

**Table 6. Summary of MV&E Approach By Objective**

MV&E Objective	MV&E Method	Comments
Define and evaluate peak demand savings achieved for each of the four residential DR programs. If data is not available for all program participants, the evaluations will be based on sampling techniques necessary to obtain a minimum 80/20 level of statistical accuracy.	<p>Statistical method using samples from program participant database and meter data in meter data database.</p> <p>Comparison of event data to CAISO and TLA baselines for critical signals per Equations 1 and 2.</p> <p>For non-critical signals, method will compare pre and post-implementation baselines per Equations 3 and 4</p>	For analysis of demand savings from non-critical curtailment signals, price elasticity will be used to estimate demand savings in the absence of actual load data for program participants.
If pilot tests are conducted, provide comparisons between measured peak demand savings documented during pilot test and peak demand savings that result from subsequent curtailment events (price or static or dynamic signals) between these events.	Using the same method for calculation of demand savings for test data and curtailment events, differences between events will be explained on the basis of anecdotal information obtained in the PPD and via phone calls to program administrators	Pilot tests are not required by participants. If pilot tests are conducted, they only apply to critical curtailment signals.
Determine how levels of demand savings vary across the hours of the peak demand period or specified hours of a curtailment period (if different than the peak demand period). Identify factors that explain hourly variation in demand savings.	Demand savings will be calculated using 1-hour event periods and plotted as a function of time. Variations will be correlated with usage.	15 minute, 30 minute or 1 hour interval data is definitely required for this step.
Did the operation of demand responsive systems during curtailment events impact residential occupant comfort?	Query of data entered in the PPD by Administrators*	This information is optional in the PPD.
Determine the primary reasons and the extent to which customers chose to exercise overrides of automated systems during curtailment events.	Query of PPD. Anecdotal information from PAs via telephone calls*	This information is optional in the PPD.
Determine if there are significant differences in peak demand savings on “hot days” versus “cool days” for each type of residential pilot program.	Query of PPD and perform correlation between demand savings and ambient temperature for event days.	Temperature data for event days is obtained from the weather bureau based on the zip code of the facility.
Compare demand savings achieved during curtailment events involving price and/or emergency signals and determine factors that explain the differences.	Comparison of demand savings from critical and non-critical signals within TOUR and TOUN programs will allow for standardized comparison of emergency and price signals.	Demand savings due to TOU signals for critical and non-critical periods will be calculated.

MV&E Objective	MV&E Method	Comments
Characterize relevant household demographics, residential building types and climatic characteristics of the program participant population.	Query of PPD.	PPD contains fields to satisfy this objective. It is optional for PA to provide some of this data.
Determine the cost-effectiveness of the program in dollars spent in this program per/kW of demand savings and estimate a projected cost per kW for the post pilot phase.	Calculate demand savings by one of specified methods. Using invoice information, calculate \$/kW (saved) value.	Cost-effectiveness is based on Nexant's calculated demand savings and the money paid to the PA by CEC.