CHAPTER 6. LIFE-CYCLE COST AND PAYBACK PERIOD ANALYSIS

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

CHAPTER 6. LIFE-CYCLE COST AND PAYBACK PERIOD ANALYSIS

6.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes the analysis that the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) has carried out to evaluate the economic impacts of possible energy conservation standards developed for computer room air conditioning (CRAC) equipment on individual commercial consumers, henceforth referred to as *consumers*. The effect of standards on consumers includes a change in operating cost (usually decreased) and a change in purchase cost (usually increased). This chapter describes two metrics used to determine the effect of standards on consumers:

- **Life-cycle cost (LCC)**. The total consumer cost over the life of the equipment is the sum of installed cost (purchase and installation costs) and operating costs (maintenance, repair, and energy costs). Future operating costs are discounted to the time of purchase, and summed over the lifetime of equipment.
- **Payback period (PBP)**. Payback period is the estimated amount of time it takes consumers to recover the assumed higher purchase price of more-efficient equipment through lower operating costs.

An efficiency improvement to CRAC equipment that is financially attractive to a consumer will typically be associated with a low PBP and a low LCC.

This chapter is organized as follows. The remainder of this section outlines the general approach and provides an overview of the inputs to the LCC and PBP analysis of CRAC equipment. Inputs to the LCC and PBP analysis are discussed in detail in sections 6.2 and 6.3. Results for the LCC and PBP analysis are presented in sections 6.4 and 6.5.

The calculations discussed in this chapter were performed with a series of Microsoft Excel spreadsheets available at www1.eere.energy.gov/buildings/appliance_standards/commercial/ashrae_products_docs_meeting.html. Instructions for using the spreadsheets are included in Appendix 6A. Detailed results are presented in Appendix 6B. An analysis of the impact of alternative electricity price projections on LCC savings and PBP is presented in Appendix 6C.

6.1.1 General Approach for Life-Cycle Cost and Payback Period Analysis

This section summarizes DOE's approach to the LCC and PBP analysis for CRAC equipment.

As part of the engineering analysis, various efficiency levels are ordered on the basis of increasing efficiency (decreased energy consumption) and, typically, increasing manufacturer selling price (MSP) values. For the LCC and PBP analysis, DOE chooses a maximum of five levels, henceforth referred to as *efficiency levels*, from the list of engineering efficiency levels.

Because the LCC analysis of CRAC equipment is being conducted to help determine if DOE should adopt an efficiency standard more stringent than the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) standard level discussed in earlier chapters, the baseline efficiency level is the ASHRAE standard for each equipment class (also see section 6.1.2). The baseline efficiency level is the least efficient and the least expensive equipment in that equipment class. The higher efficiency levels (Level 1 and up) have a progressive increase in efficiency and equipment cost from the ASHRAE level. The highest efficiency level in each equipment class corresponds to the maximum efficiency level obtainable with non-proprietary technology (see preliminary technical support document (TSD) chapter 3 for details). DOE treats the efficiency levels as *trial standard levels*, as each higher efficiency level represents a potential new standard level.

The installed cost of equipment to a consumer is the sum of the equipment purchase price and installation costs. The purchase price includes manufacturer production cost (MPC), to which a manufacturer markup, distributor's cost, and cost of delivery to the job site is applied to obtain the MSP. This value is calculated as part of the engineering analysis (chapter 3 of the TSD). DOE then applies additional markups to the equipment in order to account for the markups associated with the distribution channels for this type of equipment (chapter 5 of the TSD). Installation costs vary by state depending on the prevailing labor rates.

Operating costs for CRAC equipment are a sum of maintenance costs, repair costs, and energy costs. These costs are incurred over the life of the equipment and are discounted to the year 2017, which is the effective date of the standards that will be established as part of this rulemaking. The sum of the installed cost and the operating cost, discounted to reflect the present value, is termed the life-cycle cost or LCC.

Generally, consumers incur higher installed costs when they purchase higher efficiency equipment, and these cost increments will be partially or wholly offset by savings in the operating costs over the lifetime of the equipment. Usually, the savings in operating costs are due to savings in energy costs because higher efficiency equipment uses less energy over the lifetime of the equipment. Often, the LCC of higher efficiency equipment is lower compared to lower efficiency equipment. LCC savings are calculated for each efficiency level of each equipment class.

The PBP of higher efficiency equipment is obtained by dividing the increase in the installed cost by the decrease in annual operating cost. For this calculation, DOE uses the sum of the first year operating cost changes as the estimate of the decrease in operating cost, noting that some of the repair and replacement costs used herein are annualized estimates of costs. PBP is calculated for each efficiency level of each equipment class.

Apart from MSP, installation costs, and maintenance and repair costs, other important inputs for the LCC and PBP analysis are markups and sales tax, equipment energy consumption, electricity prices and future price trends, equipment lifetime, and discount rates.

Many inputs for the LCC and PBP analysis are estimated from the best available data in the market, and in some cases the inputs are generally accepted values in the refrigeration equipment industry. In general, there is uncertainty associated with most of the inputs because it is difficult to obtain one accurate representative value for some inputs. Therefore, DOE carries out the LCC and PBP analysis in the form of Monte Carlo simulations in which certain inputs are provided a range of values and probability distributions that account for the uncertainties. The results of the LCC and PBP analysis are presented in the form of mean and median LCC savings, percentages of consumers experiencing net savings, net cost, and no impact in LCC, and median PBP. For each equipment class, 5,000 Monte Carlo simulations were carried out. The simulations were conducted using Microsoft Excel® and Crystal Ball®, a commercially available Excel add-in for doing Monte Carlo simulations

LCC savings and PBP are calculated by comparing the installed costs, operating costs, and LCC values of a standards-case scenario against those of the base-case scenario. The base-case scenario is the scenario in which equipment is assumed to be purchased by consumers in the absence of the proposed energy conservation standards. Because the purpose of this analysis is to determine whether efficiency levels beyond the level adopted by ASHRAE are economically justified, the base-case scenario is the ASHRAE level. Standards-case scenarios are scenarios in which equipment is assumed to be purchased by consumers after the energy conservation standards, determined as part of the current rulemaking, go into effect. The number of standards-case scenarios for an equipment class is equal to one less than the total number of efficiency levels in that equipment class because each efficiency level above the ASHRAE level represents a potential new standard. Usually, the equipment available in the market will have a distribution of efficiencies. Therefore, for both base-case and standards-case scenarios in the LCC and PBP analysis, DOE assumes a distribution of efficiencies in the market. The distribution is assumed to be spread over the first few efficiency levels in the LCC and PBP analysis (see TSD chapter 8).

Recognizing that each commercial building that uses CRAC equipment is unique, DOE analyzed variability and uncertainty by performing the LCC and PBP calculations for three types of buildings: (1) health care; (2) education; and (3) offices. Different types of businesses face different energy prices and also exhibit differing discount rates that they apply to purchase decisions.

Equipment lifetime for CRAC equipment is another input that does not justify usage of one single value for each equipment class. Therefore, for purposes of the LCC analysis, DOE assumed a distribution of equipment lifetimes between 10 and 25 years that are defined by Weibull survival functions, with an average value of 15 years.

Another important factor influencing the LCC and PBP analysis is the state in which the CRAC equipment is installed. Inputs that vary based on this factor include installation costs, markups, energy prices, and sales tax. At the national level, the spreadsheets explicitly modeled variability in the model inputs for electricity price and markups using probability distributions based on the relative populations in different states and business types.

Results of the LCC and PBP analysis are presented in section 6.4 and in Appendix 6B.

6.1.2 Overview of Life-Cycle Cost and Payback Period Inputs

Inputs to the LCC and PBP analysis are categorized as follows: (1) inputs for establishing the total installed cost; and (2) inputs for calculating the operating cost.

The primary inputs for establishing the total installed cost are as follows:

- *Baseline manufacturer selling price* is the price charged by the manufacturer to the installing contractor for equipment meeting baseline efficiency level. The MSP includes a manufacturer's markup, which converts the MPC to MSP.
- *Price learning* is a method of adjusting the MSP across time to account for increased efficiency in the production of CRAC equipment. It is generally assumed in DOE LCC analyses that with time and experience, the real cost of producing equipment will decrease marginally.
- *Trial standard level manufacturer selling price increase* is the incremental change in MSP associated with producing equipment at each of the higher efficiency levels (efficiency levels above the baseline).
- *Markups and sales tax* are the distribution channel markups and sales tax associated with converting the MSP to a consumer purchase price. The methodology to determine markups and sales taxes is presented in TSD chapter 5.
- *Installation cost* is the cost to the consumer of installing the equipment. The cost for installation is estimated as a one-time cost, and is varied by state mainly to capture the varying cost of labor. Installation overhead and other miscellaneous materials and parts are considered in the distribution channel markups.

The primary inputs for calculating the operating costs are as follows:

- *Equipment energy consumption*: Consumption is the total annual energy consumed by CRAC equipment in kilowatt-hours. This value is calculated as part of the engineering analysis for each trial standard level in each equipment class.
- *Electricity prices*: Electricity prices used in the analysis are the price per kilowatt-hour in cents or dollars paid by each consumer for electricity. Electricity prices are determined using average commercial electricity prices in each state, as determined from U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) data for 2011. The 2011 average commercial prices derived were modified to reflect the fact that the three types of businesses analyzed pay electricity prices that are different from the average commercial prices. Details on the development of electricity prices and the data sources used are found in section 6.2.3.1.
- *Electricity price trends*: The EIA's *Annual Energy Outlook 2011*[1] *(AEO2011)* is used to forecast electricity prices. For the results presented in this chapter, DOE used the regional prices from the *AEO2011* Reference Case to forecast future electricity prices.
- *Maintenance costs:* The cost for maintenance is estimated as an annual expense representing the labor and materials costs associated with maintaining the operation of the equipment. Maintenance includes activities such as cleaning heat exchanger coils, checking refrigerant charge levels, and replacing filters, and other routine measures to keep the equipment running efficiently. Many of these activities are carried more than once a year.
- *Repair costs*: The cost for repairs is estimated as an annualized expense equivalent to the present value of a one-time major repair, derived to represent the labor and materials costs associated with repairing or replacing components that have failed.
- *Equipment lifetime*: This is the age at which the CRAC equipment is retired from service.

- *Discount rate*: This is the rate at which future costs are discounted to establish their present value. It is calculated as the weighted average cost of capital for each of the three types of businesses assumed to have the computer rooms cooled by CRAC equipment.

Figure 6.1.1 depicts the generic relationships between the installed cost and operating cost inputs for the calculation of the LCC and PBP. Table 6.1.1 summarizes the characteristics of the inputs to the LCC and PBP analysis and lists the corresponding reference chapter in the TSD for details on the calculation of the inputs.

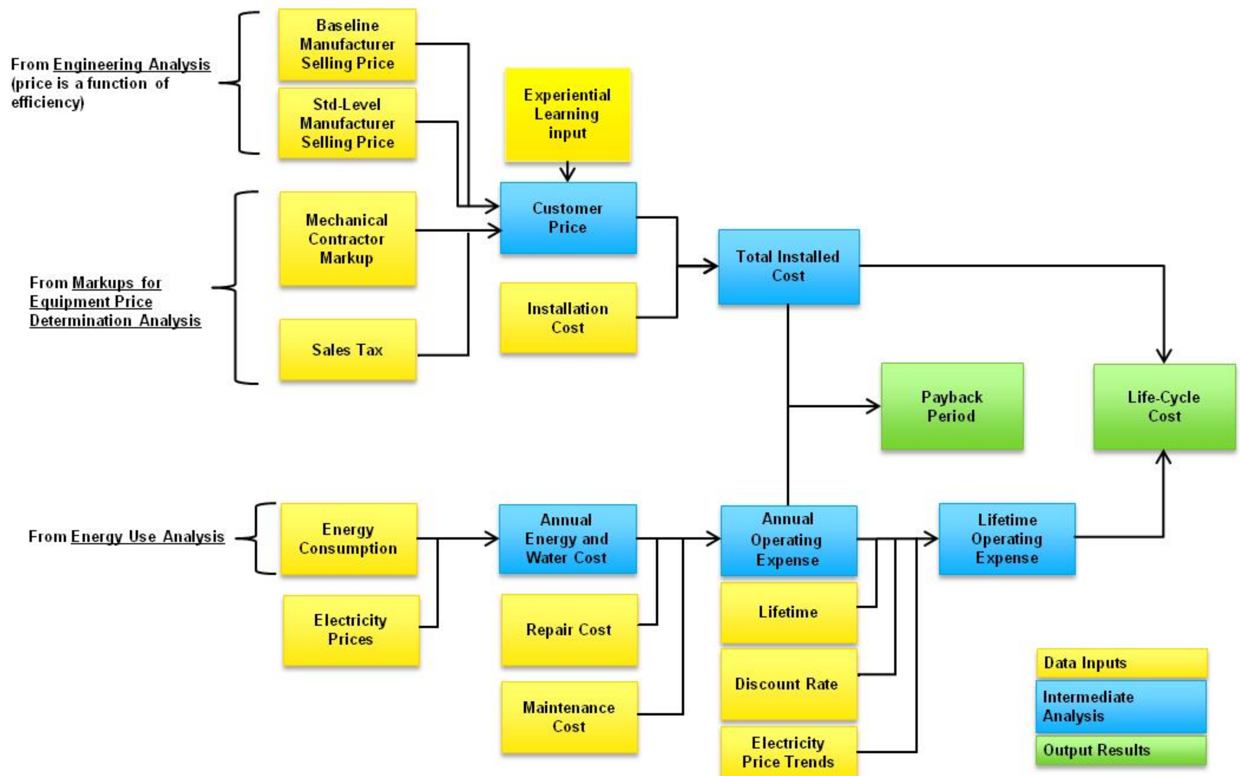

Figure 6.1.1 Flow Diagram of Inputs for the Determination of Life-Cycle Cost and Payback Period

Table 6.1.1 Summary of Inputs for the Determination of Life-Cycle Cost and Payback Period

Input	Description	TSD Chapter Reference
Total Installed Cost Primary Inputs		
Baseline MSP	Varies with equipment class.	Chapter 3
Trial standard-level MSP increases	Vary with equipment class and trial standard level within an equipment class.	Chapter 3
Markups and sales tax	Vary with location (state) where equipment is installed.	Chapter 5
Installation price	Varies with equipment class location (state) where equipment is installed.	Chapter 6
Operating Cost Primary Inputs		
Equipment energy consumption	Varies with equipment class and trial standard level within an equipment class.	Chapter 4
Electricity prices	Vary with location, building type.	Chapter 6
Electricity price trends	Vary with location (regional) and price scenario.	Chapter 6
Maintenance costs	Do not vary.	Chapter 6
Repair costs	Vary with equipment class, trial standard level within equipment class and location.	Chapter 6
Lifetime	Assumed in a range of 10 to 25 years with an average value of 15 years.	Chapters 3, 6
Discount rate	Varies with type of business.	Chapter 6

All of the inputs depicted in Figure 6.1.1 and summarized in Table 6.1.1 are discussed in sections 6.2 and 6.3.

6.1.3 Effective Date

There are two alternative effective dates that could result from this rulemaking. Both are directed by the Energy Policy Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6311−6316; EPCA), and depend on whether DOE adopts the ASHRAE proposal or a more-stringent standard.

Standards set by this rulemaking are scheduled to go into effect on October 29, 2013 if DOE adopts the revised ASHRAE standard and April 29, 2017 if DOE were to propose a rule prescribing energy conservation standards higher than the efficiency levels contained in ASHRAE Standard 90.1-2010. EPCA requires that DOE publish a final rule adopting more-stringent standards than those in ASHRAE Standard 90.1-2010 within 30 months of ASHRAE action (*i.e.,* by April 2013). Thus, 4 years from April 2013 would be April 2017, which would be the anticipated effective date for DOE adoption of more-stringent standards. For purposes of comparing different efficiency levels for this LCC analysis, it is assumed that the year of sale for the CRAC equipment is 2017.

6.1.4 Energy Use

Table 6.1.2 shows the five efficiency levels for the Air-Cooled <65,000 Btu/h CRAC equipment class, obtained from the engineering analysis (ASHRAE baseline plus four additional levels). This table represents the current (2011) efficiency levels modeled for Air-Cooled <65,000 Btu/h equipment on the market. As previously explained, DOE assumed that the ASHRAE standard would represent the minimum efficiency level of the market for this unit and that it would remain so. In order to approximate this state of market technology, DOE calculated the annual energy consumption levels shown in Table 6.1.2 for Air-Cooled < 65,000 Btu/h CRAC equipment in U.S. average climate conditions. Energy consumption declines with increased efficiency, and varies with location (state). See TSD chapter 4 for a complete discussion of energy consumption for all equipment classes.

Table 6.1.2 Electricity Use in Air-Cooled < 65,000 Btu/h CRAC Equipment by Efficiency Level

Efficiency Level	Electricity Consumption *kWh/yr*
ASHRAE Standard	27,406
Level 1	25,293
Level 2	23,506
Level 3	21,973
Level 4	20,646

6.2 LIFE-CYCLE COST INPUTS

6.2.1 Definition

LCC is the total consumer cost over the life of a piece of equipment, including purchase cost and operating costs (energy costs, maintenance costs, and repair costs). Future operating costs are discounted to the time of purchase and summed over the lifetime of the equipment. LCC is defined by Eq. 6.1:

$$LCC = IC + \sum_{t=1}^{N} OC_t / (1+r)^t$$

Eq. 6.1

Where:

LCC = life-cycle cost ($),
IC = total installed cost ($),
N = lifetime of equipment (years),
OC_t = operating cost ($) of the equipment in year t,
r = discount rate, and
t = year for which operating cost is being determined.

Because DOE gathered most of its cost data for the LCC analysis in 2011, DOE expresses all costs in 2011$. Total installed cost, operating cost, lifetime, and discount rate are discussed in the following sections. In the LCC analysis, the first year of equipment purchase is assumed to be 2017.

6.2.2 Total Installed Cost Inputs

The total installed cost to the consumer is defined by Eq. 6.2:

$$IC = EQP + INST$$

Eq. 6.2

Where:

EQP = consumer purchase price for the equipment ($), and
INST = installation cost or the consumer price to install equipment ($).

The equipment price is based on the distribution channel through which the consumer purchases the equipment, as discussed in TSD chapter 5.

The remainder of this section provides information about the variables DOE used to calculate the total installed cost for CRAC equipment. Table 6.2.1 shows inputs for the determination of total installed cost.

Table 6.2.1 Inputs for Total Installed Costs

Baseline manufacturer selling price ($)
Price learning coefficient
Trial standard level manufacturer selling price increases ($)
Mechanical contractor markup
Sales tax ($)
Installation cost ($)

6.2.2.1 Baseline Manufacturer Selling Price

The baseline MSP is the price charged by manufacturers and distributors for CRAC equipment for existing efficiency levels (for equipment classes with no standards). The MSP includes manufacturer markup, distributor cost, and costs of delivery to the job site that are applied to convert the MPC to an MSP. DOE developed MSP values for the 15 primary equipment classes (see TSD chapter 3). Table 6.2.2 shows the set of 15 primary equipment classes that DOE evaluated during the preliminary analysis of the current rulemaking.

Table 6.2.2 Equipment Classes Evaluated for the CRAC Equipment Standard Life-Cycle Cost and Payback Period Analysis

Description (Cooling Method and Capacity in Btu/h)	Abbreviation
Air-Cooled < 65,000	Air-Cooled < 65 kBtu
Air-Cooled ≥ 65,000 and < 240,000	Air-Cooled 65–240 kBtu
Air-Cooled ≥ 240,000 and < 760,000	Air-Cooled ≥ 240 kBtu
Water-Cooled < 65,000	Water-Cooled < 65 kBtu
Water-Cooled ≥ 65,000 and < 240,000	Water-Cooled 65–240 kBtu
Water-Cooled ≥ 240,000 and < 760,000	Water-Cooled ≥ 240 kBtu
Water-Cooled with Fluid Economizer < 65,000	Water-Cooled w/ FE < 65 kBtu
Water-Cooled with Fluid Economizer ≥ 65,000 and < 240,000	Water-Cooled w/ FE 65–240 kBtu
Water-Cooled with Fluid Economizer ≥ 240,000 and < 760,000	Water-Cooled w/ FE ≥ 240 kBtu
Glycol-Cooled < 65,000	Glycol-Cooled < 65 kBtu
Glycol-Cooled ≥ 65,000 and < 240,000	Glycol-Cooled 65–240 kBtu
Glycol-Cooled ≥ 240,000 and < 760,000	Glycol-Cooled ≥ 240 kBtu
Glycol-Cooled with Fluid Economizer < 65,000	Glycol-Cooled w/ FE < 65 kBtu
Glycol-Cooled with Fluid Economizer ≥ 65,000 and < 240,000	Glycol-Cooled w/ FE 65–240 kBtu
Glycol-Cooled with Fluid Economizer ≥ 240,000 and < 760,000	Glycol-Cooled w/ FE ≥ 240 kBtu

DOE's LCC analysis typically includes an allowance for equipment prices to change as experience is gained with manufacturing. To derive a price trend for computer room air conditioners, DOE obtained historical Producer Price Index (PPI) data for all other miscellaneous refrigeration and air conditioning equipment spanning the time period 1990-2010 from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).[a] DOE used PPI data for all other miscellaneous refrigeration and air conditioning equipment as representative of computer room air conditioners because PPI data specific to computer room air conditioners are not available. The PPI data reflect nominal prices, adjusted for product quality changes. An inflation-adjusted (deflated) price index for all other miscellaneous refrigeration and air conditioning equipment was calculated by dividing the PPI series by the Gross Domestic Product Chained Price Index (see Figure 6.2.1).

[a] Series ID PCU3334153334159; www.bls.gov/ppi/

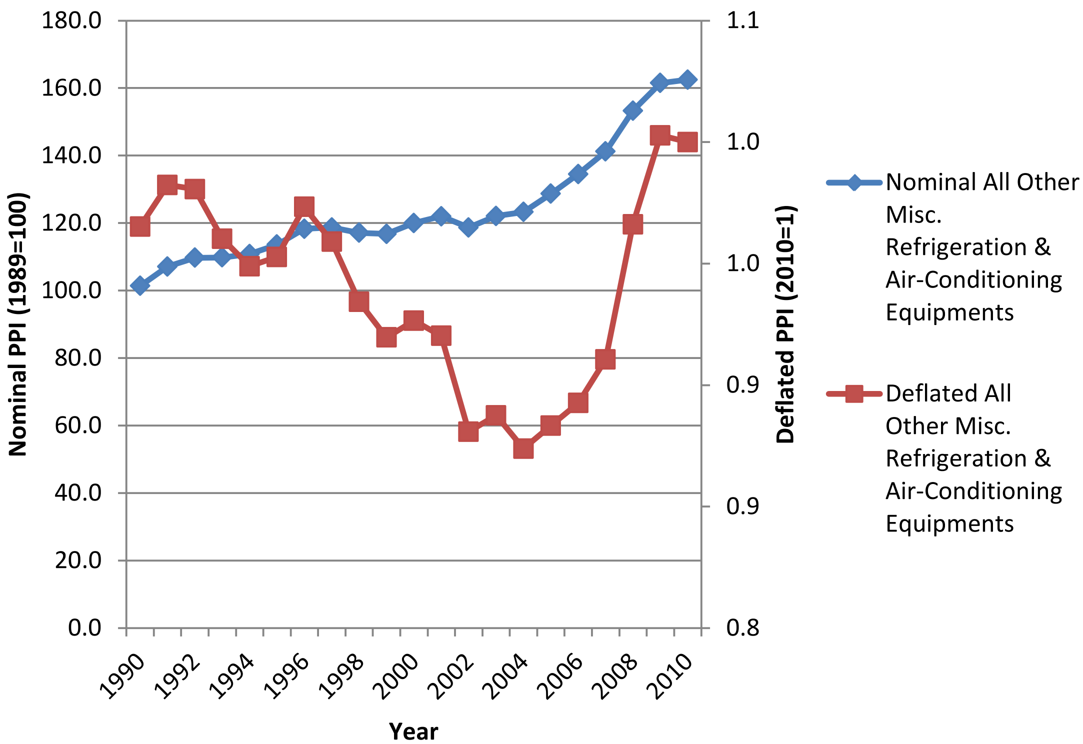

Figure 6.2.1 Historical Nominal and Deflated Producer Price Indexes for Integral Horsepower Motors and Generators Manufacturing

From 1990 to 2004, the deflated price index for all other miscellaneous refrigeration and air conditioning equipment showed a downward trend. Since then, the index has risen sharply, primarily due to rising prices of copper and steel products that go into computer room air conditioners (see Figure 6.2.2). The rising prices for copper and steel products were primarily a result of strong demand from China and other emerging economies. Given the slowdown in global economic activity in 2011, DOE believes that the extent to which the trends of the past couple of years will continue is very uncertain. DOE performed an exponential fit on the deflated price index for all other miscellaneous refrigeration and air conditioning equipment, but the R^2 parameter, which indicates quality of the fit, was relatively low, indicating a poor fit to the data. DOE also considered the experience curve approach, in which an experience rate parameter is derived using two historical data series on price and cumulative production, but the time series for historical shipments was not available.

Given the above considerations, DOE decided to use a constant price assumption as the default price factor index to project future computer room air conditioner prices in 2017. Thus, prices forecast for the LCC and PBP analysis are equal to the 2011 values for each efficiency level in each equipment class.

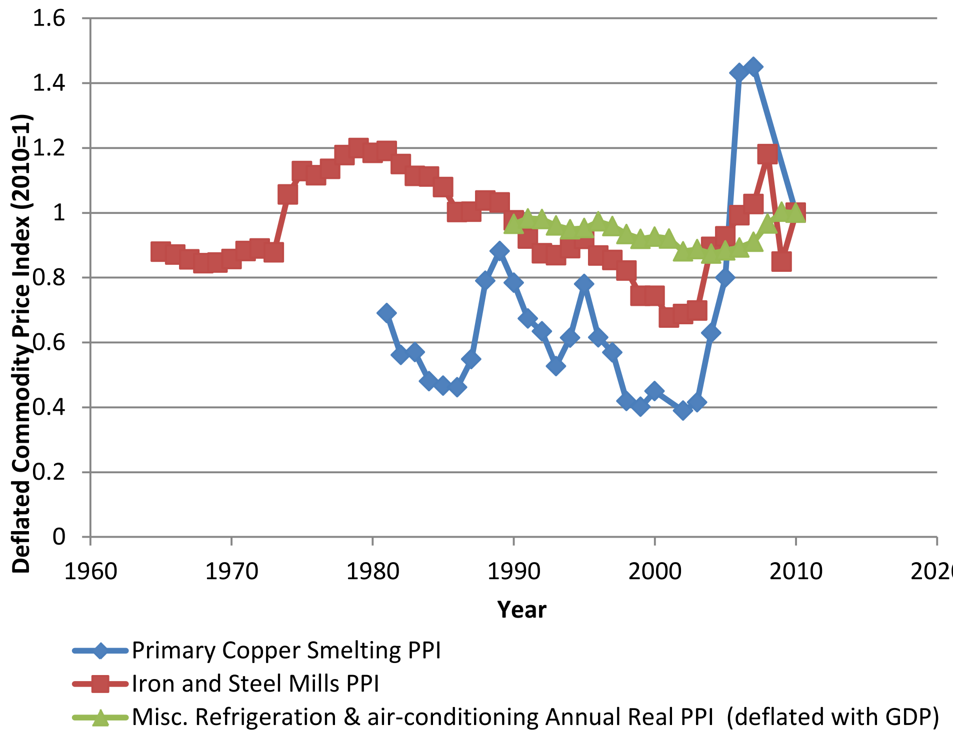

Figure 6.2.2 Historical Deflated Producer Price Indexes for Copper Smelting, Steel Mills Manufacturing and All Other Miscellaneous Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment

Table 6.2.3 presents the baseline energy consumption values and the baseline MSPs used in the LCC and PBP analysis for the representative sizes for each of the 15 primary equipment classes (see TSD chapter 3). Table 6.2.3 includes the adjustment for cost reduction due to accumulated manufacturing experience, which in the case of CRAC equipment is determined to be zero. Because the analysis in this chapter is designed to help determine whether efficiency levels beyond the ASHRAE standard would be economically justified, the baseline was set at the ASHRAE standard baseline, as explained in section 6.1.2.

Table 6.2.3 Baseline Energy Consumption Levels and MSP Values for the Representative CRAC Equipment Units of All 15 Primary Equipment Classes

Equipment Class	Baseline Energy Consumption *kWh/yr*	Manufacturer Selling Price *2011$*
Air-Cooled < 65 kBtu	27,408	6,681
Air-Cooled 65–240 kBtu	102,751	22,621
Air-Cooled ≥ 240 kBtu	245,985	32,575
Water-Cooled < 65 kBtu	24,725	14,233
Water-Cooled 65–240 kBtu	92,117	12,883
Water-Cooled ≥ 240 kBtu	208,714	24,453
Water-Cooled w/ FE < 65 kBtu	15,422	15,062
Water-Cooled w/ FE 65–240 kBtu	57,460	13,633
Water-Cooled w/ FE ≥ 240 kBtu	129,609	25,878
Glycol-Cooled < 65 kBtu	24,670	14,233
Glycol-Cooled 65–240 kBtu	101,836	12,870
Glycol-Cooled ≥ 240 kBtu	227,079	24,453
Glycol-Cooled w/ FE < 65 kBtu	19,798	15,062
Glycol-Cooled w/ FE 65–240 kBtu	81,603	13,620
Glycol-Cooled w/ FE ≥ 240 kBtu	181,888	25,878

6.2.3 Trial Standard Level Energy Consumption and Manufacturer Selling Price Increases

The trial standard level MSP increase is the change in MSP associated with producing equipment at higher efficiency levels. Increases in MSP as a function of equipment efficiency were developed for each of the 15 primary equipment classes. The engineering analysis established a series of MSP increases for each standard level. Table 6.2.4 presents the increase in MSP corresponding to all efficiency levels for each primary equipment class, including cost reductions due to accumulated manufacturing experience between 2011 and 2017.

Table 6.2.4 Standard-Level Manufacturer Selling Price Increases (Price Increases Relative to the Price of Baseline Equipment, Including Learning)

Equipment Class	Baseline (ASHRAE) MSP	MSP Increase by Efficiency Level *2011$**			
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Air-Cooled < 65 kBtu	6,681	1,172	2,551	4,171	6,075
Air-Cooled 65–240 kBtu	22,621	1,762	3,661	5,708	7,914
Air-Cooled ≥ 240 kBtu	32,575	2,537	5,272	8,219	11,397
Water-Cooled < 65 kBtu	14,233	(2,705)	(4,896)	(6,671)	(8,108)
Water-Cooled 65–240 kBtu	12,883	4,432	10,389	18,396	29,157
Water-Cooled ≥ 240 kBtu	24,453	8,410	19,713	34,903	55,318
Water-Cooled w/ FE < 65 kBtu	15,062	(2,863)	(5,181)	(7,059)	(8,580)
Water-Cooled w/ FE 65–240 kBtu	13,633	4,690	10,995	19,468	30,856
Water-Cooled w/ FE ≥ 240 kBtu	25,878	8,900	20,861	36,936	58,540
Glycol-Cooled < 65 kBtu	14,233	(2,705)	(4,896)	(6,671)	(8,108)
Glycol-Cooled 65–240 kBtu	12,870	4,426	10,375	18,370	29,115
Glycol-Cooled ≥ 240 kBtu	24,453	8,410	19,713	34,903	55,318
Glycol-Cooled w/ FE < 65 kBtu	15,062	(2,863)	(5,181)	(7,059)	(8,580)
Glycol-Cooled w/ FE 65–240 kBtu	13,620	4,684	10,980	19,440	30,810
Glycol-Cooled w/ FE ≥ 240 kBtu	25,878	8,900	20,861	36,936	58,540

*Values in parentheses are negative values.

Table 6.2.5 presents the annual energy consumption of the representative units belonging to each of the 15 primary equipment classes that were selected for the engineering analysis.

Table 6.2.5 Energy Consumption Values for Representative Units of the 15 CRAC Equipment Classes and All Efficiency Levels within the Equipment Classes

Product Class	Annual Energy Consumption *kWh/yr*				
	Baseline (ASHRAE)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Air-Cooled < 65 kBtu	27,408	25,295	23,507	21,975	20,647
Air-Cooled 65–240 kBtu	102,751	92,652	84,496	77,770	72,130
Air-Cooled ≥ 240 kBtu	245,985	219,367	198,295	181,199	167,050
Water-Cooled < 65 kBtu	24,725	23,091	21,674	20,435	19,342
Water-Cooled 65–240 kBtu	92,117	85,819	80,388	75,659	71,503
Water-Cooled ≥ 240 kBtu	208,714	193,848	181,105	170,062	160,399
Water-Cooled w/ FE < 65 kBtu	15,422	14,584	13,859	13,227	12,670
Water-Cooled w/ FE 65–240 kBtu	57,460	54,221	51,437	49,019	46,898
Water-Cooled w/ FE ≥ 240 kBtu	129,609	121,951	115,407	109,751	104,812
Glycol-Cooled < 65 kBtu	24,670	22,991	21,543	20,283	19,175
Glycol-Cooled 65–240 kBtu	101,836	93,820	87,061	81,286	76,293
Glycol-Cooled ≥ 240 kBtu	227,079	208,784	193,417	180,326	169,040
Glycol-Cooled w/ FE < 65 kBtu	19,798	18,547	17,472	16,538	15,718
Glycol-Cooled w/ FE 65–240 kBtu	81,603	75,585	70,531	66,225	62,513
Glycol-Cooled w/ FE ≥ 240 kBtu	181,888	168,137	156,631	146,862	138,464

6.2.3.1 Overall Markup

As discussed in TSD chapter 5, Markups for Equipment Price Determination, DOE calculated overall markups to calculate the equipment purchase price to consumers from the equipment MSP. DOE calculated baseline markups to convert baseline MSP to baseline consumer purchase price and incremental markups to convert the increments in MSP into increments in consumer purchase price. DOE used these markup values in the LCC-PBP analysis for calculation of baseline and higher efficiency equipment prices to consumers.

6.2.3.2 Installation Cost

Although much CRAC equipment is not installed in standard configurations, which complicates estimating the cost of installation, some standardized estimates do exist. The estimated installation cost is designed to represent a one-time fixed cost, to incorporate the labor and materials required to fully install CRAC equipment of various capacities to serve a computer room. DOE utilized RS Means installation cost data from RS Means CostWorks 2012[2] for major U.S. cities to derive installation cost curves by size of unit for the base efficiency unit. Installation cost was also derived as a percentage of equipment cost at each of several unit sizes for each equipment class, and this percentage was used to estimate installation cost increase for more-efficient equipment.

The installation cost functions by size for the three CRAC equipment cooling methods are as follows:

$$INST_{Air} = 741.1 \times Cap^{0.6124}$$

$$INST_{Glycol} = 726.07 \times Cap^{0.5209}$$

$$INST_{Water} = 702.45 \times Cap^{0.5161}$$

where capacity is measured in tons (multiples of 12,000 Btu/h).

For the final rule analysis, DOE is assuming that the engineering design options do not significantly affect installation labor within an equipment class, and therefore, within a given equipment class the installation cost will not vary with efficiency levels, though installation cost may still vary from one equipment class to another. If installation costs do not vary with efficiency levels, they do not impact the LCC savings, PBP, or national impact analysis results. The installation costs in the final rule analysis are estimated very simply as a fixed value for each equipment class. To allow for the possibility that installation cost could increase as a function of increased efficiency within an equipment class, installation cost was also derived as a percentage of equipment cost at each of several unit sizes for each equipment class using the RS Means CostWorks 2012 data and the average percentage in each case (9.4, 7.6, and 7.7 percent for Air-Cooled, Water-Cooled, and Glycol-Cooled units, respectively) was recorded. The percentages are available to estimate installation cost as a function of equipment efficiency. DOE designed the LCC spreadsheet such that installation costs can be varied by efficiency level, but has modeled installation cost as constant across efficiency levels for the final rule analysis. Table 6.2.6 shows CRAC installation cost by equipment class.

Table 6.2.6 CRAC Installation Cost by Equipment Class (2011$)

Equipment Class	Installation Cost (All Efficiencies) *2011$*
Air-Cooled < 65 kBtu	1,452
Air-Cooled 65–240 kBtu	3,218
Air-Cooled ≥ 240 kBtu	5,189
Water-Cooled < 65 kBtu	1,238
Water-Cooled 65–240 kBtu	2,421
Water-Cooled ≥ 240 kBtu	3,622
Water-Cooled w/ FE < 65 kBtu	1,238
Water-Cooled w/ FE 65–240 kBtu	2,421
Water-Cooled w/ FE ≥ 240 kBtu	3,622
Glycol-Cooled < 65 kBtu	1,287
Glycol-Cooled 65–240 kBtu	2,532
Glycol-Cooled ≥ 240 kBtu	3,801
Glycol-Cooled w/ FE < 65 kBtu	1,287
Glycol-Cooled w/ FE 65–240 kBtu	2,532
Glycol-Cooled w/ FE ≥ 240 kBtu	3,801

Table 6.2.7 shows installation cost indices for installations in each of the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and weighted-average for the entire United States, which are used to adjust the nationally representative installation costs for each state. The state-level indices are based on

city indices. To arrive at an average index for each state, DOE first weighted the city indices in each state by their population within the state. DOE used state-level population weights for 2011 from the U.S. Census Bureau[3] to calculate a weighted-average index for each state from the RS Means data.

Table 6.2.7 Installation Cost Indices (National Value = 100.0)

State	Index	State	Index	State	Index
Alabama	85.5	Kentucky	93.3	North Dakota	87.2
Alaska	122.6	Louisiana	86.1	Ohio	97.7
Arizona	89.5	Maine	92.2	Oklahoma	78.4
Arkansas	83.8	Maryland	95.5	Oregon	101.6
California	111.9	Massachusetts	115.7	Pennsylvania	111.2
Colorado	95.4	Michigan	101.4	Rhode Island	107.6
Connecticut	113.0	Minnesota	112.0	South Carolina	79.3
Delaware	105.6	Mississippi	85.0	South Dakota	83.0
Dist. of Columbia	100.6	Missouri	101.8	Tennessee	87.0
Florida	89.7	Montana	92.5	Texas	84.5
Georgia	86.6	Nebraska	91.7	Utah	88.4
Hawaii	119.7	Nevada	104.5	Vermont	87.0
Idaho	89.4	New Hampshire	96.8	Virginia	89.8
Illinois	117.6	New Jersey	114.0	Washington	103.0
Indiana	94.7	New Mexico	89.5	West Virginia	97.9
Iowa	94.1	New York	131.6	Wisconsin	103.8
Kansas	88.7	North Carolina	78.6	Wyoming	84.1

6.2.3.3 Weighted-Average Total Installed Cost

As presented in Eq. 6.2, the total installed cost is the sum of the equipment price and the installation cost. DOE derived the consumer equipment price for any given standard level by multiplying the baseline MSP by the baseline markup and adding to it the product of the incremental MSP and the incremental markup. Because MSPs, markups, and the sales tax all can take on a variety of values, depending on location, the resulting total installed cost for a particular standard level will not be a single-point value, but rather a distribution of values.

DOE used the baseline and incremental markups, the sales tax, and installation costs to convert the MSPs into total installed costs for a case where the incremental installation costs are held flat. Table 6.2.8 summarizes the weighted average or mean costs and markups necessary for determining the weighted-average baseline and standard-level total installed costs for Air-Cooled <65,000 Btu/h in office buildings as an example.

Table 6.2.8 Costs and Markups for Determination of Weighted-Average Total Installed Costs, Air-Cooled < 65,000 Btu/h Equipment Class*

Variable	Weighted Average or Mean Value
Baseline MSP	$6,681
Standard-Level MSP Increase (Efficiency Level 4)	$6,075
Overall Markup Factor–Baseline	1.579
Overall Markup Factor–Incremental	1.269
Installation Cost–Baseline	$1,452
Installation Cost Factor, for U.S. Average	1.000

*Installation costs apply to the baseline unit, with no incremental installation costs.

To illustrate the derivation of the weighted-average total installed cost based on the data shown in Table 6.2.8, DOE presents Eq. 6.3 for the baseline (ASHRAE standard level) and for a higher efficiency level (Level 4) Air-Cooled < 65,000 Btu/h equipment class. For the baseline product, the calculation of the total installed cost at national average conditions is as follows:[b]

$$IC_{BASEAC<65} = EQP_{BASE\ AC<65} + INST_{BASE\ AC<65} \times ISTINDEX$$

$$= MFG_{BASE\ AC<65} \times Price\ Learning\ Coef_{Analysis\ Year} \times MU_{BASE\ AC<65} \times Sales\ Tax_{State} + INST_{BASE\ AC<65} \times ISTINDEX$$

$$= \$6{,}681 \times 1.000 \times 1.4743 \times 1.0711 + \$1{,}452 \times (1.00)$$

$$= \$10{,}550 + \$1{,}452$$

$$\times (1.000)$$

$$= \$12{,}002$$

Eq. 6.3

Where:

$IC_{BASE\ AC<65}$ = total installed cost of Air- Cooled < 65,000 Btu/hequipment at baseline efficiency level ($),
$EQP_{BASE\ AC<65}$ = equipment purchase price of Air-Cooled < 65,000 Btu/h equipment at baseline efficiency level ($),
$INST_{BASE\ AC<65}$ = installation cost of Air-Cooled < 65,000 Btu/h equipment at baseline efficiency level ($),
$MFG_{BASE\ AC<65}$ = MSP of Air-Cooled < 65,000 Btu/h equipment at baseline efficiency level ($),
$MU_{BASE\ AC<65}$ = overall baseline markup for equipment class Air-Cooled < 65,000 Btu/h,
ISTINDEX = location dependent multiplier on installation costs; equals 1.0 at a national average, and
$Price\ Learning\ Coef_{Analysis\ Year}$ = price learning coefficient value for the year in which the unit is being purchased (=1.0).

The calculation of the higher Efficiency Level 4 total installed cost includes the use of an MSP increment. DOE uses an incremental markup factor that applies to incremental increases in MSP. The Level 4 price is equal to the baseline price calculated above, plus the MSP increment for a higher efficiency level multiplied by the incremental markup.

[b] Note that the numbers shown in Eq. 6.3 have been rounded and do not exactly match the numbers in the analysis.

As an example, DOE calculated the national average Level 4 total installed cost ($IC_{IMH\text{-}A\text{-}Small\text{-}B\,LEVEL4}$) as follows:[c]

$$IC_{AC<65\ LEVEL4} = EQP_{AC<65\ LEVEL4} + INST_{AC<65\ LEVEL4} \times ISTINDEX$$

$$= MFG_{BASE\ AC<65} \times Price\ Learning\ Coef_{Analysis\ Year} \times MU_{BASE\ AC<65} + \Delta MFG_{AC<65\ LEVEL4} \times Price\ Learning\ Coef_{Analysis\ Year} \times MU_{INCR} \times Sales\ Tax_{State} + INST_{AC<65\ LEVEL4} \times ISTINDEX$$

$$= \$6{,}681 \text{ x } 1.000 \text{ x } (1.4743) \text{ x } 1.0711 + \$6{,}075 \text{ x } 1.000 \text{ x } (1.1844) \text{ x } 1.0711 + \$1{,}452 \text{ x } (1.000)$$

$$= \$19{,}709$$

Eq. 6.4

Where:

$IC_{AC<65\ LEVEL4}$ = total installed cost of Air-Cooled < 65,000 Btu/h equipment at Efficiency Level 4($),
$EQP_{AC<65\ LEVEL4}$ = equipment price of Air-Cooled < 65,000 Btu/h equipment at Efficiency Level 4 ($),
$INST_{AC<65\ LEVEL4}$ = installation cost of Air-Cooled < 65,000 Btu/h equipment at Efficiency Level 4 ($),
$\Delta MFG_{AC<65\ LEVEL4}$ = incremental increase in MSP of Air-Cooled < 65,000 Btu/h equipment at Efficiency Level 4 compared to equipment at baseline efficiency level ($), and
MU_{INCR} = incremental markup for equipment class Air-Cooled < 65,000 Btu/h.

Table 6.2.9 presents the weighted-average equipment price, installation costs, and total installed costs for the Air-Cooled < 65,000 Btu/h equipment class at the baseline level and each higher efficiency level examined.

[c] Note that the numbers shown in Eq. 6.4 have been rounded and may not exactly match the numbers in the analysis.

Table 6.2.9 Weighted-Average Equipment Price, Installation Cost, and Total Installed Costs for Air-Cooled < 65,000 Btu/h at U.S. Average Conditions (2011$)*

Efficiency Level	Equipment Price (MSP)	Installation Cost	Total Installed Cost
Baseline (ASHRAE)	10,550	1,452	12,002
Level 1	12,037	1,452	13,490
Level 2	13,786	1,452	15,238
Level 3	15,841	1,452	17,293
Level 4	18,256	1,452	19,709

* Figures shown in the table were taken directly from the LCC analyses, and thus may differ from those shown above in the text due to rounding.

6.2.4 Operating Cost Inputs

DOE defines the operating cost as the sum of energy cost, repair cost, and maintenance cost, as shown in the following equation:

$$OC = EC + RC + MC$$

Eq. 6.5

Where:

OC = operating cost ($),
EC = energy cost ($),
RC = repair cost ($), and
MC = maintenance cost ($).

The remainder of this section provides information about the variables that DOE used to calculate the operating cost for commercial refrigeration equipment. Table 6.2.10 shows the inputs for the determination of operating costs.

Table 6.2.10 Inputs for Operating Costs

Electricity price (cents/kWh)
Electricity price trends
Repair cost ($)
Maintenance cost ($)
Lifetime (years)
Discount rate (%)
Effective date of standard
Baseline electricity consumption (kWh/yr)
Standard case electricity consumption (kWh/yr)

6.2.4.1 Electricity Price Analysis

This section describes the electricity price (cents/kWh) analysis used to develop the energy portion of the annual operating costs (price multiplied by electricity consumption) for commercial refrigeration equipment used in different commercial building types.

Subdivision of the Country. Because of the wide variation in electricity consumption patterns, wholesale costs, and retail rates across the country, it is important to consider regional differences in electricity prices. For this reason, DOE divided the United States into the 50 states and the District of Columbia. DOE used reported average effective commercial electricity prices at the state level from the EIA publication *Form EIA-826 Database Monthly Electric Utility Sales and Revenue Data*.[4] The latest available prices from this source are for the calendar year 2011.[d] Table 6.2.11 provides data on the 2011 electricity prices.

Table 6.2.11 Commercial Electricity Prices by State (2011 cents/kWh)

State	Commercial Electricity Price *cents/kWh*	State	Commercial Electricity Price *cents/kWh*	State	Commercial Electricity Price *cents/kWh*
Alabama	10.43	Kentucky	8.36	North Dakota	7.49
Alaska	14.90	Louisiana	8.50	Ohio	9.64
Arizona	9.51	Maine	12.30	Oklahoma	7.61
Arkansas	7.46	Maryland	11.48	Oregon	8.08
California	13.72	Massachusetts	14.44	Pennsylvania	10.04
Colorado	9.31	Michigan	10.23	Rhode Island	12.56
Connecticut	15.61	Minnesota	8.66	South Carolina	9.30
Delaware	10.78	Mississippi	9.42	South Dakota	7.72
Dist. of Col.	13.07	Missouri	8.00	Tennessee	10.13
Florida	9.97	Montana	9.08	Texas	8.98
Georgia	9.80	Nebraska	7.98	Utah	7.26
Hawaii	31.16	Nevada	9.08	Vermont	13.89
Idaho	6.46	New Hampshire	14.09	Virginia	7.84
Illinois	8.63	New Jersey	13.55	Washington	7.52
Indiana	8.76	New Mexico	8.81	West Virginia	8.07
Iowa	7.90	New York	16.02	Wisconsin	10.36
Kansas	8.72	North Carolina	8.11	Wyoming	7.63

DOE recognized that different kinds of businesses typically use electricity in different amounts at different times of the day, week, and year, and therefore face different effective prices. To make this adjustment, DOE used the 2003 Commercial Buildings Energy Consumption Survey (CBECS)[5] data set to identify the average prices paid by the three kinds of businesses in this analysis compared with the average prices paid by all commercial consumers. Eq. 6.6 shows the ratios of prices paid by the three types of businesses were used to increase or decrease the average commercial prices.

$$EPRICE_{COM\ BLDGTYPE\ STATE\ 2011} = EPRICE_{COM\ STATE\ 2011} \times \left(\frac{EPRICE_{BLDGTYPE\ US\ 2003}}{EPRICE_{COM\ US\ 2003}}\right)$$

Eq. 6.6

Where:

$EPRICE_{COM\ BLDGTYPE\ STATE\ 2011}$ = average commercial sector electricity price in a specific building type (such as health care, education, and office) in a specific state in 2011,
$EPRICE_{COM\ STATE\ 2011}$ = average commercial sector electricity price in a specific state in 2011,
$EPRICE_{BLDGTYPE\ US\ 2003}$ = national average commercial sector electricity price in a specific building type in the 2003 CBECS, and
$EPRICE_{COM\ US\ 2003}$ = national average commercial sector electricity price in the 2003 CBECS.

[d] The entire calendar year was not available. The actual period covered was November 2010–October 2011.

Table 6.2.12 shows the derivation of the EPRICE ratios from the CBECS.

Table 6.2.12 Derived Average Commercial Electricity Price by Business Type

Business Type	Electricity Price *cents/kWh*	Ratio of Electricity Price to Average Price for All Commercial Buildings
HealthCare	6.7	0.848
Education	7.4	0.937
Office	8.1	1.025
All commercial buildings	7.9	1.000

Source: CBECS 2003

The derived ratio of commercial electricity prices by building type to the overall average commercial building price was then combined with state-by-state and U.S. average commercial rates to derive a series of prices for each state and the nation, for each building type. Future prices are projected as described in section 6.2.4.2.

6.2.4.2 Electricity Price Trend

The electricity price trend provides the relative change in electricity prices for future years out to the year 2045. Estimating future electricity prices is difficult, especially considering that there are efforts in many states throughout the country to restructure the electricity supply industry.

DOE applied a projected trend in national average electricity prices to each consumer's energy prices based on the *AEO2011* price scenarios. The discussion in this chapter refers to the 2011 reference price scenario. In the LCC analysis, the following three scenarios can be analyzed:

1. *AEO2011*, High Economic Growth ("AEO2011 High Growth" in Figure 6.2.3)
2. *AEO2011*, Reference Case ("AEO2011 Reference" in Figure 6.2.3)
3. *AEO2011*, Low Economic Growth ("AEO2011 Low Growth" in Figure 6.2.3)

Figure 6.2.3 shows the trends for the three *AEO2011* price projections where prices are assumed to change. DOE extrapolated the values in later years (*i.e.*, after 2035—the last year of the *AEO2011* forecast). To arrive at values for these later years, DOE used the price trend from 2025 to 2035 of each forecast scenario to establish prices for the years 2036 to 2045.

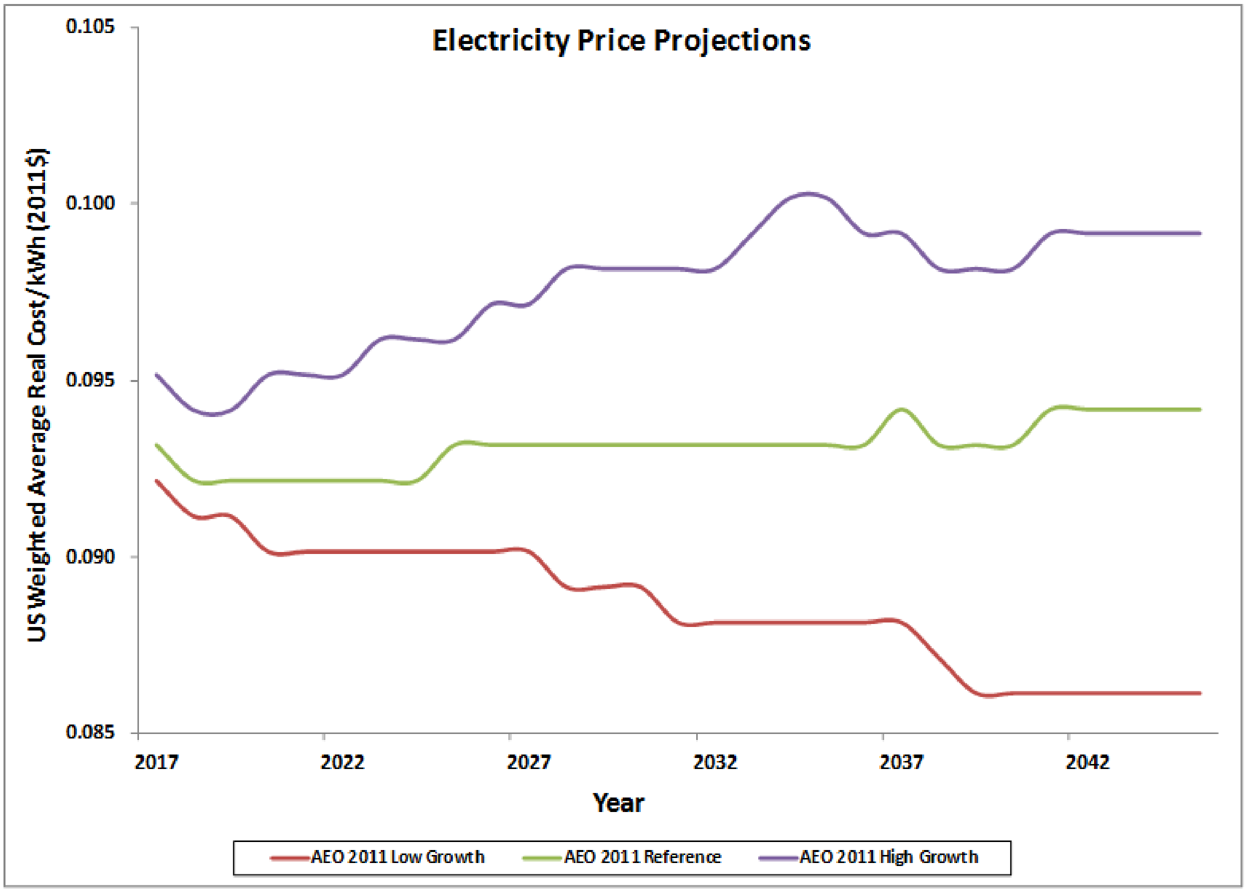

Figure 6.2.3 Electricity Price Trends for Commercial Rates to 2045

The default electricity price trend scenarios used in the LCC analysis are the trends at the Census division level from the *AEO2011* Reference Case, the national average of which is shown in Figure 6.2.3. Spreadsheets used in calculating the LCC have the capability to analyze the other electricity price trend scenarios, namely, the *AEO2011* High Growth and the *AEO2011* Low Growth price trends and constant energy prices. Appendix 6C shows results for LCC savings and PBP from performing sensitivity analyses using high and low prices.

6.2.4.3 Repair Cost

The repair cost is the average annual cost to the consumer for replacing or repairing components in the CRAC equipment that have failed. Available data from chapter 3 as well as data on repair costs from RS Means suggest that costs of replacement parts used in repair increase as the size and the efficiency of CRAC units increases.

$$RC_{BASE} = K_{CAP} \times EQP_{OEM} \times \left(\frac{1}{(1+r)^{MID}}\right) \times \left[\frac{r}{(1-(1+r)^{-LIFE})}\right]$$

Eq. 6.7

Where:

RC_{BASE} = annualized repair cost for a baseline efficiency unit (including labor, overhead, and profit) ($),
K_{CAP} =*percentage* of original equipment price from manufacturer for a given equipment capacity,
EQP_{OEM} = estimate of raw original material price for one major repair ($) assumed to take place at the mid point of the equipment life,
r = average real discount rate, assumed to be 4 percent,
MID = mid point of average equipment life (assumed to be 7.5 years)
and
LIFE = average lifetime of the equipment in years, assumed to be 15 years.

The first bracket in the right-hand expression is the present value factor for the midpoint of the equipment average lifetime, and the second is the annualization factor for the average lifetime.

$$K_{CAP} = 0.0357 \times Cap + 0.076$$

Eq. 6.8

K_{CAP} increases according to Eq. 6.8 through capacities (*Cap*) of 15 tons, and is constant thereafter for larger sizes. This is in recognition of the observation that repair labor costs in the RS Means database are essentially constant for large capacities and the main increases occur as a result of equipment costs.

For repair costs at higher efficiency levels as a result of standards, the materials component of repair costs is assumed to increase proportionately with the cost of the more-efficient equipment, while labor component is assumed to involve approximately the same activity at each level of efficiency and is held constant as efficiency increases:

$$RC_{STD} = RC_{MATERIAL\ BASE} \times \frac{EQP_{OEM\ STD}}{EQP_{OEM\ BASE}} + RC_{LABOR\ BASE}$$

Eq. 6.9

Where:

RC_{STD} = repair cost at a standard level above the base (levels 1−4),
$RC_{MATERIAL\ BASE}$ = repair cost material component at the base level,
$EQP_{OEM\ BASE}$ = original equipment manufacturer price (MSP) at the base level,
$EQP_{OEM\ STD}$ = original equipment manufacturer price at the standard level ,
$RC_{LABOR\ BASE}$ = repair cost labor component at the base level.

As the components used for higher efficiency equipment have a higher original equipment manufacturer cost, the above equation yields an increasing repair costs scenario for higher efficiency equipment.

There are other parts of the units that typically require repair, such as water distribution components, control modules, fan motors or water pumps for air- or water-cooled units respectively, or evaporator components. However, these parts are assumed to be the same for all efficiency levels, so the repair costs for these parts remain constant for all efficiency levels. Therefore, these additional repair costs were not taken into consideration for the analysis.

6.2.4.4 Maintenance Cost

The maintenance cost is the cost to the consumer of maintaining equipment operation. The maintenance cost is not the cost associated with the replacement or repair of components that have failed (as discussed above). Rather, it is the cost associated with general maintenance (*e.g.*, checking and maintaining refrigerant levels, replacing filters, checking coolant distribution lines for leaks, cleaning, sanitizing, and descaling).

DOE estimated annualized preventive maintenance costs for CRAC equipment as a percentage of the total MSP for each equipment class from data in the RS Means CostWorks data. RS Means provides estimates on the person-hours, labor rates, and materials required to maintain commercial refrigeration equipment. RS Means specifies preventive maintenance activities for CRAC equipment expected to occur on an annual basis as including the following actions: cleaning evaporator coils, lubricating motors, cleaning condenser coils, checking refrigerant pressures as necessary, and similar activities. Many of these activities take place several times during the year. DOE did not break out these activities into separate line-item maintenance activities. Instead, DOE used a single figure of $298 per year (2011$) for preventive maintenance activities for all CRAC equipment classes between 3 tons and 24 tons capacity. Because the largest units evaluated for the final rule were 24 tons capacity, all classes had the same cost. Data were not available to indicate how maintenance costs vary with equipment efficiency level. In addition, although preventive maintenance activities may vary by size of the unit, the activities are likely to be about the same regardless of efficiency level. Therefore, DOE assumed that preventive maintenance costs remain constant as equipment efficiency increases.

Table 6.2.13 Annualized Maintenance Costs by Equipment Class for Each Efficiency Level

Equipment Class	Annualized Maintenance Costs for LCC by Efficiency Level *$/yr*				
	Baseline (ASHRAE)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
All Air-Cooled	298	298	298	298	298
All Water-Cooled	298	298	298	298	298
All Glycol-Cooled	298	298	298	298	298

6.2.4.5 Lifetime

DOE defines lifetime as the age at which CRAC equipment is retired from service. DOE based equipment lifetime on review of available online literature and studies and concluded that a typical lifetime of between 10 and 25 years with an average of 15 years is appropriate for most CRAC equipment. While references to service life were found in online CRAC equipment literature, most documents found appeared to reference ASHRAE generally, and cited equipment life estimates of 15 years,[6] 15–25 years,[7,8] or 10–25 years.[9] ASHRAE publishes service life estimates for a variety of equipment in the ASHRAE Handbook,[10] but appears to have little data specific to CRAC equipment. A 2005 ASHRAE study on equipment service life found a median age for 92 CRAC units still in operation at 12 years, with the oldest at 20 years, but did not have end of life information.[11] An Australian study estimated the life at 10 years.[12] Based on the range of service life information available, DOE assumed a 10–25 year service life range and a 15-year average service life for the LCC analysis.

6.2.4.6 Discount Rate

The discount rate is the rate at which future expenditures are discounted to establish their present value. DOE derived the discount rates for the CRAC equipment analysis by estimating the cost of capital for companies that purchase CRAC equipment. The cost of capital is commonly used to estimate the present value of cash flows to be derived from a typical company project or investment. Most companies use both debt and equity capital to fund investments, so their cost of capital is the weighted average of the cost to the company of equity and debt financing.

DOE estimated the cost of equity financing by using the Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM).[13] The CAPM, among the most widely used models to estimate the cost of equity financing, assumes that the cost of equity is proportional to the amount of systematic risk associated with a company. The cost of equity financing tends to be high when a company faces a large degree of systematic risk and it tends to be low when the company faces a small degree of systematic risk.

DOE determined the cost of equity financing by using several variables, including the risk coefficient of a company, β (beta), the expected return on "risk free" assets (R_f), and the additional return expected on assets facing average market risk, also known as the equity risk premium or *ERP*. The risk coefficient of a company, β, indicates the degree of risk associated with a given firm relative to the level of risk (or price variability) in the overall stock market. Risk coefficients usually vary between 0.5 and 2.0. A company with a risk coefficient of 0.5 faces half the risk of other stocks in the market; a company with a risk coefficient of 2.0 faces twice the overall stock market risk.

Eq. 6.10 gives the cost of equity financing for a particular company:

$$k_e = R_f + (\beta \times ERP)$$

Eq. 6.10

Where:

k_e = the cost of equity for a company (%),
R_f = the expected return of the risk free asset (%),
β = the risk coefficient, and
ERP = the expected equity risk premium (%).

DOE defined the risk-free rate as the 40-year geometric average yield on long-term government bonds. The risk free rate was calculated using Federal Reserve data for the period

1972 to 2011,[14] with a resulting nominal rate of 6.61 percent (2.73 percent after inflation). DOE used a 2.94-percent estimate for the *ERP* based on data from Damodaran Online.[15]

The cost of debt financing (k_d) is the interest rate paid on money borrowed by a company. The cost of debt is estimated by adding a risk adjustment factor (R_a) to the risk-free rate.

$$k_d = R_f + R_a ,$$

Eq. 6.11

Where:

k_d = the cost of debt financing for each firm (%),
R_f = the expected return on risk-free assets (%), and
R_a = the risk adjustment factor to risk-free rate for each firm (%).

The risk adjustment factor depends on the variability of stock returns represented by standard deviations in stock prices and was taken from Damodaran Online individual company cost of capital worksheets.[16] The weighted-average cost of capital (WACC) of a company is the weighted-average cost of debt and equity financing:

$$k = k_e \times w_e + k_d \times w_d$$

Eq. 6.12

Where:

k = the (nominal) cost of capital (%),
k_e = the expected rate of return on equity (%),
k_d = the expected rate of return on debt (%),
w_e = the proportion of equity financing in total annual financing, and
w_d = the proportion of debt financing in total annual financing.

The cost of capital is a nominal rate because it includes anticipated future inflation in the expected returns from stocks and bonds. The real discount rate or WACC deducts expected inflation (r) from the nominal rate. DOE calculated expected inflation (3.83 percent) over the 1972–2011 historical period used for the other data calculations.

To estimate the WACC of computer room air conditioning equipment purchasers, DOE used a sample of companies that are likely to purchase CRAC equipment. This sample was largely drawn from the database of U.S. companies given on the Damodaran Online individual company worksheet cited earlier. The Damodaran database includes most of the publicly traded companies in the United States. State and Federal government data were added to complete the database.

DOE divided building occupants into three occupant categories: private, State and local government (including K-12 schools, colleges, and universities), and Federal government. Within the private occupant category, companies were further divided into three business types (Health Care, Education, and Office) according to their type of activity. Each business type was assigned to the commercial building type of the same name, as shown in Table 6.2.14. In estimating the distribution of discount rates for each business type, DOE sampled the individual businesses within the business type. For the final rule, each private company within a business type has an equal chance of being selected, so there is a distribution of discount rates for each business type. The probability of an occupant category being selected within a building type depends on the relative employment of private firms, State agencies, and Federal government agencies within the building type.

Table 6.2.14 Assignment of Building Occupants to Business Types

Building Type	Occupant Type	Business Type	Business Activities
Health Care	Private*	Health Care	Medical supplies, Healthcare information, Medical services
Education	Private	Education	Educational services
	State and Local Government	Education	State and Local Government
Office	Private	Office	Publishing, Newspapers, Computer software, Telecommunications utilities and services, Retail, Banks, Financial services, Securities brokerages, Insurance and reinsurance, Property management, Real estate investment trusts, Public/private equity, Advertising, Human resources, Internet, E-commerce, IT services, Wireless networking, Information services, and Diversified companies
	State and Local Government	Office	State and Local Government
	Federal Government	Office	Federal Government

* Overall, this sector is dominated by private employers. Excluding the medical supply firms and health care information firms, which cannot be identified in the BLS May 2011 Occupational Employment and Wage Estimates, the health care industry employs 14.9 million workers. Within the hospital sector (about 38 percent proportion of the health care industry), publicly owned hospitals employed about 18 percent of all hospital workers, or less than 7 percent of the total health care industry (see www.bls.gov/oes/current/oessrci.htm#62). Adding back in the medical supply and information firms further dilutes the public percentage.

Table 6.2.15 shows the business type and occupant categories as well as the number of companies used for determining real discount rates and the approximate weighted average real discount rate for each business type.

Table 6.2.15 Derivation of Average Real Discount Rates by Business Type

Business Type Description	Private		Federal Government*		State and Local Government*		Wtd	No. Obs.*
	WACC	Percent of Stock	Federal Risk-Free Rate	Percent of Stock	Muni Bond Rate	Percent of Stock	Discount Rate	
Health Care	4.98%	100%	2.73%	0%	2.50%	0%	4.98%	300
Education	4.39%	25%	2.73%	0%	2.50%	75%	2.98%	24
Office	4.86%	83%	2.73%	5%	2.50%	12%	4.46%	1574

Source: Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (PNNL) WACC calculations applied to firms sampled from the Damodaran Online website. Assumptions for weighting factors in offices are based on civilian employment in office and administrative occupations and reflect lack of reliable data sources on the distribution of computer rooms.
*No Damodaran observations available for governments.

The Damodaran database contained data representative of privately operated schools, but lacked data on cost of capital for public schools. For the final rule, DOE assumed a 40-year geometric average of yields on representative 20-year municipal bonds as a proxy for the cost of capital for public schools, 6.38 percent (2.50 percent after inflation).[17] There are both Federal government agencies and State and local government agencies with computer rooms outfitted with CRAC equipment in the offices category. The Federal risk-free rate was used for the discount rate for Federal offices; the same municipal bond rate was used for State offices as for public education.

6.2.4.7 Compliance Date of Standard

As discussed in section 6.1.2, DOE assumed that the final rule would be issued in 2013 and, therefore, that the new standards would take effect in 2017. For the LCC analysis, the year of equipment purchase is 2017. However, all dollar values are expressed in 2011$.

6.3 PAYBACK PERIOD INPUTS

6.3.1 Definition

PBP is the amount of time it takes the consumer to recover the higher purchase cost of more energy efficient equipment as a result of lower operating costs. Numerically, the PBP is the ratio of the increase in purchase cost to the decrease in annual operating expenditures. This type of calculation is known as a "simple" PBP because it does not take into account changes in operating cost over time or the time value of money, that is, the calculation is done at an effective discount rate of zero percent.

The equation for PBP is:

$$PBP = \Delta IC / \Delta OC$$

Eq. 6.13

Where:

PBP = payback period in years,
ΔIC = difference in the total installed cost between the more-efficient standard level and the baseline equipment, and

ΔOC = difference in annual operating costs.

PBPs are expressed in years. PBPs greater than the life of the product mean that the increased total installed cost of the more-efficient equipment is not recovered in reduced operating costs over the life of the equipment. Negative paybacks were observed for certain equipment classes. Some of these negative paybacks occurred because the available data indicated that higher efficiency equipment had a lower initial cost than less-efficient equipment just meeting the ASHRAE standard. DOE regards this as likely being a data quality issue rather than reflective of real first cost savings due to higher standards. A smaller group of negative paybacks occurred because the increase in annualized non-electricity cost (repair and maintenance cost) at higher efficiencies was greater than the energy cost savings, resulting in negative operating gains going from ASHRAE to the higher standard, and thus negative paybacks. Although technically possible, this outcome would also mean LCC losses. An efficiency level with LCC losses would not be chosen as an efficiency standard.

6.3.2 Inputs

The data inputs to PBP are the total installed cost of the equipment to the consumer for each efficiency level and the annual (first year) operating costs for each efficiency level. The inputs to the total installed cost are the consumer's final equipment price and the installation cost. The inputs to the operating costs are the annual energy cost, the annual repair cost, and the annual maintenance cost. The PBP calculation uses the same inputs as the LCC analysis described in section 6.2, except that electricity price trends and discount rates are not required because the PBP is a "simple" (undiscounted) payback and the required electricity price is only for the year in which a new efficiency standard is to take effect—in this case, the year 2017. The electricity price used in the PBP calculation of electricity cost was the price projected for 2017, expressed in 2011$. Discount rates are not used in the PBP calculation.

6.4 LIFE-CYCLE COST AND PAYBACK PERIOD RESULTS

The results of the LCC and PBP analysis are presented in this section. Mean values of LCC savings and PBP are presented along with a summary of the distribution of these values.

6.4.1 Life-Cycle Cost Results

Figure 6.4.1 shows the change in LCC over the ASHRAE baseline and the four higher efficiency levels for the Air-Cooled < 65,000 Btu/h equipment class. The LCC values on this chart are mean values obtained from the LCC analysis. This curve is presented here as an example to illustrate the typical relationship between installation cost and LCC values over all the efficiency levels in an equipment class. The installed costs increase steadily from the baseline to the highest possible efficiency level. Total life-cycle costs initially decrease from ASHRAE standard level (baseline) for the first two additional efficiency levels (Levels 1 and 2), then increase to the highest possible efficiency level (Level 4).

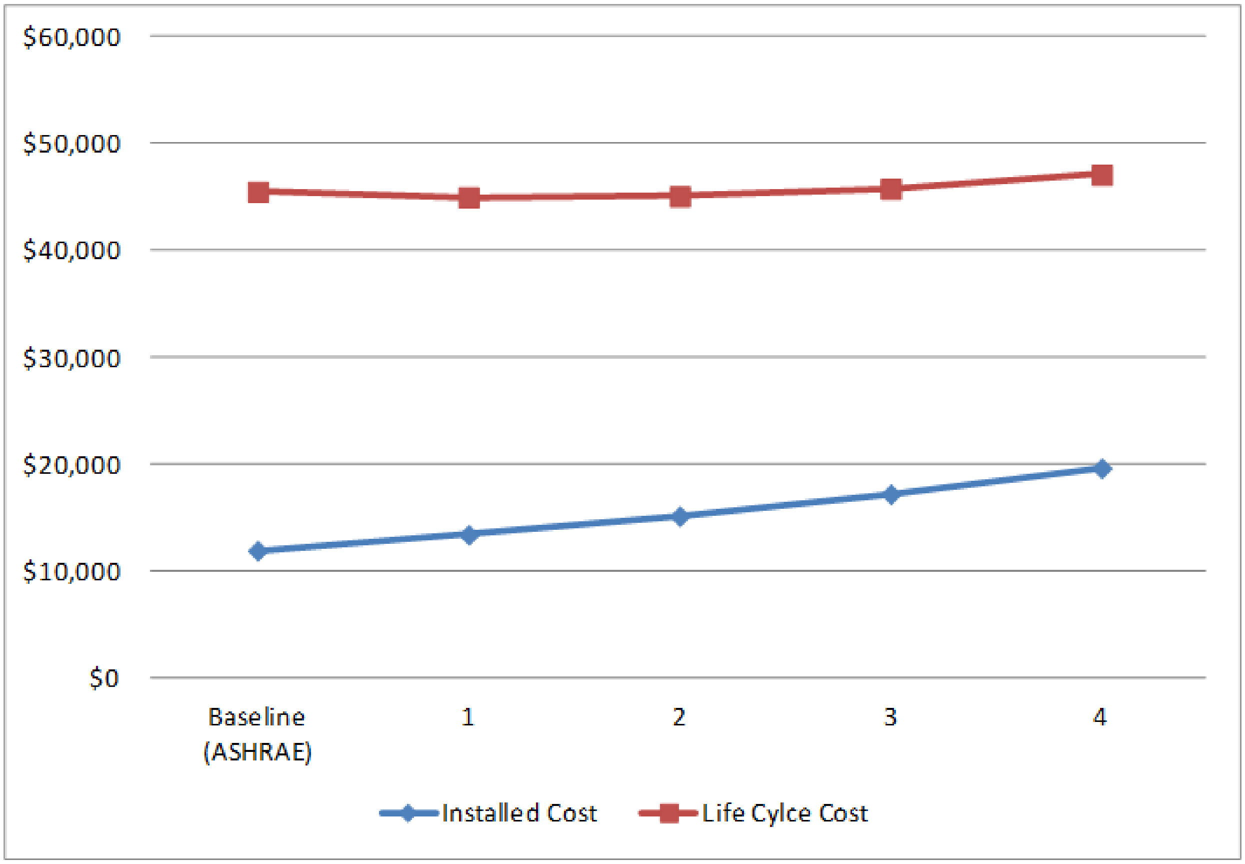

Figure 6.4.1 LCC and Installed Cost Variation over Efficiency Levels for the Air-Cooled < 65,000 Btu/h Equipment Class

As stated earlier, the LCC savings output obtained from the LCC analysis are in the form of distributions. LCC savings distributions are illustrated here with the example of the Air-Cooled < 65,000 Btu equipment class as shown in Figure 6.4.2. Similar plots of LCC savings distribution are presented in Appendix 6B for all equipment classes analyzed. Table 6.4.1 presents the numerical values associated with the plot in Figure 6.4.2. Figure 6.4.2 illustrates the mean and median values on the plot with the help of red and blue markers, respectively. The elongated large rectangular box is used to represent the 25th and 75th percentile values. The lower edge of the elongated rectangle represents the 25th percentile, which means that 25 percent of the consumers would experience LCC savings of $182 or less if the standard were set at Level 1, minus $378 or below in LCC savings if the standard were set at Level 2, and so on. The median value of LCC savings is equal to the 50th percentile. The upper edge of the elongated rectangle represents the 75th percentile. The two ends of the vertical black line for each efficiency level represent the 5th percentile (lower end) and 95th percentile (upper end).

Mean and median LCC savings for all equipment classes analyzed are summarized in Table 6.4.2 and Table 6.4.3, respectively.

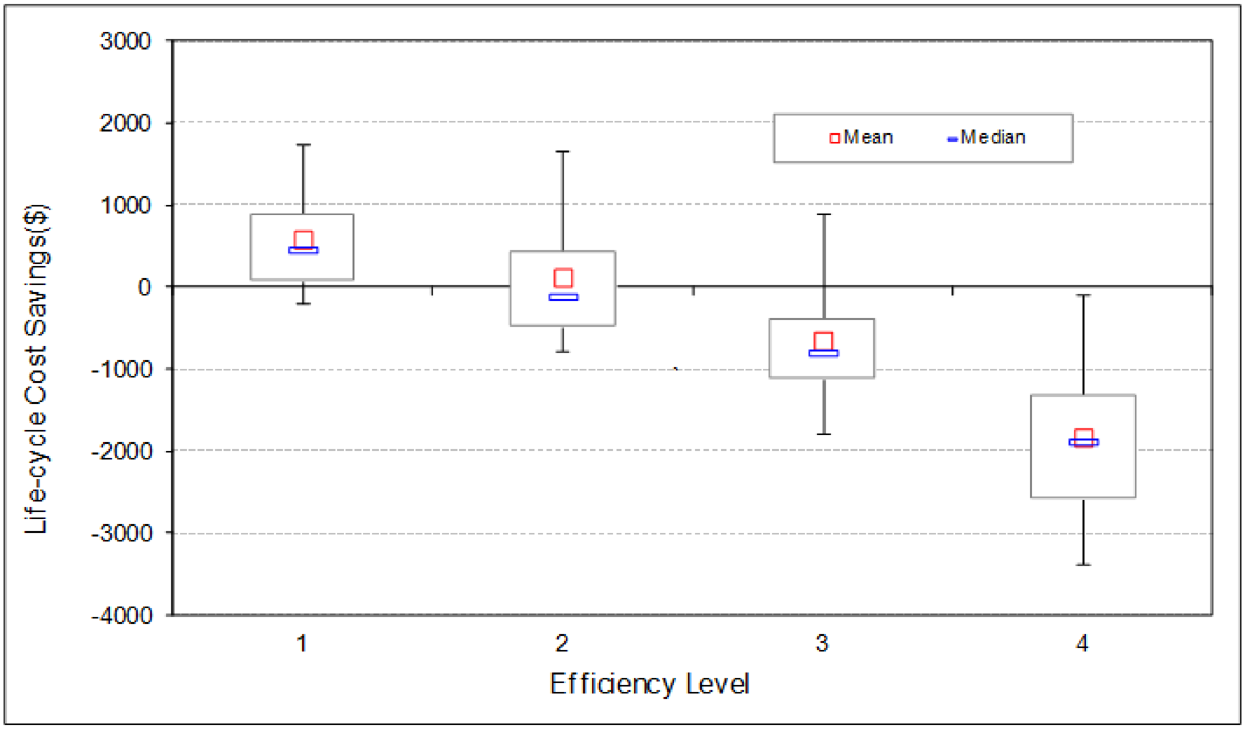

Figure 6.4.2 LCC Savings Distribution for All the Efficiency Levels for the Air-Cooled < 65,000 Btu/h Equipment Class

Table 6.4.1 LCC Savings Distribution Results for the Air-Cooled < 65,000 Btu/h Equipment Class (2011$)

	Efficiency Level	1	2	3	4
LCC Savings* ***2011$***	**Mean**	584	122	(648)	(1,828)
	Median (50th Percentile)	460	(111)	(794)	(1,878)
	5th Percentile	(196)	(774)	(1,782)	(3,384)
	25th Percentile	96	(459)	(1,105)	(2,559)
	75th Percentile	873	431	(382)	(1,321)
	95th Percentile	1,752	1,676	889	(74)

* Values in parenthesis are negative numbers. These are efficiency levels for which the installed cost increases cannot be recovered through savings in operating costs.

Table 6.4.2 Mean LCC Savings for All Equipment Classes and Efficiency Levels

Product Class	Mean LCC Savings *2011$**			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Air-Cooled < 65 kBtu	584	122	(648)	(1,828)
Air-Cooled 65–240 kBtu	8,535	6,378	5,894	6,474
Air-Cooled ≥ 240 kBtu	24,709	18,947	18,146	20,871
Water-Cooled < 65 kBtu	5,286	7,264	7,896	10,089
Water-Cooled 65–240 kBtu	(774)	(4,582)	(11,622)	(23,097)
Water-Cooled ≥ 240 kBtu	(196)	(7,906)	(22,491)	(46,570)
Water-Cooled w/ FE < 65 kBtu	4,686	6,400	6,908	8,772
Water-Cooled w/ FE 65–240 kBtu	(4,179)	(9,336)	(17,987)	(31,244)
Water-Cooled w/ FE ≥ 240 kBtu	(8,064)	(18,795)	(36,931)	(64,864)
Glycol-Cooled < 65 kBtu	5,372	7,375	8,009	10,226
Glycol-Cooled 65–240 kBtu	588	(3,117)	(10,236)	(22,091)
Glycol-Cooled ≥ 240 kBtu	1,633	(6,637)	(22,582)	(49,159)
Glycol-Cooled w/ FE < 65 kBtu	5,162	7,064	7,640	9,722
Glycol-Cooled w/ FE 65–240 kBtu	(1,652)	(6,282)	(14,548)	(27,719)
Glycol-Cooled w/ FE ≥ 240 kBtu	(3,338)	(13,598)	(31,974)	(61,294)

*Values in parentheses are negative values.

Table 6.4.3 Median LCC Savings for All Equipment Classes and Efficiency Levels

Product Class	Median LCC Savings *2011$**			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Air-Cooled < 65 kBtu	460	(111)	(794)	(1,878)
Air-Cooled 65–240 kBtu	7,758	5,282	4,478	4,942
Air-Cooled ≥ 240 kBtu	22,520	15,830	13,996	16,809
Water-Cooled < 65 kBtu	5,144	8,471	7,494	9,708
Water-Cooled 65–240 kBtu	(1,170)	(4,796)	(11,835)	(23,862)
Water-Cooled ≥ 240 kBtu	(1,149)	(8,810)	(22,569)	(48,314)
Water-Cooled w/ FE < 65 kBtu	4,585	7,506	6,535	8,458
Water-Cooled w/ FE 65–240 kBtu	(4,462)	(8,539)	(18,938)	(32,997)
Water-Cooled w/ FE ≥ 240 kBtu	(8,658)	(17,369)	(38,532)	(67,834)
Glycol-Cooled < 65 kBtu	5,229	8,582	7,597	9,808
Glycol-Cooled 65–240 kBtu	83	(3,702)	(10,118)	(22,892)
Glycol-Cooled ≥ 240 kBtu	508	(8,038)	(22,386)	(51,115)
Glycol-Cooled w/ FE < 65 kBtu	5,002	8,140	7,123	9,259
Glycol-Cooled w/ FE 65–240 kBtu	(2,226)	(6,608)	(14,702)	(28,421)
Glycol-Cooled w/ FE ≥ 240 kBtu	(4,493)	(14,442)	(32,317)	(63,274)

*Values in parentheses are negative values.

6.4.2 Payback Period Results

Figure 6.4.3 presents the distribution of the PBP results for Efficiency Level 1 to Efficiency Level 4 of the equipment class Air-Cooled <65,000 Btu/h. The numerical values associated with this plot are presented in Table 6.4.4. The red marker represents the mean and the blue marker represents the median PBP for each efficiency level. The lower edge of the elongated rectangular box represents the 25th percentile, which means that 25 percent of the consumers would experience a PBP of 6.9 years or less if the energy conservation standard were set at the ASHRAE standard (Level 1), 8.3 years or less if the energy conservation standard were set at Level 2, and so on. The upper edge of the rectangular box represents the 75th percentile. The two ends of the vertical line represent the 5th percentile (lower end) and 95th percentile (upper end). Table 6.4.5 and Table 6.4.6 summarize the mean and median PBPs, respectively, for all efficiency levels for all the analyzed equipment classes.

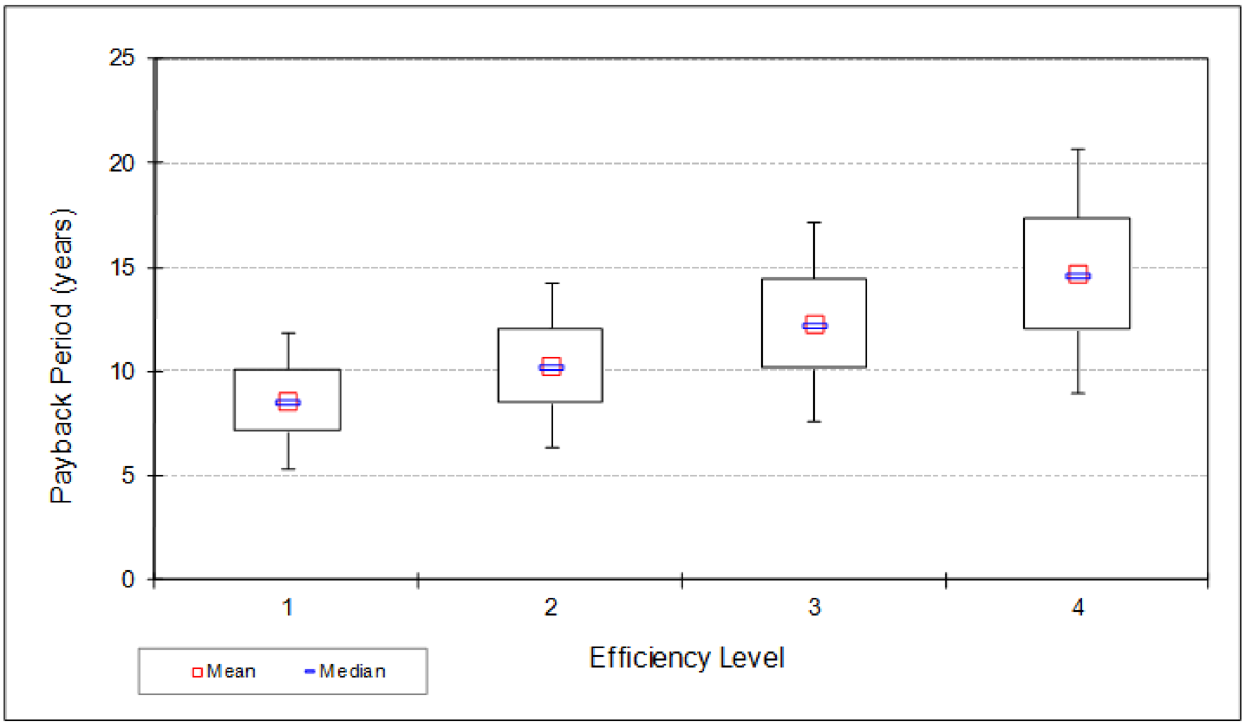

Figure 6.4.3 Payback Period Distributions for All Efficiency Levels for the Air-Cooled < 65,000 Btu/h Equipment Class

Table 6.4.4 Payback Period Distribution Results for the Air-Cooled < 65,000 Btu/h Equipment Class

	Efficiency Level	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Level 4**
Payback period *years*	Mean	8.6	10.3	12.3	14.7
	Median (50th Percentile)	8.6	10.3	12.2	14.6
	5th Percentile	5.4	6.4	7.6	9.0
	25th Percentile	7.2	8.5	10.2	12.1
	75th Percentile	10.1	12.1	14.5	17.3
	95th Percentile	11.9	14.3	17.2	20.7

Table 6.4.5 Mean Payback Period for All Equipment Classes and Efficiency Levels

Product Class	Mean Payback Period* *years*			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Air-Cooled < 65 kBtu	8.6	10.3	12.3	14.7
Air-Cooled 65–240 kBtu	2.6	3.0	3.5	4.0
Air-Cooled ≥ 240 kBtu	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.3
Water-Cooled < 65 kBtu	(21.3)	(20.7)	(20.2)	(19.6)
Water-Cooled 65–240 kBtu	14.1	19.9	29.9	50.8
Water-Cooled ≥ 240 kBtu	12.7	18.9	32.0	58.2
Water-Cooled w/ FE < 65 kBtu	(43.7)	(42.7)	(41.7)	(40.7)
Water-Cooled w/ FE 65–240 kBtu	(584.7)	(33.8)	111.3	(454.9)
Water-Cooled w/ FE ≥ 240 kBtu	(41.0)	(194.2)	(48.0)	(159.5)
Glycol-Cooled < 65 kBtu	(20.4)	(19.9)	(19.3)	(18.8)
Glycol-Cooled 65–240 kBtu	11.0	15.8	24.1	42.2
Glycol-Cooled ≥ 240 kBtu	11.0	17.3	34.0	1.1
Glycol-Cooled w/ FE < 65 kBtu	(29.1)	(28.4)	(27.7)	(27.1)
Glycol-Cooled w/ FE 65–240 kBtu	21.4	36.6	299.0	(141.0)
Glycol-Cooled w/ FE ≥ 240 kBtu	26.9	(902.7)	(112.6)	7.1

* Values in parentheses are negative values. Either there are savings in installed costs or repair and maintenance cost increases outweigh energy savings as efficiency levels are compared with the baseline (ASHRAE) standard level.

Table 6.4.6 Median Payback Period for All Equipment Classes and Efficiency Levels

Product Class	Median Payback Period* *years*			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Air-Cooled < 65 kBtu	8.6	10.3	12.2	14.6
Air-Cooled 65–240 kBtu	2.6	3.0	3.5	3.9
Air-Cooled ≥ 240 kBtu	1.4	1.7	2.0	2.3
Water-Cooled < 65 kBtu	(21.7)	(21.1)	(20.5)	(19.9)
Water-Cooled 65–240 kBtu	14.2	19.9	29.3	47.0
Water-Cooled ≥ 240 kBtu	12.6	18.6	29.7	54.6
Water-Cooled w/ FE < 65 kBtu	(40.7)	(39.7)	(38.7)	(37.7)
Water-Cooled w/ FE 65–240 kBtu	36.8	48.1	35.8	(73.0)
Water-Cooled w/ FE ≥ 240 kBtu	32.3	22.6	(43.7)	(57.2)
Glycol-Cooled < 65 kBtu	(20.5)	(20.0)	(19.5)	(19.0)
Glycol-Cooled 65–240 kBtu	10.9	15.5	23.0	37.5
Glycol-Cooled ≥ 240 kBtu	10.6	16.3	28.0	48.4
Glycol-Cooled w/ FE < 65 kBtu	(28.4)	(27.8)	(27.1)	(26.4)
Glycol-Cooled w/ FE 65–240 kBtu	18.0	27.3	45.3	49.5
Glycol-Cooled w/ FE ≥ 240 kBtu	19.4	26.8	17.6	(45.0)

* Values in parentheses are negative values. Either there are savings in installed costs or repair and maintenance cost increases outweigh energy savings as efficiency levels are compared with the baseline (ASHRAE) standard level.

6.4.3 Rebuttable Presumption Payback Period

Sections 325(o)(2)(B)(iii) and 345(e)(1)(A) of EPCA (42 U.S.C. 6295(o)(2)(B)(iii) and 42 U.S.C. 6316(e)(1)(A)) establish a rebuttable presumption for CRAC equipment. The rebuttable presumption states that a standard is economically justified if the Secretary of Energy finds that "the additional cost to the consumer of purchasing a product complying with an energy conservation standard level will be less than three times the value of the energy savings during the first year that the consumer will receive as a result of the standard, as calculated under the applicable test procedure." This rebuttable presumption test is an alternative path to establishing economic justification.

To evaluate the rebuttable presumption, DOE estimated the additional cost of purchasing more-efficient, standards-compliant equipment, and compared this cost to the value of the energy saved during the first year of operation of the equipment. DOE interprets that the increased cost of purchasing standards-compliant equipment includes the cost of installing the equipment for use by the purchaser. DOE calculated the rebuttable presumption payback period (RPBP), or the ratio of the value of the increased installed price above the baseline efficiency level to the first year's energy cost savings. When RPBP is less than 3 years, the rebuttable presumption is satisfied; when RPBP is equal to or more than 3 years, the rebuttable presumption is not satisfied. Note that this PBP calculation does not include other components to the annual operating cost of the equipment (*i.e.*, maintenance costs and repair costs). The RPBPs calculated can thus be different from the PBPs calculated in section 6.4.2.

DOE calculated the RPBPs for the distribution of installed costs and energy prices discussed in sections 6.4.1 and 6.4.2, which are representative of the same three building types and all 50 states plus the District of Columbia. The RPBP was calculated for each higher efficiency level within each equipment class.

Table 6.4.7 shows the nationally averaged median RPBPs calculated for all equipment classes and efficiency levels.

Table 6.4.7 Rebuttable Presumption Payback Periods by Efficiency Level and Equipment Class

Product Class	Rebuttable Payback Period* *years*			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Air-Cooled < 65 kBtu	7.6	8.9	10.5	12.2
Air-Cooled 65–240 kBtu	2.4	2.7	3.1	3.5
Air-Cooled ≥ 240 kBtu	1.3	1.5	1.7	2.0
Water-Cooled < 65 kBtu	(22.5)	(21.9)	(21.2)	(20.5)
Water-Cooled 65–240 kBtu	9.6	12.1	15.2	19.3
Water-Cooled ≥ 240 kBtu	7.7	9.7	12.3	15.6
Water-Cooled w/ FE < 65 kBtu	(46.5)	(45.2)	(43.8)	(42.5)
Water-Cooled w/ FE 65–240 kBtu	19.7	24.9	31.4	39.8
Water-Cooled w/ FE ≥ 240 kBtu	15.8	20.0	25.3	32.1
Glycol-Cooled < 65 kBtu	(21.9)	(21.3)	(20.7)	(20.1)
Glycol-Cooled 65–240 kBtu	7.5	9.6	12.2	15.5
Glycol-Cooled ≥ 240 kBtu	6.3	8.0	10.2	13.0
Glycol-Cooled w/ FE < 65 kBtu	(31.2)	(30.3)	(29.5)	(28.6)
Glycol-Cooled w/ FE 65–240 kBtu	10.6	13.5	17.2	22.0
Glycol-Cooled w/ FE ≥ 240 kBtu	8.8	11.2	14.4	18.4

* Values in parentheses are negative values. Either there are savings in installed costs as efficiency levels are compared with the baseline (ASHRAE) standard level.

6.5 DETAILED RESULTS

DOE presents detailed results from the LCC analysis in Appendix 6B. Plots similar to Figure 6.4.2 and Figure 6.4.3 are presented in the appendix for all equipment classes. In addition, tables summarizing the major metrics on one table for each equipment class are included. Table 6.5.1 is a reproduction of the summary table for the Air-Cooled < 65 kBtu equipment class. This table presents the mean values of installed costs, annual operating costs, LCC, LCC savings, and median PBP values for all the efficiency levels. It also presents the percentage of consumers who experience net cost, no impact, and net benefit. The average LCC savings and the percentage of consumers experiencing a net benefit or cost are based on a distribution of efficiency choices. In the base case, not all consumers are assumed to be buying equipment at the baseline efficiency. Some are assumed to be buying at higher efficiency levels. The LCC savings is an average of the savings achieved by consumers who, in the base case, were buying less-efficient equipment than the efficiency level examined. Consumers with no impact were assumed in the base case to be already buying more-efficient equipment, so the efficiency level in question would not affect them.

Table 6.5.1 Summary of Results of LCC and PBP Analysis for the Air-Cooled < 65,000 Btu/h Equipment Class

Efficiency Level Number	Life-Cycle Cost, All Consumers			Life-Cycle Cost Savings				Payback Period, Median *years*
	Installed Cost *2011$*	Total Discounted Operating Cost *2011$*	LCC, All Consumers *2011$*	Affected Consumers' Average Savings *2011$**	% of Consumers that Experience			
					Net Cost *%*	No Impact *%*	Net Benefit *%*	
Baseline (ASHRAE)	12,003	33,563	45,566					
1	13,491	31,554	45,045	584	2	89	9	8.6
2	15,239	29,905	45,144	122	18	68	14	10.3
3	17,295	28,548	45,842	(648)	67	23	10	12.2
4	19,711	27,436	47,147	(1,828)	91	5	4	14.6

* Values in parentheses are negative values.

REFERENCES

1. U.S. Energy Information Administration. *Annual Energy Outlook 2011*. 2011. Washington, D.C. DOE/EIA-0383(2011). (Last Accessed October 26, 2011.) < http://www.eia.gov/forecasts/aeo/data.cfm >

2. RS Means. 2012. *CostWorks 2012*. Reed Construction Data, Inc. 2012. (Last accessed March 19, 2012.) <www.meanscostworks.com/securedsite/login.aspx>

3. U.S. Census Bureau. Population Estimates. National Totals: Vintage 2011. Profile of Annual Population Estimates. 2012. (Last accessed January 11, 2012.) <www.census.gov/popest/data/national/totals/2011/index.html>

4. U.S. Energy Information Administration. *Form EIA-826 Database Monthly Electric Utility Sales and Revenue Data* (EIA-826 Sales and Revenue Spreadsheets). 2012. (Last accessed February 2, 2012.) <www.eia.doe.gov/cneaf/electricity/page/eia826.html>

5. U.S. Energy Information Administration. *Commercial Building Energy Consumption Survey 2003. Table C-14A Electricity Consumption and Expenditure Intensities for All Buildings (Including Malls), 2003*. 2006. (Last Accessed March 8, 2011.) <www.eia.gov/emeu/cbecs/cbecs2003/detailed_tables_2003/2003set15/2003html/c14a.html>

6. International Facility Management Association. *Sustainability How To Series: Turning Data Centers Green*. (Last accessed October 7, 2011.) <www.ifmafoundation.org/documents/public/DataCenters.pdf>

7. Nextrade International Pvt Limited. *Your Guide to IT Equipment Cooling.* (Last accessed October 7, 2011.) <www.nextradeintl.com/GUIDE.doc>

8. Beaty, D. Cooling Health-Care Technology. *HPAC*. 2009. (Last accessed November 7, 2011.) <http://hpac.com/air-conditioning/cooling-healthcare-technology-0709>

9. Beaty, D. Data Center Cooling Energy Basics. *Newslink*. 2007. (Last accessed November 9, 2011.) <www.7x24exchange.org/downloads/7x24Newslink_Fall07.pdf>

10. American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers. *ASHRAE Handbook: 2011 Heating, Ventilating, and Air-Conditioning Applications*. 2011. Atlanta, GA.

11. Abramson. *Interactive Web-based Owning and Operating Cost Database, Final Report ASHRAE Research Project RP-1237*. 2005. Atlanta, GA.

12. Energy Consult Pty Ltd. *Equipment Energy Efficiency Committee Regulatory Impact Statement Consultation Draft: Minimum Energy Performance Standards and Alternative Strategies for Close Control Air Conditioners*. 2008. Jindvick, Victoria, Australia. Report No 2008/11. <www.energyrating.gov.au>

13. Harris, R.S. *Applying the Capital Asset Pricing Model*. UVA-F-1456. Available at SSRN: http://ssrn.com/abstract=909893

14. U.S. Federal Reserve. *H.15: Selected Interest Rates*. (Last accessed January 23, 2012.) <www.federalreserve.gov/releases/h15/data.htm>

15. Damodoran Online. *Papers and Research*. Equity Risk Premiums (ERP): Determinants, Estimation and Implications – The 2012 Edition. 2012. (Last accessed January 23, 2012.) <http://pages.stern.nyu.edu/~adamodar/New_Home_Page/papers.html>

16. Damodoran Online. *The Data Page*. 2011. (Last accessed January 27, 2012.) <http://pages.stern.nyu.edu/~adamodar/New_Home_Page/data.html>

17. U.S. Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. *State and Local Bonds - Bond Buyer Go 20-Bond Municipal Bond Index (MSLB20).* (Last accessed April 12, 2012.) <http://research.stlouisfed.org/fred2/series/MSLB20/downloaddata?cid=32995>