

Southern California Edison
SCE EE Business Plan A.17-01-013

DATA REQUEST SET A.17-01-013-CEE-SCE-001 REVISED

To: CEE

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Question 18:

o energy savings and cost-effectiveness calculations for *downstream* energy efficiency programs take into account the risk of lost energy savings due to poorly installed energy efficiency measures? If yes, please describe and provide documentation showing: (a) how and where this is taken into account, (b) in what programs this is taken into account, (c) what adjustment factors (if any) were applied, and (d) the basis for the adjustment factor.

Response to Question 18:

In the original responses to questions 16-18, SCE stated that energy savings and cost-effectiveness calculation for energy efficiency (EE) programs take into account the risk of lost energy savings due to poorly installed EE measures. SCE's response referred to the installation rates adjustment, which only captures adjustments for the measures or measure treatment(s) that were not actually installed. Additional information is provided below to more thoroughly respond to this question.

SCE notes that poor installation practices that can potentially affect energy savings and cost effectiveness calculations for certain applicable measures or measure treatments is implicitly captured in ex post EM&V studies when actual field measurements are obtained on savings performance. However, most studies' savings data cannot realistically parse out the adjustment factor specifically to account for savings loss due to poor installation practices for use in the energy savings and cost effectiveness calculations in DEER or SCE workpapers. Given the lack of such granular data, energy savings and cost effectiveness calculations (e.g., Total Resource Cost – TRC) do not have a specific, identifiable reduction factor for savings for its measures and measure systems due to poor installations in upstream, midstream, and downstream programs.