High Efficiency Fan***

$$\text{Heating Energy (kWh) Savings} = ((\text{Capy}_f \times \text{EFLH}_{\text{HT}})/100,000 \text{ BTU/therm}) \times \text{HFS}$$

$$\text{Cooling Energy (kWh) Savings} = \text{CFS}$$

**Definition of Terms**

CAPY = The cooling capacity (output) of the central air conditioner or heat pump being installed. This data is obtained from the Application Form based on the model number.

SEER<sub>b</sub> = The Seasonal Energy Efficiency Ratio of the Baseline Unit.

$SEER_q$  = The Seasonal Energy Efficiency Ratio of the qualifying unit being installed. This data is obtained from the Application Form based on the model number.

$SEER_m$  = The Seasonal Energy Efficiency Ratio of the Unit receiving maintenance

$EER_b$  = The Energy Efficiency Ratio of the Baseline Unit.

$EER_q$  = The Energy Efficiency Ratio of the unit being installed. This data is obtained from the Application Form based on the model number.

$EER_g$  = The EER of the ground source heat pump being installed. Note that EERs of GSHPs are measured differently than EERs of air source heat pumps (focusing on entering water temperatures rather than ambient air temperatures). The equivalent SEER of a GSHP can be estimated by multiplying  $EER_g$  by 1.02.

GSER = The factor to determine the SEER of a GSHP based on its  $EER_g$ .

EFLH = The Equivalent Full Load Hours of operation for the average unit.

ESF = The Energy Sizing Factor or the assumed saving due to proper sizing and proper installation.

PSF = The Proper Sizing Factor or the assumed savings due to proper sizing of cooling equipment

QIF = The Quality Installation factor or assumed savings due to a verified quality installation of cooling equipment

MF = The Maintenance Factor or assumed savings due to completing recommended maintenance on installed cooling equipment

DuctSF = The Duct Sealing Factor or the assumed savings due to proper sealing of all cooling ducts

CF = The coincidence factor which equates the installed unit's connected load to its demand at time of system peak.

DSF = The Demand Sizing Factor or the assumed peak demand capacity saved due to proper sizing and proper installation.

$HSPF_b$  = The Heating Seasonal Performance Factor of the Baseline Unit.

$HSPF_q$  = The Heating Seasonal Performance Factor of the unit being installed. This data is obtained from the Application Form.

$COP_g$  = Coefficient of Performance. This is a measure of the efficiency of a heat pump.

GSOP = The factor to determine the HSPF of a GSHP based on its  $COP_g$ .

GSPK = The factor to convert  $EER_g$  to the equivalent EER of an air conditioner to enable comparisons to the baseline unit.

EDSH = Assumed savings per desuperheater.<sup>3</sup>

PDSH = Assumed peak demand savings per desuperheater.

$Cap_y$  = Output capacity of the qualifying heating unit in BTUs/hour

$EFLH_{HT}$  = The Equivalent Full Load Hours of operation for the average heating unit

HFS = Heating fan savings

CFS = Cooling fan savings

The 1000 used in the denominator is used to convert watts to kilowatts.

A summary of the input values and their data sources follows:

**Table 3: Residential Electric HVAC**

| Component         | Type     | Value                           | Sources            |
|-------------------|----------|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| CAPY              | Variable |                                 | Rebate Application |
| SEER <sub>b</sub> | Fixed    | Baseline = 13                   | 1                  |
| SEER <sub>q</sub> | Variable |                                 | Rebate Application |
| SEER <sub>m</sub> | Fixed    | 10                              | 15                 |
| EER <sub>b</sub>  | Fixed    | Baseline = 11.3                 | 2                  |
| EER <sub>q</sub>  | Fixed    | = (11.3/13) X SEER <sub>q</sub> | 2                  |
| EER <sub>g</sub>  | Variable |                                 | Rebate Application |
| EER <sub>m</sub>  | Fixed    | 8.69                            | 19                 |
| GSER              | Fixed    | 1.02                            | 3                  |

<sup>3</sup> Desuperheaters are generally utilized to reduce the temperature of superheated steam to a desired setpoint for the protection of downstream piping and equipment or for the supply of saturated steam for heat transfer purposes.

| Component         | Type     | Value  | Sources            |
|-------------------|----------|--|--------------------|
| EFLH              | Fixed    | Erie Cooling = 287 Hours<br>Erie Heating = 877 Hours<br>State College Cooling = 310 Hours<br>State College Heating = 911 Hours<br>Philadelphia Cooling = 641 Hours<br>Philadelphia Heating = 691 Hours<br>Scranton Cooling = 316 Hours<br>Scranton Heating = 901 Hours<br>Pittsburgh Cooling = 374 Hours<br>Pittsburgh Heating = 847 Hours | 4                  |
| ESF               | Fixed    | 2.9%   | 5                  |
| PSF               | Fixed    | 5%   | 14                 |
| QIF               | Fixed    | 9.2%   | 4                  |
| MF                | Fixed    | 10%  | 20                 |
| DuctSF            | Fixed    | 18%  | 14                 |
| CF                | Fixed    | 70%  | 6                  |
| DSF               | Fixed    | 2.9%   | 7                  |
| HSPF <sub>b</sub> | Fixed    | Baseline = 7.7   | 8                  |
| HSPF <sub>q</sub> | Variable |  | Rebate Application |
| COP <sub>g</sub>  | Variable |  | Rebate Application |
| GSOP              | Fixed    | 3.413  | 9                  |
| GSPK              | Fixed    | 0.8416   | 10                 |
| EDSH              | Fixed    | 1842 kWh   | 11                 |
| PDSH              | Fixed    | 0.34 kW  | 12                 |

| Component  | Type     | Value   | Sources               |
|--|----------|---|-----------------------|
| Cooling - CAC<br>Time Period Allocation<br>Factors         | Fixed    | Summer/On-Peak 64.9%<br>Summer/Off-Peak 35.1%<br>Winter/On-Peak 0%<br>Winter/Off-Peak 0%  | 13                    |
| Cooling – ASHP<br>Time Period Allocation<br>Factors        | Fixed    | Summer/On-Peak 59.8%<br>Summer/Off-Peak 40.2%<br>Winter/On-Peak 0%<br>Winter/Off-Peak 0%  | 13                    |
| Cooling – GSHP<br>Time Period Allocation<br>Factors        | Fixed    | Summer/On-Peak 51.7%<br>Summer/Off-Peak 48.3%<br>Winter/On-Peak 0%<br>Winter/Off-Peak 0%  | 13                    |
| Heating – ASHP & GSHP<br>Time Period Allocation<br>Factors | Fixed    | Summer/On-Peak 0.0%<br>Summer/Off-Peak 0.0%<br>Winter/On-Peak 47.9%<br>Winter/Off-Peak 52.1%                                      | 13                    |
| GSHP Desuperheater<br>Time Period Allocation<br>Factors    | Fixed    | Summer/On-Peak 4.5%<br>Summer/Off-Peak 4.2%<br>Winter/On-Peak 43.7%<br>Winter/Off-Peak 47.6%                                      | 13                    |
| Cap <sub>yq</sub>  | Variable | .   | Rebate<br>Application |
| EFLH <sub>HFS</sub>  | Fixed    | Erie = 877 Hours<br>State College = 911<br>Hours<br>Philadelphia = 691<br>Hours<br>Scranton = 901 Hours<br>Pittsburgh = 847 Hours | 4                     |
| HFS  | Fixed    | 0.5 kWh   | 17                    |
| CFS  | Fixed    | 105 kWh   | 18                    |

Sources:

1. Federal Register, Vol. 66, No. 14, Monday, January 22, 2001/Rules and Regulations, p. 7170-7200.
2. Average EER for SEER 13 units.
3. VEIC estimate. Extrapolation of manufacturer data.
4. KEMA, Inc, "New Jersey's Clean Energy Program Residential HVAC Impact Evaluation and Protocol Review", (July 23, 2008). Adjusted for Pennsylvania's climate regions.
5. Xenergy, "New Jersey Residential HVAC Baseline Study", (Xenergy, Washington, D.C., November 16, 2001).
6. Based on an analysis of 6 different utilities by Proctor Engineering.
7. Xenergy, "New Jersey Residential HVAC Baseline Study", (Xenergy, Washington, D.C., November 16, 2001)
8. Federal Register, Vol. 66, No. 14, Monday, January 22, 2001/Rules and Regulations, p. 7170-7200.
9. Engineering calculation, HSPF/COP=3.413
10. VEIC Estimate. Extrapolation of manufacturer data.
11. VEIC estimate, based on PEPCo assumptions.
12. VEIC estimate, based on PEPCo assumptions.
13. Time period allocation factors used in cost-effectiveness analysis.
14. Northeast Energy Efficiency Partnerships, Inc., "Benefits of HVAC Contractor Training", (February 2006): Appendix C Benefits of HVAC Contractor Training: Field Research Results 03-STAC-01
15. Minimum Federal Standard for new Central Air Conditioners between 1990 and 2006
16. NJ utility analysis of heating customers, annual gas heating usage
17. Scott Pigg (Energy Center of Wisconsin), "Electricity Use by New Furnaces: A Wisconsin Field Study", Technical Report 230-1, October 2003.
18. Ibid., p. 34. ARI charts suggest there are about 20% more full load cooling hours in NJ than southern WI. Thus, average cooling savings in NJ are estimated at 95 to 115
19. The same EER to SEER ratio used for SEER 13 units applied to SEER 10 units.  $EER_m = (11.3/13) * 10$
20. VEIC estimate. Conservatively assumes less savings than for QIV because of the retrofit context

## Residential New Construction

### Algorithms

#### *Insulation Up-Grades, Efficient Windows, Air Sealing, Efficient HVAC Equipment, and Duct Sealing*

The energy savings due to the Residential New Construction will be a direct output of the home energy rating software. This software has a module that compares the energy characteristics of the energy efficient home to the baseline/reference home and calculates savings.

The system peak electric demand savings will be calculated from the software output with the following algorithms then applied:

Peak demand of the baseline home =  $(PL_b \times OF_b) / (SEER_b \times BLEER \times 1,000)$

Peak demand of the qualifying home =  $(PL_q \times OF_q) / (EER_q \times 1,000)$

Coincident system peak electric demand savings = (Peak demand of the baseline home – Peak demand of the qualifying home) X CF

#### Definition of Terms

$PL_b$  = Peak load of the baseline home in Btuh.

$OF_b$  = The oversizing factor for the HVAC unit in the baseline home.

$SEER_b$  = The Seasonal Energy Efficiency Ratio of the baseline unit.

$BLEER$  = Factor to convert baseline  $SEER_b$  to  $EER_b$ .

$PL_q$  = The actual predicted peak load for the program qualifying home constructed, in Btuh.

$OF_q$  = The oversizing factor for the HVAC unit in the program qualifying home.

$EER_q$  = The EER associated with the HVAC system in the qualifying home.

$CF$  = The coincidence factor which equates the installed HVAC system's demand to its demand at time of system peak.

In July 2002 energy code changes took place with the adoption of MEC 95. This code change affects baselines for variables used in the algorithms. Therefore, to reflect these changes, tables and or values are identified as needed for installations completed during 2001 through March 2003 and for installations completed in April 2003 through the present. The application of the

code changes to completions starting in April allows for the time lag between when the permits are issued and a when a home would reasonably be expected to be completed.

A summary of the input values and their data sources follows:

**Table 4: Applicable to building completions from January 2001 through March 2003**

| Component         | Type     | Value | Sources             |
|-------------------|----------|-------|---------------------|
| PL <sub>b</sub>   | Variable |       | 1                   |
| OF <sub>b</sub>   | Fixed    | 1.6   | 2                   |
| SEER <sub>b</sub> | Fixed    | 13    | 3                   |
| BLEER             | Fixed    | 0.92  | 4                   |
| PL <sub>q</sub>   | Variable |       | REM Output          |
| OF <sub>q</sub>   | Fixed    | 1.15  | 5                   |
| EER <sub>q</sub>  | Variable |       | Program Application |
| CF                | Fixed    | 0.70  | 6                   |

Sources:

1. Calculation of peak load of baseline home from the home energy rating tool, based on the reference home energy characteristics.
2. PSE&G 1997 Residential New Construction baseline study.
3. Federal Register, Vol. 66, No. 14, Monday, January 22, 2001/Rules and Regulations, p. 7170-7200
4. Engineering calculation.
5. Program guideline for qualifying home.
6. Based on an analysis of six different utilities by Proctor Engineering.

**Table 5: Applicable to building completions from April 2003 to present**

| Component         | Type     | Value | Sources             |
|-------------------|----------|-------|---------------------|
| PL <sub>b</sub>   | Variable |       | 1                   |
| OF <sub>b</sub>   | Fixed    | 1.6   | 2                   |
| SEER <sub>b</sub> | Fixed    | 13    | 3                   |
| BLEER             | Fixed    | 0.92  | 4                   |
| PL <sub>q</sub>   | Variable |       | REM Output          |
| OF <sub>q</sub>   | Fixed    | 1.15  | 5                   |
| EER <sub>q</sub>  | Variable |       | Program Application |
| CF                | Fixed    | 0.70  | 6                   |

Sources:

1. Calculation of peak load of baseline home from the home energy rating tool, based on the reference home energy characteristics.
2. PSE&G 1997 Residential New Construction baseline study.

3. Federal Register, Vol. 66, No. 14, Monday, January 22, 2001/Rules and Regulations, p. 7170-7200
4. Engineering calculation.
5. Program guideline for qualifying home.
6. Based on an analysis of six different utilities by Proctor Engineering.

#### *Lighting and Appliances*

Quantification of additional saving due to the addition of high efficiency lighting and clothes washers will be based on the algorithms presented for these appliances in the Energy Star Lighting Algorithms and the Energy Star Appliances Algorithms, respectively. These algorithms are found in the Energy Star Products.

#### *Ventilation Equipment*

Additional energy savings of 175 kWh and peak demand saving of 60 Watts will be added to the output of the home energy rating software to account for the installation of high efficiency ventilation equipment. These values are based on a baseline fan of 80 Watts and an efficient fan of 20 Watts running for 8 hours per day.

The following tables describes the characteristics of the three reference homes.

The EDCs under Act 129 are required to install Smart Meters in all newly constructed buildings which includes residential construction. Their data will be collected via remote access and be able to support any calculated savings between original usage and any efficiency upgrades. This advanced technology will be able to act as a check on the energy software rating above to make sure the information is accurately recording the savings from the energy efficient measures.

**Table 6: ENERGY STAR Homes -- Applicable to building completions from January 2001 through March 2003**  
**REMRate User Defined Reference Homes**

| Data Point                   | Single Family                   | Multiple Single Family          | Multifamily                     |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Active Solar                 | None                            | None                            | None                            |
| Ceiling Insulation           | R-30                            | R-30                            | R-30                            |
| Radiant Barrier              | None                            | None                            | None                            |
| Rim/Band Joist               | R-13                            | R-13                            | R-13                            |
| Exterior Walls - Wood        | R-13                            | R-13                            | R-13                            |
| Exterior Walls - Steel       | R-7 effective                   | R-7 effective                   | R-7 effective                   |
| Foundation Walls             | R-0                             | R-0                             | R-0                             |
| Doors                        | <b>R-2.6</b>                    | <b>R-2.6</b>                    | <b>R-2.6</b>                    |
| Windows                      | U=0.50, SHGC=0.60               | U=0.50, SHGC=0.60               | U=0.50, SHGC=0.60               |
| Glass Doors                  | U=0.50, SHGC=0.60               | U=0.50, SHGC=0.60               | U=0.50, SHGC=0.60               |
| Skylights                    | U=0.50, SHGC=0.60               | U=0.50, SHGC=0.60               | U=0.50, SHGC=0.60               |
| Floor over Garage            | R-19                            | R-19                            | R-19                            |
| Floor over Unheated Basement | R-0                             | R-0                             | R-0                             |
| Floor over Crawlspace        | R-19                            | R-19                            | R-19                            |
| Floor over Outdoor Air       | R-19                            | R-19                            | R-19                            |
| Unheated Slab on Grade       | R-0 edge/R-5 under              | R-0 edge/R-5 under              | R-0 edge/R-5 under              |
| Heated Slab on Grade         | R-0 edge/R-7 under              | R-0 edge/R-7 under              | R-0 edge/R-7 under              |
| Air Infiltration Rate        | 0.56 ACH winter/0.28 ACH summer | 0.56 ACH winter/0.28 ACH summer | 0.56 ACH winter/0.28 ACH summer |
| Duct Leakage                 | Observable Duct Leakage         | Observable Duct Leakage         | Observable Duct Leakage         |
| Mechanical Ventilation       | None                            | None                            | None                            |
| Lights and Appliances        | Use Default                     | Use Default                     | Use Default                     |
| Setback Thermostat           | Yes                             | No                              | No                              |
| Heating Efficiency           |                                 |                                 |                                 |
| Furnace                      | 80% AFUE                        | 80% AFUE                        | 80% AFUE                        |
| Boiler                       | 80% AFUE                        | 80% AFUE                        | 80% AFUE                        |
| Combo Water Heater           | 76% AFUE (recovery efficiency)  | 76% AFUE (recovery efficiency)  | 76% AFUE (recovery efficiency)  |
| Air Source Heat Pump         | 7.7 HSPF                        | 7.7 HSPF                        | 7.7 HSPF                        |
| Geothermal Heat Pump         | 2.8 COP open/3.0 COP closed     | 2.8 COP open/3.0 COP closed     | 2.8 COP open/3.0 COP closed     |

| Data Point                   | Single Family                 | Multiple Single Family        | Multifamily                   |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| PTAC / PTHP                  | 3.0 COP                       | 3.0 COP                       | 3.0 COP                       |
| Cooling Efficiency           |                               |                               |                               |
| Central Air Conditioning     | 13.0 SEER                     | 13.0 SEER                     | 13.0 SEER                     |
| Air Source Heat Pump         | 13.0 SEER                     | 13.0 SEER                     | 13.0 SEER                     |
| Geothermal Heat Pump         | 11.3 EER open/12.0 EER closed | 11.3 EER open/12.0 EER closed | 11.3 EER open/12.0 EER closed |
| PTAC / PTHP                  | 9.5 EER                       | 9.5 EER                       | 9.5 EER                       |
| Window Air Conditioners      | 11.3 EER                      | 11.3 EER                      | 11.3 EER                      |
| Domestic WH Efficiency       |                               |                               |                               |
| Electric                     | 0.88 EF                       | 0.88 EF                       | 0.88 EF                       |
| Natural Gas                  | 0.53 EF                       | 0.53 EF                       | 0.53 EF                       |
| Water Heater Tank Insulation | None                          | None                          | None                          |
| Duct Insulation              | R-4.8                         | R-4.8                         | R-4.8                         |

Data points listed in normal type have been obtained from the Incentive Analysis Assumptions for the associated building type.

Data points listed in **bold** have been obtained from the New Jersey Energy Star Homes Operations Manual.

Data points listed in *italics* were not identified in the Incentive Analysis or the Operations Manual. Values were assigned by McGrann Associates.

An asterisk (\*) indicates the value is more stringent than code.

**Table 7: ENERGY STAR Homes**  
**REMRate User Defined Reference Homes -- Applicable to building completions from April 2003 to**  
**present -- Reflects MEC 95**

| Data Point                   | Single and Multiple Family Except as Noted.  |  |  |
|------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Active Solar                 | None   |  |  |
| Ceiling Insulation           | U=0.031 (1)  |  |  |
| Radiant Barrier              | None   |  |  |
| Rim/Band Joist               | U=0.141 Type A-1, U=0.215 Type A-2 (1)   |  |  |
| Exterior Walls - Wood        | U=0.141 Type A-1, U=0.215 Type A-2 (1)   |  |  |
| Exterior Walls - Steel       | U=0.141 Type A-1, U=0.215 Type A-2 (1)   |  |  |
| Foundation Walls             | U=0.99   |  |  |
| Doors                        | U=0.141 Type A-1, U=0.215 Type A-2 (1)<br>U=0.141 Type A-1, U=0.215 Type A-2 (1), No SHGC req. |  |  |
| Windows                      | U=0.141 Type A-1, U=0.215 Type A-2 (1), No SHGC req.   |  |  |
| Glass Doors                  | U=0.031 (1), No SHGC req.  |  |  |
| Skylights                    | U=0.031 (1), No SHGC req.  |  |  |
| Floor over Garage            | U=0.050 (1)  |  |  |
| Floor over Unheated Basement | U=0.050 (1)  |  |  |
| Floor over Crawlspace        | U=0.050 (1)  |  |  |
| Floor over Outdoor Air       | U=0.031 (1)  |  |  |
| Unheated Slab on Grade       | R-0 edge/R-4.3 under   |  |  |
| Heated Slab on Grade         | R-0 edge/R-6.4 under   |  |  |
| Air Infiltration Rate        | 0.51 ACH winter/0.51 ACH summer  |  |  |
| Duct Leakage                 | No Observable Duct Leakage   |  |  |
| Mechanical Ventilation       | None   |  |  |
| Lights and Appliances        | Use Default  |  |  |
| Setback Thermostat           | Yes for heating, no for cooling  |  |  |
| Heating Efficiency           |  |  |  |
| Furnace                      | 80% AFUE (3)   |  |  |
| Boiler                       | 80% AFUE   |  |  |
| Combo Water Heater           | 76% AFUE (recovery efficiency)   |  |  |
| Air Source Heat Pump         | 6.8 HSPF   |  |  |
| Geothermal Heat Pump         | Open not modeled, 3.0 COP closed   |  |  |
| PTAC / PTHP                  | Not differentiated from air source HP  |  |  |
| Cooling Efficiency           |  |  |  |
| Central Air Conditioning     | 13.0 SEER  |  |  |
| Air Source Heat Pump         | 13.0 SEER  |  |  |
| Geothermal Heat Pump         | 3.4 COP (11.6 EER)   |  |  |
| PTAC / PTHP                  | Not differentiated from central AC   |  |  |
| Window Air Conditioners      | Not differentiated from central AC   |  |  |
| Domestic WH Efficiency       |  |  |  |
| Electric                     | 0.86 EF (4)  |  |  |
| Natural Gas                  | 0.53 EF (4)  |  |  |
| Water Heater Tank Insulation | None   |  |  |
| Duct Insulation              | N/A  |  |  |

Notes:

|            |   |  |  |
|------------|---|--|--|
| Data Point | Single and Multiple Family Except as Noted. |  |  |
|------------|---|--|--|

- (1) Varies with heating degree-days ("HDD"). Above value reflects 5000 HDD average for New Jersey.  
 U values represent total wall system U value, including all components (i.e., clear wall, windows, doors).  
 Type A-1 - Detached one and two family dwellings.  
 Type A-2 - All other residential buildings, three stories in height or less.
- (2) Closest approximation to MEC 95 requirements given the limitations of REM/Rate UDRH scripting language.
- (3) MEC 95 minimum requirement is 78 AFUE. However, 80 AFUE is adopted for New Jersey based on typical minimum availa
- (4) Size dependent. 50 gallon assumed.

**Table 8: ENERGY STAR Homes**  
**REMRate User Defined Reference Homes -- Applicable to building completions from January 2008**  
**to present**

| Data Point  | Single and Multiple Family Except as Noted.                               |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|
| Domestic WH Efficiency<br>Electric<br>Natural Gas | EF = 0.97 - (0.00132 * gallons) (1)<br>EF = 0.67 - (0.0019 * gallons) (1) |  |  |

Notes:

(1) Federal Government standard for calculating EF

|

## ENERGY STAR Products

*ENERGY STAR Appliances, ENERGY STAR Lighting, ENERGY STAR Windows, and ENERGY STAR Audit*

### ENERGY STAR Appliances

#### Algorithms

The general form of the equation for the ENERGY STAR Appliance measure savings algorithms is:

Number of Units X Savings per Unit

To determine resource savings, the per unit estimates in the algorithms will be multiplied by the number of appliance units. The number of units will be determined using market assessments and market tracking. Some of these market tracking mechanisms are under development. Per unit savings estimates are derived primarily from a 2000 Market Update Report by RLW for National Grid's appliance program and from previous NEEP screening tool assumptions (clothes washers).

Note that the pre-July 2001 refrigerator measure has been deleted given the timing of program implementation. As no field results are expected until July 2001, there was no need to quantify savings relative to the pre-July 2001 efficiency standards improvement for refrigerators.

#### *ENERGY STAR Refrigerators*

Electricity Impact (kWh) =  $ESav_{REF}$

Demand Impact (kW) =  $DSav_{REF} \times CF_{REF}$

#### *ENERGY STAR Clothes Washers – Tier 2 (MEF of 2.00 to 2.19)*

Electricity Impact (kWh) =  $ESav_{CW2}$

Demand Impact (kW) =  $DSav_{CW2} \times CF_{CW}$

#### *ENERGY STAR Clothes Washers – Tier 3 (MEF of 2.20 or greater)*

Electricity Impact (kWh) =  $ESav_{CW3}$

Demand Impact (kW) =  $DSav_{CW3} \times CF_{CW}$

#### *ENERGY STAR Dishwashers*

Electricity Impact (kWh) =  $ESav_{DW}$

Demand Impact (kW) =  $DSav_{REF} \times CF_{DW}$

Deleted: 735196.1

***ENERGY STAR Dehumidifiers***

Electricity Impact (kWh) = ESav<sub>DH</sub>

Demand Impact (kW) = DSav<sub>DH</sub> × CF<sub>DH</sub>

***ENERGY STAR Room Air Conditioners***

Electricity Impact (kWh) = ESav<sub>RAC</sub>

Demand Impact (kW) = DSav<sub>RAC</sub> × CF<sub>RAC</sub>

***ENERGY STAR Freezer***

Demand Impact (kW) = kW<sub>BASE</sub> – kW<sub>EE</sub>

Energy Impact (kWh) = ΔkW × HOURS

Definition of Terms

ESav<sub>REF</sub> = Electricity savings per purchased ENERGY STAR refrigerator.

DSav<sub>REF</sub> = Summer demand savings per purchased ENERGY STAR refrigerator.

ESav<sub>CW2</sub> = Electricity savings per purchased ENERGY STAR clothes washer – Tier 2.

DSav<sub>CW2</sub> = Summer demand savings per purchased ENERGY STAR clothes washer – Tier 2.

ESav<sub>CW3</sub> = Electricity savings per purchased ENERGY STAR clothes washer - Tier 3

DSav<sub>CW3</sub> = Summer demand savings per purchased ENERGY STAR clothes washer - Tier 3

ESav<sub>DW</sub> = Electricity savings per purchased ENERGY STAR dishwasher.

DSav<sub>DW</sub> = Summer demand savings per purchased ENERGY STAR dishwasher.

ESav<sub>DH</sub> = Electricity savings per purchased ENERGY STAR dehumidifier

DSav<sub>DH</sub> = Summer demand savings per purchased ENERGY STAR dehumidifier

ESav<sub>RAC</sub> = Electricity savings per purchased ENERGY STAR room AC.

DSav<sub>RAC</sub> = Summer demand savings per purchased ENERGY STAR room AC.

$CF_{REF}, CF_{CW}, CF_{DW}, CF_{DH}, CF_{RAC}$  = Summer demand coincidence factor. The coincidence of average appliance demand to summer system peak equals 1 for demand impacts for all appliances reflecting embedded coincidence in the DSav factor except for room air conditioners where the CF is 58%.

$\Delta kW$  = gross customer connected load kW savings for the measure

$kW_{BASE}$  = Baseline connected kW

$kW_{EE}$  = Energy efficient connected kW

HOURS = average hours of use per year

**Table 9: ENERGY STAR Appliances**

| Component                                       | Type  | Value  | Sources |
|---|-------|--|---------|
| $ESav_{REF}$                                    | Fixed | see Table 1 below  | 12      |
| $DSav_{REF}$                                    | Fixed | 0.0125 kW  | 1       |
| REF Time Period Allocation Factors              | Fixed | Summer/On-Peak 20.9%<br>Summer/Off-Peak 21.7%<br>Winter/On-Peak 28.0%<br>Winter/Off-Peak 29.4% | 2       |
| $ESav_{CW2}$                                    | Fixed | 111 kWh  | 3       |
| $DSav_{CW2}$                                    | Fixed | 0.0147 kW  | 3       |
| $WSav_{CW2}$                                    | Fixed | 7,693 gallons  | 3       |
| $ESav_{CW3}$                                    | Fixed | 128 kWh  | 3       |
| $DSav_{CW3}$                                    | Fixed | 0.0170 kW  | 3       |
| CW Electricity Time Period Allocation Factors   | Fixed | Summer/On-Peak 24.5%<br>Summer/Off-Peak 12.8%<br>Winter/On-Peak 41.7%<br>Winter/Off-Peak 21.0% | 2       |
| $ESav_{DW}$                                     | Fixed | 82 kWh   | 4       |
| $DSav_{DW}$                                     | Fixed | 0.0225   | 4       |
| DW Electricity Time Period Allocation Factors   | Fixed | 19.8%, 21.8%, 27.8%, 30.6%   | 2       |
| $ESav_{DH}$                                     | Fixed | see Table 1 below  | 12      |
| $DSav_{DH}$                                     | Fixed | .0098 kW   | 10      |
| $ESav_{RAC}$                                    | Fixed | see Table 1 below  | 12      |
| $DSav_{RAC}$                                    | Fixed | 0.1018 kW  | 6       |
| $CF_{REF}, CF_{CW}, CF_{DW}, CF_{DH}, CF_{RAC}$ | Fixed | 1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 0.58   | 7       |
| RAC Time Period Allocation Factors              | Fixed | 65.1%, 34.9%, 0.0%, 0.0%   | 2       |
| $kW_{BASE}$                                     | Fixed | 0.0926   | 11      |

| Component        | Type  | Value  | Sources |
|------------------|-------|--------|---------|
| kW <sub>EE</sub> | Fixed | 0.0813 | 11      |
| HOURS            | Fixed | 5000   | 11      |
| ΔkW              | Fixed | 0.0113 | 11      |

Sources:

1. Energy Star Refrigerator Savings Calculator (Calculator updated: 2/15/05; Constants updated 05/07). Demand savings derived using refrigerator load shape.
2. Time period allocation factors used in cost-effectiveness analysis. From residential appliance load shapes.
3. Energy and water savings based on Consortium for Energy Efficiency estimates. Assumes 75% of participants have gas water heating and 60% have gas drying (the balance being electric). Demand savings derived using NEEP screening clothes washer load shape
4. Energy and water savings from RLW Market Update. Assumes 37% electric hot water market share and 63% gas hot water market share. Demand savings derived using dishwasher load shape.
5. Energy and demand savings from engineering estimate based on 600 hours of use. Based on delta watts for ENERGY STAR and non-ENERGY STAR units in five different size (cooling capacity) categories. Category weights from LBNL *Technical Support Document for ENERGY STAR Conservation Standards for Room Air Conditioners*.
6. Average demand savings based on engineering estimate.
7. Coincidence factors already embedded in summer peak demand reduction estimates with the exception of RAC. RAC CF is based on data from PEPCO.
8. Prorated based on 6 months in the summer period and 6 months in the winter period.
9. Energy Star Dehumidifier Savings Calculator (Calculator updated: 2/15/05; Constants updated 05/07). A weighted average based on the distribution of available ENERGY STAR products was used to determine savings.
10. Conservatively assumes same kW/kWh ratio as Refrigerators
11. Efficiency Vermont. Technical Reference User Manual: Measure Savings Algorithms and Cost Assumptions (July 2008).
12. All values are taken from the Energy Star Savings Calculators at [www.energystar.gov](http://www.energystar.gov)

**Table 10: Energy Savings from Energy Star Calculators**

|                                       |         |
|---------------------------------------|---------|
| <b>Refrigerator</b>                   |         |
| Manual Defrost                        | 72 kWh  |
| Partial Automatic Defrost             | 72 kWh  |
| Top mount freezer without door ice    | 80 kWh  |
| Side mount freezer without door ice   | 95 kWh  |
| Bottom mount freezer without door ice | 87 kWh  |
| Top mount freezer with door ice       | 94 kWh  |
| Side mount freezer with door ice      | 100 kWh |
| <b>Freezers</b>                       |         |
| Upright with manual defrost           | 55 kWh  |

|   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| Upright with automatic defrost                          | 80 kWh              |
| Chest Freezer   | 52 kWh              |
| Compact Upright with manual defrost                     | 62 kWh              |
| Compact Upright with automatic defrost                  | 83 kWh              |
| Compact Chest Freezer                                   | 55 kWh              |
| <b>Dehumidifier</b>                                     |                     |
| 1-25 pints/day  | 54 kWh              |
| 25-35 pints/day   | 117 kWh             |
| 35-45 pints/day   | 213 kWh             |
| 45-54 pints/day   | 297 kWh             |
| 54-75 pints/day   | 342 kWh             |
| 75-185 pints/day  | 374 kWh             |
| <b>Room Air Conditioner (Load hours in parentheses)</b> |                     |
| Allentown   | 74 kWh (784 hours)  |
| Erie  | 46 kWh (482 hours)  |
| Harrisburg  | 88 kWh (929 hours)  |
| Philadelphia  | 98 kWh (1032 hours) |
| Pittsburgh  | 70 kWh (737 hours)  |
| Scranton  | 59 kWh (621 hours)  |
| Williamsport  | 62 kWh (659 hours)  |

## Residential ENERGY STAR Lighting

### Algorithms

Savings from installation of screw-in ENERGY STAR CFLs, ENERGY STAR fluorescent torchieres, ENERGY STAR indoor fixtures and ENERGY STAR outdoor fixtures are based on a straightforward algorithm that calculates the difference between existing and new wattage, and the average daily hours of usage for the lighting unit being replaced. An “in-service” rate is used to reflect the fact that not all lighting products purchased are actually installed.

The general form of the equation for the ENERGY STAR or other high efficiency lighting energy savings algorithm is:

Number of Units X Savings per Unit

Per unit savings estimates are derived primarily from a 2004 Nexus Market Research report evaluating similar retail lighting programs in New England (MA, RI and VT)

#### **ENERGY STAR CFL Bulbs**

$$\text{Electricity Impact (kWh)} = ((\text{CFL}_{\text{watts}} \times \text{CFL}_{\text{hours}} \times 365) / 1000) \times \text{ISR}_{\text{CFL}}$$

$$\text{Peak Demand Impact (kW)} = (\text{CFL}_{\text{watts}}) \times \text{Light CF}$$

***ENERGY STAR Torchieres***

$$\text{Electricity Impact (kWh)} = ((\text{Torch}_{\text{watts}} \times (\text{Torch}_{\text{hours}} \times 365))/1000) \times \text{ISR}_{\text{Torch}}$$

$$\text{Peak Demand Impact (kW)} = (\text{Torch}_{\text{watts}}) \times \text{Light CF}$$

***ENERGY STAR Indoor Fixture***

$$\text{Electricity Impact (kWh)} = ((\text{IF}_{\text{watts}} \times (\text{IF}_{\text{hours}} \times 365))/1000) \times \text{ISR}_{\text{IF}}$$

$$\text{Peak Demand Impact (kW)} = (\text{IF}_{\text{watts}}) \times \text{Light CF}$$

***ENERGY STAR Outdoor Fixture***

$$\text{Electricity Impact (kWh)} = ((\text{OF}_{\text{watts}} \times (\text{OF}_{\text{hours}} \times 365))/1000) \times \text{ISR}_{\text{OF}}$$

$$\text{Peak Demand Impact (kW)} = (\text{OF}_{\text{watts}}) \times \text{Light CF}$$

***Ceiling Fan with ENERGY STAR Light Fixture***

$$\text{Energy Savings (kWh)} = 180 \text{ kWh}$$

$$\text{Demand Savings (kW)} = 0.01968$$

Definition of Terms

$\text{CFL}_{\text{watts}}$  = Average delta watts per purchased ENERGY STAR CFL

$\text{CFL}_{\text{hours}}$  = Average hours of use per day per CFL

$\text{ISR}_{\text{CFL}}$  = In-service rate per CFL

$\text{Torch}_{\text{watts}}$  = Average delta watts per purchased ENERGY STAR torchiere

$\text{Torch}_{\text{hours}}$  = Average hours of use per day per torchiere

$\text{ISR}_{\text{Torch}}$  = In-service rate per Torchier

$\text{IF}_{\text{watts}}$  = Average delta watts per purchased ENERGY STAR Indoor Fixture

$\text{IF}_{\text{hours}}$  = Average hours of use per day per Indoor Fixture

$\text{ISR}_{\text{IF}}$  = In-service rate per Indoor Fixture

$\text{OF}_{\text{watts}}$  = Average delta watts per purchased ENERGY STAR Outdoor Fixture

$\text{OF}_{\text{hours}}$  = Average hours of use per day per Outdoor Fixture

ISR<sub>OF</sub> = In-service rate per Outdoor Fixture

Light CF = Summer demand coincidence factor.

ΔkWh = gross customer annual kWh savings for the measure

ΔkW = gross customer connected load kW savings for the measure

**Table 11: ENERGY STAR Lighting**

| Component              | Type  | Value   | Sources |
|------------------------|-------|---------|---------|
| CFL <sub>watts</sub>   | Fixed | 48.7    | 1       |
| CFL <sub>hours</sub>   | Fixed | 3.4     | 2       |
| ISRCFL                 | Fixed | 84%     | 3       |
| Torch <sub>watts</sub> | Fixed | 115.8   | 1       |
| Torch <sub>hours</sub> | Fixed | 3.0     | 2       |
| ISRTorch               | Fixed | 83%     | 3       |
| IF <sub>watts</sub>    | Fixed | 48.7    | 1       |
| IF <sub>hours</sub>    | Fixed | 2.6     | 2       |
| ISRIF                  | Fixed | 95%     | 3       |
| OF <sub>watts</sub>    | Fixed | 94.7    | 1       |
| OF <sub>hours</sub>    | Fixed | 4.5     | 2       |
| ISR <sub>OF</sub>      | Fixed | 87%     | 3       |
| Light CF               | Fixed | 5%      | 4       |
| ΔkWh                   | Fixed | 180 kWh | 5       |
| ΔkW                    | Fixed | 0.01968 | 5       |

Sources:

1. Nexus Market Research, "Impact Evaluation of the Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Vermont 2003 Residential Lighting Programs", Final Report, October 1, 2004, p. 43 (Table 4-9)
2. Ibid., p. 104 (Table 9-7). This table adjusts for differences between logged sample and the much larger telephone survey sample and should, therefore, have less bias.
3. Ibid., p. 42 (Table 4-7). These values reflect both actual installations and the % of units planned to be installed within a year from the logged sample. The logged % is used because the adjusted values (i.e to account for differences between logging and telephone survey samples) were not available for both installs and planned installs. However, this seems appropriate because the the % actual installed in the logged sample from this table is essentially identical to the % after adjusting for differences between the logged group and the telephone sample (p. 100, Table 9-3).
4. RLW Analytics, "Development of Common Demand Impacts for Energy Efficiency Measures/Programs for the ISO Forward Capacity Market (FCM)", prepared for the New England State Program Working Group (SPWG), March 25, 2007, p. IV.

5. Efficiency Vermont. Technical Reference User Manual: Measure Savings Algorithms and Cost Assumptions (July 2008).

## ENERGY STAR Windows

### Algorithms

The general form of the equation for the ENERGY STAR or other high efficiency windows energy savings algorithms is:

Square Feet of Window Area X Savings per Square Foot

To determine resource savings, the per square foot estimates in the algorithms will be multiplied by the number of square feet of window area. The number of square feet of window area will be determined using market assessments and market tracking. Some of these market tracking mechanisms are under development. The per unit energy and demand savings estimates are based on prior building simulations of windows.

### *ENERGY STAR Windows*

Savings estimates for ENERGY STAR Windows are based on modeling a typical 2,500 square foot home using REM Rate, the home energy rating tool.<sup>4</sup> Savings are per square foot of qualifying window area. Savings will vary based on heating and cooling system type and fuel. These fuel and HVAC system market shares will need to be estimated from prior market research efforts or from future program evaluation results.

#### Heat Pump

Electricity Impact (kWh) = ESav<sub>HP</sub>

Demand Impact (kW) = DSav<sub>HP</sub> x CF

#### Electric Heat/CAC

Electricity Impact (kWh) = ESav<sub>RES/CAC</sub>

Demand Impact (kW) = DSav<sub>CAC</sub> x CF

#### Electric Heat/No CAC

Electricity Impact (kWh) = ESav<sub>RES/NOCAC</sub>

Demand Impact (kW) = DSav<sub>NOCAC</sub> x CF

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<sup>4</sup> Energy Information Administration. *Residential Energy Consumption Survey*. 2005. [http://www.eia.doe.gov/emcu/recs/recs2005/hc2005\\_tables/detailed\\_tables2005.html](http://www.eia.doe.gov/emcu/recs/recs2005/hc2005_tables/detailed_tables2005.html)

Definition of Terms

ESav<sub>HP</sub> = Electricity savings (heating and cooling) with heat pump installed.

ESav<sub>RES/CAC</sub> = Electricity savings with electric resistance heating and central AC installed.

ESav<sub>RES/NOCAC</sub> = Electricity savings with electric resistance heating and no central AC installed.

DSav<sub>HP</sub> = Summer demand savings with heat pump installed.

DSav<sub>CAC</sub> = Summer demand savings with central AC installed.

DSav<sub>NOCAC</sub> = Summer demand savings with no central AC installed.

CF = System peak demand coincidence factor. Coincidence of building cooling demand to summer system peak.

**Table 12: ENERGY STAR Windows**

| Component                                 | Type  | Value   | Sources |
|---|-------|---|---------|
| ESav <sub>HP</sub>                        | Fixed | 2.2395 kWh  | 1       |
| HP Time Period Allocation Factors         | Fixed | Summer/On-Peak 10%<br>Summer/Off-Peak 7%<br>Winter/On-Peak 40%<br>Winter/Off-Peak 44% | 2       |
| ESav <sub>RES/CAC</sub>                   | Fixed | 4.0 kWh   | 1       |
| Res/CAC Time Period Allocation Factors    | Fixed | Summer/On-Peak 10%<br>Summer/Off-Peak 7%<br>Winter/On-Peak 40%<br>Winter/Off-Peak 44% | 2       |
| ESav <sub>RES/NOCAC</sub>                 | Fixed | 3.97 kWh  | 1       |
| Res/No CAC Time Period Allocation Factors | Fixed | Summer/On-Peak 3%<br>Summer/Off-Peak 3%<br>Winter/On-Peak 45%<br>Winter/Off-Peak 49%  | 2       |
| DSav <sub>HP</sub>                        | Fixed | 0.000602 kW   | 1       |
| DSav <sub>CAC</sub>                       | Fixed | 0.000602 kW   | 1       |
| DSav <sub>NOCAC</sub>                     | Fixed | 0.00 kW   | 1       |
| CF  | Fixed | 0.75  | 3       |

Sources:

1. From REMRATE Modeling of a typical 2,500 sq. ft. NJ home. Savings expressed on a per sq. ft. of window area basis. New Brunswick climate data.

2. Time period allocation factors used in cost-effectiveness analysis.
3. Based on reduction in peak cooling load.
4. Prorated based on 12% of the annual degree days falling in the summer period and 88% of the annual degree days falling in the winter period.

## **ENERGY STAR Audit**

### **Algorithms**

No algorithm was developed to measure energy savings for this program. The purpose of the program is to provide information and tools that residential customers can use to make decisions about what actions to take to improve energy efficiency in their homes. Many measure installations that are likely to produce significant energy savings are covered in other programs. These savings are captured in the measured savings for those programs. The savings produced by this program that are not captured in other programs would be difficult to isolate and relatively expensive to measure.

## **Refrigerator/Freezer Retirement**

### **Algorithms**

The general form of the equation for the Refrigerator/Freezer Retirement savings algorithm is:

Number of Units X Savings per Unit

To determine resource savings, the per unit estimates in the algorithms will be multiplied by the number of appliance units.

Unit savings are the product of average fridge/freezer consumption (gross annual savings), and a net to gross ratio that adjusts for both free ridership and the portion of retired units that are replaced with more efficient new units.

### Algorithm

Electricity Impact (kWh) =  $ESav_{RetFridge} * NTG$

Demand Impact (kW) =  $DSav_{RetFridge} \times CF_{RetFridge}$

### Definition of Terms

$ESav_{RetFridge}$  = Gross annual energy savings per unit retired appliance

NTG = Net-to-Gross Adjustment factor.

$DS_{RetFridge}$  = Summer demand savings per retired refrigerator/freezer

$CF_{RetFridge}$  = Summer demand coincidence factor.

**Table 13: REFRIGERATOR/FREEZER RECYCLING**

| Component        | Type  | Value     | Sources |
|------------------|-------|-----------|---------|
| $ES_{RetFridge}$ | Fixed | 1,728 kWh | 1       |
| NTG              | Fixed | 55%       | 2       |
| $DS_{RetFridge}$ | Fixed | .2376 kW  | 3       |
| $CF_{RetFridge}$ | Fixed | 1         | 4       |

Sources:

1. The average power consumption of units retired under similar recent programs:
  - a. Fort Collins Utilities, February 2005. Refrigerator and Freezer Recycling Program 2004 Evaluation Report.
  - b. Midwest Energy Efficiency Alliance, 2005. 2005 Missouri Energy Star Refrigerator Rebate and Recycling Program Final Report
  - c. Pacific Gas and Electric, 2007. PGE ARP 2006-2008 Climate Change Impacts Model (spreadsheet)
  - d. Quantec, Aug 2005. Evaluation of the Utah Refrigerator and Freezer Recycling Program (Draft Final Report).
  - e. CPUC DEER website, <http://eega.cpuc.ca.gov/deer/measure.asp?s=1&c=2&sc=7&m=389059>
  - f. Snohomish PUD, February 2007. 2006 Refrigerator/Freezer Recycling Program Evaluation.
  - g. Ontario Energy Board, 2006. Total Resource Cost Guide.
2. The average net to gross ratios estimated for several recent programs
  - a. Fort Collins Utilities, February 2005. Refrigerator and Freezer Recycling Program 2004 Evaluation Report.
  - b. SCE, 2001. The Multi-Megawatt Refrigerator/Freezer Recycling Summer Initiative Program Final Report.
  - c. Pacific Gas and Electric, 2007. PGE ARP 2006-2008 Climate Change Impacts Model (spreadsheet)
  - d. Quantec, Aug 2005. Evaluation of the Utah Refrigerator and Freezer Recycling Program (Draft Final Report).
  - e. Snohomish PUD, February 2007. 2006 Refrigerator/Freezer Recycling Program Evaluation.
  - f. Ontario Energy Board, 2006. Total Resource Cost Guide.
3. Applied the kW to kWh ratio derived from Refrigerator savings in the ENERGY STAR Appliances Program.
4. Coincidence factor already embedded in summer peak demand reduction estimates

## Home Performance with ENERGY STAR

### Algorithms

Conservation Services Group (CSG) implements Home Performance with Energy Star in several states. CSG has developed proprietary software known as HomeCheck which is designed to enable an energy auditor to collect information about a customer's site, and, based on what is found through the energy audit, recommend energy savings measures and demonstrate the costs and savings associated with those recommendations. The HomeCheck software is also used to estimate the energy savings that are reported for this program.

CSG has provided a description of the methods and inputs utilized in the HomeCheck software to estimate energy savings. CSG has also provided a copy of an evaluation report prepared by Nexant which assessed the energy savings from participants in the Home Performance with Energy Star Program managed by the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA)<sup>5</sup>. The report concluded that the savings estimated by HomeCheck and reported to NYSERDA were in general agreement with the savings estimates that resulted from the evaluation.

These algorithms incorporate the HomeCheck software by reference which will be utilized for estimating energy savings for Home Performance with Energy Star. The following is a summary of the HomeCheck software which was provided by CSG:

CSG's HomeCheck software was designed to streamline the delivery of energy efficiency programs. The software provides the energy efficiency specialist with an easy-to-use guide for data collection, site and HVAC testing algorithms, eligible efficiency measures, and estimated energy savings. The software is designed to enable an auditor to collect information about customers' sites and then, based on what he/she finds through the audit, recommend energy-saving measures, demonstrate the costs and savings associated with those recommendations. It also enables an auditor/technician to track the delivery of services and installation of measures at a site.

This software is a part of an end-to-end solution for delivering high-volume retrofit programs, covering administrative functions such as customer relationship management, inspection scheduling, sub-contractor arranging, invoicing and reporting. The range of existing components of the site that can be assessed for potential upgrades is extensive and incorporates potential modifications to almost all energy using aspects of the home. The incorporation of building shell, equipment, distribution systems, lighting, appliances, diagnostic testing and indoor air quality represents a very broad and comprehensive ability to view the needs of a home.

The software is designed to combine two approaches to assessing energy savings opportunities at the site. One is a measure specific energy loss calculation, identifying the change in use of BTU's

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<sup>5</sup> M&V Evaluation, Home Performance with Energy Star Program, Final Report, Prepared for the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority, Nexant, June 2005.

achieved by modifying a component of the site. Second, is the correlation between energy savings from various building improvements, and existing energy use patterns at a site. The use of both calculated savings and the analysis of existing energy use patterns, when possible, provides the most accurate prescription of the impact of changes at the site for an existing customer considering improvements on a retrofit basis.

This software is not designed to provide a load calculation for new equipment or a HERS rating to compare a site to a standard reference site. It is designed to guide facilities in planning improvements at the site with the goal of improved economics, comfort and safety. The software calculates various economic evaluations such as first year savings, simple payback, measure life cost-effectiveness, and Savings-to-Investment ratio (SIR).

#### **Site-Level Parameters and Calculations**

There are a number of calculations and methodologies that apply across measures and form the basis for calculating savings potentials at a site.

#### **Heating Degree Days and Cooling Degree Hours**

Heat transfer calculations depend fundamentally on the temperature difference between inside and outside temperature. This temperature difference is often summarized on a seasonal basis using fixed heating degree-days (HDD) and cooling degree-hours (CDH). The standard reference temperature for calculating HDD (the outside temperature at which the heating system is required), for example, has historically been 65°F. Modern houses have larger internal gains and more efficient thermal building envelopes than houses did when the 65°F standard was developed, leading to lower effective reference temperatures. This fact has been recognized in ASHRAE Fundamentals, which provides a variable-based degree-day method for calculating energy usage. CSG's Building Model calculates both HDD and CDH based on the specific characteristics and location of the site being treated.

#### **Building Loads, Other Parameters, and the Building Model**

CSG is of the opinion that, in practice, detailed building load simulation tools are quite limited in their potential to improve upon simpler approaches due to their reliance on many factors that are not measurable or known, as well as limitations to the actual models themselves. Key to these limitations is the Human Factor (e.g., sleeping with the windows open; extensive use of high-volume extractor fans, etc.) that is virtually impossible to model. As such, the basic concept behind the model was to develop a series of location specific lookup tables that would take the place of performing hourly calculations while allowing the model to perform for any location. The data in these tables would then be used along with a minimum set of technical data to calculate heating and cooling building loads.

In summary, the model uses:

- Lookup tables for various parameters that contain the following values for each of the 239 TMY2 weather stations:
  - Various heating and cooling infiltration factors
  - Heating degree days and heating hours for a temperature range of 40 to 72°F
  - Cooling degree hours and cooling hours for a temperature range of 68 to 84°F

- Heating and cooling season solar gain factors
- Simple engineering algorithms based on accepted thermodynamic principles, adjusted to reflect known errors, the latest research and measured results
- Heating season iterative calculations to account for the feedback loop between conditioned hours, degree days, average “system on” indoor and outdoor temperatures and the building
- The thermal behavior of homes is complex and commonly accepted algorithms will on occasion predict unreasonably high savings, HomeCheck uses a proprietary methodology to identify and adjust these cases. This methodology imposes limits on savings projected by industry standard calculations, to account for interactivities and other factors that are difficult to model. These limits are based on CSG’s measured experience in a wide variety of actual installations.

**Usage Analysis**

The estimation of robust building loads through the modeling of a building is not always reliable. Thus, in addition to modeling the building, HomeCheck calculates a normalized annual consumption for heating and cooling, calculated from actual fuel consumption and weather data using a Seasonal Swing methodology. This methodology uses historic local weather data and site-specific usage to calculate heating and cooling loads. The methodology uses 30-year weather data to determine spring and fall shoulder periods when no heating or cooling is likely to be in use. The entered billing history is broken out into daily fuel consumption, and these daily consumption data along with the shoulder periods is used to calculate base load usage, and summer and winter seasonal swing fuel consumption.

**Multiple HVAC Systems**

HVAC system and distribution seasonal efficiencies are used in all thermal shell measure algorithms. HVAC system and distribution seasonal efficiencies and thermostat load reduction adjustments are used when calculating the effect of interactivity between mechanical and architectural measures. If a site has multiple HVAC systems, weighted average seasonal efficiencies and thermostat load reduction adjustments are calculated based on the relative contributions (in terms of percent of total load) of each system.

**Multiple Heating Fuels**

It is not unusual to find homes with multiple HVAC systems using different fuel types. In these cases it is necessary to aggregate the NACs for all fuel sources for use in shell savings algorithms. This is achieved by assigning a percentage contribution to total NAC for each system, converting this into BTU’s, and aggregating the result. Estimated first year savings for thermal shell measures are then disaggregated into the component fuel types based on the pre-retrofit relative contributions of fuel types.

**Interactivity**

To account for interactivity between architectural and mechanical measures, CSG’s HomeCheck employs the following methodology, in order:

- Non interacted first year savings are calculated for each individual measure

- Non-interacted SIR (RawSIR) is calculated for each measure
- Measures are ranked in descending order of RawSIR
- Starting with the most cost-effective measure (as defined by RawSIR), first year savings are adjusted for each measure as follows:
  - Mechanical measures (such as thermostats, HVAC system upgrades or distribution system upgrades) are adjusted to account for the load reduction from measures with a higher RawSIR
  - Architectural measures are adjusted to account for overall HVAC system efficiency changes and thermostat load reduction changes. Architectural measures with a higher RawSIR than that of HVAC system measures are calculated using the existing efficiencies. Those with RawSIR's lower than that of heating equipment use the new heating efficiencies.
- Interacted SIR is then calculated for each measure, along with cumulative SIR for the entire job.
- All measures are then re-ranked in descending order of SIR
- The process is repeated, replacing RawSIR with SIR until the order of measures does not change

### ***Lighting***

Quantification of additional saving due to the addition of high efficiency lighting will be based on the algorithms presented for these appliances in the Energy Star Lighting Algorithms found in Energy Star Products.

### ***Blue Line Innovations – PowerCost Monitor™***

For homes with a PowerCost Monitor™ installed, a fixed annual electric savings of 320 kWh is estimated. These savings estimates are based on the following study: Mountain D, 2006, "The Impact of Real-Time Feedback on Residential Electricity Consumption: The Hydro One Pilot," Mountain Economic Consulting and Associates Inc., Ontario.

- Savings have been adjusted to account for the percentage of homes with non-electric space heating and/or non-electric DHW vs. homes with electric space heating and/or electric DHW. The following grid outlines the savings observed in the Mountain study by fuel type and the correlating estimated Pennsylvania population of that fuel type.

**Table 14: Reduction in Electricity Consumption per Mountain Study and the Correlating Pennsylvania Population**

|  | Reduction in electricity consumption per Mountain Study | Pennsylvania Population |
|--|---|-------------------------|
| Non-electric water heating and non-electric space heating        | 5.1%  | TBD                     |
| Homes with electric water heating and non-electric space heating | 16.7%   | TBD                     |
| Homes with electric space heating and electric water heating     | 1.2%  | TBD                     |

# Commercial and Industrial Energy Efficient Construction

## C&I Electric

### *Baselines and Code Changes*

All baselines are designed to reflect current market practices which are generally the higher of code or available equipment, that are updated periodically to reflect upgrades in code, or information from evaluation results.

Baseline data reflect ASHRAE 90.1 2004 for commitments starting on January 1, 2008 and ASHRAE 90.1 2007 for commitments made prior to January 1, 2010.

### *Lighting Equipment*

For new construction and entire facility rehabilitation projects, savings are calculated using market-driven assumptions that presume a decision to upgrade the lighting system from an industry standard system. For existing commercial lighting, the most efficient T-12 lamp and magnetic ballast fixture serves as the baseline. For T-5 and T-8 fixtures replacing HID, 250 watt or greater T-12 fluorescent, or 250 watt or greater incandescent fixtures savings are calculated referencing pre-existing connected lighting load.

For future new construction and facility rehabilitation projects, to the extent that smart metering will be available to the facilities, their data will be collected to support any calculated savings between original usage and any lighting upgrades.

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Lighting equipment includes fluorescent fixtures, ballasts, compact fluorescent fixtures, exit signs, LED fixtures, and metal halide lamps. The measurement of energy savings is based on algorithms with measurement of key variables (i.e., Coincidence Factor and Operating Hours) through end-use metering data accumulated from a large sample of participating facilities from 1995 through 1999.

### Algorithms

Energy Savings (kWh) =  $\Delta kW \times EFLH \times (1+IF)$

Demand Savings (kW) =  $\Delta kW \times CF \times (1+IF)$

$\Delta kW$  is calculated from example worksheet below (For T-5 and T-8 fixtures replacing HID, 250 watt or greater T-12 fluorescent, or 250 watt or greater incandescent fixtures  $\Delta kW$  is calculated using the formula below):

This worksheet is an example and does not represent that present stage of improvement to the worksheets presently being used to calculate program savings.

| Code and Program Limits                                    |   |  |  |  |                                    |                                 |
|--|---|--|--|--|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| A  | B   | C  | D                                      | E                                      | F                                  | G                               |
| Building Type or Space Activity                            | Gross Lighted Area (sf)                   | Unit Lighting Power Allowance ( Watts/sf ) | Lighting Power Allowance (W) [ B x C ] | Program Limit ( Watts/sf ) [ C x .08 ] | Lighting Power Limit (W) [ B x E ] | Composite                       |
|  |   |  |  |  |                                    | Program Limit [ sum F / sum B ] |
| #1Dorm Bed/Study   | 42,752                                    | 1.40                                       | 59,853                                 | 0.98                                   | 41,897                             |                                 |
| #2Dorm Bath  | 7,936                                     | 1.20                                       | 9,523                                  | 0.84                                   | 6,666                              |                                 |
| #3Stairs   | 9,216                                     | 0.60                                       | 5,530                                  | 0.42                                   | 3,871                              |                                 |
|  | 59,904                                    |  | 74,906                                 |  | 52,434                             | 0.875299145                     |
| Installed Lighting Levels                                  |   |  |  |  |                                    |                                 |
| H  | I   | J  | K                                      | L                                      | M                                  |                                 |
| Space ID   | Luminaire Tag # if applicable             | Luminaire Description                      | Number of Luminaires                   | Watts per Luminaire                    | Connected Watts [ K x L ]          |                                 |
| #1   |   | 32w T8                                     | 384                                    | 27                                     | 10,368                             |                                 |
| #1&2   |   | 26W plt                                    | 128                                    | 61                                     | 7,808                              |                                 |
| #1&#2  |   | 26w Quad                                   | 192                                    | 27                                     | 5,184                              |                                 |
| #3   |   | 26w plt                                    | 24                                     | 27                                     | 648                                |                                 |
| #3   |   | 13w plc                                    | 16                                     | 30                                     | 480                                |                                 |
|  | Other Wattage not applicable listed below |  |  |  | 9,600                              |                                 |
|  |   |  | 744                                    |  | 34,088                             |                                 |
| N. Composite Connected Watts/Square Foot [ sum M / sum B ] |   |  |  | 0.57                                   |                                    |                                 |

Definition of Variables

$\Delta kW$  = Change in connected load from baseline to efficient lighting level. The baseline value is expressed in watts/square foot calculated as: (Watts/Sq.Ft. - Watts/Sq.Ft. (qualified equipment by same area))\*Area Sq.Ft./1000 (see table above).

There is a lighting table used that is to be periodically updated that shows standardized values of fixture wattages for common lighting systems. These tables are based on evaluations of several manufacturers' wattage ratings for a given fixture type, and have been used in measuring energy and demand savings. The program administrator(s), in a cooperative effort will be responsible for the lighting tables.

CF = Coincidence Factor – the value represents the percentage of the total lighting connected load which is on during electric system's Peak Window. The Peak Window covers the time period from 12 noon to 8 p.m. These values are based on measured usage in the JCP&L service territory.

IF = Interactive Factor – applies to C&I interior lighting only. This represents the secondary demand and energy savings in reduced HVAC consumption resulting from decreased indoor lighting wattage.

EFLH = Equivalent Full Load Hours – represents the annual operating hours and is computed based on JCP&L metered data and divided into Large (facilities with over 50 kW of reduced load) and other size and building types.

**Table 15: Lighting Verification Summary**

| Component | Type  | Value  | Source   |
|-----------|-------|--|--|
| ΔkW       | Fixed | Change in connected load from baseline.  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Installed load is based on standard wattage tables and verified watts/sq.ft.</li> <li>For commitments prior to 12/31/2007, baseline is 20% better than ASHRAE 90.1 1999 by space.</li> <li>For commitments after 1/1/2008, baseline is 5 percent better than ASHRAE 90.1-<del>2004</del> by space.</li> </ul> |
| CF        | Fixed | Large Office* 65%<br>Large Retail 81%<br>Large Schools 41%<br>Large All Other 63%<br>All Hospitals 67%<br>All Other Office 71%<br>All Other Retail 84%<br>Other Schools 40%<br>All Other 69%<br>Industrial 71%<br>Continuous 90% | JCP&L metered data <sup>6</sup><br><br>Cost effectiveness study<br>Estimate  |
| IF        | Fixed | 5%   | Impact of lighting watt reduction on air-conditioning load used in previous lighting savings.  |

<sup>6</sup> Results reflect metered use from 1995 – 1999.

| Component                      | Type  | Value  | Source                          |
|--------------------------------|-------|--|---------------------------------|
| EFLH                           | Fixed | See Table 15-a Below   | JCP&L metered data <sup>7</sup> |
| Time Period Allocation Factors | Fixed | Summer/On-Peak 26%<br>Summer/Off-Peak 16%<br>Winter/On-Peak 36%<br>Winter/Off-Peak 22% |                                 |

Table 15-a: Lighting Verification ELFH Values

|               |                  | ELFH by Climate Zone |               |              |          |            |
|---------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------|----------|------------|
|               |                  | Erie                 | State College | Philadelphia | Scranton | Pittsburgh |
| Building Type | Large Office     | 3,675                | 3,523         | 2,927        | 3,913    | 3,455      |
|               | Large Retail     | 5,876                | 5,633         | 4,680        | 6,257    | 5,524      |
|               | Large Schools    | 2,542                | 2,437         | 2,025        | 2,707    | 2,390      |
|               | Large All Other  | 4,083                | 3,915         | 3,253        | 4,348    | 3,839      |
|               | All Hospitals    | 4,929                | 4,726         | 3,927        | 5,249    | 4,635      |
|               | All Other Office | 3,180                | 3,049         | 2,533        | 3,387    | 2,990      |
|               | All Other Retail | 4,986                | 4,781         | 3,972        | 5,310    | 4,688      |
|               | Other Schools    | 2,918                | 2,798         | 2,325        | 3,108    | 2,744      |
|               | All Other        | 3,180                | 3,049         | 2,533        | 3,387    | 2,990      |
|               | Industrial       | 5,350                | 5,130         | 4,262        | 5,697    | 5,030      |
|               | Continuous       | 7,773                | 7,453         | 6,192        | 8,278    | 7,309      |

\* For facility with greater than 50kW reduction in load.

\*\* For facilities that operate at or near 24 hours, 7 days per week.

<sup>7</sup> Results reflect metered use from 1995 – 1999, adjusted for Pennsylvania's climate zones.

Traffic Signals (data from NJDOT)

**Table 16: Traffic Signals**

| Type of Fixture | kW Reduced | EFLH Total | Summer on-peak | Summer off-peak | Winter on-peak | Winter off-peak |
|-----------------|------------|------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|-----------------|
| 8" red          | 0.052      | 5257       | 636            | 1125            | 1246           | 2250            |
| 12" red         | 0.120      | 5257       | 636            | 1125            | 1246           | 2250            |
| 8" green        | 0.051      | 3066       | 371            | 656             | 727            | 1312            |
| 12" green       | 0.117      | 3066       | 371            | 656             | 727            | 1312            |

Pedestrian Walk Sign 8" or 12", kW reduced = 0.068, kWh per year = 550.

Coincidence factor for demand savings = 60% for red and 35% for green.

***Prescriptive Lighting***

Prescriptive Lighting is a fixture replacement program for existing commercial customers that is targeted at facilities performing efficiency upgrades to their lighting systems.

The baseline is existing T-12 fixtures with energy efficient lamps and magnetic ballast.

The baseline for compact fluorescent is that the fixture replaced was 4 times the wattage of the replacement compact fluorescent.

Algorithms

Energy Savings (kWh) =  $\Delta kW \times EFLH$

Demand Savings (kW) =  $\Delta kW \times CF$

$\Delta kW = \text{Number of fixtures installed} \times (\text{baseline wattage for fixture type (from above baseline)}) - \text{number of replaced fixtures} \times (\text{wattage from table})$

**Table 17: Prescriptive Lighting for Commercial Customers**

| Component                      | Type  | Value   | Source   |
|--------------------------------|-------|---|--|
| ΔkW                            | Fixed | See Prescriptive Lighting Savings Table (below)   | From lighting tables   |
| CF                             | Fixed | Average of the small retail and office from lighting verification summary table, 77.5%.   | JCP&L metered data <sup>8</sup>                                |
| EFLH                           | Fixed | Average of small retail and office from lighting verification summary.<br>Erie = 4,083<br>State College = 3,915<br>Philadelphia = 3,253<br>Scranton = 4,348<br>Pittsburgh = 3,839 | JCP&L metered data, adjusted for Pennsylvania's climate zones. |
| Time Period Allocation Factors | Fixed | Summer/On-Peak 21%<br>Summer/Off-Peak 22%<br>Winter/On-Peak 28%<br>Winter/Off-Peak 29%  |  |

**Table 18: Prescriptive Lighting Savings Table**

The table will be updated periodically to include new fixtures and technologies available after table publication. Baselines will be established based on the guidelines noted above.

<sup>8</sup> Results reflect metered use from 1995 – 1999.

| Fixture Type                        | Type | New Watts<br>(w/fixture) | Baseline<br>(w/fixture<br>) | Savings<br>(w/fixture<br>) |
|-------------------------------------|------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| COMPACT FLUORESCENT (2) 11W CF/HW   | CFL2 | 26                       | 104                         | 78                         |
| COMPACT FLUORESCENT (2) 13W CF/HW   | CFL2 | 30                       | 120                         | 90                         |
| COMPACT FLUORESCENT (2) 18W CF/HW   | CFL2 | 36                       | 144                         | 108                        |
| COMPACT FLUORESCENT (2) 18W QD/ELEC | CFL2 | 38                       | 152                         | 114                        |
| COMPACT FLUORESCENT (3) 18W         | CFL2 | 54                       | 225                         | 171                        |
| COMPACT FLUORESCENT (2) 26W CF/HW   | CFL2 | 53                       | 212                         | 159                        |
| COMPACT FLUORESCENT (2) 26W QD/ELEC | CFL2 | 54                       | 216                         | 162                        |
| COMPACT FLUORESCENT (2) 5W CF/HW    | CFL2 | 14                       | 56                          | 42                         |
| COMPACT FLUORESCENT (2) 7W CF/HW    | CFL2 | 18                       | 72                          | 54                         |
| COMPACT FLUORESCENT (2) 9W CF/HW    | CFL2 | 22                       | 88                          | 66                         |
| COMPACT FLUORESCENT 11W CF/HW       | CFL1 | 13                       | 52                          | 39                         |
| COMPACT FLUORESCENT 13W CF/HW       | CFL1 | 15                       | 60                          | 45                         |
| COMPACT FLUORESCENT 18W CF/HW       | CFL1 | 19                       | 76                          | 57                         |
| COMPACT FLUORESCENT 18W QD/ELEC     | CFL1 | 22                       | 88                          | 66                         |
| COMPACT FLUORESCENT 20W CF/HW       | CFL1 | 22                       | 88                          | 66                         |
| COMPACT FLUORESCENT 22W QD/ELEC     | CFL1 | 26                       | 104                         | 78                         |
| COMPACT FLUORESCENT 26W CF/HW       | CFL1 | 28                       | 112                         | 84                         |
| COMPACT FLUORESCENT 26W QD/ELEC     | CFL1 | 27                       | 108                         | 81                         |
| COMPACT FLUORESCENT 28W CF/HW       | CFL1 | 30                       | 120                         | 90                         |
| COMPACT FLUORESCENT 32W CF/HW       | CFL1 | 34                       | 136                         | 102                        |
| COMPACT FLUORESCENT 36W CF/HW       | CFL1 | 41                       | 164                         | 123                        |
| COMPACT FLUORESCENT 40W CF/HW       | CFL1 | 45                       | 180                         | 135                        |
| COMPACT FLUORESCENT (2) 40W CF/HW   | CFL2 | 71                       | 180                         | 109                        |
| COMPACT FLUORESCENT 5W CF/HW        | CFL1 | 7                        | 28                          | 21                         |
| COMPACT FLUORESCENT 7W CF/HW        | CFL1 | 10                       | 40                          | 30                         |
| COMPACT FLUORESCENT 9W CF/HW        | CFL1 | 11                       | 44                          | 33                         |
| Low Bay T-5 2L FP54/T5/Elec/Ho      | LOBA | 117                      | 250                         | 133                        |
| Low Bay T-5 3L FP54/T5/Elec/Ho      | LOBA | 179                      | 290                         | 111                        |
| Low Bay T-5 4L FP54/T5/Elec/Ho      | LOBA | 234                      | 409                         | 175                        |
| Low Bay T-5 6L FP54/T5/Elec/Ho      | LOBA | 351                      | 992                         | 641                        |
| Low Bay T-8 2L4                     | LOBA | 55                       | 73                          | 18                         |
| Low Bay T-8 2L8                     | LOBA | 118                      | 158                         | 40                         |
| Low Bay T-8 3L4                     | LOBA | 79                       | 105                         | 26                         |
| Low Bay T-8 4L4                     | LOBA | 110                      | 146                         | 36                         |
| Low Bay T-8 4L8                     | LOBA | 233                      | 316                         | 83                         |
| Low Bay T-8 6L4                     | LOBA | 224                      | 454                         | 230                        |
| High Bay T-5 3L FP54/T5/Elec/Ho     | HIBA | 179                      | 290                         | 111                        |
| Fixture Type                        | Type | New Watts<br>(w/fixture) | Baseline<br>(w/fixture<br>) | Savings<br>(w/fixture<br>) |
| High Bay T-5 4L FP54/T5/Elec/Ho     | HIBA | 234                      | 409                         | 175                        |
| High Bay T-5 6L FP54/T5/Elec/Ho     | HIBA | 351                      | 992                         | 641                        |
| High Bay T-8 8L4 FP54/T5/Elec/Ho    | HIBA | 468                      | 1080                        | 612                        |

|   |          |      |      |     |
|---|----------|------|------|-----|
| High Bay T-8 3L4                                      | HIBA     | 79   | 105  | 26  |
| High Bay T-8 4L4                                      | HIBA     | 110  | 146  | 36  |
| High Bay T-8 4L8                                      | HIBA     | 233  | 316  | 83  |
| High Bay T-8 6L4                                      | HIBA     | 224  | 454  | 230 |
| High Efficiency Fluorescent 1L2 (1)<br>FO17T8/Elec    | HEF      | 18   | 32   | 14  |
| High Efficiency Fluorescent 1L2 (2)<br>FO17T8/Elec    | HEF      | 34   | 56   | 22  |
| High Efficiency Fluorescent 1L2 (3)<br>FO17T8/Elec    | HEF      | 50   | 78   | 28  |
| High Efficiency Fluorescent 1L2 (4)<br>FO17T8/Elec    | HEF      | 62   | 112  | 50  |
| High Efficiency Fluorescent 1L3 (1)<br>FO25T8/Elec    | HEF      | 30   | 46   | 16  |
| High Efficiency Fluorescent 1L3 (2)<br>FO25T8/Elec    | HEF      | 48   | 80   | 32  |
| High Efficiency Fluorescent 1L3 (3)<br>FO25T8/Elec    | HEF      | 68   | 126  | 58  |
| High Efficiency Fluorescent 1L3 (4)<br>FO25T8/Elec    | HEF      | 90   | 160  | 70  |
| High Efficiency Fluorescent T-5 3L<br>FP54/T5/Elec/Ho | HEF      | 179  | 290  | 111 |
| High Efficiency Fluorescent T-5 4L<br>FP54/T5/Elec/Ho | HEF      | 234  | 409  | 175 |
| High Efficiency Fluorescent T-5 6L<br>FP54/T5/Elec/Ho | HEF      | 351  | 992  | 641 |
| High Efficiency Fluorescent T-8 1L4                   | HEF      | 28   | 42   | 14  |
| High Efficiency Fluorescent T-8 1L8                   | HEF      | 67   | 78   | 11  |
| High Efficiency Fluorescent T-8 2L2                   | HEF      | 62   | 94   | 32  |
| High Efficiency Fluorescent T-8 2L4                   | HEF      | 55   | 73   | 18  |
| High Efficiency Fluorescent T-8 2L8                   | HEF      | 118  | 158  | 40  |
| High Efficiency Fluorescent T-8 3L4                   | HEF      | 79   | 105  | 26  |
| High Efficiency Fluorescent T-8 4L4                   | HEF      | 110  | 146  | 36  |
| High Efficiency Fluorescent T-8 4L8                   | HEF      | 233  | 316  | 83  |
| LED Exit Sign   | EXIT     | 20   | 18   | 2   |
| PULSE START METAL HALIDE 1000 W                       | PSM<br>H | 1075 | 1080 | 5   |
| PULSE START METAL HALIDE 150 W                        | PSM<br>H | 185  | 200  | 15  |
| PULSE START METAL HALIDE 175 W                        | PSM<br>H | 208  | 285  | 77  |
| PULSE START METAL HALIDE 200 W                        | PSM<br>H | 235  | 285  | 50  |
| PULSE START METAL HALIDE 250 W                        | PSM<br>H | 288  | 454  | 166 |
| PULSE START METAL HALIDE 300 W                        | PSM<br>H | 342  | 454  | 112 |
| PULSE START METAL HALIDE 320 W                        | PSM      | 368  | 454  | 86  |

|                                       |          |     |      |     |
|---------------------------------------|----------|-----|------|-----|
|                                       | H        |     |      |     |
| PULSE START METAL HALIDE 350 W        | PSM<br>H | 400 | 454  | 54  |
| PULSE START METAL HALIDE 400 W        | PSM<br>H | 450 | 454  | 4   |
| PULSE START METAL HALIDE 750 W        | PSM<br>H | 815 | 1075 | 260 |
| Low Bay LED 85 W for 250 Metal Halide | LBLD     | 85  | 248  | 163 |
| Low Bay LED 85 W for 2LHO T-8         | LBLF     | 85  | 118  | 33  |

**Lighting Controls**

Lighting controls include occupancy sensors, daylight dimmer systems, occupancy controlled hi-low controls for fluorescent, and HID controls. The measurement of energy savings is based on algorithms with key variables (i.e., coincidence factor, equivalent full load hours) provided through existing end-use metering of a sample of facilities or from other utility programs with experience with these measures (i.e., % of annual lighting energy saved by lighting control). For lighting controls, the baseline is a manual switch.

Algorithms

Energy Savings (kWh) =  $kW_c \times SVG \times EFLH \times (1+IF)$

Demand Savings (kW) =  $kW_c \times SVG \times CF$

Definition of Variables

SVG = % of annual lighting energy saved by lighting control; refer to table by control type

$kW_c$  = kW lighting load connected to control

IF = Interactive Factor – This applies to C&I interior lighting only. This represents the secondary demand and energy savings in reduced HVAC consumption resulting from decreased indoor lighting wattage.

CF = Coincidence Factor – the percentage of the total load which is on during electric system’s peak window.

EFLH = Equivalent full load hours.

Table 19: Lighting Controls

| Component                      | Type     | Value  | Source   |
|--------------------------------|----------|--|--|
| kW <sub>c</sub>                | Variable | Load connected to control  | Application  |
| SVG                            | Fixed    | Occupancy Sensor, Controlled Hi-Low Fluorescent Control and controlled HID = 30%<br>Daylight Dimmer System=50% | See sources below  |
| CF                             | Fixed    | By building type and size see lighting verification summary table  | Assumes same as JCP&L metered data                             |
| EFLH                           | Fixed    | By building type and size see lighting verification summary table  | JCP&L metered data, adjusted for Pennsylvania's climate zones. |
| Time Period Allocation Factors | Fixed    | Summer/On-Peak 26%<br>Summer/Off-Peak 16%<br>Winter/On-Peak 36%<br>Winter/Off-Peak 22%                         |  |

Sources:

- Northeast Utilities, *Determination of Energy Savings Document*, 1992
- Levine, M., Geller, H., Koomey, J., Nadel S., Price, L., "Electricity Energy Use Efficiency: Experience with Technologies, Markets and Policies" ACEEE, 1992
- Lighting control savings fractions consistent with current programs offered by National Grid, Northeast Utilities, Long Island Power Authority, NYSERDA, and Energy Efficient Vermont.

**20% Lighting Power Density (LPD) Reduction**

Lighting power density reduction is new construction efficient lighting with a reduced wattage.

Algorithms

$$\text{Energy Savings (kWh)} = \text{kW}_{\text{save}} \times \text{HOURS} \times \text{WHF}_c$$

$$\text{Demand Savings (kW)} = \text{kW}_{\text{save}} \times \text{WHF}_d$$

$$\text{kW}_{\text{save}} = (\text{WSF}_{\text{base}} - \text{WSF}_{\text{effic}})/1000$$

Definition of Variables

kW<sub>save</sub> = lighting connected load kW saved

HOURS = annual lighting hours of use per year

WHF<sub>c</sub> = Waste heat factor for energy to account for cooling savings from efficient lighting.

WHF<sub>d</sub> = Waste heat factor for demand to account for cooling savings from efficient lighting.

WSF<sub>base</sub> = the baseline lighting watts per square foot or linear foot.

WSF<sub>effic</sub> = the actual installed lighting watts per square foot or linear foot.

**Table 20: Lighting Power Density**

| Component            | Type     | Value   | Source           |
|----------------------|----------|---|------------------|
| kW <sub>save</sub>   | Variable |   | Application      |
| WHF <sub>c</sub>     | Fixed    | Cooled space = 1.12<br>Refrigerated space: Freezer spaces = 1.15;<br>Medium-temperature refrigerated spaces = 1.29; High-temperature refrigerated spaces = 1.18<br>Uncooled space = 1 | 1                |
| WHF <sub>d</sub>     | Fixed    | Cooled space = 1.34<br>Refrigerated space: Freezer spaces = 1.5;<br>Medium-temperature refrigerated spaces = 1.29; High-temperature refrigerated spaces = 1.18<br>Uncooled space = 1  | 1                |
| HOURS                | Variable |   | Application      |
| WSF <sub>base</sub>  | Variable |   | ASHRAE 90.1-2004 |
| WSF <sub>effic</sub> | Variable |   | ASHRAE 90.1-2004 |

Source:

1. Efficiency Vermont. Technical Reference User Manual: Measure Savings Algorithms and Cost Assumptions (July 2008).

### ***Fluorescent Lighting Fixture***

A fluorescent lighting fixture is a high performance or 'super' T8 lamp ballast system.

#### Algorithms

$$\text{Energy Savings (kWh)} = ((\text{Watts}_{\text{BASE}} - \text{Watts}_{\text{EE}}) / 1000) \times \text{HOURS} \times \text{WHF}_c$$

$$\text{Demand Savings (kW)} = ((\text{Watts}_{\text{BASE}} - \text{Watts}_{\text{EE}}) / 1000) \times \text{WHF}_d$$

Definition of Variables

Watts<sub>BASE</sub> = Baseline connected kW.

Watts<sub>EE</sub> = Energy efficient connected kW.

WHF<sub>d</sub> = Waste heat factor for demand to account for cooling savings from efficient lighting.

HOURS = annual lighting hours of use per year.

WHF<sub>e</sub> = Waste heat factor for energy to account for cooling savings from efficient lighting

**Table 21: Fluorescent Lighting Fixture**

| Component             | Type     | Value   | Source      |
|-----------------------|----------|---|-------------|
| WHF <sub>e</sub>      | Fixed    | Prescriptive measures, default = 1.17                           | 1           |
| WHF <sub>d</sub>      | Fixed    | Prescriptive measures, default = 1.06                           | 1           |
| HOURS                 | Variable |   | Application |
| Watts <sub>EE</sub>   | Fixed    | See Watts <sub>EE</sub> and Watts <sub>BASE</sub> Table (below) | 1           |
| Watts <sub>BASE</sub> | Fixed    | See Watts <sub>EE</sub> and Watts <sub>BASE</sub> Table (below) | 1           |

Source:

1. Efficiency Vermont. Technical Reference User Manual: Measure Savings Algorithms and Cost Assumptions (July 2008).

**Table 22: Watts<sub>EE</sub> and Watts<sub>BASE</sub>**

| Equipment Description   | Watts <sub>EE</sub> | Watts <sub>BASE</sub> |
|---|---------------------|-----------------------|
| Relamp/Reballast to Super T8  |                     |                       |
| 1 Lamp  | 25                  | 40                    |
| 2 Lamp  | 49                  | 68                    |
| 3 Lamp  | 72                  | 110                   |
| 4 Lamp  | 94                  | 139                   |
| Super T8 Troffer/Wrap; Super T8 Industrial/Strip; Super T8 Indirect |                     |                       |
| 1 Lamp  | 25                  | 32                    |
| 2 Lamp  | 49                  | 59                    |
| 3 Lamp  | 72                  | 88                    |
| 4 Lamp  | 94                  | 114                   |

**Motors**

**Algorithms**

From application form calculate  $\Delta kW$  where:

$$\Delta kW = 0.746 * [(hp_{base} * RLF_{base})/\eta_{base} - (hp_{ee} * RLF_{ee})/\eta_{ee}]$$

$$\text{Energy Savings (kWh)} = (\Delta kW) * EFLH$$

$$\text{Demand Savings (kW)} = (\Delta kW) * CF$$

**Definition of Variables**

$hp_{base}$  = Rated horsepower of the baseline motor

$hp_{ee}$  = Rate horsepower of the energy-efficient motor

$RLF_{base}$  = Rated load factor of the baseline motor

$RLF_{ee}$  = Rated load factor of the energy-efficient motor

$\eta_{base}$  = Efficiency of the baseline motor

$\eta_{ee}$  = Efficiency of the energy-efficient motor

**Table 23: Motors**

| Component | Type     | Value   | Source   |
|-----------|----------|---|--|
| Motor kW  | Variable | Based on horsepower and efficiency  | Application  |
| EFLH      | Fixed    | Erie Commercial = 2,083<br>State College Commercial = 2,197<br>Philadelphia Commercial = 2,865<br>Scranton Commercial = 2,203<br>Pittsburgh Commercial = 2,298<br>Erie Industrial = 3,828<br>State College Industrial = 4,039 | JCP&L metered data <sup>9</sup> and PSEG audit data for industrial, adjusted for Pennsylvania's climate zones. |

<sup>9</sup> Results reflect metered use from 1995 – 1999, adjusted for Pennsylvania's climate zones.

|                                |          |   |                       |
|--------------------------------|----------|---|-----------------------|
|                                |          | Philadelphia Industrial = 5,266<br>Scranton Industrial = 4,049<br>Pittsburgh Industrial = 4,223 |                       |
| hp <sub>base</sub>             | Fixed    | Comparable EPACT Motor Table Below  | EPACT Directory       |
| hp <sub>ce</sub>               | Variable | Nameplate   | Application           |
| RLF <sub>base</sub>            | Fixed    | 0.70-0.80   | Industry Data         |
| RLF <sub>ce</sub>              | Variable | Nameplate   | Application           |
| Efficiency – $\eta_{base}$     | Fixed    | Comparable EPACT Motor Table Below  | From EPACT directory. |
| Efficiency - $\eta_{ce}$       | Variable | Nameplate   | Application           |
| CF                             | Fixed    | 35%   | JCP&L metered data    |
| Time Period Allocation Factors | Fixed    | Summer/On-Peak 25%<br>Summer/Off-Peak 16%<br>Winter/On-Peak 36%<br>Winter/Off-Peak 23%          |                       |

Table 24: Baseline Motor Efficiencies - nbase (EPAct)

| Size HP | Open Drip Proof (ODP)<br># of Poles |       |       | Totally Enclosed Fan-Cooled<br>(TEFC) |       |       |
|---------|-------------------------------------|-------|-------|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|
|         | 6                                   | 4     | 2     | 6                                     | 4     | 2     |
|         | Speed (RPM)                         |       |       | Speed (RPM)                           |       |       |
|         | 1200                                | 1800  | 3600  | 1200                                  | 1800  | 3600  |
| 1       | 80.0%                               | 82.5% | 75.5% | 80.0%                                 | 82.5% | 75.5% |
| 1.5     | 84.0%                               | 84.0% | 82.5% | 85.5%                                 | 84.0% | 82.5% |
| 2       | 85.5%                               | 84.0% | 84.0% | 86.5%                                 | 84.0% | 84.0% |
| 3       | 86.5%                               | 86.5% | 84.0% | 87.5%                                 | 87.5% | 85.5% |
| 5       | 87.5%                               | 87.5% | 85.5% | 87.5%                                 | 87.5% | 87.5% |
| 7.5     | 88.5%                               | 88.5% | 87.5% | 89.5%                                 | 89.5% | 88.5% |
| 10      | 90.2%                               | 89.5% | 88.5% | 89.5%                                 | 89.5% | 89.5% |
| 15      | 90.2%                               | 91.0% | 89.5% | 90.2%                                 | 91.0% | 90.2% |
| 20      | 91.0%                               | 91.0% | 90.2% | 90.2%                                 | 91.0% | 90.2% |
| 25      | 91.7%                               | 91.7% | 91.0% | 91.7%                                 | 92.4% | 91.0% |
| 30      | 92.4%                               | 92.4% | 91.0% | 91.7%                                 | 92.4% | 91.0% |
| 40      | 93.0%                               | 93.0% | 91.7% | 93.0%                                 | 93.0% | 91.7% |
| 50      | 93.0%                               | 93.0% | 92.4% | 93.0%                                 | 93.0% | 92.4% |
| 60      | 93.6%                               | 93.6% | 93.0% | 93.6%                                 | 93.6% | 93.0% |
| 75      | 93.6%                               | 94.1% | 93.0% | 93.6%                                 | 94.1% | 93.0% |
| 100     | 94.1%                               | 94.1% | 93.0% | 94.1%                                 | 94.5% | 93.6% |
| 125     | 94.1%                               | 94.5% | 93.6% | 94.1%                                 | 94.5% | 94.5% |
| 150     | 94.5%                               | 95.0% | 93.6% | 95.0%                                 | 95.0% | 94.5% |
| 200     | 94.5%                               | 95.0% | 94.5% | 95.0%                                 | 95.0% | 95.0% |

### ***HVAC Systems***

The measurement of energy and demand savings for C/I Efficient HVAC for Room AC, Central AC, and air cooled DX is based on algorithms. (Includes split systems, air to air heat pumps, packaged terminal systems, water source heat pumps, ground water or ground source heat pumps)

#### Algorithms

Air Conditioning Algorithms:

$$\text{Energy Savings (kWh)} = (\text{Btu/H1000}) \times (1/\text{EER}_{b-1}/\text{EER}_q) \times \text{EFLH}$$

$$\text{Demand Savings (kW)} = (\text{Btu/H1000}) \times (1/\text{EER}_{b-1}/\text{EER}_q) \times \text{CF}$$

Heat Pump Algorithms

$$\text{Energy Savings-Cooling (kWh)} = (\text{Btu}/\text{H}_c\text{1000}) \times (1/\text{EER}_{b-1}/\text{EER}_q) \times \text{EFLH}_c$$

$$\text{Energy Savings-Heating (kWh)} = \text{Btu}/\text{H}_h\text{1000} \times (1/\text{EER}_{b-1}/\text{EER}_q) \times \text{EFLH}_h$$

Where *c* is for cooling and *h* is for heating.

#### Definition of Variables

BtuH = Cooling capacity in Btu/Hour.

$\text{EER}_b$  = Efficiency rating of the baseline unit. For units < 65,000, SEER and HSPF should be used for cooling and heating savings, respectively.

$\text{EER}_q$  = Efficiency rating of the High Efficiency unit. For units < 65,000, SEER and HSPF should be used for cooling and heating savings, respectively.

CF = Coincidence Factor – The percentage of the total load which is on during electric system's Peak Window, based on existing measured usage and determined as the average number of operating hours during the peak window period.

EFLH = Equivalent Full Load Hours – A measure of energy use by season during the on-peak and off peak periods. Value is determined by existing measured data of kWh during the period divided by kW at design conditions.

**Table 25: HVAC and Heat Pumps**

| Component                              | Type     | Value   | Source   |
|--|----------|---|--|
| BtuH                                   | Variable | ARI or AHAM or Manufacturer Data  | Application                                    |
| EER <sub>b</sub>                       | Variable | See Table below   | Collaborative agreement and C/I baseline study |
| EER <sub>q</sub>                       | Variable | ARI or AHAM Values  | Application                                    |
| CF                                     | Fixed    | 67%   | Engineering estimate                           |
| EFLH                                   | Fixed    | Erie HVAC = 1,006<br>State College HVAC = 1,058<br>Philadelphia HVAC = 1,262<br>Scranton HVAC = 1,058<br>Pittsburgh HVAC = 1,081<br>Erie HP cooling = 79<br>State College HP cooling = 85<br>Philadelphia HP cooling = 177<br>Scranton HP cooling = 87<br>Pittsburgh HP cooling = 103<br>Erie HP heating = 965<br>State College HP heating = 1,002<br>Philadelphia HP heating = 760<br>Scranton HP heating = 991<br>Pittsburgh HP heating = 932 | JCP&L metered data <sup>10</sup>               |
| Cooling Time Period Allocation Factors | Fixed    | Summer/On-Peak 45%<br>Summer/Off-Peak 39%<br>Winter/On-Peak 7%<br>Winter/Off-Peak 9%  |  |
| Heating Time Period Allocation Factors | Fixed    | Summer/On-Peak 0%<br>Summer/Off-Peak 0%<br>Winter/On-Peak 41%<br>Winter/Off-Peak 58%  |  |

Table 26: HVAC Baseline Table

| Equipment Type             | Baseline = ASHRAE Std. 90.1 - 2007 |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Unitary HVAC/Split Systems |                                    |
| · ≤5.4 tons:               | 13 SEER                            |
| · >5.4 to 11.25 tons       | 10.1 EER                           |
| · >11.25 to 20 tons        | 9.5 EER                            |
| · > 20 to 63.33 tons       | 9.3 EER                            |
| · > 63.33 tons             | 9 EER                              |

<sup>10</sup> Results reflect metered use from 1995 – 1999. Adjusted for Pennsylvania’s climate zones.

| Equipment Type   | Baseline = ASHRAE Std. 90.1 - 2007   |
|--|--|
| Air-Air Heat Pump Systems<br>(cooling)<br>· ≤5.4 tons:<br>· >5.4 to 11.25 tons<br>· >11.25 to 20 tons<br>· ≥ 21 to 30 tons | 13 SEER<br>9.9 EER<br>9.1 EER<br>8.8 EER   |
| Water Source Heat Pumps<br>(cooling)<br>< 1.42 tons<br>≥ 1.42 tons   | 11.2 EER<br>12.0 EER   |
| GWSHPs<br>Open and Closed Loop All<br>Capacities   | 16.2 EER   |
| Package Terminal Systems<br>(Replacements)<br>PTAC (cooling)<br>PTHP (cooling)<br>PTHP (heating)                           | 10.9 - (0.213 x Cap / 1000) EER<br>10.8 - (0.213 x Cap / 1000) EER<br>2.9 - (0.213 x Cap / 1000) EER |

### *Electric Chillers*

The measurement of energy and demand savings for C/I Chillers is based on algorithms with key variables (i.e., kW/ton<sub>b</sub>, Coincidence Factor, Equivalent Full Load Hours) measured through existing end-use metering of a sample of facilities.

### Algorithms

$$\text{Energy Savings (kWh)} = \text{Tons} \times (\text{kW/ton}_b - \text{kW/ton}_q) \times \text{EFLH}$$

$$\text{Demand Savings (kW)} = \text{Tons} \times (\text{kW/ton}_b - \text{kW/ton}_q) \times \text{CF}$$

### Definition of Variables

Tons = The capacity of the chiller (in tons) at site design conditions accepted by the program.

kW/ton<sub>b</sub> = Baseline, found in the Chiller verification summary table.

kW/ton<sub>q</sub> = This is the manufacturer data and equipment ratings in accordance with ARI Standard 550/590 latest edition.

CF = Coincidence Factor – Represents the percentage of the total load which is on during electric system's Peak Window derived from JCP&L metered data.

EFLH = Equivalent Full Load Hours – A measure of chiller use by season determined by measured kWh during the period divided by kW at design conditions from JCP&L measurement data.

**Table 27: Electric Chillers**

| Component                      | Type     | Value  | Source  |
|--------------------------------|----------|--|---|
| Tons                           | Variable | From Rebate Application  |   |
| kW/ton <sub>b</sub>            | Fixed    | <b>Water Cooled Chillers (&lt;=150 tons)</b><br><i>Baseline: ..... 0.703 kW/Ton</i><br><br><b>Water Cooled Chillers (151 to &lt;300 tons)</b><br><i>Baseline: ..... 0.634 kW/Ton</i><br><br><b>Water Cooled Chillers (&gt;301 tons)</b><br><i>Baseline: ..... 0.577 kW/Ton</i><br><br><b>Air Cooled Chillers (&lt;150 tons)</b><br><i>Baseline: ..... 1.256 kW/Ton</i> | ASHRAE 90.1 2004  |
| kW/ton <sub>a</sub>            | Variable | ARI Standards 550/590-Latest edition   | Application   |
| CF                             | Fixed    | 67%  | Engineering estimate  |
| EFLH                           | Fixed    | Erie = 778<br>State College = 840<br>Philadelphia = 1,741<br>Scranton = 859<br>Pittsburgh = 1,016  | JCP&L metered data, adjusted for Pennsylvania's climate zones <sup>11</sup> |
| Time Period Allocation Factors | Fixed    | Summer/On-Peak 45%<br>Summer/Off-Peak 39%<br>Winter/On-Peak 7%<br>Winter/Off-Peak 9%   |   |

For certain fixed components, studies and surveys developed based on a review of manufacturer's data, other utilities, regulatory commissions or consultant's reports will be used to update the values for future filings.

**Variable Frequency Drives**

The measurement of energy and demand savings for C/I Variable Frequency Drive for VFD applications is for HVAC fans and water pumps only. VFD applications for other than this use should follow the custom path.

<sup>11</sup> Results reflect metered use from 1995 – 1999, adjusted for Pennsylvania's climate zones.

Algorithms

$$\text{Energy Savings (kWh)} = 0.746 * \text{HP} * \text{RLF} / \eta_{\text{motor}} * \text{ESF} * \text{FLH}_{\text{base}}$$

$$\text{Demand Savings (kW)} = 0.746 * \text{HP} * \text{RLF} / \eta_{\text{motor}} * \text{DSF}$$

Definitions of Variables

HP = nameplate motor horsepower

RLF = Rated Load Factor. Ratio of the peak running load to the nameplate rating of the motor

$\eta_{\text{motor}}$  = Motor efficiency at the peak load. Motor efficiency varies with load. At low loads of relative to the rated hp (usually below 50%) efficiency often drops dramatically.

ESF = Energy Savings Factor. The energy savings factor is equal to  $1 - \text{FLH}_{\text{asd}} / \text{FLH}_{\text{base}}$ . This factor can also be computed according to fan and pump laws assuming an average flow reduction and a cubic relationship between flow rate reduction and power draw savings

$\text{FLH}_{\text{asd}}$  = Full Load Hours of the fan/pump with the VSD

$\text{FLH}_{\text{base}}$  = Full Load Hours of the fan/pump with baseline drive

DSF = Demand Savings Factor, calculated by determining the ratio of the power requirement for baseline and VFD control at peak conditions

$$\text{DSF} = 1 - (\text{kW}_{\text{asd}} / \text{kW}_{\text{base}})_{\text{peak}}$$

$\text{kW}_{\text{asd}}$  = peak demand of the motor under the variable control conditions

$\text{kW}_{\text{base}}$  = peak demand of the motor under the base operating conditions

**Table 28: Variable Frequency Drives**

| Component    | Type     | Value  | Source  |
|--------------|----------|--|---|
| Motor HP     | Variable | Nameplate  | Application   |
| kWh/motor HP | Fixed    | 1,653 for VAV air handler systems.<br>1,360 for chilled water pumps. | JCP&L metered data for VFD's <sup>12</sup> and chillers <sup>13</sup> . |
| RLF          | Variable | Dependent on HP and peak running load                                |   |

<sup>12</sup> Results reflect metered use from 1995 – 1998.

<sup>13</sup> Results reflect metered use from 1995 – 1999.

|                                |          |  |                   |
|--------------------------------|----------|--|-------------------|
| $\eta_{\text{motor}}$          | Variable | Nameplate or manufacturer specs  | Application       |
| ESF                            | Variable | Dependent on full load of base and VFD   |                   |
| $FLH_{\text{nsd}}$             | Variable | Nameplate  | Application       |
| $FLH_{\text{base}}$            | Fixed    |  | Manufacturer Data |
| DSF                            | Variable | Dependent on base and variable peak demand   |                   |
| $kW_{\text{nsd}}$              | Variable | Nameplate  | Application       |
| $kW_{\text{base}}$             | Fixed    |  | Manufacturer Data |
| Time Period Allocation Factors | Fixed    | Summer/On-Peak 22%<br>Summer/Off-Peak 10%<br>Winter/On-Peak 47%<br>Winter/Off-Peak 21% |                   |

### *Air Compressors with Variable Frequency Drives*

The measurement of energy and demand savings for variable frequency drive (VFD) air compressors.

#### Algorithms

$$\text{Energy Savings (kWh)} = 774 * \text{HP}$$

$$\text{Demand Savings (kW)} = 0.129 * \text{HP}$$

$$\text{Coincident Peak Demand Savings (kW)} = 0.106 * \text{HP}$$

#### Definitions of Variables

HP = nameplate motor horsepower

**Table 29: Air Compressors with VFDs**

| Component                   | Type     | Value     | Source                            |
|-----------------------------|----------|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| Motor HP                    | Variable | Nameplate | Application                       |
| kWh/motor HP                | Fixed    | 774       | Aspen Systems Study <sup>14</sup> |
| kW/motor HP                 | Fixed    | 0.129     | Aspen Systems Study               |
| Coincident Peak kW/motor HP | Fixed    | 0.106     | Aspen Systems Study               |

<sup>14</sup> Aspen Systems Corporation, Prescriptive Variable Speed Drive Incentive Development Support for Industrial Air Compressors, Executive Summary, June 20, 2005

|                                   |       |  |  |
|-----------------------------------|-------|--|--|
| Time Period<br>Allocation Factors | Fixed | Summer/On-Peak 28%<br>Summer/Off-Peak 39%<br>Winter/On-Peak 14%<br>Winter/Off-Peak 19% |  |
|-----------------------------------|-------|--|--|

## Demand Response Programs

### *Commercial and Industrial Application, Residential Applications*

#### **Commercial and Industrial Applications**

Each commercial and industrial application will be treated independently as a custom project. An application must be submitted, containing adequate documentation fully describing the energy efficiency measures installed or proposed and an explanation of how the installed facilities qualify for Alternative Energy Credits. Each project application will be required to include<sup>15</sup>:

1. Project Name
2. Project Utility Company
3. Project Location
4. Type of facilities in which the measures, systems, processes, or strategies will be implemented
5. Customer class and end-use served
6. Estimated demand reduction value (kW) per measure including supporting documentation (i.e. engineering estimates or documentation of verified savings from comparable projects)
7. Estimated energy reduction value (kWh) throughout the year
8. The date by which commercial operation is expected

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<sup>15</sup> Criteria taken from ISO New England's *Measurement and Verification of Demand Reduction Value from Demand Resources*. October 1, 2007.

## Residential Applications

### Algorithms

The general form of the equation for the residential demand response measure savings algorithms is:

Number of Units X Savings per Unit

To determine resource savings, the per unit estimates in the algorithms will be multiplied by the number of demand response units. The number of units will be determined by the program. Per unit savings estimates will be estimated by each specific measure.

#### *Direct Load Control (Air Conditioning Cycling and Pool Pump Load Control)*

Electricity Impact (kWh) = ESav x Units x Hours

Demand Impact (kW) = ESav x Units

#### Definition of Terms

ESav = Energy Saved in One Hour in kW

Units = Number of Units in the Program

Hours = Number of hours throughout the year the measure operates

| Component | Type     | Value  | Sources     |
|-----------|----------|--|-------------|
| ESav      | Fixed    | Air conditioning Cycling = 0.72 kW<br>Pool Pump Load Control = 0.75 kW | 1           |
| Units     | Variable |  | Application |
| Hours     | Variable |  | Application |

Sources:

1. Public Service Electric and Gas Company. *Petition for Approval of Demand Response Programs*. August 5, 2008.

Appendix A  
Measure Lives

**Measure Lives Used in Cost-Effectiveness Screening  
July 2001<sup>16</sup>**

| PROGRAM/Measure  | Measure Life |
|--|--------------|
| <i>Residential Programs</i>  |              |
| <i>Energy Star Appliances</i>  |              |
| Energy Star Refrigerator post-2001   | 13           |
| Energy Star Refrigerator 2001  | 13           |
| Energy Star Dishwasher   | 11           |
| Energy Star Clothes Washer   | 11           |
| Energy Star Dehumidifier   | 12           |
| Energy Star Room Air Conditioners  | 10           |
| <i>Energy Star Lighting</i>  |              |
| Compact Fluorescent Light Bulb   | 6.4          |
| Recessed Can Fluorescent Fixture   | 20           |
| Torchieres (Residential)   | 10           |
| Fixtures Other   | 20           |
| <i>Energy Star Windows</i>   |              |
| WINDOW -heat pump  | 20           |
| WINDOW -gas heat with central air conditioning                             | 20           |
| WINDOW – electric heat without central air conditioning                    | 20           |
| WINDOW – electric heat with central air conditioning                       | 20           |
| <i>Refrigerator/Freezer Retirement</i>                                     |              |
| Refrigerator/Freezer retirement  | 8            |
| <i>Residential New Construction</i>  |              |
| Single Family - gas heat with central air conditioner                      | 20           |
| Single Family - oil heat with central air conditioner                      | 20           |
| Single Family - all electric   | 20           |
| Multiple Single Family (Townhouse) – gas heat with central air conditioner | 20           |
| Multiple Single Family (Townhouse) – oil heat with central air conditioner | 20           |
| Multiple Single Family (Townhouse) - all electric                          | 20           |
| Multi-Family – gas heat with central air conditioner                       | 20           |
| Multi-Family - oil heat with central air conditioner                       | 20           |
| Multi-Family - all electric  | 20           |
| Energy Star Clothes Washer   | 11           |
| Recessed Can Fluorescent Fixture   | 20           |
| Fixtures Other   | 20           |

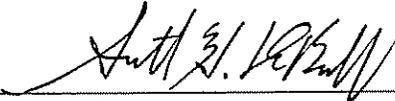
<sup>16</sup> Energy Star Appliances, Energy Star Lighting, and several Residential Electric HVAC measures lives updated February 2008. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and U.S. Department of Energy, [Energy Star](http://www.energystar.gov). <<http://www.energystar.gov>>.

| <b>PROGRAM/Measure</b>   | <b>Measure Life</b> |
|--|---------------------|
| Efficient Ventilation Fans with Timer                            | 10                  |
| <i>Residential Electric HVAC</i>                                 |                     |
| Central Air Conditioner SEER 13                                  | 14                  |
| Central Air Conditioner SEER 14                                  | 14                  |
| Air Source Heat Pump SEER 13                                     | 12                  |
| Air Source Heat Pump SEER 14                                     | 12                  |
| Central Air Conditioner proper sizing/install                    | 14                  |
| Central Air Conditioner Quality Installation Verification        | 14                  |
| Central Air Conditioner Maintenance                              | 7                   |
| Central Air Conditioner duct sealing                             | 14                  |
| Air Source Heat Pump proper sizing/install                       | 12                  |
| Energy Star Thermostat (Central Air Conditioner)                 | 15                  |
| Energy Star Thermostat (Heat Pump)                               | 15                  |
| Ground Source Heat Pump  | 30                  |
| Central Air Conditioner SEER 15                                  | 14                  |
| Air Source Heat Pump SEER 15                                     | 12                  |
| <b>Home Performance with ENERGY STAR</b>                         |                     |
| Blue Line Innovations – PowerCost Monitor™                       | 5                   |
| <i>Non-Residential Programs</i>                                  |                     |
| <i>C&amp;I Construction</i>                                      |                     |
| Commercial Lighting — New  | 15                  |
| Commercial Lighting — Remodel/Replacement                        | 15                  |
| Commercial Custom — New  | 18                  |
| Commercial Chiller Optimization                                  | 18                  |
| Commercial Unitary HVAC — New - Tier 1                           | 15                  |
| Commercial Unitary HVAC — Replacement - Tier 1                   | 15                  |
| Commercial Unitary HVAC — New - Tier 2                           | 15                  |
| Commercial Unitary HVAC — Replacement Tier 2                     | 15                  |
| Commercial Chillers — New  | 20                  |
| Commercial Chillers — Replacement                                | 20                  |
| Commercial Small Motors (1-10 horsepower) — New or Replacement   | 20                  |
| Commercial Medium Motors (11-75 horsepower) — New or Replacement | 20                  |
| Commercial Large Motors (76-200 horsepower) — New or Replacement | 20                  |
| Commercial Variable Speed Drive — New                            | 15                  |
| Commercial Variable Speed Drive — Retrofit                       | 15                  |
| Commercial Comprehensive New Construction Design                 | 18                  |
| Commercial Custom — Replacement                                  | 18                  |
| Industrial Lighting — New  | 15                  |
| Industrial Lighting — Remodel/Replacement                        | 15                  |
| Industrial Unitary HVAC — New - Tier 1                           | 15                  |
| Industrial Unitary HVAC — Replacement - Tier 1                   | 15                  |
| Industrial Unitary HVAC — New - Tier 2                           | 15                  |
| Industrial Unitary HVAC — Replacement Tier 2                     | 15                  |
| Industrial Chillers — New  | 20                  |

| <b>PROGRAM/Measure</b>   | <b>Measure Life</b> |
|--|---------------------|
| Industrial Chillers — Replacement                                | 20                  |
| Industrial Small Motors (1-10 horsepower) — New or Replacement   | 20                  |
| Industrial Medium Motors (11-75 horsepower) — New or Replacement | 20                  |
| Industrial Large Motors (76-200 horsepower) — New or Replacement | 20                  |
| Industrial Variable Speed Drive — New                            | 15                  |
| Industrial Variable Speed Drive — Retrofit                       | 15                  |
| Industrial Custom — Non-Process                                  | 18                  |
| Industrial Custom — Process                                      | 10                  |
|  |                     |
| <i>Building O&amp;M</i>  |                     |
| O&M savings  | 3                   |

WHEREFORE, Elster Integrated Solutions respectfully requests that the Commission enter its Comments in the above-captioned proceeding. We look forward to participating in the process going forward and contributing our experience and expertise. Thank you again for the opportunity to comment on this important matter.

Respectfully submitted,

By: 

**SCOTT H. DEBROFF, ESQUIRE**  
**ALICIA R. PETERSEN, ESQUIRE**  
RHOADS & SINON LLP  
ONE SOUTH MARKET SQUARE  
P.O. BOX 1146  
HARRISBURG, PA 17108-1146

TEL: (717) 233-5731  
FAX: (717) 231-6626  
EMAIL: [SDEBROFF@RHOADS-SINON.COM](mailto:SDEBROFF@RHOADS-SINON.COM)  
EMAIL: [APETERSEN@RHOADS-SINON.COM](mailto:APETERSEN@RHOADS-SINON.COM)

DATED: MARCH 12, 2009

COUNSEL FOR ELSTER INTEGRATED SOLUTIONS

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA  
PENNSYLVANIA PUBLIC UTILITY COMMISSION

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE  
ALTERNATIVE ENERGY  
PORTFOLIO STANDARDS ACT OF  
2004: STANDARDS FOR THE  
PARTICIPATION OF DEMAND  
SIDE MANAGEMENT RESOURCES  
– TECHNICAL REFERENCE  
MANUAL

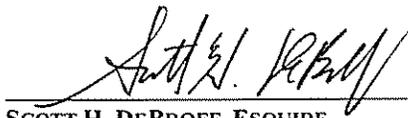
Docket No. M-00051865

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that I served the foregoing “COMMENTS ON BEHALF OF ELSTER INTEGRATED SOLUTIONS IN RESPONSE TO THE PROPOSED UPDATE TO THE TECHNICAL REFERENCE MANUAL (TRM)” electronically to the PUC e-filing system, and in hand to the Commission and electronically to the service list at the following Email address: ra-Act129@state.pa.us

Dated: March 12, 2009

By:



SCOTT H. DEBROFF, ESQUIRE  
ALICIA R. PETERSEN, ESQUIRE  
RHOADS & SINON LLP  
ONE SOUTH MARKET SQUARE  
P.O. BOX 1146  
HARRISBURG, PA 17108-1146

TEL: (717) 233-5731  
FAX: (717) 231-6626  
EMAIL: [SDEBROFF@RHOADS-SINON.COM](mailto:SDEBROFF@RHOADS-SINON.COM)  
EMAIL: [APETERSEN@RHOADS-SINON.COM](mailto:APETERSEN@RHOADS-SINON.COM)

COUNSEL FOR ELSTER INTEGRATED SOLUTIONS