

July 30, 2021

BY ELECTRONIC DELIVERY

Ms. Lora W. Johnson
Clerk of Council
Council of the City of New Orleans
City Hall, Room IE09
1300 Perdido Street
New Orleans, LA 70112

Re: 2021 Triennial Integrated Resource Plan of Entergy New Orleans, LLC; Docket UD-20-02

Dear Ms. Johnson:

Enclosed please find the *Demand Side Management Market Potential Study* prepared by GDS Associates, Inc. with MSMM Engineering, LLC, The Villavaso Group, LLC and Casey DeMoss on behalf of the New Orleans City Council in the above referenced proceeding which is being submitted for filing into the record along with this letter. As a result of the remote operations of the Clerk of Council's office related to COVID-19, the Advisors submit this filing electronically and will submit the original and hard copies once the Council resumes its normal operations or as otherwise directed.

Sincerely,



Jay Beatmann
Counsel

JAB/dpm
Attachment

cc: Service List UD-20-02



CITY COUNCIL OF NEW ORLEANS

2021 DSM Market Potential Study

FINAL REPORT

July 2021

prepared by

**GDS Associates, Inc. with
MSMM Engineering, LLC
The Villavaso Group, LLC
Casey DeMoss**

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY 1

 Background & Study Scope 1

 Types of Potential Analyzed..... 1

 Approach Summary 1

 Study Limitations and Caveats 2

 Potential Savings Results Summaries 2

 Moving Forwards with Programs..... 6

1 INTRODUCTION..... 7

 1.1 Study Approach 7

 1.2 Report Organization 7

 1.3 Study Limitations and Caveats 8

2 ENERGY EFFICIENCY POTENTIAL ANALYSIS 9

 2.1 Analysis Approach 9

2.1.1 Overview of Approach..... 9

2.1.2 Market Characterization..... 9

2.1.3 Measure Characterization..... 13

2.1.4 Types of Potential..... 15

2.1.5 Technical Potential..... 15

2.1.6 Economic Potential 17

2.1.7 Achievable Potential..... 17

 2.2 Energy Efficiency Potential Findings 20

2.2.1 Residential Results 23

2.2.2 C&I Energy Efficiency Potential..... 25

3 DEMAND RESPONSE POTENTIAL RESULTS 29

 3.1 Analysis Approach 29

3.1.1 Demand Response Program Options..... 29

3.1.2 Demand Response Potential Assessment Approach Overview..... 31

3.1.3 Avoided Costs 32

3.1.4 Demand Response Program Assumptions..... 32

3.1.5 DR Program Adoption Levels 35

 3.2 Demand Response Potential 37

3.2.1 Residential Demand Response Potential 37

3.2.2 C&I Demand Response Potential 38

3.2.3 Total Demand Response Potential..... 39

3.2.4 Battery Storage Cumulative Storage Capacity 40

3.2.5 Benefits/Costs of Achievable Potential 41

APPENDIX A. COMPARISON OF RECENT POTENTIAL IN OTHER JURISDICTIONS A
APPENDIX B. DELPHI PANEL DESCRIPTIONB
APPENDIX C. RESIDENTIAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY MEASURE DETAIL.....C
APPENDIX D. C&I ENERGY EFFICIENCY MEASURE DETAIL..... D

Executive Summary

BACKGROUND & STUDY SCOPE

This study provides an estimate of energy efficiency and demand response potential for the Entergy New Orleans (Entergy) service territory. This study was commissioned by the Council of the City of New Orleans (Council) as part of their retail regulatory oversight of electric utility services in Orleans Parish. Energy efficiency and demand response can often provide a cost-effective means of meeting customer energy or demand needs compared to traditional supply-side investments. These resources can benefit both participants and non-participants by providing lower electric bills, improving building stock, and reducing environmental emissions from power plants, such as carbon dioxide.

This study is meant to help inform Entergy's future Energy Smart programs and to provide input into Entergy's Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) efforts. The outcome of this study forecasts the 20-year potential for Energy Smart programs to deliver energy and demand savings under several achievable cases, in addition to estimating the total technical and economic (cost-effective) potential.

To develop these estimates of potential, the GDS Team builds off of the two prior 2018 estimates of potential, provided by Entergy's consultant, Navigant (now Guidehouse), and Optimal Energy, the Council's prior consultant. Since that time, Entergy's Energy Smart programs have made efforts at energy efficiency and demand response, technologies and market acceptance have changed, and Entergy has developed new forecasts for energy consumption and associated supply costs. The GDS Team's modeling takes all these factors into account in developing new estimates for achievable program potential cases for the 2021-2040 timeframe.

TYPES OF POTENTIAL ANALYZED

This potential study provides a roadmap for the Council, Entergy, and other stakeholders as they engage on the Entergy IRP. In addition to technical and economic potential estimates, the development of achievable and program potential estimates for a range of feasible measures and program conditions is useful for program planning and modification purposes. Unlike achievable and program potential estimates, technical and economic potential estimates do not include customer acceptance considerations for measures, which are often among the most important factors when estimating the likely customer response to new programs. For this study, the GDS Team produced the following estimates of demand side management potential:

- Technical potential
- Economic potential
- Achievable potential
 - High Case Achievable Potential
 - 2% Council Policy Case
 - Reference Achievable Potential

For each level of potential, this detailed report presents the energy savings, peak demand savings, benefits and costs for the Entergy New Orleans service area for the period of 2021-2040, a 20-year time frame.

APPROACH SUMMARY

The purpose of this DSM potential study is to provide a foundation for the continuation of utility-administered energy efficiency and demand response programs in the Entergy New Orleans service territory, to determine the remaining opportunities for cost-effective energy and demand in the service territory. This study has examined a full array of technologies, programs, and energy efficient practices that are technically achievable, as a starting point for examining the economic opportunities, along with achievable program opportunities.

The GDS Team used a bottom-up approach to estimate energy efficiency potential in the residential sector. Bottom-up approaches begin with characterizing the eligible equipment stock, estimating savings and screening for cost-effectiveness first at the measure level, then summing savings at the end-use levels. In the commercial and industrial sector (C&I), the GDS team utilized a top-down modeling approach - first estimating measure-level savings and costs as well as cost-effectiveness, and then applied cost-effective measure savings to all applicable shares of electric energy load. A bottom-up approaches was also used in the demand response analyses for all sectors.

Section 2.1 includes a wide-ranging discussion of numerous methodological considerations addressed in the energy efficiency potential analysis. Section 3.1 includes a similar discussion of the analysis approach specifically related to demand response.

STUDY LIMITATIONS AND CAVEATS

As with any assessment of potential, this study necessarily builds on various assumptions and data sources, including the following:

- Energy efficiency measure lives, savings, and costs (total measure costs, incremental costs, and incentive costs)
- Projected penetration rates for energy efficiency measures
- Projections of energy avoided costs
- End-use saturations and fuel shares

While the GDS Team has sought to use the best and most current available data (including the use of new primary market research to understand New Orleans-specific adoption potential) there are often reasonable alternative assumptions which would yield slightly different results. For instance, the analysis assumes that many existing measures, regardless of their current efficiency levels, can be eligible for future installation and savings opportunities. Other studies may select a narrower viewpoint, limiting the amount of potential from equipment that is already considered to be energy efficient. Additionally, the models used in this analysis must make several assumptions regarding program delivery and the timing of equipment replacement that may ultimately occur more rapidly (or more slowly) than may be reflected in current plans or similar studies.

POTENTIAL SAVINGS RESULTS SUMMARIES

Below we provide summary results for the study, presenting results for energy efficiency and demand response for each of the residential and C&I sectors. For energy efficiency, the three achievable cases reflect the following:

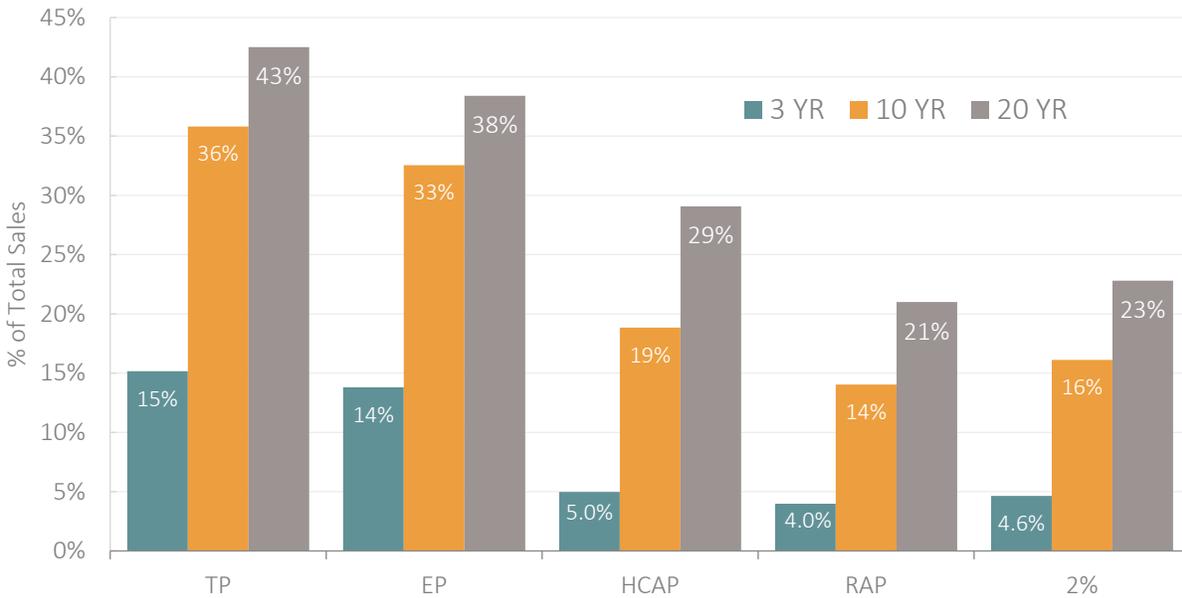
- **High Case Achievable Potential (HCAP)** estimates achievable potential from aggressive adoption rates based on paying incentives equal to 100% of measure incremental costs and increased program awareness.
- **2% Council Policy Case (2% Case)** estimates achievable potential in-line with Council policy, reflecting a 0.2% increase in savings as a percent of sales until savings as a percent of sales achieves 2%.
- **Reference Achievable Potential (RAP)** estimates achievable potential with Entergy paying incentive levels (as a percent of incremental measure costs) and program awareness closely calibrated to historical levels but is not constrained by any previously determined spending levels.

Demand response program potential was framed with two cases – a high case achievable case and a reference achievable case.

Energy Efficiency Potential Summary

Figure ES-1 provides the cumulative annual technical, economic, HCAP, RAP, and 2% policy case results for the 3-year, 10-year, and 20-year timeframes¹. Over the duration of the study timeframe the technical and economic potential reach 43% and 38% of forecasted sales, respectively. This relatively close alignment of technical and economic potential suggests that a large portion of the technical potential is cost-effective. The HCAP case reaches 29% of forecasted ENO 2041 sales (or 76% of the economic potential). The RAP and 2% policy case achieve respectively to 21% and 23% of forecasted sales over the study timeframe. The gap between economic potential and the achievable policy cases represents market barriers to prospective program participants, both financial and non-financial, to achieving the full amount of economic potential. Figure ES-2 shows the cumulative annual achievable potential by case over the entire 20-year timeframe.

FIGURE ES-1. OVERVIEW OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY POTENTIAL BY CASE



¹ Cumulative annual refers to savings in Year X that represent both the incremental annual (new) savings achieved in that year, as well as any sustained savings from measures installed in prior years that have not yet reached the end of their effective useful life (EUL).

FIGURE ES-2. CUMULATIVE ANNUAL ACHIEVABLE ELECTRIC ENERGY SAVINGS POTENTIAL BY CASE

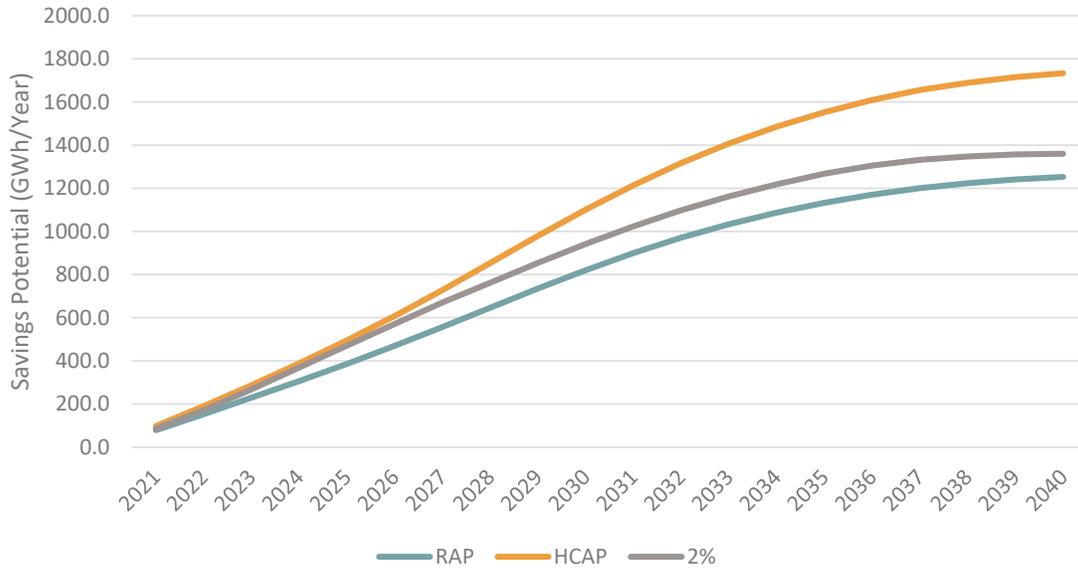


Table ES-1 provides incremental energy and demand savings for the RAP, HCAP, and 2% achievable cases in 5-year increments. The cumulative annual energy and demand savings in 2041 for the 2% policy case is 1360 GWh and 422 MW respectively.

TABLE ES-1. ANNUAL INCREMENTAL ACHIEVABLE ENERGY EFFICIENCY SAVINGS BY CASE

| Year | Energy (GWh/Year) | | | Peak Demand (MW) | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------|------------------|------------|------------|
| | RAP | HCAP | 2% | RAP | HCAP | 2% |
| 2021 | 79 | 98 | 86 | 17 | 19 | 19 |
| 2025 | 94 | 121 | 116 | 24 | 27 | 30 |
| 2030 | 105 | 143 | 109 | 36 | 38 | 35 |
| 2035 | 71 | 96 | 76 | 23 | 24 | 23 |
| 2040 | 53 | 71 | 58 | 11 | 13 | 12 |
| Cum. Ann. (2041) | 1253 | 1733 | 1360 | 403 | 480 | 422 |

Table ES-2 provides incremental energy potential savings as a percentage of ENO’s total sales in 5-year increments. For the 2% case, savings increase by 0.2% a year in 2021-2023, and 2% savings per year from 2024-2027. Savings decrease over time as energy efficiency potential becomes more limited in the second decade on an incremental annual basis. The 2% policy case is slightly higher than the RAP case because of higher incentives and increased marketing awareness. The HCAP, which assumes incentives that are equal to the incremental measure cost, can sustain 2% savings over a longer period, though again, savings decrease during the second decade as remaining efficiency potential from measures included in this analysis are depleted.

TABLE ES-2. INCREMENTAL ACHIEVABLE ENERGY EFFICIENCY SAVINGS POTENTIAL BY CASE (AS A % OF SALES)

| Year | RAP | HCAP | 2% |
|-------------|------|------|------|
| 2021 | 1.4% | 1.7% | 1.5% |
| 2025 | 1.6% | 2.1% | 2.0% |
| 2030 | 1.8% | 2.4% | 1.9% |
| 2035 | 1.2% | 1.6% | 1.3% |
| 2040 | 0.9% | 1.2% | 1.0% |

Total costs by each associated with each achievable potential case are shown in Figure ES-2. Total costs are comparable between the RAP and 2% policy case, with differences aligned with the savings achieved in both cases. However, the HCAP case demonstrates significantly higher costs because of the corresponding modeling assumption that incentives are equivalent to 100% of the modeled incremental measure cost. Overall, incentives average between 50%-55% in the RAP and 2% policy cases. In the HCAP case, incentives are roughly 70% of the overall costs.

Table ES-3 shows the portfolio TRC to be cost-effective for all cases.

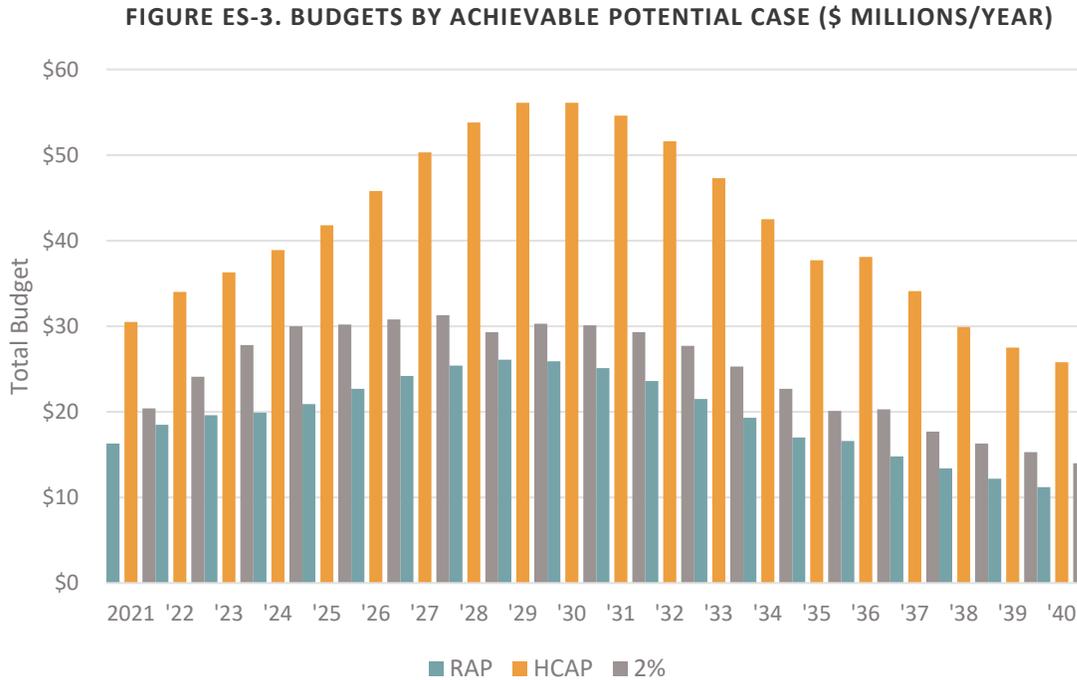


TABLE ES-3. PORTFOLIO TRC BENEFIT-COST RATIOS BY ACHIEVABLE POTENTIAL CASE

| Year | RAP | HCAP | 2% |
|------------------|-----|------|-----|
| 2021-2040 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 2.5 |

Demand Response Potential for All Customers

Figure ES-3 provides the cumulative opportunity for demand response, illustrating the residential and C&I (Non-Residential) reference achievable potential (RAP). We estimate that a total of 130 MW of avoided summer capacity could be met across the two sectors by 2040. This represents a growth of 108 MW over time.

FIGURE ES-3. TOTAL ANNUAL SUMMER PEAK MW RAP POTENTIAL BY SECTOR

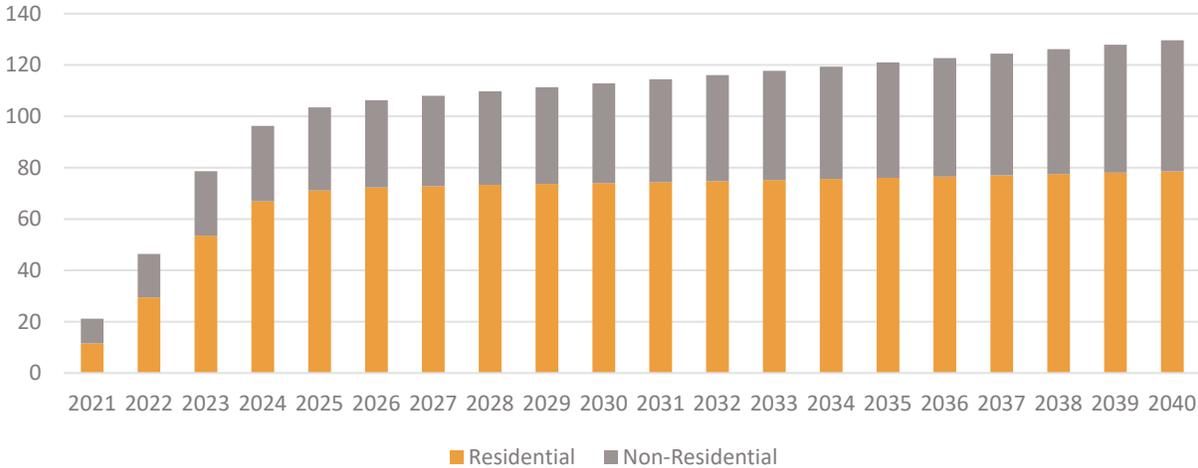
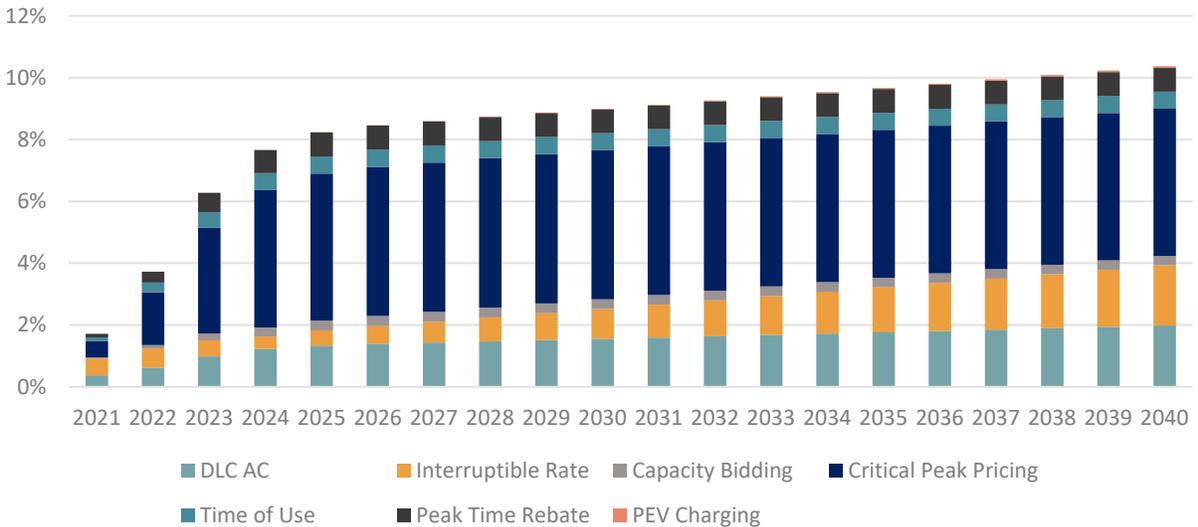


Figure ES-4 describes the nature of programs driving the demand response RAP and their contribution to meeting summer peak load over time. The share of summer peak load provided by demand response grows from just under two percent in 2021 to just over 10% in 2040. Major contributors to meeting summer peak load include critical peak pricing (5%), air conditioner direct load control (2%), and interruptible rates for large customers (2%).

FIGURE ES-4. TOTAL ANNUAL SUMMER PEAK RAP BY PROGRAM AS A PERCENTAGE OF PEAK LOAD



MOVING FORWARD WITH PROGRAMS

Overall, GDS identified substantial cost-effective savings for energy efficiency and demand response exist and will continue to exist through 2040. Going forward, decisions regarding the level of effort will be based on the remaining potential for savings and the cost of developing those savings. Future technologies should continue to be researched and tested, which may identify still further savings. For example, battery storage systems (discussed in Section 3 – Demand Response) may become a future opportunity. Other examples include ongoing improvements in the efficiency of heat pumps and related technologies. GDS recommends that Entergy continue to refine its understanding of its energy efficiency markets and their associated opportunities and challenges for delivering energy savings, updating measure assumptions, or otherwise identifying the assets that its customers bring to help reduce or manage loads over time.

1 Introduction

The Council of the City of New Orleans (the Council) engaged GDS Associates and its team of subcontractors (the GDS Team) to provide an estimate of demand side management (DSM) energy efficiency and demand response potential for Entergy New Orleans (Entergy). The analysis of DSM potential is intended to provide input to Entergy's Integrated Resource Plan (IRP), covering the 2021 through 2040 timeframe. Beyond the potential for DSM savings over the 20-year period, the study also analyzed possible program spending levels required to achieve the outcomes from several possible achievable cases.

The GDS Team worked with the Council's representatives to develop several achievable energy efficiency cases. Along with technical and economic potential, these include:

- **High Case Achievable Potential (HCAP)** estimates achievable potential from aggressive adoption rates based on paying incentives equal to 100% of measure incremental costs and increased program awareness.
- **2% Council Policy Case (2% Case)** estimates achievable potential in-line with Council policy, reflecting a 0.2% increase in savings as a percent of sales until savings as a percent of sales achieves 2%.
- **Reference Achievable Potential (RAP)** estimates achievable potential with Entergy paying incentive levels (as a percent of incremental measure costs) and program awareness closely calibrated to historical levels but is not constrained by any previously determined spending levels.

For demand response, the GDS Team focused on providing a High Case Achievable Potential (HCAP) and Reference Achievable Potential case (RAP). Both energy efficiency and demand response cases are presented in more detail in subsequent report sections.

An additional energy efficiency stakeholder case was developed in collaboration with other stakeholders and will be provided in a separate report.

1.1 STUDY APPROACH

The purpose of this DSM potential study is to provide a foundation for the continuation of utility-administered energy efficiency and demand response programs in the Entergy New Orleans service territory, to determine the remaining opportunities for cost-effective energy and demand in the service territory. This study has examined a full array of technologies, programs, and energy efficient practices that are technically achievable, as a starting point for examining the economic opportunities, along with achievable program opportunities.

The GDS Team used a bottom-up approach to estimate energy efficiency potential in the residential sector. Bottom-up approaches begin with characterizing the eligible equipment stock, estimating savings and screening for cost-effectiveness first at the measure level, then summing savings at the end-use levels. In the commercial and industrial sector (C&I), the GDS team utilized a top-down modeling approach - first estimating measure-level savings and costs as well as cost-effectiveness, and then applied cost-effective measure savings to all applicable shares of electric energy load. A bottom-up approaches was also used in the demand response analyses for all sectors.

1.2 REPORT ORGANIZATION

This report is organized into several sections. These include:

Section 1: An introduction to the study and background

Section 2: Describes the methods and results for the energy efficiency analysis

Section 3: Describes the methods and results for the demand response analysis

Appendices: Descriptions and details and key study elements or assumptions, including a benchmarking analysis to compare results from this study to other recent potential studies, along with a description of the Delphi Panel approach and results.

1.3 STUDY LIMITATIONS AND CAVEATS

As with any assessment of potential, this study necessarily builds on various assumptions and data sources, including the following:

- Energy efficiency measure lives, savings, and costs (total measure costs, incremental costs, and incentive costs)
- Projected potential adoption rates for energy efficiency measures
- Projections of energy consumption and avoided costs
- End-use saturations and energy consumption shares

While the GDS Team has sought to use the best and most current available data, including the use of new primary market research to understand New Orleans-specific adoption potential, and recent data from Entergy, there are often reasonable alternative assumptions which would yield slightly different results. For instance, the analysis assumes that many existing measures, regardless of their current efficiency levels, can be eligible for future installation and savings opportunities. Other studies may select a narrower viewpoint, limiting the amount of potential from equipment that is already considered to be energy efficient. Additionally, the models used in this analysis must make several assumptions regarding program delivery and the timing of equipment replacement that may ultimately occur more rapidly (or more slowly) than may be reflected in current plans or similar studies.

In the next sections of the report, we present the details of the DSM potential analysis.

2 Energy Efficiency Potential Analysis

2.1 ANALYSIS APPROACH

This section describes the overall methodology proposed to assess the electric energy efficiency potential for residential and nonresidential customers in the Entergy New Orleans service territory. The main objectives of this Demand Side Management (DSM) Potential Study were to estimate the energy efficiency potential in terms of technical and economic potential, along with three achievable energy efficiency adoption cases in the Entergy New Orleans service territory:

- High Case Achievable Potential (“HCAP”)
- Reference Achievable Potential (“RAP”), and
- Council (2%) Policy case (2% Council Policy Case)

These estimates were quantified in terms of MWh and MW savings, expected incremental and cumulative program participants, and associated costs, for each level of achievable energy efficiency potential. The energy efficiency potential results are presented in Section 2.2. Detailed appendices also provide a catalog of assumptions and annual outputs associated with this analysis.

2.1.1 Overview of Approach

For the residential sector, GDS utilized a bottom-up approach to the modeling of energy efficiency potential, whereby measure-level estimates of costs, savings, and useful lives were used as the basis for developing the technical, economic, and achievable potential estimates. The measure data was used to build-up the technical potential, by applying the data to each relevant market segment. The measure data allowed for benefit-cost screening to assess economic potential, which was in turn used as the basis for achievable potential, taking into consideration incentives and estimates of annual adoption rates.

For the C&I sector, GDS employed a bottom-up modeling approach to first estimate measure-level savings, costs, and cost-effectiveness, and then applied measure savings to all applicable shares of energy load.

2.1.2 Market Characterization

The initial step in the analysis was to gather a clear understanding of the current market segments in the Entergy New Orleans (Entergy) service territory. The GDS team issued a data request to Entergy and received data regarding utility sales, sales forecasts, customer data, and related materials. These data define the market sectors and market segments from which energy efficiency can be derived and inform the types of measures that can drive energy efficiency savings.

In addition to Entergy data, the GDS compiled information related to:

- Energy efficiency saturation data
- End uses and relative shares of energy load

2.1.2.1 Forecast Disaggregation

GDS began with a forecast of Entergy’s forecasted energy sales and demand, covering 2019 through 2040.² The forecast presented data for the residential sector and nonresidential sectors, including commercial customers, industrial customers, and government customers. For the C&I sector, GDS utilized SIC codes for each customer to further refine the forecast into building types. GDS refined both the residential and nonresidential building-types energy consumption into end uses using EIA data and, for the nonresidential

² This data is considered Highly Sensitive Protected Material and not included in this report.

sector, calibrating future end-use energy intensities using a forecast provided by Entergy. These refinements and general sources of information are summarized below.

For each major segment, GDS used the following data, with government customer loads combined with commercial customer loads to define an overall commercial sector:

- Residential. Utilized Entergy’s description of customer types and share of load to define single family and multifamily homes. EIA’s Residential Energy Consumption Survey (RECS) data were used to segment these loads into end-uses.
- Commercial. GDS utilized the following building types, based on the prior potential studies for consistency: college/university, healthcare, warehouse, lodging, small office, large office, grocery, other commercial, restaurants, retail (non-grocery), and schools. EIA’s Commercial Building Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS) data and forecasted changes in intensity were used to define end-use shares of energy loads.
- Industrial. Entergy’s SIC data was used to segment the industrial loads into major categories that align with EIA’s Manufacturing Energy Consumption Survey (MECS). Based on the MECS data, the share of electricity loads associated with major end uses for each industry type were then weighted by the share of load from each industry to arrive at overall industrial end-use energy consumption estimates.³

2.1.2.1.1 Residential Sector

In the residential sector, disaggregated forecast data is useful for fine tuning measure baseline consumption and savings estimates, as well as calculating interactive effects to account for measures which save energy in the same end use (e.g. insulation and heat pumps both save on heating use). Entergy provided GDS with a sector-level sales forecast and end-use intensity forecast. This data was leveraged in the interactive effect calculations and annual savings adjustments.

The GDS team researched the breakdown of the number of customers by housing type (single-family vs. multifamily) and income type. The study assumes 76% of homes are single-family and 24% are multifamily and that 24% of homes are income-qualified.

2.1.2.1.2 C&I Sector

In the C&I sector, disaggregated forecast data provides the foundation for the development of energy efficiency potential estimates. Entergy provided GDS with energy consumption data for its C&I accounts (segmented by rate category) and the account’s SIC code. GDS utilized the SIC code data to classify nonresidential customers into either commercial or industrial categories, associating their energy loads with either commercial or industrial building functions. For commercial customers identified as Transportation, Communications, or Utilities, GDS shifted 75 percent of this load to the industrial sector load. Figure 2-1 provides a breakdown of commercial electricity sales shares by building type.

³ Industrial sector potential was ultimately aggregated into an additional building type in the overall C&I (nonresidential) sector analysis.

FIGURE 2-1. C&I ELECTRIC SALES BREAKDOWN BY BUILDING/INDUSTRY TYPE⁴

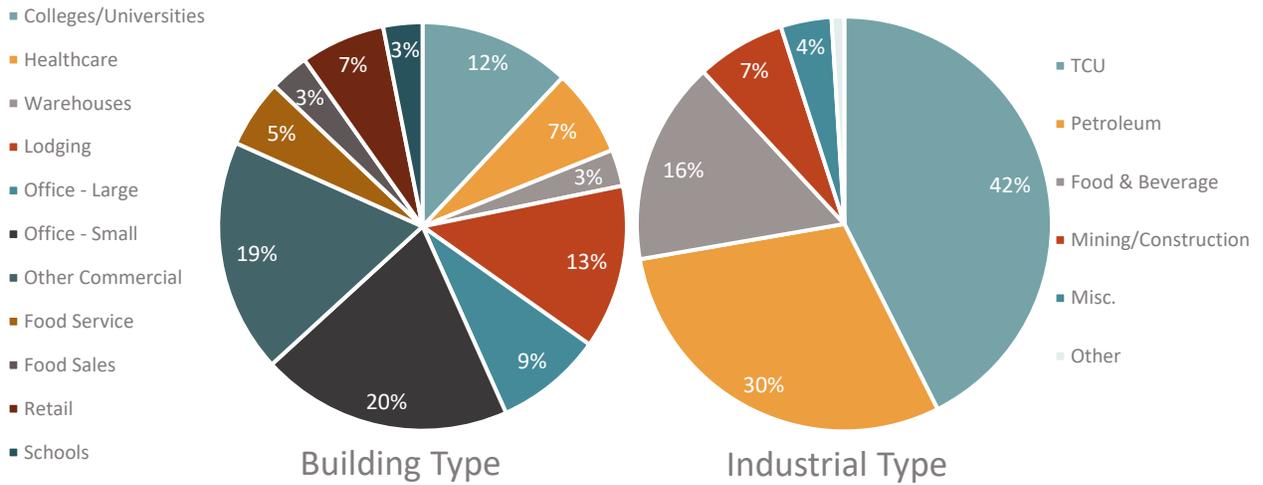
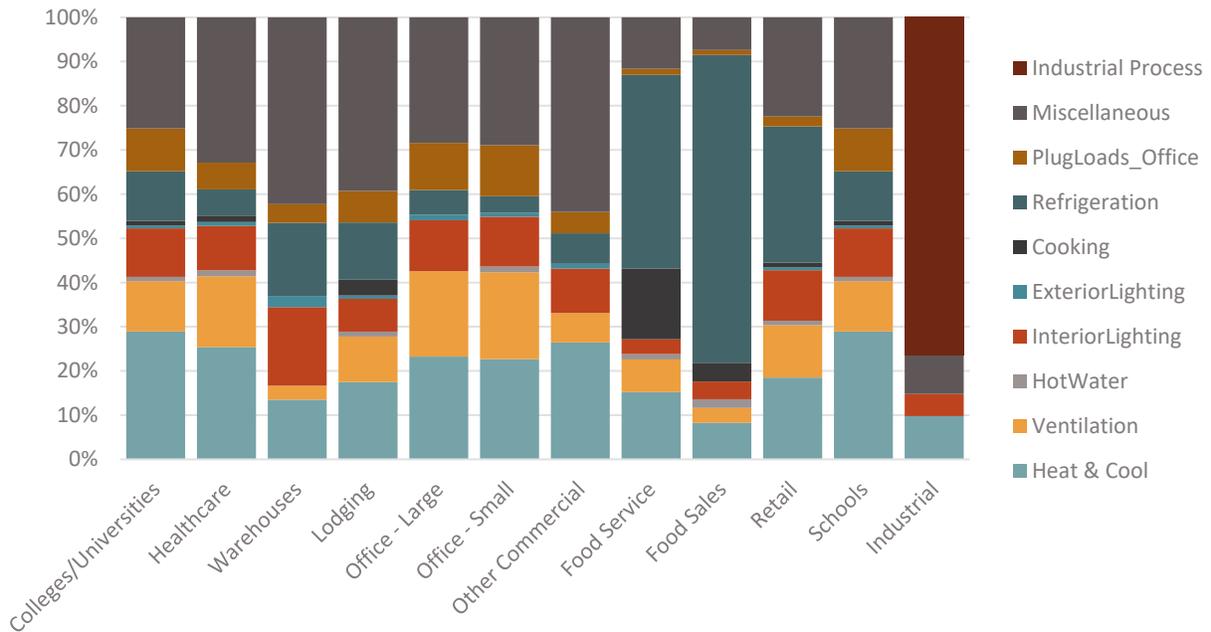


Figure 2-2 provides an illustration of the major end-uses across all building types in the commercial sector. Lighting represents 11% of the commercial business sector load across buildings, with HVAC (heating, cooling, ventilation) representing 35% or more across building types. Shares of refrigeration and office/computing are often dependent on the type of building, with refrigeration loads greatest in food sales and food service while office/computing loads are greatest in offices and education. Miscellaneous end-use load represents 30% of commercial sales with the overall contribution varying by building type.

FIGURE 2-2. COMMERCIAL ELECTRIC END-USE BREAKDOWN BY BUILDING TYPE



⁴ TCU (Transportation, Communications, and Utilities) load is reflected in ENO’s commercial sales but the majority was moved to Industrial for purpose of the potential analysis. Other represents specific industry types (i.e. fabricated metals, electronics, etc.) with <1% of industrial load.

2.1.2.2 Building Stock/Equipment Saturation

To assess the potential electric energy efficiency savings available, estimates of the current saturation of baseline equipment and energy efficiency measures are necessary. These are described for the Residential and C&I sectors, below.

2.1.2.2.1 Residential Sector

For the residential sector, GDS relied on the 2016 Entergy Residential Appliance Saturation Survey. This data allowed for GDS Team to characterize the baseline and efficiency saturations of the residential sector using housing-type specific data. Other data sources included ENERGY STAR unit shipment data, and the EIA Residential Energy Consumption Survey data from 2015. The ENERGY STAR unit shipment data filled data gaps related to the increased saturation of energy efficient equipment across the U.S. in the last decade.

2.1.2.2.2 C&I Sector

For the C&I sector, building stock and equipment saturation data was informed by available regional or national data. Energy Star sales data helped inform shipments and shares of Energy Star rated equipment, which served as a proxy for efficient equipment sales shares over time for similar equipment. EIA data was used to describe the relative share of electricity consumption for a variety of end-uses, while USDOE Energy Scout⁵ data provided breakdowns of load associated with specific equipment types to further refine EIA end-use data. GDS also leveraged its library of prior potential studies that leveraged a variety of equipment saturation surveys from around the U.S.

For the industrial sector, the analysis employed a top-down analysis at the end-use level. Accordingly, it was not critical to disaggregate the industrial sales at a measure-level. Instead, measures were developed to estimate savings at a total end-use level. Based on EIA MECS data, each industry type has characteristics of end-use equipment shares, with those shared weighted by their relative presence in Entergy's New Orleans service territory.

2.1.2.3 Remaining Factor

The remaining factor is the proportion of a given market segment and technology that is not yet efficient and can still be converted to an efficient alternative. It is the inverse of the saturation of an energy efficient measure, prior to any adjustments. For this study we made two key adjustments to recognize that the energy efficient saturation does not necessarily always fully represent the state of market transformation. In other words, while a percentage of installed measures may already be efficient, this does not preclude customers from backsliding, or reverting to standard technologies, or otherwise less efficient alternatives in the future, based on considerations like measure cost and availability and customer preferences. For example, some customers have disliked CFL light quality, and have reverted to incandescent and halogen bulbs after the CFLs burn out. Similarly, high efficiency air conditioning equipment could be replaced with less efficient equipment in the future.

For measures categorized as market opportunity (i.e. replace-on-burnout), we assumed that 60% of the instances in which an efficient measure is already installed, the burnout or failure of those measures would be eligible for inclusion in the estimate of future savings potential. Essentially this adjustment implies that we are assuming that 40% of the market is transformed, and no future savings potential exists, whereas the remaining 60% of the market is not transformed and could backslide without the intervention of an I&M program and an incentive. Similarly, for retrofit measures, we assumed that only 25% of the instances in which an efficient measure is already installed, the burnout or failure of those measures would be eligible for inclusion in the estimate of future savings potential. This recognizes the more proactive nature of retrofit measures, as the

⁵ <https://scout.energy.gov/>

implementation of these measures are more likely to be elective in nature, compared to market opportunity measures, which are more likely to be needs-based. We recognize the uncertainty in these assumptions, but we believe these are appropriate assumptions, as they recognize a key component of the nature of customer decision making.

2.1.3 Measure Characterization

2.1.3.1 Measure Lists

The study's sector-level energy efficiency measure lists were informed by a range of sources. Entergy provided a list of measures expected to be used by Guidehouse, a consultant of Entergy. GDS utilized this measure list and added to that list using experience from other market potential studies. To develop measure-level characterizations, GDS primarily used the Entergy New Orleans Technical Reference Manual v4.0. In addition to this resource, additional measures were considered for inclusion by referencing current Entergy New Orleans program measure assumptions, publicly available research, and technical reference manuals (TRMs) from a variety of jurisdictions. The chief purpose in utilizing program offerings and alternate TRMs was to inform measure assumptions to align with potential study data requirements or to inform specific calculation approaches requiring a formulation or generalization not present in the Entergy TRM.

In total, GDS analyzed 104 residential and 83 C&I unique measure types. GDS developed a total of 1,349 measure permutations for this study. Each permutation was screened for cost-effectiveness according to the Total Resource Cost (TRC) Test. The parameters for cost-effectiveness under the TRC are discussed in detail later in Section 2.1.3.5

For each measure, key factors associated with energy efficiency performance included:

- Baseline energy and demand consumption, along with associated energy and demand savings
- Measure lifetime
- Measure cost (incremental or full)
- Status as retrofit or replace on burnout

2.1.3.2 Measure Baseline and Savings

GDS estimated the energy consumption of the baseline and energy efficient alternative using engineering analyses. For some measures, if savings percentages were known and the primary driver, an estimate of baseline and efficient energy consumption was derived from the savings percentage. As noted above, the TRM was the primary resource to inform savings. However, not all TRM measure characterization had sufficient detail to derive baseline and efficient consumption, necessitating the use of calculations from other TRMs or other industry literature. In all cases, current federal standards were used to inform baselines or derived baselines.

2.1.3.3 Measure Lifetime

Measure lifetimes describe how long a measure can be expected to provide savings over time and is a key factor in estimating measure cost-effectiveness. GDS relied primarily on the New Orleans TRM to inform measure lifetimes, though utilized other TRMs and GDS's library of measure characterizations as necessary.

2.1.3.4 Measure Costs

Measure costs are a key consideration in cost-effectiveness testing and incentive setting. GDS relied primarily on the New Orleans TRM as the source of incremental costs. In some cases, GDS relied on other recent TRMs, online product research, or GDS's library of measure characterizations. Measure costs represent either incremental or full costs. These costs typically include the incremental cost of measure installation, when

appropriate based on the measure definition. For purposes of this study, nominal measure costs held constant over time.⁶

Costs and savings for new construction and replace on burnout measures were calculated as the incremental difference between the code minimum equipment and the energy efficiency measure. This approach was utilized because the consumer must select an efficiency level that is at least the code minimum equipment when purchasing new equipment. The incremental cost is calculated as the difference between the cost of high efficiency and standard efficiency (code compliant) equipment. However, for retrofit or direct install measures, the measure cost was the “full” cost of the measure, as the baseline scenario assumes the consumer would not make energy efficiency improvements in the absence of a program. In general, the savings for retrofit measures are calculated as the difference between the energy use of the removed equipment and the energy use of the new high efficiency equipment (until the removed equipment would have reached the end of its useful life).

2.1.3.5 Measure Cost-Effectiveness

GDS screened each measure and sector portfolio for cost-effectiveness using the Total Resource Cost Test (TRC). The Total Resource Cost (TRC) test measures benefits and costs from the perspective of the utility and utility customers as a whole. The benefits include the present value of the energy and capacity saved by the measures but exclude any natural gas or other fossil fuel benefits. The forecast of electric avoided costs of energy and capacity were obtained from Entergy and represent their most recent forecast of avoided electric benefits.⁷ The costs are the present value of all costs to implement those measures. These costs include measure full or incremental costs (depending on the type of measure), but exclude incentive payments that offset measure costs to customers. Utility lost revenues are also excluded. For measure level screening, non-incentive program costs were excluded. Non-incentive program costs were included in the analysis of portfolio cost-effectiveness, which included the potential for measures that passed the cost-effectiveness screening. Measures were treated as passing the cost-effectiveness screening with a benefit-cost ratio of 0.85. Sector portfolios were all found to have cost-effectiveness greater than 1.0, detailed below in the results section.

To develop the present value of benefits and costs, GDS applied Entergy’s weighted average cost of capital⁸ as the discount rate. Additionally, GDS utilized an inflation rate of 2%, applying the inflation rate to future program non-incentive costs, while not inflating future measure costs. Inflating the program non-incentive costs reflects general cost factors associated with increasing personnel salaries, marketing, or other program operational expenses.

2.1.3.6 Retail Rates

Retail rates do not influence the TRC results. However, for analyzing C&I sector adoption rates, the simple payback period was used to estimate the impact of customer measure costs net of incentives. This data aligns with the Delphi panel approach for the C&I sector adoption curves, which are based on measure adoption levels and timing due to simple customer payback periods. The rate used to estimate simple payback was based on Entergy’s current rate schedule.

⁶ GDS has noted that measure costs in TRMs do not show significant changes over time. For example, the deemed measure cost assumptions included in the Illinois TRM from 2012 (v1) through 2018 (v7) found no changes to measure costs across 80% of residential and business measures.

⁷ These avoided costs are treated as Highly Sensitive Protected Materials and not disclosed in this report.

⁸ Entergy’s weighted average cost of capital is Highly Sensitive Protected Material and not disclosed.

2.1.4 Types of Potential

Potential studies often distinguish between several types of energy efficiency potential: technical, economic, and various forms of achievable potential. The first two types of potential, technical and economic, provide a theoretical upper bound for energy savings from energy efficiency measures. Still, even the best-designed portfolio of programs is unlikely to capture 100 percent of the technical or economic potential. Therefore, achievable potentials attempt to estimate what savings may realistically be achieved through market interventions, when it can be captured, and how much it would cost to do so. In this analysis, achievable potentials included an assessment of a high case achievable potential (HCAP), a reference achievable potential case (RAP), and a 2% of energy sales case (the 2% Council Policy Case). For the achievable cases, various assumption regarding the level of incentives and program effectiveness at moving a market were made to drive the outcomes. The RAP reflects the current level of incentives and level of savings as a percent of sales currently achieved by Entergy. The other two cases reflect higher incentives and program effectiveness.

Figure 4-2 illustrates the types of energy efficiency potential considered in this analysis.

| | | | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| <i>Not Technically Feasible</i> | TECHNICAL POTENTIAL | | | |
| <i>Not Technically Feasible</i> | <i>Not Cost Effective</i> | ECONOMIC POTENTIAL | | |
| <i>Not Technically Feasible</i> | <i>Not Cost Effective</i> | <i>Market Barriers</i> | HIGH CASE ACHIEVABLE POTENTIAL | |
| <i>Not Technically Feasible</i> | <i>Not Cost Effective</i> | <i>Market Barriers</i> | <i>Partial Incentives</i> | REFERENCE and 2% COUNCIL POLICY CASES |

FIGURE 2-3. TYPE OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY POTENTIAL⁹

Each type of potential is described in more detail, below.

2.1.5 Technical Potential

Technical potential is the theoretical maximum amount of energy use that could be displaced by efficiency, disregarding all non-engineering constraints such as cost-effectiveness and the willingness of end users to adopt the efficiency measures. Technical potential only constrained by factors such as technical feasibility of measures. Under technical potential, GDS assumes that 100% of new construction and market opportunity measures are adopted as those opportunities become available (e.g., as new buildings are constructed, they immediately adopt efficiency measures, or as existing measures reach the end of their useful life). For retrofit measures, implementation will be assumed to be resource constrained and that it is not possible to install all retrofit measures all at once. Rather, retrofit opportunities will be assumed to be replaced incrementally until 100% of stock will be converted to the efficient measure over a period of no more than 19 years.

The core equation used in the residential sector energy efficiency technical potential analysis for each individual efficiency measure is shown in Equation 4-1 below. The C&I sector employs a similar analytical approach, but with the top-down approach utilizes the building-type energy load share in place of the count of households.

⁹ Reproduced from “Guide to Resource Planning with Energy Efficiency.” November 2007. US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Modified to depict the levels of achievable and program potential cases included in this study.

EQUATION 2-1. CORE EQUATION FOR RESIDENTIAL SECTOR TECHNICAL POTENTIAL

**Where...**

Base Case Equipment End-Use Intensity = the electricity used per customer per year by each base-case technology in each market segment. In other words, the base case equipment end-use intensity is the consumption of the electrical energy using equipment that the efficient technology replaces or affects.

Saturation Share = the fraction of the end-use electrical energy that is applicable for the efficient technology in a given market segment. For example, for residential water heating, the saturation share would be the fraction of all residential electric customers that have electric water heating in their household.

Remaining Factor = the fraction of equipment that is not considered to already be energy efficient. To extend the example above, the fraction of electric water heaters that is not already energy efficient.

Feasibility Factor = (also functions as the applicability factor) the fraction of the applicable units that is technically feasible for conversion to the most efficient available technology from an engineering perspective (e.g., it may not be possible to install heat pump water heaters in all homes because of space limitations).¹⁰

Savings Factor = the percentage reduction in electricity consumption resulting from the application of the efficient technology.

2.1.5.1 Competing Measures & Interactive Effects Adjustments

GDS prevents double-counting of savings, and accounts for competing measures and interactive savings effects, through three primary adjustment factors:

Baseline Saturation Adjustment. Competing measure shares may be factored into the baseline saturation estimates. For example, nearly all homes can receive insulation, but the analysis will create multiple measure permutations to account for varying impacts of different heating/cooling combinations and will apply baseline saturations to reflect proportions of households with each heating/cooling combination.

Feasibility Factor Adjustment. GDS combines measures into measure groups, where total applicability factor across measures is set to 100%. For example, homes cannot receive a programmable thermostat, connected thermostat, and smart thermostat. In general, the models assign the measure with the most savings the greatest feasibility factor in the measure group, with competing measures picking up any remaining share.

In instances where there are two (or more) competing technologies for the same electrical end use, such as heat pump water heaters with different tiers of efficiency, an applicability factor aids in determining the proportion of the available population assigned to each measure. In estimating the technical potential, measures with the most savings are given priority for installation. The applicability factors for Economic Potential and the achievable cases are adjusted to account for cost-effectiveness screening results.

Interactive Savings Adjustment. As savings are introduced from select measures, the per-unit savings from other measures need to be adjusted (downward) to avoid over-counting. The analysis typically

prioritizes market opportunity equipment measures (versus retrofit measures that can be installed at any time). For example, the savings from a smart thermostat are adjusted down to reflect the efficiency gains of installing an efficient air conditioner. The analysis also prioritizes efficiency measures relative to conservation (behavioral) measures. These impacts are accounted for in all phases of estimated potential savings.

2.1.6 Economic Potential

Economic potential refers to the subset of the technical potential that is economically cost-effective (based on screening with the TRC Test) as compared to conventional supply-side energy resources. Both technical and economic potential ignore market barriers to ensuring actual implementation of energy efficiency. Finally, they typically only consider the costs of efficiency measures themselves, ignoring any programmatic costs (e.g., marketing, analysis, administration, program evaluation, etc.) that would be necessary to capture them.

The TRC test calculations in this study follow the prescribed methodology detailed in the latest version of the California Standard Practice Manual (CA SPM). The California Standard Practice Manual establishes standard procedures for cost-effectiveness evaluations for utility-sponsored or public benefits programs and is generally considered to be an authoritative source for defining cost-effectiveness criteria and methodology. This manual is often referenced by many other states and utilities.

The TRC Test was used as the screening test for measure, program, and portfolio cost-effectiveness for inclusion in economic potential and achievable cases. In each year of the analysis, the benefits of each measure are calculated as the cumulative energy and demand impact multiplied by all applicable avoided costs; the net present value of annual lifetime benefits are then compared against the cost of each measure.

All measures that are not found to be cost-effective with a ratio of at least 0.85 based on the results of the measure-level cost effectiveness screening were excluded from the economic potential and achievable cases. Feasibility factors were then re-adjusted and applied to the remaining measures that are cost effective, where appropriate.

2.1.7 Achievable Potential

Achievable potential is the amount of energy (and associated demand) that can realistically be saved given various market barriers and program interventions. Achievable potential considers real-world barriers to encouraging end users to adopt efficiency measures; the non-measure costs of delivering programs (for administration, marketing, analysis, and EM&V); and the capability of programs and administrators to boost program activity over time. Barriers include financial, customer awareness and willingness to participate in programs, technical constraints, and other barriers the “program intervention” is modeled to overcome. Additional considerations include political and/or regulatory constraints. GDS developed three achievable potential cases:

- **High Case Achievable Potential** estimates achievable potential from aggressive adoption rates based on paying incentives equal to 100% of measure incremental costs and increased program awareness.
- **2% Council Policy Case** estimates achievable potential in-line with Council policy, reflecting a 0.2% increase in savings as a percent of sales until savings as a percent of sales achieves 2%.
- **Reference Achievable Potential** estimates achievable potential with Entergy paying incentive levels (as a percent of incremental measure costs) and program awareness closely calibrated to historical levels but is not constrained by any previously determined spending levels.

2.1.7.1 Achievable Adoption Rates

The assumed level of customer participation for each energy efficiency measure is a key driver of market potential estimates. To inform estimates of future market adoption, the GDS team relied on both the historical PY9 Entergy programs, Entergy's PY10 through PY12 plan, as well as end-use long-term adoption rate estimates. The use of historical performance and near-term plans as references provides a point-estimate to serve as an initial "ground floor" market adoption rate while the final adoption rates reflect the presence of possible market barriers and associated difficulties in achieving the 100% market adoption assumed in the technical and economic scenarios.

Initial Year Measure Adoption. First year adoption levels were informed by Entergy's PY9's historical adoption rates and PY10 through PY12 planned adoption rates. These guided the starting 2021 adoptions, from which the several achievable adoption scenarios then reflected the various program assumptions in subsequent years.

Long-Term Market Adoption Rates. Long-term market adoption rate estimates were derived from several sources. The Delphi panel provided expert local input to inform both residential and C&I maximum adoption rates under varying incentive levels or simple payback periods. These long-term adoption rates were then adjusted for the 2% Council Policy Case and High Case Achievable Potential, reflecting adjustments in incentives and program effectiveness. The details of the Delphi Panel approach and results are presented in Appendix B. The results of the long-term market adoption rates informed by the Delphi Panels are presented below.

In all technology cases, one can see that measures with lower incentive levels or longer simple payback periods are expected to achieve lower maximum adoption levels than those with higher incentive levels or shorter simple payback periods, indicating the importance of incentives to drive market adoption.

TABLE 2-1. RESIDENTIAL SECTOR MAXIMUM ADOPTION RATES

| Generic Measure Description/Category | 100% Incentive | 75% Incentive | 50% Incentive | 25% Incentive | 0% Incentive |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| LED/Appliance (ROB) | 75.2% | 66.5% | 56.5% | 41.0% | 29.0% |
| HVAC/WH Equip (ROB) | 79.0% | 66.5% | 52.5% | 35.8% | 22.5% |
| Early Replacement | 46.0% | 34.1% | 23.0% | 11.0% | 4.2% |
| Retrofit (\$) | 67.5% | 62.5% | 46.2% | 34.0% | 25.6% |
| Retrofit (\$\$) | 65.0% | 52.6% | 40.7% | 24.6% | 15.0% |
| Retrofit (\$\$\$) | 49.9% | 35.0% | 22.6% | 12.0% | 4.6% |

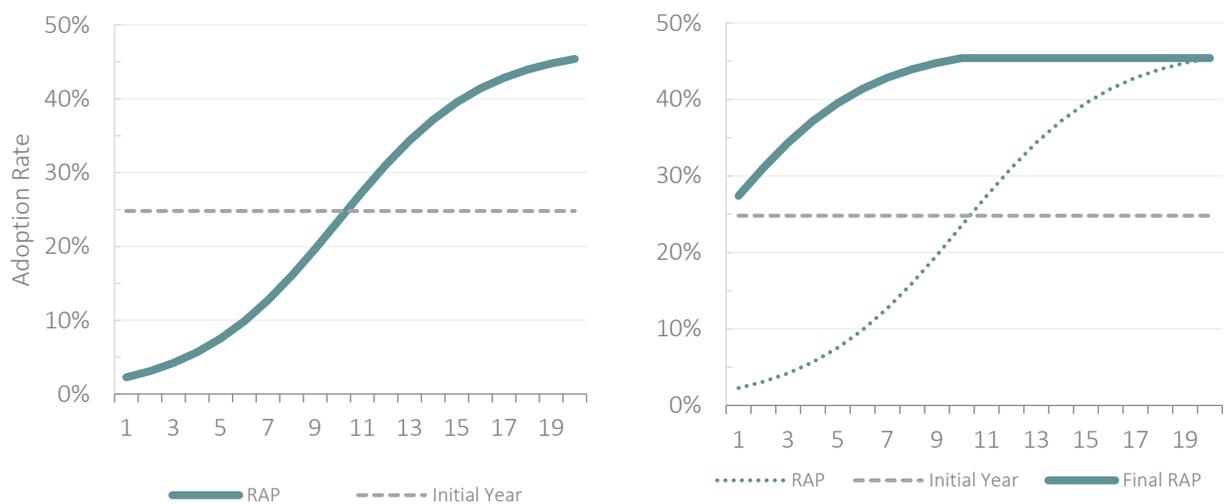
TABLE 2-2. C&I SECTOR MAXIMUM ADOPTION RATES

| Generic Measure Description/Category | 0 Year Payback | 1 Year Payback | 2 Year Payback | 4 Year Payback | 8 Year Payback |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Lighting / ROB \$ | 80.5% | 64.4% | 50.3% | 38.5% | 22.9% |
| HVAC / ROB \$\$\$ | 83.0% | 59.3% | 49.4% | 37.6% | 24.7% |
| Early Replacement | 36.8% | 24.6% | 15.7% | 9.3% | 8.8% |
| SEM/RCx/EMS / Retrofit \$ | 71.0% | 55.2% | 44.3% | 30.5% | 21.4% |
| Cooking / Compressed Air / Industrial Process | 76.7% | 49.7% | 43.9% | 38.5% | 26.7% |
| Retrofit \$\$\$ | 68.3% | 42.0% | 37.0% | 31.6% | 19.1% |

Adoption Curves. Once the initial year adoption rate and long-term adoption rates are determined, the remaining step was to determine the rate and duration to get from the first year adoption rate to the long term, which was never treated as greater than the 20 year forecast period. The 1st year point estimate (based on the historical calibration targets) was then used to establish the number of years remaining to reach the long-term adoption rate and the slope of adoption.

In the illustrative figure below (Figure 3-3), the initial s-shaped curve (left chart) reaches a long-term adoption rate of 45% of the annual eligible market over a period of 20 years. However, the initial year calibration indicates that the program has historically reached 25% of the annual eligible market. The curve (right chart) is reset so that the initial year adoption aligns with recent historical levels and the 45% long-term adoption rate target is reached in a shortened period of 9 years.

FIGURE 2-4. EXAMPLE INITIAL ADOPTION CURVE (LEFT) AND FINAL ADJUSTED ADOPTION CURVE (RIGHT) FOR ESTIMATING ACHIEVABLE POTENTIAL



2.1.7.2 Program Costs

GDS conducted a review of Entergy's PY9 program costs and savings. Program costs were split between incentive and non-incentive costs and converted to a dollars per kWh metric. This metric allows for scaling program costs to different levels of energy savings and adoption cases. The key metrics, for each of the residential and C&I sectors include:

- Verified Energy Savings, by sector, for PY9
- Non-incentive costs (\$ per 1st-year kWh saved) from PY9
 - \$0.105 per kWh savings residential
 - \$0.11 per kWh savings C&I

The incentive costs were developed for each case and then combined with the non-incentive per kWh budget to arrive at annual budgets that would meet each case's kWh savings.

Consistent with National Action Plan for Energy Efficiency (NAPEE) guidelines¹¹, utility non-incentive costs were also included in the overall assessment of cost-effectiveness in the economic potential and

¹¹ National Action Plan for Energy Efficiency (2007). Guide for Conducting Energy Efficiency Potential Studies. Prepared by Optimal Energy. This study notes that economic potential only considers the cost of efficiency measures themselves, ignoring programmatic costs. Conversely, achievable potential should consider the non-measures costs of delivering programs. Pg. 2-4.

achievable cases. Non-incentive costs were escalated by the rate of inflation, from the Initial Year (2021, PY11).

2.2 ENERGY EFFICIENCY POTENTIAL FINDINGS

Figure 2-5 provides the technical, economic, HCAP, RAP, and 2% policy case results for the 3-year, 10-year, and 20-year timeframes. Over the duration of the study timeframe the technical and economic potential reach 43% and 38% of forecasted sales, respectively. This relatively close alignment of technical and economic potential suggests that a large portion of the technical potential is cost-effective. The HCAP case reaches 29% of forecasted ENO 2041 sales (or 76% of the economic potential). The RAP and 2% policy case achieve respectively to 21% and 23% of forecasted sales over the study timeframe. The gap between economic potential and the achievable policy cases represents market barriers to prospective program participants, both financial and non-financial, to achieving the full amount of economic potential.

FIGURE 2-5. OVERVIEW OF ELECTRIC ENERGY EFFICIENCY POTENTIAL

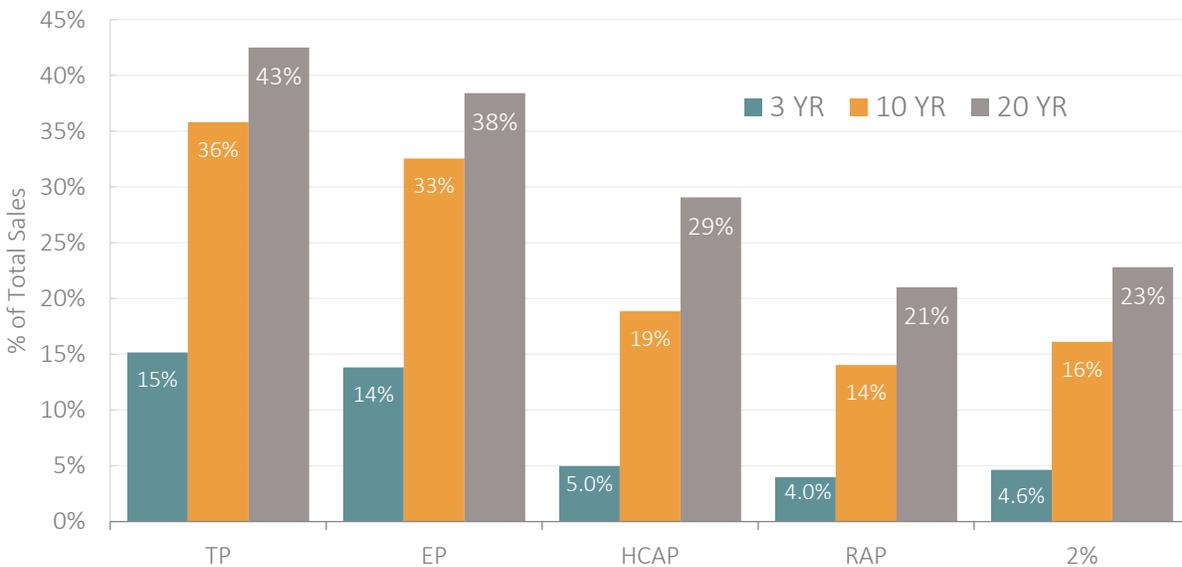


Table 2-3 shows the incremental energy and demand savings per year for each case. Figure 2-6 shows the cumulative annual energy savings for each case.

TABLE 2-3. ANNUAL INCREMENTAL ACHIEVABLE ENERGY EFFICIENCY SAVINGS BY CASE

| Year | Energy (GWh/Year) | | | Peak Demand (MW) | | |
|------|-------------------|------|-----|------------------|------|----|
| | RAP | HCAP | 2% | RAP | HCAP | 2% |
| 2021 | 79 | 98 | 86 | 17 | 19 | 19 |
| 2022 | 87 | 106 | 98 | 21 | 23 | 24 |
| 2023 | 90 | 110 | 110 | 22 | 26 | 27 |
| 2024 | 91 | 115 | 116 | 23 | 26 | 29 |
| 2025 | 94 | 121 | 116 | 24 | 27 | 30 |
| 2026 | 99 | 128 | 116 | 27 | 30 | 31 |
| 2027 | 103 | 136 | 116 | 30 | 33 | 33 |
| 2028 | 106 | 142 | 109 | 33 | 35 | 32 |
| 2029 | 107 | 145 | 111 | 35 | 37 | 34 |
| 2030 | 105 | 143 | 109 | 36 | 38 | 35 |

| Year | Energy (GWh/Year) | | | Peak Demand (MW) | | |
|------|-------------------|------|-----|------------------|------|----|
| | RAP | HCAP | 2% | RAP | HCAP | 2% |
| 2031 | 101 | 137 | 106 | 35 | 37 | 35 |
| 2032 | 94 | 129 | 100 | 33 | 35 | 33 |
| 2033 | 86 | 118 | 92 | 30 | 32 | 30 |
| 2034 | 79 | 106 | 84 | 26 | 28 | 26 |
| 2035 | 71 | 96 | 76 | 23 | 24 | 23 |
| 2036 | 72 | 99 | 79 | 20 | 22 | 21 |
| 2037 | 66 | 90 | 71 | 17 | 19 | 18 |
| 2038 | 60 | 80 | 66 | 15 | 16 | 16 |
| 2039 | 56 | 75 | 63 | 13 | 15 | 14 |
| 2040 | 53 | 71 | 58 | 11 | 13 | 12 |

FIGURE 2-6. CUMULATIVE ANNUAL ACHIEVABLE ELECTRIC ENERGY SAVINGS POTENTIAL BY CASE

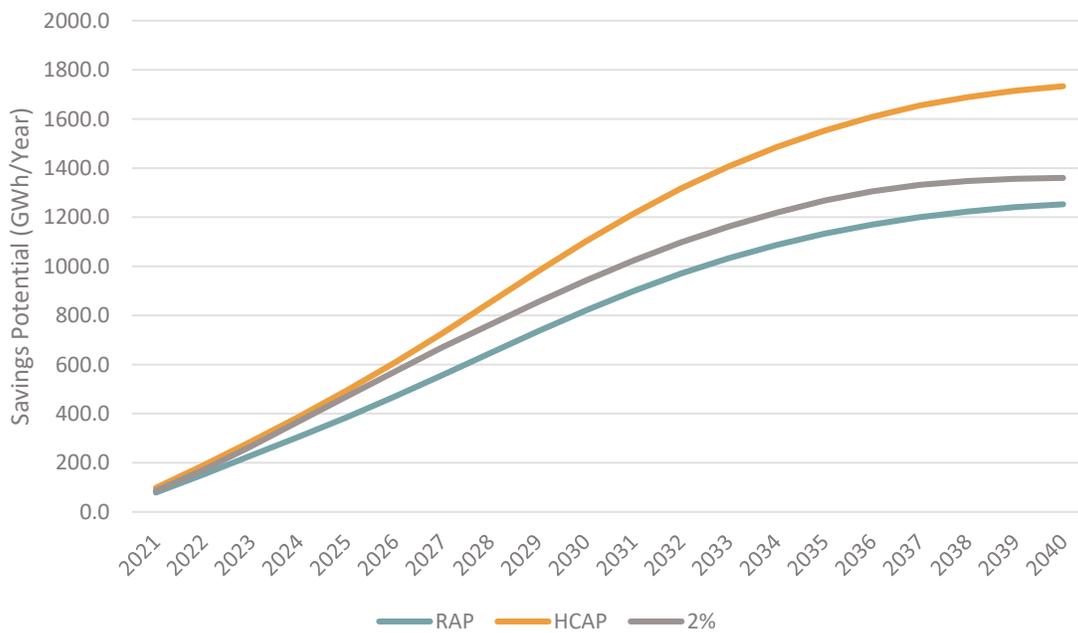


Table 2-4 shows the incremental electric energy achievable savings as a percentage of ENO’s total sales for each case. For the 2% case, savings increase by 0.2% a year in 2021-2023, and 2% savings per year from 2024-2027. Savings decrease over time as energy efficiency potential becomes more limited in the second decade on an incremental annual basis. The 2% policy case is slightly higher than the RAP case because of higher incentives and increased marketing awareness. The HCAP, which assumes incentives that are equal to the incremental measure cost, can sustain 2% savings over a longer period, though again, savings decrease during the second decade as remaining efficiency potential from measures included in this analysis are depleted. However, over a long-term study horizon, new technologies and program designs could result in additional cost-effective energy savings.

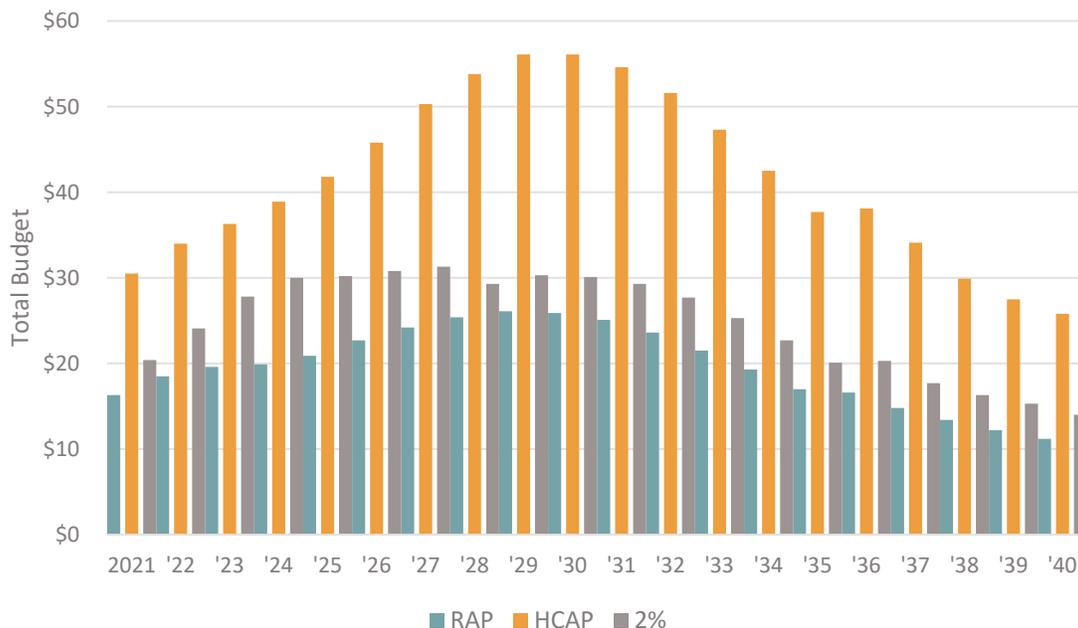
TABLE 2-4. ANNUAL INCREMENTAL ELECTRIC ENERGY SAVINGS POTENTIAL (AS A % OF SALES) BY CASE

| Year | RAP | HCAP | 2% |
|------|------|------|------|
| 2021 | 1.4% | 1.7% | 1.5% |
| 2022 | 1.5% | 1.8% | 1.7% |
| 2023 | 1.6% | 1.9% | 1.9% |
| 2024 | 1.6% | 2.0% | 2.0% |

| Year | RAP | HCAP | 2% |
|------|------|------|------|
| 2025 | 1.6% | 2.1% | 2.0% |
| 2026 | 1.7% | 2.2% | 2.0% |
| 2027 | 1.8% | 2.3% | 2.0% |
| 2028 | 1.8% | 2.4% | 1.9% |
| 2029 | 1.8% | 2.5% | 1.9% |
| 2030 | 1.8% | 2.4% | 1.9% |
| 2031 | 1.7% | 2.3% | 1.8% |
| 2032 | 1.6% | 2.2% | 1.7% |
| 2033 | 1.5% | 2.0% | 1.6% |
| 2034 | 1.3% | 1.8% | 1.4% |
| 2035 | 1.2% | 1.6% | 1.3% |
| 2036 | 1.2% | 1.7% | 1.3% |
| 2037 | 1.1% | 1.5% | 1.2% |
| 2038 | 1.0% | 1.3% | 1.1% |
| 2039 | 0.9% | 1.3% | 1.0% |
| 2040 | 0.9% | 1.2% | 1.0% |

The total costs for each case are provided in Figure 2-7. Total costs are comparable between the RAP and 2% policy case, with differences aligned with the savings achieved in both cases. However, the HCAP case demonstrates significantly higher costs as a result of the corresponding modeling assumption that incentives are equivalent to 100% of the modeled incremental measure cost. Overall, incentives average between 50%-55% in the RAP and 2% policy cases. In the HCAP case, incentives are roughly 70% of the overall costs.

FIGURE 2-7. ANNUAL BUDGETS FOR ACHIEVABLE POTENTIAL BY CASE (\$ MILLIONS/YEAR)



GDS calculated TRC ratios for each measure based on the present value of the benefits and costs over each measure’s effective useful life. GDS also examined the overall electric energy efficiency portfolios TRC ratio for each policy case. The TRC ratios for these cases are provided in Table 2-5. Despite the large increase in incentives noted above, the HCAP case remains cost effective. It is important to note that incentives are considered a transfer payment under the TRC Test and do not directly affect the TRC Test result. However, as

noted from the Delphi Panel research, increased incentives are expected to result in increased market adoption rates for all measures and results in less cost-effective measures included in the overall analysis.

TABLE 2-5. PORTFOLIO TRC BENEFIT-COST RATIOS FOR ACHIEVABLE POTENTIAL BY CASE

| Year | RAP | HCAP | 2% |
|-----------|-----|------|-----|
| 2021-2040 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 2.5 |

2.2.1 Residential Results

Figure 2-8 provides a summary of the cumulative annual electric energy efficiency potential results across the 2021-2023 (3YR) timeframe, as well as for 2030 (10th-year) and 2040 (20th-year). The technical potential represents 47% of residential sales in 2040. Economic potential, a subset of technical, represents 41% of sales. Achievable potential in the 20th year ranges from 26%-31% by case.

FIGURE 2-8. OVERVIEW OF RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC ENERGY EFFICIENCY POTENTIAL

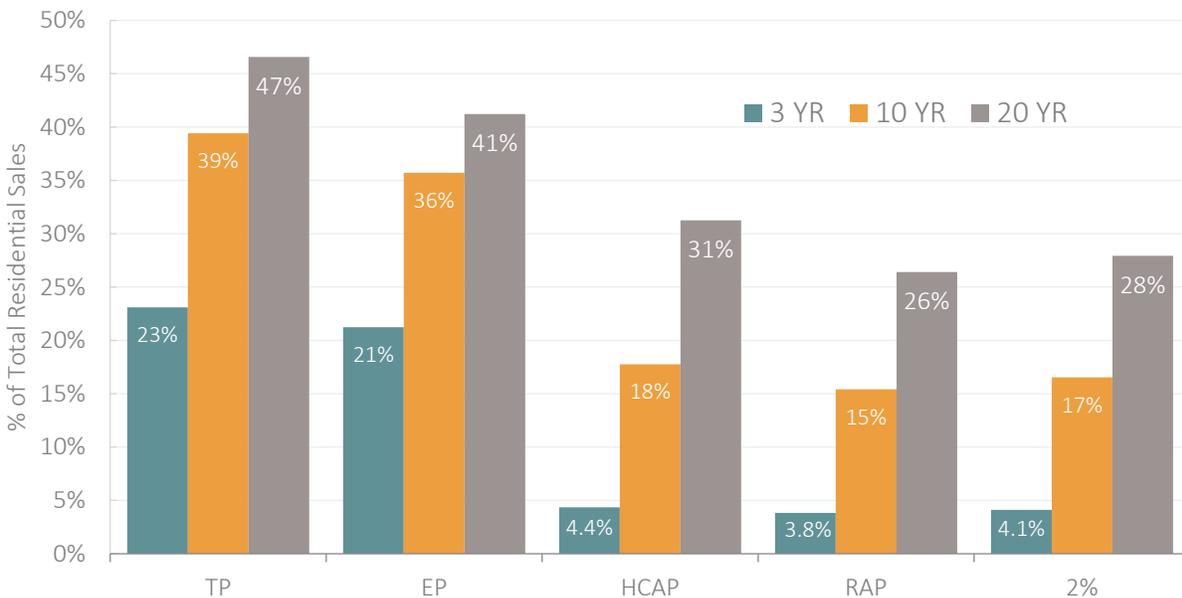


Table 2-7 shows the residential incremental electric energy achievable savings, by case, as a percentage of ENO’s total residential sales. The reference case achievable averages 2.1% of residential sales. The high case achievable averages 2.4% of residential sales, and the 2% case averages 2.2% of residential sales.

TABLE 2-6. INCREMENTAL ANNUAL RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC ENERGY ACHIEVABLE POTENTIAL SAVINGS BY CASE (AS A % OF RESIDENTIAL SALES)

| Year | RAP | HCAP | 2% |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 2021 | 1.47% | 1.64% | 1.48% |
| 2022 | 1.70% | 1.89% | 1.78% |
| 2023 | 1.80% | 2.00% | 1.98% |
| 2024 | 1.87% | 2.08% | 2.12% |
| 2025 | 1.97% | 2.19% | 2.22% |
| 2026 | 2.17% | 2.42% | 2.38% |
| 2027 | 2.37% | 2.64% | 2.53% |
| 2028 | 2.55% | 2.86% | 2.55% |
| 2029 | 2.68% | 3.01% | 2.69% |

| Year | RAP | HCAP | 2% |
|------|-------|-------|-------|
| 2030 | 2.72% | 3.07% | 2.75% |
| 2031 | 2.74% | 3.10% | 2.79% |
| 2032 | 2.64% | 3.02% | 2.69% |
| 2033 | 2.46% | 2.83% | 2.51% |
| 2034 | 2.28% | 2.64% | 2.32% |
| 2035 | 2.09% | 2.43% | 2.14% |
| 2036 | 1.95% | 2.30% | 2.02% |
| 2037 | 1.80% | 2.14% | 1.87% |
| 2038 | 1.65% | 1.99% | 1.75% |
| 2039 | 1.57% | 1.92% | 1.69% |
| 2040 | 1.48% | 1.82% | 1.59% |

Figure 2-13 provides the cumulative annual achievable potential across the 20-yr timeframe of the study. The reference case and 2% policy case achieve similar levels of potential by the 20th year, with the 2% policy case achieving the savings at an overall quicker pace in the first decade. The HCAP case aligns with the 2% policy case in early years but achieves nearly 31% of residential sector sales by 2040.

FIGURE 2-9 RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC ENERGY CUMULATIVE ANNUAL ACHIEVABLE SAVINGS POTENTIAL BY CASE

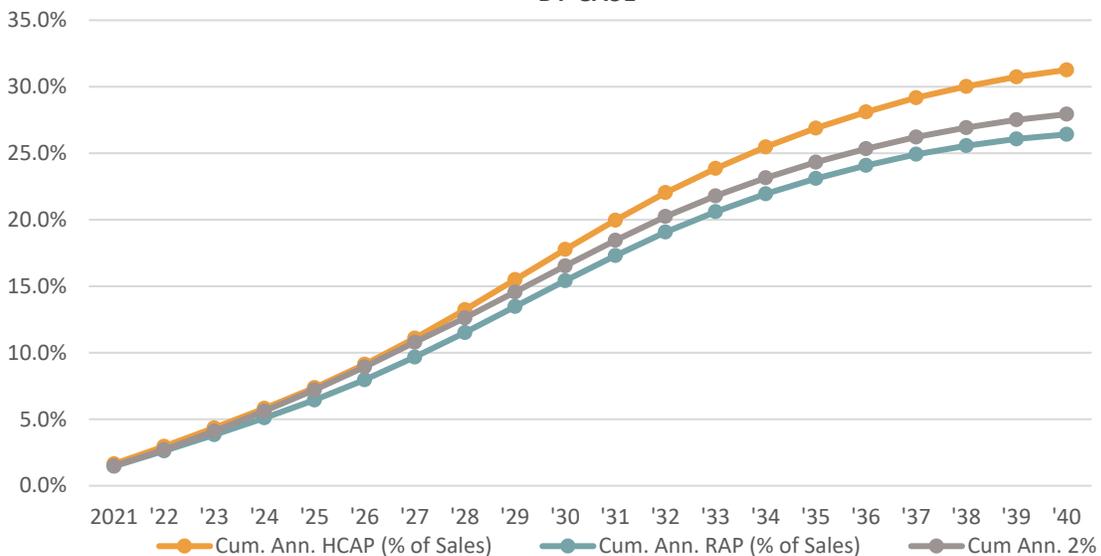


Figure 2-10 and Figure 2-11 provide a breakdown of the RAP potential in 2040 across end-uses and building type market segments. In the near-term, behavioral savings provide the greatest savings opportunity at 37% of the total in 2021. Over the long-term, HVAC measures and Building Envelope provide the greatest cumulative annual savings opportunity at close to 70% of the total by 2040. Existing single-family non-low-income (“NLI”) homes provide the greatest potential among the housing type-income type market segments. Over time, the low-income segments and new construction segment grow as a proportion of the total, from 22% in 2021 to 26% in 2040.

FIGURE 2-10. RESIDENTIAL POTENTIAL BY END-USE AND BUILDING TYPE – RAP 2021

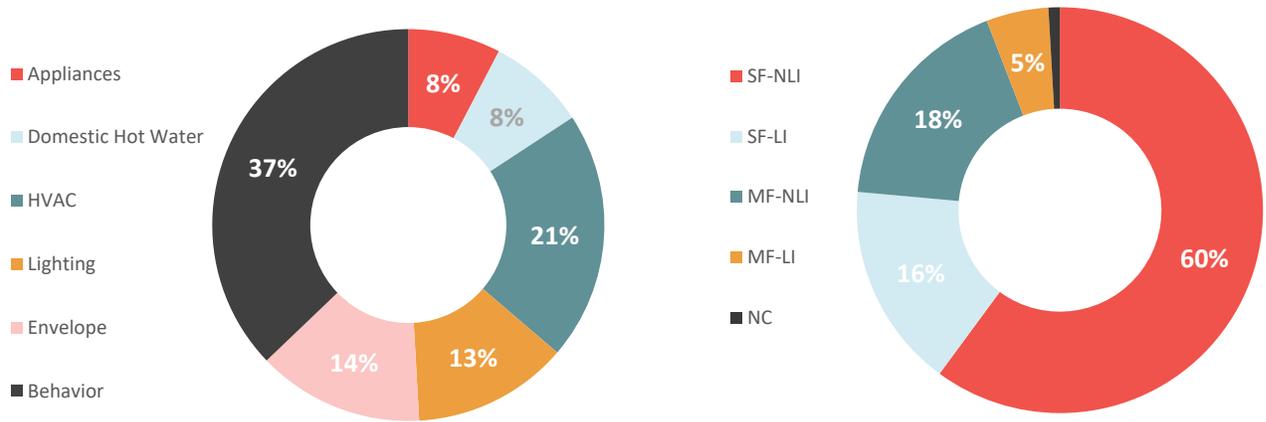
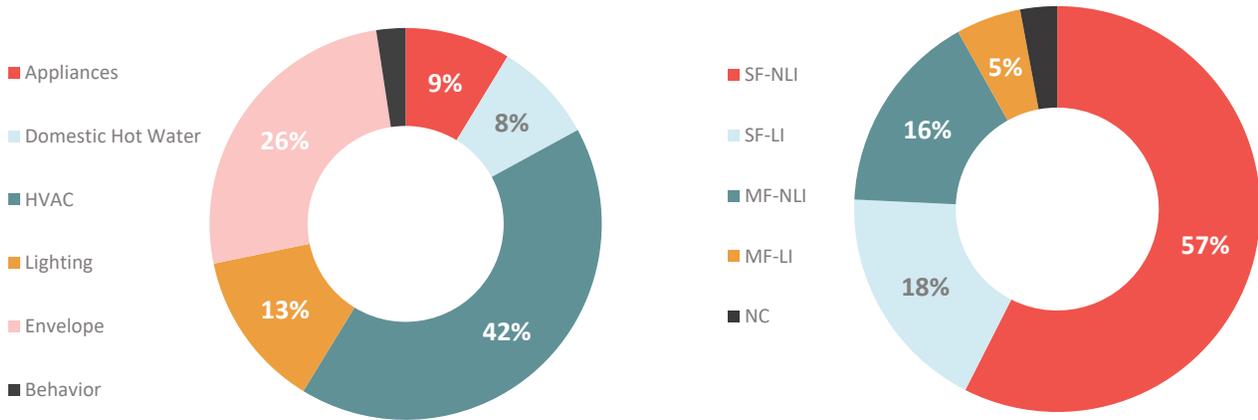


FIGURE 2-11. RESIDENTIAL POTENTIAL BY END-USE AND BUILDING TYPE – RAP 2040



2.2.2 C&I Energy Efficiency Potential

Figure 2-12 provides a summary of the cumulative annual electric energy efficiency potential results across the 2021-2023 (3YR) timeframe, as well as for 2030 (10th-year) and 2040 (20th-year). The technical potential represents 40% of C&I sales in 2040. Economic potential, a subset of technical, represents 37% of sales. Achievable potential in the 20th year ranges from 18%-28% by case.

FIGURE 2-12. OVERVIEW OF C&I ELECTRIC ENERGY EFFICIENCY POTENTIAL

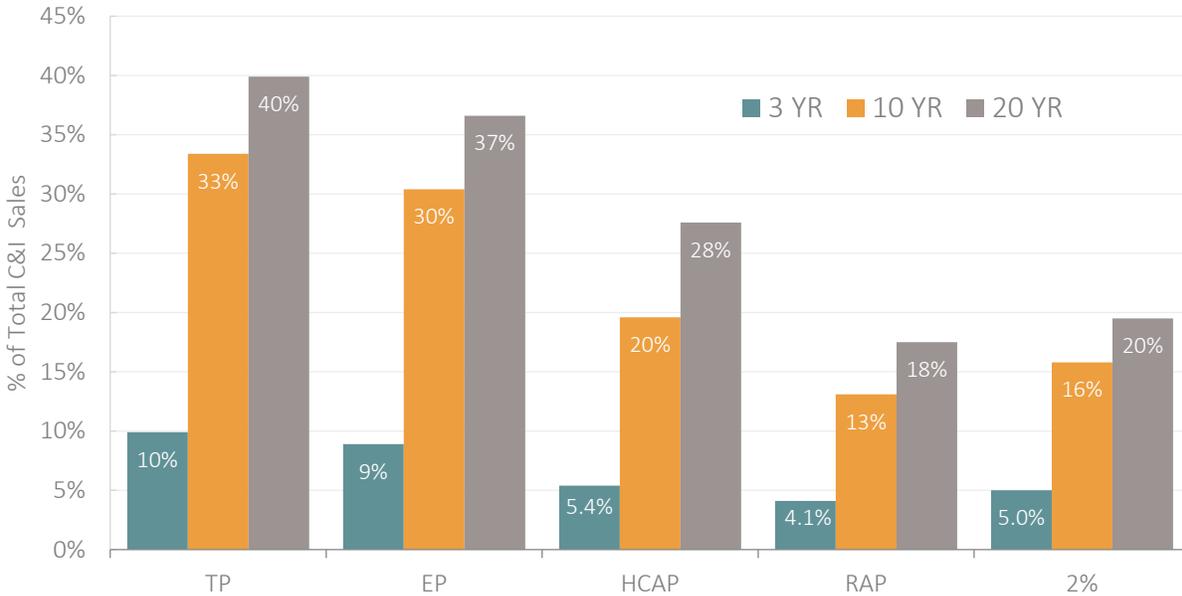


Table 2-7 shows the C&I incremental electric energy achievable savings, by case, as a percentage of ENO’s total C&I sales. The reference case achievable averages 1.0% of C&I sales. The high case achievable averages 1.6% of C&I sales, and the 2% case averages 1.2% of sales. In the 2% case, C&I sector savings alone do not reach 2% of sales; residential and C&I savings need to be combined to meet the 2% goal.

TABLE 2-7. INCREMENTAL ANNUAL C&I ELECTRIC ENERGY ACHIEVABLE POTENTIAL SAVINGS BY CASE (AS A % OF C&I SALES)

| Year | RAP | HCAP | 2% |
|------|------|------|------|
| 2021 | 1.3% | 1.8% | 1.5% |
| 2022 | 1.4% | 1.8% | 1.6% |
| 2023 | 1.4% | 1.9% | 1.8% |
| 2024 | 1.4% | 1.9% | 1.9% |
| 2025 | 1.4% | 2.0% | 1.9% |
| 2026 | 1.4% | 2.1% | 1.8% |
| 2027 | 1.4% | 2.2% | 1.7% |
| 2028 | 1.3% | 2.2% | 1.4% |
| 2029 | 1.3% | 2.1% | 1.4% |
| 2030 | 1.2% | 2.0% | 1.3% |
| 2031 | 1.0% | 1.8% | 1.2% |
| 2032 | 0.9% | 1.6% | 1.1% |
| 2033 | 0.8% | 1.4% | 0.9% |
| 2034 | 0.7% | 1.3% | 0.8% |
| 2035 | 0.6% | 1.1% | 0.7% |
| 2036 | 0.7% | 1.3% | 0.9% |
| 2037 | 0.7% | 1.1% | 0.8% |
| 2038 | 0.6% | 0.9% | 0.7% |
| 2039 | 0.5% | 0.8% | 0.6% |
| 2040 | 0.5% | 0.8% | 0.6% |

Figure 2-13 provides the cumulative annual achievable potential across the 20-yr timeframe of the study. The reference case and 2% policy case achieve similar levels of potential by the 20th year, with the 2% policy case achieving the savings at an overall quicker pace in the first decade. The HCAP case aligns with the 2% policy case in early years but achieves nearly 28% of C&I sector sales by 2040, significantly more than the other two achievable cases.

FIGURE 2-13. C&I ELECTRIC ENERGY CUMULATIVE ANNUAL ACHIEVABLE SAVINGS POTENTIAL BY CASE

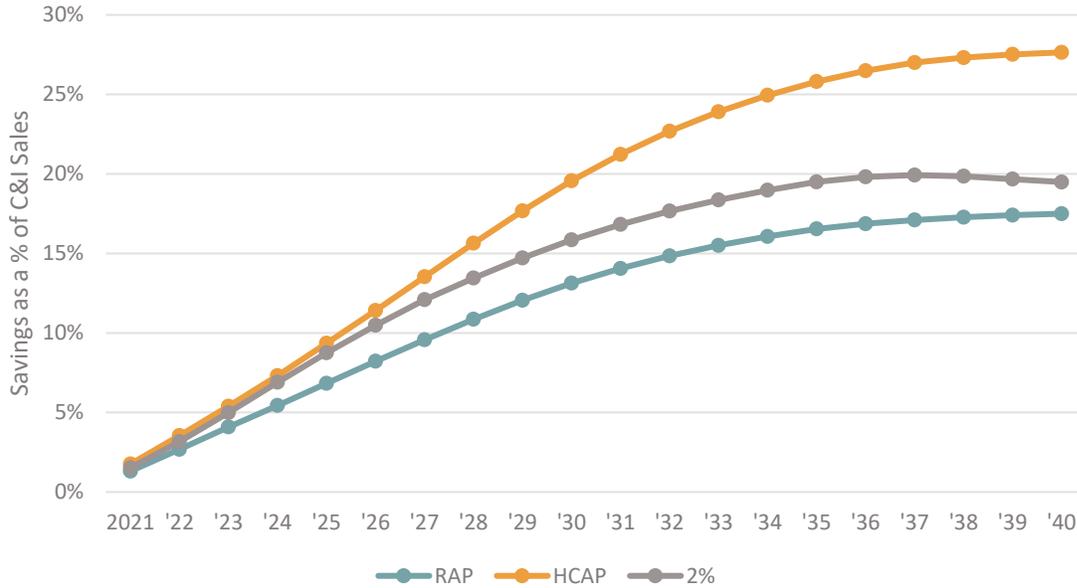


Figure 2-14. provides a breakdown of the RAP potential, across end-uses and building type market segments, in 2021 and 2040, respectively. While lighting is the dominant end-use for C&I savings early on, savings from heating and cooling and total facility energy efficiency measures increase over time and represent significant shares of C&I savings by 2040. Small office and other commercial facilities contribute the most savings for the C&I sector, followed by higher education and lodging. The share of savings by building type does not shift dramatically over the study horizon.

FIGURE 2-14. C&I POTENTIAL BY END-USE AND BUILDING TYPE – RAP 2021

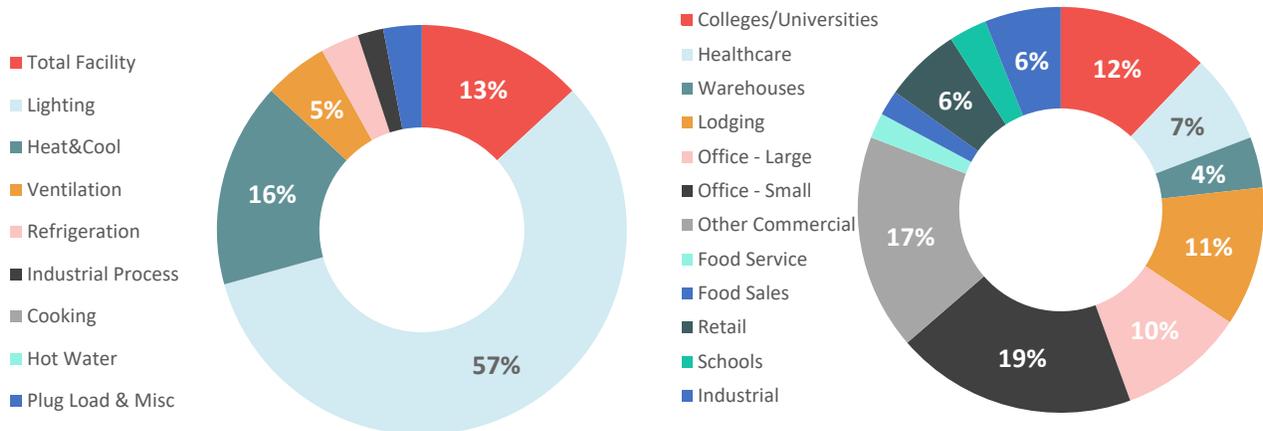
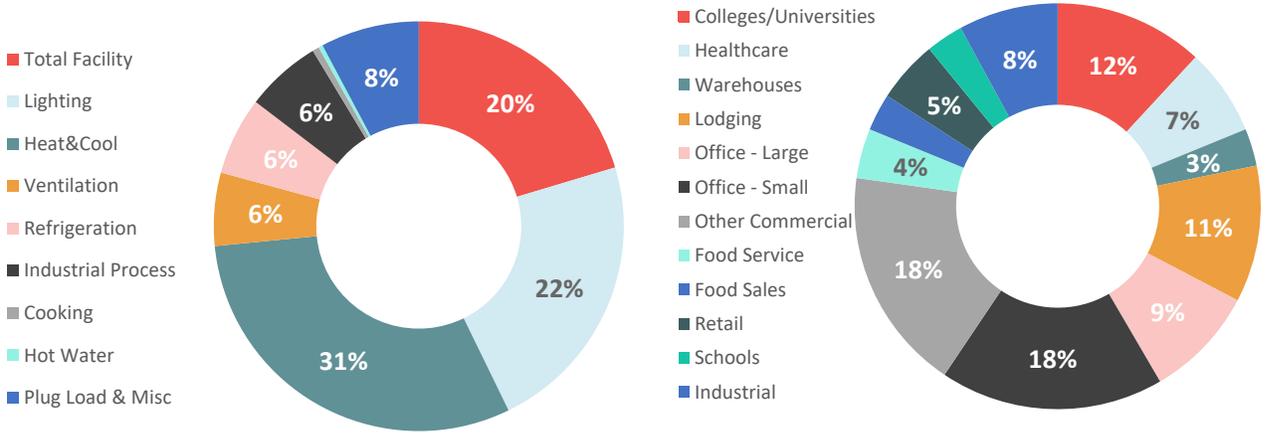


FIGURE 2-15. C&I POTENTIAL BY END-USE AND BUILDING TYPE – RAP 2040 (CUMULATIVE ANNUAL)



3 Demand Response Potential Results

3.1 ANALYSIS APPROACH

This section provides an overview of the demand response potential methodology.

3.1.1 Demand Response Program Options

Table 3-1 a brief description of the demand response (DR) program options considered and identifies the eligible customer segment for each demand response program that was considered in this study. This includes direct load control (DLC), rate, and aggregator design options.

TABLE 3-1. DEMAND RESPONSE PROGRAM OPTIONS AND ELIGIBLE MARKETS

| Demand Option | Response | Description | Eligible Sectors |
|--|----------|--|-----------------------------------|
| DLC of Air Conditioners (Thermostats) | | The compressor of the air conditioner is remotely shut off (cycled) by the system operator for periods that may range from 7 ½ to 15 minutes during every 30-minute period (i.e., 25%-50% duty cycle). Controlled via smart thermostat. Participant has option to override control. | Residential, Small C&I |
| DLC of Air Conditioners (Switches) | | The compressor of the air conditioner is remotely shut off (cycled) by the system operator for periods that may range from 7 ½ to 15 minutes during every 30-minute period (i.e., 25%-50% duty cycle). Controlled via load control switch. Participant cannot override control. | Residential, Small C&I |
| DLC of Electric Water Heaters | | The water heater is remotely shut off by the system operator for periods normally ranging from 2 to 8 hours. | Residential, Small C&I |
| DLC of Swimming Pool Pumps | | The swimming pool pump is remotely shut off by the system operator for periods normally ranging from 2 to 4 hours. | Residential, Small C&I |
| DLC of Lighting | | A portion of the lighting load (typically 25-33%) is remotely shut off by the system operator for periods normally ranging from 2 to 4 hours | Small C&I |
| DLC of Room Air Conditioners | | The compressor of the air conditioner is remotely shut off (cycled) by the system operator for periods that may range from 7 ½ to 15 minutes during every 30-minute period (i.e., 25%-50% duty cycle). Controlled via load control switch. Participant cannot override control. | Residential, Small C&I |
| Critical Peak Pricing with Enabling Technology | | A retail rate in which an extra-high price for electricity is provided during critical periods (e.g. 100 hours) of the year. Prices can be fixed or fluctuate with the market. Market-based prices are typically provided on a day-ahead basis, or an hour-ahead basis. Participants are required to have enabling technology (usually a smart thermostat) to help more consistently control the load during peak hours. | Residential, Small C&I, Large C&I |

| Demand Option | Response | Description | Eligible Sectors |
|---|----------|---|-----------------------------------|
| Critical Peak Pricing without Enabling Technology | | A retail rate in which an extra-high price for electricity is provided during critical periods (e.g. 100 hours) of the year. Prices can be fixed or fluctuate with the market. Market-based prices are typically provided on a day-ahead basis, or an hour-ahead basis. Participants not are required to have enabling technology. | Residential, Small C&I, Large C&I |
| Time of Use Rate with Enabling Technology | | A retail rate with different prices for usage during different blocks of time. Daily pricing blocks could include on-peak, mid-peak, and off-peak periods. Participants are required to have enabling technology (usually a smart thermostat) to help more consistently control the load during peak hours. | Residential, Small C&I |
| Time of Use Rate without Enabling Technology | | A retail rate with different prices for usage during different blocks of time. Daily pricing blocks could include on-peak, mid-peak, and off-peak periods. Participants are not required to have enabling technology. | Residential, Small C&I |
| Interruptible Rate | | A discounted rate is offered to the customer for agreeing to interrupt or curtail load during peak period. The interruption is mandatory. No buy-through options are available. | Large C&I |
| Charging of Electric Vehicles Off Peak | | Special rate service for electric vehicles that charge off-peak. | Residential, Small C&I |
| Charging of Electric Utility Vehicles Off Peak | | Special rate service for electric vehicles that charge off-peak. | Small C&I |
| Charging of Golf Carts Off Peak | | Special rate service for golf courses that charge electric golf carts off-peak. | Golf Courses |
| Electric Thermal Storage Rate | | The use of a cold storage medium such as ice, chilled water, or other liquids. Off-peak energy is used to produce chilled water or ice for use in cooling during peak hours. The cool storage process is limited to off-peak periods. | Small C&I |
| Peak Time Rebate | | 12.9% Demand Response Market Research:Portland General Electric, 2016 to 2035, The Brattle Group, January 2016. | Residential, Small C&I |
| Capacity Bidding | | Flexible bidding program offering qualified businesses payments for agreeing to reduce load when an event is called. Participants make monthly nominations and receive capacity payments based on the amount of capacity reduction nominated each month, plus energy payments based on your actual kilowatt-hour (kWh) energy reduction when an event is called. The amount of capacity nomination can be adjusted on a monthly basis. The program can be Internet-based, providing ready access to program information and ease-of-use. Penalties occur if load nominations are not met. | Large C&I |
| Demand Bidding | | Year-round, flexible, Internet-based bidding program that offers business customers credits for voluntarily reducing power when a DBP event is called. | Small C&I |
| Battery Storage | | Triggers a power dispatch from battery storage systems that are grid-connected during peak load conditions. | Residential, Small C&I |

3.1.1.1 Battery Storage Description

The GDS Team collected information on energy storage technologies from the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) and from battery manufacturers. The GDS Team obtained the information in this section of our report from an NREL report titled “Energy Storage Technology Modeling Input Data Report”.¹² Direct quotes from this NREL report are placed in quotation marks. “There is dramatic and growing interest in batteries from both distributed and grid-scale project developers amid recent dramatic price drops in Lithium-Ion Battery (LIB) chemistries. Lower battery storage costs combined with significant decreases in solar PV and wind costs have led many experts to postulate that the combination of technologies will be market leaders going forward, something the Storage Futures Study (SFS) will explore.”

For its Energy Storage Technology Report, NREL collected battery costs for a variety of technologies. The report states that “LIBs are the current market growth leader in energy storage deployments, with over 99% market share by capacity deployment in the United States in 2019 (Wood Mackenzie P&R/ESA 2020), but many of the other battery technologies have their own advantages and market niches.” Throughout this NREL report, the terms “battery cell”, “battery module” and “battery pack” are referenced. “These are stages of assembly of the overall battery system. The battery cell is the smallest unit of the battery system. The battery cells are wired together into a battery module of various cells to achieve a desired voltage level. These modules are then combined into a battery pack which contains sensors and controls to monitor the battery and provide safety controls.”

3.1.2 Demand Response Potential Assessment Approach Overview

The analysis of DR, where possible, closely followed the approach outlined for energy efficiency. The framework for assessing the cost-effectiveness of demand response programs is based on *A Framework for Evaluating the Cost-Effectiveness of Demand Response, prepared for the National Forum on the National Action Plan (NAPA) on Demand Response*.¹³ Additionally, GDS reviewed the May 2017 National Standard Practice Manual published by the National Efficiency Screening Project.¹⁴ GDS utilized this guide to define avoided ancillary services and energy and/or capacity price suppression benefits.

The demand response analysis was conducted using the GDS Demand Response Model. The Model determines the estimated savings for each demand response program by performing a review of all benefits and cost associated with each program. GDS developed the model such that the value of future programs could be determined and to help facilitate demand response program planning strategies. The model contains approximately 50 required inputs for each program including: expected life, coincident peak (“CP”) kW load reductions, proposed rebate levels, program related expenses such as vendor service fees, marketing and evaluation cost and on-going O&M expenses. This model and future program planning features can be used to standardize the cost-effectiveness screening process between Entergy departments interested in the deployment of demand response resources.

¹² Augustine, Chad; Blair, Nathan, National Renewable Energy Laboratory, “Energy Storage Technology Modeling Input Data Report”. This report is available at no cost from the National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) at www.nrel.gov/publications.

¹³ Study was prepared by Synapse Energy Economics and the Regulatory Assistance Project, February 2013.

¹⁴ [National Standard Practice Manual for Assessing Cost-Effectiveness of Energy Efficiency Resources](#), May 18, 2017, Prepared by The National Efficiency Screening Project

The TRC was used to determine the cost-effectiveness of each demand response program. Benefits are based on avoided demand, energy (including load shifting), wholesale cost reductions and T&D costs. Costs include incremental program equipment costs (such as control switches or smart thermostats), fixed program capital costs (such as the cost of a central controller), program administrative, marketing, and evaluation costs. Incremental equipment program costs are included for both new and replacement units (such as control switches) to account for units that are replaced at the end of their useful life.

The demand response analysis includes estimates of technical, economic, and achievable potential. Achievable potential is broken into maximum and RAP in this study:

HCAP represents an estimate of the highest cost-effective demand response potential that can be achieved over the 20-year study period. For this study, this is defined as customer participation in demand response program options that reflect a “best practice” estimate of what could eventually be achieved. HCAP assumes no barriers to effective delivery of programs.

RAP represents an estimate of the amount of demand response potential that can be realistically achieved over the 20-year study period. For this study, this is defined as achieving customer participation in demand response program options that reflect a realistic estimate of what could eventually be achieved assuming typical or “average” industry experience. RAP is a discounted HCAP, by considering program barriers that limit participation, therefore reducing savings that could be achieved.

3.1.3 Avoided Costs

Demand response avoided costs were consistent with those utilized in the energy efficiency potential analysis and were provided by Entergy.¹⁵ The primary benefit of demand responses is avoided generation capacity, resulting from a reduction in the need for new peaking generation capacity. Demand response can also produce energy related benefits. If the demand response option is considered “load shifting”, such as direct load control of electric water heating, the consumption of energy is shifted from the control period to the period immediately following the period of control. For this study, GDS assumed that for load shifting, the energy is shifted with additional energy penalty. If the program is not considered to be “load shifting” the measure is turned off during peak control hours, and the energy is that would have been consumed during the control period is saved.

3.1.4 Demand Response Program Assumptions

This section briefly discusses the general assumptions and sources used to complete the demand response potential analysis.

Load Reduction: Demand reductions were based on load reductions found in Entergy’s existing demand response programs, and various secondary data sources including the FERC and other industry reports, including demand response potential studies. DLC and thermostat-based DR options were calculated based on a per-unit kW demand reduction whereas rate-based DR options were assumed to reduce a percentage of the total facility peak load. Table 3-2 shows load reduction assumptions for each DR program option.

TABLE 33-2. DEMAND RESPONSE LOAD REDUCTION IMPACTS

| Program | Residential Load Reduction (kW) | C&I Load Reduction (kW) |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| DLC Central AC (Switch) | 0.56 | N/A |
| DLC Central AC (Thermostat) | 1.0 | 1.5 |

¹⁵ Avoided costs are treated as Highly Sensitive Protected Materials and not disclosed in this report.

| Program | Residential Load Reduction (kW) | C&I Load Reduction (kW) |
|---|---------------------------------|-------------------------|
| DLC Room AC | 0.504 | N/A |
| DLC Water Heating | 0.4 | 1.2 |
| DLC Pool Pumps | 1.36 | N/A |
| DLC Lighting | N/A | 1.97 |
| Interruptible Rate | N/A | 209.88 |
| Critical Peak Pricing with Enabling Technology | 1.0 | 5.55 |
| Critical Peak Pricing without Enabling Technology | 0.36 | 1.08 |
| Time of Use with Enabling Technology | 0.2 | 0.84 |
| Time of Use without Enabling Technology | 0.16 | 0.43 |
| Peak Time Rebates | 0.4 | 0.15 |
| Capacity Bidding | N/A | 35.0 |
| Demand Bidding | N/A | 1.54 |
| PEV Charging Rate | 0.66 | N/A |
| Utility Vehicle Charging Rate | N/A | 0.66 |
| Golf Cart Charging Rate | N/A | 42.75 |
| Thermal Electric Storage Cooling Rate | N/A | 19.4 |
| Battery Storage | 3.0 | 25.0 |

Useful Life: The useful life of equipment used in demand response programs, such as load control switches, smart thermostats, or AMI equipment, was determined using TRMs, and data from manufacturers. This useful life was used to determine when equipment needs to be re-installed in the program after the device has failed, therefore adding a second equipment cost. GDS used a useful life of 20 years for AMI meters¹⁶, 11 years for smart thermostats¹⁷, 10 years for level 2 EV chargers¹⁸, and 15 years for load switches.¹⁹

Equipment and Incentive Costs: Equipment costs were included for each new participant. Incentives were included for all programs in the Base Case. These costs were either on a per participant, per kW or per kWh basis (noted in Table 3-3).²⁰

¹⁶ Ameren Illinois AMI Cost/Benefit Analysis, 2012

¹⁷ Illinois Technical Reference Manual 2018

¹⁸ US DOE, Costs Associated with Non-Residential EV Supply Equipment, 2015

¹⁹ Freeman, Sullivan & Co Cost Effectiveness of CECONY Demand Response Programs 2013; PA Act 129 Order 2013

²⁰ 4 CSR 240-22.050 (3)(G)5A; 4 CSR 240-22.050 (3)(G)5B

TABLE 33-3. ASSUMED EQUIPMENT AND INCENTIVE COSTS

| Sector | Program | Equipment & Installation Cost | Incentive Cost |
|---|---|--|-----------------------|
| Residential | DLC Central AC (Switch) | \$295 | \$40/participant-year |
| | DLC Central AC (Thermostat) | \$100 | \$40/participant-year |
| | DLC Room AC | \$295 | \$40/participant-year |
| | DLC Water Heating | \$295 | \$40/participant-year |
| | DLC Pool Pumps | \$146 | \$40/participant-year |
| | Critical Peak Pricing with Enabling Technology | \$100 for thermostat | 0 |
| | Critical Peak Pricing without Enabling Technology | \$0 | 0 |
| | Time of Use with Enabling Technology | \$100 for thermostat | 0 |
| | Time of Use without Enabling Technology | \$0 | 0 |
| | Peak Time Rebates | \$0 | \$0.75/kWh-year |
| | PEV Charging Rate | \$0 | 0 |
| | Battery Storage | Starts at \$12,385 in 2021 and decreases to \$8,049 in 2040 (based on NREL forecast) | 0 |
| | C&I | DLC Central AC (Thermostat) | \$100 |
| DLC Water Heating | | \$295 | \$40/participant-year |
| DLC Lighting | | \$1,900 | \$40/participant-year |
| Interruptible Rate | | \$0 | \$23.5/kW-Yr |
| Critical Peak Pricing with Enabling Technology | | \$100 for thermostat | 0 |
| Critical Peak Pricing without Enabling Technology | | \$0 | 0 |
| Time of Use with Enabling Technology | | \$100 for thermostat | 0 |
| Time of Use without Enabling Technology | | \$0 | 0 |
| Peak Time Rebates | | \$0 | \$0.75/kWh-year |
| Capacity Bidding | | \$0 | \$8.5/kW-year |
| Demand Bidding | | \$0 | \$0.50/kWh-year |
| Utility Vehicle Charging Rate | | \$0 | 0 |
| Golf Cart Charging Rate | | \$9,000 | 4500 |

| Sector | Program | Equipment & Installation Cost | Incentive Cost |
|--------|---------------------------------------|---|----------------|
| | Thermal Electric Storage Cooling Rate | \$55,712 | 0 |
| | Battery Storage | Starts at \$299,036 in 2021 and decreases to \$203,351 in 2040 (based on NREL forecast) | 0 |

Program Costs: One-time program development costs included in the first year of the analysis for new programs. No program development costs are assumed for programs that already exist. Each new program includes an evaluation cost. It was assumed that there would be a cost of \$50²¹ per new participant for marketing for the DLC programs. Marketing costs are assumed to be 33.3% higher for HCAP. All program costs were escalated each year by the general rate of inflation assumed for this study.

Eligible Control Units: The number of control units per participant was assumed to be one for all direct load control programs using switches (such as water heaters and air conditioning switches), because load control switches can control up to two units. However, for controllable thermostats, some participants have more than one thermostat. The average number of residential thermostats per home was assumed to be 1.72 thermostats²².

Eligible Market Size: For direct load control programs, the size of the eligible market was determined by multiplying the forecast of Entergy's customers by the saturation of the end use to be controlled. End use saturations were obtained from the 2016 RASS analysis provided by ENO as well as data from CBECS²³ for the C&I programs.

Entergy expects AMI infrastructure to be fully deployed in 2022, with saturation being at 99% in 2021. Two-way communication is fundamental for pricing programs and AMI meters allow for hourly load data to be read and transmitted to the utility. Since it is imperative that hourly data must be read for pricing programs, GDS assumed AMI meters were required to participate in the pricing programs.

3.1.5 DR Program Adoption Levels

Long-term program adoption levels (or "steady state" participation) represent the enrollment rate once the fully achievable participation has been reached. GDS reviewed industry data and program adoption levels from several utility DR programs. As noted earlier in this section, for direct load control programs, HCAP participation rates rely on industry best adoption rates and RAP participation rates are based on industry average adoption levels. For the rate programs, the HCAP steady-state participation rates assumed programs were opt-out based and RAP participation assumed opt-in status.

Customer participation in new demand response programs is assumed to reach the steady state take rate over a five-year period. The path to steady state customer participation follows a "S-shaped" curve, in which participation growth accelerates over the first half of the five-year period, and then slows over the second half of the period (see Figure 3-1. Illustration of S-Shaped Market Adoption Curve). Existing programs have already gone through this ramp-up period, so they were escalated linearly to the final participation rate. Table 3-4 provides the long-term adoption rates for HCAP and RAP.

²¹ TVA Potential Study Volume III: Demand Response Potential, Global Energy Partners, December 2011

²² EIA RECS database

²³ <https://www.eia.gov/consumption/commercial/data/2012/>

FIGURE 33-1. ILLUSTRATION OF S-SHAPED MARKET ADOPTION CURVE

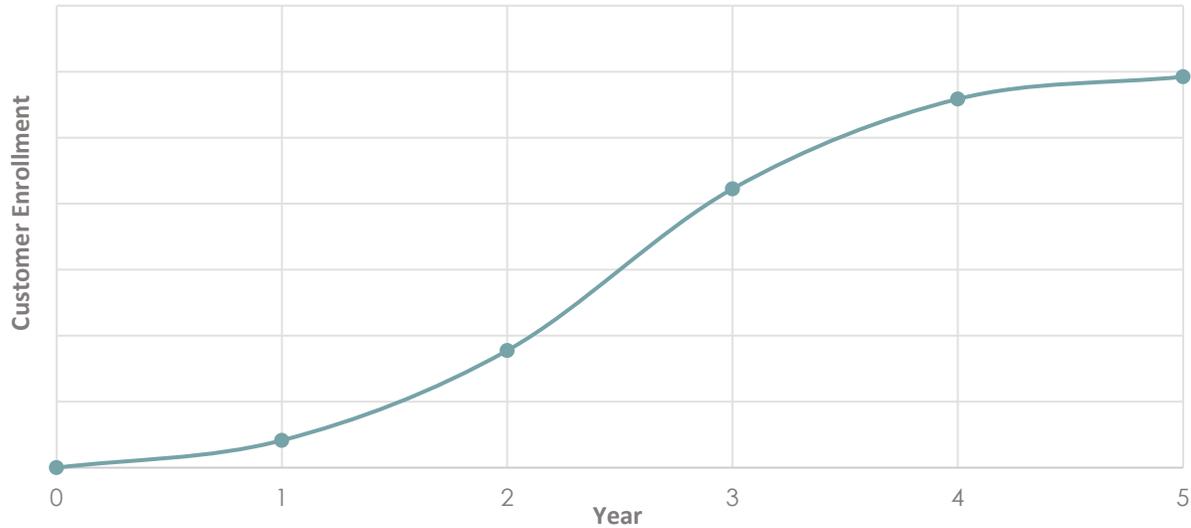


TABLE 33-4. ADOPTION RATES

| Sector | Program | Steady State HCAP Adoption Rate | Steady State RAP Adoption Rate |
|-----------------|---|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Residential | DLC Central AC (Switch) | 10% | 7% |
| | DLC Central AC (Thermostat BYOT) | 12% | 8% |
| | DLC Central AC (Thermostat Utility Sponsored) | 12% | 8% |
| | DLC Room AC | 31% | 20% |
| | DLC Water Heating | 36% | 23% |
| | DLC Pool Pumps | 38% | 19% |
| | Critical Peak Pricing with Enabling Technology | 91% | 22% |
| | Critical Peak Pricing without Enabling Technology | 82% | 17% |
| | Time of Use with Enabling Technology | 38% | 14% |
| | Time of Use without Enabling Technology | 85% | 28% |
| | Peak Time Rebates | 93% | 21% |
| | PEV Charging Rate | 94% | 57% |
| Battery Storage | 1.1% | 1.1% | |
| C&I | DLC Central AC (Thermostat BYOT) | 10% | 4% |
| | DLC Central AC (Thermostat Utility Sponsored) | 10% | 4% |
| | DLC Water Heating | 16% | 7% |
| | DLC Lighting | 19% | 8% |
| | Interruptible Rate | 21% | 14% |

| Sector | Program | Steady State HCAP Adoption Rate | Steady State RAP Adoption Rate |
|--------|---|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Critical Peak Pricing with Enabling Technology | 69% | 20% |
| | Critical Peak Pricing without Enabling Technology | 63% | 18% |
| | Time of Use with Enabling Technology | 20% | 7% |
| | Time of Use without Enabling Technology | 74% | 13% |
| | Peak Time Rebates | 71% | 22% |
| | Capacity Bidding | 21% | 3% |
| | Demand Bidding | 8% | 1% |
| | Utility Vehicle Charging Rate | 94% | 57% |
| | Golf Cart Charging Rate | 81% | 16% |
| | Thermal Electric Storage Cooling Rate | 81% | 16% |
| | Battery Storage | 9.7% | 9.7% |

Double-counting savings from demand response programs that affect the same end uses is a common issue that must be addressed when calculating the demand response savings potential. For example, a customer cannot elect to participate in both DLC programs and rate programs and claim savings from both programs for curtailing the same end use. One cannot save a kW of load in a specific hour more than once. In general, the hierarchy of demand response programs is accounted for by subtracting the number participants in a higher priority program from the eligible market for a lower priority program. Table 3-5 shows the hierarchy for each sector, ordered in decreasing priority.

TABLE 33-5. DR HIERARCHY FOR EACH SECTOR

| Order | Residential Hierarchy | C&I Hierarchy |
|-------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | Direct Load Control | Direct Load Control |
| 2 | Critical Peak Pricing | Interruptible Rate |
| 3 | Peak Time Rebate | Capacity Bidding |
| 4 | Time of Use | Critical Peak Pricing |
| 5 | | Time of Use |
| 6 | | Peak Time Rebate |

3.2 DEMAND RESPONSE POTENTIAL

This section provides results for the demand response study by sector as well as the total.

3.2.1 Residential Demand Response Potential

Figure 3-2 shows the residential HCAP demand response potential. The total residential HCAP potential in 2040 is 159 MW. The program with the largest potential is Critical Peak Pricing with 116 MW of potential. Figure -3 shows the residential RAP demand response potential. The total residential RAP potential in 2040 is 79 MW,

with Critical Peak Pricing once again being the program with the largest potential at 37 MW. These demand reduction values are presented at the customer meter level of the Entergy New Orleans grid.

FIGURE 33-2. SUMMER PEAK MW RESIDENTIAL SECTOR HCAP POTENTIAL

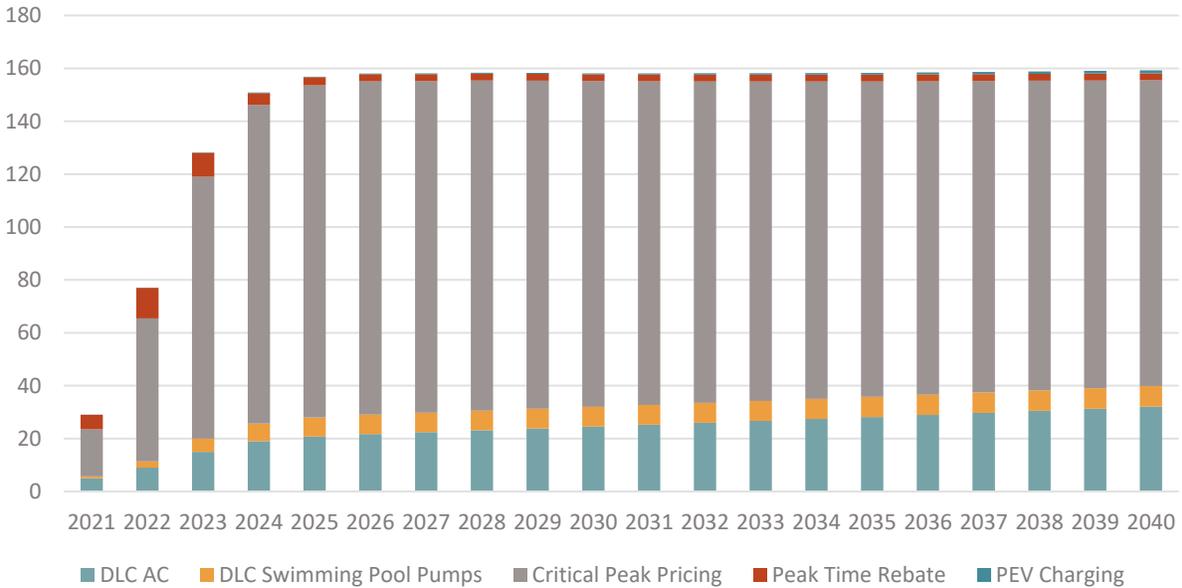
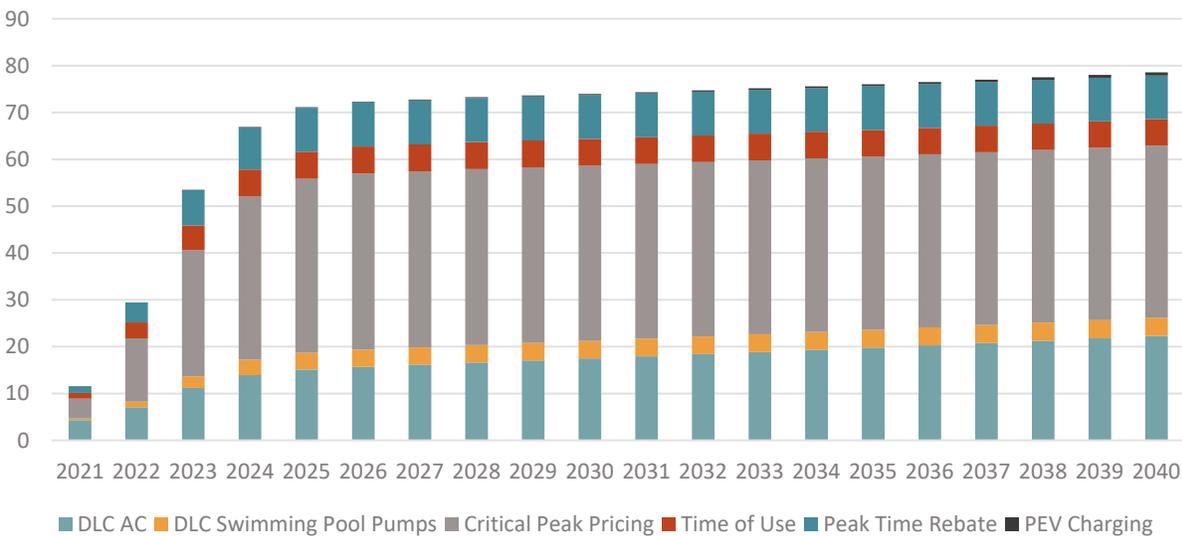


FIGURE 33-3. SUMMER PEAK MW RESIDENTIAL SECTOR RAP POTENTIAL



3.2.2 C&I Demand Response Potential

Figure 3-4 shows the C&I sector HCAP demand response potential. The total C&I sector HCAP potential in 2040 is 119 MW. The program with the largest potential is for interruptible rate for large C&I customers, with a potential of 36 MW. Entergy New Orleans already has a handful of customers on this rate program. Figure 3-5 shows the C&I sector RAP demand response potential. The total potential for C&I RAP in 2040 is 51 MW. The interruptible rate program is once again the program with the largest potential, at 24 MW. These demand reduction values are present at the customer meter level of the Entergy New Orleans grid.

FIGURE 33-4. SUMMER PEAK MW C&I SECTOR HCAP POTENTIAL

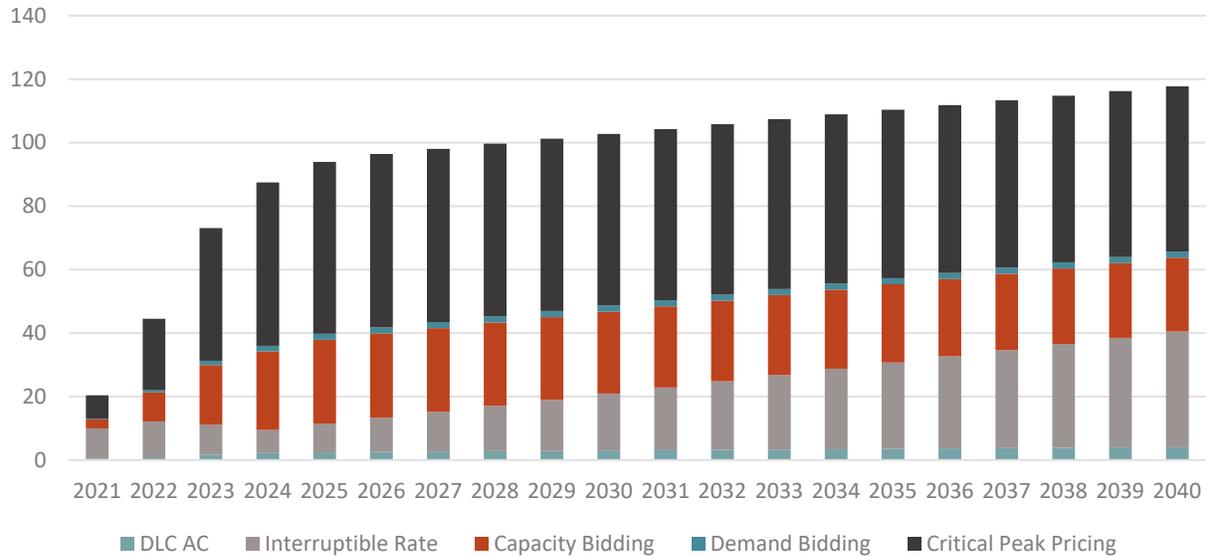
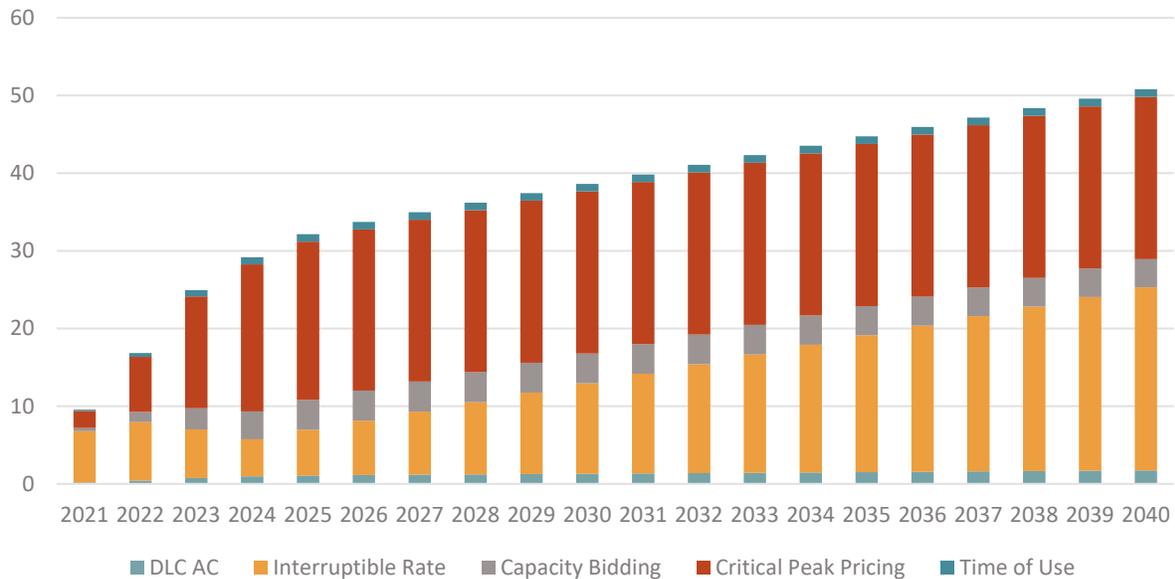


FIGURE 33-5. SUMMER PEAK MW C&I SECTOR RAP POTENTIAL



3.2.3 Total Demand Response Potential

Figure 3-6 shows the total annual demand response RAP potential by sector. The total RAP potential in 2040 is 130 MW. These demand reduction values are present at the customer meter level of the Entergy New Orleans grid. Figure 3-7 shows the total annual RAP by program as a percentage of peak load. The program with the largest potential is Critical Peak Pricing.

FIGURE 33-6. TOTAL ANNUAL SUMMER PEAK MW RAP POTENTIAL BY SECTOR

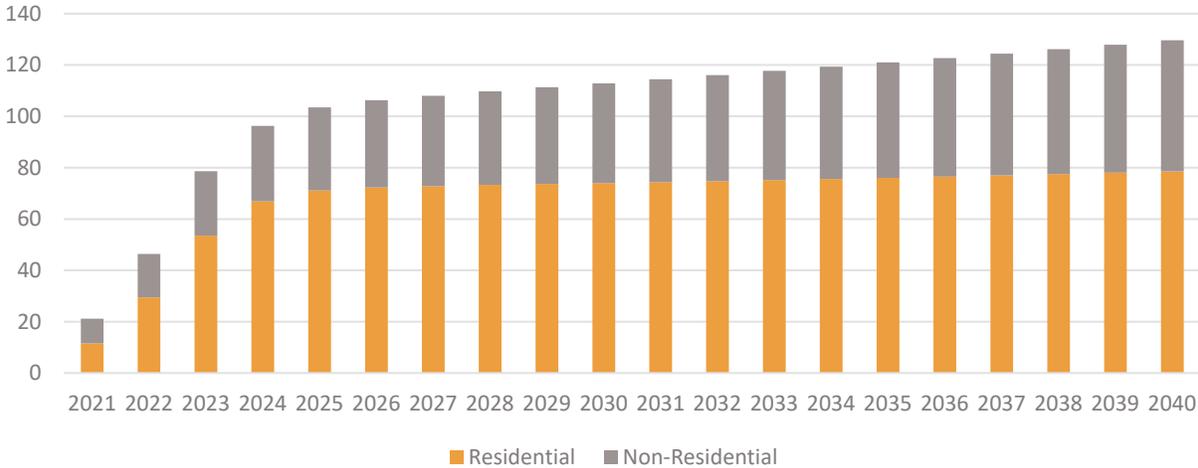
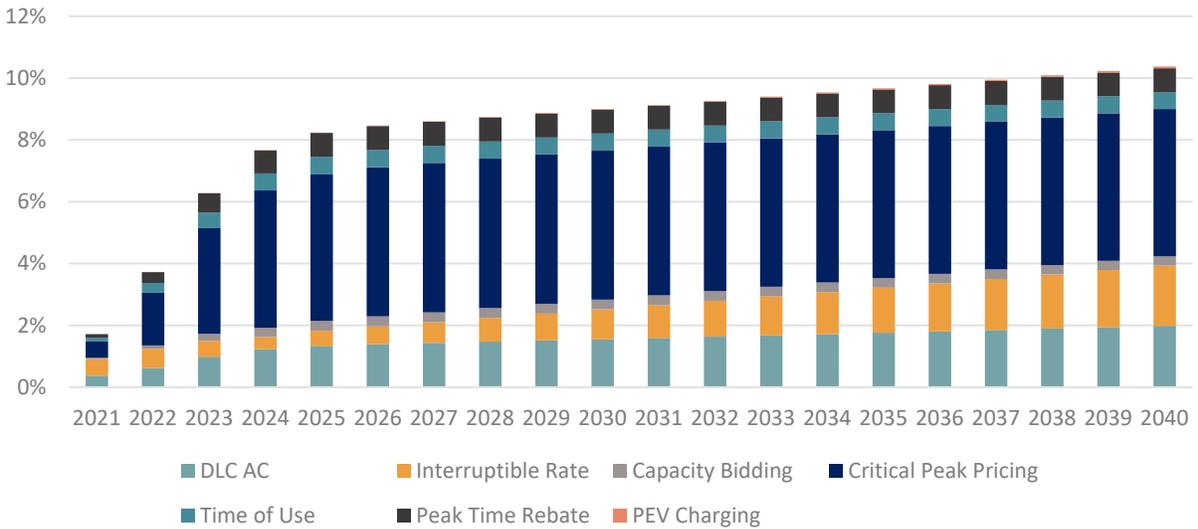


FIGURE 33-7. TOTAL ANNUAL SUMMER PEAK RAP BY PROGRAM AS A PERCENTAGE OF PEAK LOAD



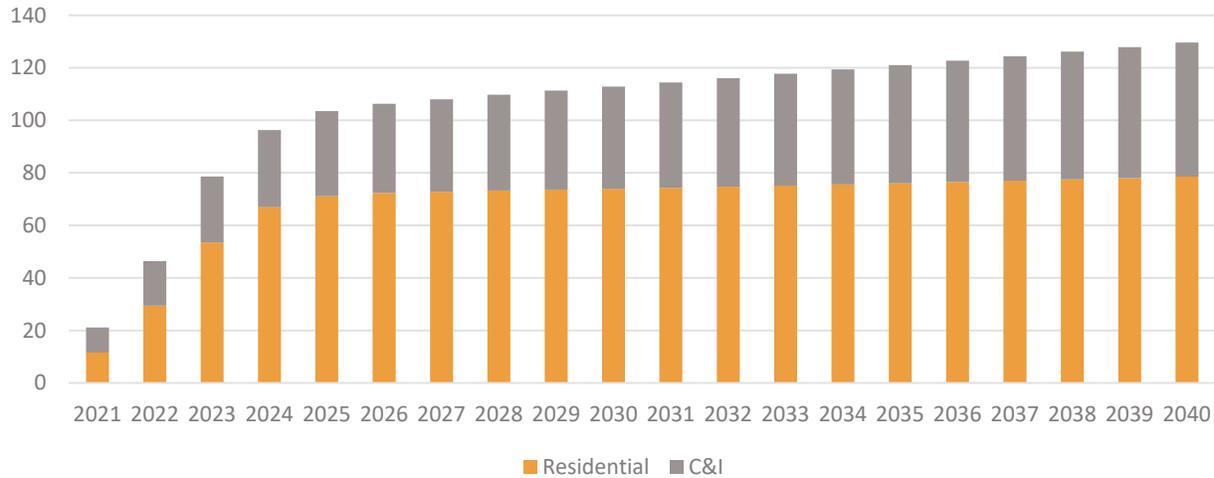
3.2.4 Battery Storage Cumulative Storage Capacity

GDS used an NREL study²⁴ on battery storage in the US to derive numbers for the DR model. This study provided annual costs for residential and C&I batteries, which are forecasted to decrease over the next 20 years. GDS chose a 3 kW battery to use for residential and 25 kW to use for C&I. This report provides the potential of battery storage for the MISO South region. GDS used this potential along with the MISO South peak load forecast for 2040 to determine the percentage of battery storage.

While demand response control of battery storage is currently not cost-effective, Figure 3-8 shows what the maximum cumulative storage capacity is for battery storage in the ENO service territory. Note that this is the capacity for battery storage, and the potential for demand response control of battery storage would be lower if customers do not want the utility to have control of the battery.

²⁴ NREL. Storage Futures Study. Economic Potential of Diurnal Storage in the US Power Sector. <https://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy21osti/77449.pdf>

FIGURE 33-8. BATTERY STORAGE CUMULATIVE STORAGE CAPACITY MW BY SECTOR



3.2.5 Benefits/Costs of Achievable Potential

Cost-effectiveness of demand response measures was determined based on screening with the TRC test. Table -6 and Table -7 shows the residential and C&I benefits, costs, and TRC ratios for each program for HCAP and RAP.

TABLE 3-6. BASE CASE HCAP BENEFITS, COSTS, AND TRC RATIOS

| | Program | NPV Benefits | NPV Costs | TRC Ratio |
|-------------|---|--------------|--------------|-----------|
| Residential | DLC AC (BYOT Thermostat) | \$8,282,842 | \$6,864,044 | 1.21 |
| | DLC AC (Utility Incentivized Thermostat) | \$12,718,076 | \$10,961,257 | 1.16 |
| | DLC AC (Switch) | \$4,663,115 | \$9,467,080 | 0.49 |
| | DLC Swimming Pool Pumps | \$6,176,845 | \$4,087,418 | 1.51 |
| | DLC Water Heating | \$10,686,860 | \$25,630,035 | 0.42 |
| | DLC Room AC | \$3,038,000 | \$6,690,006 | 0.45 |
| | Critical Peak Pricing with Enabling Tech | \$92,568,744 | \$24,974,819 | 3.71 |
| | Critical Peak Pricing without Enabling Tech | \$11,220,472 | \$3,176,540 | 3.53 |
| | Time of Use with Enabling Tech | \$238,485 | \$1,401,024 | 0.17 |
| | Time of Use without Enabling Tech | \$738,024 | \$1,505,029 | 0.49 |
| | Peak Time Rebate | \$3,928,513 | \$2,211,947 | 1.78 |
| | PEV Charging Rate | \$646,346 | \$364,412 | 1.77 |
| | Battery Storage | \$2,607,166 | \$17,292,056 | 0.15 |
| C&I | DLC AC (BYOT Thermostat) | \$911,072 | \$581,566 | 1.57 |
| | DLC AC (Utility Incentivized Thermostat) | \$1,636,316 | \$1,011,003 | 1.62 |
| | DLC Water Heating | \$1,203,528 | \$1,397,996 | 0.86 |
| | DLC Lighting | \$4,322,474 | \$8,375,363 | 0.52 |
| | Interruptible Rate | \$17,113,286 | \$5,125,332 | 3.34 |

| | Program | NPV Benefits | NPV Costs | TRC Ratio |
|--|---|--------------|---------------|-----------|
| | Capacity Bidding | \$21,232,677 | \$2,995,908 | 7.09 |
| | Demand Bidding | \$1,595,094 | \$1,154,212 | 1.38 |
| | Critical Peak Pricing with Enabling Tech | \$40,312,306 | \$2,112,645 | 19.08 |
| | Critical Peak Pricing without Enabling Tech | \$5,047,977 | \$633,506 | 7.97 |
| | Time of Use with Enabling Tech | \$51,617 | \$378,902 | 0.14 |
| | Time of Use without Enabling Tech | \$409,896 | \$450,396 | 0.91 |
| | Peak Time Rebate | \$90,350 | \$477,487 | 0.19 |
| | Utility Vehicle Charging Rate | \$200,943 | \$304,799 | 0.66 |
| | Golf Cart Charging Rate | \$199,542 | \$10,927,940 | 0.02 |
| | Thermal Electric Storage Rate | \$9,426,433 | \$25,653,456 | 0.37 |
| | Battery Storage | \$21,776,884 | \$364,050,561 | 0.06 |

TABLE 3-7. BASE CASE RAP BENEFITS, COSTS, AND TRC RATIOS

| | Program | NPV Benefits | NPV Costs | TRC Ratio |
|-----------------|---|--------------|--------------|-----------|
| Residential | DLC AC (BYOT Thermostat) | \$6,228,322 | \$4,957,072 | 1.26 |
| | DLC AC (Utility Incentivized Thermostat) | \$8,831,997 | \$7,571,258 | 1.17 |
| | DLC AC (Switch) | \$3,204,899 | \$6,274,269 | 0.51 |
| | DLC Swimming Pool Pumps | \$3,088,423 | \$2,306,263 | 1.34 |
| | DLC Water Heating | \$6,827,716 | \$16,282,686 | 0.42 |
| | DLC Room AC | \$1,960,000 | \$4,460,386 | 0.44 |
| | Critical Peak Pricing with Enabling Tech | \$24,100,284 | \$6,134,694 | 3.93 |
| | Critical Peak Pricing without Enabling Tech | \$6,955,808 | \$1,357,557 | 5.12 |
| | Time of Use with Enabling Tech | \$3,023,364 | \$2,037,774 | 1.48 |
| | Time of Use without Enabling Tech | \$5,052,723 | \$1,356,088 | 3.73 |
| | Peak Time Rebate | \$7,961,911 | \$1,426,671 | 5.58 |
| | PEV Charging Rate | \$391,933 | \$327,422 | 1.20 |
| Battery Storage | \$2,607,166 | \$17,276,185 | 0.15 | |
| C&I | DLC AC (BYOT Thermostat) | \$410,157 | \$329,581 | 1.24 |
| | DLC AC (Utility Incentivized Thermostat) | \$688,975 | \$558,260 | 1.23 |
| | DLC Water Heating | \$526,543 | \$821,358 | 0.64 |
| | DLC Lighting | \$1,843,137 | \$3,763,480 | 0.49 |
| | Interruptible Rate | \$11,157,228 | \$3,352,958 | 3.33 |
| | Capacity Bidding | \$3,161,873 | \$764,747 | 4.13 |
| | Demand Bidding | \$213,654 | \$473,240 | 0.45 |

| Program | NPV Benefits | NPV Costs | TRC Ratio |
|---|--------------|---------------|-----------|
| Critical Peak Pricing with Enabling Tech | \$14,468,255 | \$895,193 | 16.16 |
| Critical Peak Pricing without Enabling Tech | \$2,772,797 | \$438,048 | 6.33 |
| Time of Use with Enabling Tech | \$559,366 | \$390,044 | 1.43 |
| Time of Use without Enabling Tech | \$781,745 | \$357,646 | 2.19 |
| Peak Time Rebate | \$255,683 | \$420,430 | 0.61 |
| Utility Vehicle Charging Rate | \$121,848 | \$300,243 | 0.41 |
| Golf Cart Charging Rate | \$39,416 | \$2,396,460 | 0.02 |
| Thermal Electric Storage Rate | \$1,862,012 | \$5,290,562 | 0.35 |
| Battery Storage | \$21,776,884 | \$364,034,701 | 0.06 |

APPENDIX A. Comparison of Recent Potential in Other Jurisdictions

The GDS Team gathered information from fourteen recent and publicly available potential studies conducted in or near the South and Southeast of the U.S. as well as other utilities in the MISO region. These studies and their outcomes can be used to compare the 2021 GDS potential study results for the City of New Orleans' to studies conducted elsewhere. This appendix provides summary information from fourteen studies, providing key metrics and a discussion of nuances that can drive differences between the studies and the interpretation of results.

All fourteen studies were completed between 2015 and 2021. They share common elements – modeling technical, economic, and achievable potential. Most utilize the TRC test for cost-effectiveness screening, one uses the UCT exclusively while others use more than one test. Achievable potential definitions and boundaries differ, but typically have realistic achievable potential estimates constraining a maximum achievable estimate with annual budget limitations or assumptions about market adoption of measures that pass the economic potential screening. Each study provides a different range of detail and information. Table A-1 summarizes key metrics, below. Following Table A-1, each study is summarized and includes additional information for further comparison.

Across the fourteen comparison studies, achievable potential varied as a percent of annual kWh sales and system peak load. Factors that can impact study results include underlying modeling assumptions or unique conditions not present in one study versus another. For example, Louisville Gas & Electric and Kentucky Utilities applied a value of \$0 to any capacity savings for energy efficiency and allowed only replace-on-failure (i.e. lost opportunity) measures for the second ten years of their potential studies. Studies with longer time horizons tended to have higher achievable potential savings, reflecting a greater opportunity given more time. Other factors that may shape differences between the studies, but were not readily apparent because consistent information was not always available in the reports, include:

- Forecasts of avoided costs and other major modeling assumptions
- Demographic and firmographic differences between utilities
- Differences in utility climate and weather sensitive loads
- The assumptions used to account for current equipment saturation
- Differences in adoption curves or willingness-to-pay modeling

All of these factors can cause potential study outcomes to differ from the results of the GDS potential study for New Orleans. As a body of recent potential studies, however, they do provide context and perspective useful for making comparisons to the GDS potential study for New Orleans'.

Table A-1 below, provides a summary of key comparison metrics. Beneath the table, each of the utilities included in the comparison has a brief description of its potential study and more detail behind the summary results.

TABLE A-1 KEY POTENTIAL STUDY METRICS

| Study Name | ISO | Subject | Year Published | Forecast Period | Market Size | Overall Achievable Potential (forecast period) |
|--|---------------|--|----------------|-------------------------|--|---|
| Ameren Illinois Demand Side Management Market Potential Study | MISO | Energy Efficiency | 2016 | 2017-2036 | 2036 Forecast: Res: 11,300 GWh C&I: 24,000 GWh | RAP ²⁵ : 12.5% MAP ²⁶ : 16.4% |
| Arkansas Energy Efficiency Potential Study | MISO (mostly) | Energy Efficiency (statewide, IOUs only) | 2015 | 2016-2025 | 2016 Statewide: C&I: ~14,000 GWh Res: ~11,500 GWh | Higher \$: 9.0% Current \$: 7.8% Lower \$: 5.7% |
| | | Demand Response (statewide, IOUs only) | | | Not presented for DR | 9% |
| ComEd Energy Efficiency Potential Study | PJM | Energy Efficiency | 2016 | 2017-2030 | Res: 3.5 MM C&I: 376 k | Max: 10% PP ²⁷ Ach: 7% |
| DTE Energy Efficiency Potential Study | MISO | Energy Efficiency | 2016 | 2016-2025 and 2016-2035 | 2014 customers Res: 1.9 MM Com: 198k Ind: 778 2016 forecasted load: Res: 16,586 GWh Com: 21,439 GWh Ind: 12,551 GWh | 2016-2025: 12.5% traditional 8.9% constrained 2016-2035: 18.8% traditional 13.5% constrained |
| Duke Energy North Carolina EE and DSM Market Potential Study (Duke Energy North Carolina) | N/A | Energy Efficiency | 2020 | 2020-2044 | Forecast 2020-2044 Res: 27,508 GWh C&I: 39,946 GWh Total: 67,545 GWh | Scenario: 25-yr % savings Base: 12.2% Enhanced: 12.8% Avoided Energy Cost: 12.3% |
| Duke Energy North Carolina EE and DSM Market Potential Study (Duke Energy Progress) | N/A | Energy Efficiency | 2020 | 2020-2044 | Forecast 2020-2044 Res: 21,138 GWh C&I: 20,266 GWh Total: 41,404 GWh | Scenario: 25-yr % savings Base: 14.2% Enhanced: 14.7% Avoided Energy Cost: 14.4% |
| Georgia Power Company's Report on Achievable Energy Efficiency Potential Assessment | N/A | Energy Efficiency | 2021 | 2021-2032 | Redacted | Incentive Scenarios % of 2032 Load (GWh): 25%: 4.0% 50%: 5.1% 75%: 6.6% 100%: 8.7% |

²⁵ Realistically Achievable Potential (RAP) is the subset of economic potential describing EE and DSM measure adoption by customers participating in utility-sponsored programs operating within the subject market or jurisdiction.

²⁶ Maximum Achievable Potential (MAP) compares the expected costs and benefits of energy and demand savings provided by EE and DSM measures and applies the total resource cost (TRC) test to determine whether measures meet the scenario screening criterion of a benefit-cost ratio greater than 1.

²⁷ Program Potential (PP) includes the allocation and bundling of individual measures into specific program concepts to support utility program planning.

| Study Name | ISO | Subject | Year Published | Forecast Period | Market Size | Overall Achievable Potential (forecast period) |
|---|------|-------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|--|---|
| Indianapolis Power & Light (IPL) | MISO | Energy Efficiency | 2018 | 2021-2039 | 2020 forecasted load: Res: 5,000 GWh C&I: 7,000 GWh | RAP: 19% MAP: 31% |
| | | Demand Response | | | Not presented for DR | RAP: 8% MAP: 12% |
| Kansas City Power & Light 2016 DSM Potential Study | SPP | Energy Efficiency | 2017 | 2019-2037 | 2015 loads Res: 8,585 GWh Com: 8,760 GWh Ind: 5,208 GWh | RAP: 8.7% MAP: 12.0% |
| | | Demand Response | | | Not presented for DR | RAP: 11.0% MAP: 13.0% |
| Louisville Gas & Electric and Kentucky Utilities | N/A | Energy Efficiency | 2017 | 2019-2038 | Res: 11,453 GWh Com: 10,200 GWh | Incentive Scenarios Low: 4.2% Mid: 5.5% High: 6.2% |
| Ameren Missouri 2020 DSM Market Potential Study | MISO | Energy Efficiency | 2020 | 2022-2040 | 2040 Forecast: Res: 13,400 GWh C&I: 15,800 GWh | MAP: 14.9% RAP: 11.4% |
| MN Statewide | MISO | Energy Efficiency | 2018 | 2020-2029 | Res: 32% of market% Com: 36% Ind: 19% Opt-Out: 13% | PP Ach: 14% MAP: 21% |
| Energy Efficiency Potential Study for Pennsylvania | PJM | Energy Efficiency (Statewide) | 2015 | 2016-2025 | 2010 load ²⁸ Res: 54,193 GWh Com: 55,957 GWh Ind: 36,511 GWh | Max Ach: 13.2% Base Ach: 8.3% (% of 2010 load) |
| Focus on Energy Wisconsin Energy Efficiency Potential Study | MISO | Energy Efficiency (Statewide) | 2017 | 2019-2030 | Res: 2.5 MM C&I: 347 k | BAU: 9.1% Mid: 12.7% Max: 14.2% |

Summary Descriptions of Comparison Potential Studies

In developing the data to support Table A-1, GDS researched the details of each of the example potential studies to help provide context to the underlying modeling and considerations for developing achievable potential. Below, each study is described in a mini-case study format, with information related to how achievable potential was defined and scenarios that were used to test the sensitivity of multiple achievable potential perspectives.

Ameren Illinois Demand Side Management Market Potential Study (2016)

Ameren Illinois' 2016 DSM Market Potential Study served to assess various tiers of energy efficiency potential including technical, economic, maximum achievable, and realistic achievable potential. The study developed

²⁸ In Pennsylvania utilities must meet energy efficiency percentage reductions relative to their 2010 load.

updated baseline estimates with the latest information on federal, state, and local codes and standards for improving energy efficiency. The study consisted of three primary components: market research, a full energy efficiency potential analysis at the measure and program levels, and estimation of supply curves.

Ameren Illinois undertook primary market research to collect data for the Ameren Illinois service territory, including electric and natural gas end-use data, end-use saturation data, and customer psychographics, demographics, and firmographics. This information enables Ameren Illinois to understand how their customers make decisions related to their energy use and energy efficiency investment decisions.

Ameren Illinois' definition of maximum achievable assumed ideal market, implementation, and customer preference conditions, with well-established communication channels, trade allies and delivery partners, and high levels of incentives, administrative, and marketing costs. Realistic achievable potential assumed more conservative conditions as well as limited program budgets. Savings were presented as net.

Primary market research produced adoption rates that were typically lower than those produced from the 2019 Ameren Missouri market research, particularly for maximum achievable potential. In addition, estimates of technical and economic potential are generally lower, suggesting differences in electric equipment penetration or assumptions regarding the current saturation of efficient equipment. Avoided costs were not presented in the study.

TABLE A-2. AMEREN ILLINOIS 2017-2036 ENERGY EFFICIENCY POTENTIAL COMPARISON METRICS

| Forecast Period | Benefit-Cost Model | Overall Ach Potential | Residential Share of Savings | Commercial Share of Savings | Industrial Share of Savings |
|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 2017-2036 | TRC | Max: 16.4% PP: 12.5% | Max: 22% PP: 23% | Max: 54% PP: 52% | Max: 24% PP: 24% |

Arkansas Energy Efficiency Potential Study (2016)

The Arkansas Public Service Commission filed its 2016-2025 potential study in mid-2015. Economic potential was estimated at 15.5 percent of the 2025 load forecast. Using current budgeting as the base achievable potential scenario, a cumulative saving of 7.8 percent was estimated as achievable across the 10-year forecast period. Additional scenarios also tested the effect of lower budgets, higher budgets, and in the event of a carbon value. The cumulative achievable potential ranged from 5.7 percent (low budget) to 9.0 percent (high budget), thus no scenario equivalent to maximum achievable potential was seemingly modeled. Savings are described as being net of free riders, though no details were offered on how net savings were developed. In Arkansas some customers have the option to operate their own self-direct program. Achievable savings were treated as net of self-direct customers, removing their underlying load from the analysis for all technical, economic, and achievable estimates of potential savings.

The market scope included all investor-owned utilities (IOUs) in Arkansas. The market size being modeled for the study was not explicitly described. However, graphical depictions of the residential and commercial/industrial loads were included. The residential market is approximately 11,500 GWh per year, with the commercial/industrial market at approximately 14,000 GWh per year. Technical potential is a 32% of the residential market, yet only 13% of the C&I market. To model achievable potential, the study incorporates Arkansas energy efficiency policy requiring that "all major end-uses" be covered, and that achievable potential include savings of "all achievable within a reasonable time-period and maximizing net benefits to customers and utility system." Achievable potential was determined by applying payback acceptance curves that were based on 2012 market research conducted for Kansas City Power & Light.

The potential study included a section related to demand response. The demand response “realistic” achievable potential was estimated at nine percent of capacity by 2025. The “realistic” demand response potential considered demand forecasts, customer acceptance rates, and programmatic best practices. Economic potential was not presented in the report.

Table A-3 summarizes key achievable potential metrics by sector resulting from the Arkansas Energy Efficiency Potential Study for energy efficiency. Sector-level details were not provided for the low and high incentive scenarios.

TABLE A-3. ARKANSAS ENERGY EFFICIENCY POTENTIAL STUDY KEY COMPARISON METRICS

| Forecast Period | Benefit-Cost Model | Overall Ach Potential | Residential Ach Potential | C&I Ach Potential |
|-----------------|--------------------|--|--|---|
| 2016-2025 | TRC | Low \$:5.7% Current \$7.8% High \$: 9.0% | Low \$: N/A Current \$: 10.3% High \$: N/A | Low \$: N/A Current \$: 5.2% High \$: N/A |

ComEd Energy Efficiency Potential Study, 2017-2030

ComEd’s distribution arm operates energy efficiency programs across its service territory. In 2016, ComEd published its potential study which forecasted opportunities for energy efficiency spanning the 14 years of 2017-2030. The study found an overall economic potential of roughly 29% at the end of 2030 and a maximum achievable potential of 10%. Once constrained by program assumptions that maintained current funding levels, the cumulative achievable potential in 2030 was found to be 7 percent. The share of savings was heavily weighted toward the commercial sector, with 66 percent of savings. The residential sector was estimated to achieve 25 percent of savings, with the industrial sector contributing the remaining eight percent.

In the ComEd study, achievable savings were presented as net savings and defined as:

1. Maximum achievable is the amount of cost-effective program potential that could be achieved absent program budget constraints and with incentives set at 100 percent of incremental cost.
2. Program achievable is based on the maximum budget under a two percent of customers' electricity costs limitation and follow current program budgets.

Net savings were derived from the historical evaluated net to gross ratios developed by program evaluators. The industrial sector does not appear to exclude any existing load from the energy efficiency potential analysis (a provision that exempts certain customers was signed into law in late 2016). Adoption rates were informed by interviews with program managers and often constrained by current participation levels and often assumed some potential decrease over time.

Avoided costs were not presented in the study. Savings by year were not tabulated, though were indicated as being influenced by known code and standards changes as well as the treatment of behavioral programs for persistence year-to-year.

TABLE A-4. COMED 2017-2030 ENERGY EFFICIENCY POTENTIAL COMPARISON METRICS

| Forecast Period | Benefit-Cost Model | Overall Ach Potential | Residential Share of Savings | Commercial Share of Savings | Industrial Share of Savings |
|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 2017-2030 | TRC | Max: 10% PP: 7% | Max: 22% PP: 25% | Max: 72% PP: 66% | Max: 6% PP: 8% |

DTE Energy Efficiency Potential Study (2016)

In 2016, DTE completed its most recent energy efficiency potential study. This study presented gross savings across two forecast periods – a near-term 10-year estimate (2016-2025) and a longer-term 20-year estimate (2016-2035). Unlike most studies in this comparison analysis, DTE Energy utilized the Utility Cost Test, also known as the Program Administrator Cost Test. The economically achievable potential was estimated at 34.8 percent in the 10-year and 35.6 percent in the 20-year models. Maximum achievable potential (MAP) was estimated as 12.5 percent in the 10-year model and 18.8% in the 20-year model. Realistically achievable potential (RAP) was estimated 8.9 percent in the 10-year model and 13.5 percent in the 20-year model.

The MAP and RAP definitions for achievable potential utilized two scenarios to describe their treatment. In both scenarios, incentives were assumed to be 50 percent of incremental cost. The chief different between MAP and RAP is overall program spending. MAP analyzed savings by having no cap on program budgets, while RAP capped program budgets at two percent of retail sales. In the RAP scenario, cost-effective savings are constrained by Michigan’s Public Act 295 of 2008, which limited utility expenditures to two percent of retail sales unless approved by the Michigan Public Service Commission.

TABLE A-5. DTE ENERGY EFFICIENCY POTENTIAL STUDY COMPARISON METRICS

| Forecast Period | Benefit-Cost Model | Overall Ach Potential | Residential Achievable Potential | Commercial Achievable Potential | Industrial Achievable Potential |
|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 2016-2025 | UCT | MAP: 12.5% RAP: 8.9% | MAP: 15.6% RAP: 10.3% | MAP: 12.5% RAP: 8.4% | MAP: 9.3% RAP: 7.7% |
| 2016-2035 | UCT | MAP:18.8% RAP: 13.5% | MAP:20.5% RAP: 17.6% | MAP:18.9% RAP: 10.6% | MAP:16.3% RAP: 13.2% |

Duke Energy EE and DSM Market Potential Study (2020)

Duke Energy commissioned the potential study to determine the what savings could be achieved by energy efficiency (EE) and demand-side management (DSM) programs in the Duke Energy Carolinas (DEC) and Duke Energy Progress (DEP) service territories. The report described the potential for DSM savings for both of Duke’s service territories in North Carolina. The main objectives of the study were:

- Provide a market potential study, which estimates the technical, economic and realistic achievable market potential energy savings over the short term (5 year projection), medium term (10 year projection), and long term (25 year projection).
- Estimate the potential energy and demand savings for Duke Energy’s North Carolina service territory.
- Develop savings estimates with a focus on different perspectives: compliance and system planning.

The DSM savings potential was estimated by applying an analytical framework, Nexant’s Microsoft Excel-based energy efficiency modeling tool, TEA-POT (Technical / Economic / Achievable POTential), to estimate baseline market conditions for energy consumption and demand and DSM opportunities. The assessment started with the current Duke Energy load and sales forecasts, which were disaggregated into customer-class and end use components. The assessment examined the effect of the range of energy efficiency measures and practices on each end-use, taking into account fuel shares, current market saturations, technical feasibility, and costs.

Nexant examined three scenarios for achievable potential: base, enhanced, and an avoided energy cost sensitivity. These scenarios provide a sensitivity for EE costs and benefits to understand how market conditions and trends affect the costs and benefits of utility-sponsored programs over the study’s time horizon of twenty-five years:

- Base scenario – aligns with existing program portfolio, and includes existing EE programs and measures currently offered by DEC or DEP
- Enhanced scenario – includes the base scenario, but with increased program spending (via incentives) designed to attract new customers into the market for EE technology and program participation
- Avoided Energy Cost Sensitivity scenario – covers the base scenario, but with a sensitivity analysis around enhanced EE benefits, such as may occur if avoided energy costs were higher than current values. Higher benefits for EE may lead to additional cost-effective measures and increased achievable potential

TABLE A-6. DUKE ENERGY NORTH CAROLINA MARKET POTENTIAL STUDY FINDINGS

| Baseline Period | Benefit-Cost Model | Technical Potential (GWh) | Economic Potential (GWh) | 25-yr sum of annuals per scenario |
|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| 2020 | TRC | 15,034 | 5,992 | Base: 8,257 Enhanced: 8,663 Avoided Energy Cost Sensitivity: 8,336 |

TABLE A-6. DUKE ENERGY PROGRESS MARKET POTENTIAL STUDY FINDINGS

| Baseline Period | Benefit-Cost Model | Technical Potential (GWh) | Economic Potential (GWh) | 25-yr sum of annuals per scenario |
|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| 2020 | TRC | 10,350 | 3,414 | Base: 5,910 Enhanced: 6,107 Avoided Energy Cost Sensitivity: 5,972 |

Georgia Power Company’s Report on Achievable Energy Efficiency Potential Assessment (2021)

The Georgia Power (GP) study uses the “TEAPOT” methodology, estimating the technical, economic, and achievable energy reduction potential for energy efficiency technologies for Georgia Power’s residential, commercial, and industrial customers.

The technical potential includes all measures suitable for GP’s customers, climate, building stock, and production facilities, and assumes there are no economic or other market barriers preventing customers from adopting these measures.

The economic potential is defined as taking all the technically-feasible measures and adopting all that are economic, as defined by the Total Resource Cost (“TRC”) Test. The TRC Test is a measure of net societal value that compares the benefits of avoided utility supply costs (including electricity, natural gas, and water) with the costs to achieve those savings (incremental measure costs). Other cost tests that measure economic attractiveness from the participant’s perspective (the Participant Cost Test), the

non-participant’s perspective (the Ratepayer Impact Measure Test), and the utility’s perspective (the Program Administrator Cost Test) are also provided.

The achievable potential included in the report consists of four planning scenarios based on different levels of incentives provided by Georgia Power to customers to encourage the purchase and installation of energy efficiency measures. The scenarios are based on a 25%, 50%, 75%, and 100% monetary incentives to customers, equaling the respective percent of incremental costs of energy efficiency improvements.

TABLE -7. GEORGIA POWER EE ACHIEVABLE POTENTIAL ASSESSMENT METRICS

| Forecast Period | Benefit-Cost Model | Achievable Potential by Scenario % of 2032 Load (GWh) | Residential Achievable Potential % of 2032 Load (GWh) | Commercial Achievable Potential % of 2032 Load (GWh) | Industrial Achievable Potential % of 2032 Load (GWh) |
|-----------------|--------------------|--|--|---|---|
| 2021-2032 | TRC, RIM, PAC, PCT | 25%: 4.0% 50%: 5.1% 75%: 6.6% 100%: 8.7% | 25% | 53% | 22% |

Indianapolis Power & Light Demand Side Management Market Potential Study (2018)

Conducted by GDS Associates, the IPL DSM Market Potential Study covered the 2021-2039 timeframe, and included an assessment of market potential for the residential, commercial, and industrial sectors. GDS used a bottom-up approach to estimate energy efficiency potential in the residential sector. In the C&I sectors, GDS utilized the bottom-up modeling approach to first estimate measure-level savings and costs, as well as cost-effectiveness, and then applied cost-effective measure savings to all applicable energy shares of load. All savings estimates are provided at the gross level.

Economic potential was determined using the UCT Test. Economic potential represented nearly 37% of total system load. The analysis included estimates of maximum and realistic achievable potential, with definitions of each scenario like the 2020 Ameren MPS. In total, the IPL study included 187 residential measures, 237 commercial measures, and 130 industrial measures. Industrial opt-outs were excluded from the estimates of long-term potential. Traditional retail buydown for screw-based lighting was only included for the first two years of the analysis timeframe, and additional direct install opportunities were included from the 2023-2024 timeframe. Beginning in 2025, residential LED lighting savings were essentially eliminated. Behavioral potential represented a substantial portion of the incremental annual residential potential (~25% of the sector annual potential)

In the MAP scenario, incentive levels were assumed to represent 100% of the incremental measure cost. In the RAP scenario, incentives typically ranged from 25%-40% of measure cost in the residential sector, and less than 30% in the C&I sectors. Achievable potential adoption rates were based on primary WTP data collected as part of the MPS. Maximum adoption rates typically ranged from 70%-90%. Realistic achievable potential adoption rates typically ranged from 40%-60% of annual eligible measures over the analysis timeframe. Similar to the 2020 Ameren Missouri MPS, measures that reached the end of their useful life were allowed to re-enter the eligible potential market, assuming sustained savings and a new set of measure/program costs.

TABLE A-8. IPL DEMAND SIDE MANAGEMENT MARKET POTENTIAL STUDY COMPARISON METRICS

| Forecast Period | Benefit-Cost Model | Overall Ach Potential | Residential Achievable Potential | Commercial Achievable Potential | Industrial Achievable Potential |
|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 2021-2039 | UCT | MAP: 31% RAP: 19% | MAP: 35% RAP: 23% | MAP: 37% RAP: 20% | MAP: 14% RAP: 7% |

Kansas City Power & Light 2016 DSM Potential Study

In early 2017, Kansas City Power & Light (KCP&L) completed its 2016 DSM Potential Study, estimating DSM potential from 2019 through 2037. This study considered both energy efficiency and demand response, with energy efficiency savings reflecting net savings (the baseline forecast incorporated naturally occurring energy efficiency). The savings percentages are presented as net savings relative to the baseline forecast year (2015 loads). The KCP&L potential study presented a cumulative economic potential for energy efficiency of 19.6 percent, using the TRC cost-effectiveness test. The economic potential for demand response was not presented due to many cost-effective but mutually exclusive program and measure options. KCP&L removed the potential savings from customers who have an option to not participate in KCP&L programs.

20-year technical potential is just under 30% of baseline sales, with economic at approximately 22% of baseline sales. These lower initial estimates of potential then produce lower estimates of achievable despite similar definitions of maximum and realistic achievable potential. The achievable potential was presented with two metrics – maximum achievable potential (MAP) and realistic achievable potential (RAP). The MAP was developed by assuming ideal program conditions with incentives that covered a substantial portion of measure costs, along with high administrative and marketing costs. The RAP was developed by assuming the current program conditions, including current participation rates and spending. The RAP was meant to reflect less-than-ideal program conditions that include constrained barriers, imperfect markets, and barriers to customer acceptance. Overall energy efficiency MAP and RAP were estimated at 12.0 percent and 8.7 percent across the forecast period. Demand response MAP and RAP were developed along similar logics, with an estimate of anticipated participation rates across different programs and measures, resulting in a MAP of 13 percent and RAP and 11 percent.

TABLE A-9. KCP&L 2016 DSM POTENTIAL STUDY COMPARISON METRICS

| Forecast Period | Benefit-Cost Model | Overall Ach Potential | Residential Achievable Potential | Commercial Achievable Potential | Industrial Achievable Potential |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 2019-2037 Energy Efficiency | TRC | MAP: 12.0% RAP: 8.7% | MAP: 10.4% RAP: 8.2% | MAP: 16.4% RAP: 12.4% | MAP: 7.6% RAP: 5.2% |
| 2019-2037 Demand Response | TRC | MAP: 13% RAP: 11% | Not available | Not available | Not available |

Louisville Gas and Electric and Kentucky Utilities Demand-Side Potential Study (2017)

In 2017 Louisville Gas and Electric and Kentucky Utilities (LG&E and KU), as one company with two operating units, completed its DSM potential study for the 2019 through 2038 period. Using the TRC cost-effectiveness test, the study found economic energy efficiency potential equal to nine percent of LG&E and KU's forecasted 2038 loads (technical potential was approximately 33% of baseline sales). The baseline forecast includes the presence of naturally occurring energy efficiency, but otherwise describes savings as gross savings. This study

exhibits the lowest economic potential of any of the compared studies. Of note, the analysts modeled avoided energy costs that had decreased 20 percent since the prior 2013 study. Additionally, avoided capacity from energy efficiency was valued at \$0/kW, rather than the \$100/kW value used in the 2013 study. This treatment of avoided costs may explain the lower economic and achievable potential found for LG&E and KU compared to other studies, with a sensitivity analysis showing economic potential increasing to 15 percent of the 2038 forecasted load if capacity values were set at \$100/kW.

Achievable potential was developed using three scenarios, representing varying incentive levels. The scenarios presented incentive levels of 0 percent, 50 percent, and 75 percent of incremental cost coverage. Willingness-to-pay survey results were used to estimate achievable program adoption within the service territory. The outcome were achievable potentials of 4.0 percent, 5.8 percent, and 6.5 percent, increasing along with higher incentives. The study calculated achievable potential savings with only the first ten years allowing for measure retrofits and lost opportunity (natural replacement and new construction) measures. In the second half of the study period, only lost opportunity measures were considered for savings. The effect of this assumption on 2038 cumulative savings is unknown.

Table A-10 presents summary results of the achievable potential estimates, reflecting the three incentive scenarios described above.

TABLE A-10. LG&E AND KU ENERGY EFFICIENCY POTENTIAL COMPARISON METRICS

| Forecast Period | Benefit-Cost Model | Overall Ach Potential | Residential Achievable Potential | Com & Ind Achievable Potential |
|-----------------|--------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 2019-2038 | TRC | 75%: 6.5% | 75%: 6.2% | 75%: 6.8% |
| | | 50%: 5.8% | 50%: 5.5% | 50%: 6.1% |
| | | 0%: 4.0% | 0%: 4.2% | 0%: 3.8% |

Minnesota Energy Efficiency Potential Study (2018)

The Minnesota Energy Efficiency Potential Study analyzed energy efficiency potential over a 10-year period, beginning in 2020 through 2029. The study included 117 residential and 186 business sector energy efficiency measure (comparable to the 2020 Ameren Missouri MPS). This included 18 emerging technology measures across within each sector. Whereas the 2020 Ameren MPS uses a “bottom-up” approach in the residential sector and “top-down” approach for the business sector, the MN MPS utilizes a “top-down” approach for all sectors. All savings are reported as gross savings.

The MN EE Potential Study used the Societal Test for screening. Avoided costs were typically lower than current Ameren Missouri avoided cost, but also included a value for avoided emissions to help balance out the total value of avoided energy across both jurisdictions. Overall economic potential for the state by 2029 was estimated to be 33%.

The definition of maximum achievable potential generally mirrored the 2020 Ameren Missouri MPS with financial incentives representing 100% of the incremental costs of each measure, along with aggressive marketing and program designs. Beyond maximum achievable, the study also provided an estimate of program achievable, which assumed a standard incentive that represents 50% of incremental measure costs for program planning purposes. To estimate achievable penetration, the MN MPS utilized a combination of program awareness and willingness factor. The awareness factors were not readily accessible, but the MN MPS does note that willingness factors generally ranged from 60% to 85% for market-drive measures and 50%-80% for retrofit measures. Maximum penetrations rates were generally met over a period of 5-15 years.

TABLE A-11. MINNESOTA ENERGY EFFICIENCY POTENTIAL COMPARISON METRICS

| Forecast Period | Benefit-Cost Model | Overall Ach Potential | Residential Achievable Potential | Com & Ind Achievable Potential |
|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 2020-2029 | Societal | MAP: 21% Prog Pot:14% | Program Potential: 8% | Program Potential: 18% |

Ameren Missouri DSM Market Potential Study (2020)

Ameren Missouri's 2020 DSM Market Potential Study served to provide a foundation for the continuation of utility-administered energy efficiency and demand response programs in the Ameren Missouri service area, to determine the remaining opportunities for cost-effective energy savings, demand savings, and distributed energy resources for the Ameren Missouri service area. The study was commissioned by Ameren Missouri as part of their larger Integrated Resource Plan (IRP) process.

Energy efficiency potential included technical, economic, achievable potential (MAP and RAP), and program potential (MAP and RAP). For each level of potential, the study presented the energy savings, peak demand savings, benefits, and costs for the Ameren Missouri service area for the period of 2022-2040, a 19-year time frame.

The study consisted of four distinct areas of analyses: residential market-rate and business sector energy efficiency potential, income-eligible sector energy efficiency potential, demand response potential, and Distributed Energy Resource (DER) potential. Each study sought to identify and assess a wide-range of demand-side resources across all major customer classes, market segments, and end-uses.

To estimate energy efficiency potential in the residential sector, a bottom-up approach was used beginning with characterizing the eligible equipment stock, estimating savings and screening for cost-effectiveness first at the measure level, then summing savings at the end-use and service area levels. In the business sector (commercial and industrial), a top-down modeling approach was used to first estimate measure-level savings and costs as well as cost-effectiveness, and then applied cost-effective measure savings to all applicable shares of electric energy load. Bottom-up approaches were also used in the demand response and DER analyses for all sectors.

Ameren Missouri definition of maximum achievable included financial incentives representing 100% of the incremental costs of each measure, along with aggressive marketing and program designs. Beyond maximum achievable, the study also provided an estimate of program achievable, which assumed a standard incentive that represents 50% of incremental measure costs for program planning purposes.

TABLE A-12. AMEREN MISSOURI 2022-2040 ENERGY EFFICIENCY POTENTIAL COMPARISON METRICS

| Forecast Period | Benefit-Cost Model | Residential Achievable Potential | Business Achievable Potential | Demand-Response Potential |
|-----------------|--------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 2022-2040 | TRC | MAP: 22% RAP: 16% | MAP: 25% RAP: 17% | MAP: 9% RAP: 5% |

Pennsylvania Energy Efficiency Potential Study (2015)

Pennsylvania completed its most recent potential study in 2015, spanning a 10-year forecast of potential savings from 2016 through 2025. As a statewide study, it reflects the potential energy efficiency savings from all investor owned utilities in the State. Pennsylvania’s study is somewhat different from other studies in this comparison in that it used 2010 as a baseline year – substantially preceding the forecast period. Using the TRC and with no option for opt-out electricity customers, the study found an overall economic potential of 18.4 percent relative to the 2010 baseline year using the TRC cost-effectiveness test. The study presents savings at the gross-level, without net savings effects.

The Pennsylvania potential study presents two levels of achievable potential: Maximum Achievable Potential (MAP) and Base Achievable Potential (BAP). The MAP assumes an aggressive program scenario that includes 100 percent of measure incremental costs being paid for by the program. The BAP restricts the savings potential by using the historical program spending of the Pennsylvania utilities as well as the measure adoption rates evident in prior program years. The overall achievable potential (relative to the 2010 base year loads) is 13.2 percent under MAP and 8.3 percent under BAP.

TABLE A-13. PENNSYLVANIA STATEWIDE ENERGY EFFICIENCY POTENTIAL COMPARISON METRICS

| Forecast Period | Benefit-Cost Model | Overall Ach Potential | Residential Achievable Potential | Commercial Achievable Potential | Industrial Achievable Potential |
|-----------------|--------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 2016-2025 | TRC | MAP: 13.2% BAP: 8.3% | MAP: 17.5% RAP: 12.2% | MAP: 9.8% RAP: 5.7% | MAP: 12.1% RAP: 6.4% |

Focus on Energy Wisconsin Energy Efficiency Potential Study (2017)

Wisconsin has a state-wide energy efficiency program that includes all IOUs, most municipal utilities, and many cooperative utilities. In 2017, the Public Service Commission of Wisconsin published its Focus on Energy 2016 Energy Efficiency Potential Study. The study analyzed energy efficiency savings potential for the 2019-2030 time period. Data were based largely on loads associated with the IOUs and loads representing most municipal utilities. For 12-year span, the study found an economic potential of 21 percent of forecasted 2030 electricity sales and an achievable potential under a “business as usual” scenario as savings of 9.1 percent. 2030 forecasted sales included 19.6 million MWh for the residential sector and 48.5 million MWh for the combined commercial and industrial sectors.

For the Focus on Energy study, achievable potential was defined as representing “the portion of economic potential that might be reasonably achievable by Focus on Energy, after taking into account market barriers... and program funding limitations.” The study authors do not consider the analysis results as program potential as program design elements were not incorporated into the analysis. Additionally, savings are only presented as gross savings and explicitly do not consider net to gross ratios or other considerations for program attribution or spillover. Wisconsin uses a modified TRC test that incorporates a \$15 per ton of carbon value as well as criteria air pollutant emission values reflecting utility costs for avoidance.

The study presents several scenarios to compare the “business as usual” (BAU) case to other funding and incentive levels. The BAU demonstrated the lowest achievable potential, assuming 25 percent of incremental cost incentives as a cap on overall spending at historical percent-of-utility revenue levels (1.09 percent). The other scenarios included low, medium, high, and maximum incentives set at 25 percent, 50 percent, 75 percent, and 100 percent of incremental costs, respectively, but without the funding cap applied used in the BAU scenario. The maximum achievable was modeled as the 100 percent of measure cost incentive level. The achievable potentials across these scenarios ranged from 9.3 percent to 14.2 percent by 2025. Note that the BAU case is the lowest performing scenario.

Table A-14 summarizes key achievable metrics by sector for the Focus on Energy BAU scenario with sector-level results for each scenario.

TABLE A-14. FOCUS ON ENERGY WISCONSIN SCENARIO COMPARISON METRICS

| Forecast Period | Benefit-Cost Model | Overall Ach Potential | Residential Ach Potential | C&I Ach Potential |
|-----------------|--------------------|---|---|---|
| 2016-2025 | Modified TRC | BAU: 9.1% Low: 9.3% Mid: 12.7% High: 13.7% Max: 14.2% | BAU: 11.5% Low: 11.7% Mid: 16.8% High: 17.6% Max: 18.2% | BAU: 8.1% Low: 8.2% Mid: 11.1% High: 12.1% Max: 12.6% |

APPENDIX B. Delphi Panel Description

A Delphi Panel was utilized to inform possible market adoption levels and pacing. A Delphi Process develops consensus estimates for difficult topics that are uncertain, difficult to quantify, or may have widely varying perspectives. For the GDS Team's New Orleans DSM potential study, the Delphi Process was used to estimate market adoption rates and speed for adoption for different types of technologies. A set of New Orleans experts knowledgeable in either the residential or C&I sector were recruited in panels. The Delphi Panels participated in two rounds of questioning. In the first round, the panelists provided their best estimates for how the New Orleans market may adopt each technology type. In the second round, the panelists were provided with the average of the first round's responses and logic from the other panelists. In the second round, the panelists were given the opportunity to reconsider their initial estimates. The survey is done anonymously, giving panelists comfort in providing honest feedback to what may be contentious issues.

The panelists represented market actors familiar with either the residential or C&I buildings sectors in New Orleans. Panelists were asked to respond to the general technology types based on measure incentive levels (residential) or simple payback periods (C&I). Each panel had 10 participants that all provided responses. As part of panel recruitment, the GDS Team confirmed that the local expert had the appropriate knowledge to make reasonable judgements on market adoption rates.

Each panel contained representation from each of the following categories:

- Home builders
- HVAC contractors
- Builders of multi-family facilities
- Residential program implementers
- Residential program planner/managers
- Equipment distributors
- Low-income sector and housing advocates
- Real estate developers (residential sector)
- Multi-family building/facility managers
- Local energy efficiency business owners and managers

Panelists were first asked to gauge their view of each measure type for the maximum adoption rate of a measure if incentives were at 100 percent of incremental costs – an instant payback. They also provided the time they thought it would take for the market to reach that maximum adoption. No measure was estimated to achieve a 100 percent adoption rate, even with an instant payback. Panelists were then asked to provide their best estimate of how long it would take to achieve 10% and 90% of the maximum level they identified.

The responses to the “instant payback/100% incentive” questions form the basis to understand the maximum achievable potential. Panelists were additionally asked to provide their view on adoption levels and pacing for alternative incentive conditions.

Residential Sector: incentives equal to 0%, 25%, 50%, or 75% of incremental costs

C&I Sector: simple paybacks of 1 year, 2 years, 4 years, or 8 years

The case descriptions for both the residential and C&I sectors were the same, described below:

Case 1: These measures are easy for [sector customers] to understand: one-for-one replacements. They have low upfront costs and are not very disruptive to install. Examples would be LED lamps or pre-rinse spray valves that can easily pop into existing structures. Assume for now that this is a non-discretionary purchase: either the existing equipment has failed and the owner needs to buy a new unit, or this is new equipment for new construction. In both cases, the decision is between standard efficiency and high efficiency equipment.

Case 2: These measures are fairly easy for [sector customers] to understand, one-for-one replacements, but are higher cost than standard efficiency equipment and often require contractor involvement. Examples would be efficient unitary air conditioning or water heating equipment. Assume for now that this is a non-discretionary purchase: either the existing equipment has failed and the owner needs to buy a new unit, or this is new equipment for new construction. In both cases, the decision is between standard efficiency and high efficiency equipment.

Case 3: Now assume that the equipment is a discretionary purchase (one that is not needed to replace failed equipment). The current equipment is functioning correctly, but the program tries to convince the owner to replace it with a new, higher efficiency unit.

Case 4: These measures are fairly inexpensive but require active engagement and may require behavioral changes in the participant. Examples would be [lighting and controls – C&I] [programmable/learning thermostats – residential].

Case 5 (C&I): These are measures that impact equipment that is core to the central business. Examples may be commercial kitchen equipment for a restaurant, industrial process improvements, and compressed air measures. Assume for now that this is a non-discretionary purchase: either the existing equipment has failed, and the owner needs to buy a new unit or this is new equipment for new construction. In both cases, the decision is between standard efficiency and high efficiency equipment.

Case 5 (Residential): These measures are not that expensive, but are hard to understand, and any homeowner would have to rely on the word of a contractor that the action would have any impact. Examples would be Air Conditioner tune-ups or air sealing.

Case 6: These measures are both expensive and complex, and often have interactions with multiple major building systems. Examples would include [insulation retrofits, energy management systems, a change of cooling system (i.e. from rooftop units to a chilled water plant), as well as holistic above-code new construction – C&I] [insulation retrofits, solar water heaters, deep energy retrofits, and holistic efficiency on new construction projects]

Below we provide examples of qualitative feedback from each of the two panels to the varying cases and provide context to their scoring – considerations that could inform key market barriers or opportunities.

Residential

- Case 1: “Situation depends on age of homeowner.”
 “A 100% incentive would entice buyers to almost always choose this energy efficient system. Because why not? It seems as if they would cost about the same since the upfront costs are low and install is easy.”
 “I would say that not many people are educated on these new energy efficiency methods and are unaware of how much money it can save down the road. I have put almost no change between the 0-25% incremental measure cost due to the lack of substantial money savings.”
 “I believe many people in the New Orleans area will be reluctant to come out of their own pocket up front to buy new appliances that are more expensive specifically for the fact of being more energy efficient. Even though these appliances will likely pay for themselves over their 10–15-year lifespan, people often see more expensive and become very hesitant. The more of the total percentage that Entergy covered, the more participants they will get. In this case though with the easy installment of these appliances, there will likely be a good number of participants.”
- Case 2: “Big ticket items like this scenario are hard to sell without high incentive.”
 “Since the appliances are needed regardless this would still be higher %’s who would choose this option. Lower incentive % would be lower acceptance because of higher costs associated with contractor involvement.”

“When it comes to air conditioning and water heating systems, which usually have life spans of over 10 years, people will not change unless their system fails.”

“Similar to case 1, participants will be hesitant to spend their own money if Entergy does not cover the full incremental cost. In case 2, I think less people will want to be involved strictly due to the need for some contractor involvement. Many would hear that they need a contractor and immediately say “oh no that’s too expensive.” However, there would still be a large number of participants due to the need of the appliances.”

Case 3: “People won’t want to upgrade something that isn’t broken, potentially even with incentive.”
 “Getting people to switch will be difficult, even with 100% incentive.”
 “Like stated above, most people will not change their system unless they one running fails. Lack of education on the subject also plays a role.”
 “I think people will be very unwilling to go out of their way to replace perfectly good appliances.”

Case 4: “Most older people would not like adopting however as time went on, I think this method could be widely adopted especially with incentive.”
 “The younger generations are more tech savvy and are incorporating these new devices in their homes already, there will still be older population that will not change. Again, most people won’t change a system if theirs isn’t broken.”
 “I think the younger crowd of New Orleans would be more than willing to learn some simple technological changes in their appliances or make some minor changes in their daily routines. The older crowd would be much more hesitant to update technology or change their behavior.”

Case 5: “Almost depends on ability of contractor to convince homeowner.”
 “Some would be willing to rely on others because they don’t understand the equipment anyway.”
 “Most homeowners wouldn’t know that their system would need to be resealed unless a contractor was sent out to their homes and inspected the system.”
 “I think people would tend to be willing for someone else to make changes to their air conditioning if the measures are completely paid for.”

Case 6: “Would be most used for new construction, some would not opt into the perceived very high cost.”
 “Many people will likely see these expensive and complicated changes as too big of a hassle, even with the full payment from Entergy. The less contribution that Entergy makes, exponentially less people will participate.”

Commercial and Industrial

Case 1: “Payback needs to be more immediate for people to adopt.”
 “Better product, people will wait reasonable time period for payback.”
 “Assume that a long payback period would desensitize energy efficient use.”
 “Since its non-disruptive, most people would want it immediately. Some just may be able to cover the higher cost without getting paid back for too long.”
 “People would enjoy this since it is a cheap and needed cost.”

Case 2: “Expensive equipment has higher incentive to adopt.”
 “Better product, people will wait reasonable time period for payback.”
 “Greater savings and benefit for high-cost equipment. Fewer people to want to payback because high cost of equipment.”
 “I see people in the real world moving to this option. I see it taking so long though due to the cost.”

- Case 3: “Hard to see spending discretionary replacement, only see owners swapping when needed or for tax credit.”
 “Lower adoption rate because some people will not want to be hassled with changing equipment that is functioning properly, even if 100% paid for.”
 “Some people will say, if it not broke, why fix it?”
 “I do not see this being too highly praised. Especially since the existing unit has no problems.”
- Case 4: “Fully informed buyers play a key factor into the adoption percentages. Marketing this program is a large part of if it will be successful.”
 “Better product, people will wait reasonable time period for payback.”
 “Active engagement probably means fewer adopters, sadly.”
 “Some people may be stuck in their own ways.”
 “It is a simple transition to go to this option of lighting. The hardest factor would be getting use to the new systems behavior (automatic lights)”
- Case 5: “The reliability factor plays a key role in the adoption of the higher energy efficiency measure. this scenario involves risk in the new measure.”
 “Better product, people will wait reasonable time period for payback.”
 “Businesses may understand the cost savings over long term, better than individuals.”
 “While most owners would want to upgrade equipment there will still be a few who don’t want change.”
 “This would be a good option since commercial grade business enjoy saving money.”
- Case 6: “Hard to see happen for retrofit. So much more goes into construction cost than and MEP. New construction is more sellable.”
 “High cost, fewer want payback terms. Complexity means fewer may want to partake in adoption.”
 “I believe it will take to long for the owner to make their money back in long run.”
 “Complex equals confusing to most customers. This would be an expensive option as well and if not needed, I do not see people wanting to switch over to it.”

The results of the Delphi panelists’ quantitative results are presented below for each of the two sectors. The GDS Team provided naming conventions to summarize the concept of each case and that were ultimately used to assign adoption curve factors to each of the measures in the study. The data were used to inform the maximum adoption rate in each potential case.

C&I Delphi Panel Results

The following table presents the maximum adoption rates for the C&I sector. Inexpensive measures are tagged with a single “\$” while more expensive measures are identified with “\$\$\$.” In all technology cases, one can see that measures with longer paybacks are expected to achieve lower maximum adoption levels than those with shorter paybacks, indicating the importance of incentives to drive market adoption to decrease payback periods.

Table B-1 C&I Sector Maximum Adoption Rates

| Measure Case | Description | 0 Year Payback | 1 Year Payback | 2 Year Payback | 4 Year Payback | 8 Year Payback |
|--------------|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1 | Lighting / ROB \$ | 80.5% | 64.4% | 50.3% | 38.5% | 22.9% |
| 2 | HVAC / ROB \$\$\$ | 83.0% | 59.3% | 49.4% | 37.6% | 24.7% |
| 3 | Early Replacement | 36.8% | 24.6% | 15.7% | 9.3% | 8.8% |
| 4 | SEM/RCx/EMS / Retrofit \$ | 71.0% | 55.2% | 44.3% | 30.5% | 21.4% |
| 5 | Cooking / Compressed Air / Industrial Process | 76.7% | 49.7% | 43.9% | 38.5% | 26.7% |
| 6 | Retrofit \$\$\$ | 68.3% | 42.0% | 37.0% | 31.6% | 19.1% |

Residential Delphi Panel Results

The following table presents the maximum adoption rates for the residential sector. Inexpensive measures are tagged with a single “\$” while more expensive measures are identified with “\$\$\$.” In all technology cases, one can see that measures with lower incentive levels are expected to achieve lower maximum adoption levels than those with higher incentive levels, indicating the importance of incentives to drive market adoption.

Table B-2 Residential Sector Maximum Adoption Rates

| Measure Case | Description | 100% Incentive | 75% Incentive | 50% Incentive | 25% Incentive | 0% Incentive |
|--------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1 | LED/Appliance (ROB) | 75.2% | 66.5% | 56.5% | 41.0% | 29.0% |
| 2 | HVAC/WH Equip (ROB) | 79.0% | 66.5% | 52.5% | 35.8% | 22.5% |
| 3 | Early Replacement | 46.0% | 34.1% | 23.0% | 11.0% | 4.2% |
| 4 | Retrofit (\$) | 67.5% | 62.5% | 46.2% | 34.0% | 25.6% |
| 5 | Retrofit (\$\$) | 65.0% | 52.6% | 40.7% | 24.6% | 15.0% |
| 6 | Retrofit (\$\$\$) | 49.9% | 35.0% | 22.6% | 12.0% | 4.6% |

APPENDIX C. Residential Energy Efficiency Measure Detail

Appendix B: Residential Energy Efficiency Detail

| Measure # | End-Use | Measure Name | Program | Building Type | Replacement Type | Base Annual Electric | % Elec Savings | Per Unit Elec Savings | Per Unit Summer kW | EE EUL | Measure Cost | HCAP Incentive (%) | RAP Incentive (%) | 2% Incentive (%) | Reb Saturation | EE Saturation | HCAP Adoption Rate | RAP Adoption Rate | 2% Adoption Rate | TRC Score | 2040 TP | 2040 EP | 2040 HCAP | 2040 RAP | 2040 2% Case |
|-----------|------------|---|------------|---------------|------------------|----------------------|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|----------|--------------|
| 1001 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Clothes Washer - electric WH / electric dryer | No program | SF | ROB | 570 | 44% | 251 | 0.06 | 14 | \$190 | 100% | 18% | 75% | 26% | 55% | 78.9% | 68.5% | 68.5% | 0.7 | 5,482 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1002 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Clothes Washer - electric WH / electric dryer | No program | SF | ROB | 570 | 44% | 251 | 0.06 | 14 | \$190 | 100% | 18% | 75% | 26% | 55% | 78.9% | 68.5% | 68.5% | 0.7 | 1,703 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1003 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Clothes Washer - electric WH / electric dryer | No program | SF | NC | 570 | 44% | 251 | 0.06 | 14 | \$190 | 100% | 18% | 75% | 26% | 0% | 78.9% | 37.4% | 66.5% | 0.7 | 876 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1004 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Clothes Washer - electric WH / electric dryer | No program | MF | ROB | 570 | 44% | 251 | 0.06 | 14 | \$190 | 100% | 18% | 75% | 26% | 55% | 78.9% | 68.5% | 68.5% | 0.7 | 1,731 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1005 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Clothes Washer - electric WH / electric dryer | No program | MF | ROB | 570 | 44% | 251 | 0.06 | 14 | \$190 | 100% | 18% | 75% | 26% | 55% | 78.9% | 68.5% | 68.5% | 0.7 | 538 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1006 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Clothes Washer - electric WH / electric dryer | No program | MF | NC | 570 | 44% | 251 | 0.06 | 14 | \$190 | 100% | 18% | 75% | 26% | 0% | 78.9% | 37.4% | 66.5% | 0.7 | 277 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1007 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Clothes Washer - electric WH / gas dryer | No program | SF | ROB | 207 | 54% | 112 | 0.03 | 14 | \$190 | 100% | 18% | 75% | 17% | 55% | 78.9% | 68.5% | 68.5% | 0.3 | 1,606 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1008 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Clothes Washer - electric WH / gas dryer | No program | SF | ROB | 207 | 54% | 112 | 0.03 | 14 | \$190 | 100% | 18% | 75% | 17% | 55% | 78.9% | 68.5% | 68.5% | 0.3 | 499 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1009 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Clothes Washer - electric WH / gas dryer | No program | SF | NC | 207 | 54% | 112 | 0.03 | 14 | \$190 | 100% | 18% | 75% | 17% | 0% | 78.9% | 37.4% | 66.5% | 0.3 | 257 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1010 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Clothes Washer - electric WH / gas dryer | No program | MF | ROB | 207 | 54% | 112 | 0.03 | 14 | \$190 | 100% | 18% | 75% | 17% | 55% | 78.9% | 68.5% | 68.5% | 0.3 | 507 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1011 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Clothes Washer - electric WH / gas dryer | No program | MF | ROB | 207 | 54% | 112 | 0.03 | 14 | \$190 | 100% | 18% | 75% | 17% | 55% | 78.9% | 68.5% | 68.5% | 0.3 | 158 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1012 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Clothes Washer - electric WH / gas dryer | No program | MF | NC | 207 | 54% | 112 | 0.03 | 14 | \$190 | 100% | 18% | 75% | 17% | 0% | 78.9% | 37.4% | 66.5% | 0.3 | 81 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1013 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Clothes Washer - gas WH / electric dryer | No program | SF | ROB | 404 | 40% | 161 | 0.04 | 14 | \$190 | 100% | 18% | 75% | 29% | 55% | 78.9% | 68.5% | 68.5% | 0.5 | 3,927 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1014 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Clothes Washer - gas WH / electric dryer | No program | SF | ROB | 404 | 40% | 161 | 0.04 | 14 | \$190 | 100% | 18% | 75% | 29% | 55% | 78.9% | 68.5% | 68.5% | 0.5 | 1,220 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1015 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Clothes Washer - gas WH / electric dryer | No program | SF | NC | 404 | 40% | 161 | 0.04 | 14 | \$190 | 100% | 18% | 75% | 29% | 0% | 78.9% | 37.4% | 66.5% | 0.5 | 628 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1016 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Clothes Washer - gas WH / electric dryer | No program | MF | ROB | 404 | 40% | 161 | 0.04 | 14 | \$190 | 100% | 18% | 75% | 29% | 55% | 78.9% | 68.5% | 68.5% | 0.5 | 1,240 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1017 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Clothes Washer - gas WH / electric dryer | No program | MF | ROB | 404 | 40% | 161 | 0.04 | 14 | \$190 | 100% | 18% | 75% | 29% | 55% | 78.9% | 68.5% | 68.5% | 0.5 | 385 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1018 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Clothes Washer - gas WH / electric dryer | No program | MF | NC | 404 | 40% | 161 | 0.04 | 14 | \$190 | 100% | 18% | 75% | 29% | 0% | 78.9% | 37.4% | 66.5% | 0.5 | 198 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1019 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Clothes Washer - gas WH / gas dryer | No program | SF | ROB | 41 | 54% | 22 | 0.01 | 14 | \$190 | 100% | 18% | 75% | 19% | 55% | 78.9% | 68.5% | 68.5% | 0.1 | 357 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1020 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Clothes Washer - gas WH / gas dryer | No program | SF | ROB | 41 | 54% | 22 | 0.01 | 14 | \$190 | 100% | 18% | 75% | 19% | 55% | 78.9% | 68.5% | 68.5% | 0.1 | 111 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1021 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Clothes Washer - gas WH / gas dryer | No program | SF | NC | 41 | 54% | 22 | 0.01 | 14 | \$190 | 100% | 18% | 75% | 19% | 0% | 78.9% | 37.4% | 66.5% | 0.1 | 57 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1022 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Clothes Washer - gas WH / gas dryer | No program | MF | ROB | 41 | 54% | 22 | 0.01 | 14 | \$190 | 100% | 18% | 75% | 19% | 55% | 78.9% | 68.5% | 68.5% | 0.1 | 113 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1023 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Clothes Washer - gas WH / gas dryer | No program | MF | ROB | 41 | 54% | 22 | 0.01 | 14 | \$190 | 100% | 18% | 75% | 19% | 55% | 78.9% | 68.5% | 68.5% | 0.1 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1024 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Clothes Washer - gas WH / gas dryer | No program | MF | NC | 41 | 54% | 22 | 0.01 | 14 | \$190 | 100% | 18% | 75% | 19% | 0% | 78.9% | 37.4% | 66.5% | 0.1 | 18 | 2,273 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1025 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Clothes Dryer - Ventless Electric, Standard | No program | SF | ROB | 730 | 21% | 152 | 0.02 | 12 | \$40 | 100% | 52% | 75% | 53% | 55% | 78.9% | 68.5% | 68.5% | 1.6 | 1,718 | 2,273 | 1,794 | 1,557 | 1,557 |
| 1026 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Clothes Dryer - Ventless Electric, Standard | No program | SF | ROB | 730 | 21% | 152 | 0.02 | 12 | \$40 | 100% | 52% | 75% | 53% | 55% | 78.9% | 68.5% | 68.5% | 1.6 | 534 | 706 | 557 | 484 | 484 |
| 1027 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Clothes Dryer - Ventless Electric, Standard | No program | SF | NC | 730 | 21% | 152 | 0.02 | 12 | \$40 | 100% | 52% | 75% | 53% | 0% | 78.9% | 57.2% | 66.5% | 1.6 | 275 | 283 | 195 | 134 | 156 |
| 1028 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Clothes Dryer - Ventless Electric, Standard | No program | MF | ROB | 730 | 21% | 152 | 0.02 | 12 | \$40 | 100% | 52% | 75% | 53% | 55% | 78.9% | 68.5% | 68.5% | 1.6 | 943 | 718 | 566 | 492 | 492 |
| 1029 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Clothes Dryer - Ventless Electric, Standard | No program | MF | ROB | 730 | 21% | 152 | 0.02 | 12 | \$40 | 100% | 52% | 75% | 53% | 55% | 78.9% | 68.5% | 68.5% | 1.6 | 169 | 223 | 176 | 153 | 153 |
| 1030 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Clothes Dryer - Ventless Electric, Standard | No program | MF | NC | 730 | 21% | 152 | 0.02 | 12 | \$40 | 100% | 52% | 75% | 53% | 0% | 78.9% | 57.2% | 66.5% | 1.6 | 87 | 89 | 62 | 42 | 49 |
| 1031 | Appliances | Heat Pump Dryer | No program | SF | ROB | 730 | 59% | 432 | 0.06 | 12 | \$40 | 100% | 52% | 75% | 53% | 55% | 78.9% | 68.5% | 68.5% | 4.5 | 13,781 | 18,230 | 14,387 | 12,487 | 12,487 |
| 1032 | Appliances | Heat Pump Dryer | No program | SF | ROB | 730 | 59% | 432 | 0.06 | 12 | \$40 | 100% | 52% | 75% | 53% | 55% | 78.9% | 68.5% | 68.5% | 4.5 | 4,281 | 5,662 | 4,669 | 3,879 | 3,879 |
| 1033 | Appliances | Heat Pump Dryer | No program | SF | NC | 730 | 59% | 432 | 0.06 | 12 | \$40 | 100% | 52% | 75% | 53% | 0% | 78.9% | 57.2% | 66.5% | 4.5 | 2,203 | 2,273 | 1,563 | 1,078 | 1,252 |
| 1034 | Appliances | Heat Pump Dryer | No program | MF | ROB | 730 | 59% | 432 | 0.06 | 12 | \$40 | 100% | 52% | 75% | 53% | 55% | 78.9% | 68.5% | 68.5% | 4.5 | 4,352 | 5,757 | 4,543 | 3,943 | 3,943 |
| 1035 | Appliances | Heat Pump Dryer | No program | MF | ROB | 730 | 59% | 432 | 0.06 | 12 | \$40 | 100% | 52% | 75% | 53% | 55% | 78.9% | 68.5% | 68.5% | 4.5 | 1,352 | 1,728 | 1,411 | 1,225 | 1,225 |
| 1036 | Appliances | Heat Pump Dryer | No program | MF | NC | 730 | 59% | 432 | 0.06 | 12 | \$40 | 100% | 52% | 75% | 53% | 0% | 78.9% | 57.2% | 66.5% | 4.5 | 696 | 718 | 493 | 340 | 396 |
| 1037 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Dishwasher - Electric WH | No program | SF | ROB | 270 | 4% | 12 | 0.00 | 15 | \$10 | 100% | 20% | 75% | 29% | 55% | 78.9% | 68.5% | 68.5% | 0.6 | 293 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1038 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Dishwasher - Electric WH | No program | SF | ROB | 270 | 4% | 12 | 0.00 | 15 | \$10 | 100% | 20% | 75% | 29% | 55% | 78.9% | 68.5% | 68.5% | 0.6 | 91 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1039 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Dishwasher - Electric WH | No program | SF | NC | 270 | 4% | 12 | 0.00 | 15 | \$10 | 100% | 20% | 75% | 29% | 0% | 78.9% | 38.3% | 66.5% | 0.6 | 47 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1040 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Dishwasher - Electric WH | No program | MF | ROB | 270 | 4% | 12 | 0.00 | 15 | \$10 | 100% | 20% | 75% | 29% | 55% | 78.9% | 68.5% | 68.5% | 0.6 | 92 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1041 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Dishwasher - Electric WH | No program | MF | ROB | 270 | 4% | 12 | 0.00 | 15 | \$10 | 100% | 20% | 75% | 29% | 55% | 78.9% | 68.5% | 68.5% | 0.6 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1042 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Dishwasher - Electric WH | No program | MF | NC | 270 | 4% | 12 | 0.00 | 15 | \$10 | 100% | 20% | 75% | 33% | 0% | 78.9% | 38.3% | 66.5% | 0.6 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1043 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Dishwasher - Gas WH | No program | SF | ROB | 270 | 2% | 5 | 0.00 | 15 | \$10 | 100% | 20% | 75% | 33% | 55% | 78.9% | 68.5% | 68.5% | 0.2 | 139 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1044 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Dishwasher - Gas WH | No program | SF | ROB | 270 | 2% | 5 | 0.00 | 15 | \$10 | 100% | 20% | 75% | 33% | 55% | 78.9% | 68.5% | 68.5% | 0.2 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1045 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Dishwasher - Gas WH | No program | SF | NC | 270 | 2% | 5 | 0.00 | 15 | \$10 | 100% | 20% | 75% | 33% | 0% | 78.9% | 38.3% | 66.5% | 0.2 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1046 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Dishwasher - Gas WH | No program | MF | ROB | 270 | 2% | 5 | 0.00 | 15 | \$10 | 100% | 20% | 75% | 33% | 55% | 78.9% | 68.5% | 68.5% | 0.2 | 44 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1047 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Dishwasher - Gas WH | No program | MF | ROB | 270 | 2% | 5 | 0.00 | 15 | \$10 | 100% | 20% | 75% | 33% | 55% | 78.9% | 68.5% | 68.5% | 0.2 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1048 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Dishwasher - Gas WH | No program | MF | NC | 270 | 2% | 5 | 0.00 | 15 | \$10 | 100% | 20% | 75% | 33% | 0% | 78.9% | 38.3% | 66.5% | 0.2 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1049 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Water Cooler - Hot and Cold | No program | SF | ROB | 799 | 6% | 47 | 0.01 | 10 | \$4 | 100% | 52% | 75% | 3% | 55% | 78.9% | 68.5% | 68.5% | 3.6 | 120 | 154 | 121 | 105 | 105 |
| 1050 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Water Cooler - Hot and Cold | No program | SF | ROB | 799 | 6% | 47 | 0.01 | 10 | \$4 | 100% | 52% | 75% | 3% | 55% | 78.9% | 68.5% | 68.5% | 3.6 | 37 | 48 | 38 | 33 | 33 |
| 1051 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Water Cooler - Hot and Cold | No program | SF | NC | 799 | 6% | 47 | 0.01 | 10 | \$4 | 100% | 52% | 75% | 3% | 0% | 78.9% | 57.2% | 66.5% | 3.6 | 19 | 19 | 13 | 9 | 11 |
| 1052 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Water Cooler - Hot and Cold | No program | MF | ROB | 799 | 6% | 47 | 0.01 | 10 | \$4 | 100% | 52% | 75% | 3% | 55% | 78.9% | 68.5% | 68.5% | 3.6 | 38 | 48 | 38 | 33 | 33 |
| 1053 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Water Cooler - Hot and Cold | No program | MF | ROB | 799 | 6% | 47 | 0.01 | 10 | \$4 | 100% | 52% | 75% | 3% | 55% | 78.9% | 68.5% | 68.5% | 3.6 | 12 | 15 | 12 | 10 | 10 |
| 1054 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Water Cooler - Hot and Cold | No program | MF | NC | 799 | 6% | 47 | 0.01 | 10 | \$4 | 100% | 52% | 75% | 3% | 0% | 78.9% | 57.2% | 66.5% | 3.6 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| 1055 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Air Purifier - CADR 151-200 | No program | SF | ROB | 1,025 | 29% | 295 | 0.07 | 9 | \$50 | 100% | 52% | 75% | 3% | 55% | 78.9% | 68.5% | 68.5% | 2.1 | 744 | 964 | 753 | 654 | 654 |
| 1056 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Air Purifier - CADR 151-200 | No program | SF | ROB | 1,025 | 29% | 295 | 0.07 | 9 | \$50 | 100% | 52% | 75% | 3% | 55% | 78.9% | 68.5% | 68.5% | 2.1 | 231 | 296 | 234 | 203 | 203 |
| 1057 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Air Purifier - CADR 151-200 | No program | SF | NC | 1,025 | 29% | 295 | 0.07 | 9 | \$50 | 100% | 52% | 75% | 3% | 0% | 78.9% | 57.2% | 66.5% | 2.1 | 119 | 119 | 87 | 61 | 71 |
| 1058 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Air Purifier - CADR 151-200 | No program | MF | ROB | 1,025 | 29% | 295 | 0.07 | 9 | \$50 | 100% | 52% | 75% | 3% | 55% | 78.9% | 68.5% | 68.5% | 2.1 | 235 | 301 | 238 | 206 | 206 |
| 1059 | Appliances | ENER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Appendix B: Residential Energy Efficiency Detail

| Measure # | End-Use | Measure Name | Program | Building Type | Replacement Type | Base Annual Electric | % Elec Savings | Per Unit Elec Savings | Per Unit Summer kW | EE EUL | Measure Cost | HCAP Incentive (%) | RAP Incentive (%) | 2% Incentive (%) | Best Saturation | EE Saturation | HCAP Adoption Rate | RAP Adoption Rate | 2% Adoption Rate | TRC Score | 2040 TP | 2040 EP | 2040 HCAP | 2040 RAP | 2040 2% Case |
|-----------|--------------------|---|----------------------------------|---------------|------------------|----------------------|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|----------|--------------|
| 1082 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Dehumidifier | No program | MF | ROB | 838 | 17% | 142 | 0.03 | 15 | \$10 | 100% | 52% | 75% | 3% | 55% | 78.9% | 68.5% | 68.5% | 7.9 | 93 | 120 | 94 | 82 | 82 |
| 1083 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Dehumidifier | No program | MF | ROB | 838 | 17% | 142 | 0.03 | 15 | \$10 | 100% | 52% | 75% | 3% | 55% | 78.9% | 68.5% | 68.5% | 7.9 | 29 | 37 | 29 | 25 | 25 |
| 1084 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Dehumidifier | No program | MF | NC | 838 | 17% | 142 | 0.03 | 15 | \$10 | 100% | 52% | 75% | 3% | 0% | 78.9% | 57.2% | 66.5% | 7.9 | 15 | 15 | 10 | 7 | 8 |
| 1085 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Most Efficient Dehumidifier | No program | SF | ROB | 838 | 25% | 210 | 0.05 | 15 | \$75 | 100% | 52% | 75% | 3% | 55% | 78.9% | 68.5% | 68.5% | 1.7 | 93 | 119 | 94 | 82 | 82 |
| 1086 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Most Efficient Dehumidifier | No program | SF | ROB | 838 | 25% | 210 | 0.05 | 15 | \$75 | 100% | 52% | 75% | 3% | 55% | 78.9% | 68.5% | 68.5% | 1.7 | 29 | 37 | 29 | 25 | 25 |
| 1087 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Most Efficient Dehumidifier | No program | SF | NC | 838 | 25% | 210 | 0.05 | 15 | \$75 | 100% | 52% | 75% | 3% | 0% | 78.9% | 57.2% | 66.5% | 1.7 | 15 | 15 | 9 | 7 | 8 |
| 1088 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Most Efficient Dehumidifier | No program | MF | ROB | 838 | 25% | 210 | 0.05 | 15 | \$75 | 100% | 52% | 75% | 3% | 55% | 78.9% | 68.5% | 68.5% | 1.7 | 29 | 38 | 30 | 26 | 26 |
| 1089 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Most Efficient Dehumidifier | No program | MF | ROB | 838 | 25% | 210 | 0.05 | 15 | \$75 | 100% | 52% | 75% | 3% | 55% | 78.9% | 68.5% | 68.5% | 1.7 | 9 | 12 | 9 | 8 | 8 |
| 1090 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Most Efficient Dehumidifier | No program | MF | NC | 838 | 25% | 210 | 0.05 | 15 | \$75 | 100% | 52% | 75% | 3% | 0% | 78.9% | 57.2% | 66.5% | 1.7 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| 1091 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Pool Pump(Variable Spd) | Residential Lighting & Appliance | SF | ROB | 3,383 | 15% | 520 | 0.06 | 10 | \$314 | 100% | 56% | 75% | 9% | 55% | 78.9% | 68.5% | 68.5% | 0.6 | 3,937 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1092 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Pool Pump(Variable Spd) | Residential Lighting & Appliance | SF | ROB | 3,383 | 15% | 520 | 0.06 | 10 | \$314 | 100% | 56% | 75% | 9% | 55% | 78.9% | 68.5% | 68.5% | 0.6 | 1,223 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1093 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Pool Pump(Variable Spd) | Residential Lighting & Appliance | SF | NC | 3,383 | 15% | 520 | 0.06 | 10 | \$314 | 100% | 56% | 75% | 9% | 0% | 78.9% | 58.7% | 66.5% | 0.6 | 629 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1094 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Pool Pump(Variable Spd) | Residential Lighting & Appliance | MF | ROB | 3,383 | 15% | 520 | 0.06 | 10 | \$314 | 100% | 56% | 75% | 9% | 55% | 78.9% | 68.5% | 68.5% | 0.6 | 1,243 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1095 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Pool Pump(Variable Spd) | Residential Lighting & Appliance | MF | ROB | 3,383 | 15% | 520 | 0.06 | 10 | \$314 | 100% | 56% | 75% | 9% | 55% | 78.9% | 68.5% | 68.5% | 0.6 | 386 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1096 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Pool Pump(Variable Spd) | Residential Lighting & Appliance | MF | NC | 3,383 | 15% | 520 | 0.06 | 10 | \$314 | 100% | 56% | 75% | 9% | 0% | 78.9% | 58.7% | 66.5% | 0.6 | 199 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1097 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Refrigerator | Residential Lighting & Appliance | SF | ROB | 564 | 10% | 56 | 0.01 | 17 | \$40 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 55% | 78.9% | 78.9% | 78.9% | 0.8 | 8,564 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1098 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Refrigerator | Residential Lighting & Appliance | SF | ROB | 564 | 10% | 56 | 0.01 | 17 | \$40 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 55% | 78.9% | 78.9% | 78.9% | 0.8 | 2,660 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1099 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Refrigerator | Residential Lighting & Appliance | SF | ER | 564 | 10% | 56 | 0.01 | 17 | \$70 | 100% | 57% | 75% | 100% | 55% | 68.5% | 68.5% | 68.5% | 0.5 | 582 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1100 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Refrigerator | Residential Lighting & Appliance | SF | ER | 564 | 10% | 56 | 0.01 | 17 | \$70 | 100% | 57% | 75% | 100% | 55% | 68.5% | 68.5% | 68.5% | 0.5 | 181 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1101 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Refrigerator | Residential Lighting & Appliance | SF | NC | 564 | 10% | 56 | 0.01 | 17 | \$40 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 0% | 78.9% | 78.9% | 78.9% | 0.8 | 531 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1102 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Refrigerator | Residential Lighting & Appliance | MF | ROB | 564 | 10% | 56 | 0.01 | 17 | \$40 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 55% | 78.9% | 78.9% | 78.9% | 0.8 | 657 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1103 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Refrigerator | Residential Lighting & Appliance | MF | ROB | 564 | 10% | 56 | 0.01 | 17 | \$40 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 55% | 78.9% | 78.9% | 78.9% | 0.8 | 204 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1104 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Refrigerator | Residential Lighting & Appliance | MF | ER | 564 | 10% | 56 | 0.01 | 17 | \$70 | 100% | 57% | 75% | 100% | 55% | 68.5% | 68.5% | 68.5% | 0.5 | 190 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1105 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Refrigerator | Residential Lighting & Appliance | MF | ER | 564 | 10% | 56 | 0.01 | 17 | \$70 | 100% | 57% | 75% | 100% | 55% | 68.5% | 68.5% | 68.5% | 0.5 | 59 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1106 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Refrigerator | Residential Lighting & Appliance | MF | NC | 564 | 10% | 56 | 0.01 | 17 | \$40 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 0% | 78.9% | 78.9% | 78.9% | 0.8 | 168 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1107 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Refrigerator - Tier 2 | Residential Lighting & Appliance | SF | ROB | 564 | 15% | 85 | 0.01 | 17 | \$140 | 100% | 29% | 75% | 100% | 55% | 78.9% | 68.5% | 68.5% | 0.3 | 1,295 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1108 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Refrigerator - Tier 2 | Residential Lighting & Appliance | SF | ROB | 564 | 15% | 85 | 0.01 | 17 | \$140 | 100% | 29% | 75% | 100% | 55% | 78.9% | 68.5% | 68.5% | 0.3 | 402 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1109 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Refrigerator - Tier 2 | Residential Lighting & Appliance | SF | ER | 564 | 15% | 85 | 0.01 | 17 | \$170 | 100% | 24% | 75% | 100% | 55% | 68.5% | 68.5% | 68.5% | 0.3 | 539 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1110 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Refrigerator - Tier 2 | Residential Lighting & Appliance | SF | ER | 564 | 15% | 85 | 0.01 | 17 | \$170 | 100% | 24% | 75% | 100% | 55% | 68.5% | 68.5% | 68.5% | 0.3 | 167 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1111 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Refrigerator - Tier 2 | Residential Lighting & Appliance | SF | NC | 564 | 15% | 85 | 0.01 | 17 | \$140 | 100% | 29% | 75% | 100% | 0% | 78.9% | 42.9% | 66.5% | 0.3 | 341 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1112 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Refrigerator - Tier 2 | Residential Lighting & Appliance | MF | ROB | 564 | 15% | 85 | 0.01 | 17 | \$170 | 100% | 24% | 75% | 100% | 55% | 78.9% | 68.5% | 68.5% | 0.3 | 348 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1113 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Refrigerator - Tier 2 | Residential Lighting & Appliance | MF | ROB | 564 | 15% | 85 | 0.01 | 17 | \$170 | 100% | 24% | 75% | 100% | 55% | 78.9% | 68.5% | 68.5% | 0.3 | 108 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1114 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Refrigerator - Tier 2 | Residential Lighting & Appliance | MF | ER | 564 | 15% | 85 | 0.01 | 17 | \$170 | 100% | 24% | 75% | 100% | 55% | 68.5% | 68.5% | 68.5% | 0.3 | 176 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1115 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Refrigerator - Tier 2 | Residential Lighting & Appliance | MF | ER | 564 | 15% | 85 | 0.01 | 17 | \$170 | 100% | 24% | 75% | 100% | 55% | 68.5% | 68.5% | 68.5% | 0.3 | 55 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1116 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Refrigerator - Tier 2 | Residential Lighting & Appliance | MF | NC | 564 | 15% | 85 | 0.01 | 17 | \$140 | 100% | 29% | 75% | 100% | 0% | 78.9% | 42.9% | 66.5% | 0.3 | 108 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1117 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Freezer | No program | SF | ROB | 349 | 10% | 35 | 0.01 | 22 | \$42 | 100% | 52% | 75% | 20% | 55% | 78.9% | 68.5% | 68.5% | 0.6 | 535 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1118 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Freezer | No program | SF | ROB | 349 | 10% | 35 | 0.01 | 22 | \$42 | 100% | 52% | 75% | 20% | 55% | 78.9% | 68.5% | 68.5% | 0.6 | 166 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1119 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Freezer | No program | SF | NC | 349 | 10% | 35 | 0.01 | 22 | \$42 | 100% | 52% | 75% | 20% | 0% | 78.9% | 57.2% | 66.5% | 0.6 | 94 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1120 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Freezer | No program | MF | ROB | 349 | 10% | 35 | 0.01 | 22 | \$42 | 100% | 52% | 75% | 20% | 55% | 78.9% | 68.5% | 68.5% | 0.6 | 169 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1121 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Freezer | No program | MF | ROB | 349 | 10% | 35 | 0.01 | 22 | \$42 | 100% | 52% | 75% | 20% | 55% | 78.9% | 68.5% | 68.5% | 0.6 | 53 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1122 | Appliances | ENERGY STAR Freezer | No program | MF | NC | 349 | 10% | 35 | 0.01 | 22 | \$42 | 100% | 52% | 75% | 20% | 0% | 78.9% | 57.2% | 66.5% | 0.6 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 1123 | Appliances | Refrigerator Recycling | No program | SF | Recycle | 1,192 | 93% | 1,111 | 0.14 | 17 | \$170 | 100% | 29% | 75% | 8% | 0% | 70.3% | 30.0% | 52.6% | 3.6 | 8,147 | 8,147 | 3,875 | 437 | 417 |
| 1124 | Appliances | Refrigerator Recycling | No program | SF | Recycle | 1,192 | 93% | 1,111 | 0.14 | 17 | \$170 | 100% | 29% | 75% | 8% | 0% | 70.3% | 30.0% | 52.6% | 3.6 | 2,531 | 2,531 | 1,204 | 136 | 130 |
| 1125 | Appliances | Refrigerator Recycling | No program | MF | Recycle | 1,192 | 93% | 1,111 | 0.14 | 17 | \$170 | 100% | 29% | 75% | 8% | 0% | 70.3% | 30.0% | 52.6% | 3.6 | 2,573 | 2,573 | 1,224 | 138 | 132 |
| 1126 | Appliances | Refrigerator Recycling | No program | MF | Recycle | 1,192 | 93% | 1,111 | 0.14 | 17 | \$170 | 100% | 29% | 75% | 8% | 0% | 70.3% | 30.0% | 52.6% | 3.6 | 799 | 799 | 380 | 43 | 41 |
| 1127 | Appliances | Freezer Recycling | No program | SF | Recycle | 772 | 85% | 660 | 0.08 | 12 | \$170 | 100% | 29% | 75% | 6% | 0% | 70.3% | 30.0% | 52.6% | 1.5 | 2,562 | 2,562 | 1,509 | 138 | 125 |
| 1128 | Appliances | Freezer Recycling | No program | SF | Recycle | 772 | 85% | 660 | 0.08 | 12 | \$170 | 100% | 29% | 75% | 6% | 0% | 70.3% | 30.0% | 52.6% | 1.5 | 796 | 796 | 469 | 43 | 39 |
| 1129 | Appliances | Freezer Recycling | No program | MF | Recycle | 772 | 85% | 660 | 0.08 | 12 | \$170 | 100% | 29% | 75% | 6% | 0% | 70.3% | 30.0% | 52.6% | 1.5 | 809 | 809 | 477 | 44 | 40 |
| 1130 | Appliances | Freezer Recycling | No program | MF | Recycle | 772 | 85% | 660 | 0.08 | 12 | \$170 | 100% | 29% | 75% | 6% | 0% | 70.3% | 30.0% | 52.6% | 1.5 | 251 | 251 | 148 | 14 | 12 |
| 2001 | Domestic Hot Water | Heat Pump Water Heater - Gas Furnace | Residential Lighting & Appliance | SF | ROB | 2,455 | 74% | 1,826 | 0.16 | 10 | \$404 | 100% | 37% | 75% | 8% | 1% | 82.2% | 43.1% | 66.5% | 1.4 | 3,650 | 3,672 | 3,328 | 1,751 | 2,667 |
| 2002 | Domestic Hot Water | Heat Pump Water Heater - Gas Furnace | Residential Lighting & Appliance | SF | ROB | 2,455 | 74% | 1,826 | 0.16 | 10 | \$404 | 100% | 37% | 75% | 8% | 1% | 82.2% | 43.1% | 66.5% | 1.4 | 1,134 | 1,141 | 1,034 | 544 | 829 |
| 2003 | Domestic Hot Water | Heat Pump Water Heater - Gas Furnace | Residential Lighting & Appliance | SF | NC | 2,455 | 74% | 1,826 | 0.16 | 10 | \$404 | 100% | 37% | 75% | 8% | 0% | 82.2% | 43.1% | 66.5% | 1.4 | 595 | 595 | 536 | 278 | 429 |
| 2004 | Domestic Hot Water | Heat Pump Water Heater - Gas Furnace | Residential Lighting & Appliance | MF | ROB | 2,455 | 74% | 1,826 | 0.16 | 10 | \$404 | 100% | 37% | 75% | 8% | 1% | 82.2% | 43.1% | 66.5% | 1.4 | 576 | 580 | 525 | 277 | 421 |
| 2005 | Domestic Hot Water | Heat Pump Water Heater - Gas Furnace | Residential Lighting & Appliance | MF | ROB | 2,455 | 74% | 1,826 | 0.16 | 10 | \$404 | 100% | 37% | 75% | 8% | 1% | 82.2% | 43.1% | 66.5% | 1.4 | 179 | 180 | 163 | 86 | 131 |
| 2006 | Domestic Hot Water | Heat Pump Water Heater - Gas Furnace | Residential Lighting & Appliance | MF | NC | 2,455 | 74% | 1,826 | 0.16 | 10 | \$404 | 100% | 37% | 75% | 8% | 0% | 82.2% | 43.1% | 66.5% | 1.4 | 94 | 94 | 85 | 44 | 68 |
| 2007 | Domestic Hot Water | Heat Pump Water Heater - Heat Pump | Residential Lighting & Appliance | SF | ROB | 2,455 | 66% | 1,631 | 0.14 | 10 | \$404 | 100% | 37% | 75% | 3% | 1% | 82.2% | 43.1% | 66.5% | 1.3 | 1,143 | 1,150 | 1,042 | 548 | 835 |
| 2008 | Domestic Hot Water | Heat Pump Water Heater - Heat Pump | Residential Lighting & Appliance | SF | ROB | 2,455 | 66% | 1,631 | 0.14 | 10 | \$404 | 100% | 37% | 75% | 3% | 1% | 82.2% | 43.1% | 66.5% | 1.3 | 355 | 357 | 324 | 170 | 259 |
| 2009 | Domestic Hot Water | Heat Pump Water Heater - Heat Pump | Residential Lighting & Appliance | SF | NC | 2,455 | 66% | 1,631 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Appendix B: Residential Energy Efficiency Detail

| Measure # | End-Use | Measure Name | Program | Building Type | Replacement Type | Base Annual Electric | % Elec Savings | Per Unit Elec Savings | Per-Unit Summer kW | EE EUL | Measure Cost | HCAP Incentive (%) | RAP Incentive (%) | 2% Incentive (%) | Base Saturation | EE Saturation | HCAP Adoption Rate | RAP Adoption Rate | 2% Adoption Rate | TRC Score | 2040 TP | 2040 EP | 2040 HCAP | 2040 RAP | 2040 2% Case |
|-----------|--------------------|---|------------------|---------------|------------------|----------------------|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|----------|--------------|
| 2033 | Domestic Hot Water | Water Heater Jacket (3"WH) | No program | SF | NC | 2,455 | 4% | 104 | 0.01 | 13 | \$35 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 47% | 0% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 1.2 | 657 | 657 | 404 | 383 | 383 |
| 2034 | Domestic Hot Water | Water Heater Jacket (3"WH) | No program | MF | Retrofit | 2,455 | 4% | 104 | 0.01 | 13 | \$35 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 47% | 36% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 1.2 | 1,215 | 1,215 | 755 | 755 | 744 |
| 2035 | Domestic Hot Water | Water Heater Jacket (3"WH) | No program | MF | Retrofit | 2,455 | 4% | 104 | 0.01 | 13 | \$35 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 47% | 36% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 1.2 | 377 | 377 | 235 | 235 | 231 |
| 2036 | Domestic Hot Water | Water Heater Jacket (3"WH) | No program | MF | NC | 2,455 | 4% | 104 | 0.01 | 13 | \$35 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 47% | 0% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 1.2 | 208 | 208 | 127 | 121 | 121 |
| 2037 | Domestic Hot Water | Water Heater Pipe Insulation (3/4" pipe) See C.2.3.1 (NE for residential retrofit & NC) | Home Performance | SF | Retrofit | 2,455 | 2% | 38 | 0.00 | 11 | \$15 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 47% | 36% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 0.9 | 1,406 | 1,406 | 874 | 874 | 851 |
| 2038 | Domestic Hot Water | Water Heater Pipe Insulation (3/4" pipe) See C.2.3.1 (NE for residential retrofit & NC) | Low Income | SF | Retrofit | 2,455 | 2% | 38 | 0.00 | 11 | \$15 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 47% | 36% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 0.9 | 437 | 437 | 271 | 271 | 257 |
| 2039 | Domestic Hot Water | Water Heater Pipe Insulation (3/4" pipe) See C.2.3.1 (NE for residential retrofit & NC) | Home Performance | SF | NC | 2,456 | 102% | 38 | 0.00 | 11 | \$15 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 47% | 0% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 0.9 | 240 | 240 | 145 | 145 | 145 |
| 2040 | Domestic Hot Water | Water Heater Pipe Insulation (3/4" pipe) See C.2.3.1 (NE for residential retrofit & NC) | Multifamily | MF | Retrofit | 2,457 | 202% | 38 | 0.00 | 11 | \$15 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 47% | 36% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 0.9 | 444 | 444 | 276 | 276 | 274 |
| 2041 | Domestic Hot Water | Water Heater Pipe Insulation (3/4" pipe) See C.2.3.1 (NE for residential retrofit & NC) | Low Income | MF | Retrofit | 2,458 | 302% | 38 | 0.00 | 11 | \$15 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 47% | 36% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 0.9 | 138 | 138 | 86 | 86 | 81 |
| 2042 | Domestic Hot Water | Water Heater Pipe Insulation (3/4" pipe) See C.2.3.1 (NE for residential retrofit & NC) | Multifamily | MF | NC | 2,459 | 402% | 38 | 0.00 | 11 | \$15 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 47% | 0% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 0.9 | 76 | 76 | 46 | 46 | 46 |
| 2043 | Domestic Hot Water | Faucet Aerators - 1.5 gpm, electric resistance WH | Home Performance | SF | Retrofit | 173 | 15% | 27 | 0.00 | 10 | \$4 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 73% | 60% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 9.7 | 433 | 433 | 216 | 216 | 215 |
| 2044 | Domestic Hot Water | Faucet Aerators - 1.5 gpm, electric resistance WH | Low Income | SF | Retrofit | 173 | 15% | 27 | 0.00 | 10 | \$4 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 73% | 60% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 9.7 | 135 | 135 | 67 | 67 | 66 |
| 2045 | Domestic Hot Water | Faucet Aerators - 1.5 gpm, electric resistance WH | Multifamily | MF | Retrofit | 173 | 15% | 27 | 0.00 | 10 | \$4 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 73% | 60% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 9.7 | 137 | 137 | 68 | 68 | 68 |
| 2046 | Domestic Hot Water | Faucet Aerators - 1.5 gpm, electric resistance WH | Low Income | MF | Retrofit | 173 | 15% | 27 | 0.00 | 10 | \$4 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 73% | 60% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 9.7 | 42 | 42 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 2047 | Domestic Hot Water | Faucet Aerators - 1.5 gpm, heat pump WH | Home Performance | SF | Retrofit | 77 | 15% | 12 | 0.00 | 10 | \$4 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 5% | 60% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 8.4 | 14 | 14 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 2048 | Domestic Hot Water | Faucet Aerators - 1.5 gpm, heat pump WH | Low Income | SF | Retrofit | 77 | 15% | 12 | 0.00 | 10 | \$4 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 5% | 60% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 8.4 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 2049 | Domestic Hot Water | Faucet Aerators - 1.5 gpm, heat pump WH | Multifamily | MF | Retrofit | 77 | 15% | 12 | 0.00 | 10 | \$4 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 5% | 60% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 8.4 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 2050 | Domestic Hot Water | Faucet Aerators - 1.5 gpm, heat pump WH | Low Income | MF | Retrofit | 77 | 15% | 12 | 0.00 | 10 | \$4 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 5% | 60% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 8.4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2051 | Domestic Hot Water | Faucet Aerators - 1.0 gpm, electric resistance WH | Home Performance | SF | Retrofit | 173 | 26% | 45 | 0.00 | 10 | \$4 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 73% | 60% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 16.1 | 1,202 | 1,202 | 598 | 598 | 597 |
| 2052 | Domestic Hot Water | Faucet Aerators - 1.0 gpm, electric resistance WH | Low Income | SF | Retrofit | 173 | 26% | 45 | 0.00 | 10 | \$4 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 73% | 60% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 16.1 | 373 | 373 | 186 | 186 | 183 |
| 2053 | Domestic Hot Water | Faucet Aerators - 1.0 gpm, electric resistance WH | Multifamily | MF | Retrofit | 173 | 26% | 45 | 0.00 | 10 | \$4 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 73% | 60% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 16.1 | 380 | 380 | 189 | 189 | 189 |
| 2054 | Domestic Hot Water | Faucet Aerators - 1.0 gpm, electric resistance WH | Low Income | MF | Retrofit | 173 | 26% | 45 | 0.00 | 10 | \$4 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 73% | 60% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 16.1 | 118 | 118 | 59 | 59 | 58 |
| 2055 | Domestic Hot Water | Faucet Aerators - 1.0 gpm, heat pump WH | Home Performance | SF | Retrofit | 77 | 26% | 20 | 0.00 | 10 | \$4 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 5% | 60% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 14.1 | 40 | 40 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 2056 | Domestic Hot Water | Faucet Aerators - 1.0 gpm, heat pump WH | Low Income | SF | Retrofit | 77 | 26% | 20 | 0.00 | 10 | \$4 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 5% | 60% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 14.1 | 12 | 12 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 2057 | Domestic Hot Water | Faucet Aerators - 1.0 gpm, heat pump WH | Multifamily | MF | Retrofit | 77 | 26% | 20 | 0.00 | 10 | \$4 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 5% | 60% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 14.1 | 13 | 13 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 2058 | Domestic Hot Water | Faucet Aerators - 1.0 gpm, heat pump WH | Low Income | MF | Retrofit | 77 | 26% | 20 | 0.00 | 10 | \$4 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 5% | 60% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 14.1 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 2059 | Domestic Hot Water | Low Flow Showerhead - 2.0 gpm, electric resistance WH | Home Performance | SF | Retrofit | 608 | 17% | 102 | 0.01 | 10 | \$10 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 63% | 60% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 14.7 | 784 | 784 | 390 | 390 | 389 |
| 2060 | Domestic Hot Water | Low Flow Showerhead - 2.0 gpm, electric resistance WH | Low Income | SF | Retrofit | 608 | 17% | 102 | 0.01 | 10 | \$10 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 63% | 60% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 14.7 | 243 | 243 | 121 | 121 | 119 |
| 2061 | Domestic Hot Water | Low Flow Showerhead - 2.0 gpm, electric resistance WH | Home Performance | SF | NC | 608 | 17% | 102 | 0.01 | 10 | \$10 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 63% | 0% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 14.7 | 178 | 178 | 107 | 107 | 107 |
| 2062 | Domestic Hot Water | Low Flow Showerhead - 2.0 gpm, electric resistance WH | Multifamily | MF | Retrofit | 608 | 17% | 102 | 0.01 | 10 | \$10 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 63% | 60% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 14.7 | 248 | 248 | 123 | 123 | 123 |
| 2063 | Domestic Hot Water | Low Flow Showerhead - 2.0 gpm, electric resistance WH | Low Income | MF | Retrofit | 608 | 17% | 102 | 0.01 | 10 | \$10 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 63% | 60% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 14.7 | 77 | 77 | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| 2064 | Domestic Hot Water | Low Flow Showerhead - 2.0 gpm, electric resistance WH | Multifamily | MF | NC | 608 | 17% | 102 | 0.01 | 10 | \$10 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 63% | 0% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 14.7 | 56 | 56 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| 2065 | Domestic Hot Water | Low Flow Showerhead - 2.0 gpm, heat pump WH | Home Performance | SF | Retrofit | 271 | 17% | 46 | 0.00 | 10 | \$10 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 5% | 60% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 12.9 | 26 | 26 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| 2066 | Domestic Hot Water | Low Flow Showerhead - 2.0 gpm, heat pump WH | Low Income | SF | Retrofit | 271 | 17% | 46 | 0.00 | 10 | \$10 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 5% | 60% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 12.9 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 2067 | Domestic Hot Water | Low Flow Showerhead - 2.0 gpm, heat pump WH | Home Performance | SF | NC | 271 | 17% | 46 | 0.00 | 10 | \$10 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 5% | 0% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 12.9 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 2068 | Domestic Hot Water | Low Flow Showerhead - 2.0 gpm, heat pump WH | Multifamily | MF | Retrofit | 271 | 17% | 46 | 0.00 | 10 | \$10 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 5% | 60% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 12.9 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 2069 | Domestic Hot Water | Low Flow Showerhead - 2.0 gpm, heat pump WH | Low Income | MF | Retrofit | 271 | 17% | 46 | 0.00 | 10 | \$10 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 5% | 60% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 12.9 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2070 | Domestic Hot Water | Low Flow Showerhead - 2.0 gpm, heat pump WH | Multifamily | MF | NC | 271 | 17% | 46 | 0.00 | 10 | \$10 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 5% | 0% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 12.9 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2071 | Domestic Hot Water | Low Flow Showerhead - 1.75 gpm, electric resistance WH | Home Performance | SF | Retrofit | 271 | 61% | 165 | 0.02 | 10 | \$10 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 63% | 60% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 23.8 | 2,048 | 2,048 | 1,019 | 1,019 | 1,017 |
| 2072 | Domestic Hot Water | Low Flow Showerhead - 1.75 gpm, electric resistance WH | Low Income | SF | Retrofit | 271 | 61% | 165 | 0.02 | 10 | \$10 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 63% | 60% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 23.8 | 636 | 636 | 317 | 317 | 312 |
| 2073 | Domestic Hot Water | Low Flow Showerhead - 1.75 gpm, electric resistance WH | Home Performance | SF | NC | 271 | 61% | 165 | 0.02 | 10 | \$10 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 63% | 0% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 23.8 | 464 | 464 | 279 | 279 | 279 |
| 2074 | Domestic Hot Water | Low Flow Showerhead - 1.75 gpm, electric resistance WH | Multifamily | MF | Retrofit | 271 | 61% | 165 | 0.02 | 10 | \$10 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 63% | 60% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 23.8 | 647 | 647 | 322 | 322 | 322 |
| 2075 | Domestic Hot Water | Low Flow Showerhead - 1.75 gpm, electric resistance WH | Low Income | MF | Retrofit | 271 | 61% | 165 | 0.02 | 10 | \$10 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 63% | 60% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 23.8 | 201 | 201 | 100 | 100 | 98 |
| 2076 | Domestic Hot Water | Low Flow Showerhead - 1.75 gpm, electric resistance WH | Multifamily | MF | NC | 271 | 61% | 165 | 0.02 | 10 | \$10 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 63% | 0% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 23.8 | 147 | 147 | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| 2077 | Domestic Hot Water | Low Flow Showerhead - 1.75 gpm, heat pump WH | Home Performance | SF | Retrofit | 271 | 27% | 74 | 0.01 | 10 | \$10 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 5% | 60% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 20.8 | 68 | 68 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| 2078 | Domestic Hot Water | Low Flow Showerhead - 1.75 gpm, heat pump WH | Low Income | SF | Retrofit | 271 | 27% | 74 | 0.01 | 10 | \$10 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 5% | 60% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 20.8 | 21 | 21 | 11 | 11 | 10 |
| 2079 | Domestic Hot Water | Low Flow Showerhead - 1.75 gpm, heat pump WH | Home Performance | SF | NC | 271 | 27% | 74 | 0.01 | 10 | \$10 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 5% | 0% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 20.8 | 15 | 15 | 9 | 9 | 9 |
| 2080 | Domestic Hot Water | Low Flow Showerhead - 1.75 gpm, heat pump WH | Multifamily | MF | Retrofit | 271 | 27% | 74 | 0.01 | 10 | \$10 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 5% | 60% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 20.8 | 21 | 21 | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 2081 | Domestic Hot Water | Low Flow Showerhead - 1.75 gpm, heat pump WH | Low Income | MF | Retrofit | 271 | 27% | 74 | 0.01 | 10 | \$10 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 5% | 60% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 20.8 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 2082 | Domestic Hot Water | Low Flow Showerhead - 1.75 gpm, heat pump WH | Multifamily | MF | NC | 271 | 27% | 74 | 0.01 | 10 | \$10 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 5% | 0% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 20.8 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| 2083 | Domestic Hot Water | Low Flow Showerhead - 1.5 gpm, electric resistance WH | Home Performance | SF | Retrofit | 271 | 84% | 228 | 0.02 | 10 | \$10 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 63% | 60% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 32.9 | 3,908 | 3,908 | 1,945 | 1,945 | 1,941 |
| 2084 | Domestic Hot Water | Low Flow Showerhead - 1.5 gpm, electric resistance WH | Low Income | SF | Retrofit | 271 | 84% | 228 | 0.02 | 10 | \$10 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 63% | 60% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 32.9 | 1,214 | 1,214 | 604 | 604 | 595 |
| 2085 | Domestic Hot Water | Low Flow Showerhead - 1.5 gpm, electric resistance WH | Home Performance | SF | NC | 271 | 84% | 228 | 0.02 | 10 | \$10 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 63% | 0% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 32.9 | 886 | 886 | 533 | 533 | 533 |
| 2086 | Domestic Hot Water | Low Flow Showerhead - 1.5 gpm, electric resistance WH | Multifamily | MF | Retrofit | 271 | 84% | 228 | 0.02 | 10 | \$10 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 63% | 60% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 32.9 | 1,234 | 1,234 | 614 | 614 | 614 |
| 2087 | Domestic Hot Water | Low Flow Showerhead - 1.5 gpm, electric resistance WH | Low Income | MF | Retrofit | 271 | 84% | 228 | 0.02 | 10 | \$10 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 63% | 60% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 32.9 | 383 | 383 | 191 | 191 | 188 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Appendix B: Residential Energy Efficiency Detail

| Measure # | End-Use | Measure Name | Program | Building Type | Replacement Type | Base Annual Electric | % Elec Savings | Per Unit Elec Savings | Per Unit Summer kW | EE EUL | Measure Cost | HCAP Incentive (%) | RAP Incentive (%) | 2% Incentive (%) | Base Saturation | EE Saturation | HCAP Adoption Rate | RAP Adoption Rate | 2% Adoption Rate | TRC Score | 2040 TP | 2040 EP | 2040 HCAP | 2040 RAP | 2040 2% Case |
|-----------|--------------------|---|--------------------------|---------------|------------------|----------------------|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|----------|--------------|
| 2106 | Domestic Hot Water | Showheadhead Thermostatic Restrictor Valves - Heat Pump WH | Multifamily | MF | NC | 271 | 10% | 26 | 0.00 | 10 | \$45 | 100% | 22% | 75% | 5% | 0% | 70.3% | 30.0% | 52.6% | 1.1 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| 2107 | Domestic Hot Water | Resistance WH Tub Sport Diverters and Thermostatic Restrictor Valve - Electric | Home Performance | SF | Retrofit | 271 | 86% | 232 | 0.02 | 10 | \$111 | 100% | 9% | 75% | 63% | 60% | 72.0% | 72.0% | 72.0% | 0.9 | 3,460 | 3,460 | 1,699 | 1,699 | 1,621 |
| 2108 | Domestic Hot Water | Resistance WH Tub Sport Diverters and Thermostatic Restrictor Valve - Electric | Low Income | SF | Retrofit | 271 | 86% | 232 | 0.02 | 10 | \$111 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 63% | 60% | 72.0% | 72.0% | 72.0% | 0.9 | 1,075 | 1,075 | 528 | 528 | 528 |
| 2109 | Domestic Hot Water | Resistance WH Tub Sport Diverters and Thermostatic Restrictor Valve - Electric | Home Performance | SF | NC | 271 | 86% | 232 | 0.02 | 10 | \$111 | 100% | 9% | 75% | 63% | 0% | 70.3% | 30.0% | 52.6% | 0.9 | 784 | 784 | 458 | 196 | 343 |
| 2110 | Domestic Hot Water | Resistance WH Tub Sport Diverters and Thermostatic Restrictor Valve - Electric | Multifamily | MF | Retrofit | 271 | 86% | 232 | 0.02 | 10 | \$111 | 100% | 9% | 75% | 63% | 60% | 72.0% | 72.0% | 72.0% | 0.9 | 1,093 | 1,093 | 536 | 536 | 512 |
| 2111 | Domestic Hot Water | Resistance WH Tub Sport Diverters and Thermostatic Restrictor Valve - Electric | Low Income | MF | Retrofit | 271 | 86% | 232 | 0.02 | 10 | \$111 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 63% | 60% | 72.0% | 72.0% | 72.0% | 0.9 | 339 | 339 | 167 | 167 | 164 |
| 2112 | Domestic Hot Water | Resistance WH Tub Sport Diverters and Thermostatic Restrictor Valve - Electric | Multifamily | MF | NC | 271 | 86% | 232 | 0.02 | 10 | \$111 | 100% | 9% | 75% | 63% | 0% | 70.3% | 30.0% | 52.6% | 0.9 | 248 | 248 | 145 | 62 | 108 |
| 2113 | Domestic Hot Water | Resistance WH Tub Sport Diverters and Thermostatic Restrictor Valve - Heat Pump | Home Performance | SF | Retrofit | 271 | 38% | 103 | 0.01 | 10 | \$111 | 100% | 9% | 75% | 5% | 60% | 72.0% | 72.0% | 72.0% | 0.5 | 91 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2114 | Domestic Hot Water | Resistance WH Tub Sport Diverters and Thermostatic Restrictor Valve - Heat Pump | Low Income | SF | Retrofit | 271 | 38% | 103 | 0.01 | 10 | \$111 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 5% | 60% | 72.0% | 72.0% | 72.0% | 0.5 | 28 | 28 | 14 | 14 | 14 |
| 2115 | Domestic Hot Water | Resistance WH Tub Sport Diverters and Thermostatic Restrictor Valve - Heat Pump | Home Performance | SF | NC | 271 | 38% | 103 | 0.01 | 10 | \$111 | 100% | 9% | 75% | 5% | 0% | 70.3% | 30.0% | 52.6% | 0.5 | 21 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2116 | Domestic Hot Water | Resistance WH Tub Sport Diverters and Thermostatic Restrictor Valve - Heat Pump | Multifamily | MF | Retrofit | 271 | 38% | 103 | 0.01 | 10 | \$111 | 100% | 9% | 75% | 5% | 60% | 72.0% | 72.0% | 72.0% | 0.5 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2117 | Domestic Hot Water | Resistance WH Tub Sport Diverters and Thermostatic Restrictor Valve - Heat Pump | Low Income | MF | Retrofit | 271 | 38% | 103 | 0.01 | 10 | \$111 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 5% | 60% | 72.0% | 72.0% | 72.0% | 0.5 | 9 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 2118 | Domestic Hot Water | Resistance WH Tub Sport Diverters and Thermostatic Restrictor Valve - Heat Pump | Multifamily | MF | NC | 271 | 38% | 103 | 0.01 | 10 | \$111 | 100% | 9% | 75% | 5% | 0% | 70.3% | 30.0% | 52.6% | 0.5 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2119 | Domestic Hot Water | Tankless Water Heater | No program | SF | ROB | 2,455 | 0% | 0 | 0.00 | 20 | \$1,850 | 100% | 22% | 75% | 47% | 1% | 82.2% | 33.6% | 66.5% | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2120 | Domestic Hot Water | Tankless Water Heater | No program | SF | ROB | 2,455 | 0% | 0 | 0.00 | 20 | \$1,850 | 100% | 22% | 75% | 47% | 1% | 82.2% | 33.6% | 66.5% | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2121 | Domestic Hot Water | Tankless Water Heater | No program | SF | NC | 2,455 | 0% | 0 | 0.00 | 20 | \$1,850 | 100% | 22% | 75% | 47% | 0% | 82.2% | 33.6% | 66.5% | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2122 | Domestic Hot Water | Tankless Water Heater | No program | MF | ROB | 2,455 | 0% | 0 | 0.00 | 20 | \$1,850 | 100% | 22% | 75% | 47% | 1% | 82.2% | 33.6% | 66.5% | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2123 | Domestic Hot Water | Tankless Water Heater | No program | MF | ROB | 2,455 | 0% | 0 | 0.00 | 20 | \$1,850 | 100% | 22% | 75% | 47% | 1% | 82.2% | 33.6% | 66.5% | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 2124 | Domestic Hot Water | Tankless Water Heater | No program | MF | NC | 2,455 | 0% | 0 | 0.00 | 20 | \$1,850 | 100% | 22% | 75% | 47% | 0% | 82.2% | 33.6% | 66.5% | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3001 | HVAC | Central Air Conditioner - 16 SEER | High Efficiency Tune Ups | SF | ROB | 4,780 | 6% | 299 | 0.22 | 19 | \$869 | 100% | 17% | 75% | 81% | 17% | 82.2% | 42.1% | 66.5% | 0.4 | 959 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3002 | HVAC | Central Air Conditioner - 16 SEER | High Efficiency Tune Ups | SF | ROB | 4,780 | 6% | 299 | 0.22 | 19 | \$869 | 100% | 17% | 75% | 81% | 17% | 82.2% | 42.1% | 66.5% | 0.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3003 | HVAC | Central Air Conditioner - 16 SEER | High Efficiency Tune Ups | SF | NC | 4,780 | 6% | 299 | 0.22 | 19 | \$869 | 100% | 17% | 75% | 81% | 0% | 82.2% | 31.0% | 66.5% | 0.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3004 | HVAC | Central Air Conditioner - 16 SEER | High Efficiency Tune Ups | MF | ROB | 4,780 | 6% | 299 | 0.22 | 19 | \$869 | 100% | 17% | 75% | 81% | 17% | 82.2% | 42.1% | 66.5% | 0.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3005 | HVAC | Central Air Conditioner - 16 SEER | High Efficiency Tune Ups | MF | ROB | 4,780 | 6% | 299 | 0.22 | 19 | \$869 | 100% | 17% | 75% | 81% | 17% | 82.2% | 42.1% | 66.5% | 0.4 | 303 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3006 | HVAC | Central Air Conditioner - 16 SEER | High Efficiency Tune Ups | MF | NC | 4,780 | 6% | 299 | 0.22 | 19 | \$869 | 100% | 17% | 75% | 81% | 0% | 82.2% | 31.0% | 66.5% | 0.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3007 | HVAC | Central Air Conditioner - 17 SEER | High Efficiency Tune Ups | SF | ROB | 4,780 | 12% | 562 | 0.40 | 19 | \$1,303 | 100% | 13% | 75% | 81% | 17% | 82.2% | 42.1% | 66.5% | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3008 | HVAC | Central Air Conditioner - 17 SEER | High Efficiency Tune Ups | SF | ROB | 4,780 | 12% | 562 | 0.40 | 19 | \$1,303 | 100% | 13% | 75% | 81% | 17% | 82.2% | 42.1% | 66.5% | 0.5 | 2,250 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3009 | HVAC | Central Air Conditioner - 17 SEER | High Efficiency Tune Ups | SF | NC | 4,780 | 12% | 562 | 0.40 | 19 | \$1,303 | 100% | 13% | 75% | 81% | 0% | 82.2% | 30.0% | 66.5% | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3010 | HVAC | Central Air Conditioner - 17 SEER | High Efficiency Tune Ups | MF | ROB | 4,780 | 12% | 562 | 0.40 | 19 | \$1,303 | 100% | 13% | 75% | 81% | 17% | 82.2% | 42.1% | 66.5% | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3011 | HVAC | Central Air Conditioner - 17 SEER | High Efficiency Tune Ups | MF | ROB | 4,780 | 12% | 562 | 0.40 | 19 | \$1,303 | 100% | 13% | 75% | 81% | 17% | 82.2% | 42.1% | 66.5% | 0.5 | 710 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3012 | HVAC | Central Air Conditioner - 17 SEER | High Efficiency Tune Ups | MF | NC | 4,780 | 12% | 562 | 0.40 | 19 | \$1,303 | 100% | 13% | 75% | 81% | 0% | 82.2% | 30.0% | 66.5% | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3013 | HVAC | Central Air Conditioner - 18 SEER | High Efficiency Tune Ups | SF | ROB | 4,780 | 17% | 797 | 0.56 | 19 | \$1,741 | 100% | 11% | 75% | 81% | 17% | 82.2% | 42.1% | 66.5% | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3014 | HVAC | Central Air Conditioner - 18 SEER | High Efficiency Tune Ups | SF | ROB | 4,780 | 17% | 797 | 0.56 | 19 | \$1,741 | 100% | 11% | 75% | 81% | 17% | 82.2% | 42.1% | 66.5% | 0.5 | 3,356 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3015 | HVAC | Central Air Conditioner - 18 SEER | High Efficiency Tune Ups | SF | NC | 4,780 | 17% | 797 | 0.56 | 19 | \$1,741 | 100% | 11% | 75% | 81% | 0% | 82.2% | 30.0% | 66.5% | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3016 | HVAC | Central Air Conditioner - 18 SEER | High Efficiency Tune Ups | MF | ROB | 4,780 | 17% | 797 | 0.56 | 19 | \$1,741 | 100% | 11% | 75% | 81% | 17% | 82.2% | 42.1% | 66.5% | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3017 | HVAC | Central Air Conditioner - 18 SEER | High Efficiency Tune Ups | MF | ROB | 4,780 | 17% | 797 | 0.56 | 19 | \$1,741 | 100% | 11% | 75% | 81% | 17% | 82.2% | 42.1% | 66.5% | 0.5 | 1,060 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3018 | HVAC | Central Air Conditioner - 18 SEER | High Efficiency Tune Ups | MF | NC | 4,780 | 17% | 797 | 0.56 | 19 | \$1,741 | 100% | 11% | 75% | 81% | 0% | 82.2% | 30.0% | 66.5% | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3019 | HVAC | Central Air Conditioner - 19 SEER | High Efficiency Tune Ups | SF | ROB | 4,780 | 21% | 1,006 | 0.70 | 19 | \$2,175 | 100% | 9% | 75% | 81% | 17% | 82.2% | 42.1% | 66.5% | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3020 | HVAC | Central Air Conditioner - 19 SEER | High Efficiency Tune Ups | SF | ROB | 4,780 | 21% | 1,006 | 0.70 | 19 | \$2,175 | 100% | 9% | 75% | 81% | 17% | 82.2% | 42.1% | 66.5% | 0.5 | 4,260 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3021 | HVAC | Central Air Conditioner - 19 SEER | High Efficiency Tune Ups | SF | NC | 4,780 | 21% | 1,006 | 0.70 | 19 | \$2,175 | 100% | 9% | 75% | 81% | 0% | 82.2% | 30.0% | 66.5% | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3022 | HVAC | Central Air Conditioner - 19 SEER | High Efficiency Tune Ups | MF | ROB | 4,780 | 21% | 1,006 | 0.70 | 19 | \$2,175 | 100% | 9% | 75% | 81% | 17% | 82.2% | 42.1% | 66.5% | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3023 | HVAC | Central Air Conditioner - 19 SEER | High Efficiency Tune Ups | MF | ROB | 4,780 | 21% | 1,006 | 0.70 | 19 | \$2,175 | 100% | 9% | 75% | 81% | 17% | 82.2% | 42.1% | 66.5% | 0.5 | 1,345 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3024 | HVAC | Central Air Conditioner - 19 SEER | High Efficiency Tune Ups | MF | NC | 4,780 | 21% | 1,006 | 0.70 | 19 | \$2,175 | 100% | 9% | 75% | 81% | 0% | 82.2% | 30.0% | 66.5% | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3025 | HVAC | Central Air Conditioner - 20 SEER | High Efficiency Tune Ups | SF | ROB | 4,780 | 25% | 1,195 | 0.83 | 19 | \$2,610 | 100% | 8% | 75% | 81% | 17% | 82.2% | 42.1% | 66.5% | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3026 | HVAC | Central Air Conditioner - 20 SEER | High Efficiency Tune Ups | SF | ROB | 4,780 | 25% | 1,195 | 0.83 | 19 | \$2,610 | 100% | 8% | 75% | 81% | 17% | 82.2% | 42.1% | 66.5% | 0.5 | 4,980 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3027 | HVAC | Central Air Conditioner - 20 SEER | High Efficiency Tune Ups | SF | NC | 4,780 | 25% | 1,195 | 0.83 | 19 | \$2,610 | 100% | 8% | 75% | 81% | 0% | 82.2% | 30.0% | 66.5% | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3028 | HVAC | Central Air Conditioner - 20 SEER | High Efficiency Tune Ups | MF | ROB | 4,780 | 25% | 1,195 | 0.83 | 19 | \$2,610 | 100% | 8% | 75% | 81% | 17% | 82.2% | 42.1% | 66.5% | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3029 | HVAC | Central Air Conditioner - 20 SEER | High Efficiency Tune Ups | MF | ROB | 4,780 | 25% | 1,195 | 0.83 | 19 | \$2,610 | 100% | 8% | 75% | 81% | 17% | 82.2% | 42.1% | 66.5% | 0.5 | 1,573 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3030 | HVAC | Central Air Conditioner - 20 SEER | High Efficiency Tune Ups | MF | NC | 4,780 | 25% | 1,195 | 0.83 | 19 | \$2,610 | 100% | 8% | 75% | 81% | 0% | 82.2% | 30.0% | 66.5% | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3031 | HVAC | Central Air Conditioner - 21 SEER | High Efficiency Tune Ups | SF | ROB | 4,780 | 29% | 1,366 | 0.94 | 19 | \$2,880 | 100% | 7% | 75% | 81% | 17% | 82.2% | 42.1% | 66.5% | 0.5 | 74,239 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3032 | HVAC | Central Air Conditioner - 21 SEER | High Efficiency Tune Ups | SF | ROB | 4,780 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Appendix B: Residential Energy Efficiency Detail

| Measure # | End-Use | Measure Name | Program | Building Type | Replacement Type | Base Annual Electric | % Elec Savings | Per Unit Elec Savings | Per Unit Summer kW | EE EUL | Measure Cost | HCAP Incentive (%) | RAP Incentive (%) | 2% Incentive (%) | Base Saturation | EE Saturation | HCAP Adoption Rate | RAP Adoption Rate | 2% Adoption Rate | TRC Score | 2040 TP | 2040 EP | 2040 HCAP | 2040 RAP | 2040 2% Case |
|-----------|---------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------|------------------|----------------------|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|----------|--------------|
| 3055 | HVAC | Heat Pump - 16 SEER | High Efficiency Tune Ups | MF | ROB | 6,350 | 4% | 246 | 0.12 | 16 | \$406 | 100% | 49% | 75% | 58% | 27% | 82.2% | 51.9% | 66.5% | 0.5 | 154 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3056 | HVAC | Heat Pump - 16 SEER | High Efficiency Tune Ups | MF | NC | 6,350 | 4% | 246 | 0.12 | 16 | \$406 | 100% | 49% | 75% | 58% | 0% | 82.2% | 51.9% | 66.5% | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3057 | HVAC | Heat Pump - 17 SEER | High Efficiency Tune Ups | SF | ROB | 6,350 | 7% | 464 | 0.22 | 16 | \$1,267 | 100% | 18% | 75% | 58% | 27% | 82.2% | 49.2% | 66.5% | 0.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3058 | HVAC | Heat Pump - 17 SEER | High Efficiency Tune Ups | SF | ROB | 6,350 | 7% | 464 | 0.22 | 16 | \$1,267 | 100% | 18% | 75% | 58% | 27% | 82.2% | 49.2% | 66.5% | 0.3 | 525 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3059 | HVAC | Heat Pump - 17 SEER | High Efficiency Tune Ups | SF | NC | 6,350 | 7% | 464 | 0.22 | 16 | \$1,267 | 100% | 18% | 75% | 58% | 0% | 82.2% | 31.3% | 66.5% | 0.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3060 | HVAC | Heat Pump - 17 SEER | High Efficiency Tune Ups | MF | ROB | 6,350 | 7% | 464 | 0.22 | 16 | \$1,267 | 100% | 18% | 75% | 58% | 27% | 82.2% | 49.2% | 66.5% | 0.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3061 | HVAC | Heat Pump - 17 SEER | High Efficiency Tune Ups | MF | ROB | 6,350 | 7% | 464 | 0.22 | 16 | \$1,267 | 100% | 18% | 75% | 58% | 27% | 82.2% | 49.2% | 66.5% | 0.3 | 174 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3062 | HVAC | Heat Pump - 17 SEER | High Efficiency Tune Ups | MF | NC | 6,350 | 7% | 464 | 0.22 | 16 | \$1,267 | 100% | 18% | 75% | 58% | 0% | 82.2% | 31.3% | 66.5% | 0.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3063 | HVAC | Heat Pump - 18 SEER | High Efficiency Tune Ups | SF | ROB | 6,350 | 10% | 657 | 0.31 | 16 | \$1,267 | 100% | 20% | 75% | 58% | 27% | 82.2% | 49.2% | 66.5% | 0.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3064 | HVAC | Heat Pump - 18 SEER | High Efficiency Tune Ups | SF | ROB | 6,350 | 10% | 657 | 0.31 | 16 | \$1,267 | 100% | 20% | 75% | 58% | 27% | 82.2% | 49.2% | 66.5% | 0.4 | 1,054 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3065 | HVAC | Heat Pump - 18 SEER | High Efficiency Tune Ups | SF | NC | 6,350 | 10% | 657 | 0.31 | 16 | \$1,267 | 100% | 20% | 75% | 58% | 0% | 82.2% | 32.5% | 66.5% | 0.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3066 | HVAC | Heat Pump - 18 SEER | High Efficiency Tune Ups | MF | ROB | 6,350 | 10% | 657 | 0.31 | 16 | \$1,267 | 100% | 20% | 75% | 58% | 27% | 82.2% | 49.2% | 66.5% | 0.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3067 | HVAC | Heat Pump - 18 SEER | High Efficiency Tune Ups | MF | ROB | 6,350 | 10% | 657 | 0.31 | 16 | \$1,267 | 100% | 20% | 75% | 58% | 27% | 82.2% | 49.2% | 66.5% | 0.4 | 350 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3068 | HVAC | Heat Pump - 18 SEER | High Efficiency Tune Ups | MF | NC | 6,350 | 10% | 657 | 0.31 | 16 | \$1,267 | 100% | 20% | 75% | 58% | 0% | 82.2% | 32.5% | 66.5% | 0.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3069 | HVAC | Heat Pump - 19 SEER | High Efficiency Tune Ups | SF | ROB | 6,350 | 13% | 830 | 0.39 | 16 | \$1,267 | 100% | 20% | 75% | 58% | 27% | 82.2% | 49.2% | 66.5% | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3070 | HVAC | Heat Pump - 19 SEER | High Efficiency Tune Ups | SF | ROB | 6,350 | 13% | 830 | 0.39 | 16 | \$1,267 | 100% | 20% | 75% | 58% | 27% | 82.2% | 49.2% | 66.5% | 0.5 | 1,681 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3071 | HVAC | Heat Pump - 19 SEER | High Efficiency Tune Ups | SF | NC | 6,350 | 13% | 830 | 0.39 | 16 | \$1,267 | 100% | 20% | 75% | 58% | 0% | 82.2% | 32.5% | 66.5% | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3072 | HVAC | Heat Pump - 19 SEER | High Efficiency Tune Ups | MF | ROB | 6,350 | 13% | 830 | 0.39 | 16 | \$1,267 | 100% | 20% | 75% | 58% | 27% | 82.2% | 49.2% | 66.5% | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3073 | HVAC | Heat Pump - 19 SEER | High Efficiency Tune Ups | MF | ROB | 6,350 | 13% | 830 | 0.39 | 16 | \$1,267 | 100% | 20% | 75% | 58% | 27% | 82.2% | 49.2% | 66.5% | 0.5 | 558 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3074 | HVAC | Heat Pump - 19 SEER | High Efficiency Tune Ups | MF | NC | 6,350 | 13% | 830 | 0.39 | 16 | \$1,267 | 100% | 20% | 75% | 58% | 0% | 82.2% | 32.5% | 66.5% | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3075 | HVAC | Heat Pump - 20 SEER | High Efficiency Tune Ups | SF | ROB | 6,350 | 16% | 985 | 0.46 | 16 | \$1,267 | 100% | 20% | 75% | 58% | 27% | 82.2% | 49.2% | 66.5% | 0.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3076 | HVAC | Heat Pump - 20 SEER | High Efficiency Tune Ups | SF | ROB | 6,350 | 16% | 985 | 0.46 | 16 | \$1,267 | 100% | 20% | 75% | 58% | 27% | 82.2% | 49.2% | 66.5% | 0.6 | 2,370 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3077 | HVAC | Heat Pump - 20 SEER | High Efficiency Tune Ups | SF | NC | 6,350 | 16% | 985 | 0.46 | 16 | \$1,267 | 100% | 20% | 75% | 58% | 0% | 82.2% | 32.5% | 66.5% | 0.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3078 | HVAC | Heat Pump - 20 SEER | High Efficiency Tune Ups | MF | ROB | 6,350 | 16% | 985 | 0.46 | 16 | \$1,267 | 100% | 20% | 75% | 58% | 27% | 82.2% | 49.2% | 66.5% | 0.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3079 | HVAC | Heat Pump - 20 SEER | High Efficiency Tune Ups | MF | ROB | 6,350 | 16% | 985 | 0.46 | 16 | \$1,267 | 100% | 20% | 75% | 58% | 27% | 82.2% | 49.2% | 66.5% | 0.6 | 787 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3080 | HVAC | Heat Pump - 20 SEER | High Efficiency Tune Ups | MF | NC | 6,350 | 16% | 985 | 0.46 | 16 | \$1,267 | 100% | 20% | 75% | 58% | 0% | 82.2% | 32.5% | 66.5% | 0.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3081 | HVAC | Heat Pump - 21 SEER | High Efficiency Tune Ups | SF | ROB | 6,350 | 18% | 1,126 | 0.53 | 16 | \$1,267 | 100% | 20% | 75% | 58% | 27% | 82.2% | 49.2% | 66.5% | 0.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3082 | HVAC | Heat Pump - 21 SEER | High Efficiency Tune Ups | SF | ROB | 6,350 | 18% | 1,126 | 0.53 | 16 | \$1,267 | 100% | 20% | 75% | 58% | 27% | 82.2% | 49.2% | 66.5% | 0.7 | 3,095 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3083 | HVAC | Heat Pump - 21 SEER | High Efficiency Tune Ups | SF | NC | 6,350 | 18% | 1,126 | 0.53 | 16 | \$1,267 | 100% | 20% | 75% | 58% | 0% | 82.2% | 32.5% | 66.5% | 0.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3084 | HVAC | Heat Pump - 21 SEER | High Efficiency Tune Ups | MF | ROB | 6,350 | 18% | 1,126 | 0.53 | 16 | \$1,267 | 100% | 20% | 75% | 58% | 27% | 82.2% | 49.2% | 66.5% | 0.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3085 | HVAC | Heat Pump - 21 SEER | High Efficiency Tune Ups | MF | ROB | 6,350 | 18% | 1,126 | 0.53 | 16 | \$1,267 | 100% | 20% | 75% | 58% | 27% | 82.2% | 49.2% | 66.5% | 0.7 | 1,027 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3086 | HVAC | Heat Pump - 21 SEER | High Efficiency Tune Ups | MF | NC | 6,350 | 18% | 1,126 | 0.53 | 16 | \$1,267 | 100% | 20% | 75% | 58% | 0% | 82.2% | 32.5% | 66.5% | 0.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3087 | HVAC | Ground Source Heat Pump | High Efficiency Tune Ups | SF | ROB | 6,350 | 40% | 2,552 | 1.23 | 25 | \$8,723 | 100% | 3% | 75% | 58% | 27% | 82.2% | 49.2% | 66.5% | 0.3 | 81,785 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3088 | HVAC | Ground Source Heat Pump | High Efficiency Tune Ups | SF | ROB | 6,350 | 40% | 2,552 | 1.23 | 25 | \$8,723 | 100% | 3% | 75% | 58% | 27% | 82.2% | 49.2% | 66.5% | 0.3 | 2,612 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3089 | HVAC | Ground Source Heat Pump | High Efficiency Tune Ups | SF | NC | 6,350 | 40% | 2,552 | 1.23 | 25 | \$8,723 | 100% | 3% | 75% | 58% | 0% | 82.2% | 30.0% | 66.5% | 0.3 | 14,318 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 3090 | HVAC | Ductless Heat Pump | High Efficiency Tune Ups | SF | ROB | 5,251 | 26% | 1,366 | 0.14 | 18 | \$730 | 100% | 27% | 75% | 58% | 27% | 82.2% | 49.2% | 66.5% | 1.0 | 0 | 85,159 | 57,942 | 37,547 | 46,903 |
| 3091 | HVAC | Ductless Heat Pump | High Efficiency Tune Ups | SF | ROB | 5,251 | 26% | 1,366 | 0.14 | 18 | \$730 | 100% | 27% | 75% | 58% | 27% | 82.2% | 49.2% | 66.5% | 1.0 | 5,450 | 26,452 | 17,998 | 11,663 | 14,569 |
| 3092 | HVAC | Ductless Heat Pump | High Efficiency Tune Ups | SF | NC | 5,251 | 26% | 1,366 | 0.14 | 18 | \$730 | 100% | 27% | 75% | 58% | 0% | 82.2% | 37.1% | 66.5% | 1.0 | 0 | 10,618 | 5,652 | 2,556 | 4,575 |
| 3093 | HVAC | Ductless Heat Pump | High Efficiency Tune Ups | MF | ROB | 5,251 | 26% | 1,366 | 0.14 | 18 | \$730 | 100% | 27% | 75% | 58% | 27% | 82.2% | 49.2% | 66.5% | 1.0 | 17,277 | 26,892 | 18,297 | 11,857 | 14,812 |
| 3094 | HVAC | Ductless Heat Pump | High Efficiency Tune Ups | MF | ROB | 5,251 | 26% | 1,366 | 0.14 | 18 | \$730 | 100% | 27% | 75% | 58% | 27% | 82.2% | 49.2% | 66.5% | 1.0 | 1,809 | 8,353 | 5,683 | 3,683 | 4,601 |
| 3095 | HVAC | Ductless Heat Pump | High Efficiency Tune Ups | MF | NC | 5,251 | 26% | 1,366 | 0.14 | 18 | \$730 | 100% | 27% | 75% | 58% | 0% | 82.2% | 37.1% | 66.5% | 1.0 | 2,420 | 3,353 | 1,785 | 807 | 1,445 |
| 3096 | HVAC | Central AC Tune-Up | High Efficiency Tune Ups | SF | Retrofit | 5,401 | 17% | 929 | 0.44 | 10 | \$175 | 100% | 86% | 86% | 81% | 85% | 89.5% | 89.5% | 89.5% | 2.9 | 14,047 | 14,598 | 10,413 | 10,413 | 9,934 |
| 3097 | HVAC | Central AC Tune-Up | Low Income | SF | Retrofit | 5,401 | 17% | 929 | 0.44 | 10 | \$175 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 81% | 85% | 89.5% | 89.5% | 89.5% | 2.9 | 4,363 | 4,534 | 3,234 | 3,234 | 3,086 |
| 3098 | HVAC | Central AC Tune-Up | MultiFamily | MF | Retrofit | 4,052 | 17% | 697 | 0.33 | 10 | \$175 | 100% | 71% | 75% | 81% | 85% | 89.5% | 89.5% | 89.5% | 2.2 | 3,328 | 3,459 | 2,467 | 2,467 | 2,354 |
| 3099 | HVAC | Central AC Tune-Up | Low Income | MF | Retrofit | 4,052 | 17% | 697 | 0.33 | 10 | \$175 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 81% | 85% | 89.5% | 89.5% | 89.5% | 2.2 | 1,034 | 1,074 | 766 | 766 | 731 |
| 3100 | HVAC | Central HP Tune-Up | High Efficiency Tune Ups | SF | Retrofit | 11,500 | 17% | 1,978 | 0.44 | 10 | \$175 | 100% | 86% | 86% | 4% | 85% | 89.5% | 89.5% | 89.5% | 4.5 | 1,584 | 1,646 | 1,174 | 1,174 | 1,120 |
| 3101 | HVAC | Central HP Tune-Up | Low Income | SF | Retrofit | 11,500 | 17% | 1,978 | 0.44 | 10 | \$175 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 4% | 85% | 89.5% | 89.5% | 89.5% | 4.5 | 492 | 511 | 365 | 365 | 348 |
| 3102 | HVAC | Central HP Tune-Up | MultiFamily | MF | Retrofit | 8,628 | 17% | 1,484 | 0.33 | 10 | \$175 | 100% | 71% | 75% | 4% | 85% | 89.5% | 89.5% | 89.5% | 3.4 | 375 | 390 | 278 | 278 | 265 |
| 3103 | HVAC | Central HP Tune-Up | Low Income | MF | Retrofit | 8,628 | 17% | 1,484 | 0.33 | 10 | \$175 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 4% | 85% | 89.5% | 89.5% | 89.5% | 3.4 | 117 | 121 | 86 | 86 | 82 |
| 3104 | HVAC | Duct Sealing - AC with Gas Heat | High Efficiency Tune Ups | SF | Retrofit | 6,156 | 40% | 2,465 | 1.16 | 18 | \$368 | 100% | 44% | 75% | 38% | 89% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 5.9 | 31,997 | 33,254 | 25,659 | 25,659 | 24,752 |
| 3105 | HVAC | Duct Sealing - AC with Gas Heat | Low Income | SF | Retrofit | 6,156 | 40% | 2,465 | 1.16 | 18 | \$368 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 38% | 89% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 5.9 | 9,939 | 10,329 | 7,970 | 7,970 | 7,688 |
| 3106 | HVAC | Duct Sealing - AC with Gas Heat | MultiFamily | MF | Retrofit | 5,790 | 40% | 2,317 | 1.09 | 18 | \$368 | 100% | 44% | 75% | 38% | 89% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 5.6 | 9,498 | 9,871 | 7,616 | 7,616 | 7,347 |
| 3107 | HVAC | Duct Sealing - AC with Gas Heat | Low Income | MF | Retrofit | 5,790 | 40% | 2,317 | 1.09 | 18 | \$368 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 38% | 89% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 5.6 | 2,950 | 3,066 | 2,366 | 2,366 | 2,282 |
| 3108 | HVAC | Duct Sealing - Heat Pump | High Efficiency Tune Ups | SF | Retrofit | 7,192 | 40% | 2,879 | 1.16 | 18 | \$368 | 100% | 44% | 75% | 4% | 89% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 6.5 | 4,229 | 4,395 | 3,391 | 3,391 | 3,271 |
| 3109 | HVAC | Duct Sealing - Heat Pump | Low Income | SF | Retrofit | 7,192 | 40% | 2,879 | 1.16 | 18 | \$368 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 4% | 89% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 6.5 | 1,314 | 1,365 | 1,053 | 1,053 | 1,016 |
| 3110 | HVAC | Duct Sealing - Heat Pump | MultiFamily | MF | Retrofit | 6,764 | 40% | 2,707 | 1.09 | 18 | \$368 | 100% | 44% | 75% | 4% | 89% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 6.1 | 1,256 | 1,305 | 1,007 | 1,007 | 971 |
| 3111 | HVAC | Duct Sealing - Heat Pump | Low Income | MF | Retrofit | 6,764 | 40% | 2,707 | 1.09 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Appendix B: Residential Energy Efficiency Detail

| Measure # | End-Use | Measure Name | Program | Building Type | Replacement Type | Base Annual Electric | % Elec Savings | Per Unit Elec Savings | Per Unit Summer kW | EE EUL | Measure Cost | HCAP Incentive (%) | RAP Incentive (%) | 2% Incentive (%) | Bas Saturation | EE Saturation | HCAP Adoption Rate | RAP Adoption Rate | 2% Adoption Rate | TRC Score | 2040 TP | 2040 EP | 2040 HCAP | 2040 RAP | 2040 2% Case |
|-----------|----------|--|----------------------------------|---------------|------------------|----------------------|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|----------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|----------|--------------|
| 4010 | Lighting | ENERGY STAR Omni-Directional LED (1,050-1,489 lumens, EISA 2007) | Low Income | SF | Retrofit | 41 | 77% | 32 | 0.01 | 17 | \$3 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 0% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 6.0 | 412 | 431 | 312 | 312 | 299 |
| 4011 | Lighting | ENERGY STAR Omni-Directional LED (1,050-1,489 lumens, EISA 2007) | Multifamily | MF | Retrofit | 41 | 77% | 32 | 0.01 | 17 | \$3 | 100% | 92% | 92% | 100% | 0% | 72.4% | 69.1% | 69.1% | 6.0 | 419 | 438 | 317 | 303 | 290 |
| 4012 | Lighting | ENERGY STAR Omni-Directional LED (1,050-1,489 lumens, EISA 2007) | Low Income | MF | Retrofit | 41 | 77% | 32 | 0.01 | 17 | \$3 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 0% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 6.0 | 130 | 136 | 99 | 99 | 94 |
| 4013 | Lighting | ENERGY STAR Omni-Directional LED (1,490-2,600 lumens, EISA 2007) | Home Performance | SF | Retrofit | 56 | 79% | 44 | 0.01 | 17 | \$3 | 100% | 92% | 92% | 100% | 0% | 72.4% | 69.1% | 69.1% | 8.4 | 1,846 | 1,930 | 1,397 | 1,333 | 1,277 |
| 4014 | Lighting | ENERGY STAR Omni-Directional LED (1,490-2,600 lumens, EISA 2007) | Low Income | SF | Retrofit | 56 | 79% | 44 | 0.01 | 17 | \$3 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 0% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 8.4 | 573 | 600 | 434 | 434 | 416 |
| 4015 | Lighting | ENERGY STAR Omni-Directional LED (1,490-2,600 lumens, EISA 2007) | Multifamily | MF | Retrofit | 56 | 79% | 44 | 0.01 | 17 | \$3 | 100% | 92% | 92% | 100% | 0% | 72.4% | 69.1% | 69.1% | 8.4 | 583 | 610 | 441 | 421 | 403 |
| 4016 | Lighting | ENERGY STAR Omni-Directional LED (1,490-2,600 lumens, EISA 2007) | Low Income | MF | Retrofit | 56 | 79% | 44 | 0.01 | 17 | \$3 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 0% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 72.4% | 8.4 | 181 | 189 | 137 | 137 | 131 |
| 4017 | Lighting | ENERGY STAR Omni-Directional LED (310-749 lumens, EISA 2023) | Residential Lighting & Appliance | SF | ROB | 9 | 42% | 4 | 0.00 | 17 | \$2 | 100% | 27% | 75% | 890% | 60% | 78.9% | 72.0% | 72.0% | 1.2 | 2,660 | 3,660 | 2,888 | 2,635 | 2,635 |
| 4018 | Lighting | ENERGY STAR Omni-Directional LED (310-749 lumens, EISA 2023) | Low Income | SF | ROB | 9 | 42% | 4 | 0.00 | 17 | \$2 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 890% | 60% | 78.9% | 78.9% | 78.9% | 1.2 | 826 | 1,137 | 765 | 731 | 731 |
| 4019 | Lighting | ENERGY STAR Omni-Directional LED (310-749 lumens, EISA 2023) | Residential Lighting & Appliance | SF | NC | 9 | 42% | 4 | 0.00 | 17 | \$2 | 100% | 27% | 75% | 990% | 0% | 78.9% | 42.0% | 66.5% | 1.2 | 400 | 418 | 292 | 150 | 238 |
| 4020 | Lighting | ENERGY STAR Omni-Directional LED (310-749 lumens, EISA 2023) | Residential Lighting & Appliance | MF | ROB | 9 | 42% | 4 | 0.00 | 17 | \$2 | 100% | 27% | 75% | 465% | 60% | 78.9% | 72.0% | 72.0% | 1.2 | 439 | 604 | 477 | 435 | 435 |
| 4021 | Lighting | ENERGY STAR Omni-Directional LED (310-749 lumens, EISA 2023) | Low Income | MF | ROB | 9 | 42% | 4 | 0.00 | 17 | \$2 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 465% | 60% | 78.9% | 78.9% | 78.9% | 1.2 | 136 | 188 | 126 | 121 | 121 |
| 4022 | Lighting | ENERGY STAR Omni-Directional LED (310-749 lumens, EISA 2023) | Residential Lighting & Appliance | MF | NC | 9 | 42% | 4 | 0.00 | 17 | \$2 | 100% | 27% | 75% | 565% | 0% | 78.9% | 42.0% | 66.5% | 1.2 | 72 | 75 | 53 | 27 | 43 |
| 4023 | Lighting | ENERGY STAR Omni-Directional LED (750-1,049 lumens, EISA 2023) | Residential Lighting & Appliance | SF | ROB | 16 | 55% | 9 | 0.00 | 17 | \$2 | 100% | 27% | 75% | 890% | 60% | 78.9% | 72.0% | 72.0% | 2.7 | 5,852 | 8,052 | 6,354 | 5,797 | 5,797 |
| 4024 | Lighting | ENERGY STAR Omni-Directional LED (750-1,049 lumens, EISA 2023) | Low Income | SF | ROB | 16 | 55% | 9 | 0.00 | 17 | \$2 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 890% | 60% | 78.9% | 78.9% | 78.9% | 2.7 | 1,818 | 2,501 | 1,683 | 1,608 | 1,608 |
| 4025 | Lighting | ENERGY STAR Omni-Directional LED (750-1,049 lumens, EISA 2023) | Residential Lighting & Appliance | SF | NC | 16 | 55% | 9 | 0.00 | 17 | \$2 | 100% | 27% | 75% | 990% | 0% | 78.9% | 42.0% | 66.5% | 2.7 | 879 | 920 | 642 | 330 | 523 |
| 4026 | Lighting | ENERGY STAR Omni-Directional LED (750-1,049 lumens, EISA 2023) | Residential Lighting & Appliance | MF | ROB | 16 | 55% | 9 | 0.00 | 17 | \$2 | 100% | 27% | 75% | 465% | 60% | 78.9% | 72.0% | 72.0% | 2.7 | 965 | 1,328 | 1,048 | 956 | 956 |
| 4027 | Lighting | ENERGY STAR Omni-Directional LED (750-1,049 lumens, EISA 2023) | Low Income | MF | ROB | 16 | 55% | 9 | 0.00 | 17 | \$2 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 465% | 60% | 78.9% | 78.9% | 78.9% | 2.7 | 300 | 413 | 278 | 265 | 265 |
| 4028 | Lighting | ENERGY STAR Omni-Directional LED (750-1,049 lumens, EISA 2023) | Residential Lighting & Appliance | MF | NC | 16 | 55% | 9 | 0.00 | 17 | \$2 | 100% | 27% | 75% | 565% | 0% | 78.9% | 42.0% | 66.5% | 2.7 | 158 | 166 | 116 | 60 | 94 |
| 4029 | Lighting | ENERGY STAR Omni-Directional LED (1,049-1,489 lumens, EISA 2023) | Residential Lighting & Appliance | SF | ROB | 22 | 57% | 12 | 0.00 | 17 | \$2 | 100% | 27% | 75% | 890% | 60% | 78.9% | 72.0% | 72.0% | 3.9 | 8,511 | 11,712 | 9,243 | 8,432 | 8,432 |
| 4030 | Lighting | ENERGY STAR Omni-Directional LED (1,049-1,489 lumens, EISA 2023) | Low Income | SF | ROB | 22 | 57% | 12 | 0.00 | 17 | \$2 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 890% | 60% | 78.9% | 78.9% | 78.9% | 3.9 | 2,644 | 3,338 | 2,448 | 2,338 | 2,338 |
| 4031 | Lighting | ENERGY STAR Omni-Directional LED (1,049-1,489 lumens, EISA 2023) | Residential Lighting & Appliance | SF | NC | 22 | 57% | 12 | 0.00 | 17 | \$2 | 100% | 27% | 75% | 990% | 0% | 78.9% | 42.0% | 66.5% | 3.9 | 1,279 | 1,338 | 934 | 480 | 760 |
| 4032 | Lighting | ENERGY STAR Omni-Directional LED (1,049-1,489 lumens, EISA 2023) | Residential Lighting & Appliance | MF | ROB | 22 | 57% | 12 | 0.00 | 17 | \$2 | 100% | 27% | 75% | 465% | 60% | 78.9% | 72.0% | 72.0% | 3.9 | 1,404 | 1,932 | 1,525 | 1,391 | 1,391 |
| 4033 | Lighting | ENERGY STAR Omni-Directional LED (1,049-1,489 lumens, EISA 2023) | Low Income | MF | ROB | 22 | 57% | 12 | 0.00 | 17 | \$2 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 465% | 60% | 78.9% | 78.9% | 78.9% | 3.9 | 436 | 600 | 404 | 386 | 386 |
| 4034 | Lighting | ENERGY STAR Omni-Directional LED (1,049-1,489 lumens, EISA 2023) | Residential Lighting & Appliance | MF | NC | 22 | 57% | 12 | 0.00 | 17 | \$2 | 100% | 27% | 75% | 565% | 0% | 78.9% | 42.0% | 66.5% | 3.9 | 231 | 241 | 168 | 87 | 137 |
| 4035 | Lighting | ENERGY STAR Omni-Directional LED (1,490-2,600 lumens, EISA 2023) | Residential Lighting & Appliance | SF | ROB | 35 | 67% | 23 | 0.00 | 17 | \$2 | 100% | 27% | 75% | 890% | 60% | 78.9% | 72.0% | 72.0% | 7.4 | 15,959 | 21,959 | 17,330 | 15,811 | 15,811 |
| 4036 | Lighting | ENERGY STAR Omni-Directional LED (1,490-2,600 lumens, EISA 2023) | Low Income | SF | ROB | 35 | 67% | 23 | 0.00 | 17 | \$2 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 890% | 60% | 78.9% | 78.9% | 78.9% | 7.4 | 4,957 | 6,821 | 4,590 | 4,384 | 4,384 |
| 4037 | Lighting | ENERGY STAR Omni-Directional LED (1,490-2,600 lumens, EISA 2023) | Residential Lighting & Appliance | SF | NC | 35 | 67% | 23 | 0.00 | 17 | \$2 | 100% | 27% | 75% | 990% | 0% | 78.9% | 42.0% | 66.5% | 7.4 | 2,398 | 2,508 | 1,751 | 900 | 1,426 |
| 4038 | Lighting | ENERGY STAR Omni-Directional LED (1,490-2,600 lumens, EISA 2023) | Residential Lighting & Appliance | MF | ROB | 35 | 67% | 23 | 0.00 | 17 | \$2 | 100% | 27% | 75% | 465% | 60% | 78.9% | 72.0% | 72.0% | 7.4 | 2,633 | 3,623 | 2,859 | 2,609 | 2,609 |
| 4039 | Lighting | ENERGY STAR Omni-Directional LED (1,490-2,600 lumens, EISA 2023) | Low Income | MF | ROB | 35 | 67% | 23 | 0.00 | 17 | \$2 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 465% | 60% | 78.9% | 78.9% | 78.9% | 7.4 | 818 | 1,125 | 757 | 723 | 723 |
| 4040 | Lighting | ENERGY STAR Omni-Directional LED (1,490-2,600 lumens, EISA 2023) | Residential Lighting & Appliance | MF | NC | 35 | 67% | 23 | 0.00 | 17 | \$2 | 100% | 27% | 75% | 565% | 0% | 78.9% | 42.0% | 66.5% | 7.4 | 432 | 452 | 316 | 162 | 257 |
| 4041 | Lighting | ENERGY STAR Directional LED | Residential Lighting & Appliance | SF | ROB | 43 | 80% | 34 | 0.01 | 20 | \$2 | 100% | 30% | 75% | 570% | 60% | 78.9% | 72.0% | 72.0% | 14.0 | 12,345 | 16,987 | 13,397 | 12,222 | 12,222 |
| 4042 | Lighting | ENERGY STAR Directional LED | Low Income | SF | ROB | 43 | 80% | 34 | 0.01 | 20 | \$2 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 570% | 60% | 78.9% | 78.9% | 78.9% | 14.0 | 3,835 | 5,276 | 3,195 | 3,021 | 3,021 |
| 4043 | Lighting | ENERGY STAR Directional LED | Residential Lighting & Appliance | SF | NC | 43 | 80% | 34 | 0.01 | 20 | \$2 | 100% | 30% | 75% | 570% | 0% | 78.9% | 43.9% | 66.5% | 14.0 | 2,025 | 2,118 | 1,180 | 615 | 931 |
| 4044 | Lighting | ENERGY STAR Directional LED | Residential Lighting & Appliance | MF | ROB | 43 | 80% | 34 | 0.01 | 20 | \$2 | 100% | 30% | 75% | 330% | 60% | 78.9% | 72.0% | 72.0% | 14.0 | 2,257 | 3,106 | 2,449 | 2,235 | 2,235 |
| 4045 | Lighting | ENERGY STAR Directional LED | Low Income | MF | ROB | 43 | 80% | 34 | 0.01 | 20 | \$2 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 330% | 60% | 78.9% | 78.9% | 78.9% | 14.0 | 701 | 965 | 584 | 552 | 552 |
| 4046 | Lighting | ENERGY STAR Directional LED | Residential Lighting & Appliance | MF | NC | 43 | 80% | 34 | 0.01 | 20 | \$2 | 100% | 30% | 75% | 330% | 0% | 78.9% | 43.9% | 66.5% | 14.0 | 370 | 387 | 215 | 112 | 170 |
| 4047 | Lighting | ENERGY STAR Specialty LED | Residential Lighting & Appliance | SF | ROB | 16 | 55% | 9 | 0.00 | 20 | \$2 | 100% | 30% | 75% | 530% | 60% | 78.9% | 72.0% | 72.0% | 3.5 | 2,870 | 3,949 | 3,114 | 2,841 | 2,841 |
| 4048 | Lighting | ENERGY STAR Specialty LED | Low Income | SF | ROB | 16 | 55% | 9 | 0.00 | 17 | \$2 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 530% | 60% | 78.9% | 78.9% | 78.9% | 3.0 | 1,082 | 1,489 | 1,002 | 957 | 957 |
| 4049 | Lighting | ENERGY STAR Specialty LED | Residential Lighting & Appliance | SF | NC | 16 | 55% | 9 | 0.00 | 17 | \$2 | 100% | 30% | 75% | 530% | 0% | 78.9% | 43.8% | 66.5% | 3.0 | 471 | 492 | 344 | 184 | 280 |
| 4050 | Lighting | ENERGY STAR Specialty LED | Residential Lighting & Appliance | MF | ROB | 16 | 55% | 9 | 0.00 | 17 | \$2 | 100% | 30% | 75% | 300% | 60% | 78.9% | 72.0% | 72.0% | 3.0 | 623 | 857 | 676 | 617 | 617 |
| 4051 | Lighting | ENERGY STAR Specialty LED | Low Income | MF | ROB | 16 | 55% | 9 | 0.00 | 17 | \$2 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 300% | 60% | 78.9% | 78.9% | 78.9% | 3.0 | 193 | 266 | 179 | 171 | 171 |
| 4052 | Lighting | ENERGY STAR Specialty LED | Residential Lighting & Appliance | MF | NC | 16 | 55% | 9 | 0.00 | 17 | \$2 | 100% | 30% | 75% | 300% | 0% | 78.9% | 43.8% | 66.5% | 3.0 | 84 | 88 | 61 | 33 | 50 |
| 4053 | Lighting | Occupancy Sensor - Wall-Mounted | No program | SF | ROB | 134 | 30% | 40 | 0.00 | 10 | \$89 | 100% | 92% | 92% | 100% | 22% | 78.9% | 74.7% | 74.7% | 0.2 | 2,924 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4054 | Lighting | Occupancy Sensor - Wall-Mounted | No program | SF | ROB | 134 | 30% | 40 | 0.00 | 10 | \$89 | 100% | 92% | 92% | 100% | 22% | 78.9% | 74.7% | 74.7% | 0.2 | 908 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4055 | Lighting | Occupancy Sensor - Wall-Mounted | No program | SF | NC | 134 | 30% | 40 | 0.00 | 10 | \$89 | 100% | 92% | 92% | 100% | 0% | 72.4% | 69.1% | 69.1% | 0.2 | 437 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4056 | Lighting | Occupancy Sensor - Wall-Mounted | No program | MF | ROB | 134 | 30% | 40 | 0.00 | 10 | \$89 | 100% | 92% | 92% | 100% | 22% | 78.9% | 74.7% | 74.7% | 0.2 | 923 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 4057 | Lighting | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Appendix B: Residential Energy Efficiency Detail

| Measure # | End-Use | Measure Name | Program | Building Type | Replacement Type | Base Annual Electric | % Elec Savings | Per Unit Elec Savings | Per-Unit Summer kW | EE EUL | Measure Cost | HCAP Incentive (%) | RAP Incentive (%) | 2% Incentive (%) | Base Saturation | EE Saturation | HCAP Adoption Rate | RAP Adoption Rate | 2% Adoption Rate | TRC Score | 2040 TP | 2040 EP | 2040 HCAP | 2040 RAP | 2040 2% Case |
|-----------|----------|--|--------------------|---------------|------------------|----------------------|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|----------|--------------|
| 5020 | Envelope | Wall Insulation (AC/Electric resistance heat) | Low Income | MF | Retrofit | 9,668 | 58% | 5,627 | 0.90 | 20 | \$1,381 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 54% | 89% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 2.7 | 2,146 | 2,969 | 2,794 | 2,982 | 2,883 |
| 5021 | Envelope | Wall Insulation (heat pump) | Home Performance | SF | Retrofit | 7,192 | 24% | 1,697 | 0.77 | 20 | \$1,381 | 100% | 72% | 75% | 4% | 89% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 1.2 | 525 | 725 | 683 | 729 | 705 |
| 5022 | Envelope | Wall Insulation (heat pump) | Low Income | SF | Retrofit | 7,192 | 24% | 1,697 | 0.77 | 20 | \$1,381 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 4% | 89% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 1.2 | 163 | 225 | 212 | 226 | 219 |
| 5023 | Envelope | Wall Insulation (heat pump) | Multifamily | MF | Retrofit | 6,764 | 25% | 1,697 | 0.77 | 20 | \$1,381 | 100% | 90% | 90% | 4% | 89% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 1.2 | 166 | 229 | 216 | 230 | 223 |
| 5024 | Envelope | Wall Insulation (heat pump) | Low Income | MF | Retrofit | 6,764 | 25% | 1,697 | 0.77 | 20 | \$1,381 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 4% | 89% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 1.2 | 51 | 71 | 67 | 71 | 69 |
| 5025 | Envelope | Floor Insulation (AC/Electric resistance heat) | Home Performance | SF | Retrofit | 10,260 | 1% | 109 | 0.00 | 20 | \$2,172 | 100% | 46% | 75% | 54% | 89% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 0.0 | 845 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5026 | Envelope | Floor Insulation (AC/Electric resistance heat) | Low Income | SF | Retrofit | 10,260 | 1% | 109 | 0.00 | 20 | \$2,172 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 54% | 89% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 0.0 | 262 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5027 | Envelope | Floor Insulation (AC/Electric resistance heat) | Multifamily | MF | Retrofit | 9,668 | 1% | 109 | 0.00 | 20 | \$2,172 | 100% | 90% | 90% | 54% | 89% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 0.0 | 267 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5028 | Envelope | Floor Insulation (AC/Electric resistance heat) | Low Income | MF | Retrofit | 9,668 | 1% | 109 | 0.00 | 20 | \$2,172 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 54% | 89% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 0.0 | 83 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5029 | Envelope | Floor Insulation (heat pump) | Home Performance | SF | Retrofit | 7,192 | 11% | 808 | 0.00 | 20 | \$2,172 | 100% | 46% | 75% | 4% | 89% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 0.2 | 499 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5030 | Envelope | Floor Insulation (heat pump) | Low Income | SF | Retrofit | 7,192 | 11% | 808 | 0.00 | 20 | \$2,172 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 4% | 89% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 0.2 | 155 | 214 | 202 | 215 | 208 |
| 5031 | Envelope | Floor Insulation (heat pump) | Multifamily | MF | Retrofit | 6,764 | 12% | 808 | 0.00 | 20 | \$2,172 | 100% | 90% | 90% | 4% | 89% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 0.2 | 158 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5032 | Envelope | Floor Insulation (heat pump) | Low Income | MF | Retrofit | 6,764 | 12% | 808 | 0.00 | 20 | \$2,172 | 100% | 100% | 100% | 4% | 89% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 0.2 | 49 | 68 | 64 | 68 | 66 |
| 5033 | Envelope | ENERGY STAR Window (AC/gas heat) - double pane replacement | ENERGY STAR Window | SF | Retrofit | 6,156 | 7% | 435 | 0.19 | 20 | \$67 | 100% | 90% | 90% | 38% | 61% | 72.7% | 72.7% | 72.7% | 6.0 | 2,775 | 3,838 | 2,336 | 2,493 | 2,410 |
| 5034 | Envelope | ENERGY STAR Window (AC/gas heat) - double pane replacement | No program | SF | Retrofit | 6,156 | 7% | 435 | 0.19 | 20 | \$67 | 100% | 90% | 90% | 38% | 61% | 72.7% | 72.7% | 72.7% | 6.0 | 862 | 1,192 | 725 | 774 | 749 |
| 5035 | Envelope | ENERGY STAR Window (AC/gas heat) - double pane replacement | No program | MF | Retrofit | 5,790 | 8% | 435 | 0.19 | 20 | \$67 | 100% | 90% | 90% | 38% | 61% | 72.7% | 72.7% | 72.7% | 6.0 | 876 | 1,212 | 738 | 787 | 761 |
| 5036 | Envelope | ENERGY STAR Window (AC/gas heat) - double pane replacement | No program | MF | Retrofit | 5,790 | 8% | 435 | 0.19 | 20 | \$67 | 100% | 90% | 90% | 38% | 61% | 72.7% | 72.7% | 72.7% | 6.0 | 272 | 376 | 229 | 244 | 236 |
| 5037 | Envelope | ENERGY STAR Window (AC/Electric resistance heat) - double pane replacement | No program | SF | Retrofit | 10,260 | 4% | 442 | 0.19 | 20 | \$67 | 100% | 90% | 90% | 54% | 61% | 72.7% | 72.7% | 72.7% | 6.0 | 3,512 | 4,858 | 2,956 | 3,155 | 3,050 |
| 5038 | Envelope | ENERGY STAR Window (AC/Electric resistance heat) - double pane replacement | No program | SF | Retrofit | 10,260 | 4% | 442 | 0.19 | 20 | \$67 | 100% | 90% | 90% | 54% | 61% | 72.7% | 72.7% | 72.7% | 6.0 | 1,091 | 1,509 | 918 | 980 | 948 |
| 5039 | Envelope | ENERGY STAR Window (AC/Electric resistance heat) - double pane replacement | No program | MF | Retrofit | 9,668 | 5% | 442 | 0.19 | 20 | \$67 | 100% | 90% | 90% | 54% | 61% | 72.7% | 72.7% | 72.7% | 6.0 | 1,109 | 1,534 | 934 | 996 | 963 |
| 5040 | Envelope | ENERGY STAR Window (AC/Electric resistance heat) - double pane replacement | No program | MF | Retrofit | 9,668 | 5% | 442 | 0.19 | 20 | \$67 | 100% | 90% | 90% | 54% | 61% | 72.7% | 72.7% | 72.7% | 6.0 | 345 | 477 | 290 | 309 | 299 |
| 5041 | Envelope | ENERGY STAR Window (heat pump) - double pane replacement | No program | SF | Retrofit | 7,192 | 6% | 446 | 0.19 | 20 | \$67 | 100% | 90% | 90% | 4% | 61% | 72.7% | 72.7% | 72.7% | 6.1 | 310 | 428 | 261 | 278 | 269 |
| 5042 | Envelope | ENERGY STAR Window (heat pump) - double pane replacement | No program | SF | Retrofit | 7,192 | 6% | 446 | 0.19 | 20 | \$67 | 100% | 90% | 90% | 4% | 61% | 72.7% | 72.7% | 72.7% | 6.1 | 96 | 133 | 81 | 86 | 84 |
| 5043 | Envelope | ENERGY STAR Window (heat pump) - double pane replacement | No program | MF | Retrofit | 6,764 | 7% | 446 | 0.19 | 20 | \$67 | 100% | 90% | 90% | 4% | 61% | 72.7% | 72.7% | 72.7% | 6.1 | 98 | 135 | 82 | 88 | 85 |
| 5044 | Envelope | ENERGY STAR Window (heat pump) - double pane replacement | No program | MF | Retrofit | 6,764 | 7% | 446 | 0.19 | 20 | \$67 | 100% | 90% | 90% | 4% | 61% | 72.7% | 72.7% | 72.7% | 6.1 | 30 | 42 | 26 | 27 | 26 |
| 5045 | Envelope | ENERGY STAR Storm Window (AC/gas heat) - double pane replacement | No program | SF | Retrofit | 6,156 | 3% | 167 | 0.08 | 20 | \$67 | 100% | 90% | 90% | 38% | 61% | 72.7% | 72.7% | 72.7% | 2.4 | 423 | 584 | 356 | 380 | 367 |
| 5046 | Envelope | ENERGY STAR Storm Window (AC/gas heat) - double pane replacement | No program | SF | Retrofit | 6,156 | 3% | 167 | 0.08 | 20 | \$67 | 100% | 90% | 90% | 38% | 61% | 72.7% | 72.7% | 72.7% | 2.4 | 131 | 182 | 110 | 118 | 114 |
| 5047 | Envelope | ENERGY STAR Storm Window (AC/gas heat) - double pane replacement | No program | MF | Retrofit | 5,790 | 3% | 167 | 0.08 | 20 | \$67 | 100% | 90% | 90% | 38% | 61% | 72.7% | 72.7% | 72.7% | 2.4 | 133 | 185 | 112 | 120 | 116 |
| 5048 | Envelope | ENERGY STAR Storm Window (AC/gas heat) - double pane replacement | No program | MF | Retrofit | 5,790 | 3% | 167 | 0.08 | 20 | \$67 | 100% | 90% | 90% | 38% | 61% | 72.7% | 72.7% | 72.7% | 2.4 | 41 | 57 | 35 | 37 | 36 |
| 5049 | Envelope | ENERGY STAR Storm Window (AC/Electric resistance heat) - double pane replacement | No program | SF | Retrofit | 10,260 | 3% | 330 | 0.08 | 20 | \$67 | 100% | 90% | 90% | 54% | 61% | 72.7% | 72.7% | 72.7% | 3.6 | 1,565 | 2,164 | 1,317 | 1,406 | 1,359 |
| 5050 | Envelope | ENERGY STAR Storm Window (AC/Electric resistance heat) - double pane replacement | No program | SF | Retrofit | 10,260 | 3% | 330 | 0.08 | 20 | \$67 | 100% | 90% | 90% | 54% | 61% | 72.7% | 72.7% | 72.7% | 3.6 | 486 | 672 | 409 | 437 | 422 |
| 5051 | Envelope | ENERGY STAR Storm Window (AC/Electric resistance heat) - double pane replacement | No program | MF | Retrofit | 9,668 | 3% | 330 | 0.08 | 20 | \$67 | 100% | 90% | 90% | 54% | 61% | 72.7% | 72.7% | 72.7% | 3.6 | 494 | 683 | 416 | 444 | 429 |
| 5052 | Envelope | ENERGY STAR Storm Window (AC/Electric resistance heat) - double pane replacement | No program | MF | Retrofit | 9,668 | 3% | 330 | 0.08 | 20 | \$67 | 100% | 90% | 90% | 54% | 61% | 72.7% | 72.7% | 72.7% | 3.6 | 153 | 212 | 129 | 138 | 133 |
| 5053 | Envelope | ENERGY STAR Storm Window (heat pump) - double pane replacement | No program | SF | Retrofit | 7,192 | 3% | 217 | 0.08 | 20 | \$67 | 100% | 90% | 90% | 4% | 61% | 72.7% | 72.7% | 72.7% | 2.8 | 68 | 94 | 57 | 61 | 59 |
| 5054 | Envelope | ENERGY STAR Storm Window (heat pump) - double pane replacement | No program | SF | Retrofit | 7,192 | 3% | 217 | 0.08 | 20 | \$67 | 100% | 90% | 90% | 4% | 61% | 72.7% | 72.7% | 72.7% | 2.8 | 21 | 29 | 18 | 19 | 18 |
| 5055 | Envelope | ENERGY STAR Storm Window (heat pump) - double pane replacement | No program | MF | Retrofit | 6,764 | 3% | 217 | 0.08 | 20 | \$67 | 100% | 90% | 90% | 4% | 61% | 72.7% | 72.7% | 72.7% | 2.8 | 22 | 30 | 18 | 19 | 19 |
| 5056 | Envelope | ENERGY STAR Storm Window (heat pump) - double pane replacement | No program | MF | Retrofit | 6,764 | 3% | 217 | 0.08 | 20 | \$67 | 100% | 90% | 90% | 4% | 61% | 72.7% | 72.7% | 72.7% | 2.8 | 7 | 9 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 5057 | Envelope | Air Infiltration (AC/gas heat) | Home Performance | SF | Retrofit | 6,156 | 14% | 840 | 0.68 | 11 | \$441 | 100% | 90% | 90% | 38% | 89% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 1.5 | 2,294 | 3,173 | 2,987 | 3,188 | 3,015 |
| 5058 | Envelope | Air Infiltration (AC/gas heat) | Low Income | SF | Retrofit | 6,156 | 14% | 840 | 0.68 | 11 | \$441 | 100% | 90% | 90% | 38% | 89% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 1.5 | 713 | 986 | 928 | 990 | 937 |
| 5059 | Envelope | Air Infiltration (AC/gas heat) | Multifamily | MF | Retrofit | 5,790 | 15% | 840 | 0.68 | 11 | \$441 | 100% | 90% | 90% | 38% | 89% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 1.5 | 725 | 1,002 | 943 | 1,007 | 952 |
| 5060 | Envelope | Air Infiltration (AC/gas heat) | Low Income | MF | Retrofit | 5,790 | 15% | 840 | 0.68 | 11 | \$441 | 100% | 90% | 90% | 38% | 89% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 1.5 | 225 | 311 | 293 | 313 | 296 |
| 5061 | Envelope | Air Infiltration (AC/Electric resistance heat) | Home Performance | SF | Retrofit | 10,260 | 20% | 2,082 | 0.68 | 11 | \$441 | 100% | 90% | 90% | 54% | 89% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 2.4 | 8,096 | 11,198 | 10,540 | 11,249 | 10,640 |
| 5062 | Envelope | Air Infiltration (AC/Electric resistance heat) | Low Income | SF | Retrofit | 10,260 | 20% | 2,082 | 0.68 | 11 | \$441 | 100% | 90% | 90% | 54% | 89% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 2.4 | 2,515 | 3,478 | 3,274 | 3,494 | 3,305 |
| 5063 | Envelope | Air Infiltration (AC/Electric resistance heat) | Multifamily | MF | Retrofit | 9,668 | 22% | 2,082 | 0.68 | 11 | \$441 | 100% | 90% | 90% | 54% | 89% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 2.4 | 2,557 | 3,536 | 3,329 | 3,552 | 3,360 |
| 5064 | Envelope | Air Infiltration (AC/Electric resistance heat) | Low Income | MF | Retrofit | 9,668 | 22% | 2,082 | 0.68 | 11 | \$441 | 100% | 90% | 90% | 54% | 89% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 2.4 | 794 | 1,098 | 1,034 | 1,103 | 1,044 |
| 5065 | Envelope | Air Infiltration (Heat pump) | Home Performance | SF | Retrofit | 7,192 | 20% | 1,474 | 0.68 | 11 | \$441 | 100% | 90% | 90% | 4% | 89% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 2.0 | 456 | 630 | 593 | 633 | 599 |
| 5066 | Envelope | Air Infiltration (Heat pump) | Low Income | SF | Retrofit | 7,192 | 20% | 1,474 | 0.68 | 11 | \$441 | 100% | 90% | 90% | 4% | 89% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 2.0 | 142 | 196 | 184 | 197 | 186 |
| 5067 | Envelope | Air Infiltration (Heat pump) | Multifamily | MF | Retrofit | 6,764 | 22% | 1,474 | 0.68 | 11 | \$441 | 100% | 90% | 90% | 4% | 89% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 2.0 | 144 | 199 | 187 | 200 | 189 |
| 5068 | Envelope | Air Infiltration (Heat pump) | Low Income | MF | Retrofit | 6,764 | 22% | 1,474 | 0.68 | 11 | \$441 | 100% | 90% | 90% | 4% | 89% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 2.0 | 45 | 62 | 58 | 62 | 59 |
| 5069 | Envelope | Window Film (AC/Electric resistance heat)(Single Pane) | No program | SF | Retrofit | 10,260 | -1% | -73 | 0.11 | 10 | \$220 | 100% | 90% | 90% | 54% | 61% | 72.7% | 72.7% | 72.7% | 0.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5070 | Envelope | Window Film (AC/Electric resistance heat)(Single Pane) | No program | SF | Retrofit | 10,260 | -1% | -73 | 0.11 | 10 | \$220 | 100% | 90% | 90% | 54% | 61% | 72.7% | 72.7% | 72.7% | 0.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5071 | Envelope | Window Film (AC/Electric resistance heat)(Single Pane) | No program | MF | Retrofit | 9,668 | -1% | -73 | 0.11 | 10 | \$220 | 100% | 90% | 90% | 54% | 61% | 72.7% | 72.7% | 72.7% | 0.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5072 | Envelope | Window Film (AC/Electric resistance heat)(Single Pane) | No program | MF | Retrofit | 9,668 | -1% | -73 | 0.11 | 10 | \$220 | 100% | 90% | 90% | 54% | 61% | 72.7% | 72.7% | 72.7% | 0.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5073 | Envelope | Window Film (AC/Electric resistance heat)(Double Pane) | No program | SF | Retrofit | 10,260 | 0% | -25 | 0.11 | 10 | \$220 | 100% | 90% | 90% | 54% | 61% | 72.7% | 72.7% | 72.7% | 0.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5074 | Envelope | Window Film (AC/Electric resistance heat)(Double Pane) | No program | SF | Retrofit | 10,260 | 0% | -25 | 0.11 | 10 | \$220 | 100% | 90% | 90% | 54% | 61% | 72.7% | 72.7% | 72.7% | 0.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5075 | Envelope | Window Film (AC/Electric resistance heat)(Double Pane) | No program | MF | Retrofit | 9,668 | 0% | -25 | 0.11 | 10 | \$220 | 100% | 90% | 90% | 54% | 61% | 72.7% | 72.7% | 72.7% | 0.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5076 | Envelope | Window Film (AC/Electric resistance heat)(Double Pane) | No program | MF | Retrofit | 9,668 | 0% | -25 | 0.11 | 10 | \$220 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Appendix B: Residential Energy Efficiency Detail

| Measure # | End-Use | Measure Name | Program | Building Type | Replacement Type | Base Annual Electric | % Elec Savings | Per Unit Elec Savings | Per Unit Summer kW | EE EUL | Measure Cost | HCAP Incentive (%) | RAP Incentive (%) | 2% Incentive (%) | Base Saturation | EE Saturation | HCAP Adoption Rate | RAP Adoption Rate | 2% Adoption Rate | TRC Score | 2040 TP | 2040 EP | 2040 HCAP | 2040 RAP | 2040 2% Case |
|-----------|----------|---|------------|---------------|------------------|----------------------|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------|---------|---------|-----------|----------|--------------|
| 5090 | Envelope | Radiant Barrier (AC/Electric resistance heat) | No program | SF | Retrofit | 10,260 | 3% | 303 | 0.16 | 25 | \$450 | 100% | 90% | 90% | 54% | 89% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 0.8 | 731 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5091 | Envelope | Radiant Barrier (AC/Electric resistance heat) | No program | MF | Retrofit | 9,668 | 3% | 303 | 0.16 | 25 | \$450 | 100% | 90% | 90% | 54% | 89% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 0.8 | 743 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5092 | Envelope | Radiant Barrier (AC/Electric resistance heat) | No program | MF | Retrofit | 9,668 | 3% | 303 | 0.16 | 25 | \$450 | 100% | 90% | 90% | 54% | 89% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 0.8 | 231 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5093 | Envelope | Radiant Barrier (Heat pump) | No program | SF | Retrofit | 7,192 | 2% | 162 | 0.16 | 25 | \$450 | 100% | 90% | 90% | 4% | 89% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 0.6 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5094 | Envelope | Radiant Barrier (Heat pump) | No program | SF | Retrofit | 7,192 | 2% | 162 | 0.16 | 25 | \$450 | 100% | 90% | 90% | 4% | 89% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 0.6 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5095 | Envelope | Radiant Barrier (Heat pump) | No program | MF | Retrofit | 6,764 | 2% | 162 | 0.16 | 25 | \$450 | 100% | 90% | 90% | 4% | 89% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 0.6 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5096 | Envelope | Radiant Barrier (Heat pump) | No program | MF | Retrofit | 6,764 | 2% | 162 | 0.16 | 25 | \$450 | 100% | 90% | 90% | 4% | 89% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 92.3% | 0.6 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 6001 | Behavior | Home Energy Report | Scorecard | SF | ROB | 10,200 | 1% | 102 | 0.01 | 1 | \$1 | 100% | 0% | 75% | 100% | 70% | 79.0% | 79.0% | 79.0% | 3.7 | 9,900 | 9,900 | 7,821 | 7,821 | 7,821 |
| 6002 | Behavior | Home Energy Report | Scorecard | SF | ROB | 10,200 | 1% | 102 | 0.01 | 1 | \$1 | 100% | 0% | 75% | 100% | 70% | 79.0% | 79.0% | 79.0% | 3.7 | 3,075 | 3,075 | 2,429 | 2,429 | 2,429 |
| 6003 | Behavior | Home Energy Report | Scorecard | SF | NC | 10,200 | 1% | 102 | 0.01 | 1 | \$1 | 100% | 0% | 75% | 100% | 70% | 79.0% | 79.0% | 79.0% | 3.7 | 1,371 | 1,371 | 1,083 | 1,083 | 1,083 |
| 6004 | Behavior | Home Energy Report | Scorecard | MF | ROB | 10,200 | 1% | 102 | 0.01 | 1 | \$1 | 100% | 0% | 75% | 100% | 70% | 79.0% | 79.0% | 79.0% | 3.7 | 3,126 | 3,126 | 2,470 | 2,470 | 2,470 |
| 6005 | Behavior | Home Energy Report | Scorecard | MF | ROB | 10,200 | 1% | 102 | 0.01 | 1 | \$1 | 100% | 0% | 75% | 100% | 70% | 79.0% | 79.0% | 79.0% | 3.7 | 971 | 971 | 767 | 767 | 767 |
| 6006 | Behavior | Home Energy Report | Scorecard | MF | NC | 10,200 | 1% | 102 | 0.01 | 1 | \$1 | 100% | 0% | 75% | 100% | 70% | 79.0% | 79.0% | 79.0% | 3.7 | 433 | 433 | 342 | 342 | 342 |

APPENDIX D. C&I Energy Efficiency Measure Detail

Appendix D: C&I Measure Assumption Detail

| Measure # | End-Use | Measure Name | Building Type | Replacement Type | % Elec Savings | Per Unit Elec Savings | Per Unit Summer kW | EE EUL | Measure Cost | HCAP Incentive (%) | RAP Incentive (%) | 2% Case Incentive (%) | End Use Measure Group | Base Saturation | EE Saturation | HCAP Adoption Rate | RAP Adoption Rate | PP Adoption Rate | TRC Score | MWH Potential in 2040 |
|-----------|-------------------|---|-----------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | Cooking | Commercial Griddles | Colleges/Universities | ROB | 13% | 758 | 0.145 | 12 | \$60 | 100% | 75% | 75% | 1 | 19% | 17% | 80.2% | 68.9% | 73.6% | 5.6 | 84 | 47 | 56 | 51 |
| 2 | Cooking | Convection Ovens | Colleges/Universities | ROB | 18% | 1,988 | 0.381 | 12 | \$50 | 100% | 75% | 75% | 2 | 23% | 53% | 80.2% | 74.2% | 78.1% | 17.8 | 101 | 67 | 74 | 71 |
| 3 | Cooking | Combination Ovens | Colleges/Universities | ROB | 48% | 6,368 | 0.740 | 12 | \$800 | 100% | 75% | 75% | 2 | 23% | 53% | 80.2% | 67.1% | 68.4% | 3.2 | 47 | 27 | 35 | 28 |
| 4 | Cooking | Commercial Fryers | Colleges/Universities | ROB | 17% | 1,858 | 0.355 | 12 | \$1,200 | 100% | 19% | 75% | 3 | 36% | 23% | 80.2% | 46.1% | 51.5% | 0.7 | 202 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 5 | Cooking | Commercial Steam Cookers | Colleges/Universities | ROB | 57% | 43,015 | 8.250 | 12 | \$2,490 | 100% | 75% | 75% | 4 | 8% | 42% | 80.2% | 71.0% | 75.3% | 7.7 | 144 | 90 | 107 | 97 |
| 6 | Cooling | Air-Cooled Chillers | Colleges/Universities | ROB | 11% | 166 | 0.186 | 20 | \$127 | 100% | 33% | 75% | 1 | 21% | 20% | 85.6% | 44.0% | 63.6% | 2.1 | 1,592 | 454 | 858 | 616 |
| 7 | Cooling | Water-Cooled Chillers | Colleges/Universities | ROB | 12% | 104 | 0.077 | 20 | \$107 | 100% | 22% | 75% | 2 | 21% | 20% | 85.6% | 44.0% | 56.3% | 1.2 | 1,772 | 505 | 955 | 638 |
| 8 | Cooling | VFDs for HVAC Pumps and Cooling Tower Fans | Colleges/Universities | Retro | 29% | 815 | 0.036 | 15 | \$190 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 3 | 8% | 10% | 75.4% | 43.2% | 61.2% | 1.8 | 2,116 | 833 | 1,580 | 1,157 |
| 9 | Cooling | Unitary and Split System AC | Colleges/Universities | ROB | 24% | 410 | 0.228 | 15 | \$123 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 4 | 43% | 20% | 85.6% | 54.9% | 71.0% | 2.8 | 9,436 | 4,014 | 6,298 | 5,116 |
| 10 | Cooling | Unitary and Split System HP | Colleges/Universities | ROB | 24% | 488 | 0.228 | 15 | \$123 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 5 | 6% | 20% | 85.6% | 56.1% | 72.2% | 3.0 | 1,236 | 539 | 825 | 642 |
| 11 | Cooling | Ductless Mini-Split HP | Colleges/Universities | ROB | 11% | 259 | 0.210 | 18 | \$143 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 6 | 6% | 20% | 85.6% | 48.5% | 64.8% | 2.1 | 567 | 186 | 334 | 244 |
| 12 | Cooling | PTAC Equipment | Colleges/Universities | ROB | 4% | 60 | 0.110 | 10 | \$77 | 100% | 41% | 75% | 7 | 0% | 20% | 85.6% | 44.0% | 61.9% | 1.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 13 | Cooling | PTHP Equipment | Colleges/Universities | ROB | 6% | 125 | 0.114 | 10 | \$77 | 100% | 41% | 75% | 8 | 0% | 20% | 85.6% | 45.7% | 64.5% | 1.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 14 | Cooling | Commercial AC and HP Tune Up | Colleges/Universities | Retro | 4% | 60 | 0.033 | 3 | \$35 | 100% | 75% | 75% | 9 | 100% | 50% | 75.4% | 65.0% | 65.0% | 0.3 | 2,361 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15 | Cooling | ECM - HVAC | Colleges/Universities | Retro | 78% | 351 | 0.066 | 15 | \$177 | 100% | 24% | 75% | 10 | 2% | 5% | 73.1% | 33.5% | 47.1% | 1.1 | 696 | 247 | 571 | 332 |
| 16 | Cooling | ERV | Colleges/Universities | Retro | 24% | 2 | 0.003 | 15 | \$4 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 11 | 100% | 5% | 73.1% | 33.5% | 45.3% | 0.8 | 9,847 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 17 | Cooling | Window Film | Colleges/Universities | Retro | 8% | 7 | 0.004 | 10 | \$3 | 100% | 36% | 75% | 12 | 100% | 25% | 73.1% | 47.5% | 53.1% | 1.6 | 3,269 | 1,527 | 2,839 | 1,640 |
| 18 | Cooling | Cool Roof | Colleges/Universities | Retro | 3% | 0 | 0.000 | 15 | \$8 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 13 | 100% | 5% | 73.1% | 33.5% | 33.5% | 0.0 | 1,031 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 19 | Cooling | Smart Thermostats | Colleges/Universities | Retro | 4% | 545 | 0.303 | 11 | \$208 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 14 | 100% | 9% | 75.4% | 45.9% | 62.9% | 1.7 | 131 | 76 | 131 | 99 |
| 20 | Ext Lighting | LED wallpack (existing W<250) | Colleges/Universities | Retro | 66% | 567 | 0.000 | 12 | \$248 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 20% | 12% | 83.4% | 38.1% | 56.8% | 0.7 | 274 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 21 | Ext Lighting | LED parking lot fixture (existing W≥250) | Colleges/Universities | Retro | 60% | 959 | 0.000 | 12 | \$756 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 2 | 20% | 12% | 83.4% | 38.1% | 48.0% | 0.4 | 250 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 22 | Ext Lighting | LED parking lot fixture (existing W<250) | Colleges/Universities | Retro | 66% | 567 | 0.000 | 12 | \$248 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 3 | 20% | 12% | 83.4% | 38.1% | 56.8% | 0.7 | 274 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 23 | Ext Lighting | LED parking garage fixture (existing W≥250) | Colleges/Universities | Retro | 60% | 1,953 | 0.223 | 6 | \$756 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 4 | 20% | 12% | 83.4% | 43.4% | 62.7% | 0.5 | 251 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 24 | Ext Lighting | LED parking garage fixture (existing W<250) | Colleges/Universities | Retro | 66% | 1,154 | 0.132 | 6 | \$248 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 5 | 20% | 12% | 83.4% | 53.6% | 71.4% | 1.0 | 276 | 136 | 226 | 171 |
| 25 | Ext Lighting | Bi-Level Garage Lighting | Colleges/Universities | Retro | 15% | 75 | 0.036 | 8 | \$161 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 6 | 60% | 5% | 83.4% | 33.5% | 42.5% | 0.2 | 171 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 26 | Ext Lighting | LED Traffic Signals | Colleges/Universities | Retro | 31% | 405 | 0.046 | 6 | \$254 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 7 | 0% | 80% | 86.0% | 86.0% | 86.0% | 0.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 27 | Hot Water | Electric Storage Water Heater | Colleges/Universities | ROB | 4% | 158 | 0.018 | 15 | \$916 | 100% | 28% | 75% | 1 | 95% | 25% | 85.6% | 47.5% | 47.5% | 0.1 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 28 | Hot Water | Heat Pump Water Heater | Colleges/Universities | ROB | 68% | 2,917 | 0.333 | 10 | \$1,350 | 100% | 23% | 75% | 1 | 95% | 3% | 85.6% | 31.8% | 57.8% | 0.7 | 1,975 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 29 | Hot Water | Electric tankless water heater | Colleges/Universities | ROB | 60% | 133 | 0.000 | 20 | \$155 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 2 | 5% | 50% | 85.6% | 65.0% | 65.0% | 0.4 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 30 | Hot Water | Water Heater Pipe Insulation | Colleges/Universities | Retro | 59% | 35 | 0.004 | 4 | \$36 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 3 | 1% | 80% | 86.0% | 86.0% | 86.0% | 0.1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 31 | Hot Water | Faucet Aerator | Colleges/Universities | Retro | 32% | 473 | 0.118 | 10 | \$8 | 100% | 75% | 75% | 4 | 34% | 80% | 86.0% | 86.0% | 86.0% | 24.3 | 55 | 88 | 88 | 79 |
| 32 | Hot Water | Low-Flow Showerheads | Colleges/Universities | Retro | 20% | 39 | 1.939 | 10 | \$12 | 100% | 33% | 75% | 5 | 4% | 80% | 86.0% | 86.0% | 86.0% | 94.7 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 7 |
| 33 | Hot Water | PRSV | Colleges/Universities | Retro | 33% | 1,253 | 0.313 | 5 | \$93 | 100% | 75% | 75% | 6 | 20% | 50% | 75.4% | 67.0% | 72.0% | 2.9 | 54 | 62 | 80 | 66 |
| 34 | Hot Water | ENERGY STAR Clothes Washers | Colleges/Universities | ROB | 43% | 671 | 0.017 | 7 | \$250 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 7 | 25% | 35% | 85.6% | 54.5% | 58.9% | 0.5 | 123 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 35 | Int Lighting | Interior 4 ft LED | Colleges/Universities | Retro | 49% | 102 | 0.024 | 15 | \$13 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 86% | 12% | 83.4% | 66.3% | 77.4% | 4.5 | 14,762 | 9,381 | 12,162 | 10,420 |
| 36 | Int Lighting | LED Screw In - Interior | Colleges/Universities | Retro | 80% | 121 | 0.029 | 9 | \$2 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 2 | 2% | 50% | 83.4% | 79.0% | 82.8% | 27.0 | 384 | 255 | 282 | 252 |
| 37 | Int Lighting | LED Fixture - Interior | Colleges/Universities | Retro | 69% | 130 | 0.031 | 15 | \$27 | 100% | 60% | 75% | 3 | 10% | 12% | 83.4% | 62.4% | 73.7% | 2.8 | 2,373 | 1,406 | 1,955 | 1,584 |
| 38 | Int Lighting | Interior LED High Bay Replacing T8HO HB | Colleges/Universities | Retro | 52% | 423 | 0.098 | 15 | \$201 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 4 | 1% | 12% | 83.4% | 42.7% | 62.0% | 1.2 | 203 | 76 | 167 | 111 |
| 39 | Int Lighting | Interior LED High Bay Replacing HID | Colleges/Universities | Retro | 73% | 2,047 | 0.475 | 15 | \$458 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 5 | 1% | 12% | 83.4% | 56.7% | 72.8% | 2.6 | 284 | 151 | 234 | 187 |
| 40 | Int Lighting | Advanced Lighting Controls | Colleges/Universities | Retro | 47% | 7,650 | 2.857 | 8 | \$16,800 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 6 | 100% | 10% | 73.1% | 37.0% | 37.0% | 0.2 | 502 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 41 | Int Lighting | Controls Cont Dimming | Colleges/Universities | Retro | 30% | 62 | 0.018 | 8 | \$18 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 6 | 100% | 10% | 83.4% | 51.8% | 70.5% | 1.2 | 2,142 | 1,846 | 2,771 | 2,189 |
| 42 | Int Lighting | Controls Photocells | Colleges/Universities | Retro | 10% | 21 | 0.018 | 8 | \$18 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 6 | 100% | 10% | 83.4% | 42.6% | 61.9% | 0.7 | 428 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 43 | Int Lighting | Controls Occ Sensor | Colleges/Universities | Retro | 30% | 62 | 0.018 | 8 | \$18 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 6 | 100% | 10% | 83.4% | 51.8% | 70.5% | 1.2 | 2,142 | 1,846 | 2,771 | 2,189 |
| 44 | Int Lighting | Custom Lighting | Colleges/Universities | Retro | 50% | 1 | 0.000 | 15 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 7 | 100% | 40% | 83.4% | 58.0% | 67.9% | 1.7 | 4,713 | 1,896 | 3,623 | 2,326 |
| 45 | Misc | Vend Machine Ctrl | Colleges/Universities | Retro | 46% | 343 | 0.006 | 5 | \$80 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 0% | 75% | 82.5% | 82.5% | 82.5% | 0.6 | 71 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 46 | Misc | Vend Machine Ctrl -refrigerated | Colleges/Universities | Retro | 38% | 1,411 | 0.033 | 5 | \$180 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 2 | 2% | 75% | 82.5% | 82.5% | 82.5% | 1.1 | 295 | 177 | 177 | 160 |
| 47 | Misc | Power Distribution Equipment Upgrades | Colleges/Universities | Retro | 1% | 6 | 0.002 | 30 | \$8 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 3 | 49% | 20% | 73.1% | 44.0% | 44.0% | 0.9 | 202 | 69 | 138 | 71 |
| 48 | Misc | Custom Miscellaneous | Colleges/Universities | Retro | 17% | 1 | 0.000 | 15 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 4 | 100% | 0% | 73.1% | 35.6% | 49.6% | 1.6 | 10,887 | 3,891 | 7,984 | 5,009 |
| 49 | Plug Loads Office | Plug Load Occupancy Sensors | Colleges/Universities | Retro | 59% | 129 | 0.000 | 8 | \$70 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 45% | 5% | 75.4% | 33.5% | 48.5% | 0.4 | 2,971 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 50 | Plug Loads Office | Advanced Power Strips | Colleges/Universities | Retro | 27% | 71 | 0.000 | 10 | \$21 | 100% | 49% | 75% | 1 | 45% | 5% | 75.4% | 37.4% | 57.5% | 0.9 | 2,602 | 1,039 | 2,213 | 1,503 |
| 51 | Plug Loads Office | Computer Power Management | Colleges/Universities | Retro | 81% | 198 | 0.010 | 4 | \$29 | 100% | 75% | 75% | 2 | 5% | 33% | 75.4% | 60.4% | 66.4% | 0.8 | 1,041 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 52 | Refrigeration | Solid Door Commercial Refrigeration Equipment | Colleges/Universities | ROB | 31% | 1,105 | 0.118 | 12 | \$165 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 32% | 56% | 85.6% | 69.2% | 73.1% | 2.6 | 3,017 | 1,804 | 2,417 | 1,954 |
| 53 | Refrigeration | ENERGY STAR Residential-size Refrigerator in Commercial Buildings | Colleges/Universities | ROB | 10% | 56 | 0.008 | 17 | \$40 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 2 | 8% | 54% | 85.6% | 67.8% | 67.8% | 0.8 | 246 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 54 | Refrigeration | Door Heater Controls | Colleges/Universities | Retro | 60% | 254 | 0.005 | 12 | \$300 | 100% | 10% | 75% | 3 | 2% | 36% | 75.4% | 55.2% | 55.2% | 0.3 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 55 | Refrigeration | Zero Energy Doors | Colleges/Universities | Retro | 100% | 1,701 | 0.193 | 12 | \$290 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 3 | 2% | 5% | 73.1% | 40.0% | 57.4% | 2.3 | 507 | 214 | 410 | 287 |
| 56 | Refrigeration | Night Covers | Colleges/Universities | Retro | 7% | 145 | 0.000 | 4 | \$42 | 100% | 41% | 75% | 4 | 9% | 25% | 75.4% | 47.5% | 57.7% | 0.4 | 160 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 57 | Refrigeration | Strip Curtain | Colleges/Universities | Retro | 62% | 38 | 0.004 | 5 | \$10 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 5 | 12% | 36% | 75.4% | 55.2% | 61.0% | 0.7 | 2,143 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 58 | Refrigeration | Evap Fan Ctrl | Colleges/Universities | Retro | 72% | 502 | 0.573 | 16 | \$291 | 100% | 19% | 75% | 6 | 2% | 33% | 73.1% | 53.1% | 53.1% | 2.3 | 443 | 167 | 284 | 162 |
| 59 | Refrigeration | Refrigeration ECMS | Colleges/Universities | Retro | 60% | 804 | 0.092 | 15 | \$177 | 100% | 56% | 75% | 7 | 12% | 20% | 75.4% | 48.9% | 63.2% | 2.2 | 1,167 | 465 | 827 | 616 |
| 60 | Refrigeration | Refrigerated Case Lighting | Colleges/Universities | Retro | 53% | 264 | 0.042 | 8 | \$250 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 8 | 5% | 35% | 83.4% | 54.5% | 54.5% | 0.3 | 732 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 61 | Refrigeration | Ice Maker | Colleges/Universities | ROB | 15% | 1,214 | 0.139 | 10 | \$981 | 100% | 7% | 75% | 9 | 4% | 50% | 85.6% | 65.0% | 65.0% | 0.4 | 185 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 62 | Refrigeration | Custom Refrigeration | Colleges/Universities | ROB | 17% | 1 | 0.000 | 15 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 10 | 100% | 33% | 73.1% | 53.1% | 53.1% | 2.2 | 3,435 | 1,759 | 2,526 | 1,750 |
| 63 | Ventilation | VFDs of Supply and Return Fans | Colleges/Universities | Retro | 59% | 25,845 | 0.000 | 15 | \$4,386 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 100% | 25% | 73.1% | 47. | | | | | | |

Appendix D: C&I Measure Assumption Detail

| Measure # | End-Use | Measure Name | Building Type | Replacement Type | % Elec Savings | Per Unit Elec Savings | Per Unit Summer kW | EE EUL | Measure Cost | HCAP Incentive (%) | RAP Incentive (%) | 2% Case Incentive (%) | End Use Measure Group | Base Saturation | EE Saturation | HCAP Adoption Rate | RAP Adoption Rate | PP Adoption Rate | TRC Score | MWH Potential in 2040 |
|-----------|---------------------|---|---------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 77 | Cooling | Air-Cooled Chillers | Healthcare | ROB | 11% | 219 | 0.188 | 20 | \$127 | 100% | 33% | 75% | 1 | 24% | 20% | 85.6% | 44.0% | 64.6% | 2.3 | 926 | 264 | 499 | 365 |
| 78 | Cooling | Water-Cooled Chillers | Healthcare | ROB | 12% | 137 | 0.077 | 20 | \$107 | 100% | 22% | 75% | 2 | 24% | 20% | 85.6% | 44.0% | 58.1% | 1.3 | 1,032 | 294 | 556 | 359 |
| 79 | Cooling | VFDs for HVAC Pumps and Cooling Tower Fans | Healthcare | Retro | 29% | 1,288 | 0.036 | 15 | \$190 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 3 | 10% | 10% | 75.4% | 50.8% | 65.9% | 2.8 | 1,228 | 588 | 919 | 733 |
| 80 | Cooling | Unitary and Split System AC | Healthcare | ROB | 24% | 540 | 0.231 | 15 | \$123 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 4 | 50% | 20% | 85.6% | 56.9% | 73.0% | 3.2 | 5,605 | 2,357 | 3,741 | 2,946 |
| 81 | Cooling | Unitary and Split System HP | Healthcare | ROB | 24% | 555 | 0.231 | 15 | \$123 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 5 | 0% | 20% | 85.6% | 57.1% | 73.2% | 3.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 82 | Cooling | Ductless Mini-Split HP | Healthcare | ROB | 13% | 307 | 0.216 | 18 | \$143 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 6 | 0% | 20% | 85.6% | 49.6% | 65.6% | 2.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 83 | Cooling | PTAC Equipment | Healthcare | ROB | 4% | 78 | 0.111 | 10 | \$77 | 100% | 41% | 75% | 7 | 0% | 20% | 85.6% | 44.0% | 62.7% | 1.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 84 | Cooling | PTHP Equipment | Healthcare | ROB | 5% | 114 | 0.121 | 10 | \$77 | 100% | 41% | 75% | 8 | 0% | 20% | 85.6% | 45.8% | 64.5% | 1.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 85 | Cooling | Commercial AC and HP Tune Up | Healthcare | Retro | 4% | 79 | 0.034 | 3 | \$35 | 100% | 75% | 75% | 9 | 100% | 50% | 75.4% | 65.0% | 75.4% | 0.4 | 1,180 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 86 | Cooling | ECM - HVAC | Healthcare | Retro | 78% | 351 | 0.072 | 15 | \$177 | 100% | 24% | 75% | 10 | 3% | 5% | 73.1% | 33.5% | 47.3% | 1.1 | 411 | 147 | 339 | 198 |
| 87 | Cooling | ERV | Healthcare | Retro | 24% | 2 | 0.004 | 15 | \$4 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 11 | 100% | 5% | 73.1% | 33.5% | 47.0% | 1.1 | 4,924 | 1,772 | 4,080 | 2,375 |
| 88 | Cooling | Window Film | Healthcare | Retro | 8% | 9 | 0.004 | 10 | \$3 | 100% | 36% | 75% | 12 | 100% | 25% | 73.1% | 47.5% | 55.8% | 1.8 | 1,632 | 755 | 1,361 | 867 |
| 89 | Cooling | Cool Roof | Healthcare | Retro | 3% | 0 | 0.000 | 15 | \$8 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 13 | 100% | 5% | 73.1% | 33.5% | 33.5% | 0.0 | 563 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 90 | Cooling | Smart Thermostats | Healthcare | Retro | 4% | 718 | 0.307 | 11 | \$208 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 14 | 100% | 9% | 75.4% | 48.7% | 64.6% | 1.9 | 66 | 40 | 63 | 50 |
| 91 | Ext Lighting | LED wallpack (existing W<250) | Healthcare | Retro | 66% | 567 | 0.000 | 12 | \$248 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 20% | 14% | 83.4% | 39.8% | 56.8% | 0.7 | 217 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 92 | Ext Lighting | LED parking lot fixture (existing W≥250) | Healthcare | Retro | 60% | 959 | 0.000 | 12 | \$756 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 2 | 20% | 14% | 83.4% | 39.8% | 48.0% | 0.4 | 198 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 93 | Ext Lighting | LED parking lot fixture (existing W<250) | Healthcare | Retro | 66% | 567 | 0.000 | 12 | \$248 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 3 | 20% | 14% | 83.4% | 39.8% | 56.8% | 0.7 | 217 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 94 | Ext Lighting | LED parking garage fixture (existing W≥250) | Healthcare | Retro | 60% | 1,953 | 0.223 | 6 | \$756 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 4 | 20% | 14% | 83.4% | 43.4% | 62.7% | 0.5 | 199 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 95 | Ext Lighting | LED parking garage fixture (existing W<250) | Healthcare | Retro | 66% | 1,154 | 0.132 | 6 | \$248 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 5 | 20% | 14% | 83.4% | 53.6% | 71.4% | 1.0 | 218 | 105 | 178 | 134 |
| 96 | Ext Lighting | Bi-Level Garage Lighting | Healthcare | Retro | 15% | 75 | 0.036 | 8 | \$161 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 6 | 60% | 5% | 83.4% | 33.5% | 42.5% | 0.2 | 138 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 97 | Ext Lighting | LED Traffic Signals | Healthcare | Retro | 31% | 405 | 0.046 | 6 | \$254 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 7 | 0% | 80% | 86.0% | 86.0% | 86.0% | 0.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 98 | Hot Water | Electric Storage Water Heater | Healthcare | ROB | 4% | 220 | 0.025 | 15 | \$916 | 100% | 28% | 75% | 1 | 95% | 25% | 85.6% | 47.5% | 47.5% | 0.1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 99 | Hot Water | Heat Pump Water Heater | Healthcare | ROB | 68% | 4,048 | 0.462 | 10 | \$1,350 | 100% | 23% | 75% | 1 | 95% | 3% | 85.6% | 36.8% | 62.3% | 1.0 | 1,590 | 504 | 1,197 | 867 |
| 100 | Hot Water | Electric tankless water heater | Healthcare | ROB | 60% | 185 | 0.000 | 20 | \$155 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 2 | 5% | 50% | 85.6% | 65.0% | 65.0% | 0.6 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 101 | Hot Water | Water Heater Pipe Insulation | Healthcare | Retro | 59% | 35 | 0.004 | 4 | \$36 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 3 | 1% | 80% | 86.0% | 86.0% | 86.0% | 0.1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 102 | Hot Water | Faucet Aerator | Healthcare | Retro | 32% | 86 | 0.007 | 10 | \$8 | 100% | 75% | 75% | 4 | 4% | 80% | 86.0% | 86.0% | 86.0% | 3.4 | 6 | 9 | 9 | 8 |
| 103 | Hot Water | Low-Flow Showerheads | Healthcare | Retro | 20% | 26 | 0.784 | 10 | \$12 | 100% | 33% | 75% | 5 | 2% | 80% | 86.0% | 86.0% | 86.0% | 38.5 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| 104 | Hot Water | PRSV | Healthcare | Retro | 33% | 4,574 | 0.376 | 5 | \$93 | 100% | 75% | 75% | 6 | 20% | 50% | 75.4% | 69.6% | 74.2% | 8.1 | 44 | 50 | 51 | 48 |
| 105 | Hot Water | ENERGY STAR Clothes Washers | Healthcare | ROB | 43% | 671 | 0.017 | 7 | \$250 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 7 | 25% | 35% | 85.6% | 54.5% | 58.9% | 0.5 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 106 | Int Lighting | Interior 4 ft LED | Healthcare | Retro | 49% | 114 | 0.027 | 15 | \$13 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 79% | 14% | 83.4% | 67.9% | 78.1% | 5.1 | 6,958 | 4,489 | 5,708 | 4,919 |
| 107 | Int Lighting | LED Screw In - Interior | Healthcare | Retro | 80% | 136 | 0.032 | 9 | \$2 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 2 | 3% | 50% | 83.4% | 79.2% | 82.9% | 30.2 | 336 | 224 | 247 | 221 |
| 108 | Int Lighting | LED Fixture - Interior | Healthcare | Retro | 69% | 146 | 0.035 | 15 | \$27 | 100% | 60% | 75% | 3 | 17% | 14% | 83.4% | 64.2% | 74.7% | 3.1 | 2,035 | 1,229 | 1,669 | 1,368 |
| 109 | Int Lighting | Interior LED High Bay Replacing T8HO HB | Healthcare | Retro | 52% | 475 | 0.125 | 15 | \$201 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 4 | 1% | 14% | 83.4% | 45.5% | 64.9% | 1.4 | 51 | 20 | 42 | 29 |
| 110 | Int Lighting | Interior LED High Bay Replacing HID | Healthcare | Retro | 73% | 2,300 | 0.603 | 15 | \$458 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 5 | 1% | 14% | 83.4% | 59.8% | 74.4% | 3.0 | 72 | 40 | 59 | 48 |
| 111 | Int Lighting | Advanced Lighting Controls | Healthcare | Retro | 47% | 7,650 | 2.857 | 8 | \$16,800 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 6 | 100% | 10% | 73.1% | 37.0% | 37.0% | 0.2 | 243 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 112 | Int Lighting | Controls Cont Dimming | Healthcare | Retro | 30% | 70 | 0.018 | 8 | \$18 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 6 | 100% | 10% | 83.4% | 53.8% | 71.4% | 1.3 | 1,118 | 999 | 1,444 | 1,154 |
| 113 | Int Lighting | Controls Photocells | Healthcare | Retro | 10% | 23 | 0.018 | 8 | \$18 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 6 | 100% | 10% | 83.4% | 43.4% | 62.8% | 0.8 | 215 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 114 | Int Lighting | Controls Occ Sensor | Healthcare | Retro | 30% | 70 | 0.018 | 8 | \$18 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 6 | 100% | 10% | 83.4% | 53.8% | 71.4% | 1.3 | 1,118 | 999 | 1,444 | 1,154 |
| 115 | Int Lighting | Custom Lighting | Healthcare | Retro | 50% | 1 | 0.000 | 15 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 7 | 100% | 40% | 83.4% | 58.0% | 67.9% | 1.7 | 2,463 | 991 | 1,894 | 1,216 |
| 116 | Misc | Vend Machine Ctrls | Healthcare | Retro | 46% | 343 | 0.006 | 5 | \$80 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 0% | 75% | 82.5% | 82.5% | 82.5% | 0.6 | 54 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 117 | Misc | Vend Machine Ctrls -refrigerated | Healthcare | Retro | 38% | 1,411 | 0.033 | 5 | \$180 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 2 | 2% | 75% | 82.5% | 82.5% | 82.5% | 1.1 | 221 | 133 | 133 | 120 |
| 118 | Misc | Power Distribution Equipment Upgrades | Healthcare | Retro | 1% | 6 | 0.002 | 30 | \$8 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 3 | 66% | 20% | 73.1% | 44.0% | 44.0% | 0.9 | 203 | 70 | 139 | 72 |
| 119 | Misc | Custom Miscellaneous | Healthcare | Retro | 17% | 1 | 0.000 | 15 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 4 | 100% | 0% | 73.1% | 35.6% | 49.6% | 1.6 | 8,159 | 2,917 | 5,986 | 3,756 |
| 120 | Plug Loads Office | Plug Load Occupancy Sensors | Healthcare | Retro | 59% | 129 | 0.000 | 8 | \$70 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 45% | 5% | 75.4% | 33.5% | 48.5% | 0.4 | 1,066 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 121 | Plug Loads Office | Advanced Power Strips | Healthcare | Retro | 27% | 71 | 0.000 | 10 | \$21 | 100% | 49% | 75% | 1 | 45% | 5% | 75.4% | 37.4% | 57.5% | 0.9 | 934 | 373 | 794 | 540 |
| 122 | Plug Loads Office | Computer Power Management | Healthcare | Retro | 81% | 198 | 0.010 | 4 | \$29 | 100% | 75% | 75% | 2 | 5% | 33% | 75.4% | 60.4% | 66.4% | 0.8 | 374 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 123 | Refrigeration | Solid Door Commercial Refrigeration Equipment | Healthcare | ROB | 31% | 1,105 | 0.118 | 12 | \$165 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 36% | 56% | 85.6% | 69.2% | 73.1% | 2.6 | 1,028 | 615 | 823 | 666 |
| 124 | Refrigeration | ENERGY STAR Residential-size Refrigerator in Commercial Buildings | Healthcare | ROB | 10% | 56 | 0.008 | 17 | \$40 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 2 | 9% | 54% | 85.6% | 67.8% | 67.8% | 0.8 | 84 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 125 | Refrigeration | Door Heater Controls | Healthcare | Retro | 60% | 254 | 0.005 | 12 | \$300 | 100% | 10% | 75% | 3 | 2% | 36% | 75.4% | 55.2% | 55.2% | 0.3 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 126 | Refrigeration | Zero Energy Doors | Healthcare | Retro | 100% | 1,701 | 0.193 | 12 | \$290 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 3 | 2% | 5% | 73.1% | 40.0% | 57.4% | 2.3 | 154 | 65 | 124 | 87 |
| 127 | Refrigeration | Night Covers | Healthcare | Retro | 7% | 145 | 0.000 | 4 | \$42 | 100% | 41% | 75% | 4 | 9% | 25% | 75.4% | 47.5% | 57.7% | 0.4 | 48 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 128 | Refrigeration | Strip Curtain | Healthcare | Retro | 62% | 38 | 0.004 | 5 | \$10 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 5 | 6% | 39% | 75.4% | 57.3% | 61.0% | 0.7 | 312 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 129 | Refrigeration | Evap Fan Ctrls | Healthcare | Retro | 72% | 502 | 0.573 | 16 | \$291 | 100% | 19% | 75% | 6 | 1% | 33% | 73.1% | 53.1% | 53.1% | 2.3 | 67 | 25 | 43 | 25 |
| 130 | Refrigeration | Refrigeration ECMs | Healthcare | Retro | 60% | 804 | 0.092 | 15 | \$177 | 100% | 56% | 75% | 7 | 12% | 20% | 75.4% | 48.9% | 63.2% | 2.2 | 354 | 141 | 251 | 187 |
| 131 | Refrigeration | Refrigerated Case Lighting | Healthcare | Retro | 53% | 264 | 0.042 | 8 | \$250 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 8 | 5% | 35% | 83.4% | 54.5% | 54.5% | 0.3 | 222 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 132 | Refrigeration | Ice Maker | Healthcare | ROB | 15% | 1,214 | 0.139 | 10 | \$981 | 100% | 7% | 75% | 9 | 6% | 50% | 85.6% | 65.0% | 65.0% | 0.4 | 84 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 133 | Refrigeration | Custom Refrigeration | Healthcare | ROB | 17% | 1 | 0.000 | 15 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 10 | 100% | 33% | 73.1% | 53.1% | 53.1% | 2.2 | 1,067 | 532 | 764 | 529 |
| 134 | Ventilation | VFDs of Supply and Return Fans | Healthcare | Retro | 59% | 30,976 | 0.000 | 15 | \$4,386 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 100% | 25% | 73.1% | 47.5% | 57.2% | 2.8 | 9,235 | 3,264 | 6,157 | 4,098 |
| 135 | Whole Building_HVAC | Variable Air Volume HVAC | Healthcare | Retro | 51% | 5 | 0.000 | 15 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 50% | 39% | 73.1% | 65.2% | 71.7% | 33.6 | 8,299 | 5,501 | 6,396 | 6,035 |
| 136 | Whole Building_HVAC | Demand Controlled Ventilation | Healthcare | Retro | 3% | 55 | 0.039 | 15 | \$90 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 2 | 100% | 5% | 73.1% | 33.5% | 43.1% | 0.6 | 880 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 137 | Whole Building_HVAC | Demand Controlled Ventilation (DCV) Exhaust Hood | Healthcare | Retro | 0% | 0 | 0.000 | 15 | \$1,778 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 3 | 4% | 24% | 73.1% | 68.3% | 73.1% | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 138 | Whole Building_HVAC | GREM Controls | Healthcare | Retro | 0% | 0 | 0.000 | 8 | \$0 | 100% | 0% | 75% | 4 | 100% | 0% | 73.1% | 68.3% | 73.1% | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 139 | Whole Building_HVAC | Custom Whole Building HVAC | Healthcare | Retro | 25% | 1 | 0.000 | 15 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 5 | 100% | 20% | 73.1% | 44.0% | 45.9% | 0.9 | 9,756 | 4,290 | 8,302 | 4,242 |
| 140 | Whole Buildings | Whole Building Retrofit | Healthcare | Retro | 15% | 1 | 0.000 | 20 | \$0 | 100% | 82% | 82% | 6 | 100% | 0% | 73.1% | 60.3% | 66.3 | | | | | |

Appendix D: C&I Measure Assumption Detail

| Measure # | End-Use | Measure Name | Building Type | Replacement Type | % Elec Savings | Per Unit Elec Savings | Per Unit Summer kW | EE EUL | Measure Cost | HCAP Incentive (%) | RAP Incentive (%) | 2% Case Incentive (%) | End Use Measure Group | Base Saturation | EE Saturation | HCAP Adoption Rate | RAP Adoption Rate | PP Adoption Rate | TRC Score | MWH Potential in 2040 |
|-----------|---------------------|---|---------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 153 | Cooling | Ductless Mini-Split HP | Warehouses | ROB | 13% | 207 | 0.192 | 18 | \$143 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 6 | 0% | 20% | 85.6% | 46.5% | 63.4% | 1.9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 154 | Cooling | PTAC Equipment | Warehouses | ROB | 4% | 53 | 0.099 | 10 | \$77 | 100% | 41% | 75% | 7 | 0% | 20% | 85.6% | 44.0% | 60.5% | 0.9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 155 | Cooling | PTHP Equipment | Warehouses | ROB | 5% | 79 | 0.108 | 10 | \$77 | 100% | 41% | 75% | 8 | 0% | 20% | 85.6% | 44.0% | 62.5% | 1.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 156 | Cooling | Commercial AC and HP Tune Up | Warehouses | Retro | 4% | 53 | 0.030 | 3 | \$35 | 100% | 75% | 75% | 9 | 100% | 50% | 75.4% | 65.0% | 65.0% | 0.3 | 257 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 157 | Cooling | ECM - HVAC | Warehouses | Retro | 78% | 351 | 0.066 | 15 | \$177 | 100% | 24% | 75% | 10 | 5% | 5% | 73.1% | 33.5% | 47.1% | 1.1 | 162 | 60 | 137 | 80 |
| 158 | Cooling | ERV | Warehouses | Retro | 24% | 1 | 0.002 | 15 | \$4 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 11 | 100% | 5% | 73.1% | 33.5% | 42.6% | 0.5 | 1,073 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 159 | Cooling | Window Film | Warehouses | Retro | 8% | 6 | 0.003 | 10 | \$3 | 100% | 36% | 75% | 12 | 100% | 25% | 73.1% | 47.5% | 50.7% | 1.4 | 352 | 173 | 320 | 172 |
| 160 | Cooling | Cool Roof | Warehouses | Retro | 2% | 0 | 0.000 | 15 | \$8 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 13 | 100% | 5% | 73.1% | 33.5% | 33.5% | 0.0 | 87 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 161 | Cooling | Smart Thermostats | Warehouses | Retro | 4% | 482 | 0.273 | 11 | \$208 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 14 | 100% | 9% | 75.4% | 43.8% | 61.6% | 1.5 | 14 | 8 | 15 | 11 |
| 162 | Ext Lighting | LED wallpack (existing W<250) | Warehouses | Retro | 66% | 567 | 0.000 | 12 | \$248 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 20% | 13% | 83.4% | 39.4% | 56.8% | 0.7 | 258 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 163 | Ext Lighting | LED parking lot fixture (existing W≥250) | Warehouses | Retro | 60% | 959 | 0.000 | 12 | \$756 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 2 | 20% | 13% | 83.4% | 39.4% | 48.0% | 0.4 | 235 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 164 | Ext Lighting | LED parking lot fixture (existing W<250) | Warehouses | Retro | 66% | 567 | 0.000 | 12 | \$248 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 3 | 20% | 13% | 83.4% | 39.4% | 56.8% | 0.7 | 258 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 165 | Ext Lighting | LED parking garage fixture (existing W≥250) | Warehouses | Retro | 60% | 1,953 | 0.223 | 6 | \$756 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 4 | 20% | 13% | 83.4% | 43.4% | 62.7% | 0.5 | 237 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 166 | Ext Lighting | LED parking garage fixture (existing W<250) | Warehouses | Retro | 66% | 1,154 | 0.132 | 6 | \$248 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 5 | 20% | 13% | 83.4% | 53.6% | 71.4% | 1.0 | 260 | 126 | 212 | 160 |
| 167 | Ext Lighting | Bi-Level Garage Lighting | Warehouses | Retro | 15% | 75 | 0.036 | 8 | \$161 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 6 | 60% | 5% | 83.4% | 33.5% | 42.5% | 0.2 | 163 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 168 | Ext Lighting | LED Traffic Signals | Warehouses | Retro | 31% | 405 | 0.046 | 6 | \$254 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 7 | 0% | 80% | 86.0% | 86.0% | 86.0% | 0.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 169 | Hot Water | Electric Storage Water Heater | Warehouses | ROB | 4% | 95 | 0.011 | 15 | \$916 | 100% | 28% | 75% | 1 | 95% | 25% | 85.6% | 47.5% | 47.5% | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 170 | Hot Water | Heat Pump Water Heater | Warehouses | ROB | 68% | 1,752 | 0.200 | 10 | \$1,350 | 100% | 23% | 75% | 1 | 95% | 0% | 85.6% | 30.0% | 51.2% | 0.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 171 | Hot Water | Electric tankless water heater | Warehouses | ROB | 60% | 80 | 0.000 | 20 | \$155 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 2 | 5% | 50% | 85.6% | 65.0% | 65.0% | 0.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 172 | Hot Water | Water Heater Pipe Insulation | Warehouses | Retro | 59% | 35 | 0.004 | 4 | \$36 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 3 | 2% | 80% | 86.0% | 86.0% | 86.0% | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 173 | Hot Water | Faucet Aerator | Warehouses | Retro | 32% | 591 | 0.189 | 10 | \$8 | 100% | 75% | 75% | 4 | 70% | 80% | 86.0% | 86.0% | 86.0% | 33.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 174 | Hot Water | Low-Flow Showerheads | Warehouses | Retro | 20% | 29 | 2.280 | 10 | \$12 | 100% | 33% | 75% | 5 | 5% | 80% | 86.0% | 86.0% | 86.0% | 111.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 175 | Hot Water | PRSV | Warehouses | Retro | 0% | 0 | 0.000 | 5 | \$93 | 100% | 75% | 75% | 6 | 0% | 50% | 75.4% | 71.0% | 75.4% | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 176 | Hot Water | ENERGY STAR Clothes Washers | Warehouses | ROB | 43% | 671 | 0.017 | 7 | \$250 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 7 | 25% | 35% | 85.6% | 54.5% | 58.9% | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 177 | Int Lighting | Interior 4 ft LED | Warehouses | Retro | 49% | 69 | 0.027 | 15 | \$13 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 77% | 13% | 83.4% | 63.3% | 76.0% | 3.7 | 5,153 | 3,068 | 4,228 | 3,540 |
| 178 | Int Lighting | LED Screw In - Interior | Warehouses | Retro | 80% | 82 | 0.032 | 9 | \$2 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 2 | 2% | 50% | 83.4% | 78.6% | 82.6% | 22.3 | 158 | 104 | 116 | 104 |
| 179 | Int Lighting | LED Fixture - Interior | Warehouses | Retro | 68% | 88 | 0.034 | 15 | \$27 | 100% | 60% | 75% | 3 | 14% | 13% | 83.4% | 58.6% | 71.3% | 2.3 | 1,282 | 697 | 1,052 | 818 |
| 180 | Int Lighting | Interior LED High Bay Replacing T8HO HB | Warehouses | Retro | 52% | 286 | 0.074 | 15 | \$201 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 4 | 3% | 13% | 83.4% | 39.4% | 56.0% | 0.8 | 243 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 181 | Int Lighting | Interior LED High Bay Replacing HID | Warehouses | Retro | 73% | 1,383 | 0.358 | 15 | \$458 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 5 | 3% | 13% | 83.4% | 49.1% | 68.5% | 1.8 | 342 | 149 | 280 | 208 |
| 182 | Int Lighting | Advanced Lighting Controls | Warehouses | Retro | 47% | 7,650 | 2.857 | 8 | \$16,800 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 6 | 100% | 10% | 73.1% | 37.0% | 37.0% | 0.2 | 233 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 183 | Int Lighting | Controls Cont Dimming | Warehouses | Retro | 30% | 42 | 0.018 | 8 | \$18 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 6 | 100% | 10% | 83.4% | 48.0% | 67.4% | 1.0 | 798 | 688 | 1,108 | 840 |
| 184 | Int Lighting | Controls Photocells | Warehouses | Retro | 10% | 14 | 0.018 | 8 | \$18 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 6 | 100% | 10% | 83.4% | 39.9% | 59.2% | 0.6 | 177 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 185 | Int Lighting | Controls Occ Sensor | Warehouses | Retro | 30% | 42 | 0.018 | 8 | \$18 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 6 | 100% | 10% | 83.4% | 48.0% | 67.4% | 1.0 | 798 | 688 | 1,108 | 840 |
| 186 | Int Lighting | Custom Lighting | Warehouses | Retro | 50% | 1 | 0.000 | 15 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 7 | 100% | 40% | 83.4% | 58.0% | 67.9% | 1.7 | 1,856 | 747 | 1,427 | 916 |
| 187 | Misc | Vend Machine Ctrl | Warehouses | Retro | 46% | 343 | 0.006 | 5 | \$80 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 0% | 75% | 82.5% | 82.5% | 82.5% | 0.6 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 188 | Misc | Vend Machine Ctrl -refrigerated | Warehouses | Retro | 38% | 1,411 | 0.033 | 5 | \$180 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 2 | 2% | 75% | 82.5% | 82.5% | 82.5% | 1.1 | 121 | 73 | 73 | 66 |
| 189 | Misc | Power Distribution Equipment Upgrades | Warehouses | Retro | 1% | 6 | 0.002 | 30 | \$8 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 3 | 30% | 20% | 73.1% | 44.0% | 44.0% | 0.9 | 51 | 17 | 35 | 18 |
| 190 | Misc | Custom Miscellaneous | Warehouses | Retro | 17% | 1 | 0.000 | 15 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 4 | 100% | 0% | 73.1% | 35.6% | 49.6% | 1.6 | 4,467 | 1,595 | 3,274 | 2,054 |
| 191 | Plug Loads Office | Plug Load Occupancy Sensors | Warehouses | Retro | 59% | 129 | 0.000 | 8 | \$70 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 45% | 5% | 75.4% | 33.5% | 48.5% | 0.4 | 316 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 192 | Plug Loads Office | Advanced Power Strips | Warehouses | Retro | 27% | 71 | 0.000 | 10 | \$21 | 100% | 49% | 75% | 1 | 45% | 5% | 75.4% | 37.4% | 57.5% | 0.9 | 277 | 110 | 235 | 160 |
| 193 | Plug Loads Office | Computer Power Management | Warehouses | Retro | 81% | 198 | 0.010 | 4 | \$29 | 100% | 75% | 75% | 2 | 5% | 33% | 75.4% | 60.4% | 66.4% | 0.8 | 111 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 194 | Refrigeration | Solid Door Commercial Refrigeration Equipment | Warehouses | ROB | 31% | 1,105 | 0.118 | 12 | \$165 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 26% | 56% | 85.6% | 69.2% | 73.1% | 2.6 | 866 | 518 | 693 | 561 |
| 195 | Refrigeration | ENERGY STAR Residential-size Refrigerator in Commerical Buildings | Warehouses | ROB | 10% | 56 | 0.008 | 17 | \$40 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 2 | 6% | 54% | 85.6% | 67.8% | 67.8% | 0.8 | 71 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 196 | Refrigeration | Door Heater Controls | Warehouses | Retro | 60% | 254 | 0.005 | 12 | \$300 | 100% | 10% | 75% | 3 | 2% | 36% | 75.4% | 55.2% | 55.2% | 0.3 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 197 | Refrigeration | Zero Energy Doors | Warehouses | Retro | 100% | 1,701 | 0.193 | 12 | \$290 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 3 | 2% | 5% | 73.1% | 40.0% | 57.4% | 2.3 | 182 | 77 | 147 | 103 |
| 198 | Refrigeration | Night Covers | Warehouses | Retro | 7% | 145 | 0.000 | 4 | \$42 | 100% | 41% | 75% | 4 | 9% | 25% | 75.4% | 47.5% | 57.7% | 0.4 | 57 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 199 | Refrigeration | Strip Curtain | Warehouses | Retro | 53% | 423 | 0.048 | 5 | \$10 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 5 | 17% | 75% | 82.5% | 82.5% | 82.5% | 7.2 | 572 | 343 | 343 | 310 |
| 200 | Refrigeration | Evap Fan Ctrl | Warehouses | Retro | 72% | 502 | 0.573 | 16 | \$291 | 100% | 19% | 75% | 6 | 3% | 33% | 73.1% | 53.1% | 53.1% | 2.3 | 231 | 87 | 148 | 84 |
| 201 | Refrigeration | Refrigeration ECMs | Warehouses | Retro | 60% | 804 | 0.092 | 15 | \$177 | 100% | 56% | 75% | 7 | 12% | 20% | 75.4% | 48.9% | 63.2% | 2.2 | 419 | 167 | 297 | 221 |
| 202 | Refrigeration | Refrigerated Case Lighting | Warehouses | Retro | 53% | 264 | 0.042 | 8 | \$250 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 8 | 5% | 35% | 83.4% | 54.5% | 54.5% | 0.3 | 263 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 203 | Refrigeration | Ice Maker | Warehouses | ROB | 15% | 1,214 | 0.139 | 10 | \$981 | 100% | 7% | 75% | 9 | 0% | 50% | 85.6% | 65.0% | 65.0% | 0.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 204 | Refrigeration | Custom Refrigeration | Warehouses | ROB | 17% | 1 | 0.000 | 15 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 10 | 100% | 33% | 73.1% | 53.1% | 53.1% | 2.2 | 1,271 | 620 | 890 | 617 |
| 205 | Ventilation | VFDs of Supply and Return Fans | Warehouses | Retro | 59% | 36,512 | 0.000 | 15 | \$4,386 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 100% | 25% | 73.1% | 47.5% | 59.6% | 3.3 | 781 | 276 | 521 | 367 |
| 206 | Whole Building_HVAC | Variable Air Volume HVAC | Warehouses | Retro | 51% | 5 | 0.000 | 15 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 50% | 17% | 73.1% | 65.2% | 71.7% | 33.6 | 1,709 | 1,381 | 1,555 | 1,435 |
| 207 | Whole Building_HVAC | Demand Controlled Ventilation | Warehouses | Retro | 10% | 149 | 0.033 | 15 | \$90 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 2 | 100% | 5% | 73.1% | 33.5% | 46.2% | 0.9 | 596 | 248 | 566 | 326 |
| 208 | Whole Building_HVAC | Demand Controlled Ventilation (DCV) Exhaust Hood | Warehouses | Retro | 0% | 0 | 0.000 | 15 | \$1,778 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 3 | 0% | 24% | 73.1% | 68.3% | 73.1% | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 209 | Whole Building_HVAC | GREM Controls | Warehouses | Retro | 0% | 0 | 0.000 | 8 | \$0 | 100% | 0% | 75% | 4 | 100% | 0% | 73.1% | 68.3% | 73.1% | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 210 | Whole Building_HVAC | Custom Whole Building HVAC | Warehouses | Retro | 25% | 1 | 0.000 | 15 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 5 | 100% | 20% | 73.1% | 44.0% | 45.9% | 0.9 | 1,620 | 742 | 1,457 | 738 |
| 211 | Whole Buildings | Whole Building Retrofit | Warehouses | Retro | 15% | 1 | 0.001 | 20 | \$0 | 100% | 82% | 82% | 6 | 100% | 0% | 73.1% | 61.2% | 67.0% | 6.9 | 1,407 | 1,079 | 1,233 | 1,123 |
| 212 | Whole Buildings | Custom Whole Building Controls (BAS) | Warehouses | Retro | 20% | 1 | 0.000 | 15 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 7 | 100% | 25% | 73.1% | 47.5% | 48.6% | 1.3 | 5,814 | 2,659 | 4,772 | 2,537 |
| 213 | Whole Buildings | Commercial Behavior | Warehouses | Retro | 2% | 37 | 0.001 | 1 | \$1 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 8 | 100% | 0% | 32.0% | 30.0% | 32.0% | 1.1 | 982 | 389 | 373 | 398 |
| 214 | Cooking | Commercial Griddles | Lodging | ROB | 13% | 758 | 0.145 | 12 | \$60 | 100% | 75% | 75% | 1 | 19% | 17% | 80.2% | 68.9% | 73.6% | 5.6 | 316 | 177 | 209 | 190 |
| 215 | Cooking | Convection Ovens | Lodging | ROB | 18% | 1,988 | 0.381 | 12 | \$50 | 100% | 75% | 75% | 2 | 23% | 53% | 80.2% | 74.2% | 78.1% | 17.8 | 378 | 251 | 279 | 266 |
| 216 | Cooking | Combination Ovens | Lodging | ROB | 48% | 6,368 | 0.740 | 12 | \$800 | 100% | 75% | 75% | 2 | 23% | 53% | 80.2% | 67.1% | 68.4% | 3.2 | 177 | 102 | 130 | 105 |
| 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Appendix D: C&I Measure Assumption Detail

| Measure # | End-Use | Measure Name | Building Type | Replacement Type | % Elec Savings | Per Unit Elec Savings | Per Unit Summer kW | EE EUL | Measure Cost | HCAP Incentive (%) | RAP Incentive (%) | 2% Case Incentive (%) | End Use Measure Group | Base Saturation | EE Saturation | HCAP Adoption Rate | RAP Adoption Rate | PP Adoption Rate | TRC Score | MWH Potential in 2040 |
|-----------|---------------------|---|----------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 229 | Cooling | ERV | Lodging | Retro | 24% | 2 | 0.002 | 15 | \$4 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 11 | 100% | 5% | 73.1% | 33.5% | 43.7% | 0.6 | 6,653 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 230 | Cooling | Window Film | Lodging | Retro | 8% | 9 | 0.003 | 10 | \$3 | 100% | 36% | 75% | 12 | 100% | 25% | 73.1% | 47.5% | 55.6% | 1.8 | 2,227 | 1,008 | 1,880 | 1,166 |
| 231 | Cooling | Cool Roof | Lodging | Retro | 3% | 0 | 0.000 | 15 | \$8 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 13 | 100% | 5% | 73.1% | 33.5% | 33.5% | 0.0 | 723 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 232 | Cooling | Smart Thermostats | Lodging | Retro | 4% | 756 | 0.278 | 11 | \$208 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 14 | 100% | 9% | 75.4% | 48.5% | 64.5% | 1.9 | 90 | 54 | 87 | 67 |
| 233 | Ext Lighting | LED wallpack (existing W<250) | Lodging | Retro | 66% | 567 | 0.000 | 12 | \$248 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 20% | 13% | 83.4% | 38.9% | 56.8% | 0.7 | 340 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 234 | Ext Lighting | LED parking lot fixture (existing W≥250) | Lodging | Retro | 60% | 959 | 0.000 | 12 | \$756 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 2 | 20% | 13% | 83.4% | 38.9% | 48.0% | 0.4 | 310 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 235 | Ext Lighting | LED parking lot fixture (existing W<250) | Lodging | Retro | 66% | 567 | 0.000 | 12 | \$248 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 3 | 20% | 13% | 83.4% | 38.9% | 56.8% | 0.7 | 340 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 236 | Ext Lighting | LED parking garage fixture (existing W≥250) | Lodging | Retro | 60% | 1,953 | 0.223 | 6 | \$756 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 4 | 20% | 13% | 83.4% | 43.4% | 62.7% | 0.5 | 312 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 237 | Ext Lighting | LED parking garage fixture (existing W<250) | Lodging | Retro | 66% | 1,154 | 0.132 | 6 | \$248 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 5 | 20% | 13% | 83.4% | 53.6% | 71.4% | 1.0 | 342 | 167 | 279 | 212 |
| 238 | Ext Lighting | Bi-Level Garage Lighting | Lodging | Retro | 15% | 75 | 0.036 | 8 | \$161 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 6 | 60% | 5% | 83.4% | 33.5% | 42.5% | 0.2 | 214 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 239 | Ext Lighting | LED Traffic Signals | Lodging | Retro | 31% | 405 | 0.046 | 6 | \$254 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 7 | 0% | 80% | 86.0% | 86.0% | 86.0% | 0.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 240 | Hot Water | Electric Storage Water Heater | Lodging | ROB | 4% | 200 | 0.023 | 15 | \$916 | 100% | 28% | 75% | 1 | 95% | 25% | 85.6% | 47.5% | 47.5% | 0.1 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 241 | Hot Water | Heat Pump Water Heater | Lodging | ROB | 68% | 3,677 | 0.420 | 10 | \$1,350 | 100% | 23% | 75% | 1 | 95% | 3% | 85.6% | 35.5% | 61.2% | 0.9 | 2,467 | 753 | 1,858 | 1,320 |
| 242 | Hot Water | Electric tankless water heater | Lodging | ROB | 60% | 168 | 0.000 | 20 | \$155 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 2 | 5% | 50% | 85.6% | 65.0% | 65.0% | 0.6 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 243 | Hot Water | Water Heater Pipe Insulation | Lodging | Retro | 59% | 35 | 0.004 | 4 | \$36 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 3 | 1% | 80% | 86.0% | 86.0% | 86.0% | 0.1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 244 | Hot Water | Faucet Aerator | Lodging | Retro | 32% | 86 | 0.005 | 10 | \$8 | 100% | 75% | 75% | 4 | 5% | 80% | 86.0% | 86.0% | 86.0% | 3.2 | 10 | 15 | 15 | 13 |
| 245 | Hot Water | Low-Flow Showerheads | Lodging | Retro | 20% | 37 | 0.734 | 10 | \$12 | 100% | 33% | 75% | 5 | 3% | 80% | 86.0% | 86.0% | 86.0% | 36.3 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 6 |
| 246 | Hot Water | PRSV | Lodging | Retro | 33% | 3,434 | 0.501 | 5 | \$93 | 100% | 75% | 75% | 6 | 20% | 50% | 75.4% | 69.3% | 73.9% | 6.8 | 68 | 77 | 80 | 74 |
| 247 | Hot Water | ENERGY STAR Clothes Washers | Lodging | ROB | 43% | 671 | 0.017 | 7 | \$250 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 7 | 25% | 35% | 85.6% | 54.5% | 58.9% | 0.5 | 155 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 248 | Int Lighting | Interior 4 ft LED | Lodging | Retro | 49% | 117 | 0.029 | 15 | \$13 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 48% | 13% | 83.4% | 68.4% | 78.3% | 5.3 | 6,020 | 3,940 | 4,946 | 4,287 |
| 249 | Int Lighting | LED Screw In - Interior | Lodging | Retro | 80% | 140 | 0.034 | 9 | \$2 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 2 | 10% | 50% | 83.4% | 79.2% | 82.9% | 31.4 | 1,456 | 974 | 1,072 | 960 |
| 250 | Int Lighting | LED Fixture - Interior | Lodging | Retro | 68% | 150 | 0.036 | 15 | \$27 | 100% | 60% | 75% | 3 | 41% | 13% | 83.4% | 64.6% | 75.0% | 3.2 | 7,139 | 4,370 | 5,865 | 4,835 |
| 251 | Int Lighting | Interior LED High Bay Replacing T8HO HB | Lodging | Retro | 52% | 488 | 0.134 | 15 | \$201 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 4 | 1% | 13% | 83.4% | 46.2% | 65.6% | 1.5 | 68 | 28 | 56 | 39 |
| 252 | Int Lighting | Interior LED High Bay Replacing HID | Lodging | Retro | 73% | 2,362 | 0.651 | 15 | \$458 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 5 | 1% | 13% | 83.4% | 60.6% | 74.7% | 3.1 | 95 | 54 | 78 | 64 |
| 253 | Int Lighting | Advanced Lighting Controls | Lodging | Retro | 47% | 7,650 | 2.857 | 8 | \$16,800 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 6 | 100% | 10% | 73.1% | 37.0% | 37.0% | 0.2 | 307 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 254 | Int Lighting | Controls Cont Dimming | Lodging | Retro | 30% | 72 | 0.018 | 8 | \$18 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 6 | 100% | 10% | 83.4% | 54.2% | 71.7% | 1.3 | 1,434 | 1,363 | 1,920 | 1,553 |
| 255 | Int Lighting | Controls Photocells | Lodging | Retro | 10% | 24 | 0.018 | 8 | \$18 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 6 | 100% | 10% | 83.4% | 43.7% | 63.0% | 0.8 | 275 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 256 | Int Lighting | Controls Occ Sensor | Lodging | Retro | 30% | 72 | 0.018 | 8 | \$18 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 6 | 100% | 10% | 83.4% | 54.2% | 71.7% | 1.3 | 1,434 | 1,363 | 1,920 | 1,553 |
| 257 | Int Lighting | Custom Lighting | Lodging | Retro | 50% | 1 | 0.000 | 15 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 7 | 100% | 40% | 83.4% | 58.0% | 67.9% | 1.7 | 3,473 | 1,397 | 2,670 | 1,714 |
| 258 | Misc | Vend Machine Ctrls | Lodging | Retro | 46% | 343 | 0.006 | 5 | \$80 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 0% | 75% | 82.5% | 82.5% | 82.5% | 0.6 | 121 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 259 | Misc | Vend Machine Ctrls -refrigerated | Lodging | Retro | 38% | 1,411 | 0.033 | 5 | \$180 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 2 | 2% | 75% | 82.5% | 82.5% | 82.5% | 1.1 | 501 | 301 | 301 | 272 |
| 260 | Misc | Power Distribution Equipment Upgrades | Lodging | Retro | 1% | 6 | 0.002 | 30 | \$8 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 3 | 68% | 20% | 73.1% | 44.0% | 44.0% | 0.9 | 478 | 163 | 328 | 168 |
| 261 | Misc | Custom Miscellaneous | Lodging | Retro | 17% | 1 | 0.000 | 15 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 4 | 100% | 0% | 73.1% | 35.6% | 49.6% | 1.6 | 18,496 | 6,614 | 13,570 | 8,516 |
| 262 | Plug Loads Office | Plug Load Occupancy Sensors | Lodging | Retro | 59% | 129 | 0.000 | 8 | \$70 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 45% | 5% | 75.4% | 33.5% | 48.5% | 0.4 | 2,378 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 263 | Plug Loads Office | Advanced Power Strips | Lodging | Retro | 27% | 71 | 0.000 | 10 | \$21 | 100% | 49% | 75% | 1 | 45% | 5% | 75.4% | 37.4% | 57.5% | 0.9 | 2,082 | 832 | 1,771 | 1,203 |
| 264 | Plug Loads Office | Computer Power Management | Lodging | Retro | 81% | 198 | 0.010 | 4 | \$29 | 100% | 75% | 75% | 2 | 5% | 33% | 75.4% | 60.4% | 66.4% | 0.8 | 833 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 265 | Refrigeration | Solid Door Commercial Refrigeration Equipment | Lodging | ROB | 31% | 1,105 | 0.118 | 12 | \$165 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 18% | 56% | 85.6% | 69.2% | 73.1% | 2.6 | 2,126 | 1,271 | 1,703 | 1,377 |
| 266 | Refrigeration | ENERGY STAR Residential-size Refrigerator in Commerical Buildings | Lodging | ROB | 10% | 56 | 0.008 | 17 | \$40 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 2 | 18% | 54% | 85.6% | 67.8% | 67.8% | 0.8 | 693 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 267 | Refrigeration | Door Heater Controls | Lodging | Retro | 60% | 254 | 0.005 | 12 | \$300 | 100% | 10% | 75% | 3 | 2% | 36% | 75.4% | 55.2% | 55.2% | 0.3 | 35 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 268 | Refrigeration | Zero Energy Doors | Lodging | Retro | 100% | 1,701 | 0.193 | 12 | \$290 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 3 | 2% | 5% | 73.1% | 40.0% | 57.4% | 2.3 | 636 | 269 | 513 | 360 |
| 269 | Refrigeration | Night Covers | Lodging | Retro | 7% | 145 | 0.000 | 4 | \$42 | 100% | 41% | 75% | 4 | 9% | 25% | 75.4% | 47.5% | 57.7% | 0.4 | 200 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 270 | Refrigeration | Strip Curtain | Lodging | Retro | 62% | 38 | 0.004 | 5 | \$10 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 5 | 12% | 39% | 75.4% | 57.3% | 61.0% | 0.7 | 2,602 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 271 | Refrigeration | Evap Fan Ctrls | Lodging | Retro | 72% | 502 | 0.573 | 16 | \$291 | 100% | 19% | 75% | 6 | 2% | 33% | 73.1% | 53.1% | 53.1% | 2.3 | 556 | 209 | 356 | 203 |
| 272 | Refrigeration | Refrigeration ECMs | Lodging | Retro | 60% | 804 | 0.092 | 15 | \$177 | 100% | 56% | 75% | 7 | 7% | 20% | 75.4% | 48.9% | 63.2% | 2.2 | 914 | 364 | 648 | 483 |
| 273 | Refrigeration | Refrigerated Case Lighting | Lodging | Retro | 53% | 264 | 0.042 | 8 | \$250 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 8 | 5% | 35% | 83.4% | 54.5% | 54.5% | 0.3 | 917 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 274 | Refrigeration | Ice Maker | Lodging | ROB | 15% | 1,214 | 0.139 | 10 | \$981 | 100% | 7% | 75% | 9 | 6% | 50% | 85.6% | 65.0% | 65.0% | 0.4 | 347 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 275 | Refrigeration | Custom Refrigeration | Lodging | ROB | 17% | 1 | 0.000 | 15 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 10 | 100% | 33% | 73.1% | 53.1% | 53.1% | 2.2 | 4,478 | 2,233 | 3,221 | 2,225 |
| 276 | Ventilation | VFDs of Supply and Return Fans | Lodging | Retro | 59% | 19,581 | 0.000 | 15 | \$4,386 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 100% | 25% | 73.1% | 47.5% | 50.2% | 1.8 | 11,256 | 3,979 | 7,504 | 4,081 |
| 277 | Whole Building_HVAC | Variable Air Volume HVAC | Lodging | Retro | 51% | 5 | 0.000 | 15 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 49% | 24% | 73.1% | 65.2% | 71.7% | 33.6 | 12,293 | 9,051 | 10,322 | 9,599 |
| 278 | Whole Building_HVAC | Demand Controlled Ventilation | Lodging | Retro | 2% | 57 | 0.039 | 15 | \$90 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 2 | 100% | 5% | 73.1% | 33.5% | 43.3% | 0.6 | 1,145 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 279 | Whole Building_HVAC | Demand Controlled Ventilation (DCV) Exhaust Hood | Lodging | Retro | 20% | 5,771 | 0.540 | 15 | \$1,778 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 3 | 13% | 24% | 73.1% | 46.8% | 49.4% | 1.5 | 1,564 | 702 | 1,313 | 718 |
| 280 | Whole Building_HVAC | GREM Controls | Lodging | Retro | 15% | 355 | 0.109 | 8 | \$260 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 4 | 100% | 33% | 73.1% | 53.1% | 53.1% | 0.5 | 7,899 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 281 | Whole Building_HVAC | Custom Whole Building HVAC | Lodging | Retro | 25% | 1 | 0.000 | 15 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 5 | 100% | 20% | 73.1% | 44.0% | 45.9% | 0.9 | 12,693 | 5,518 | 10,811 | 5,510 |
| 282 | Whole Buildings | Whole Building Retrofit | Lodging | Retro | 15% | 1 | 0.000 | 20 | \$0 | 100% | 82% | 82% | 6 | 100% | 0% | 73.1% | 59.4% | 65.5% | 5.5 | 6,245 | 4,753 | 5,690 | 5,034 |
| 283 | Whole Buildings | Custom Whole Building Controls (BAS) | Lodging | Retro | 20% | 1 | 0.000 | 15 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 7 | 100% | 25% | 73.1% | 47.5% | 48.6% | 1.3 | 25,914 | 12,115 | 22,114 | 11,703 |
| 284 | Whole Buildings | Commercial Behavior | Lodging | Retro | 2% | 37 | 0.001 | 1 | \$1 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 8 | 100% | 0% | 32.0% | 30.0% | 32.0% | 1.1 | 4,428 | 1,783 | 1,748 | 1,853 |
| 285 | Cooking | Commercial Griddles | Office - Large | ROB | 13% | 758 | 0.145 | 12 | \$60 | 100% | 75% | 75% | 1 | 19% | 17% | 80.2% | 68.9% | 73.6% | 5.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 286 | Cooking | Convection Ovens | Office - Large | ROB | 18% | 1,988 | 0.381 | 12 | \$50 | 100% | 75% | 75% | 2 | 23% | 53% | 80.2% | 74.2% | 78.1% | 17.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 287 | Cooking | Combination Ovens | Office - Large | ROB | 48% | 6,368 | 0.740 | 12 | \$800 | 100% | 75% | 75% | 2 | 23% | 53% | 80.2% | 67.1% | 68.4% | 3.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 288 | Cooking | Commercial Fryers | Office - Large | ROB | 17% | 1,858 | 0.355 | 12 | \$1,200 | 100% | 19% | 75% | 3 | 36% | 23% | 80.2% | 46.1% | 51.5% | 0.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 289 | Cooking | Commercial Steam Cookers | Office - Large | ROB | 57% | 43,015 | 8.250 | 12 | \$2,490 | 100% | 75% | 75% | 4 | 8% | 42% | 80.2% | 71.0% | 75.3% | 7.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 290 | Cooling | Air-Cooled Chillers | Office - Large | ROB | 11% | 163 | 0.186 | 20 | \$127 | 100% | 33% | 75% | 1 | 20% | 20% | 85.6% | 44.0% | 63.6% | 2.0 | 870 | 248 | 469 | 336 |
| 291 | Cooling | Water-Cooled Chillers | Office - Large | ROB | 12% | 102 | 0.077 | 20 | \$107 | 100% | 22% | 75% | 2 | 20% | 20% | 85.6% | 44.0% | 56.2% | 1.2 | 969 | 276 | 523 | 348 |
| 292 | Cooling | VFD | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Appendix D: C&I Measure Assumption Detail

| Measure # | End-Use | Measure Name | Building Type | Replacement Type | % Elec Savings | Per Unit Elec Savings | Per Unit Summer kW | EE EUL | Measure Cost | HCAP Incentive (%) | RAP Incentive (%) | 2% Case Incentive (%) | End Use Measure Group | Base Saturation | EE Saturation | HCAP Adoption Rate | RAP Adoption Rate | PP Adoption Rate | TRC Score | MWH Tech Potential in 2040 | MWH RAP Potential in 2040 | MWH HCAP Potential in 2040 | MWH 2% Potential in 2040 |
|-----------|---------------------|---|----------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------|----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 305 | Ext Lighting | LED parking lot fixture (existing W≥250) | Office - Large | Retro | 60% | 959 | 0.000 | 12 | \$756 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 2 | 20% | 10% | 83.4% | 37.2% | 48.0% | 0.4 | 355 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 306 | Ext Lighting | LED parking lot fixture (existing W<250) | Office - Large | Retro | 66% | 567 | 0.000 | 12 | \$248 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 3 | 20% | 10% | 83.4% | 37.2% | 56.8% | 0.7 | 389 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 307 | Ext Lighting | LED parking garage fixture (existing W≥250) | Office - Large | Retro | 60% | 1,953 | 0.223 | 6 | \$756 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 4 | 20% | 10% | 83.4% | 43.4% | 62.7% | 0.5 | 357 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 308 | Ext Lighting | LED parking garage fixture (existing W<250) | Office - Large | Retro | 66% | 1,154 | 0.132 | 6 | \$248 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 5 | 20% | 10% | 83.4% | 53.6% | 71.4% | 1.0 | 392 | 195 | 321 | 244 |
| 309 | Ext Lighting | Bi-Level Garage Lighting | Office - Large | Retro | 15% | 75 | 0.036 | 8 | \$161 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 6 | 60% | 5% | 83.4% | 33.5% | 42.5% | 0.2 | 240 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 310 | Ext Lighting | LED Traffic Signals | Office - Large | Retro | 31% | 405 | 0.046 | 6 | \$254 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 7 | 0% | 80% | 86.0% | 86.0% | 86.0% | 0.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 311 | Hot Water | Electric Storage Water Heater | Office - Large | ROB | 4% | 143 | 0.016 | 15 | \$916 | 100% | 28% | 75% | 1 | 95% | 25% | 85.6% | 47.5% | 47.5% | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 312 | Hot Water | Heat Pump Water Heater | Office - Large | ROB | 68% | 2,629 | 0.300 | 10 | \$1,350 | 100% | 23% | 75% | 1 | 95% | 0% | 85.6% | 30.0% | 56.4% | 0.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 313 | Hot Water | Electric tankless water heater | Office - Large | ROB | 60% | 120 | 0.000 | 20 | \$155 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 2 | 5% | 50% | 85.6% | 65.0% | 65.0% | 0.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 314 | Hot Water | Water Heater Pipe Insulation | Office - Large | Retro | 59% | 35 | 0.004 | 4 | \$36 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 3 | 2% | 80% | 86.0% | 86.0% | 86.0% | 0.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 315 | Hot Water | Faucet Aerator | Office - Large | Retro | 32% | 591 | 0.189 | 10 | \$8 | 100% | 75% | 75% | 4 | 47% | 80% | 86.0% | 86.0% | 86.0% | 33.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 316 | Hot Water | Low-Flow Showerheads | Office - Large | Retro | 20% | 29 | 2.280 | 10 | \$12 | 100% | 33% | 75% | 5 | 4% | 80% | 86.0% | 86.0% | 86.0% | 111.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 317 | Hot Water | PRSV | Office - Large | Retro | 0% | 0 | 0.000 | 5 | \$93 | 100% | 75% | 75% | 6 | 0% | 50% | 75.4% | 71.0% | 75.4% | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 318 | Hot Water | ENERGY STAR Clothes Washers | Office - Large | ROB | 43% | 671 | 0.017 | 7 | \$250 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 7 | 25% | 35% | 85.6% | 54.5% | 58.9% | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 319 | Int Lighting | Interior 4 ft LED | Office - Large | Retro | 49% | 147 | 0.027 | 15 | \$13 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 79% | 10% | 83.4% | 70.0% | 78.9% | 6.1 | 10,150 | 6,883 | 8,373 | 7,347 |
| 320 | Int Lighting | LED Screw In - Interior | Office - Large | Retro | 80% | 174 | 0.032 | 9 | \$2 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 2 | 4% | 50% | 83.4% | 79.4% | 82.9% | 35.8 | 554 | 372 | 408 | 365 |
| 321 | Int Lighting | LED Fixture - Interior | Office - Large | Retro | 69% | 187 | 0.034 | 15 | \$27 | 100% | 60% | 75% | 3 | 17% | 10% | 83.4% | 66.7% | 76.1% | 3.7 | 3,081 | 1,981 | 2,541 | 2,141 |
| 322 | Int Lighting | Interior LED High Bay Replacing T8HO HB | Office - Large | Retro | 52% | 610 | 0.158 | 15 | \$201 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 4 | 0% | 10% | 83.4% | 49.1% | 68.5% | 1.8 | 29 | 13 | 24 | 18 |
| 323 | Int Lighting | Interior LED High Bay Replacing HID | Office - Large | Retro | 73% | 2,953 | 0.764 | 15 | \$458 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 5 | 0% | 10% | 83.4% | 63.9% | 76.3% | 3.8 | 41 | 25 | 34 | 29 |
| 324 | Int Lighting | Advanced Lighting Controls | Office - Large | Retro | 47% | 7,650 | 2.857 | 8 | \$16,800 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 6 | 100% | 10% | 73.1% | 37.0% | 37.0% | 0.2 | 296 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 325 | Int Lighting | Controls Cont Dimming | Office - Large | Retro | 30% | 90 | 0.018 | 8 | \$18 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 6 | 100% | 10% | 83.4% | 57.7% | 73.4% | 1.5 | 1,601 | 1,499 | 2,034 | 1,652 |
| 326 | Int Lighting | Controls Photocells | Office - Large | Retro | 10% | 30 | 0.018 | 8 | \$18 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 6 | 100% | 10% | 83.4% | 45.4% | 64.7% | 0.8 | 289 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 327 | Int Lighting | Controls Occ Sensor | Office - Large | Retro | 30% | 90 | 0.018 | 8 | \$18 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 6 | 100% | 10% | 83.4% | 57.7% | 73.4% | 1.5 | 1,601 | 1,499 | 2,034 | 1,652 |
| 328 | Int Lighting | Custom Lighting | Office - Large | Retro | 50% | 1 | 0.000 | 15 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 7 | 100% | 40% | 83.4% | 58.0% | 67.9% | 1.7 | 3,507 | 1,411 | 2,697 | 1,731 |
| 329 | Misc | Vend Machine Ctrls | Office - Large | Retro | 46% | 343 | 0.006 | 5 | \$80 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 0% | 75% | 82.5% | 82.5% | 82.5% | 0.6 | 57 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 330 | Misc | Vend Machine Ctrls -refrigerated | Office - Large | Retro | 38% | 1,411 | 0.033 | 5 | \$180 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 2 | 2% | 75% | 82.5% | 82.5% | 82.5% | 1.1 | 237 | 142 | 142 | 129 |
| 331 | Misc | Power Distribution Equipment Upgrades | Office - Large | Retro | 1% | 6 | 0.002 | 30 | \$8 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 3 | 49% | 20% | 73.1% | 44.0% | 44.0% | 0.9 | 162 | 55 | 111 | 57 |
| 332 | Misc | Custom Miscellaneous | Office - Large | Retro | 17% | 1 | 0.000 | 15 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 4 | 100% | 0% | 73.1% | 35.6% | 49.6% | 1.6 | 8,746 | 3,125 | 6,413 | 4,024 |
| 333 | Plug Loads Office | Plug Load Occupancy Sensors | Office - Large | Retro | 59% | 129 | 0.000 | 8 | \$70 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 45% | 5% | 75.4% | 33.5% | 48.5% | 0.4 | 2,320 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 334 | Plug Loads Office | Advanced Power Strips | Office - Large | Retro | 27% | 71 | 0.000 | 10 | \$21 | 100% | 49% | 75% | 1 | 45% | 5% | 75.4% | 37.4% | 57.5% | 0.9 | 2,032 | 811 | 1,728 | 1,174 |
| 335 | Plug Loads Office | Computer Power Management | Office - Large | Retro | 81% | 198 | 0.010 | 4 | \$29 | 100% | 75% | 75% | 2 | 5% | 33% | 75.4% | 60.4% | 66.4% | 0.8 | 813 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 336 | Refrigeration | Solid Door Commercial Refrigeration Equipment | Office - Large | ROB | 31% | 1,105 | 0.118 | 12 | \$165 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 10% | 56% | 85.6% | 69.2% | 73.1% | 2.6 | 338 | 202 | 271 | 219 |
| 337 | Refrigeration | ENERGY STAR Residential-size Refrigerator in Commerical Buildings | Office - Large | ROB | 10% | 56 | 0.008 | 17 | \$40 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 2 | 41% | 54% | 85.6% | 67.8% | 67.8% | 0.8 | 441 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 338 | Refrigeration | Door Heater Controls | Office - Large | Retro | 60% | 254 | 0.005 | 12 | \$300 | 100% | 10% | 75% | 3 | 2% | 36% | 75.4% | 55.2% | 55.2% | 0.3 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 339 | Refrigeration | Zero Energy Doors | Office - Large | Retro | 100% | 1,701 | 0.193 | 12 | \$290 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 3 | 2% | 5% | 73.1% | 40.0% | 57.4% | 2.3 | 178 | 75 | 144 | 101 |
| 340 | Refrigeration | Night Covers | Office - Large | Retro | 7% | 145 | 0.000 | 4 | \$42 | 100% | 41% | 75% | 4 | 9% | 25% | 75.4% | 47.5% | 57.7% | 0.4 | 56 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 341 | Refrigeration | Strip Curtain | Office - Large | Retro | 62% | 38 | 0.004 | 5 | \$10 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 5 | 1% | 39% | 75.4% | 57.3% | 61.0% | 0.7 | 74 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 342 | Refrigeration | Evap Fan Ctrls | Office - Large | Retro | 72% | 502 | 0.573 | 16 | \$291 | 100% | 19% | 75% | 6 | 0% | 33% | 73.1% | 53.1% | 53.1% | 2.3 | 16 | 6 | 10 | 6 |
| 343 | Refrigeration | Refrigeration ECMs | Office - Large | Retro | 60% | 804 | 0.092 | 15 | \$177 | 100% | 56% | 75% | 7 | 3% | 20% | 75.4% | 48.9% | 63.2% | 2.2 | 103 | 41 | 73 | 54 |
| 344 | Refrigeration | Refrigerated Case Lighting | Office - Large | Retro | 53% | 264 | 0.042 | 8 | \$250 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 8 | 5% | 35% | 83.4% | 54.5% | 64.2% | 0.3 | 257 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 345 | Refrigeration | Ice Maker | Office - Large | ROB | 15% | 1,214 | 0.139 | 10 | \$981 | 100% | 7% | 75% | 9 | 8% | 50% | 85.6% | 65.0% | 65.0% | 0.4 | 130 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 346 | Refrigeration | Custom Refrigeration | Office - Large | ROB | 17% | 1 | 0.000 | 15 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 10 | 100% | 33% | 73.1% | 53.1% | 53.1% | 2.2 | 1,353 | 633 | 918 | 632 |
| 347 | Ventilation | VFDs of Supply and Return Fans | Office - Large | Retro | 59% | 15,497 | 0.000 | 15 | \$4,386 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 100% | 25% | 73.1% | 47.5% | 48.9% | 1.4 | 13,778 | 4,870 | 9,185 | 4,797 |
| 348 | Whole Building_HVAC | Variable Air Volume HVAC | Office - Large | Retro | 51% | 5 | 0.000 | 15 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 55% | 59% | 73.1% | 71.3% | 71.7% | 33.6 | 8,968 | 5,682 | 5,731 | 5,352 |
| 349 | Whole Building_HVAC | Demand Controlled Ventilation | Office - Large | Retro | 3% | 41 | 0.039 | 15 | \$90 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 2 | 100% | 5% | 73.1% | 33.5% | 42.1% | 0.5 | 1,115 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 350 | Whole Building_HVAC | Demand Controlled Ventilation (DCV) Exhaust Hood | Office - Large | Retro | 0% | 0 | 0.000 | 15 | \$1,778 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 3 | 0% | 24% | 73.1% | 68.3% | 73.1% | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 351 | Whole Building_HVAC | GREM Controls | Office - Large | Retro | 0% | 0 | 0.000 | 8 | \$0 | 100% | 0% | 75% | 4 | 100% | 0% | 73.1% | 68.3% | 73.1% | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 352 | Whole Building_HVAC | Custom Whole Building HVAC | Office - Large | Retro | 25% | 1 | 0.000 | 15 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 5 | 100% | 20% | 73.1% | 44.0% | 45.9% | 0.9 | 12,373 | 5,446 | 10,545 | 5,424 |
| 353 | Whole Buildings | Whole Building Retrofit | Office - Large | Retro | 15% | 1 | 0.000 | 20 | \$0 | 100% | 82% | 82% | 6 | 100% | 0% | 73.1% | 60.7% | 66.6% | 6.4 | 3,907 | 3,092 | 3,593 | 3,252 |
| 354 | Whole Buildings | Custom Whole Building Controls (BAS) | Office - Large | Retro | 20% | 1 | 0.000 | 15 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 7 | 100% | 25% | 73.1% | 47.5% | 48.6% | 1.3 | 16,099 | 7,682 | 13,864 | 7,401 |
| 355 | Whole Buildings | Commercial Behavior | Office - Large | Retro | 2% | 37 | 0.001 | 1 | \$1 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 8 | 100% | 0% | 32.0% | 30.0% | 32.0% | 1.1 | 2,724 | 1,118 | 1,066 | 1,156 |
| 356 | Cooking | Commercial Griddles | Office - Small | ROB | 13% | 758 | 0.145 | 12 | \$60 | 100% | 75% | 75% | 1 | 19% | 17% | 80.2% | 68.9% | 73.6% | 5.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 357 | Cooking | Convection Ovens | Office - Small | ROB | 18% | 1,988 | 0.381 | 12 | \$50 | 100% | 75% | 75% | 2 | 23% | 53% | 80.2% | 74.2% | 78.1% | 17.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 358 | Cooking | Combination Ovens | Office - Small | ROB | 48% | 6,368 | 0.740 | 12 | \$800 | 100% | 75% | 75% | 2 | 23% | 53% | 80.2% | 67.1% | 68.4% | 3.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 359 | Cooking | Commercial Fryers | Office - Small | ROB | 17% | 1,858 | 0.355 | 12 | \$1,200 | 100% | 19% | 75% | 3 | 36% | 23% | 80.2% | 46.1% | 51.5% | 0.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 360 | Cooking | Commercial Steam Cookers | Office - Small | ROB | 57% | 43,015 | 8.250 | 12 | \$2,490 | 100% | 75% | 75% | 4 | 8% | 42% | 80.2% | 71.0% | 75.3% | 7.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 361 | Cooling | Air-Cooled Chillers | Office - Small | ROB | 11% | 227 | 0.186 | 20 | \$127 | 100% | 33% | 75% | 1 | 7% | 20% | 85.6% | 44.0% | 64.7% | 2.3 | 684 | 195 | 369 | 269 |
| 362 | Cooling | Water-Cooled Chillers | Office - Small | ROB | 12% | 142 | 0.077 | 20 | \$107 | 100% | 22% | 75% | 2 | 7% | 20% | 85.6% | 44.0% | 58.2% | 1.4 | 761 | 217 | 411 | 266 |
| 363 | Cooling | VFDs for HVAC Pumps and Cooling Tower Fans | Office - Small | Retro | 29% | 711 | 0.036 | 15 | \$190 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 3 | 3% | 10% | 75.4% | 41.3% | 59.9% | 1.6 | 922 | 339 | 680 | 486 |
| 364 | Cooling | Unitary and Split System AC | Office - Small | ROB | 24% | 559 | 0.228 | 15 | \$123 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 4 | 63% | 20% | 85.6% | 57.0% | 73.2% | 3.2 | 17,909 | 7,558 | 11,952 | 9,439 |
| 365 | Cooling | Unitary and Split System HP | Office - Small | ROB | 24% | 592 | 0.228 | 15 | \$123 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 5 | 7% | 20% | 85.6% | 57.4% | 73.6% | 3.4 | 1,865 | 794 | 1,245 | 989 |
| 366 | Cooling | Ductless Mini-Split HP | Office - Small | ROB | 13% | 325 | 0.213 | 18 | \$143 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 6 | 7% | 20% | 85.6% | 49.9% | 65.9% | 2.4 | 1,008 | 341 | 593 | 443 |
| 367 | Cooling | PTAC Equipment | Office - Small | ROB | 4% | 82 | 0.110 | 10 | \$77 | 100% | 41% | 75% | 7 | 0% | 20% | 85.6% | 44.0% | 62.8% | 1.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 368 | Cooling | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Appendix D: C&I Measure Assumption Detail

| Measure # | End-Use | Measure Name | Building Type | Replacement Type | % Elec Savings | Per Unit Elec Savings | Per Unit Summer kW | EE EUL | Measure Cost | HCAP Incentive (%) | RAP Incentive (%) | 2% Case Incentive (%) | End Use Measure Group | Base Saturation | EE Saturation | HCAP Adoption Rate | RAP Adoption Rate | PP Adoption Rate | TRC Score | MWH Potential in 2040 |
|-----------|---------------------|---|------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 381 | Ext Lighting | LED Traffic Signals | Office - Small | Retro | 31% | 405 | 0.046 | 6 | \$254 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 7 | 0% | 80% | 86.0% | 86.0% | 86.0% | 0.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 382 | Hot Water | Electric Storage Water Heater | Office - Small | ROB | 4% | 143 | 0.016 | 15 | \$916 | 100% | 28% | 75% | 1 | 95% | 25% | 85.6% | 47.5% | 47.5% | 0.1 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 383 | Hot Water | Heat Pump Water Heater | Office - Small | ROB | 68% | 2,629 | 0.300 | 10 | \$1,350 | 100% | 23% | 75% | 1 | 95% | 0% | 85.6% | 30.0% | 56.4% | 0.6 | 4,441 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 384 | Hot Water | Electric tankless water heater | Office - Small | ROB | 60% | 120 | 0.000 | 20 | \$155 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 2 | 5% | 50% | 85.6% | 65.0% | 65.0% | 0.4 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 385 | Hot Water | Water Heater Pipe Insulation | Office - Small | Retro | 59% | 35 | 0.004 | 4 | \$36 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 3 | 2% | 80% | 86.0% | 86.0% | 86.0% | 0.1 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 386 | Hot Water | Faucet Aerator | Office - Small | Retro | 32% | 591 | 0.189 | 10 | \$8 | 100% | 75% | 75% | 4 | 47% | 80% | 86.0% | 86.0% | 86.0% | 33.4 | 168 | 271 | 270 | 245 |
| 387 | Hot Water | Low-Flow Showerheads | Office - Small | Retro | 20% | 29 | 2.280 | 10 | \$12 | 100% | 33% | 75% | 5 | 4% | 80% | 86.0% | 86.0% | 86.0% | 111.0 | 6 | 10 | 10 | 9 |
| 388 | Hot Water | PRSV | Office - Small | Retro | 0% | 0 | 0.000 | 5 | \$93 | 100% | 75% | 75% | 6 | 0% | 50% | 75.4% | 71.0% | 75.4% | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 389 | Hot Water | ENERGY STAR Clothes Washers | Office - Small | ROB | 43% | 671 | 0.017 | 7 | \$250 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 7 | 25% | 35% | 85.6% | 54.5% | 58.9% | 0.5 | 269 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 390 | Int Lighting | Interior 4 ft LED | Office - Small | Retro | 49% | 134 | 0.027 | 15 | \$13 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 79% | 11% | 83.4% | 69.3% | 78.6% | 5.7 | 23,126 | 15,473 | 19,076 | 16,647 |
| 391 | Int Lighting | LED Screw In - Interior | Office - Small | Retro | 80% | 160 | 0.032 | 9 | \$2 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 2 | 4% | 50% | 83.4% | 79.3% | 82.9% | 33.7 | 1,200 | 804 | 884 | 790 |
| 392 | Int Lighting | LED Fixture - Interior | Office - Small | Retro | 69% | 171 | 0.034 | 15 | \$27 | 100% | 60% | 75% | 3 | 16% | 11% | 83.4% | 65.8% | 75.6% | 3.5 | 6,637 | 4,190 | 5,475 | 4,572 |
| 393 | Int Lighting | Interior LED High Bay Replacing T8HO HB | Office - Small | Retro | 52% | 559 | 0.145 | 15 | \$201 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 4 | 1% | 11% | 83.4% | 47.9% | 67.3% | 1.7 | 252 | 110 | 208 | 152 |
| 394 | Int Lighting | Interior LED High Bay Replacing HID | Office - Small | Retro | 73% | 2,706 | 0.700 | 15 | \$458 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 5 | 1% | 11% | 83.4% | 62.6% | 75.7% | 3.5 | 354 | 211 | 292 | 244 |
| 395 | Int Lighting | Advanced Lighting Controls | Office - Small | Retro | 47% | 7,650 | 2.857 | 8 | \$16,800 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 6 | 100% | 10% | 73.1% | 37.0% | 37.0% | 0.2 | 713 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 396 | Int Lighting | Controls Cont Dimming | Office - Small | Retro | 30% | 82 | 0.018 | 8 | \$18 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 6 | 100% | 10% | 83.4% | 56.4% | 72.7% | 1.4 | 3,641 | 3,362 | 4,631 | 3,758 |
| 397 | Int Lighting | Controls Photoceles | Office - Small | Retro | 10% | 27 | 0.018 | 8 | \$18 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 6 | 100% | 10% | 83.4% | 44.7% | 64.0% | 0.8 | 672 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 398 | Int Lighting | Controls Occ Sensor | Office - Small | Retro | 30% | 82 | 0.018 | 8 | \$18 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 6 | 100% | 10% | 83.4% | 56.4% | 72.7% | 1.4 | 3,641 | 3,362 | 4,631 | 3,758 |
| 399 | Int Lighting | Custom Lighting | Office - Small | Retro | 50% | 1 | 0.000 | 15 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 7 | 100% | 40% | 83.4% | 58.0% | 67.9% | 1.7 | 8,017 | 3,225 | 6,164 | 3,957 |
| 400 | Misc | Vend Machine Ctrl | Office - Small | Retro | 46% | 343 | 0.006 | 5 | \$80 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 0% | 75% | 82.5% | 82.5% | 82.5% | 0.6 | 136 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 401 | Misc | Vend Machine Ctrl -refrigerated | Office - Small | Retro | 38% | 1,411 | 0.033 | 5 | \$180 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 2 | 2% | 75% | 82.5% | 82.5% | 82.5% | 1.1 | 562 | 337 | 337 | 305 |
| 402 | Misc | Power Distribution Equipment Upgrades | Office - Small | Retro | 1% | 6 | 0.002 | 30 | \$8 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 3 | 41% | 20% | 73.1% | 44.0% | 44.0% | 0.9 | 320 | 109 | 219 | 113 |
| 403 | Misc | Custom Miscellaneous | Office - Small | Retro | 17% | 1 | 0.000 | 15 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 4 | 100% | 0% | 73.1% | 35.6% | 49.6% | 1.6 | 20,765 | 7,418 | 15,224 | 9,552 |
| 404 | Plug Loads Office | Plug Load Occupancy Sensors | Office - Small | Retro | 59% | 129 | 0.000 | 8 | \$70 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 45% | 5% | 75.4% | 33.5% | 48.5% | 0.4 | 5,874 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 405 | Plug Loads Office | Advanced Power Strips | Office - Small | Retro | 27% | 71 | 0.000 | 10 | \$21 | 100% | 49% | 75% | 1 | 45% | 5% | 75.4% | 37.4% | 57.5% | 0.9 | 5,144 | 2,054 | 4,375 | 2,972 |
| 406 | Plug Loads Office | Computer Power Management | Office - Small | Retro | 81% | 198 | 0.010 | 4 | \$29 | 100% | 75% | 75% | 2 | 5% | 33% | 75.4% | 60.4% | 66.4% | 0.8 | 2,059 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 407 | Refrigeration | Solid Door Commercial Refrigeration Equipment | Office - Small | ROB | 31% | 1,105 | 0.118 | 12 | \$165 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 9% | 56% | 85.6% | 69.2% | 73.1% | 2.6 | 472 | 282 | 378 | 306 |
| 408 | Refrigeration | ENERGY STAR Residential-size Refrigerator in Commerical Buildings | Office - Small | ROB | 10% | 56 | 0.008 | 17 | \$40 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 2 | 36% | 54% | 85.6% | 67.8% | 67.8% | 0.8 | 616 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 409 | Refrigeration | Door Heater Controls | Office - Small | Retro | 60% | 254 | 0.005 | 12 | \$300 | 100% | 10% | 75% | 3 | 2% | 36% | 75.4% | 55.2% | 55.2% | 0.3 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 410 | Refrigeration | Zero Energy Doors | Office - Small | Retro | 100% | 1,701 | 0.193 | 12 | \$290 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 3 | 2% | 5% | 73.1% | 40.0% | 57.4% | 2.3 | 282 | 119 | 228 | 160 |
| 411 | Refrigeration | Night Covers | Office - Small | Retro | 7% | 145 | 0.000 | 4 | \$42 | 100% | 41% | 75% | 4 | 9% | 25% | 75.4% | 47.5% | 57.7% | 0.4 | 89 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 412 | Refrigeration | Strip Curtain | Office - Small | Retro | 62% | 38 | 0.004 | 5 | \$10 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 5 | 0% | 39% | 75.4% | 57.3% | 61.0% | 0.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 413 | Refrigeration | Evap Fan Ctrl | Office - Small | Retro | 72% | 502 | 0.573 | 16 | \$291 | 100% | 19% | 75% | 6 | 0% | 33% | 73.1% | 53.1% | 53.1% | 2.3 | 25 | 9 | 16 | 9 |
| 414 | Refrigeration | Refrigeration ECMs | Office - Small | Retro | 60% | 804 | 0.092 | 15 | \$177 | 100% | 56% | 75% | 7 | 3% | 20% | 75.4% | 48.9% | 63.2% | 2.2 | 162 | 65 | 115 | 86 |
| 415 | Refrigeration | Refrigerated Case Lighting | Office - Small | Retro | 53% | 264 | 0.042 | 8 | \$250 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 8 | 5% | 35% | 83.4% | 54.5% | 54.5% | 0.3 | 407 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 416 | Refrigeration | Ice Maker | Office - Small | ROB | 15% | 1,214 | 0.139 | 10 | \$981 | 100% | 7% | 75% | 9 | 8% | 50% | 85.6% | 65.0% | 65.0% | 0.4 | 206 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 417 | Refrigeration | Custom Refrigeration | Office - Small | ROB | 17% | 1 | 0.000 | 15 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 10 | 100% | 33% | 73.1% | 53.1% | 53.1% | 2.2 | 2,165 | 1,003 | 1,454 | 1,001 |
| 418 | Ventilation | VFDs of Supply and Return Fans | Office - Small | Retro | 59% | 26,147 | 0.000 | 15 | \$4,386 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 100% | 25% | 73.1% | 47.5% | 54.3% | 2.4 | 32,702 | 11,559 | 21,801 | 13,409 |
| 419 | Whole Building_HVAC | Variable Air Volume HVAC | Office - Small | Retro | 51% | 5 | 0.000 | 15 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 26% | 21% | 73.1% | 65.2% | 71.7% | 33.6 | 15,165 | 11,523 | 12,869 | 12,064 |
| 420 | Whole Building_HVAC | Demand Controlled Ventilation | Office - Small | Retro | 3% | 57 | 0.039 | 15 | \$90 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 2 | 100% | 5% | 73.1% | 33.5% | 43.2% | 0.6 | 2,597 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 421 | Whole Building_HVAC | Demand Controlled Ventilation (DCV) Exhaust Hood | Office - Small | Retro | 0% | 0 | 0.000 | 15 | \$1,778 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 3 | 0% | 24% | 73.1% | 68.3% | 73.1% | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 422 | Whole Building_HVAC | GREM Controls | Office - Small | Retro | 0% | 0 | 0.000 | 8 | \$0 | 100% | 0% | 75% | 4 | 100% | 0% | 73.1% | 68.3% | 73.1% | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 423 | Whole Building_HVAC | Custom Whole Building HVAC | Office - Small | Retro | 25% | 1 | 0.000 | 15 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 5 | 100% | 20% | 73.1% | 44.0% | 45.9% | 0.9 | 28,627 | 12,626 | 24,417 | 12,513 |
| 424 | Whole Buildings | Whole Building Retrofit | Office - Small | Retro | 15% | 1 | 0.000 | 20 | \$0 | 100% | 82% | 82% | 6 | 100% | 0% | 73.1% | 59.9% | 65.9% | 5.8 | 9,301 | 7,199 | 8,444 | 7,572 |
| 425 | Whole Buildings | Custom Whole Building Controls (BAS) | Office - Small | Retro | 20% | 1 | 0.000 | 15 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 7 | 100% | 25% | 73.1% | 47.5% | 48.6% | 1.3 | 22,340 | 10,558 | 19,014 | 10,141 |
| 426 | Whole Buildings | Commercial Behavior | Office - Small | Retro | 2% | 37 | 0.001 | 1 | \$1 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 8 | 100% | 0% | 32.0% | 30.0% | 32.0% | 1.1 | 6,448 | 2,629 | 2,499 | 2,699 |
| 427 | Cooking | Commercial Griddles | Other Commercial | ROB | 13% | 758 | 0.145 | 12 | \$60 | 100% | 75% | 75% | 1 | 19% | 17% | 80.2% | 68.9% | 73.6% | 5.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 428 | Cooking | Convection Ovens | Other Commercial | ROB | 18% | 1,988 | 0.381 | 12 | \$50 | 100% | 75% | 75% | 2 | 23% | 53% | 80.2% | 74.2% | 78.1% | 17.8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 429 | Cooking | Combination Ovens | Other Commercial | ROB | 48% | 6,368 | 0.740 | 12 | \$800 | 100% | 75% | 75% | 2 | 23% | 53% | 80.2% | 67.1% | 68.4% | 3.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 430 | Cooking | Commercial Fryers | Other Commercial | ROB | 17% | 1,858 | 0.355 | 12 | \$1,200 | 100% | 19% | 75% | 3 | 36% | 23% | 80.2% | 46.1% | 51.5% | 0.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 431 | Cooking | Commercial Steam Cookers | Other Commercial | ROB | 57% | 43,015 | 8.250 | 12 | \$2,490 | 100% | 75% | 75% | 4 | 8% | 42% | 80.2% | 71.0% | 75.3% | 7.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 432 | Cooling | Air-Cooled Chillers | Other Commercial | ROB | 11% | 218 | 0.200 | 20 | \$127 | 100% | 33% | 75% | 1 | 14% | 20% | 85.6% | 44.5% | 65.0% | 2.4 | 1,474 | 426 | 795 | 584 |
| 433 | Cooling | Water-Cooled Chillers | Other Commercial | ROB | 12% | 137 | 0.082 | 20 | \$107 | 100% | 22% | 75% | 2 | 14% | 20% | 85.6% | 44.0% | 58.5% | 1.4 | 1,642 | 468 | 885 | 576 |
| 434 | Cooling | VFDs for HVAC Pumps and Cooling Tower Fans | Other Commercial | Retro | 29% | 1,018 | 0.036 | 15 | \$190 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 3 | 6% | 10% | 75.4% | 47.0% | 63.6% | 2.3 | 1,991 | 861 | 1,478 | 1,130 |
| 435 | Cooling | Unitary and Split System AC | Other Commercial | ROB | 25% | 558 | 0.224 | 15 | \$123 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 4 | 58% | 20% | 85.6% | 56.9% | 73.1% | 3.2 | 18,862 | 7,944 | 12,589 | 9,925 |
| 436 | Cooling | Unitary and Split System HP | Other Commercial | ROB | 25% | 597 | 0.224 | 15 | \$123 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 5 | 4% | 20% | 85.6% | 57.4% | 73.5% | 3.3 | 1,241 | 528 | 828 | 658 |
| 437 | Cooling | Ductless Mini-Split HP | Other Commercial | ROB | 13% | 314 | 0.210 | 18 | \$143 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 6 | 4% | 20% | 85.6% | 49.4% | 65.5% | 2.3 | 637 | 213 | 374 | 278 |
| 438 | Cooling | PTAC Equipment | Other Commercial | ROB | 4% | 88 | 0.108 | 10 | \$77 | 100% | 41% | 75% | 7 | 0% | 20% | 85.6% | 44.0% | 62.9% | 1.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 439 | Cooling | PTHP Equipment | Other Commercial | ROB | 6% | 136 | 0.120 | 10 | \$77 | 100% | 41% | 75% | 8 | 0% | 20% | 85.6% | 46.7% | 65.0% | 1.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 440 | Cooling | Commercial AC and HP Tune Up | Other Commercial | Retro | 4% | 79 | 0.033 | 3 | \$35 | 100% | 75% | 75% | 9 | 100% | 50% | 75.4% | 65.0% | 65.0% | 0.4 | 3,279 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 441 | Cooling | ECM - HVAC | Other Commercial | Retro | 78% | 351 | 0.070 | 15 | \$177 | 100% | 24% | 75% | 10 | 3% | 5% | 73.1% | 33.5% | 47.2% | 1.1 | 1,319 | 476 | 1,098 | 641 |
| 442 | Cooling | ERV | Other Commercial | Retro | 24% | 2 | 0.002 | 15 | \$4 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 11 | 100% | 5% | 73.1% | 33.5% | 43.5% | 0.6 | 13,689 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 443 | Cooling | Window Film | Other Commercial | Retro | 8% | 9 | 0.004 | 10 | \$3 | 100% | 36% | 75% | 12 | 100% | 25% | 73.1% | 47.5% | 55.6% | 1.8 | 4,522 | 2,159 | 4,001 | 2,489 |
| 4 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Appendix D: C&I Measure Assumption Detail

| Measure # | End-Use | Measure Name | Building Type | Replacement Type | % Elec Savings | Per Unit Elec Savings | Per Unit Summer kW | EE EUL | Measure Cost | HCAP Incentive (%) | RAP Incentive (%) | 2% Case Incentive (%) | End Use Measure Group | Base Saturation | EE Saturation | HCAP Adoption Rate | RAP Adoption Rate | PP Adoption Rate | TRC Score | MWH Potential in 2040 |
|-----------|---------------------|---|------------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 457 | Hot Water | Faucet Aerator | Other Commercial | Retro | 32% | 406 | 0.070 | 10 | \$8 | 100% | 75% | 75% | 4 | 48% | 80% | 86.0% | 86.0% | 86.0% | 18.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 458 | Hot Water | Low-Flow Showerheads | Other Commercial | Retro | 20% | 29 | 2.280 | 10 | \$12 | 100% | 33% | 75% | 5 | 5% | 80% | 86.0% | 86.0% | 86.0% | 111.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 459 | Hot Water | PRSV | Other Commercial | Retro | 33% | 2,287 | 0.251 | 5 | \$93 | 100% | 75% | 75% | 6 | 5% | 50% | 75.4% | 68.3% | 73.1% | 4.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 460 | Hot Water | ENERGY STAR Clothes Washers | Other Commercial | ROB | 43% | 671 | 0.017 | 7 | \$250 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 7 | 25% | 35% | 85.6% | 54.5% | 58.9% | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 461 | Int Lighting | Interior 4 ft LED | Other Commercial | Retro | 49% | 118 | 0.027 | 15 | \$13 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 74% | 13% | 83.4% | 68.2% | 78.2% | 5.2 | 17,741 | 11,548 | 14,566 | 12,594 |
| 462 | Int Lighting | LED Screw In - Interior | Other Commercial | Retro | 80% | 140 | 0.033 | 9 | \$2 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 2 | 3% | 50% | 83.4% | 79.2% | 82.9% | 31.1 | 925 | 619 | 681 | 610 |
| 463 | Int Lighting | LED Fixture - Interior | Other Commercial | Retro | 69% | 151 | 0.035 | 15 | \$27 | 100% | 60% | 75% | 3 | 19% | 13% | 83.4% | 64.5% | 74.9% | 3.2 | 6,468 | 3,947 | 5,311 | 4,374 |
| 464 | Int Lighting | Interior LED High Bay Replacing T8HO HB | Other Commercial | Retro | 52% | 491 | 0.127 | 15 | \$201 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 4 | 2% | 13% | 83.4% | 45.9% | 65.3% | 1.5 | 429 | 173 | 353 | 247 |
| 465 | Int Lighting | Interior LED High Bay Replacing HID | Other Commercial | Retro | 73% | 2,375 | 0.614 | 15 | \$458 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 5 | 2% | 13% | 83.4% | 60.3% | 74.6% | 3.1 | 603 | 340 | 495 | 406 |
| 466 | Int Lighting | Advanced Lighting Controls | Other Commercial | Retro | 47% | 7,650 | 2.857 | 8 | \$16,800 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 6 | 100% | 10% | 73.1% | 37.0% | 37.0% | 0.2 | 626 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 467 | Int Lighting | Controls Cont Dimming | Other Commercial | Retro | 31% | 73 | 0.018 | 8 | \$18 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 6 | 100% | 10% | 83.4% | 54.6% | 71.8% | 1.3 | 3,023 | 2,776 | 3,935 | 3,161 |
| 468 | Int Lighting | Controls Photocells | Other Commercial | Retro | 11% | 25 | 0.018 | 8 | \$18 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 6 | 100% | 10% | 83.4% | 44.1% | 63.4% | 0.8 | 604 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 469 | Int Lighting | Controls Occ Sensor | Other Commercial | Retro | 31% | 73 | 0.018 | 8 | \$18 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 6 | 100% | 10% | 83.4% | 54.6% | 71.8% | 1.3 | 3,023 | 2,776 | 3,935 | 3,161 |
| 470 | Int Lighting | Custom Lighting | Other Commercial | Retro | 50% | 1 | 0.000 | 15 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 7 | 100% | 40% | 83.4% | 58.0% | 67.9% | 1.7 | 6,660 | 2,680 | 5,121 | 3,288 |
| 471 | Misc | Vend Machine Ctrls | Other Commercial | Retro | 46% | 343 | 0.006 | 5 | \$80 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 0% | 75% | 82.5% | 82.5% | 82.5% | 0.6 | 193 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 472 | Misc | Vend Machine Ctrls -refrigerated | Other Commercial | Retro | 38% | 1,411 | 0.033 | 5 | \$180 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 2 | 2% | 75% | 82.5% | 82.5% | 82.5% | 1.1 | 799 | 479 | 479 | 434 |
| 473 | Misc | Power Distribution Equipment Upgrades | Other Commercial | Retro | 1% | 6 | 0.002 | 30 | \$8 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 3 | 38% | 20% | 73.1% | 44.0% | 44.0% | 0.9 | 420 | 143 | 288 | 148 |
| 474 | Misc | Custom Miscellaneous | Other Commercial | Retro | 17% | 1 | 0.000 | 15 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 4 | 100% | 0% | 73.1% | 35.6% | 49.6% | 1.6 | 29,513 | 10,543 | 21,636 | 13,575 |
| 475 | Plug Loads Office | Plug Load Occupancy Sensors | Other Commercial | Retro | 59% | 129 | 0.000 | 8 | \$70 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 45% | 5% | 73.1% | 33.5% | 48.5% | 0.4 | 2,296 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 476 | Plug Loads Office | Advanced Power Strips | Other Commercial | Retro | 27% | 71 | 0.000 | 10 | \$21 | 100% | 49% | 75% | 1 | 45% | 5% | 75.4% | 37.4% | 57.5% | 0.9 | 2,010 | 803 | 1,710 | 1,162 |
| 477 | Plug Loads Office | Computer Power Management | Other Commercial | Retro | 81% | 198 | 0.010 | 4 | \$29 | 100% | 75% | 75% | 2 | 5% | 33% | 75.4% | 60.4% | 66.4% | 0.8 | 805 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 478 | Refrigeration | Solid Door Commercial Refrigeration Equipment | Other Commercial | ROB | 31% | 1,105 | 0.118 | 12 | \$165 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 27% | 56% | 85.6% | 69.2% | 73.1% | 2.6 | 2,414 | 1,444 | 1,934 | 1,563 |
| 479 | Refrigeration | ENERGY STAR Residential-size Refrigerator in Commercial Buildings | Other Commercial | ROB | 10% | 56 | 0.008 | 17 | \$40 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 2 | 27% | 54% | 85.6% | 67.8% | 67.8% | 0.8 | 787 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 480 | Refrigeration | Door Heater Controls | Other Commercial | Retro | 60% | 254 | 0.005 | 12 | \$300 | 100% | 10% | 75% | 3 | 2% | 36% | 75.4% | 55.2% | 55.2% | 0.3 | 27 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 481 | Refrigeration | Zero Energy Doors | Other Commercial | Retro | 100% | 1,701 | 0.193 | 12 | \$90 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 3 | 2% | 5% | 73.1% | 40.0% | 57.4% | 2.3 | 481 | 203 | 389 | 272 |
| 482 | Refrigeration | Night Covers | Other Commercial | Retro | 7% | 145 | 0.000 | 4 | \$42 | 100% | 41% | 75% | 4 | 9% | 25% | 75.4% | 47.5% | 57.7% | 0.4 | 152 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 483 | Refrigeration | Strip Curtain | Other Commercial | Retro | 62% | 38 | 0.004 | 5 | \$10 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 5 | 12% | 39% | 75.4% | 57.3% | 61.0% | 0.7 | 1,970 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 484 | Refrigeration | Evap Fan Ctrls | Other Commercial | Retro | 72% | 502 | 0.573 | 16 | \$291 | 100% | 19% | 75% | 6 | 2% | 33% | 73.1% | 53.1% | 53.1% | 2.3 | 421 | 158 | 269 | 154 |
| 485 | Refrigeration | Refrigeration ECMs | Other Commercial | Retro | 60% | 804 | 0.092 | 15 | \$177 | 100% | 56% | 75% | 7 | 7% | 20% | 75.4% | 48.9% | 63.2% | 2.2 | 692 | 276 | 490 | 365 |
| 486 | Refrigeration | Refrigerated Case Lighting | Other Commercial | Retro | 53% | 264 | 0.042 | 8 | \$250 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 8 | 5% | 35% | 83.4% | 54.5% | 54.5% | 0.3 | 694 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 487 | Refrigeration | Ice Maker | Other Commercial | ROB | 15% | 1,214 | 0.139 | 10 | \$981 | 100% | 7% | 75% | 9 | 5% | 50% | 85.6% | 65.0% | 65.0% | 0.4 | 219 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 488 | Refrigeration | Custom Refrigeration | Other Commercial | ROB | 17% | 1 | 0.000 | 15 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 10 | 100% | 33% | 73.1% | 53.1% | 53.1% | 2.2 | 3,297 | 1,679 | 2,417 | 1,672 |
| 489 | Ventilation | VFDs of Supply and Return Fans | Other Commercial | Retro | 59% | 33,354 | 0.000 | 15 | \$4,386 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 100% | 25% | 73.1% | 47.5% | 58.4% | 3.0 | 10,327 | 3,650 | 6,885 | 4,702 |
| 490 | Whole Building_HVAC | Variable Air Volume HVAC | Other Commercial | Retro | 51% | 5 | 0.000 | 15 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 40% | 20% | 73.1% | 65.2% | 71.7% | 33.6 | 16,804 | 13,260 | 14,992 | 13,829 |
| 491 | Whole Building_HVAC | Demand Controlled Ventilation | Other Commercial | Retro | 11% | 228 | 0.033 | 15 | \$90 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 2 | 100% | 5% | 73.1% | 34.1% | 48.4% | 1.3 | 7,788 | 3,291 | 7,339 | 4,448 |
| 492 | Whole Building_HVAC | Demand Controlled Ventilation (DCV) Exhaust Hood | Other Commercial | Retro | 0% | 0 | 0.000 | 15 | \$1,778 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 3 | 12% | 24% | 73.1% | 68.3% | 73.1% | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 493 | Whole Building_HVAC | GREM Controls | Other Commercial | Retro | 0% | 0 | 0.000 | 8 | \$0 | 100% | 0% | 75% | 4 | 100% | 0% | 73.1% | 68.3% | 73.1% | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 494 | Whole Building_HVAC | Custom Whole Building HVAC | Other Commercial | Retro | 25% | 1 | 0.000 | 15 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 5 | 100% | 20% | 73.1% | 44.0% | 45.9% | 0.9 | 20,540 | 9,351 | 18,325 | 9,295 |
| 495 | Whole Buildings | Whole Building Retrofit | Other Commercial | Retro | 15% | 1 | 0.000 | 20 | \$0 | 100% | 82% | 82% | 6 | 100% | 0% | 73.1% | 60.0% | 66.0% | 5.9 | 8,871 | 6,775 | 7,985 | 7,134 |
| 496 | Whole Buildings | Custom Whole Building Controls (BAS) | Other Commercial | Retro | 20% | 1 | 0.000 | 15 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 7 | 100% | 25% | 73.1% | 47.5% | 48.6% | 1.3 | 36,592 | 17,046 | 30,905 | 16,396 |
| 497 | Whole Buildings | Commercial Behavior | Other Commercial | Retro | 2% | 37 | 0.001 | 1 | \$1 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 8 | 100% | 0% | 32.0% | 30.0% | 32.0% | 1.1 | 6,160 | 2,485 | 2,394 | 2,557 |
| 498 | Cooking | Commercial Griddles | Food Service | ROB | 13% | 758 | 0.145 | 12 | \$60 | 100% | 75% | 75% | 1 | 19% | 17% | 80.2% | 68.9% | 73.6% | 5.6 | 585 | 327 | 387 | 352 |
| 499 | Cooking | Convection Ovens | Food Service | ROB | 18% | 1,988 | 0.381 | 12 | \$50 | 100% | 75% | 75% | 2 | 23% | 53% | 80.2% | 74.2% | 78.1% | 17.8 | 701 | 464 | 516 | 492 |
| 500 | Cooking | Combination Ovens | Food Service | ROB | 48% | 6,368 | 0.740 | 12 | \$800 | 100% | 75% | 75% | 2 | 23% | 53% | 80.2% | 67.1% | 68.4% | 3.2 | 328 | 189 | 241 | 195 |
| 501 | Cooking | Commercial Fryers | Food Service | ROB | 17% | 1,858 | 0.355 | 12 | \$1,200 | 100% | 19% | 75% | 3 | 36% | 23% | 80.2% | 46.1% | 51.5% | 0.7 | 1,408 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 502 | Cooking | Commercial Steam Cookers | Food Service | ROB | 57% | 43,015 | 8.250 | 12 | \$2,490 | 100% | 75% | 75% | 4 | 8% | 42% | 80.2% | 71.0% | 75.3% | 7.7 | 999 | 624 | 741 | 674 |
| 503 | Cooling | Air-Cooled Chillers | Food Service | ROB | 11% | 240 | 0.181 | 20 | \$127 | 100% | 33% | 75% | 1 | 0% | 20% | 85.6% | 44.1% | 64.8% | 2.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 504 | Cooling | Water-Cooled Chillers | Food Service | ROB | 12% | 151 | 0.074 | 20 | \$107 | 100% | 22% | 75% | 2 | 0% | 20% | 85.6% | 44.0% | 58.5% | 1.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 505 | Cooling | VFDs for HVAC Pumps and Cooling Tower Fans | Food Service | Retro | 29% | 1,063 | 0.036 | 15 | \$190 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 3 | 0% | 10% | 75.4% | 47.7% | 64.0% | 2.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 506 | Cooling | Unitary and Split System AC | Food Service | ROB | 24% | 594 | 0.221 | 15 | \$123 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 4 | 86% | 20% | 85.6% | 57.3% | 73.4% | 3.3 | 4,463 | 1,894 | 2,979 | 2,362 |
| 507 | Cooling | Unitary and Split System HP | Food Service | ROB | 24% | 622 | 0.221 | 15 | \$123 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 5 | 5% | 20% | 85.6% | 57.6% | 73.8% | 3.4 | 268 | 114 | 179 | 142 |
| 508 | Cooling | Ductless Mini-Split HP | Food Service | ROB | 13% | 342 | 0.207 | 18 | \$143 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 6 | 5% | 20% | 85.6% | 50.0% | 66.1% | 2.4 | 147 | 50 | 87 | 65 |
| 509 | Cooling | PTAC Equipment | Food Service | ROB | 4% | 87 | 0.107 | 10 | \$77 | 100% | 41% | 75% | 7 | 0% | 20% | 85.6% | 44.0% | 62.7% | 1.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 510 | Cooling | PTHP Equipment | Food Service | ROB | 5% | 133 | 0.116 | 10 | \$77 | 100% | 41% | 75% | 8 | 0% | 20% | 85.6% | 46.2% | 64.7% | 1.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 511 | Cooling | Commercial AC and HP Tune Up | Food Service | Retro | 4% | 87 | 0.032 | 3 | \$35 | 100% | 75% | 75% | 9 | 100% | 50% | 75.4% | 65.0% | 65.0% | 0.4 | 529 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 512 | Cooling | ECM - HVAC | Food Service | Retro | 78% | 351 | 0.070 | 15 | \$177 | 100% | 24% | 75% | 10 | 3% | 5% | 73.1% | 33.5% | 47.2% | 1.1 | 228 | 84 | 194 | 113 |
| 513 | Cooling | ERV | Food Service | Retro | 24% | 2 | 0.002 | 15 | \$4 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 11 | 100% | 5% | 73.1% | 33.5% | 43.9% | 0.6 | 2,221 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 514 | Cooling | Window Film | Food Service | Retro | 8% | 10 | 0.004 | 10 | \$3 | 100% | 36% | 75% | 12 | 100% | 25% | 73.1% | 47.5% | 56.4% | 1.9 | 729 | 358 | 663 | 423 |
| 515 | Cooling | Cool Roof | Food Service | Retro | 2% | 0 | 0.000 | 15 | \$8 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 13 | 100% | 5% | 73.1% | 33.5% | 33.5% | 0.0 | 149 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 516 | Cooling | Smart Thermostats | Food Service | Retro | 4% | 789 | 0.294 | 11 | \$208 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 14 | 100% | 9% | 75.4% | 49.3% | 65.0% | 2.0 | 294 | 195 | 306 | 240 |
| 517 | Ext Lighting | LED wallpack (existing W<250) | Food Service | Retro | 66% | 567 | 0.000 | 12 | \$248 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 20% | 16% | 83.4% | 41.2% | 56.8% | 0.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 518 | Ext Lighting | LED parking lot fixture (existing W≥250) | Food Service | Retro | 60% | 959 | 0.000 | 12 | \$756 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 2 | 20% | 16% | 83.4% | 41.2% | 48.0% | 0.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 519 | Ext Lighting | LED parking lot fixture (existing W<250) | Food Service | Retro | 66% | 567 | 0.000 | 12 | \$248 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 3 | 20% | 16% | 83.4% | 41.2% | 56.8% | 0.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 520 | Ext Lighting | LED parking garage fixture (existing W≥ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Appendix D: C&I Measure Assumption Detail

| Measure # | End-Use | Measure Name | Building Type | Replacement Type | % Elec Savings | Per Unit Elec Savings | Per Unit Summer kW | EE EUL | Measure Cost | HCAP Incentive (%) | RAP Incentive (%) | 2% Case Incentive (%) | End Use Measure Group | Base Saturation | EE Saturation | HCAP Adoption Rate | RAP Adoption Rate | PP Adoption Rate | TRC Score | MWH Potential in 2040 |
|-----------|---------------------|---|---------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 533 | Int Lighting | LED Screw In - Interior | Food Service | Retro | 80% | 189 | 0.034 | 9 | \$2 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 2 | 2% | 50% | 83.4% | 79.5% | 83.0% | 38.6 | 40 | 27 | 29 | 26 |
| 534 | Int Lighting | LED Fixture - Interior | Food Service | Retro | 69% | 203 | 0.036 | 15 | \$27 | 100% | 60% | 75% | 3 | 11% | 16% | 83.4% | 67.7% | 76.6% | 4.0 | 334 | 213 | 273 | 230 |
| 535 | Int Lighting | Interior LED High Bay Replacing T8HO HB | Food Service | Retro | 52% | 662 | 0.180 | 15 | \$201 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 4 | 1% | 16% | 83.4% | 50.4% | 69.8% | 2.0 | 18 | 8 | 15 | 11 |
| 536 | Int Lighting | Interior LED High Bay Replacing HID | Food Service | Retro | 73% | 3,206 | 0.873 | 15 | \$458 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 5 | 1% | 16% | 83.4% | 65.4% | 77.0% | 4.3 | 25 | 16 | 21 | 18 |
| 537 | Int Lighting | Advanced Lighting Controls | Food Service | Retro | 47% | 7,650 | 2.857 | 8 | \$16,800 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 6 | 100% | 10% | 73.1% | 37.0% | 37.0% | 0.2 | 68 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 538 | Int Lighting | Controls Cont Dimming | Food Service | Retro | 30% | 97 | 0.018 | 8 | \$18 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 6 | 100% | 10% | 83.4% | 59.0% | 73.9% | 1.6 | 390 | 259 | 361 | 292 |
| 539 | Int Lighting | Controls Photocells | Food Service | Retro | 10% | 32 | 0.018 | 8 | \$18 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 6 | 100% | 10% | 83.4% | 46.0% | 65.4% | 0.9 | 69 | 34 | 64 | 45 |
| 540 | Int Lighting | Controls Occ Sensor | Food Service | Retro | 30% | 97 | 0.018 | 8 | \$18 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 6 | 100% | 10% | 83.4% | 59.0% | 73.9% | 1.6 | 390 | 259 | 361 | 292 |
| 541 | Int Lighting | Custom Lighting | Food Service | Retro | 50% | 1 | 0.000 | 15 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 7 | 100% | 40% | 83.4% | 58.0% | 67.9% | 1.7 | 643 | 259 | 494 | 317 |
| 542 | Misc | Vend Machine Ctrlrs | Food Service | Retro | 46% | 343 | 0.006 | 5 | \$80 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 0% | 75% | 82.5% | 82.5% | 82.5% | 0.6 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 543 | Misc | Vend Machine Ctrlrs -refrigerated | Food Service | Retro | 38% | 1,411 | 0.033 | 5 | \$180 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 2 | 2% | 75% | 82.5% | 82.5% | 82.5% | 1.1 | 61 | 37 | 37 | 33 |
| 544 | Misc | Power Distribution Equipment Upgrades | Food Service | Retro | 1% | 6 | 0.002 | 30 | \$8 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 3 | 76% | 20% | 73.1% | 44.0% | 44.0% | 0.9 | 65 | 22 | 44 | 23 |
| 545 | Misc | Custom Miscellaneous | Food Service | Retro | 17% | 1 | 0.000 | 15 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 4 | 100% | 0% | 73.1% | 35.6% | 49.6% | 1.6 | 2,253 | 806 | 1,653 | 1,037 |
| 546 | Plug Loads Office | Plug Load Occupancy Sensors | Food Service | Retro | 59% | 129 | 0.000 | 8 | \$70 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 45% | 5% | 75.4% | 33.5% | 48.5% | 0.4 | 191 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 547 | Plug Loads Office | Advanced Power Strips | Food Service | Retro | 27% | 71 | 0.000 | 10 | \$21 | 100% | 49% | 75% | 1 | 45% | 5% | 75.4% | 37.4% | 57.5% | 0.9 | 168 | 67 | 143 | 97 |
| 548 | Plug Loads Office | Computer Power Management | Food Service | Retro | 81% | 198 | 0.010 | 4 | \$29 | 100% | 75% | 75% | 2 | 5% | 33% | 75.4% | 60.4% | 66.4% | 0.8 | 67 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 549 | Refrigeration | Solid Door Commercial Refrigeration Equipment | Food Service | ROB | 31% | 1,105 | 0.118 | 12 | \$165 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 32% | 56% | 85.6% | 69.2% | 73.1% | 2.6 | 5,249 | 3,139 | 4,205 | 3,400 |
| 550 | Refrigeration | ENERGY STAR Residential-size Refrigerator in Commerical Buildings | Food Service | ROB | 10% | 56 | 0.008 | 17 | \$40 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 2 | 8% | 54% | 85.6% | 67.8% | 67.8% | 0.8 | 428 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 551 | Refrigeration | Door Heater Controls | Food Service | Retro | 60% | 254 | 0.005 | 12 | \$300 | 100% | 10% | 75% | 3 | 2% | 36% | 75.4% | 55.2% | 55.2% | 0.3 | 49 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 552 | Refrigeration | Zero Energy Doors | Food Service | Retro | 100% | 1,701 | 0.193 | 12 | \$290 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 3 | 2% | 5% | 73.1% | 40.0% | 57.4% | 2.3 | 883 | 373 | 713 | 499 |
| 553 | Refrigeration | Night Covers | Food Service | Retro | 7% | 145 | 0.000 | 4 | \$42 | 100% | 41% | 75% | 4 | 9% | 25% | 75.4% | 47.5% | 57.7% | 0.4 | 278 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 554 | Refrigeration | Strip Curtain | Food Service | Retro | 62% | 38 | 0.004 | 5 | \$10 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 5 | 6% | 36% | 75.4% | 55.2% | 61.0% | 0.7 | 1,849 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 555 | Refrigeration | Evap Fan Ctrlrs | Food Service | Retro | 72% | 502 | 0.573 | 16 | \$291 | 100% | 19% | 75% | 6 | 1% | 33% | 73.1% | 53.1% | 53.1% | 2.3 | 386 | 145 | 247 | 141 |
| 556 | Refrigeration | Refrigeration ECMs | Food Service | Retro | 60% | 804 | 0.092 | 15 | \$177 | 100% | 56% | 75% | 7 | 12% | 20% | 75.4% | 48.9% | 63.2% | 2.2 | 2,031 | 810 | 1,440 | 1,072 |
| 557 | Refrigeration | Refrigerated Case Lighting | Food Service | Retro | 53% | 264 | 0.042 | 8 | \$250 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 8 | 5% | 35% | 83.4% | 54.5% | 54.5% | 0.3 | 1,273 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 558 | Refrigeration | Ice Maker | Food Service | ROB | 15% | 1,214 | 0.139 | 10 | \$981 | 100% | 7% | 75% | 9 | 5% | 50% | 85.6% | 65.0% | 65.0% | 0.4 | 402 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 559 | Refrigeration | Custom Refrigeration | Food Service | ROB | 17% | 1 | 0.000 | 15 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 10 | 100% | 33% | 73.1% | 53.1% | 53.1% | 2.2 | 6,198 | 3,066 | 4,406 | 3,050 |
| 560 | Ventilation | VFDs of Supply and Return Fans | Food Service | Retro | 59% | 39,024 | 0.000 | 15 | \$4,386 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 100% | 25% | 73.1% | 47.5% | 60.5% | 3.5 | 3,316 | 1,172 | 2,211 | 1,591 |
| 561 | Whole Building_HVAC | Variable Air Volume HVAC | Food Service | Retro | 51% | 5 | 0.000 | 15 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 34% | 19% | 73.1% | 65.2% | 71.7% | 33.6 | 2,870 | 2,286 | 2,572 | 2,376 |
| 562 | Whole Building_HVAC | Demand Controlled Ventilation | Food Service | Retro | 7% | 167 | 0.013 | 15 | \$90 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 2 | 100% | 5% | 73.1% | 33.5% | 45.7% | 0.8 | 1,009 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 563 | Whole Building_HVAC | Demand Controlled Ventilation (DCV) Exhaust Hood | Food Service | Retro | 20% | 3,952 | 0.570 | 15 | \$1,778 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 3 | 16% | 24% | 73.1% | 46.8% | 47.5% | 1.1 | 609 | 288 | 537 | 274 |
| 564 | Whole Building_HVAC | GREM Controls | Food Service | Retro | 0% | 0 | 0.000 | 8 | \$0 | 100% | 0% | 75% | 4 | 100% | 0% | 73.1% | 68.3% | 73.1% | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 565 | Whole Building_HVAC | Custom Whole Building HVAC | Food Service | Retro | 25% | 1 | 0.000 | 15 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 5 | 100% | 20% | 73.1% | 44.0% | 45.9% | 0.9 | 4,023 | 1,837 | 3,591 | 1,824 |
| 566 | Whole Buildings | Whole Building Retrofit | Food Service | Retro | 15% | 1 | 0.000 | 20 | \$0 | 100% | 82% | 82% | 6 | 100% | 0% | 73.1% | 59.7% | 65.7% | 5.7 | 2,635 | 1,994 | 2,395 | 2,116 |
| 567 | Whole Buildings | Custom Whole Building Controls (BAS) | Food Service | Retro | 20% | 1 | 0.000 | 15 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 7 | 100% | 25% | 73.1% | 47.5% | 48.6% | 1.3 | 1,832 | 843 | 1,556 | 818 |
| 568 | Whole Buildings | Commercial Behavior | Food Service | Retro | 2% | 37 | 0.001 | 1 | \$1 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 8 | 100% | 0% | 32.0% | 30.0% | 32.0% | 1.1 | 1,893 | 743 | 742 | 777 |
| 569 | Cooking | Commercial Griddles | Food Sales | ROB | 13% | 758 | 0.145 | 12 | \$60 | 100% | 75% | 75% | 1 | 19% | 17% | 80.2% | 68.9% | 73.6% | 5.6 | 90 | 51 | 60 | 54 |
| 570 | Cooking | Convection Ovens | Food Sales | ROB | 18% | 1,988 | 0.381 | 12 | \$50 | 100% | 75% | 75% | 2 | 23% | 53% | 80.2% | 74.2% | 78.1% | 17.8 | 108 | 72 | 80 | 76 |
| 571 | Cooking | Combination Ovens | Food Sales | ROB | 48% | 6,368 | 0.740 | 12 | \$800 | 100% | 75% | 75% | 2 | 23% | 53% | 80.2% | 67.1% | 68.4% | 3.2 | 51 | 29 | 37 | 30 |
| 572 | Cooking | Commercial Fryers | Food Sales | ROB | 17% | 1,858 | 0.355 | 12 | \$1,200 | 100% | 19% | 75% | 3 | 36% | 23% | 80.2% | 46.1% | 51.5% | 0.7 | 218 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 573 | Cooking | Commercial Steam Cookers | Food Sales | ROB | 57% | 43,015 | 8.250 | 12 | \$2,490 | 100% | 75% | 75% | 4 | 8% | 42% | 80.2% | 71.0% | 75.3% | 7.7 | 155 | 97 | 115 | 104 |
| 574 | Cooling | Air-Cooled Chillers | Food Sales | ROB | 11% | 168 | 0.200 | 20 | \$127 | 100% | 33% | 75% | 1 | 0% | 20% | 85.6% | 44.0% | 64.2% | 2.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 575 | Cooling | Water-Cooled Chillers | Food Sales | ROB | 12% | 105 | 0.082 | 20 | \$107 | 100% | 22% | 75% | 2 | 0% | 20% | 85.6% | 44.0% | 56.8% | 1.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 576 | Cooling | VFDs for HVAC Pumps and Cooling Tower Fans | Food Sales | Retro | 29% | 1,136 | 0.036 | 15 | \$190 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 3 | 0% | 10% | 75.4% | 48.9% | 64.7% | 2.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 577 | Cooling | Unitary and Split System AC | Food Sales | ROB | 24% | 414 | 0.244 | 15 | \$123 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 4 | 82% | 20% | 85.6% | 55.5% | 71.6% | 2.9 | 1,353 | 583 | 903 | 696 |
| 578 | Cooling | Unitary and Split System HP | Food Sales | ROB | 24% | 680 | 0.244 | 15 | \$123 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 5 | 6% | 20% | 85.6% | 58.7% | 74.8% | 3.7 | 101 | 44 | 68 | 55 |
| 579 | Cooling | Ductless Mini-Split HP | Food Sales | ROB | 13% | 239 | 0.228 | 18 | \$143 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 6 | 6% | 20% | 85.6% | 48.7% | 65.0% | 2.2 | 56 | 18 | 33 | 24 |
| 580 | Cooling | PTAC Equipment | Food Sales | ROB | 4% | 60 | 0.118 | 10 | \$77 | 100% | 41% | 75% | 7 | 0% | 20% | 85.6% | 44.0% | 62.6% | 1.1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 581 | Cooling | PTHP Equipment | Food Sales | ROB | 5% | 93 | 0.128 | 10 | \$77 | 100% | 41% | 75% | 8 | 0% | 20% | 85.6% | 45.4% | 64.3% | 1.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 582 | Cooling | Commercial AC and HP Tune Up | Food Sales | Retro | 4% | 61 | 0.036 | 3 | \$35 | 100% | 75% | 75% | 9 | 100% | 50% | 75.4% | 65.0% | 65.0% | 0.4 | 169 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 583 | Cooling | ECM - HVAC | Food Sales | Retro | 78% | 351 | 0.068 | 15 | \$177 | 100% | 24% | 75% | 10 | 3% | 5% | 73.1% | 33.5% | 47.2% | 1.1 | 64 | 24 | 54 | 32 |
| 584 | Cooling | ERV | Food Sales | Retro | 24% | 1 | 0.002 | 15 | \$4 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 11 | 100% | 5% | 73.1% | 33.5% | 42.1% | 0.5 | 708 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 585 | Cooling | Window Film | Food Sales | Retro | 8% | 7 | 0.004 | 10 | \$3 | 100% | 36% | 75% | 12 | 100% | 25% | 73.1% | 47.5% | 53.9% | 1.7 | 233 | 113 | 211 | 125 |
| 586 | Cooling | Cool Roof | Food Sales | Retro | 6% | 0 | 0.000 | 15 | \$8 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 13 | 100% | 5% | 73.1% | 33.5% | 33.5% | 0.0 | 166 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 587 | Cooling | Smart Thermostats | Food Sales | Retro | 4% | 551 | 0.325 | 11 | \$208 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 14 | 100% | 9% | 75.4% | 46.8% | 63.4% | 1.8 | 9 | 6 | 10 | 7 |
| 588 | Ext Lighting | LED wallpack (existing W<250) | Food Sales | Retro | 66% | 567 | 0.000 | 12 | \$248 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 20% | 11% | 83.4% | 37.4% | 56.8% | 0.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 589 | Ext Lighting | LED parking lot fixture (existing W≥250) | Food Sales | Retro | 60% | 959 | 0.000 | 12 | \$756 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 2 | 20% | 11% | 83.4% | 37.4% | 48.0% | 0.4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 590 | Ext Lighting | LED parking lot fixture (existing W<250) | Food Sales | Retro | 66% | 567 | 0.000 | 12 | \$248 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 3 | 20% | 11% | 83.4% | 37.4% | 56.8% | 0.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 591 | Ext Lighting | LED parking garage fixture (existing W≥250) | Food Sales | Retro | 60% | 1,953 | 0.223 | 6 | \$756 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 4 | 20% | 11% | 83.4% | 43.4% | 62.7% | 0.5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 592 | Ext Lighting | LED parking garage fixture (existing W<250) | Food Sales | Retro | 66% | 1,154 | 0.132 | 6 | \$248 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 5 | 20% | 11% | 83.4% | 53.6% | 71.4% | 1.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 593 | Ext Lighting | Bi-Level Garage Lighting | Food Sales | Retro | 15% | 75 | 0.036 | 8 | \$161 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 6 | 60% | 5% | 83.4% | 33.5% | 42.5% | 0.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 594 | Ext Lighting | LED Traffic Signals | Food Sales | Retro | 31% | 405 | 0.046 | 6 | \$254 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 7 | 0% | 80% | 86.0% | 86.0% | 86.0% | 0.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 595 | Hot Water | Electric Storage Water Heater | Food Sales | ROB | 4% | 147 | 0.017 | 15 | \$916 | 100% | 28% | 75% | 1 | 95% | 25% | 85.6% | 47.5% | 47.5% | 0.1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 596 | Hot Water | Heat Pump Water Heater | Food Sales | ROB | 68% | 2,712 | 0.310 | 10 | \$1,350 | 100% | 23% | 75% | 1 | 95% | 0% | 85.6% | 30.1% | 56.8% | 0. | | | | |

Appendix D: C&I Measure Assumption Detail

| Measure # | End-Use | Measure Name | Building Type | Replacement Type | % Elec Savings | Per Unit Elec Savings | Per Unit Summer kW | EE EUL | Measure Cost | HCAP Incentive (%) | RAP Incentive (%) | 2% Case Incentive (%) | End Use Measure Group | Base Saturation | EE Saturation | HCAP Adoption Rate | RAP Adoption Rate | PP Adoption Rate | TRC Score | MWH Potential in 2040 |
|-----------|---------------------|---|---------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 609 | Int Lighting | Controls Cont Dimming | Food Sales | Retro | 30% | 36 | 0.018 | 8 | \$18 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 6 | 100% | 10% | 83.4% | 46.8% | 66.1% | 0.9 | 121 | 132 | 193 | 153 |
| 610 | Int Lighting | Controls Photocells | Food Sales | Retro | 10% | 12 | 0.018 | 8 | \$18 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 6 | 100% | 10% | 83.4% | 38.9% | 58.2% | 0.6 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 611 | Int Lighting | Controls Occ Sensor | Food Sales | Retro | 30% | 36 | 0.018 | 8 | \$18 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 6 | 100% | 10% | 83.4% | 46.8% | 66.1% | 0.9 | 121 | 132 | 193 | 153 |
| 612 | Int Lighting | Custom Lighting | Food Sales | Retro | 50% | 1 | 0.000 | 15 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 7 | 100% | 40% | 83.4% | 58.0% | 67.9% | 1.7 | 448 | 180 | 344 | 221 |
| 613 | Misc | Vend Machine Ctrls | Food Sales | Retro | 46% | 343 | 0.006 | 5 | \$80 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 0% | 75% | 82.5% | 82.5% | 82.5% | 0.6 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 614 | Misc | Vend Machine Ctrls -refrigerated | Food Sales | Retro | 38% | 1,411 | 0.033 | 5 | \$180 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 2 | 2% | 75% | 82.5% | 82.5% | 82.5% | 1.1 | 23 | 14 | 14 | 12 |
| 615 | Misc | Power Distribution Equipment Upgrades | Food Sales | Retro | 1% | 6 | 0.002 | 30 | \$8 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 3 | 80% | 20% | 73.1% | 44.0% | 44.0% | 0.9 | 25 | 9 | 17 | 9 |
| 616 | Misc | Custom Miscellaneous | Food Sales | Retro | 17% | 1 | 0.000 | 15 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 4 | 100% | 0% | 73.1% | 35.6% | 49.6% | 1.6 | 836 | 299 | 614 | 385 |
| 617 | Plug Loads Office | Plug Load Occupancy Sensors | Food Sales | Retro | 59% | 129 | 0.000 | 8 | \$70 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 45% | 5% | 75.4% | 33.5% | 48.5% | 0.4 | 89 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 618 | Plug Loads Office | Advanced Power Strips | Food Sales | Retro | 27% | 71 | 0.000 | 10 | \$21 | 100% | 49% | 75% | 1 | 45% | 5% | 75.4% | 37.4% | 57.5% | 0.9 | 78 | 31 | 66 | 45 |
| 619 | Plug Loads Office | Computer Power Management | Food Sales | Retro | 81% | 198 | 0.010 | 4 | \$29 | 100% | 75% | 75% | 2 | 5% | 33% | 75.4% | 60.4% | 66.4% | 0.8 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 620 | Refrigeration | Solid Door Commercial Refrigeration Equipment | Food Sales | ROB | 31% | 1,105 | 0.118 | 12 | \$165 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 2% | 56% | 85.6% | 69.2% | 73.1% | 2.6 | 365 | 219 | 293 | 237 |
| 621 | Refrigeration | ENERGY STAR Residential-size Refrigerator in Commerical Buildings | Food Sales | ROB | 10% | 56 | 0.008 | 17 | \$40 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 2 | 1% | 54% | 85.6% | 67.8% | 67.8% | 0.8 | 30 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 622 | Refrigeration | Door Heater Controls | Food Sales | Retro | 60% | 254 | 0.005 | 12 | \$300 | 100% | 10% | 75% | 3 | 2% | 36% | 75.4% | 55.2% | 55.2% | 0.3 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 623 | Refrigeration | Zero Energy Doors | Food Sales | Retro | 100% | 1,701 | 0.193 | 12 | \$290 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 3 | 2% | 5% | 73.1% | 40.0% | 57.4% | 2.3 | 819 | 346 | 662 | 463 |
| 624 | Refrigeration | Night Covers | Food Sales | Retro | 7% | 145 | 0.000 | 4 | \$42 | 100% | 41% | 75% | 4 | 9% | 25% | 73.1% | 47.5% | 57.7% | 0.4 | 258 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 625 | Refrigeration | Strip Curtain | Food Sales | Retro | 65% | 111 | 0.013 | 5 | \$10 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 5 | 16% | 61% | 75.4% | 72.7% | 72.7% | 1.9 | 3,718 | 1,848 | 2,029 | 1,671 |
| 626 | Refrigeration | Evap Fan Ctrls | Food Sales | Retro | 72% | 502 | 0.573 | 16 | \$291 | 100% | 19% | 75% | 6 | 3% | 33% | 73.1% | 53.1% | 53.1% | 2.3 | 988 | 372 | 633 | 362 |
| 627 | Refrigeration | Refrigeration ECMs | Food Sales | Retro | 60% | 804 | 0.092 | 15 | \$177 | 100% | 56% | 75% | 7 | 12% | 20% | 75.4% | 48.9% | 63.2% | 2.2 | 1,885 | 752 | 1,336 | 996 |
| 628 | Refrigeration | Refrigerated Case Lighting | Food Sales | Retro | 53% | 264 | 0.042 | 8 | \$250 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 8 | 5% | 35% | 83.4% | 54.5% | 54.5% | 0.3 | 1,182 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 629 | Refrigeration | Ice Maker | Food Sales | ROB | 15% | 1,214 | 0.139 | 10 | \$981 | 100% | 7% | 75% | 9 | 1% | 50% | 85.6% | 65.0% | 65.0% | 0.4 | 37 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 630 | Refrigeration | Custom Refrigeration | Food Sales | ROB | 17% | 1 | 0.000 | 15 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 10 | 100% | 33% | 73.1% | 53.1% | 53.1% | 2.2 | 5,964 | 2,833 | 4,079 | 2,824 |
| 631 | Ventilation | VFDs of Supply and Return Fans | Food Sales | Retro | 59% | 45,657 | 0.000 | 15 | \$4,386 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 100% | 25% | 73.1% | 47.5% | 62.3% | 4.1 | 879 | 311 | 586 | 440 |
| 632 | Whole Building_HVAC | Variable Air Volume HVAC | Food Sales | Retro | 51% | 5 | 0.000 | 15 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 27% | 20% | 73.1% | 65.2% | 71.7% | 33.6 | 680 | 540 | 611 | 563 |
| 633 | Whole Building_HVAC | Demand Controlled Ventilation | Food Sales | Retro | 5% | 75 | 0.027 | 15 | \$90 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 2 | 100% | 5% | 73.1% | 33.5% | 42.9% | 0.6 | 196 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 634 | Whole Building_HVAC | Demand Controlled Ventilation (DCV) Exhaust Hood | Food Sales | Retro | 20% | 3,404 | 0.630 | 15 | \$1,778 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 3 | 7% | 24% | 73.1% | 46.8% | 46.8% | 1.0 | 80 | 38 | 71 | 35 |
| 635 | Whole Building_HVAC | GREM Controls | Food Sales | Retro | 0% | 0 | 0.000 | 8 | \$0 | 100% | 0% | 75% | 4 | 100% | 0% | 73.1% | 68.3% | 73.1% | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 636 | Whole Building_HVAC | Custom Whole Building HVAC | Food Sales | Retro | 25% | 1 | 0.000 | 15 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 5 | 100% | 20% | 73.1% | 44.0% | 45.9% | 0.9 | 1,207 | 553 | 1,084 | 550 |
| 637 | Whole Buildings | Whole Building Retrofit | Food Sales | Retro | 15% | 1 | 0.001 | 20 | \$0 | 100% | 82% | 82% | 6 | 100% | 0% | 73.1% | 61.3% | 67.1% | 6.9 | 1,575 | 1,186 | 1,386 | 1,251 |
| 638 | Whole Buildings | Custom Whole Building Controls (BAS) | Food Sales | Retro | 20% | 1 | 0.000 | 15 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 7 | 100% | 25% | 73.1% | 47.5% | 48.6% | 1.3 | 7,157 | 3,181 | 5,866 | 3,085 |
| 639 | Whole Buildings | Commercial Behavior | Food Sales | Retro | 2% | 37 | 0.001 | 1 | \$1 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 8 | 100% | 0% | 32.0% | 30.0% | 32.0% | 1.1 | 1,149 | 435 | 499 | 457 |
| 640 | Cooking | Commercial Griddles | Retail | ROB | 13% | 758 | 0.145 | 12 | \$60 | 100% | 75% | 75% | 1 | 19% | 17% | 80.2% | 68.9% | 73.6% | 5.6 | 49 | 27 | 32 | 29 |
| 641 | Cooking | Convection Ovens | Retail | ROB | 18% | 1,988 | 0.381 | 12 | \$50 | 100% | 75% | 75% | 2 | 23% | 53% | 80.2% | 74.2% | 78.1% | 17.8 | 59 | 39 | 43 | 41 |
| 642 | Cooking | Combination Ovens | Retail | ROB | 48% | 6,368 | 0.740 | 12 | \$800 | 100% | 75% | 75% | 2 | 23% | 53% | 80.2% | 67.1% | 68.4% | 3.2 | 27 | 16 | 20 | 16 |
| 643 | Cooking | Commercial Fryers | Retail | ROB | 17% | 1,858 | 0.355 | 12 | \$1,200 | 100% | 19% | 75% | 3 | 36% | 23% | 80.2% | 46.1% | 51.5% | 0.7 | 118 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 644 | Cooking | Commercial Steam Cookers | Retail | ROB | 57% | 43,015 | 8.250 | 12 | \$2,490 | 100% | 75% | 75% | 4 | 8% | 42% | 80.2% | 71.0% | 75.3% | 7.7 | 84 | 52 | 62 | 56 |
| 645 | Cooling | Air-Cooled Chillers | Retail | ROB | 11% | 351 | 0.195 | 20 | \$127 | 100% | 33% | 75% | 1 | 14% | 20% | 85.6% | 47.4% | 67.9% | 2.9 | 369 | 108 | 199 | 154 |
| 646 | Cooling | Water-Cooled Chillers | Retail | ROB | 12% | 220 | 0.080 | 20 | \$107 | 100% | 22% | 75% | 2 | 14% | 20% | 85.6% | 44.0% | 61.8% | 1.8 | 411 | 117 | 221 | 154 |
| 647 | Cooling | VFDs for HVAC Pumps and Cooling Tower Fans | Retail | Retro | 29% | 985 | 0.036 | 15 | \$190 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 3 | 5% | 10% | 75.4% | 46.4% | 63.2% | 2.2 | 494 | 210 | 366 | 278 |
| 648 | Cooling | Unitary and Split System AC | Retail | ROB | 24% | 866 | 0.239 | 15 | \$123 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 4 | 56% | 20% | 85.6% | 61.1% | 76.2% | 4.3 | 4,399 | 2,009 | 2,936 | 2,427 |
| 649 | Cooling | Unitary and Split System HP | Retail | ROB | 24% | 933 | 0.239 | 15 | \$123 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 5 | 7% | 20% | 85.6% | 62.1% | 76.7% | 4.5 | 533 | 248 | 356 | 296 |
| 650 | Cooling | Ductless Mini-Split HP | Retail | ROB | 13% | 509 | 0.223 | 18 | \$143 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 6 | 7% | 20% | 85.6% | 54.1% | 70.2% | 3.0 | 281 | 105 | 165 | 133 |
| 651 | Cooling | PTAC Equipment | Retail | ROB | 4% | 126 | 0.115 | 10 | \$77 | 100% | 41% | 75% | 7 | 0% | 20% | 85.6% | 45.8% | 64.5% | 1.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 652 | Cooling | PTHP Equipment | Retail | ROB | 5% | 208 | 0.124 | 10 | \$77 | 100% | 41% | 75% | 8 | 0% | 20% | 85.6% | 49.2% | 68.2% | 1.7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 653 | Cooling | Commercial AC and HP Tune Up | Retail | Retro | 4% | 127 | 0.035 | 3 | \$35 | 100% | 75% | 75% | 9 | 100% | 50% | 75.4% | 65.0% | 65.0% | 0.5 | 831 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 654 | Cooling | ECM - HVAC | Retail | Retro | 78% | 351 | 0.066 | 15 | \$177 | 100% | 24% | 75% | 10 | 2% | 5% | 73.1% | 33.5% | 47.1% | 1.1 | 252 | 91 | 210 | 122 |
| 655 | Cooling | ERV | Retail | Retro | 24% | 3 | 0.002 | 15 | \$4 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 11 | 100% | 5% | 73.1% | 33.5% | 44.9% | 0.8 | 3,475 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 656 | Cooling | Window Film | Retail | Retro | 8% | 14 | 0.004 | 10 | \$3 | 100% | 36% | 75% | 12 | 100% | 25% | 73.1% | 47.5% | 60.3% | 2.4 | 1,149 | 546 | 1,014 | 709 |
| 657 | Cooling | Cool Roof | Retail | Retro | 2% | 0 | 0.000 | 15 | \$8 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 13 | 100% | 5% | 73.1% | 33.5% | 33.5% | 0.0 | 235 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 658 | Cooling | Smart Thermostats | Retail | Retro | 4% | 1,152 | 0.318 | 11 | \$208 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 14 | 100% | 9% | 75.4% | 53.2% | 67.4% | 2.6 | 464 | 324 | 467 | 380 |
| 659 | Ext Lighting | LED wallpack (existing W<250) | Retail | Retro | 66% | 567 | 0.000 | 12 | \$248 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 20% | 15% | 83.4% | 40.3% | 56.8% | 0.7 | 156 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 660 | Ext Lighting | LED parking lot fixture (existing W≥250) | Retail | Retro | 60% | 959 | 0.000 | 12 | \$756 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 2 | 20% | 15% | 83.4% | 40.3% | 48.0% | 0.4 | 142 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 661 | Ext Lighting | LED parking lot fixture (existing W<250) | Retail | Retro | 66% | 567 | 0.000 | 12 | \$248 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 3 | 20% | 15% | 83.4% | 40.3% | 56.8% | 0.7 | 156 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 662 | Ext Lighting | LED parking garage fixture (existing W≥250) | Retail | Retro | 60% | 1,953 | 0.223 | 6 | \$756 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 4 | 20% | 15% | 83.4% | 43.4% | 62.7% | 0.5 | 143 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 663 | Ext Lighting | LED parking garage fixture (existing W<250) | Retail | Retro | 66% | 1,154 | 0.132 | 6 | \$248 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 5 | 20% | 15% | 83.4% | 53.6% | 71.4% | 1.0 | 157 | 75 | 127 | 96 |
| 664 | Ext Lighting | Bi-Level Garage Lighting | Retail | Retro | 15% | 75 | 0.036 | 8 | \$161 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 6 | 60% | 5% | 83.4% | 33.5% | 42.5% | 0.2 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 665 | Ext Lighting | LED Traffic Signals | Retail | Retro | 31% | 405 | 0.046 | 6 | \$254 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 7 | 0% | 80% | 86.0% | 86.0% | 86.0% | 0.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 666 | Hot Water | Electric Storage Water Heater | Retail | ROB | 4% | 147 | 0.017 | 15 | \$916 | 100% | 28% | 75% | 1 | 95% | 25% | 85.6% | 47.5% | 47.5% | 0.1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 667 | Hot Water | Heat Pump Water Heater | Retail | ROB | 68% | 2,712 | 0.310 | 10 | \$1,350 | 100% | 23% | 75% | 1 | 95% | 0% | 85.6% | 30.1% | 56.8% | 0.7 | 1,163 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 668 | Hot Water | Electric tankless water heater | Retail | ROB | 60% | 124 | 0.000 | 20 | \$155 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 2 | 5% | 50% | 85.6% | 65.0% | 65.0% | 0.4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 669 | Hot Water | Water Heater Pipe Insulation | Retail | Retro | 59% | 35 | 0.004 | 4 | \$36 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 3 | 2% | 80% | 86.0% | 86.0% | 86.0% | 0.1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 670 | Hot Water | Faucet Aerator | Retail | Retro | 32% | 591 | 0.189 | 10 | \$8 | 100% | 75% | 75% | 4 | 45% | 80% | 86.0% | 86.0% | 86.0% | 33.4 | 43 | 69 | 69 | 62 |
| 671 | Hot Water | Low-Flow Showerheads | Retail | Retro | 20% | 29 | 2.280 | 10 | \$12 | 100% | 33% | 75% | 5 | 3% | 80% | 86.0% | 86.0% | 86.0% | 111.0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 672 | Hot Water | PRSV | Retail | Retro | 0% | 0 | 0.000 | 5 | \$93 | 100% | 75% | 75% | 6 | 0% | 50% | 75.4% | 71.0% | 75.4% | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Appendix D: C&I Measure Assumption Detail

| Measure # | End-Use | Measure Name | Building Type | Replacement Type | % Elec Savings | Per Unit Elec Savings | Per Unit Summer kW | EE EUL | Measure Cost | HCAP Incentive (%) | RAP Incentive (%) | 2% Case Incentive (%) | End Use Measure Group | Base Saturation | EE Saturation | HCAP Adoption Rate | RAP Adoption Rate | PP Adoption Rate | TRC Score | MWH Potential in 2040 |
|-----------|---------------------|---|---------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 685 | Misc | Vend Machine Ctrls -refrigerated | Retail | Retro | 38% | 1,411 | 0.033 | 5 | \$180 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 2 | 2% | 75% | 82.5% | 82.5% | 82.5% | 1.1 | 147 | 88 | 88 | 80 |
| 686 | Misc | Power Distribution Equipment Upgrades | Retail | Retro | 1% | 6 | 0.002 | 30 | \$8 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 3 | 56% | 20% | 73.1% | 44.0% | 44.0% | 0.9 | 116 | 39 | 79 | 41 |
| 687 | Misc | Custom Miscellaneous | Retail | Retro | 17% | 1 | 0.000 | 15 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 4 | 100% | 0% | 73.1% | 35.6% | 49.6% | 1.6 | 5,438 | 1,944 | 3,988 | 2,503 |
| 688 | Plug Loads Office | Plug Load Occupancy Sensors | Retail | Retro | 59% | 129 | 0.000 | 8 | \$70 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 45% | 5% | 75.4% | 33.5% | 48.5% | 0.4 | 385 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 689 | Plug Loads Office | Advanced Power Strips | Retail | Retro | 27% | 71 | 0.000 | 10 | \$21 | 100% | 49% | 75% | 1 | 45% | 5% | 75.4% | 37.4% | 57.5% | 0.9 | 337 | 135 | 287 | 195 |
| 690 | Plug Loads Office | Computer Power Management | Retail | Retro | 81% | 198 | 0.010 | 4 | \$29 | 100% | 75% | 75% | 2 | 5% | 33% | 75.4% | 60.4% | 66.4% | 0.8 | 135 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 691 | Refrigeration | Solid Door Commercial Refrigeration Equipment | Retail | ROB | 31% | 1,105 | 0.118 | 12 | \$165 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 25% | 56% | 85.6% | 69.2% | 73.1% | 2.6 | 3,534 | 2,114 | 2,831 | 2,289 |
| 692 | Refrigeration | ENERGY STAR Residential-size Refrigerator in Commerical Buildings | Retail | ROB | 10% | 56 | 0.008 | 17 | \$40 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 2 | 25% | 54% | 85.6% | 67.8% | 67.8% | 0.8 | 1,153 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 693 | Refrigeration | Door Heater Controls | Retail | Retro | 60% | 254 | 0.005 | 12 | \$300 | 100% | 10% | 75% | 3 | 2% | 36% | 75.4% | 55.2% | 55.2% | 0.3 | 43 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 694 | Refrigeration | Zero Energy Doors | Retail | Retro | 100% | 1,701 | 0.193 | 12 | \$290 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 3 | 2% | 5% | 73.1% | 40.0% | 57.4% | 2.3 | 776 | 328 | 627 | 439 |
| 695 | Refrigeration | Night Covers | Retail | Retro | 7% | 145 | 0.000 | 4 | \$42 | 100% | 41% | 75% | 4 | 9% | 25% | 75.4% | 47.5% | 57.7% | 0.4 | 245 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 696 | Refrigeration | Strip Curtain | Retail | Retro | 62% | 38 | 0.004 | 5 | \$10 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 5 | 6% | 39% | 75.4% | 57.3% | 61.0% | 0.7 | 1,575 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 697 | Refrigeration | Evap Fan Ctrls | Retail | Retro | 72% | 502 | 0.573 | 16 | \$291 | 100% | 19% | 75% | 6 | 1% | 33% | 73.1% | 53.1% | 53.1% | 2.3 | 339 | 128 | 217 | 124 |
| 698 | Refrigeration | Refrigeration ECMs | Retail | Retro | 60% | 804 | 0.092 | 15 | \$177 | 100% | 56% | 75% | 7 | 7% | 20% | 75.4% | 48.9% | 63.2% | 2.2 | 1,116 | 445 | 791 | 589 |
| 699 | Refrigeration | Refrigerated Case Lighting | Retail | Retro | 53% | 264 | 0.042 | 8 | \$250 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 8 | 5% | 35% | 83.4% | 54.5% | 54.5% | 0.3 | 1,120 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 700 | Refrigeration | Ice Maker | Retail | ROB | 15% | 1,214 | 0.139 | 10 | \$981 | 100% | 7% | 75% | 9 | 3% | 50% | 85.6% | 65.0% | 65.0% | 0.4 | 212 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 701 | Refrigeration | Custom Refrigeration | Retail | ROB | 17% | 1 | 0.000 | 15 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 10 | 100% | 33% | 73.1% | 53.1% | 53.1% | 2.2 | 5,574 | 2,718 | 3,919 | 2,707 |
| 702 | Ventilation | VFDs of Supply and Return Fans | Retail | Retro | 59% | 37,613 | 0.000 | 15 | \$4,386 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 100% | 25% | 73.1% | 47.5% | 60.0% | 3.4 | 6,665 | 2,356 | 4,443 | 3,162 |
| 703 | Whole Building_HVAC | Variable Air Volume HVAC | Retail | Retro | 51% | 5 | 0.000 | 15 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 25% | 39% | 73.1% | 65.2% | 71.7% | 33.6 | 2,948 | 1,986 | 2,341 | 2,186 |
| 704 | Whole Building_HVAC | Demand Controlled Ventilation | Retail | Retro | 5% | 163 | 0.027 | 15 | \$90 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 2 | 100% | 5% | 73.1% | 33.5% | 46.3% | 1.0 | 1,159 | 471 | 1,069 | 617 |
| 705 | Whole Building_HVAC | Demand Controlled Ventilation (DCV) Exhaust Hood | Retail | Retro | 0% | 0 | 0.000 | 15 | \$1,778 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 3 | 4% | 24% | 73.1% | 68.3% | 73.1% | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 706 | Whole Building_HVAC | GREM Controls | Retail | Retro | 0% | 0 | 0.000 | 8 | \$0 | 100% | 0% | 75% | 4 | 100% | 0% | 73.1% | 68.3% | 73.1% | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 707 | Whole Building_HVAC | Custom Whole Building HVAC | Retail | Retro | 25% | 1 | 0.000 | 15 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 5 | 100% | 20% | 73.1% | 44.0% | 45.9% | 0.9 | 6,907 | 3,084 | 6,030 | 3,060 |
| 708 | Whole Buildings | Whole Building Retrofit | Retail | Retro | 15% | 1 | 0.000 | 20 | \$0 | 100% | 82% | 82% | 6 | 100% | 0% | 73.1% | 58.5% | 64.8% | 5.0 | 3,176 | 2,387 | 2,879 | 2,526 |
| 709 | Whole Buildings | Custom Whole Building Controls (BAS) | Retail | Retro | 20% | 1 | 0.000 | 15 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 7 | 100% | 25% | 73.1% | 47.5% | 48.6% | 1.3 | 1,095 | 513 | 930 | 493 |
| 710 | Whole Buildings | Commercial Behavior | Retail | Retro | 2% | 37 | 0.001 | 1 | \$1 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 8 | 100% | 0% | 32.0% | 30.0% | 32.0% | 1.1 | 2,232 | 903 | 876 | 930 |
| 711 | Cooking | Commercial Griddles | Schools | ROB | 13% | 758 | 0.145 | 12 | \$60 | 100% | 75% | 75% | 1 | 19% | 17% | 80.2% | 68.9% | 73.6% | 5.6 | 22 | 12 | 14 | 13 |
| 712 | Cooking | Convection Ovens | Schools | ROB | 18% | 1,988 | 0.381 | 12 | \$50 | 100% | 75% | 75% | 2 | 23% | 53% | 80.2% | 74.2% | 78.1% | 17.8 | 26 | 17 | 19 | 18 |
| 713 | Cooking | Combination Ovens | Schools | ROB | 48% | 6,368 | 0.740 | 12 | \$800 | 100% | 75% | 75% | 2 | 23% | 53% | 80.2% | 67.1% | 68.4% | 3.2 | 12 | 7 | 9 | 7 |
| 714 | Cooking | Commercial Fryers | Schools | ROB | 17% | 1,858 | 0.355 | 12 | \$1,200 | 100% | 19% | 75% | 3 | 36% | 23% | 80.2% | 46.1% | 51.5% | 0.7 | 52 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 715 | Cooking | Commercial Steam Cookers | Schools | ROB | 57% | 43,015 | 8.250 | 12 | \$2,490 | 100% | 75% | 75% | 4 | 8% | 42% | 80.2% | 71.0% | 75.3% | 7.7 | 37 | 23 | 27 | 25 |
| 716 | Cooling | Air-Cooled Chillers | Schools | ROB | 11% | 256 | 0.158 | 20 | \$127 | 100% | 33% | 75% | 1 | 21% | 20% | 85.6% | 44.0% | 64.3% | 2.2 | 408 | 116 | 220 | 160 |
| 717 | Cooling | Water-Cooled Chillers | Schools | ROB | 12% | 161 | 0.065 | 20 | \$107 | 100% | 22% | 75% | 2 | 21% | 20% | 85.6% | 44.0% | 58.0% | 1.3 | 455 | 130 | 245 | 158 |
| 718 | Cooling | VFDs for HVAC Pumps and Cooling Tower Fans | Schools | Retro | 29% | 741 | 0.036 | 15 | \$190 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 3 | 8% | 10% | 75.4% | 41.9% | 60.3% | 1.7 | 543 | 206 | 406 | 292 |
| 719 | Cooling | Unitary and Split System AC | Schools | ROB | 24% | 632 | 0.193 | 15 | \$123 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 4 | 43% | 20% | 85.6% | 57.1% | 73.2% | 3.3 | 2,420 | 1,023 | 1,615 | 1,277 |
| 720 | Cooling | Unitary and Split System HP | Schools | ROB | 24% | 650 | 0.193 | 15 | \$123 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 5 | 6% | 20% | 85.6% | 57.3% | 73.5% | 3.3 | 317 | 135 | 212 | 168 |
| 721 | Cooling | Ductless Mini-Split HP | Schools | ROB | 13% | 360 | 0.180 | 18 | \$143 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 6 | 6% | 20% | 85.6% | 49.2% | 65.3% | 2.3 | 179 | 60 | 106 | 78 |
| 722 | Cooling | PTAC Equipment | Schools | ROB | 4% | 92 | 0.093 | 10 | \$77 | 100% | 41% | 75% | 7 | 0% | 20% | 85.6% | 44.0% | 61.9% | 1.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 723 | Cooling | PTHP Equipment | Schools | ROB | 5% | 135 | 0.102 | 10 | \$77 | 100% | 41% | 75% | 8 | 0% | 20% | 85.6% | 45.0% | 64.0% | 1.2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 724 | Cooling | Commercial AC and HP Tune Up | Schools | Retro | 4% | 92 | 0.028 | 3 | \$35 | 100% | 75% | 75% | 9 | 100% | 50% | 75.4% | 65.0% | 65.0% | 0.4 | 605 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 725 | Cooling | ECM - HVAC | Schools | Retro | 78% | 351 | 0.066 | 15 | \$177 | 100% | 24% | 75% | 10 | 2% | 5% | 73.1% | 33.5% | 47.1% | 1.1 | 178 | 64 | 147 | 85 |
| 726 | Cooling | ERV | Schools | Retro | 24% | 2 | 0.003 | 15 | \$4 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 11 | 100% | 5% | 73.1% | 33.5% | 45.5% | 0.8 | 2,525 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 727 | Cooling | Window Film | Schools | Retro | 8% | 10 | 0.003 | 10 | \$3 | 100% | 36% | 75% | 12 | 100% | 25% | 73.1% | 47.5% | 56.2% | 1.9 | 838 | 393 | 729 | 460 |
| 728 | Cooling | Cool Roof | Schools | Retro | 1% | 0 | 0.000 | 15 | \$8 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 13 | 100% | 5% | 73.1% | 33.5% | 33.5% | 0.0 | 131 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 729 | Cooling | Smart Thermostats | Schools | Retro | 4% | 841 | 0.256 | 11 | \$208 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 14 | 100% | 9% | 75.4% | 49.0% | 64.8% | 2.0 | 34 | 21 | 34 | 26 |
| 730 | Ext Lighting | LED wallpack (existing W<250) | Schools | Retro | 66% | 567 | 0.000 | 12 | \$248 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 20% | 12% | 83.4% | 38.1% | 56.8% | 0.7 | 70 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 731 | Ext Lighting | LED parking lot fixture (existing W≥250) | Schools | Retro | 60% | 959 | 0.000 | 12 | \$756 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 2 | 20% | 12% | 83.4% | 38.1% | 48.0% | 0.4 | 64 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 732 | Ext Lighting | LED parking lot fixture (existing W<250) | Schools | Retro | 66% | 567 | 0.000 | 12 | \$248 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 3 | 20% | 12% | 83.4% | 38.1% | 56.8% | 0.7 | 70 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 733 | Ext Lighting | LED parking garage fixture (existing W≥250) | Schools | Retro | 60% | 1,953 | 0.223 | 6 | \$756 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 4 | 20% | 12% | 83.4% | 43.4% | 62.7% | 0.5 | 65 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 734 | Ext Lighting | LED parking garage fixture (existing W<250) | Schools | Retro | 66% | 1,154 | 0.132 | 6 | \$248 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 5 | 20% | 12% | 83.4% | 53.6% | 71.4% | 1.0 | 71 | 35 | 58 | 44 |
| 735 | Ext Lighting | Bi-Level Garage Lighting | Schools | Retro | 15% | 75 | 0.036 | 8 | \$161 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 6 | 60% | 5% | 83.4% | 33.5% | 42.5% | 0.2 | 44 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 736 | Ext Lighting | LED Traffic Signals | Schools | Retro | 31% | 405 | 0.046 | 6 | \$254 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 7 | 0% | 80% | 86.0% | 86.0% | 86.0% | 0.3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 737 | Hot Water | Electric Storage Water Heater | Schools | ROB | 4% | 158 | 0.018 | 15 | \$916 | 100% | 28% | 75% | 1 | 95% | 25% | 85.6% | 47.5% | 47.5% | 0.1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 738 | Hot Water | Heat Pump Water Heater | Schools | ROB | 68% | 2,917 | 0.333 | 10 | \$1,350 | 100% | 23% | 75% | 1 | 95% | 3% | 85.6% | 31.8% | 57.8% | 0.7 | 507 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 739 | Hot Water | Electric tankless water heater | Schools | ROB | 60% | 133 | 0.000 | 20 | \$155 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 2 | 5% | 50% | 85.6% | 65.0% | 65.0% | 0.4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 740 | Hot Water | Water Heater Pipe Insulation | Schools | Retro | 59% | 35 | 0.004 | 4 | \$36 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 3 | 1% | 80% | 86.0% | 86.0% | 86.0% | 0.1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 741 | Hot Water | Faucet Aerator | Schools | Retro | 32% | 473 | 0.118 | 10 | \$8 | 100% | 75% | 75% | 4 | 34% | 80% | 86.0% | 86.0% | 86.0% | 24.3 | 14 | 23 | 22 | 20 |
| 742 | Hot Water | Low-Flow Showerheads | Schools | Retro | 20% | 39 | 1.939 | 10 | \$12 | 100% | 33% | 75% | 5 | 4% | 80% | 86.0% | 86.0% | 86.0% | 94.7 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 743 | Hot Water | PRSV | Schools | Retro | 33% | 1,253 | 0.313 | 5 | \$93 | 100% | 75% | 75% | 6 | 20% | 50% | 75.4% | 67.0% | 72.0% | 2.9 | 14 | 16 | 21 | 17 |
| 744 | Hot Water | ENERGY STAR Clothes Washers | Schools | ROB | 43% | 671 | 0.017 | 7 | \$250 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 7 | 25% | 35% | 85.6% | 54.5% | 58.9% | 0.5 | 32 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 745 | Int Lighting | Interior 4 ft LED | Schools | Retro | 49% | 66 | 0.016 | 15 | \$13 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 86% | 12% | 83.4% | 59.6% | 74.3% | 3.0 | 3,790 | 2,128 | 3,122 | 2,553 |
| 746 | Int Lighting | LED Screw In - Interior | Schools | Retro | 80% | 79 | 0.019 | 9 | \$2 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 2 | 2% | 50% | 83.4% | 78.2% | 82.4% | 17.7 | 98 | 64 | 72 | 64 |
| 747 | Int Lighting | LED Fixture - Interior | Schools | Retro | 69% | 85 | 0.021 | 15 | \$27 | 100% | 60% | 75% | 3 | 10% | 12% | 83.4% | 54.1% | 68.8% | 1.8 | 609 | 305 | 502 | 375 |
| 748 | Int Lighting | Interior LED High Bay Replacing T8HO HB | Schools | Retro | 52% | 276 | 0.044 | 15 | \$201 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 4 | 1% | 12% | 83.4% | 38.1% | 53. | | | | | |

Appendix D: C&I Measure Assumption Detail

| Measure # | End-Use | Measure Name | Building Type | Replacement Type | % Elec Savings | Per Unit Elec Savings | Per Unit Summer kW | EE EUL | Measure Cost | HCAP Incentive (%) | RAP Incentive (%) | 2% Case Incentive (%) | End Use Measure Group | Base Saturation | EE Saturation | HCAP Adoption Rate | RAP Adoption Rate | PP Adoption Rate | TRC Score | MWH Potential in 2040 |
|-----------|---------------------|---|---------------|------------------|----------------|-----------------------|--------------------|--------|--------------|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 761 | Plug Loads Office | Computer Power Management | Schools | Retro | 81% | 198 | 0.010 | 4 | \$29 | 100% | 75% | 75% | 2 | 5% | 33% | 75.4% | 60.4% | 66.4% | 0.8 | 267 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 762 | Refrigeration | Solid Door Commercial Refrigeration Equipment | Schools | ROB | 31% | 1,105 | 0.118 | 12 | \$165 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 32% | 56% | 85.6% | 69.2% | 73.1% | 2.6 | 774 | 463 | 620 | 501 |
| 763 | Refrigeration | ENERGY STAR Residential-size Refrigerator in Commerical Buildings | Schools | ROB | 10% | 56 | 0.008 | 17 | \$40 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 2 | 8% | 54% | 85.6% | 67.8% | 67.8% | 0.8 | 63 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 764 | Refrigeration | Door Heater Controls | Schools | Retro | 60% | 254 | 0.005 | 12 | \$300 | 100% | 10% | 75% | 3 | 2% | 36% | 75.4% | 55.2% | 55.2% | 0.3 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 765 | Refrigeration | Zero Energy Doors | Schools | Retro | 100% | 1,701 | 0.193 | 12 | \$290 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 3 | 2% | 5% | 73.1% | 40.0% | 57.4% | 2.3 | 130 | 55 | 105 | 74 |
| 766 | Refrigeration | Night Covers | Schools | Retro | 7% | 145 | 0.000 | 4 | \$42 | 100% | 41% | 75% | 4 | 9% | 25% | 75.4% | 47.5% | 57.7% | 0.4 | 41 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 767 | Refrigeration | Strip Curtain | Schools | Retro | 62% | 38 | 0.004 | 5 | \$10 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 5 | 12% | 36% | 75.4% | 55.2% | 61.0% | 0.7 | 550 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 768 | Refrigeration | Evap Fan Ctrlis | Schools | Retro | 72% | 502 | 0.573 | 16 | \$291 | 100% | 19% | 75% | 6 | 2% | 33% | 73.1% | 53.1% | 53.1% | 2.3 | 114 | 43 | 73 | 42 |
| 769 | Refrigeration | Refrigeration ECMs | Schools | Retro | 60% | 804 | 0.092 | 15 | \$177 | 100% | 56% | 75% | 7 | 12% | 20% | 75.4% | 48.9% | 63.2% | 2.2 | 300 | 119 | 212 | 158 |
| 770 | Refrigeration | Refrigerated Case Lighting | Schools | Retro | 53% | 264 | 0.042 | 8 | \$250 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 8 | 5% | 35% | 83.4% | 54.5% | 54.5% | 0.3 | 188 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 771 | Refrigeration | Ice Maker | Schools | ROB | 15% | 1,214 | 0.139 | 10 | \$981 | 100% | 7% | 75% | 9 | 4% | 50% | 85.6% | 65.0% | 65.0% | 0.4 | 47 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 772 | Refrigeration | Custom Refrigeration | Schools | ROB | 17% | 1 | 0.000 | 15 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 10 | 100% | 33% | 73.1% | 53.1% | 53.1% | 2.2 | 882 | 451 | 648 | 449 |
| 773 | Ventilation | VFDs of Supply and Return Fans | Schools | Retro | 59% | 19,306 | 0.000 | 15 | \$4,386 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 100% | 25% | 73.1% | 47.5% | 50.1% | 1.7 | 2,935 | 1,037 | 1,956 | 1,062 |
| 774 | Whole Building_HVAC | Variable Air Volume HVAC | Schools | Retro | 51% | 5 | 0.000 | 15 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 43% | 25% | 73.1% | 65.2% | 71.7% | 33.6 | 3,581 | 2,667 | 3,049 | 2,831 |
| 775 | Whole Building_HVAC | Demand Controlled Ventilation | Schools | Retro | 3% | 68 | 0.032 | 15 | \$90 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 2 | 100% | 5% | 73.1% | 33.5% | 43.1% | 0.6 | 410 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 776 | Whole Building_HVAC | Demand Controlled Ventilation (DCV) Exhaust Hood | Schools | Retro | 20% | 1,995 | 0.498 | 15 | \$1,778 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 3 | 11% | 24% | 73.1% | 46.8% | 46.8% | 0.7 | 439 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 777 | Whole Building_HVAC | GREM Controls | Schools | Retro | 0% | 0 | 0.000 | 8 | \$0 | 100% | 0% | 75% | 4 | 100% | 0% | 73.1% | 68.3% | 73.1% | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 778 | Whole Building_HVAC | Custom Whole Building HVAC | Schools | Retro | 25% | 1 | 0.000 | 15 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 5 | 100% | 20% | 73.1% | 44.0% | 45.9% | 0.9 | 4,275 | 1,891 | 3,707 | 1,886 |
| 779 | Whole Buildings | Whole Building Retrofit | Schools | Retro | 15% | 1 | 0.000 | 20 | \$0 | 100% | 82% | 82% | 6 | 100% | 0% | 73.1% | 59.2% | 65.3% | 5.4 | 1,369 | 1,092 | 1,297 | 1,152 |
| 780 | Whole Buildings | Custom Whole Building Controls (BAS) | Schools | Retro | 20% | 1 | 0.000 | 15 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 7 | 100% | 25% | 73.1% | 47.5% | 48.6% | 1.3 | 5,594 | 2,777 | 5,003 | 2,668 |
| 781 | Whole Buildings | Commercial Behavior | Schools | Retro | 2% | 37 | 0.001 | 1 | \$1 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 8 | 100% | 0% | 32.0% | 30.0% | 32.0% | 1.1 | 934 | 401 | 382 | 411 |
| 782 | Compressed Air | Efficient Air Compressor Equipment | Industrial | ROB | 11% | 1 | 0.000 | 13 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 100% | 25% | 80.2% | 47.5% | 53.3% | 1.1 | 6,262 | 2,808 | 4,470 | 3,070 |
| 783 | Compressed Air | Efficient Air Compressor Controls | Industrial | Retro | 3% | 1 | 0.000 | 3 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 2 | 100% | 25% | 75.4% | 54.2% | 68.0% | 1.0 | 1,138 | 480 | 815 | 639 |
| 784 | HVAC | Efficient HVAC Equipment | Industrial | ROB | 13% | 1 | 0.000 | 15 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 100% | 25% | 85.6% | 52.3% | 68.4% | 2.7 | 5,275 | 2,410 | 3,775 | 3,017 |
| 785 | HVAC | Efficient HVAC O&M | Industrial | Retro | 3% | 1 | 0.000 | 3 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 2 | 100% | 25% | 75.4% | 57.7% | 69.7% | 1.2 | 822 | 395 | 597 | 485 |
| 786 | Lighting | Efficient Lighting Equipment | Industrial | Retro | 42% | 1 | 0.000 | 15 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 100% | 25% | 83.4% | 56.8% | 72.9% | 3.0 | 11,780 | 6,003 | 9,590 | 7,573 |
| 787 | Lighting | Efficient Lighting O&M | Industrial | Retro | 3% | 1 | 0.000 | 3 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 2 | 100% | 25% | 75.4% | 61.3% | 71.2% | 1.7 | 472 | 294 | 356 | 312 |
| 788 | Machine Drive | Efficient MachDr Equipment | Industrial | ROB | 12% | 1 | 0.000 | 15 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 100% | 25% | 80.2% | 47.5% | 62.8% | 3.1 | 34,696 | 14,918 | 23,275 | 18,233 |
| 789 | Machine Drive | Efficient MachDr O&M | Industrial | Retro | 3% | 1 | 0.000 | 3 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 2 | 100% | 25% | 75.4% | 57.7% | 69.7% | 1.2 | 5,923 | 2,820 | 4,285 | 3,477 |
| 790 | Process Heat | Efficient ProcHeat Equipment | Industrial | ROB | 3% | 1 | 0.000 | 15 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 100% | 25% | 80.2% | 47.5% | 62.5% | 3.0 | 1,313 | 564 | 880 | 686 |
| 791 | Process Heat | Efficient ProcHeat O&M | Industrial | Retro | 3% | 1 | 0.000 | 3 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 2 | 100% | 25% | 75.4% | 60.2% | 70.8% | 1.5 | 984 | 472 | 673 | 554 |
| 792 | Process Ref | Efficient ProcRefrig Equipment | Industrial | ROB | 16% | 1 | 0.000 | 15 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 100% | 25% | 80.2% | 47.5% | 62.1% | 3.0 | 12,543 | 5,393 | 8,414 | 6,517 |
| 793 | Process Ref | Efficient ProcRefrig O&M | Industrial | Retro | 3% | 1 | 0.000 | 3 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 2 | 100% | 25% | 75.4% | 56.1% | 69.0% | 1.1 | 1,570 | 734 | 1,166 | 936 |
| 794 | Other Process | Efficient Other Facility Process Equipment | Industrial | ROB | 26% | 1 | 0.000 | 11 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 100% | 25% | 80.2% | 47.5% | 54.6% | 1.1 | 18,680 | 8,620 | 13,984 | 9,744 |
| 795 | Other Process | Efficient Other Facility Process O&M | Industrial | Retro | 7% | 1 | 0.000 | 11 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 2 | 100% | 25% | 75.4% | 47.5% | 58.7% | 1.3 | 2,879 | 1,081 | 2,369 | 1,462 |
| 796 | Whole Buildings | Power Distribution (Transformers) | Industrial | Retro | 1% | 1 | 0.000 | 30 | \$1 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 100% | 25% | 80.2% | 47.5% | 47.5% | 0.8 | 2,384 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 797 | Whole Buildings | Strategic Energy Management | Industrial | Retro | 3% | 1 | 0.000 | 3 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 2 | 100% | 10% | 75.4% | 58.7% | 70.1% | 1.3 | 7,414 | 4,503 | 5,880 | 4,981 |
| 798 | WaterWasteWater | Water Supply & Wastewater treatment pumps and process efficiency | Industrial | Retro | 19% | 1 | 0.000 | 11 | \$0 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 100% | 10% | 80.2% | 38.6% | 52.4% | 0.9 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 810 | Exterior Lighting | LED Streetlighting | StreetLight | Retro | 45% | 577 | 0.000 | 20 | \$506 | 100% | 50% | 75% | 1 | 100% | 80% | 86.0% | 86.0% | 86.0% | 0.6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |



CITY COUNCIL OF NEW ORLEANS

2021 DSM Market Potential Study

FINAL REPORT

July 2021

prepared by

**GDS Associates, Inc. with
MSMM Engineering, LLC
The Villavaso Group, LLC
Casey DeMoss**