**Work Paper** **PGEREF108**

**Anti-Sweat Heat (ASH) Controls**

**Revision # 8**

**Pacific Gas & Electric Company**

**Customer Energy Solutions Department**

**Anti-Sweat Heat (ASH) Controls**

**Measure Codes R7, HB31**

**PGECOREF108 R8 ASH Controls**

PG&E is using the SCE work paper Work Paper SCE13RN009 ex-ante values for PG&E measure codes R7 and HB31.

PG&E Work Paper includes measure cost which is different from SCE13RN009 but aligns with the State Wide Consolidate Work Paper.

The original SCE submitted ex-ante values are located in the file name: *SCE Calc Template ASH Controls.xlsm*

Updated the code and cost section.

The measure mapping is as follows:

PG&E Measure code R7 = SCE code RF-48112

PG&E Measure code HB31 = SCE code RF-12098

**Work Paper SCE13RN009**

**Revision 2**

**Southern California Edison Company**

**Anti-Sweat Heater (ASH) Controls**

# At-a-Glance Summary

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ****Applicable Measure Codes:**** | PG&E Measure code R7 = SCE code RF-48112  PG&E Measure code HB31 = SCE code RF-12098 |
| **Measure Description:** | Anti-Sweat Heater (ASH) controls based on humidity for reach-in display freezers and coolers |
| **Base Case Description:** | Fixed ASH operation for reach-in display freezers and coolers |
| **Energy Impact Common Units:** | Energy impacts are shown per linear foot (width) of display cases |
| **Energy Savings :** | Refer to Excel Calculation Attachment |
| **Gross Measure Cost ($/unit)** | Refer to Excel Calculation Attachment |
| **Incremental Measure Cost ($/unit):** | Refer to Excel Calculation Attachment |
| **Effective Useful Life (years):** | 4.0 years, capped at the RUL of the relevant host equipment GrocDisp-FixtDoors. |
| **Measure Application Type:** | Retrofit Add-on (REA) |
| **Net-to-Gross Ratios:** | 0.6 (Com-Default>2yrs) |
| **Important Comments:** | Major changes for Revision 1 include updated results based on the new weather files (CZ2010) developed for the 2013 Title 24; eQuest models were developed based on the DEER 2014 (DEER14) prototype models as extracted from MASControl V3.00.20; - Peak demand savings was updated based on the DEER14 peak demand period definition. |

# Document Revision History

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Workpaper and Revision # | Tech. Revision | MM/DD/YY | Author/Affiliation | Summary of Changes |
| SCE13RN009.0 | No | 05/18/2012 | Yin Yin Wu/BASE Energy, Inc.  Chris Fernandez/BASE Energy, Inc. | This is the original work paper for the bridge cycle 2013-2014. |
| SCE13RN009.1 | Yes | 7/7/2014 | Yin Yin Wu/ BASE Energy, Inc.  Steven Wiryadinata/BASE Energy, Inc. | * Simulation models updated using DEER14 prototype models from MASControl v3.00.20 * Updated savings results based on the CZ2010 weather files * Peak demand savings was updated based on the DEER14 peak demand period definition * Work paper updated for reporting period, effective 07/01/14-12/31/14 |
| SCE13RN009  Revision 2 | Yes | 5/20/2016 | Yin Yin Wu, P.E./  BASE Energy, Inc.  Mark Ritchie, P.E./  BASE Energy, Inc. | - Measure cost updated based on data received from vendors.  - Updated report format per the most recent Statewide Work Paper Template. |
| PGEREF108  Revision 8 | Yes | 12/14/2018 | Adan Rosillo / PG&E | * Revised EUL from 12 to 4 years * Revised measure cost to match CalTF * Changed MAT to REA * Modified measure price code to Full price |

# Commission Staff and Cal TF Comments

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Rev | Party | Submittal Date | Comment Date | Comments | WP Developer Response |
|  |  |  | 9/21/2017 | Agreed with the cost analysis based on the Study by NEEP |  |

Cal TF website: <http://www.caltf.org/>

# Section 1. General Measure & Baseline Data

## 1.1 Measure Description & Background

The objective of this work paper is to detail the energy savings for installing anti-sweat heater (ASH) controls based on humidity for reach-in display freezers and coolers. As shown in Table 1, measures evaluated in this work paper are segregated based on refrigeration operating temperature: low temperature (freezer) and medium temperature (cooler).

Table 1 Base, Standard and Measure Cases

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Case | Description of Typical Scenario |
| **Measure #1: RF-12098** | |
| Measure | Freezer Anti-Sweat Heater (ASH) Controls |
| Existing Condition | Fixed ASH operation (no control) for reach-in display freezers |
| Code/Standard | N/A |
| Industry Standard Practice | Fixed ASH operation (no control) |
| **Measure #2: RF-48112** | |
| Measure | Cooler Anti-Sweat Heater (ASH) Controls |
| Existing Condition | Fixed ASH operation (no control) for reach-in display coolers |
| Code/Standard | N/A |
| Industry Standard Practice | Fixed ASH operation (no control) |

Table 2 Measures and Codes

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Measure Codes | | | | Measure Name |
| SCG | SDG&E | SCE | PG&E |
|  |  | **RF-12098** | HB31 | Freezer Anti-Sweat Heater (ASH) Controls |
|  |  | **RF-48112** | R7 | Cooler Anti-Sweat Heater (ASH) Controls |

**Eligibility**

The above-described measures are eligible for installations on existing reach-in display coolers and freezers according to the descriptions shown in **Base Cases** in Section 1.2 and is applicable for any commercial retail facility, including (but not limited to) supermarkets, grocery stores, hotels, restaurants and convenience stores. Proposed ASH controls must adjust the ASH duty cycle based on humidity of air on the glass surfaces of the display cases. This measure cannot be used in conjunction with the New Refrigeration Display Case with Doors measure. Energy savings credit for reduced use of display refrigerator anti-sweat heaters can only be taken if the display refrigerators are equipped with humidity-sensing controls that reduce the amount of power supplied to the heaters as the store dew point temperature decreases.

## 1.2 Technical Description

This work paper focuses on ASH controls based on humidity to prevent condensation (“sweating”) on the glass surface of refrigerated display cases. ASHs are electric resistance heaters installed at the following locations:

* Case mullion to prevent condensation on metal surfaces (Figure 1 ASH **Locations** Green )
* Door frame to prevent condensation on metal surfaces (Figure 1 ASH **Locations** Red)
* Glass edge to prevent condensation on the glass (Figure 1 ASH **Locations** Blue)



**Figure 1 ASH Locations**

A grocery store’s RH is closely related to the outdoor dew point (DP) temperature. Condensation occurs when the air temperature drops to the DP temperature. On warmer days when a customer opens the refrigerated display case glass door, warm moist air comes into contact with the cold glass surface which leads to condensation on the surface of the glass door. ASHs are used to evaporate this moisture from the glass surface, door frame and mullion of the cases.

In standard installations, the ASHs operate at full power 100% of the time. ASH controllers monitor the DP temperature of ambient air and adjust the duty cycle of the heaters accordingly. For example, when the air is dry and its dew point is low, the ASHs operate at a low duty cycle and surface is allowed to get cold since condensation will not form. On the other hand, when the air is humid and dew point is high, the ASHs operate at 100% duty cycle to keep the surface warm and above the dew point temperature. Between these extremes, the duty cycle is adjusted according to the measured DP.

Some of the heat generated by ASHs ends up as a load on the refrigeration system. Therefore, any reduction in ASH power not only will reduce the ASH electric demand, but also result in lower refrigeration loads. As a result, compressor run time and energy consumption are reduced. However, there will be a penalty incurred from the increased space heating energy use.

This measure applies to ASHs on both low temperature (freezer– below 32°F) and medium temperature (cooler – above 32°F) glass doors. Calculations for both coolers and freezers were carried out for all 16 California climate zones.

## 1.3 Installation Types and Delivery Mechanisms

The install type for these delivery mechanisms is Retrofit Add-on (REA). The delivery mechanisms for this measure are Financial Support-Down-Stream Deemed; Financial Support-On-bill Finance; and Financial Support-Direct Install.

**Table 3 Installation Type Descriptions**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Installation Type | Savings | | Life | |
| 1st Baseline (BL) | 2nd BL | 1st BL | 2nd BL |
| Replace on Burnout (ROB) | Above Code or Standard | N/A | EUL | N/A |
| New Construction (NEW/NC) | Above Code or Standard | N/A | EUL | N/A |
| Retrofit or Early Replacement (RET/ER) | Above Customer Existing | Above Code or Standard | RUL | EUL-RUL |
| Retrofit First Baseline Only (REF) | Above Customer Existing | N/A | EUL | N/A |
| Retrofit Add-on (REA) | Above Customer Existing | N/A | EUL | N/A |

A delivery mechanism is a delivery method paired with an incentive method. Delivery mechanisms are used by programs to obtain program participation and energy savings.

**Table 4 Delivery Method Descriptions**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Delivery Method | Description |
| Appliance Turn-in and Recycling | The program motivates customers, through financial incentives, to recycle appliances that are functional but inefficient. This prevents the continued use of those appliances, by both the current owner and potential future owners. |
| Audit/Information/Testing Services | The program performs a free assessment of a customer’s facility and provides the customer with information and guidance on energy efficiency opportunities. |
| Commissioning and Retrocommissioning | The program modifies or repairs existing equipment to ensure that it works as intended. |
| Financial Support | The program motivates customers, through financial incentives such as rebates or low interest loans, to implement energy efficient measures or projects. |
| Innovative Design | The program funds new ideas that meet reasonable scientific scrutiny for potential energy savings. These innovative measures typically have small market penetration (less than 5%) or are targeted toward relatively unreached market segments. |
| New Construction | The program offers financial incentives and/or design assistance to customers involved with new building construction. This is intended is to motivate customer to exceed Title 24 building energy efficiency requirements (residential or nonresidential). |
| Partnership | The program implements projects through a partnership between the utility and an institutional, government, or community-based organization. |
| Performance Based | The program offers financial incentives that vary based on the energy efficiency performance of specific projects. |
| Up-Stream Programs | See Up-Stream Incentive and Up-Stream Buy Down in the Incentive Method table. |

**Table 5 Incentive Method Descriptions**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Incentive Method | Description |
| Direct Install | The program implements energy efficiency measures for qualifying customers, at no cost to the customer. |
| Down-Stream Incentive | The customer installs qualifying energy efficient equipment and submits an incentive application to the utility program. Upon application approval, the utility program pays an incentive to the customer. Such an incentive may be deemed or customized. |
| Mid-Stream Incentive | The program gives a financial incentive to a midstream market actor, such as a retailer or contractor, to encourage the promotion of efficient measures. The incentive may or may not be passed on to the end-use customer. |
| Up-Stream Incentive | The program gives a financial incentive to an upstream market actor, such as a manufacturer or distributor, to encourage the manufacture, provision, or distribution of an efficient measure. The incentive may or may not be passed on to the end-use customer. |
| Up-Stream Buy Down | The program gives a financial incentive to an upstream market actor, such as a manufacturer or distributor, with specific requirements to pass down the incentive to the end use customer. Such an incentive buys-down the cost of an efficient measure for the end-use customer by at least the amount of the financial incentive. |
| Giveaway | The program provides customers with energy efficiency equipment or services for free. |
| Exchange/Replacement | The utility program holds events where customers can trade functional equipment for similar but more energy efficient equipment, free of charge. |
| On-bill Finance/Loan | The program offers financing for the cost an efficient measure as part of the utility bill. This can be an add-on option to an existing program or can serve as an organizing principle for its own program. |

## 1.4 Measure Parameters

### 1.4.1 DEER Data

The savings presented in this workpaper were based on the DEER 2014 (DEER14) prototype building models extracted from MASControl V3.00.20 software. DEER14 was a major update to the DEER 2011 version and incorporates changes based on the new 2013 Title 24. The DEER14 database contains measures for ASH Controls on low and medium temperature refrigerated display cases (D03-230 and D03-231, respectively) which are incorporated in the prototype models. Table 6 summarizes the deviation from DEER.

Table 6 DEER Difference Summary

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| DEER Item | Used for Workpaper? |
| Modified DEER methodology | Yes |
| Scaled DEER measure | No |
| DEER Base Case | No |
| DEER Measure Case | No |
| DEER Building Types | Yes |
| DEER Operating Hours | No |
| DEER eQUEST Prototypes | Yes |
| DEER Version | DEER14 |
| Reason for Deviation from DEER | DEER presents savings per building vintage. Savings in this work paper are based on vintage 2014, v14. The updated eQuest prototypes from MASControl version 3.00.20 for vintage 2014 were used in this work paper. The eQuest model weather files were updated per DEER2014 CZ2010 weather data files. |
| DEER Measure IDs Used (Sample) | D03-230: Control anti-sweat heater based on humidity |

**Net to Gross**

The net-to-gross ratio (NTGR) describes the free-ridership in energy efficiency programs and quantifies a particular program’s net impact based on its gross savings. The NTG ratios were obtained from the “DEER2011\_NTGR\_2012-05-16.xls” on the DEER website as required by Version 5 of the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) Energy Efficiency Policy Manual [351]. The relevant NTGRs for this measure are shown in Table 7.

Table 7 Net-to-Gross Ratio

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| NTGR\_ID\* | Description\* | Sector\* | BldgType\* | Measure Delivery\* | NTG\* |
| Com-Default>2yrs | All other EEMs with no evaluated NTGR; existing EEM in programs with same delivery mechanism for more than 2 years | Com | Any | All | 0.6 |
| Com-Default-HTG-di | All other EEM with no evaluated NTGR; direct install to hard-to-reach only. | Com | Any | DirInstall | 0.85 |

\*Denotes that the column is taken from the DEER NTG Table.

**Spillage Rate**

Spillage represents additional energy efficiency actions that participants take outside the program. Spillage rate (SR) will also be applied to measures however the values will not be tracked in the workpapers. SR will be tracked in an external table to be supplied to the Energy Division.

**Installation Rate**

The installation rate (IR) represent the ratio of the number of verified installations of the measure to the number of claimed installations rebated by the utility. IR is identified in the calculation attachment. This value is obtained from the support table available in READi. Currently there is no versioning on the installation rate table. To address appropriate selection of the installation rate the date of the workpaper will serve as the last date checked for updated IR values. The installation rate varies by end use, sector, technology, application, and delivery method. There are currently no IR specific for this measure and the default value of 1 has been presented in Table 8.

Table 8 Installation Rate

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| GSIA\_ID | Description | Sector | BldgType | ProgDelivID | GSIAValue |
| Def-GSI | Default GSIA values | Any | Any | Any | 1 |

**READi Technology Fields**

To support the development of the ED ex ante tables, select fields from the ex ante database will be identified in the workpaper. For a full set of values associated with the measures in the workpaper refer the Excel calculation template.

Table 9 READi Tech IDs

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| READi Field Name | Values included in this workpaper |
| Measure Case UseCategory | Commercial Refrigeration |
| Measure Case UseSubCats | Refrigerated Display |
| Measure Case TechGroups | Grocery Refrigeration System |
| Measure Case TechTypes | Reach-in Storage |
| Base Case TechGroups | Grocery Refrigeration System |
| Base Case TechTypes | Reach-in Storage |

**Effective and Remaining Useful Life**

Effective Useful Life (EUL) represents an estimate of the median number of years that measures installed under the program are still in place and operable. Remaining Useful Life (RUL) represent an estimate of the median number of years a technology or piece of equipment being replaced or altered by an energy efficiency program would remain in service and operational had the program intervention not cause the replacement or alteration.

DEER14 update documentation provides EUL and RUL information to be used for the 2013-14 program cycle on [www.deeresources.com](http://www.deeresources.com). The DEER documentation “DEER2014-EUL-table-update\_2014-02-05.xlsx” provides the RUL value as a flat 1/3 of the EUL value. The RUL value will only be applied to the first baseline period for retrofit measures that have applicable code that will affect the energy savings. In all other installation types and retrofit with no applicable code that affects the energy savings, the RUL is not applicable to either the first or second baseline period.

To obtain the EUL value the DEER14 update documentation, “DEER2014-EUL-table-update\_2014-02-05.xlsx” [436], was consulted. Table 10 below identifies the value/methodology used for the measures in this work paper.

Table 10 DEER14 EUL Value/Methodology

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| READi EUL ID | Market | Enduse | Measure | EUL (Years) | RUL (Years) |
| GrocDisp-ASH | Non-Residential | Refrigeration | Anti-Sweat Heat (ASH) Controls | 4 | N/A |

### 1.4.2 Codes and Standards Analysis

Anti-sweat heater (ASH) controls are not governed by federal or state standards (Table 11). The California Appliance Efficiency Regulations (Title 20) that pertain to ASHs on cooler and freezer doors is noted in Table 11.

The 2014 Appliance Regulations [A] addresses Walk-in Coolers and Freezers with Transparent Reach-in Doors and specifies the limit of ASH power draw based on square footage. Section 1605.1(a)(5)(C)(2) states:

*If the appliance has an anti-sweat heater with anti-sweat heat controls, and the total door rail, glass, and frame heater power draw is more than 7.1 watts per square foot (W/ft²) of door opening (for freezers) and 3.0 watts per square foot (W/ft²) of door opening (for coolers], the anti-sweat heat controls shall reduce the energy use of the anti-sweat heater in a quantity corresponding to the relative humidity in the air outside the door or to the condensation on the inner glass pane.*

Table 11 Code Summary

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Code | Applicable Code Reference | Effective Dates |
| Title 20 (2017) | 2017 Appliance Efficiency Regulations, Section 1605.1(a)(5)(C)(2) | April, 2017 |

## 1.5 EM&V, Market Potential, and Other Studies – Base Case and Measure Case Information

This section is not applicable

## 1.6 Data Quality and Future Data Needs

This section is not applicable

# Section 2. Calculation Methodology

**Assumptions**

The following assumptions were made for the calculations of this work paper:

1. The DEER14 prototype building models were generated for a Grocery Store with multiplex-refrigeration systems for the reach-in refrigerated fixtures using the MAS Control software. Single-compressor systems are less efficient than multiplex-compressor systems. According to the DEER Report [26], single-compressor systems were typically designed prior to 1980. To be conservative, it is assumed that the generated energy savings for this work paper will also be applied to fixtures with single-compressor systems.
2. This work paper is applied to fixtures located inside a space which has space heating and space cooling. The unit energy savings is represented per linear-foot of the fixture. The resulting savings involve refrigeration load reduction and space cooling load reduction. Note that it also results in an increase to the space heating energy consumption. Since the heat gain to a fixture mainly depends on the temperature maintained for the fixture and the surrounding space temperature, it is assumed that the building types would not have significant impact on the energy savings. Thus, the resulting savings for Grocery Store is applied to all other building types considered in this work paper.

**Methodology**

The energy savings and demand reduction for this work paper is based on installing controllers on the existing anti-sweat heater (ASH) on freezers (including low temperature display cases) and coolers (including medium temperature display cases and walk-in coolers with merchandising doors). The fixtures are applicable to, but not limited to, grocery stores. The baseline of this work paper is the ASHs operating continuously. Installing ASH control will reduce the ASH operating hours significantly, resulting in savings on the refrigeration cooling load and space cooling load.

The measures are weather sensitive and the building energy simulation tool eQuest Refrigeration 3-65 was used to determine the annual impacts. The 2004-2005 Database for Energy Efficiency Resources (DEER) Update Study final Report [26] has included the measures of Freezer ASH Controls (D03-230) and Cooler ASH Controls (D03-231). Table 12 summarizes the DEER measure IDs corresponding to each solution code. Please refer to the DEER Report Section 6 for details of DEER Building Prototypes generated by eQuest (a graphical interface to DOE-2.2), Section 7.3 for general description for grocery refrigeration measures. The DEER measures consider multiplex-compressor systems as the refrigeration type.

**Table 12 Summary of DEER Measures and Corresponding Solution Codes**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Solution Code | Measure Name | DEER05 Measure ID | DEER08 Measure ID |
| RF-12098 | Freezer ASH Controls | D03-230 | D08-NE-GrocRefg-FixtDoors-LowTemp-FxdAntiSwt-HmdAntiSwt |
| RF-48112 | Cooler ASH Controls | D03-231 | D08-NE-GrocRefg-FixtDoors-MedTemp-FxdAntiSwt-HmdAntiSwt |

The baseline of the Freezer ASH Controls (D03-230) and Cooler ASH Controls (D03-231) measures considers the anti-sweat heaters operating at fixed full power all the time. The measure models consider ASH control based on humidity. The DEER 2014 prototypes were generated from MASControl version 3.00.20 with the weather files updated using DEER2014 CZ2010 weather data files. The built-in ASH control types based on the fixture temperature are included in Table 13 below.

Table 13 Summary of Built-In ASH Control Types from DEER Prototypes

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Component** | **Freezer** | **Cooler** |
| ASH Control Type | Humidity-Ratio | Humidity-Ratio |
| Maximum Humidity | 80% | n/a |
| Minimum Humidity | 60% | n/a |
| Maximum Humidity Ratio | 0.011 | 0.011 |
| Minimum Humidity Ratio | 0.005 | 0.005 |

**Electrical and Natural Gas Energy Savings**

Once the base case and measure case model simulations were completed, the energy savings and demand reduction could be determined. Comparing the total energy consumption (electricity and natural gas) of both models, the total energy savings were determined. The unit energy savings, in kWh/yr-ft for electricity and therm/yr-ftfor natural gas, were calculated by dividing the total energy savings by the total line-up length of the fixtures. Note that the built-in fixtures were modeled per number of doors. The total line-up length of each fixture is calculated based on 2.6 ft per door.

**Peak Demand Savings**

Peak demand savings were calculated by taking the average electrical power draw between 2-5 pm in the 3 consecutive peak days specified in the DEER2013 Update documentation [386] for each climate zone. Table 14 summarizes the 2014 DEER Peak-Demand periods for 16 climate zones considered in this work paper. The difference in the baseline and measure peak demands represents the peak demand savings. Similar to the energy savings, the unit demand reduction, in kW/ft, was calculated by dividing the total demand reduction by the total line-up length of the fixtures.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **Table 14 2014 DEER Peak-Demand Periods** |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Climate Zone | Dates | Climate Zone | Dates |
| CZ01 | Sep 16-18 | CZ09 | Sep 1-3 |
| CZ02 | Jul 8-10 | CZ10 | Sep 1-3 |
| CZ03 | Jul 8-10 | CZ11 | Jul 8-10 |
| CZ04 | Sep 1-3 | CZ12 | Jul 8-10 |
| CZ05 | Sep 8-10 | CZ13 | Jul 8-10 |
| CZ06 | Sep 1-3 | CZ14 | Aug 26-28 |
| CZ07 | Sep 1-3 | CZ15 | Aug 25-27 |
| CZ08 | Sep 1-3 | CZ16 | Jul 8-10 |

Refer to the Attachment [B] for the savings summary for all measures in 16 CZs.

# Section 3. Load Shapes

The difference between the base case load shape and the measure load shape would be the most appropriate load shape; however, only end-use profiles are available. Therefore, the closest load shape chosen for this measure is the Refrigeration load shape. See Table 15 for a list of relevant Building Types and Load Shapes. See the KEMA report [31] for a more thorough discussion regarding the load shapes for this measure.

Table 15 Building Types and Load Shapes

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Building Type | E3 Alt. Building Type | Load Shape |
| Assembly | Assembly | Refrigeration |
| Grocery | Grocery\_Store | Refrigeration |
| Food Store | Food\_Store | Refrigeration |
| Restaurant - Fast-Food | Fast\_Food\_Restaurant | Refrigeration |
| Restaurant - Sit-Down | Sit\_Down\_Restaurant | Refrigeration |
| Retail - Multistory Large | Large\_Retail\_Store | Refrigeration |
| Retail - Single-Story Large | Large\_Retail\_Store | Refrigeration |
| Retail - Small | Small\_Retail\_Store | Refrigeration |

# Section 4. Costs

## 4.1 Base Case Cost

The base case cost is $0 since the existing ASH can continue to operate without duty cycling controls.

## 4.2 NON-ADJUSTED AND ADJUSTED MEASURE CASE COST

Costs have been revised in the work paper to match the Incremental Cost Study published in 2015 by Northeast Energy Efficiency Partnership (NEEP) on anti-sweat door heater control. Below is the cost calculation methodology:

**Cost Methodology**

Please refer to Attachment #A for cost calculation specific to this work paper. Below is the methodology:

The measure equipment and labor costs of anti-sweat heater (ASH) controls were drawn from the Incremental Cost Study conducted by Navigant Consulting, Inc. for the Northeast Energy Efficiency Partnership (NEEP). This study was commissioned by the NEEP Evaluation, Measurement and Verification Forum Research Subcommittee to investigate and update incremental costs for measures commonly included in energy efficiency programs. The study goal was to determine baseline and efficient measure costs for a series of energy efficiency prescriptive measures of interest to the Subcommittee as well as the incremental costs of moving from base case to efficient measures.

Phase 4 of the Navigant Incremental Cost Study included ASH controls. The average controller cost was derived from a total of 212 cost data points collected through contractor interviews, program data extracts, and invoices provided by NEEP member Program Administrators. The average controller cost was divided by the average number of doors per controller to derive the average measure cost per door.

Using the method and numbers summarized above, the cost per door is calculated and shown in table below for each measure code.

Table 16 Measure Cost per Linear Foot (door)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Equipment** | **Per Controller** | | **# of Doors** | **Per Len-ft** | | |
| **Material Cost** | **Labor Cost** | **Material Cost** | **Labor Cost** | **Installed Cost** |
| HB31: Freezer Door | $749.83 | $300.72 | 4.5 | 64.88 | 34.01 | 98.89 |
| R7: Cooler Door | 8.0 | 36.50 | 19.13 | 55.63 |

## 4.3 Full and Incremental Measure Cost

**Table 17 Full and Incremental Measure Cost Equations**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Installation Type** | **Incremental Measure Cost** | **Full Measure Cost** | |
| **1st Baseline** | **2nd Baseline** |
| REA | MEC + MLC | MEC + MLC | N/A |

MEC = Measure Equipment Cost; MLC = Measure Labor Cost

BEC = Base Case Equipment Cost; BLC = Base Case Labor Cost

**Table 18 Full and Incremental Costs**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Measure | Installation Type | Incremental Measure Cost | Full Measure Cost | |
| **1st Baseline** | **2nd Baseline** |
| **RF-12098**:  Freezer Anti-Sweat Heater (ASH) Controls | REA | N/A | $98.89 per ft. of display case | N/A |
| **RF-48112**:  Cooler Anti-Sweat Heater (ASH) Controls | REA | N/A | $55.63 per ft. of display case | N/A |

# Attachments

The attachment files are stored separately and not embedded in this word document.

1. COST ESTIMATING\_NEEP Analysis - 121718.xlsx

# References

The reference file is stored separately from this file and is not embedded.

[31][213][218][351][386]

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

[A] 2014 Appliance Efficiency Regulations (Title 20). CEC-400-2014-009-CMF.

[B] “2010-2012 WO017 Ex Ante Measure Cost Study Final Report”, prepared for California Public

Utilities Commission, prepared by Itron, Inc., May 27, 2014.