Typical Cumulative Impact of NRDC Proposed Changes to Cost-Eff Screening in 2014 IPA Case

Changes for Ameren

Changes for ComEd

	Typical Increase in TRC Benefits	Typical Change in TRC Costs	Incremental Adjustment to TRC Benefit- Cost Ratio	Cumulative Adjustment to TRC Benefit- Cost Ratio	Typical Increase in TRC Benefits	Typical Change in TRC Costs	Incremental Adjustment to TRC Benefit- Cost Ratio	Cumulative Adjustment to TRC Benefit- Cost Ratio
Using Marginal Line Losses instead of								
Average Line Losses	4%	0%	1.04	1.04	0%	0%	1.00	1.00
Electric Energy DRIPE	18%	0%	1.18	1.22	18%	0%	1.18	1.18
NEBs - 15% adder Variable utility admin costs assigned to IPA programs, fixed admin costs not	5%	0%	1.05	1.28	15%	0%	1.15	1.35
assigned to IPA programs	0%	-6%	1.06	1.36	0%	12%	0.90	1.21

Key Assumptions

- 1 Average measure life of 10 years
- 2 Measures in current EE portfolios get TRC benefits from electric savings, gas savings and water savings. 2014 avg electric portion assumed to be 75%
- 3 Avoided electricity costs include avoided energy, avoided capacity, and avoided T&D. The avoided energy portion assumed to be 65%
- 4 NEBs adders applied to both electric and gas avoided cost benefits. Probably shouldn't be applied to carbon adder, but that has conservatively not been adjusted here.
- 5 NEBs adder shown above is the generic value that would apply to all non-low income, non-home retrofit programs: 15% Impact of proposed adders for low income programs (30% adder) and non-home retrofit programs (50% higher) would obviously be higher.
- 6 All changes relative to the screening methodologies used by Ameren and Com Ed in PY7-9 plans and 2014 IPA procurement case.
 - a. Com Ed already used marginal line losses
 - b. Ameren used 10% electric NEBs adder; 7.5% gas NEBs adder

2014 Screening Baseline	100	100	1.00	1.00	100	100	1.00	1.00