

## Enhancements to "User-Friendly LCC" spreadsheet 2015

## 2015:

- FY 2015 rates - discount rates and DOE fuel price projections updated to FY 2015 rates.
- 'General Data' sheet is updated to allow input for two separate discount rates: 1) one discount rate for operations-related costs, e.g., energy, annually recurring O\&M costs, and non-annual maintenance costs; 2) a separate discount rate for capital costs, e.g., equipment purchases and replacements. Note that the FEMP LCC procedures allow for only one discount rate. If a FEMP analysis is desired, set both discount rates to the same value, e.g., 3.0\%.
- A custom macro function originally added in 2010 has been removed (see below), thus allowing the file to be saved in XLSX format. If desired, users must now accomplish the same function by manually hiding any unused rows in both the COSTS and SAVINGS portion of the results table see the ('Results Summary' worksheet). This will also automatically hide the corresponding line(s) from the graph and the 'Graph' worksheet.
2011-2014:
- Current rates - discount rates \& DOE fuel price projections updated to current yr rates.


## 2010:

- FY 2010 rates - discount rates and DOE fuel price projections updated to FY 2010 rates.
- Graph data format changed and a custom function added to allow users to hide unused rows on the 'Results Summary' sheet. This also automatically hides unused lines on the graph ('Graph' sheet). Depending on your security settings, upon opening the custom function may cause users to be prompted to 'Enable Macros'
2005-2009:
- Current rates - discount rates \& DOE fuel price projections updated to current yr rates.


## 2004:

- Added 5 year construction period prior to occupancy (see General Data tab).
- Added occupancy/use factor multiplier by year (see General Data tab).
- FY 2004 rates - discount rates and DOE fuel price projections updated to FY 2004 rates.


## 2001-2003:

- Current rates - discount rates \& DOE fuel price projections updated to current yr rates.


## 2000:

- LCC vs Simple Payback \& Undiscounted LCC - the least LCC case and least Simple Payback case are now automatically identified. Also, undiscounted LCC results are reported as an estimate of net operating budget, in today's dollars, required or saved by each alternative.

Enhancements

## Enhancements, 1 April 2004:

USER-FRIENDLY BUILDING LIFE-CYCLE COST ANALYSIS
updated: 1 April 2004
by M.S. Addison and Associates, Tempe, AZ marlin.addison(@)doe2.com


Enhancements

## Enhancements, 1 April 2000:



## Enhancements

## anuary 2000:

- $\mathbf{2}^{\text {nd }}$ fuel type - the User-Friendly LCC spreadsheet permits only two energy types in any analysis. Previously, this was limited to electricity and natural gas. Now, ANY non-electric fuel can be selected as the second fuel type.
- Savings-to-I nvestment Ratio (SIR) - Savings-to-Investment Ratio (SIR), is now calculated and reported on the "Results Summary" sheet. Note that this required the non-annual recurring costs to e subdivided into two cost categories: Investment-related costs and Operations-related costs. This distinction follows the FEMP convention in the BLCC training materials and permits User-Friendly LCC to report Savings-to-Investment Ratio (SIR).
- Adjusted I nternal Rate of Return (AIRR) - Adjusted Internal Rate of Return (AIRR), is also now reported on the "Results Summary" sheet.
- Discounted Payback - User-Friendly LCC has always reported Simple Payback. With this release, Discounted Payback is also reported on the "Results Summary" sheet. Simple Payback, of course, is calculated as: initial investment divided by first year energy savings. Discounted Payback is more comprehensive. Discounted Payback reports year-by-year investment-related costs divided by year-by-year operations-related savings. In effect, Discounted Payback tracks all costs and savings until the sum of the additional savings equals the sum of the additional costs. This point in time when the operationsrelated savings accumulate to the point where they equal the investmentrelated costs is the Discounted Payback. It is essentially the same as Simple Payback, except that all costs and savings used in the calculation are appropriately discounted. See the next item for an example.
- Net Savings Graph - a graph has been added that tracks the cumulative net savings of all project alternatives, over the life of the proposed project ( 25 years max). This graph is useful to illustrate the shortcoming of Simple Payback to select projects. The Net Savings are illustrated as a negative quantity in year zero. The project alternative having the largest Net Savings at the end of the analysis period is the LCC best choice. (Note that the point at which the Net Savings line crosses the X -axis is the Discounted Payback.)


## Previous Version

| Alt 1 <br> Single Pane Azurlite |  |  |  | FEMP Fiscal Year: 1999 |  |  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} \text { Disc. Rate: } 3.1 \% \\ \text { Years of Analysis: } 25 \end{array}$ |  | DOE Region: Midwest Anal ysis Sector: Commercial |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | NON-ANNUALLY REOCCURRING COSTS |  |  | ELECTRIC Costs |  |  | natural gas costs |  |  | ANNU ALLY REOCCURRING COSTS |  |  | tal costs |
|  | Constant \$ | Descipt of Cost | Discounted PV $\$$ | Amua Recurring Electric Constant \$ | Electric Differentia Escalation | Discounted <br> Electric <br> w/Fue Esc <br> PV \$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Amual } \\ \text { Recouring } \\ \text { NatGas } \\ \text { Constant \$ } \end{gathered}$ | NatGas Differential Escalation | Discounted Nat Gas w/Fue Esc. PV $\$$ | Amual Recauring Maintenance Constant $\$$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Disc counted } \\ \text { Amual } \\ \text { Mairtenance } \\ \text { PV } \$ \end{gathered}$ | Year | Discannted Toal Costs PV $\$$ |
| 0 | \$74,880 | FistCost | \$74.880 | \$633,000 |  |  | \$25,380 |  |  | so |  | 0 | 574.880 |
| 1 | \$0 |  | \$0 | \$633,000 | -109\% | \$604,412 | \$25,380 | 0.41\% | \$24,718 | \$0 | so | 1 | \$620,130 |
|  | \$0 |  | \$0 | \$633,000 | -16\% | \$576,571 | \$25,380 | -0.20\% | \$2,926 | \$0 | \$0 | 2 | \$600,496 |
| 3 | so |  | \$0 | ${ }^{\$ 630,000}$ | -193\% | \$548,436 | \$25,380 | -0.20\% | \$23,159 | so | so | 3 | \$571,595 |
| 4 | so |  | \$0 | \$630,000 | -0.10\% | \$531,394 | \$25,380 | 0.00\% | \$2, 462 | so | so | 4 | \$553,857 |
|  | so |  | \$0 | \$630,000 | -0.05\% | \$515,149 | \$25,380 | -0.41\% | \$21,698 | so | so | 5 | \$536,847 |
| 6 | so |  | \$0 | \$630,000 | -0.62\% | \$496,548 | \$25,380 | 0.00\% | \$21,045 | so | so | 6 | \$517,594 |
| 7 | \$0 |  | \$0 | \$630,000 | -0.16\% | \$480,864 | \$25,380 | 0.21\% | \$20,455 | \$0 | \$0 | 7 | \$501,318 |
|  | \$0 | Repair | \$0 | \$630,000 | -0.31\% | \$464,941 | \$25,380 | -0.41\% | \$19,758 | \$0 | so | 8 | \$484,699 |
| 9 | so |  | \$0 | \$630,000 | -0.63\% | \$448,122 | \$25,380 | -0.41\% | \$19,085 | so | so | 9 | \$477,207 |
| 10 | so |  | \$0 | \$630,000 | -0.53\% | \$432,353 | \$25,380 | -0.41\% | \$18,434 | so | so | 10 | \$450,788 |
| 11 | so |  | \$0 | \$630,000 | -0.69\% | \$416,460 | \$25,380 | -0.42\% | \$17,806 | \$0 | so | 11 | \$434,266 |
| 12 | so |  | \$0 | \$630,000 | -18\% | \$399,188 | \$25,380 | -0.21\% | \$17,234 | so | so | 12 | \$416,422 |
| 13 | \$0 |  | \$0 | \$630,000 | -254\% | \$37,343 | \$25,380 | -0.42\% | \$15,646 | \$0 | \$0 | 13 | \$389,990 |
| 14 | so |  | \$0 | \$630,000 | -172\% | \$399,701 | \$25,380 | -021\% | \$16,112 | so | so | 14 | \$35,813 |
| 15 | so |  | \$0 | \$633,000 | -158\% | \$343,370 | \$25,380 | -0.21\% | \$15,594 | so | so | 15 | \$358,964 |
| 16 | so |  | \$0 | \$630,000 | -115\% | \$320,224 | \$25,380 | 0.21\% | \$15,157 | so | so | 16 | \$344,381 |
| 17 | so |  | \$0 | \$630,000 | -139\% | \$314,877 | \$25,380 | 0.21\% | \$14,733 | so | so | 17 | \$329,610 |
| 18 | \$0 |  | \$0 | \$633,000 | -100\% | \$320,353 | \$25,380 | 0.21\% | \$14,320 | \$0 | so | 18 | \$316,673 |
| 19 | so |  | \$0 | \$630,000 | -0.83\% | \$290,821 | \$26,380 | 0.00\% | \$13,889 | so | so | 19 | \$304,710 |
| 20 | so | Savage | \$0 | \$630,000 | -0.96\% | \$279,371 | \$25,380 | -021\% | \$13,443 | so | so | 20 | \$292,814 |
| 21 | \$0 |  | \$0 | \$630,000 | -109\% | \$288,018 | \$25,380 | -0.21\% | \$13,012 | so | so | 21 | \$281,030 |
| 22 | so |  | \$0 | \$630,000 | -0.31\% | \$299,164 | \$25,380 | 0.21\% | \$12,647 | so | so | 22 | \$271,811 |
| 23 | so |  | \$0 | \$630,000 | 0.00\% | \$251,372 | \$25,380 | 0.42\% | \$12,318 | so | so | 23 | \$263,690 |
| 24 | \$0 |  | \$0 | \$630,000 | 0.00\% | \$243,814 | \$25,380 | 0.42\% | \$11,998 | \$0 | \$0 | 24 | \$25,811 |
| 25 | \$0 |  | \$0 | \$630,000 | 0.00\% | \$230,483 | \$5, 380 | 0.42\% | \$11,686 | \$0 | so | 25 | \$248,168 |
|  | \$74,880 |  | s74,880 | \$15,750,000 |  | s9,70,351 | \$634,500 |  | \$431,335 | so | so |  | \$10,276,566 |

New Version


New Results Summary Table


New Cumulative Life-Cycle (Net Savings) Graph


