




Agenda Item 4.B

DATE: May 3, 2021

TO: Honorable Mayor and Members of the City Council through City Manager 

FROM: Kevin Colin, Senior Planner
Heather Hines, Planning Manager

SUBJECT: Introduction of an Ordinance amending the Petaluma Municipal Code to create a new Chapter 17.09 entitled All-Electric Construction in Newly Constructed Buildings, adopting new local amendments to the California Building Standards Code, and deleting existing all-electric incentive in Petaluma Municipal Code Section 17.04.010(J).

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the City Council introduce an ordinance amending the Petaluma Municipal Code to create a new Chapter 17.09 entitled All-Electric Construction in Newly Constructed Buildings, adopting new local amendments to the California Building Standards Code, and deleting the existing all-electric incentive at Petaluma Municipal Code Section 17.04.010(J) (**Attachment 1**).

Additionally, the City Council may provide direction to staff for subsequent efforts toward decarbonization for the building and energy sectors consistent with the City's 2030 carbon neutrality goal.

BACKGROUND

Climate Emergency Declaration & Framework

On May 6, 2019, the City Council adopted Resolution No. 2019-055 (Resolution Declaring a Climate Emergency) and, in doing so, directed that staff give "precedence to climate mitigation and adaptation when evaluating policies." By Ordinance No. 2689 N.C.S., adopted August 5, 2019 and effective September 5, 2019, the City Council established the Climate Action Commission to engage with climate related matters, with enumerated responsibilities including suggesting climate change policies to be implemented by City staff.

With extensive discussion and community input, the Climate Action Commission prepared a Climate Emergency Framework to outline principles to guide the City's ongoing response to and discussion about the climate crisis and to guide and inform subsequent policies and implementation strategies. Subsequently, on January 11, 2021, the Commission presented the Climate Emergency

Framework for consideration, and the City Council unanimously approved the Framework pursuant to Resolution No. 2021-007 N.C.S., including a goal for Petaluma to achieve carbon neutrality by 2030.

When considering the Framework, the Council also received a list of Climate Action Commission recommended priority action items, including the following:

Adopt a natural gas ban for new construction and adopt a policy to phase in building energy retrofits for existing buildings to meet climate targets. Provide resources and programs to ensure retrofits are available and affordable to low-income residents and do not cause rent increases for tenants over and above monthly savings on utility bills from the upgrades and include tenant protections to avoid displacement and eviction.

These actions are related to the following Framework goal (Page 16) stating, “Eliminate emissions from the building sector through zero-emission new construction (emissions embedded in materials and those emitted during construction and operation), building retrofits, appliance replacements and use of renewably generated clean electricity.” (Climate Emergency Framework, p.6.)”.

California Building Standards Code

Every three years, the State of California adopts new building standards that are codified in Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations, referred to as the California Building Standards Code (“Building Code”). This regular update is referred to as a “code cycle.” The current code cycle is for the year 2019 and was adopted by Petaluma, with local amendments, via Ordinance No. 2708 N.C.S. on January 6, 2020. The next code cycle will be for the year 2022 and became effective statewide on January 1, 2023.

The local building code is an important tool by which cities may further local climate goals, including those set forth in Petaluma’s Climate Emergency Framework. In accordance with state law, each code cycle takes automatic effect in each local jurisdiction, even without action by the local agency. State law authorizes local agencies to enact local amendments to the Building Code based on findings supporting that the local amendments are reasonably necessary because of local climatic, geological, or topographical conditions (Health and Safety Code sections 18941.5 and 17958.7). As of October 30, 2020, at least 39 California jurisdictions (including the cities of Santa Rosa, Berkeley, Santa Cruz, San Jose, and San Francisco) have adopted ordinances to begin decarbonizing buildings in their boundaries, using an array of building code approaches. Fifteen (15) California cities have adopted “all-electric, whole-building” requirements.

The State Building Code does not dictate the type of energy to be used in buildings (as between such options as natural gas, propane, or electricity). Rather, the code applies prescriptive or performance-based standards to each individual building design submitted for review. The Building Code amendments recommended in the proposed ordinance removes natural gas as a possible energy source for new construction in Petaluma. It also requires that all new construction be designed and submitted for approval pursuant to the state Building Code minimum energy efficiency standards codified in the Energy Code at Part 6 (Energy Code) and (portions of) Part 11 (the California Green Building or “CALGreen” Standards Code) of Title 24 of the California Code

of Regulations.

Natural Gas

The primary component in natural gas is methane. Methane is a short-lived, pollutant whose contribution to climate change or (“global warming potential”) is, pound for pound, 25 times greater than carbon dioxide over a 100-year period. Methane pollution happens throughout the natural gas system, from leakages at the point of extraction and along the distribution system, to incidental leakage within homes and buildings. Additional methane pollution occurs when natural gas is burned in home and building appliances, including for cooking, clothes drying, water heating, and space heating. The Sonoma County Regional Climate Protection Authority estimates that, in 2018, 26% of Petaluma’s greenhouse gas emissions are attributable to building energy usage.

In addition to being a source of greenhouse gas emissions, natural gas has other attributes negatively affecting public health and safety. Indoor natural gas use, particularly for cooking, worsens indoor air quality, which disproportionately harms frontline communities, i.e., communities that experience the first and worst consequences of climate change. Children living in homes with gas cooking are 42 percent more likely to have asthma. Reducing a community’s reliance on the natural gas system improves its physical resilience, reduces fire risk, and simplifies building systems and maintenance. Ruptures in natural gas lines caused half of the fires in San Francisco after the 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake. Even today, the City/County of San Francisco estimates that, after a 7.9 magnitude earthquake, it would take six months to restore natural gas services citywide, while electricity could be restored in less than a week.

Electric appliances used in conjunction with battery storage technology and renewable energy generation, such as rooftop solar, can operate absent the grid’s electric supply chain. Moreover, newer gas appliances, such as stoves and water heaters, may require electricity to ignite. Thus, in times of power outages, gas appliances in new buildings may still be inoperable and not provide the resilience that many people desire.

Building Decarbonization

For purposes of this report, building decarbonization is defined as the removal of greenhouse gas emissions from the building’s energy use. The fundamental means of achieving this is to construct new or modify existing buildings to include design features and systems (e.g., building orientation, wiring, conduits, outlets, etc.) able to convey power from clean energy sources (e.g., solar photovoltaic on roof, grid electricity from renewable source). In turn, the building can accommodate appliances (e.g., heating furnace, water heater, cooking stove) not reliant upon fossil fuels (e.g., natural gas). In contrast, those dependent upon fossil fuels involve a carbon content and greenhouse emissions that are not expected to change over time due to new technology.

Building appliances able to be powered by clean energy exist today. For example, high efficiency electric heat pumps can provide clean space and water heating, induction ranges can provide a safe alternative to gas-powered appliances in the kitchen, and efficient electric clothes dryers can be used in place of gas-powered dryers. Although appliance choices are important for their ability to enable building decarbonization, it is important to note that state and local governments cannot

regulate their design nor mandate their purchase relative to energy use and efficiency standards.

The National Applicable Energy Conservation Act of 1975 provides the federal government exclusive rights to set national standards. One purpose of this federal preemption is to prevent a patchwork of applicant design standards. Thus, energy codes such as California's Title 24, Part 6 set standards for building design that include an assumed federal 'baseline' for energy use related to appliances. Although more efficient, clean energy dependent appliances exist in the marketplace, the energy code (including local ordinances) cannot prescribe standards requiring their use.

Cost Effectiveness

The California Energy Codes & Standards Program has now completed all necessary cost effectiveness studies to document the ability of new all-electric buildings to comply with Title 24, Part 6 (Energy Code) requirements (**Attachment 2**). This includes residential buildings (Low Rise (0 to 3 stories), Mid-Rise (4 to 7 stories), High-Rise (8 and more stories)) and non-residential buildings. Each study uses a Title 24, Part 6 baseline compliance threshold, applies prospective energy efficiency measures, and performs computer model runs to determine the projected site energy and compliance outcome. Each study uses two different metrics to assess cost effectiveness, as follows:

- Time Dependent Valuation (TDV): captures the "societal value or cost" of energy use including long-term projected costs, such as the cost of providing energy during peak periods of demand and other societal costs, such as projected costs for carbon emissions, as well as grid transmission and distribution impacts. This metric values energy use differently depending on the fuel source (gas, electricity, and propane), time of day, and season. Electricity used (or saved) during peak periods has a much higher value than electricity used (or saved) during off-peak periods.
- Utility Bill Impacts (On-Bill): is a customer-based lifecycle cost approach that values energy based upon estimated site energy usage and customer savings using electricity and natural gas utility rate schedules over a 30-year duration accounting for discount rate and energy cost inflation.

The main difference between the methodologies is the way they value energy and thus the cost savings of reduced or avoided energy use. TDV is the methodology used by the California Energy Commission in evaluating cost-effectiveness for efficiency measures in Title 24, Part 6 (Energy Code). Similarly, TDV is the metric used to assess local energy code amendments that impose more stringent standards (i.e., "Reach Code"). Each study documents that, based on TDV, all-electric buildings are cost-effective in Petaluma (Building Climate Zone 2). Under the On-Bill methodology, all buildings except for 'medium office' and 'small hotel' are cost effective in Petaluma; however, with use of on-site photovoltaic power and battery storage, the opposite is true.

Climate Action Commission & Planning Commission Feedback

Prior to City Council consideration, the draft ordinance was presented to the Climate Action

Commission (on April 8, 2021) and Planning Commission (on April 13, 2021). Both advisory bodies were supportive of the ordinance and future work to decarbonize existing buildings through education, financial incentives (e.g., through Sonoma Clean Power subsidies) and additional regulation. Where commission comments relate to specific ordinance provisions, the staff report addresses them in the discussion below.

DISCUSSION

All-Electric Construction in Newly Constructed Buildings

The proposed ordinance creates a new Municipal Code Chapter 17.09 titled “All-Electric Construction in Newly Constructed Buildings” (**Attachment 1**). The ordinance follows the requirements of Health & Safety Code Section 17958.7 and which pertain to local amendments to the California Building Standards Code.

A summary of key ordinance provisions is provided below. After each summary, staff’s rationale is explained to aid in understanding of the purpose and intent of each provision. Alternative approaches (e.g., from other jurisdictions) are also described should City Council wish to consider them.

1. **Section 17.09.010 (Applicability)**: The ordinance requires all “Newly Constructed Buildings,” as defined, and those that are existing and undergo a “Substantial Building Alteration,” as defined, to be powered by electricity. The use of natural gas and propane is prohibited. Compliance with the ordinance will be determined through the building permit application review process.

Rationale: The emphasis on all new buildings is to have an immediate effect, across the board, in preventing a net increase in greenhouse gas emissions from the building sector. Put differently, this provision prevents increasing greenhouse gas emissions as part of new construction. Staff estimates the ordinance will initially cause pending developments, including 1,873 residential dwellings and 419,925 square feet of non-residential buildings, to be all-electric rather than using natural gas as part of mixed fuel buildings.

In 2018, it was estimated that 26% of Petaluma’s overall greenhouse gas emissions were attributed to existing buildings in Petaluma. As discussed below, and in response to Climate Action Commission feedback, a new criterion of “Substantial Building Alteration” has been added to address transition of existing buildings to all electric when the scope of alteration of an existing building is essentially considered demolition and rebuild.

Commission Feedback: When presented to the Climate Action Commission (CAC) and Planning Commission, the ordinance expressly would not apply to either alterations or additions to existing buildings. The CAC urged staff to look at including a threshold for additions and/or alterations to trigger an all-electric requirement but which would not raise issues of equity related to the construction and housing costs (e.g., mandated all-electric requirements which are passed on to tenants of multi-family buildings).

In staff’s review of jurisdictions within California that have an all-electric requirement,

only a handful address existing buildings. In contrast, a more prevalent approach, and one that is gaining popularity as a means to decarbonize existing buildings and promote carbon neutrality, consists of financial incentives, including the education thereof, through local energy purveyors (e.g., PG&E, Sonoma Clean Power). For example, Sonoma Clean Power provides:

- Non-profit EV incentive: up to \$12,500 to nonprofits that purchase or lease an EV or a plug-in hybrid with a battery range of at least 25 miles.
- Energy Efficiency Financing: up to \$10,000 is available for residential customers for select energy efficiency technologies - payable through a utility bill and at a 0% interest rate.
- GridSavvy Community: this program provides financial subsidies for installing smart devices like smart thermostats, EV charging stations, and heat pump water heaters in homes. For EV charging equipment, all costs (excluding labor) for Level 2 chargers are reimbursed. Replacing an existing (gas powered) water heater with an (electricity powered) heat pump water heater qualifies for a \$1,700 to \$2,000 rebate.

These financial incentives complement the regulatory requirements of the proposed ordinance and offer a compelling pathway for decarbonization. However, unless a homeowner or contractor are aware of the latest incentives, an opportunity to incrementally facilitate building decarbonization may be lost. As a result, staff will continue to engage Sonoma Clean Power in dialogue and work to bridge information gaps between permit applicant and utility customer.

Although additional regulatory requirements for existing buildings are possible and may be worthy of consideration at a subsequent meeting, staff does not have adequate information and has not performed sufficient analysis to comprehensively address existing buildings at this time. However, staff has incorporated a modification to the draft ordinance to respond to the Climate Action Commission's feedback that should not result in adverse equity impacts. The proposed ordinance includes a new trigger for applicability to existing buildings under a "Substantial Building Alteration" definition as follows:

"Substantial Building Alteration" shall mean an alteration or addition to an existing building involving removal of more than 50% of the perimeter of the exterior walls of the existing building or the addition of more than 50% of the gross floor area to the existing building.

This language captures situations where existing building are, practically speaking, demolished and major buildings systems (e.g., space heating) are reevaluated and/or reconstructed. When that degree of change and commensurate project valuation is present, staff recommends that electrification be required. This threshold is sufficiently high to avoid situations like common housing improvements (e.g., water heater replacement) that could, in theory, trigger additional mandatory electrification upgrades that are passed onto tenants.

Alternate Approaches: Other jurisdictions in California have excluded certain building types and systems from their all-electric requirement. Examples of building types that other local agencies have excluded from the all-electric requirement include non-residential (e.g., commercial, industrial, public agency), mid-rise and/or high-rise residential. A few agencies have limited their ordinance to a building system component like space and/or water heating.

Staff's research shows that many of the less comprehensive approaches from other jurisdictions were established prior to all building types being studied and determined as cost effective with all-electric construction.¹ All electric construction is both technically feasible and, given recent studies completed by the California Energy Codes & Standards program, also demonstrated to be cost effective in Petaluma's climate zone. Given these facts, the draft ordinance capitalizes on these key prerequisites and prioritizes greenhouse gas emission reductions over other interests in furtherance of City Council Resolution No. 2019-055 N.C.S. (Climate Emergency Declaration).

At the opposite end of the regulatory spectrum, staff identified no local agencies that have adopted an all-electric requirement (i.e., complete retrofit to electric) for existing buildings. However, as discussed above, there is an emerging and growing multi-agency emphasis on facilitating an incremental increase in electrical appliances through education, financial incentives, and regulation.

2. **Section 17.09.040 (Exceptions):** The ordinance includes the following exceptions to the all-electric requirement:
 - A. Additions and Alterations to existing buildings, except as provided in the definition of Newly Constructed Building; and
 - B. The use of portable propane appliances outside of the building envelope, such as for outdoor cooking and outdoor heating appliances; and
 - C. Essential Services Buildings that are Electric Ready; and
 - D. Back-up power facilities for Essential Services Buildings; and
 - E. Development projects that have obtained vested rights prior to the effective date of this chapter.

¹ The California Energy Codes & Standards program completed all necessary cost effectiveness studies between July 2019 and February 2021; see Attachment 2.

Since presenting the ordinance to the Climate Action Commission (CAC) and Planning Commission, staff has received verbal comments from two residential homebuilders with approved subdivisions (TriPointe Homes at Riverfront, KB Homes at Quarry Heights). Both have expressed concerns about the all-electric requirement since each project has already installed natural gas infrastructure. In the case of Quarry Heights, natural gas infrastructure has been installed and many units have been built or have issued building permits for construction. Approximately 90 units remain un-permitted but the hard costs associated with installing natural gas infrastructure has been expended. The 134 single family units that make up the Tripointe Homes component of the Riverfront project were divided into three phases, each with their own subdivision maps. All natural gas infrastructure has been installed for Phases 1 and 2, and 41 of the 91 homes in these phases have been issued building permits. Although public improvement plans have been approved for Phase 3, the natural gas infrastructure has not been issued for the final phase of the development and no building permits have been issued for the 43 homes in Phase 3.

The concerns expressed about the vested rights based on hard costs involved with installation of natural gas infrastructure for these subdivision projects are valid and make a legitimate argument about vested rights to continue with the use of natural gas since substantial work has occurred and each builder has incurred substantial liabilities in good faith reliance upon a permit validly issued. Therefore, the ordinance includes a revised vested rights exception (noted in underline), as follows:

- E. Development projects that have obtained vested rights prior to the effective date of this chapter pursuant to a preliminary affordable housing project application in accordance with Government Code Section 65589.5(o), a development agreement in accordance with Government Code Section 65866, a vesting tentative map in accordance with Government Code 66998.1, or pursuant to the ruling in *Avco Community Developers Inc. v. South Coast Regional Communication* (1976) 17 Cal. 3d 785, or pursuant to other applicable statutory or case law.

This provision will provide for each referenced subdivision to proceed with the use of natural gas. All other pending subdivisions (e.g., Scott Ranch) that have not satisfied all of the exceptions criteria at subsection “F,” prior to ordinance effective date, may not proceed with the use of natural gas.

Rationale: This list of proposed exceptions to the all-electric requirement is narrow, limited. The intent behind this approach is to maximize the ordinance’s ability to facilitate carbon neutrality by preventing a net increase in greenhouse emissions from the building sector.

Commission Feedback: Both the Planning Commission and Climate Action Commission were supportive of the ordinance’s approach to exceptions. Member Edminister of the Climate Action Commission recommended the natural gas back-up power exception for Essential Services Buildings be removed and suggested that electric battery power be considered instead.

Alternate Approaches: In staff’s review of other jurisdictions with an all-electric requirement, the number of exceptions to the requirement are generally greater in number. Examples of the

types of exceptions established by other jurisdictions (but not included in the draft ordinance) include:

- Cooking stoves (private residence and/or commercial business)
- Clothes dryers
- Pool and spa heating
- Fireplaces
- Outdoor heating (connected to gas plumbing)
- Manufacturing/hazardous materials buildings (those using process heat such as a glass foundry, ceramics foundry, crematorium, or metal/alloy fabricator)
- Life science buildings (F, H, L occupancy types where research, experiments and measurements in medical and life sciences are performed)
- Hospitals
- Projects with approved land use entitlements or a grace period for such projects to proceed with the use of natural gas (e.g., 12 months from ordinance effective date).

The ordinance omits these types of exceptions to prioritize greenhouse gas emission reductions over other interests in furtherance of City Council Resolution No. 2019-055 N.C.S. (Climate Emergency Declaration). In addition, rather than include blanket categories for types of exceptions, the ordinance includes a waiver process, as discussed below, to address potential unforeseen technological gaps in electrical appliance marketplace.

3. **Section 17.09.050 (Infeasibility Waiver)**: The ordinance includes an administrative process whereby the Chief Building Official may consider requests for new buildings to include the use of natural gas. The waiver criteria include the following:
 1. The proposed Newly-Constructed Building cannot satisfy All-Electric Building or All Electric Design prescriptive requirements based on the Newly Constructed Building's intended use(s) when compared to the same building and intended use(s) modeled with natural gas under the California Energy Code; or
 2. The proposed Newly-Constructed Building cannot satisfy All-Electric Building or All Electric Design performance requirements based on the Newly Constructed Building's intended use(s) when compared to the same building and intended uses modeled with natural gas using commercially available technology and an approved calculation method under the California Energy Code; and
 3. The installation of natural gas piping systems, fixtures and/or infrastructure in the proposed Newly Constructed Building is strictly limited to the system(s) and/or area(s) of the building regarding which the Chief Building Official has determined that meeting All-Electric Building and/or All Electric Design requirements is infeasible; and
 4. The proposed Newly Constructed Building is Electric-Ready.

All criteria must be satisfied for the Chief Building Official to grant approval. Decisions of the Chief Building Official are appealable to the Building Board of Appeals. Electric-Ready is defined, in part, as including “electrical systems and designs that provide capacity for a future retrofit of a Mixed-Fuel Building to an All-Electric Building.” Financial considerations are also specified as not a basis for determining that it is infeasible for a proposed newly building to meet the all-electric requirement.

Rationale: Consistent with the approach to exceptions noted above, the waiver process is also intended to maximize greenhouse gas reductions by limiting the basis for waivers to situations of infeasibility as determined by code compliance ability exclusively. Importantly, the “commercially available technology” provision is intended to address potential unforeseen technological gaps in electrical appliance marketplace. For example, if the marketplace has not yet developed an electric appliance to perform a particular building function, a natural gas appliance may be substituted.

Commission Feedback: Both the Planning Commission and Climate Action Commission were supportive of the ordinance’s approach to waivers, as proposed.

Alternate Approaches: In contrast to other jurisdictions with an all-electric requirement, the ordinance excludes consideration of situations unrelated to code compliance such as business-related reasons, promoting the public interest, or hardships related to economic rate of return.

In closing, there have been targeted edits made to the draft ordinance since presenting to the Climate Action Commission and Planning Commission to further refine. It is important to note that, except as explained above, none of the subsequent changes have modified the substantive provisions of the draft ordinance as shared with the Climate Action Commission or Planning Commission or changed the applicability or outcome of the ordinance.

Removal of All-Electric Incentive

Presently, the City of Petaluma has a local Building Code modification via Ordinance No. 2708 N.C.S. incentivizing all-electric construction by requiring Tier Two for all new construction unless a new building is all-electric for which only Tier One is required. The ordinance will, due to a mandate for all-electric, modify the text of Municipal Code Section 17.04.010(J) as follows (~~strikethrough~~ = deletion; underline = addition):

Part 11—2019 California Green Building Standards Code at the Mandatory Level for all Additions and Alterations and at the Tier ~~Two~~ One Level for all Wholly New Construction. ~~For new all-electric construction, Tier One is required;~~ with the exception of Appendix A4, Division A4.2 Energy Efficiency, and Appendix A5, Division A5.2 Energy Efficiency, both of which are not adopted;

The California Green Building Standards Code (“CALGreen”) is a component of the Building Code and includes three tiers: (1) mandatory measures apply statewide; (2) Tier 1 prerequisites set a higher baseline than mandatory measures; and (2) Tier 2 prerequisites include all of Tier 1 prerequisites plus some enhanced or additional measures. Imposing either tier is a voluntary and up to local jurisdictions. Measures at all levels are categorized into the following: (a) planning and

design; (b) energy efficiency; (c) water efficiency and conservation; (d) material conservation and resource efficiency; and (e) environmental quality. **Attachment 3** provides a summary of the difference between Tier 1 and 2 for residential uses.

Under the prior to the 2016 Building Code, the City of Petaluma adopted a Tier 1 California Green Building Standard for new buildings with the same energy efficiency exceptions (i.e., Division A4.2 (Residential) and A5.2 (Non-Residential)) which were not adopted. Building Division staff indicate that, since adopting the all-electric incentive during the 2019 Building Code update, most projects seek and obtain compliance with Tier 1 requirements rather than voluntarily meet those for Tier 2. Removing the all-electric incentive will result in all-electric buildings better able to support the City's goal of carbon neutrality by the year 2030. As discussed below, further work can be accomplished to enhance the carbon reducing benefits of the all-electric requirement, including through additional local amendments to CALGreen.

Future Work Towards Decarbonization

The Climate Emergency Framework identifies the following goal:

“Eliminate emissions from the building sector through zero-emission new construction (emissions embedded in materials and those emitted during construction and operation), building retrofits, appliance replacements and use of renewably generated clean electricity.”

The proposed ordinance will take an important first step in advancing this goal. The overall effect in reducing emissions from Petaluma's building sector will, however, be modest.

Each year less than 1 percent of California's building stock is new construction, which means that most of the buildings that will be standing in 2030 have already been built. Staff observes that changes to Petaluma's building stock will be comparable (i.e., future new all-electric buildings vs. existing buildings using natural gas). As mentioned, the Sonoma County Regional Climate Protection Authority estimates that, in 2018, 26% of Petaluma's greenhouse gas emissions are attributable to building energy. The proposed ordinance will have no regulatory effect in lowering that percentage since it applies to new buildings rather than the existing building stock. Reducing greenhouse gas emissions from existing buildings will require a host of additional actions.

Staff presented the following broad menu of additional actions to both Climate Action Commission and Planning Commission.

- Education leading to consumer choice(s).
- Incentives to encourage consumer choice(s) such as those offered by Sonoma Clean Power and the Pacific Gas & Electric Company.
- Regulatory changes such as:
 - Incentives and/or requirements for energy efficiency upgrades when building(s) modified; and
 - Local energy efficiency ordinance (i.e., “Reach Code”) exceeding minimum standards of Title 24, Part 6 (Energy Code); and
 - Modified CALGreen building standards (e.g., to increase EV parking).

The Petaluma Climate Emergency Framework also has goals and strategies related to the building and energy sector. Also, when transmitting the Framework to the City Council, the Climate Action Commission recommended a list of priority action items related to reducing emissions from Petaluma's existing buildings. All of these are compiled at **Attachment 4**.

Both commissions expressed support for each approach (i.e., education, incentives, regulations), generally. Staff concurs that efforts to address existing buildings are vital yet cautions committing to additional regulation at this time until a better understanding is gained of state mandated changes coming in the next code cycle. The 2021 Building Code is being written now. Code advisory committees are meeting to discuss proposed changes submitted by state agencies. After a period of public comment, State adoption will occur July 2022. Local adoption (with amendments) typically occurs in December.

Staff welcomes direction from the Council on next actions and recommends attention be focused on education and incentives until the 2021 Building Code is approved by the State Building Standards Commission. Then, as staff evaluates the code for potential local amendments, a specific emphasis will be placed on decarbonization of existing buildings. The results of that review will be conveyed in a separate report to Council, including potential review by the Climate Action Commission, as appropriate.

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

In accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the proposed ordinance is categorically exempt under CEQA Guidelines Section 15378 (Not a Project), Section 15061(b)(3) (General Rule), Section 15307 (Class 7: Maintenance, Restoration, or Enhancement), and Section 15308 (Class 8: Actions to Protect the Environment). A detailed explanation is provided in the draft ordinance (**Attachment 1**).

CITYWIDE GOALS AND PRIORITIES

The proposed ordinance is in alignment with the following 2019-2021 City Council goal under "Our Environmental Legacy," and which states, "Preserve and protect Petaluma's environment for future generations and become a municipal leader in sustainability by protecting our river and open space; reducing and drawing down greenhouse gas emissions; and encouraging sustainable development." The prohibition of natural gas in new buildings will prevent future increased in the emissions from buildings which, in the year 2018, were estimated to be 26% of all emissions.

CLIMATE EMERGENCY

As referenced in the background discussion above, the ordinance is a priority action item recommended by the Climate Action Commission. Specifically, the recommendation is that Petaluma,

"Adopt a natural gas ban for new construction and adopt a policy to phase in building energy retrofits for existing buildings to meet climate targets. Provide resources and programs to ensure retrofits are available and affordable to low-income residents and do

not cause rent increases for tenants over and above monthly savings on utility bills from the upgrades and include tenant protections to avoid displacement and eviction.”

The ordinance is also recommended by a Climate Action Framework goal (Page 16) stating, “Eliminate emissions from the building sector through zero-emission new construction (emissions embedded in materials and those emitted during construction and operation), building retrofits, appliance replacements and use of renewably generated clean electricity.” (Climate Emergency Framework, p.6.)”.

PUBLIC OUTREACH

The subject to the proposed ordinance was first elevated for public discussion at the City through the preparation and adoption of the Climate Emergency Framework. The Climate Emergency Framework was discussed at each Climate Action Commission meeting since February 2020, and both content and feedback were sought through community participation at Commission meetings, through numerous Commission ad hoc subcommittee meetings, and through a bilingual Climate Action Survey.

Public comment on the proposed ordinance was sought at the Climate Action Commission meeting of April 8, 2021 and the Planning Commission meeting on April 13, 2021. One person spoke in support of the ordinance at the Climate Action Commission meeting. One letter was provided to the Planning Commission by the Pool & Hot Tub Alliance/California Pool & Spa Association and which requested an exemption (for pools and hot tubs) from the ordinance (Attachment 5).

As discussed earlier in the report, there has also been targeted discussion with developers for approved vesting tentative maps under construction, including Tripointe and KB Homes. The primary concern expressed by these developers relates to vested rights based on hard cost and work already completed onsite.

In the event of ordinance adoption, staff will broadcast the regulatory change through a variety of means including, but not limited to, the city website and social media, local building trades meetings (e.g., Redwood Empire Association of Code Officials, North Coast Builders Exchange), and each Development Review Committee meeting discussing prospective projects. Additionally, in partnership with the Climate Action Commission, staff will coordinate with Sonoma Clean Power on the best means of sharing information about building decarbonization incentives in relation to the City’s building permit review process.

FINANCIAL IMPACTS

The ordinance is a city initiative with all staff costs charged under existing contract terms for planning services. There is no cost recovery account associated with the processing of the ordinance.

ATTACHMENTS

1. Draft All-Electric Ordinance
2. Cost Effectiveness Studies

3. CALGreen Tier 1 vs. 2 Comparison (Residential Occupancies)
4. Climate Emergency Framework & Priority Actions (Building & Energy Sector)
5. Pool & Hot Tub Alliance/California Pool & Spa Association Letter

**EFFECTIVE DATE
OF ORDINANCE**

Month Day, Year

ORDINANCE NO. ____ N.C.S.

Introduced by: ____ Seconded by: ____

**ORDINANCE OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF PETALUMA AMENDING
THE PETALUMA MUNICIPAL CODE TO ADD A NEW CHAPTER 17.09 ENTITLED
“ALL-ELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION IN NEWLY CONSTRUCTED BUILDINGS” TO
TITLE 17 ENTITLED “BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION” AND AMENDING
MUNICIPAL CODE SECTION 17.04.010(J) TO REMOVE THE 2019 CALIFORNIA
GREEN BUILDING STANDARDS TIER 1 INCENTIVE FOR ALL-ELECTRIC
CONSTRUCTION**

WHEREAS, the 2019 Edition of the California Building Standards Code (CBSC) took effect throughout California on January 1, 2020 and provides standards for both the use of natural gas and electricity for substantially the same purposes, such as heating buildings, cooking food, etc.; and

WHEREAS, Health and Safety Code Sections 17958.5 and 18941.5 authorizes local agencies to establish more restrictive building standards than those specified in the CBSC, including, but not limited to, green building standards, that are reasonably necessary because of local climatic, geological, or topographical conditions based on and in accordance with the findings required by Health and Safety Code Section 17958.7 and the other requirements imposed by Section 17958.7; and

WHEREAS, on December 16, 2019 the Petaluma City Council adopted Urgency Ordinance No. 2705 N.C.S to adopt by reference the 2019 California Buildings Standards Code, including amendments reasonably necessary because of local climatic, topographic, and geologic conditions, specifying an effective date for Urgency Ordinance 2705 N.C.S. of January 1, 2020; and

WHEREAS, also on December 16, 2019 the City Council introduced Ordinance No. 2708 N.C.S., a regular ordinance to adopt by reference the 2019 California Buildings Standards Code, including local amendments reasonably necessary because of local climatic, topographic, and geologic conditions; and

WHEREAS, Urgency Ordinance No. 2705 N.C.S. provided that it would automatically expire and be repealed upon Ordinance No. 2708 N.C.S. taking effect, and on January 6, 2020, the Petaluma City Council adopted Ordinance No. 2708 N.C.S. and, in doing so, adopted by reference the 2019 California Buildings Standards Code including local amendments reasonably necessary because of local climatic, topographic, and geologic conditions, and Ordinance 2708 N.C.S. took effect on February 6, 2020, thirty days after its adoption, at which time Urgency Ordinance No. 2705 N.C.S. expired and was repealed, with Ordinance No. 2708 N.C.S remaining in effect; and

WHEREAS, on May 6, 2019, the City Council adopted Resolution No. 2019-055 N.C.S. declaring a climate emergency and elevating climate issues to the highest priority in its goal setting; and

1 **WHEREAS**, on January 11, 2021, the City Council adopted a Climate Emergency
2 Framework to guide the City in developing and implementing further climate change response
3 efforts including, among other things, setting a goal for Petaluma to achieve carbon neutrality by
4 2030; and

5 **WHEREAS**, the Climate Emergency Framework identifies, “Electrification – to eliminate
6 fossil fuel use in buildings (i.e., switch end uses from natural gas or propane to electricity)” as a
7 strategy and action to help achieve the City’s carbon neutrality goal; and

8 **WHEREAS**, human activities, such as burning natural gas to heat buildings or cook food,
9 releases greenhouse gases into the atmosphere and contributes to an overall increase in global
10 average temperature, and increases in global average temperatures cause more extreme and frequent
11 weather events; and

12 **WHEREAS**, greenhouse gas emissions from natural gas are a significant contributor to
13 climate change, and omitting natural gas fueled appliances in new buildings will reduce the amount
14 of natural gas that is burned, thus reducing the amount of greenhouse gases emitted into the
15 atmosphere and helping to avoid further global average temperature increase and resulting more
16 extreme and frequent weather events; and

17 **WHEREAS**, California Health and Safety Code Section 17958.7 provides that before
18 making any changes or modifications to the CBSC pursuant to Section 17958.7, the governing body
19 must make an express finding that such modifications or changes are reasonably necessary because
20 of local climatic, geological or topographical conditions, that such findings must be available as a
21 public record, that a copy of the findings together with the modifications or changes expressly
22 marked and identified to which each finding refers, must be filed with the State Building Standards
23 Commission, and that no modification or change shall become effective or operative for any purpose
24 until the findings and the modifications or changes have been filed with the Commission, and that
25 the Commission may reject a modification or change if no finding was submitted; and

26 **WHEREAS**, the Petaluma City Council now desires to adopt further local amendments to
27 the 2019 CBSC, including green building standards, that are reasonably necessary because of local
28 climatic, topographic, and geologic conditions in accordance with findings included in this
29 ordinance in accordance with the requirements of Health & Safety Code Section 17958.7, which
30 findings are a public record; and

31 **WHEREAS**, nothing in this ordinance is intended to amend California Energy Code
32 requirements in Part 6 of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations; and

33 **WHEREAS**, nothing in this ordinance is intended to amend or conflict with any provisions
34 of the National Appliance Energy Conservation Act of 1975 or to impose requirements to use or
35 install any particular appliance or appliance system; and

36 **WHEREAS**, this ordinance enacts regulations constituting a project under the California
37 Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) in accordance with Section 15378, subdivisions (a) and (b) of
38 the CEQA Guidelines, because, although, as a regulatory action, the ordinance will result in no direct
39 physical change in the environment, the ordinance has a potential for resulting in reasonably
40 foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment related to new building construction by
41 imposing requirements that new buildings use electricity for energy use rather than natural gas, and
42 because the ordinance is subject to discretionary approval by the City Council; and

1 **WHEREAS**, notwithstanding the potential of this ordinance to result in reasonably
2 foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment through its regulation of new building
3 construction, this ordinance is exempt from the requirements of CEQA, pursuant to CEQA
4 Guidelines Section 15061(b)(3), covered by the commonsense exemption that CEQA applies only
5 to projects which have the potential for causing a significant effect on the environment, and in
6 accordance with the findings and analysis in Section 2, it can be seen with certainty that there is no
7 possibility that this ordinance will have a significant effect on the environment; and

8 **WHEREAS**, this ordinance is exempt from the requirements of CEQA pursuant to CEQA
9 Guidelines Section 15307 as an action taken by the City as authorized by state law to assure the
10 maintenance, restoration, or enhancement of a natural resource where the regulatory process
11 involves procedures for protection of the environment, in accordance with the findings and analysis
12 in Section 2; and

13 **WHEREAS**, this ordinance is exempt from the requirements of CEQA pursuant to CEQA
14 Guidelines Section 15308 as an action taken by the City as authorized by state law to assure the
15 maintenance, restoration, enhancement, or protection of the environment where the regulatory
16 process involves procedures for protection of the environment, in accordance with the findings and
17 analysis in Section 2; and

18 **WHEREAS**, the ordinance will prohibit natural gas in newly constructed buildings and,
19 thereby, in accordance with the findings and analysis in Section 2, result in cumulative
20 improvements in indoor air quality by requiring the use of indoor cooking appliances powered by
21 electricity the use of which causes no air emissions, and in a cumulative reduction in greenhouse gas
22 emissions that are a significant contributor to climate change; and

23 **WHEREAS**, this ordinance's requiring the use of electrical power in newly constructed
24 buildings will not result in cumulative adverse effects on air quality and greenhouse gas emissions
25 related to existing and potential future new sources of electrical power generation, in accordance
26 with the findings and analysis in Section 2; and

27 **WHEREAS**, this ordinance's requiring the use of electrical power may result in relatively
28 small, incremental increases in electricity demand; however, such increases would not result in
29 adverse effects which are cumulatively considerable, in accordance with the findings and analysis
30 in Section 2; and

31 **WHEREAS**, pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15300.2, subdivision (c), there is no
32 reasonable possibility that this ordinance will have a significant effect on the environment due to
33 unusual circumstances, in accordance with the findings and analysis in Section 2; and

34 **WHEREAS**, each of the CEQA exemptions summarized in the foregoing and that apply to
35 this ordinance in accordance with the findings and analysis in Section 2 provides a separate and
36 independent basis finding this ordinance to be exempt from the requirements of CEQA; and

37 **WHEREAS**, prior to adopting this ordinance, the City Council reviewed the environmental
38 analysis prepared in accordance with CEQA and which is contained in Section 2 of this ordinance,
39 and received and considered all written and oral comments on potential environmental effects of the
40 ordinance which were submitted up to and at the time of the public hearing; and

41 **NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF**
42 **PETALUMA AS FOLLOWS:**

1 **SECTION 1. RECITALS INCORPORATED AS FINDINGS.** The City Council hereby finds
2 and determines the foregoing recitals to be true and correct and hereby incorporates them into this
3 ordinance as findings and determinations of the City Council.

4 **SECTION 2. CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT ANALYSIS AND**
5 **FINDINGS.** This ordinance is exempt from the requirements of the CEQA in accordance with the
6 following discussion and analysis. Each of the CEQA exemptions discussed below provides a
7 separate and independent basis for finding this ordinance exempt from CEQA.

8 A. **CEQA Project.** This ordinance enacts regulations constituting a project under the CEQA
9 in accordance with Section 15378, subdivisions (a) and (b) of the CEQA Guidelines,
10 because, although, as a regulatory action, the ordinance will result in no direct physical
11 change in the environment, the ordinance has a potential for resulting in reasonably
12 foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment related to new building construction
13 by imposing requirements that new buildings use electricity for energy use rather than natural
14 gas, and because the ordinance is subject to discretionary approval by the City Council.

15 B. **Common Sense Exemption.** Notwithstanding the potential of this ordinance to result in
16 reasonably foreseeable indirect physical change in the environment through its regulation of
17 new building construction, this ordinance is exempt from the requirements of CEQA
18 pursuant to the commonsense exemption in CEQA Guidelines Section 15061(b)(3) that
19 CEQA applies only to projects that have the potential for causing a significant effect on the
20 environment, and in accordance with the findings and analysis in this section it can be seen
21 with certainty that there is no possibility that this ordinance will have a significant effect on
22 the environment. This ordinance would impose regulatory standard (e.g., prohibition of
23 natural gas in new buildings) that is more stringent than that set forth in the CBSC.
24 Application of the more stringent standard through subsequent new building construction
25 plan review will result in new buildings with better indoor air quality, fewer emissions
26 adversely affecting outdoor air quality, and fewer greenhouse gas emissions which have
27 deleterious effects on numerous aspects of the environment.

28 C. **§15307 Exemption for Maintenance, Restoration, or Enhancement.** This ordinance is
29 exempt from CEQA pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15307 as an action taken by the
30 City of Petaluma to assure the maintenance, restoration, or enhancement of a natural resource
31 where the regulatory process involves procedures for protection of the environment. This
32 ordinance would impose a regulatory standard (e.g., prohibition of natural gas in new
33 buildings) that is more stringent than that set forth in the CBSC. Application of the more
34 stringent standard through subsequent construction plan review will result in new buildings
35 with improved indoor air quality, fewer emissions adversely affecting outdoor air quality,
36 and fewer greenhouse gas emissions which have deleterious effects on numerous aspects of
37 the environment.

38 D. **§15308 Exemption for Maintenance Restoration, Enhancement or Protection.** This
39 ordinance is exempt from CEQA pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15308 as an action
40 taken by the City of Petaluma to assure the maintenance, restoration, enhancement, or
41 protection of the environment where the regulatory process involves procedures for
42 protection of the environment. This ordinance would impose a regulatory standard (e.g.,
43 prohibition of natural gas in new buildings) that is more stringent than that set forth in the
44 CBSC. Application of the more stringent standard through subsequent construction plan

review will result in new buildings with better indoor air quality, fewer emissions adversely affecting outdoor air quality, and fewer greenhouse gas emissions which have deleterious effects on numerous aspects of the environment.

E. **Cumulative Improvement in Air Quality.** By requiring the use of indoor appliances powered by electricity that have no emissions this ordinance will result in cumulative improvements in indoor air quality. The combustion of natural gas within buildings, such as for cooking food, produces indoor and outdoor air pollution.¹ Burning natural gas creates air pollutants including fine particulate matter, otherwise known as PM2.5, including constituents such as carbon monoxide, formaldehyde, and nitrogen dioxide, all of which contribute to respiratory ailments.² Children living in homes with gas cooking are 42 percent more likely to have asthma.³

F. **Cumulative Reduction in Greenhouse Gas Emissions.** This ordinance prohibits natural gas in newly constructed buildings and thereby results in cumulative reductions in greenhouse gas emissions that are a significant contributor to climate change.

1. Natural gas is a fossil fuel energy source that is formed deep beneath the earth's surface.⁴ Natural gas contains many different compounds. The largest component of natural gas is methane, a compound with one carbon atom and four hydrogen atoms (CH₄). Natural gas also contains smaller amounts of natural gas liquids (NGL, which are also hydrocarbon gas liquids), and nonhydrocarbon gases, such as carbon dioxide and water vapor.

2. The primary component of natural gas is methane, a short-lived pollutant whose contribution to climate change or “global warming potential” is, pound for pound, 25 times greater than carbon dioxide over a 100-year period.⁵

3. Methane pollution occurs throughout the natural gas system, from leakages at the point of extraction and along the distribution system, to incidental leakage within homes and buildings.⁶ Additional methane pollution occurs when natural gas is burned in home and building appliances, including for cooking, clothes drying, water heating, and space heating.

4. According to the Federal Environmental Protection Agency, the largest source of greenhouse gas emissions from human activities in the United States is from burning fossil fuels for electricity, heat, and transportation.⁷ According to the Bay Area Air

¹ Weiwei Lin, Bert Brunekreef and Ulrike Gehring, “Meta-analysis of the effects of indoor nitrogen dioxide and gas cooking on asthma and wheeze in children”, *International Journal of Epidemiology*, no. 42 (2013); pp. 1724–1737.

² Ibid.

³ Ibid.

⁴ United States government, ‘Natural Gas Explained’, the U.S. Energy Information Administration, <https://www.eia.gov/energyexplained/natural-gas/>, (accessed 1 April 2021).

⁵ United States government, ‘Overview of Greenhouse Gases’, the United States Environmental Protection Agency, <https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/overview-greenhouse-gases#methane>, (accessed 13 February 2021).

⁶ Alvarez *et al*, “Assessment of methane emissions from the U.S. oil and gas supply chain”, *Science Magazine* Vol. 361 (Issue 6398), pp. 186-188.

⁷ United States government, ‘Overview of Greenhouse Gases’, the United States Environmental Protection Agency, <https://www.epa.gov/ghgemissions/overview-greenhouse-gases#methane>, (accessed 13 February 2021).

Quality Management Agency's, natural gas combustion, distribution, and usage in buildings accounted in 2015 for 17 percent of all greenhouse gas emissions in the Bay Area.⁸

G. No Cumulative Adverse Effects. The ordinance requirement limiting newly constructed buildings to electrical power will not result in cumulative adverse effects to air quality or greenhouse gas emissions related to existing and potential future new sources of electrical power generation. The 100 Percent Clean Energy Act of 2018 (Senate Bill 100) requires California utilities to provide carbon neutral electricity by 2045. The Act will achieve this through electricity generated from renewable energy resources and which brings unique benefits to California, including, for example, displaced fossil consumption, reduced air pollution, particularly criteria pollutant emissions and toxic air contaminants, and reduced emissions of greenhouse gases associated with electrical generation. Senate Bill 100 also increases the state's Renewables Portfolio Standard to 60 percent of retail sales by December 31, 2030 and requires all state agencies to incorporate these targets into their relevant planning.

1. Electricity supply in Sonoma County, including that to be provided to new buildings subject to this ordinance, is provided by Pacific Gas & Electric (PG&E) or, through a community choice program, Sonoma Clean Power. In 2019, PG&E provided electricity statewide that is 29 percent from renewable sources (i.e., not fossil fuels) but which, under Senate Bill 100, will increase to a minimum of 60% by 2030 and 100% by 2045. In 2018, Sonoma Clean Power provided electricity to Sonoma County that is between 97 and 100 percent from renewable sources. Since 2014, Sonoma Clean Power has provided an 'Evergreen' electricity service that is 100% from renewable sources.
2. The carbon content and greenhouse gas emissions from the combustion of natural gas in gas burning appliances is not expected to change over time. This ordinance will result in new buildings utilizing electricity rather than natural gas and, therefore, reduce carbon emissions in Petaluma as result of the reduced GHG emissions from generation and use of electricity, especially generation of electricity from renewable sources.
3. This ordinance's substitution of electricity for natural gas in newly constructed buildings will result in a reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and, in doing so, directly support attainment of the carbon neutrality goal of the 100 Percent Clean Energy Act of 2018 and the carbon neutrality goal of the Climate Emergency Framework.

H. No Cumulatively Considerable Adverse Effects from Electricity Demand. The electric energy use requirement for newly constructed buildings pursuant to this ordinance may result in incremental increases in electricity demand. However, such increases would not result in adverse effects which are cumulatively considerable.

1. Within Petaluma, electricity infrastructure, including transmission lines, substations, etc. are provided by PG&E. PG&E's service area encompasses approximately 70,000 square miles in Northern and Central California, with a service area population of nearly 16 million people.⁹ Within its service area, PG&E has 5.3 million electric distribution

⁸ Bay Area Air Quality Management District, 'Final 2017 Clean Air Plan', Table 3-2 (2015 GHG Emissions (in 100-yr GWP CO₂ Equivalent Metric Tons per Year).

⁹ Pacific, Gas & Electric Company, 'Company Profile,' the Pacific, Gas and Electric Company, https://www.pge.com/en_US/about-pge/company-information/profile/profile.page, (accessed 13 February 2021).

accounts, 4.6 million of which are for residential customers.¹⁰ This ordinance would apply to all newly constructed buildings within Petaluma's incorporated limits. Petaluma is approximately 14 square miles in size and, as of January 1, 2020, had a population of 61,873.¹¹ The size of Petaluma represents approximately 0.02 percent of PG&E's service area.

2. The Petaluma General Plan 2025 anticipates a total population of 72,707 persons. Based on the 2020 population, a total of 10,834 additional persons are anticipated to reside in Petaluma and to occupy and work in newly constructed buildings subject to this ordinance. However, population data indicates the General Plan population estimate may not be achieved by 2025. According to the California Department of Finance, between 2019 and 2020, Petaluma experienced a population decline of 322 persons or 0.5 percent.
3. New development within Petaluma that would be subject to this ordinance is anticipated to occur in urbanized areas where electrical service currently exists, including "in-fill" properties within incorporated city limits and unincorporated areas within Petaluma's Urban Growth Boundary that are located at the edge of town adjacent to developed areas. "Sprawl" or "leap-frog" development necessitating the extension of major electrical transmission or distribution lines to areas currently without services is not permitted under the existing, voter-approved Urban Growth Boundary that is incorporated into the Petaluma General Plan 2025 and is also generally prohibited under policies of the Sonoma County Local Agency Formation Commission regarding outside area services. Therefore, this ordinance will not result in the need for construction of new major transmission or distribution facilities or require substantial alteration of existing transmission or distribution facilities to meet resulting energy demands.
4. In a letter from PG&E to the Town of Windsor dated August 21, 2019, PG&E stated its "support for the Town's efforts to promote efficient all-electric construction..." and that it "welcomes the opportunity to avoid investments in new gas assets that might later prove underutilized as local governments and the state work together to realize long-term decarbonization objectives." In a follow up letter dated October 9, 2019, PG&E stated that it is continually forecasting needs and performing upgrades to its grid to meet forecasted needs, including shifts in demand resulting from the State's interest in moving toward electrification. As a result of these efforts PG&E indicates it fully expects to meet the electricity demands of all-electric buildings. These communications indicate that PG&E anticipates reductions in gas infrastructure requirements as result of increased electrification such as that that will result from this ordinance, and also that PG&E anticipates being able to meet increased electricity demand due to electrification without major new electrical infrastructure.
5. The Environmental Impact Report for the Petaluma General Plan 2025 identifies that anticipated growth and development could require that natural gas and electricity purveyors expand existing facilities to serve new development within the City, and concludes a less than significant effect would result. The same conclusion applies to the decreased gas use and increased electricity use anticipated to result from this ordinance,

¹⁰ Ibid.

¹¹ State of California, 'Population Estimates for Cities, Counties, and the State, January 1, 2019 and 2020', California Department of Finance, <http://www.dof.ca.gov/Forecasting/Demographics/Estimates/e-1/>, (accessed 14 February 2021).

particularly in view of the potential over-estimate of Petaluma population growth under the General Plan 2025.

6. Even if new transmission or distribution facilities become necessary due to increased electrification, and the need for such facilities could be attributed to this ordinance, environmental review to assess the potential environmental impacts of such facilities would be speculative at this time, and therefore meaningful environmental review of such future facilities (if any) is not possible. In addition, the regulatory approval of such infrastructure generally lies outside the jurisdiction of the City of Petaluma and requires regulatory approvals from other agencies such as the California Public Utilities Commission, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, the California Energy Commission, and the California Air Resources Board. All such infrastructure that requires discretionary entitlement approvals would necessarily be subject to project-level CEQA review. As a result, the potential environmental impacts of electrical infrastructure that may be needed in the future as result of electrification such as that pursuant to this ordinance, which infrastructure needs are themselves speculative, are also speculative.

I. No Significant Impact from Unusual Circumstances. Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines Section 15300.2, no unusual circumstances prevent a determination that this ordinance is exempt from CEQA.

1. Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines 15300.2(a), this ordinance will result in indirect physical effects due to electrification requirements for newly constructed buildings, and such indirect effects are not reasonably foreseeable in terms of precise location. Therefore, the insignificant, indirect effects of this ordinance cannot be tied to a particularly sensitive environment that is designated, mapped, or officially adopted pursuant to law by federal, state, or local agencies.
2. Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines 15300.2(b), this ordinance would result in beneficial rather than adverse cumulative impacts through newly constructed buildings with better indoor air quality, reduced emissions that adversely affect outdoor air quality, and fewer greenhouse gas emissions that have deleterious effects on numerous aspects of the environment.

This ordinance will also result in beneficial rather than adverse cumulative impacts through reduced fire risk. Natural gas plumbing in buildings poses fire, explosion, and public safety risks. On average in the United States, a natural gas or oil pipeline catches fire every four days, results in an injury every five days, explodes every 11 days, and leads to a fatality every 26 days.¹² In 2010, the explosion of a natural gas pipeline in San Bruno resulted in eight fatalities and destroyed an entire neighborhood.

3. Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines 15300.2(c), there is no reasonable possibility this ordinance will have a significant effect on the environment due to unusual circumstances. This ordinance would apply to require the use of electricity as an energy source in newly constructed buildings. Electricity is a widespread, commonplace, readily available energy source in Petaluma. Many existing buildings

¹² Matt Kelso, 'Pipeline Incidents Continue to Impact Residents,' the Fracktracker Alliance, <https://www.fracktracker.org/2018/12/pipeline-incidents-impact-residents/>, (accessed 1 April 2021).

in Petaluma utilize both natural gas and electricity. The omission of natural gas from newly constructed buildings will result in substantially similar buildings in terms of construction methods and materials, and their environmental impacts, and the infrastructure and appliances connecting to and installed within such newly constructed buildings, and their environmental impacts.

There is also no reasonable possibility this ordinance will result in a significant effect related to seismic or fire events insofar they may be construed as an unusual circumstance. The Petaluma General Plan 2025 and its Environmental Impact Report analyzed the potential effects of both future seismic and fire events in the city and concluded less than significant effects would result from new construction anticipated in the General Plan.¹³

4. Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines 15300.2(d), this ordinance will not result in damage to scenic resources, including but not limited to, trees, historic buildings, rock outcroppings, or similar resources, within a highway officially designated as a state scenic highway. This ordinance concerns an element of building construction that is generally not visible from the exterior. Additionally, electricity infrastructure extending to/from buildings is, must be placed underground pursuant to Petaluma Municipal Code Section 20.36.140. Accordingly, such infrastructure will have no view impacts.
5. Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines 15300.2(e), this ordinance will apply generally to newly constructed buildings throughout the City of Petaluma. It is not reasonably foreseeable that this ordinance would impact a site that is included on any list of hazardous waste sites compiled pursuant to Section 65962.5 of the Government Code.
6. Pursuant to CEQA Guidelines 15300.2(f), this ordinance will apply generally to newly constructed buildings and will not apply to existing buildings. Therefore, this ordinance will not cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource which is, by definition, an existing feature.

SECTION 3. CALIFORNIA HEALTH & SAFETY CODE SECTION 17958.7 FINDINGS.

- A. The City Council finds in accordance with the requirements of Health and Safety Code Section 17958.7 that the local amendments to the California Building Standards Code (CBSC) adopted pursuant to this ordinance are reasonably necessary because of the following local climatic, geological, and topographical conditions that affect the city:
 1. Wildfire Hazards: The City of Petaluma is prone to drought conditions in which extended periods of time with little to no precipitation has led to decline in available water supplies. Drought conditions have caused Petaluma to pass mandatory water conservation measures (e.g., Resolution 2015-075 N.C.S. concerning Stage 2 of a Water Shortage Contingency Plan). Droughts may dry out wildland vegetation, potentially increasing the risk of wildfire. These climatic conditions manifest during the late summer and fall to create severe fire hazards that threaten the public health

¹³ Petaluma General Plan Environmental Impact Report

and welfare in the City.

Hot, dry weather is potentially dangerous to the foothill areas south of Downtown Petaluma and at the city's northern limits. The Petaluma Fire Department identifies the area south of Downtown as a Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone (pursuant to Municipal Code Section 17.20.040). Cal Fire identifies the adjacent area beyond the City's jurisdiction as a Moderate Fire Hazard Severity Zone. The foothill area along the city's northern limits is designated by Cal Fire as a Moderate and High Fire Hazard Area.

The climatic conditions concerning drought, when combined with the geological characteristics of the hills to the south and north of the City, create hazardous conditions. The use of electricity rather than natural gas in newly constructed buildings will reduce greenhouse gas emissions contributing to the effects of global warming. Increased wildfire risk in both severity and frequency has been scientifically linked to global warming. Accordingly, the local amendments to the CBSC establishing electrification requirements for newly constructed buildings pursuant to this ordinance are reasonably necessary to achieve greenhouse gas emission reductions and avoid wildfire risk from global warming, and to avoid wildfire hazards from drought, hot weather, and fire hazard severity zones conditions that exist in the city.

2. Seismicity: The City of Petaluma is located within an active seismic area and includes known fault traces of the Rodgers Creek segment of the Hayward-Rodgers Fault Zone. Ground shaking intensity maps for Petaluma illustrate that ground shaking intensities in different parts of the city can be light, moderate, strong, or very strong. The resulting vibration may cause damage to buildings and infrastructure (primary effects) and ground failures in loose alluvium, landslide deposits, Bay Mud, or poorly compacted fill (secondary effects). The elimination of natural gas appliances in newly constructed buildings would reduce the hazards associated with gas leaks during seismic events and establish criteria for rebuilding of damaged properties following a local seismic emergency. Accordingly, the local amendments to the CBSC establishing electrification requirements for newly constructed buildings pursuant to this ordinance are reasonably necessary to achieve greenhouse gas emission reductions and avoid risk from gas leaks and fires caused by vibration and ground failure risks from seismic conditions that exist in the city.

3. Flooding/Sea Level Rise: Substantial flooding has historically occurred in Petaluma when a series of closely spaced storms move through the watershed, maintaining saturated soils and prolonged high flows in the tributary creeks. Recent large floods have occurred in 1982, 1986, 1995, 1998, and 2005. The largest flood on record in the City of Petaluma occurred from January 3 through 5, 1982. A significant flood event occurred on December 30-31, 2005, overtaxing both piped and open channel drainage systems.

Extreme weather conditions resulting from climate change may result in sudden, prolonged rainfall leading to further flooding events. The mean sea level along the California coast will rise from 1.0 to 1.4 meters (m) by the year 2100. The area near the Petaluma Harbor will experience sea level rise of 1.4 meters (i.e., 55 inches);

thereby, putting it at greater risk of flooding.¹⁴

Requiring the use of electric rather than natural gas energy in newly constructed buildings in the city will reduce GHG emissions that contribute to the effects of global warming, including those related to extreme weather conditions that may cause flooding and sea level rise that may increase the severity and frequency of flooding. Accordingly, the local amendments to the CBSC establishing electrification requirements for newly constructed buildings pursuant to this ordinance are reasonably necessary to achieve greenhouse gas emission reductions and avoid risk due to severe weather events and sea level rise caused by global warming and heightened risk of flooding from flooding conditions that exist in the city.

B. In accordance with California Health & Safety Code Section 17958.7, the above-described local conditions support the need for local amendments to the 2019 CBSC.

C. The proposed local amendments to the CBSC establishing electrification requirements for newly constructed buildings pursuant to this ordinance are reasonably necessary due to the local conditions described above to achieve specific and greater protections for Petaluma's public health, safety and welfare than are afforded by the 2019 CBSC.

D. Local amendments to the CBSC pursuant to this ordinance, prohibit natural gas infrastructure and equipment in newly constructed buildings, and thus are more stringent than the most current CBSC requirements which otherwise permits such infrastructure and equipment.

E. The findings in this section are a public record in accordance with the requirements of Health & Safety Code Section 17958.7.

SECTION 4. DELETION OF ALL-ELECTRIC INCENTIVE. Petaluma Municipal Code Section 17.04.010(J) is hereby revised (~~strikethrough~~ = deletion; underline = addition) to read as follows:

Part 11—2019 California Green Building Standards Code at the Mandatory Level for all Additions and Alterations and at the Tier ~~Two~~ One Level for all Wholly New Construction. ~~For new all-electric construction, Tier One is required, with the exception of for~~ Appendix A4, Division A4.2 Energy Efficiency, and Appendix A5, Division A5.2 Energy Efficiency, ~~both~~ neither of which are ~~not~~ adopted;

SECTION 5. ADDITION OF CHAPTER 17.09 OF THE PETALUMA MUNICIPAL CODE. A new Petaluma Municipal Code Chapter 17.09 entitled "All Electric Construction in Newly-Constructed Buildings" is hereby added to read as follows:

Chapter 17.09

ALL-ELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION IN NEWLY CONSTRUCTED BUILDINGS

17.09.010 Applicability.

¹⁴ California Flood Risk: Sea Level Rise Petaluma River Quadrangle, Pacific Institute, 2009.

1 The requirements of this chapter shall apply to all Newly Constructed Buildings and Substantial
2 Building Alterations as defined in Section 17.36.020 at the time the city receives the building permit
3 application for a Newly Constructed Building or Substantial Building Alteration, except as otherwise
4 provided in this chapter.

5 **17.09.020 Definitions.**

6 A. "Accessory Dwelling Unit" shall have the same meaning as specified in Section 65852.2 of the
7 California Government Code, as amended from time to time.

8 B. "All-Electric Building" is a building that uses a permanent supply of electricity as the source of
9 energy for all space heating, water heating (including pools and spas), cooking appliances, and
10 clothes drying appliances, and has no natural gas or propane plumbing installed in the building.

11 C. "All-Electric Design" means a plan or plans for a building or portion thereof that uses a
12 permanent supply of electricity as the source of energy for all space heating, water heating
13 (including pools and spas), cooking appliances, and clothes drying appliances, and has no natural
14 gas or propane plumbing installed in the building.

15 D. "Building" shall have the same meaning as "Building" as specified in the California Building
16 Standards Code at Title 24, Part 2, of the California Code of Regulations as amended from time
17 to time.

18 E. "Electric-Ready" is a building or portion thereof that contains electrical systems and designs that
19 provide capacity for a future retrofit of a Mixed-Fuel Building to an All-Electric Building. To
20 qualify as Electric-Ready, buildings and portions of buildings must include sufficient space,
21 drainage, electrical conductors or raceways, bus bar capacity, and overcurrent protective devices
22 to provide capacity for a future retrofit to an All-Electric Building.

23 F. "Essential Services Buildings" shall have the same meaning as "Essential Services Buildings,"
24 as defined by Health and Safety Code Section 16007, as amended from time to time. For
25 purposes of this chapter, Essential Services Buildings are publicly owned and/or publicly
26 operated buildings whose purpose is to safeguard the public health and safety. Essential Services
27 Buildings generally exclude privately-owned residences and/or commercial buildings; except
28 that, privately-owned commercial buildings may qualify as Essential Services Buildings to the
29 extent they are publicly operated to safeguard the public health and safety.

30 G. "Junior Accessory Dwelling Unit" shall have the same meaning as specified in Section 65852.22
31 of the California Government Code, as amended from time to time.

32 H. "Mixed-Fuel Building" means a building that uses natural gas or propane as fuel for space
33 heating or cooling, exterior heating, decorative uses, lighting, water heating (including pools and
34 spas), cooking appliances or clothes drying appliances, onsite generation of electricity (except
35 where primarily fueled by onsite, digestion of organic material), or contains fixtures, piping
36 systems, or infrastructure for natural gas or propane equipment for such uses.

37 I. "Natural Gas" shall have the same meaning as "Fuel Gas" as specified in Section 208.0 of the
38 California Plumbing Code and Section 208.0 of the California Mechanical Code, as amended
39 from time to time.

J. “Newly Constructed Building” shall mean any building that: (1) is proposed to be located in whole or in part within the city; (2) is not an alteration or addition to or repair of an existing building; (3) is subject to the city’s regulatory authority pursuant to the city’s General Plan, Implementing Zoning Ordinance, SmartCode and/or any adopted Specific Plan or other city land use regulation, regardless of whether a discretionary permit is required or not; and (4) has not been granted and/or is not subject to a valid building permit that remains in effect.

K. “Substantial Building Alteration” shall mean an alteration or addition to an existing building involving removal of more than 50% of the perimeter of the exterior walls of the existing building or the addition of more than 50% of the gross floor area to the existing building.

17.09.030 Requirement for All-Electric Construction in Newly Constructed Buildings.

A. Newly Constructed Buildings and Substantial Building Alterations must satisfy the definition of an All-Electric Building and/or have an All-Electric Design, except as otherwise provided in this chapter.

B. As of the effective date of this chapter, applicants are ineligible to apply for and the Building Official may not grant permits that would convert an All-Electric Building to a Mixed-Fuel Building where the application was submitted on or after the effective date of this Chapter.

C. The requirements of this Section are and shall be deemed objective planning standards for purposes of Government Code section 65913.4 and objective development standards for purposes of Government Code section 65589.5, as those sections may be amended from time to time.

17.09.040 Exceptions.

The requirements of this Chapter shall not apply to:

A. Additions and Alterations to existing buildings, except for Substantial Building Alterations; and

B. The use of portable propane appliances outside of the building envelope, such as for outdoor cooking and outdoor heating appliances; and

C. Essential Services Buildings that are Electric Ready; and

D. Back-up power facilities for Essential Services Buildings; and

E. Development projects that have obtained vested rights prior to the effective date of this chapter pursuant to a preliminary affordable housing project application in accordance with Government Code Section 65589.5(o), a development agreement in accordance with Government Code Section 65866, a vesting tentative map in accordance with Government Code 66998.1, or pursuant to the ruling in *Avco Community Developers Inc. v. South Coast Regional Communication* (1976) 17 Cal. 3d 785, or pursuant to other applicable statutory or case law..

17.09.050 Infeasibility Waiver.

A. Grant of Waiver and Waiver Criteria. The Chief Building Official may grant a permit in response to an application to construct of a new Mixed-Fuel Building notwithstanding the requirements

of Section 17.09.030, if the Chief Building Official, in his or her sole discretion, determines in writing, based on sufficient information submitted by the permit applicant, that the application qualifies for a waiver in accordance with this section, because it is infeasible for the proposed Newly Constructed Building to be an All Electric Building and/or to have an All Electric Design, in accordance with the following:

1. The proposed Newly-Constructed Building cannot satisfy All-Electric Building or All Electric Design prescriptive requirements based on the Newly Constructed Building's intended use(s) when compared to the same building and intended use(s) modeled with natural gas under the California Energy Code; or
2. The proposed Newly-Constructed Building cannot satisfy All-Electric Building or All Electric Design performance requirements based on the Newly Constructed Building's intended use(s) when compared to the same building and intended uses modeled with natural gas using commercially available technology and an approved calculation method under the California Energy Code; and
3. The installation of natural gas piping systems, fixtures and/or infrastructure in the proposed Newly Constructed Building is strictly limited to the system(s) and/or area(s) of the building regarding which the Chief Building Official has determined that meeting All-Electric Building and/or All Electric Design requirements is infeasible; and
4. The proposed Newly Constructed Building is Electric-Ready.

B. Cost Not a Factor. Financial considerations are not a basis for determining that it is infeasible for a proposed Newly Constructed Building to meet All Electric Building and/or All Electric Design requirements.

C. Appeals.

1. Any aggrieved applicant may appeal the determination of the Chief Building Official regarding the granting or denial of a waiver pursuant to this section.
2. Appeals must be filed in writing with the Building Official not later than fourteen (14) days after the date of the Building Official's written determination regarding the waiver application.
3. Appeals must clearly state the basis for the appeal and provide adequate documentation of the basis for the appeal.
4. Appeals shall be decided by the Building Board of Appeals at a public hearing in accordance with Chapter 17.08 of this code.

17.09.060 Violations.

Violations of the requirements of this chapter shall be subject to enforcement and imposition of the civil and administrative remedies in Chapters 1.10, 1.11, 1.13, 1.14, 1.15 and 1.16 of this code.

17.09.070 Periodic Review and Administrative Regulations.

The Building Official shall periodically review the requirements of this chapter for ongoing

consistency with California Building Standards Code codified in Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations, pursuant to the triennial code adoption cycle and the local amendments in this code and is authorized to promulgate administrative regulations implementing requirements of this chapter.

17.09.080 Energy Code Not Amended.

Nothing in this chapter is intended to amend and nothing in this chapter shall be construed so as to amend California Energy Code requirements in Part 6 of Title 24 of the California Code of Regulations.

17.09.090 No Appliance or Appliance System Requirement.

Nothing in this chapter is intended to amend or conflict with and nothing in this chapter shall be construed so as to amend or conflict with any provisions of the National Appliance Energy Conservation Act of 1975, and nothing in this chapter is intended to impose and nothing in this chapter shall be construed so as to impose a requirement to use or install any particular appliance or appliance system.

SECTION 6: SEVERABILITY If any part of this ordinance is for any reason held to be unconstitutional, unlawful, or otherwise invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, such decision will not affect the validity of the remaining parts of this ordinance. The City Council of the City of Petaluma hereby declares that it would have passed and adopted this ordinance and each of its provisions irrespective of any part being held invalid.

SECTION 7: EFFECTIVE DATE This ordinance shall become effective thirty (30) days after the date of its adoption by the Petaluma City Council and filing of this ordinance with the California Building Standards Commission with the requirements of Health & Safety Code Section 17958.7.

SECTION 8: POSTING/PUBLISHING OF NOTICE The City Clerk is hereby directed to post and/or publish this ordinance or a synopsis of it for the period and in the manner required by the City Charter. The City Clerk is also hereby directed to file a Notice of Exemption concerning this ordinance with the Office of the Sonoma County Clerk in accordance with Section 15062 of the CEQA Guidelines.

INTRODUCED and ordered published and posted this 7th day of December 2020.

ADOPTED this __ day of [month] [year] by the following vote:

Ayes:

Noes:

Abstain:

Absent:

Teresa Barrett, Mayor

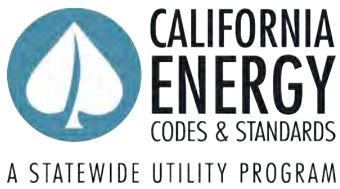
ATTEST:

APPROVED AS TO FORM:

1
2
3

Kendall Rose, CMC, City Clerk

Eric Danly, City Attorney



2019 Cost-Effectiveness Study: 2020 Analysis of High-Rise Residential New Construction

Last Modified: 2021-02-22

Prepared by:

Frontier Energy, Inc.
Misti Bruceri & Associates, LLC
EnergySoft

Prepared for:

Kelly Cunningham
Codes and Standards Program
Pacific Gas and Electric Company



LEGAL NOTICE

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Acronym List

2020 PV\$	Present Value costs in 2020 dollars
ACM	Alternative Calculation Method
B/C	Benefit-to-Cost as in Benefit-to-Cost ratio
BSC	Building Standards Commission
CALGreen	California Green Building Standards Code (California Code of Regulations Title 24, Part 11)
CASE	Codes and Standards Enhancement
CBECC-Com	California Building Energy Code Compliance software program developed by the California Energy Commission for use in demonstrating compliance with the Non-Residential California Building Energy Efficiency Standards
cfm	Cubic Feet per Minute
CPAU	City of Palo Alto Utilities
CPC	California Plumbing Code
CZ	California Climate Zone
DOAS	Dedicated Outdoor Air System
ERV/HRV	Energy- or Heat-Recovery Ventilation
EPS	Expanded Polystyrene
ft ²	Square foot
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GRC	General Rate Case
HERS Rater	Home Energy Rating System Rater
HPWH	Heat Pump Water Heater
HVAC	Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning
IOU	Investor-Owned Utility
kBtu	kilo-British thermal unit
kWh	kilowatt-hour
KWDC	Direct Current kilowatt. Nominal rated power of a photovoltaic system
LCC	Lifecycle Cost
NEM	Net Energy Metering
NPV	Net Present Value
PG&E	Pacific Gas and Electric Company
PV	Photovoltaic
SCE	Southern California Edison

SDG&E	San Diego Gas and Electric
SHGC	Solar Heat Gain Coefficient
SMUD	Sacramento Municipal Utility District
TDV	Time Dependent Valuation
therm	Unit for quantity of heat that equals 100,000 British thermal units
Title 24	California Code of Regulations Title 24, Part 6
TOU	Time-Of-Use
UEF	Uniform Energy Factor
W	Watt
WDC	Watt Direct Current.

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1 Introduction

The California Codes and Standards Reach Codes program provides technical support to local governments considering adopting a local ordinance (reach code) intended to support meeting local and/or statewide energy and greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction goals. The program facilitates adoption and implementation of the code when requested by local jurisdictions by providing resources such as cost-effectiveness studies, model language, sample findings, and other supporting documentation. This cost-effectiveness study was sponsored by Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E). Local jurisdictions that are considering adopting ordinances may contact the program for support through its website, [LocalEnergyCodes.com](https://www.localenergycodes.com).

The California Building Energy Efficiency Standards Title 24, or Title 24, Part 6 (Title 24) (California Energy Commission, 2018a) is maintained and updated every three years by two state agencies: the California Energy Commission (Energy Commission) and the Building Standards Commission (BSC). In addition to enforcing the code, local jurisdictions have the authority to adopt local energy efficiency ordinances—or reach codes—that exceed the minimum standards defined by Title 24 (as established by Public Resources Code Section 25402.1(h)2 and Section 10-106 of the Building Energy Efficiency Standards). Local jurisdictions must demonstrate that the requirements of the proposed ordinance are cost-effective and result in buildings consuming less energy than is permitted by Title 24. In addition, the jurisdiction must obtain approval from the Energy Commission and file the ordinance with the BSC for the ordinance to be legally enforceable.

This report documents cost-effective combinations of measures that exceed the minimum state requirements, 2019 Title 24, effective January 1, 2020. Local jurisdictions in California may consider adopting local energy ordinances to achieve energy savings beyond what will be accomplished by enforcing building efficiency requirements that apply statewide. This report was developed in coordination with the California Statewide Investor-Owned Utilities (IOUs) Codes and Standards Program, key consultants, and engaged cities—collectively known as the Statewide Reach Codes Team.

The focus of this study is on new high-rise (eight stories and higher) multifamily residential construction. The analysis evaluates both mixed-fuel and all-electric residential construction, documenting performance requirements that can be met by either type of building design. Compliance package options and cost-effectiveness analysis in all 16 California climate zones (CZs) are presented (see Appendix A – Map of California Climate Zones for a graphical depiction of climate zone locations). This analysis complements the analysis conducted for mid-rise multifamily residential construction in June 2020 (Statewide Reach Codes Team, 2020).

2 Methodology and Assumptions

This analysis uses two different metrics to assess cost effectiveness. Both methodologies require estimating and quantifying the incremental costs and energy savings associated with energy efficiency measures. The main difference between the methodologies is the way they value energy and thus the cost savings of reduced or avoided energy use:

- **Utility Bill Impacts (On-Bill):** Customer-based Lifecycle Cost (LCC) approach that values energy based upon estimated site energy usage and customer On-Bill savings using electricity and natural gas utility rate schedules over a 30-year duration accounting for discount rate and energy cost inflation.
- **Time Dependent Valuation (TDV):** Energy Commission LCC methodology, which is intended to capture the “societal value or cost” of energy use including long-term projected costs, such as the cost of providing energy during peak periods of demand and other societal costs, such as projected costs for carbon emissions, as well as grid transmission and distribution impacts. This metric values energy use differently depending on the fuel source (natural gas, electricity, and propane), time of day, and season. Electricity used (or saved) during peak periods has a much higher value than electricity used (or saved) during off-peak periods (Horii et al., 2014). This is the methodology used by the Energy Commission in evaluating cost effectiveness for efficiency measures in Title 24. Both 2019 and 2022 TDV multipliers are evaluated and documented in this analysis.

The general approach applied in this analysis is to evaluate performance and determine cost effectiveness of various packages of energy measures in high-rise multifamily dwelling units. The California Building Energy Code Compliance – Commercial (CBECC-Com) 2019.1.3 and 2022 beta compliance simulation tools were used to evaluate energy savings for all measures. 2022 weather files were used to evaluate site energy use and TDV cost effectiveness along with the 2022 TDV.

2.1 Building Prototypes

The Energy Commission defines building prototypes which it uses to evaluate the cost effectiveness of proposed changes to Title 24 requirements. The Energy Commission recently developed new prototype designs for multifamily buildings to more closely reflect typical designs for new multifamily buildings across the state. The new prototypes include two low-rise residential designs, a mid-rise, and a high-rise design. This analysis uses the new high-rise multifamily prototype (TRC, 2019), which is a variation of the previous ten-story high-rise prototype used in prior code cycles. The high-rise prototype is a ten-story building with two below-grade parking levels, ground floor commercial space, and nine stories of residential space. Table 1 describes the basic characteristics of the high-rise prototype and Figure 1 shows a depiction of the building.

Table 1: Prototype Characteristics

Multifamily 10-Story High-Rise	
Conditioned Floor Area	125,400 Square Foot (ft ²) Total: 24,960 ft ² Nonresidential ^a & 100,440 ft ² Residential
Number of Stories	12 Stories Total: 2-Story Parking Garage (below grade) 1 Story of Nonresidential Space 9 Stories of Residential Space
Number of Dwelling Units/Bedrooms	(18) Studios, (54) 1-Bed Units, & (45) 2-Bed Units
Foundation	Concrete Podium with Underground Parking
Wall Assembly	Steel Frame
Roof Assembly	Flat Roof
Window-to-Wall Area Ratio	40%
HVAC System	Ducted split system heat pumps at each dwelling unit. Dedicated outdoor air system for dwelling unit ventilation.
Domestic Hot Water System	Gas central boiler with solar thermal sized to meet the prescriptive requirements by climate zone.

^a. includes ground floor commercial space, corridors and common areas.

Source: TRC, 2019.



Figure 1: Ten-story high-rise multifamily prototype depiction.

Source: TRC, 2019.

The methodology used in the analyses for the prototypical building type begins with a design that meets the minimum 2019 Title 24 prescriptive requirements (zero compliance margin). Table 140.3-B and 140.3-C in the 2019 Title 24 (California Energy Commission, 2018a) list the prescriptive measures that determine the baseline design in each climate zone for the nonresidential and high-rise residential spaces, respectively. Other features are consistent with the Standard Design in the Nonresidential Alternative Calculation Method (ACM) Reference Manual (California Energy Commission, 2019a) with two exceptions:

1. The dwelling units use split system heat pumps instead of a split furnace and air conditioner that is prescribed in Table 2 of the Nonresidential ACM Reference Manual. This modeling choice was made to better reflect current market data, which shows heat pumps to be the most common system type and a very low prevalence of gas furnaces for multifamily buildings four stories and greater (TRC, 2019). In most climate zones the difference between a heat pump or gas furnace is nearly compliance neutral.
2. A dedicated outdoor air system (DOAS) is used for ventilation serving the dwelling units. This is based on anecdotal information that this practice is more common than individual ventilation systems in high-rise buildings. It also provides variability across the mid- and high-rise analysis, which is important so that this analysis provides more realistic solutions for the high-rise multifamily building type. The selection of a DOAS does not match the Standard Design, which applies individual balanced fans for ventilation at all residential spaces, and results in a small compliance penalty.¹

The analysis also assumed electric resistance cooking in the dwelling unit units to reflect the current market based on anecdotal information. Laundry was not addressed in this study. The building prototype assumes central laundry facilities and no laundry in the units.

2.2 Measure Analysis

EnergyPro software, using CBECC-Com as the simulation engine, was used to evaluate energy impacts and code compliance applying the 2019 Title 24 prescriptive standards as the benchmark. TDV is the energy metric used by Title 24 since 2005 to evaluate compliance. Although both the 2019 and 2022 compliance software were used for evaluation, the 2019 software was used for reporting compliance margins and the 2022 software, with the 2022 weather, was used for reporting site energy and utility bill impacts.

Using the 2019 baseline as the starting point, prospective energy efficiency measures were identified and modeled to determine the projected site energy (therm and kWh) and compliance impacts. Annual utility costs were calculated using hourly data output from CBECC-Com, and electricity and natural gas tariffs for each of the IOUs.

The Statewide Reach Codes Team selected measures for evaluation based on prior residential and nonresidential 2019 reach code analysis ((Statewide Reach Codes Team, 2019a), (Statewide Reach Codes Team, 2019b), (Statewide Reach Codes Team, 2020)) as well as experience with and outreach to architects, builders, and engineers and general knowledge of the relative acceptance of many measures. This analysis focuses on the residential dwelling units only. A prior study and report demonstrated the cost effectiveness of above code packages for nonresidential buildings (Statewide Reach Codes Team, 2019a).

2.2.1 Federal Preemption

The United States Department of Energy sets minimum efficiency standards for equipment and appliances that are federally regulated under the National Appliance Energy Conservation Act of 1975, including heating, cooling, and water heating equipment. Since state and local governments are prohibited from adopting policies that mandate higher minimum efficiencies than the federal standards require (federal preemption), the focus of this study is to identify and evaluate cost-effective packages that do not include high efficiency equipment. While this

¹ The compliance penalty is not reflected in the results in this analysis since the baseline and proposed designs both include a DOAS.

study is limited by federal preemption, in practice builders may use any package of compliant measures to achieve the performance goals, including high efficiency appliances. Often, these measures are the simplest and most affordable measures to increase energy performance.

2.2.2 Energy Efficiency Measures

Following are descriptions of each of the efficiency measures evaluated for the residential spaces under this analysis. Because not all of the measures described below were found to be cost-effective, and cost effectiveness varied by climate zone, not all measures are included in all packages and some of the measures listed are not included in any final package.

Improved Fenestration – Lower U-factor: Reduce window U-factor to 0.25 Btu/hour-ft²-°F. The prescriptive maximum U-factor is 0.36 in all climates. This measure applies to all windows on floors two through ten.

Improved Fenestration – Lower SHGC: Reduce window solar heat gain coefficient (SHGC) to 0.22. The prescriptive maximum SHGC is 0.25 for fixed windows in all climates. The Statewide Reach Codes Team evaluated increased SHGC in heating dominated climates (Climate Zones 1, 3, 5, and 16) but results were better with a lower SHGC. This measure applies to all windows on floors two through ten.

Exterior Wall Insulation: Additional R-4 exterior continuous insulation on exterior walls. To meet the prescriptive wall requirements, it is assumed that exterior wall insulation is used in the base case, therefore this measure adds the additional R-value to existing exterior insulation. This measure applies to all walls on floors two through ten.

HERS Verification of Hot Water Pipe Insulation: The California Plumbing Code (CPC) requires pipe insulation on all hot water lines. This measure provides credit for HERS Rater verification of pipe insulation requirements according to the procedures outlined in the 2019 Reference Appendices RA3.6.3. (California Energy Commission, 2018b).

Low Pressure Drop Ducts: Upgrade the duct distribution system to reduce external static pressure and meet a maximum fan efficacy of 0.25 watts (W) per cubic feet per minute (cfm) operating at full speed. This may involve upsizing ductwork, reducing the total effective length of ducts, and/or selecting low pressure drop components, such as filters. This measure is applied to the ducted split system heat pumps serving the dwelling units.

Energy- or Heat- Recovery Ventilation: An energy- or heat-recovery ventilation (ERV/HRV) system installed on the central DOAS with 67 percent sensible recovery effectiveness and 1.0 W/cfm fan efficacy (total including both supply and return fans). The DOAS in the base case model also has a 1.0 W/cfm fan efficacy, so there is no fan efficacy credit or penalty evaluated for this measure.

Solar Thermal: Prescriptively, central water heating systems require a solar thermal system with a 20 percent solar fraction in Climate Zones 1 through 9 and 35 percent solar fraction in Climate Zones 10 through 16. This measure upgrades the prescriptive solar thermal system to meet a 50 percent solar fraction in all climates, assuming there is available roof space for the additional collectors.

2.2.3 Equipment Fuel Substitution Measures – Water Heating

Since the base case prototype model assumes individual heat pumps for space heating and all-electric appliances in the dwelling units, the central domestic hot water system is the only equipment serving the dwelling unit spaces to electrify in the all-electric design. The Statewide Reach Codes Team evaluated two configurations for electric heat pump water heaters (HPWHs) described below.

New functionality was added to CBECC-Com 2019.1.3 with the ability to model central HPWH systems. There are two primary system types: “Small, Integrated, Packaged System” and “Large Single Pass Primary”. The former allows for modeling 40- to 85-gallon residential HPWHs including Northwest Energy Efficiency Alliance rated units and is how the clustered approach referred to in this analysis is modeled. The latter models large central HPWHs and covers various product models over six manufacturers (at the time of writing this report). CBECC-Com 2019.1.3 also provides a “Solar Thermal Flexibility Credit” to allow for projects with electric central water heating to use a photovoltaic (PV) system to offset the energy use of the solar thermal system in the Standard Design base case. Under these conditions, PV’s impact on compliance margin is limited to the value of the solar thermal credit.

Central HPWH with Recirculation: Per Section 150.1(c)8C of 2019 Title 24, the Energy Commission made an executive determination outlining requirements of a prescriptive approach for central heat pump water heating systems in December 2019 (California Energy Commission, 2019b). Key aspects of the prescriptive approach are described below:

- The system must be configured with a design similar to what is presented in the schematic in Figure 2, copied from the executive determination document.
- HPWH must be a single-pass split system with the compressor located outdoors and be able to operate down to -20°F.
- The system must include either a solar thermal water heating system that meets the current prescriptive requirements or 0.1 direct current kilowatt (kW_{DC}) of PV system capacity per dwelling unit/dwelling unit.

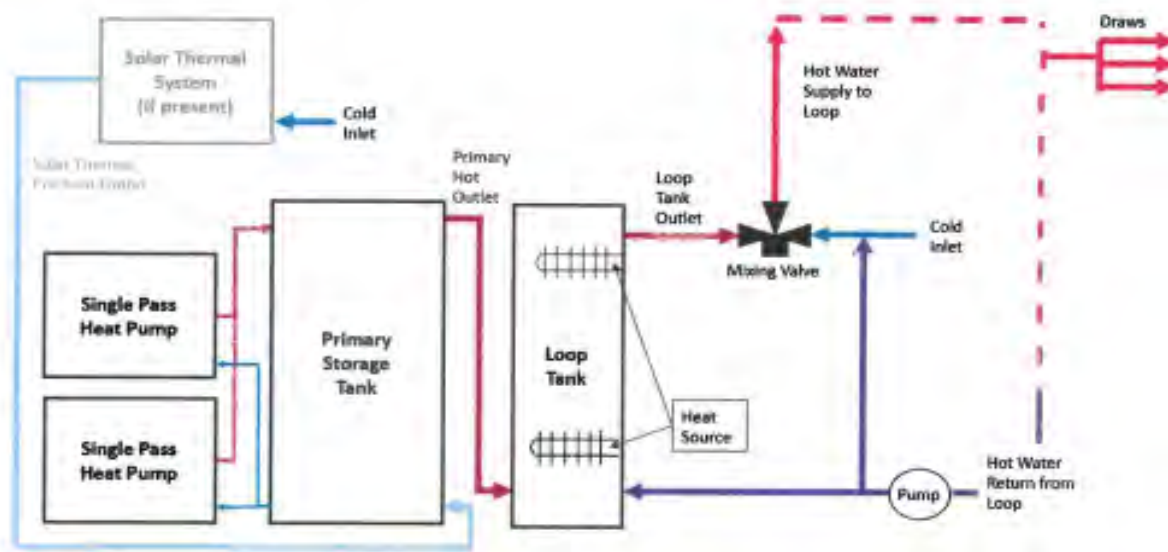


Figure 2: Prescriptive central HPWH system schematic.

Source: Energy Commission (California Energy Commission, 2019b).

For this configuration, the Statewide Reach Codes Team evaluated a central recirculating HPWH system using Sanden compressors that meet the prescriptive requirements. Based on the system sizing requirements, 19 Sanden units and 1,520 gallons of primary storage capacity are required for the 117-dwelling unit building. The system is modeled with the tanks located indoors in a conditioned zone and source air provided from outdoors with the Sanden units likely located on rooftops. The rooftop space required for the heat pump units and the prescriptive PV system (0.1 kW_{DC} per dwelling unit) will be similar or less than that required for the prescriptive solar thermal water heating system. The recirculation system is demand controlled meeting the requirements of the 2019 Reference Appendices RA4.4.13.

Clustered HPWH: This clustered design uses residential integrated storage HPWHs to serve more than one dwelling unit; four to five bedrooms on average for a total of 38 HPWHs in the 117- dwelling unit, 162-bed building. The water heaters are located in conditioned interior closets throughout the building and designed for short plumbing runs without using a hot water recirculation loop. A minimum efficiency 2.0 uniform energy factor (UEF) HPWH was used for this analysis (to avoid federal preemption). This approach has been selectively used in multifamily projects because of its reliance on lower cost, small capacity HPWH products. The clustered strategy is not a prescriptive option but is allowed in the performance path if the water heater serves no more than eight units. Since each water heater serves multiple dwelling units, the Standard Design includes a solar thermal water heating system and the project is penalized in compliance if a solar thermal or PV system is not included.

2.2.4 Renewable Energy

PV: There is no existing requirement for PV in the 2019 Title 24 nonresidential code for high-rise residential buildings (four or more stories). The PV sizing methodology was developed to offset a portion of annual residential electricity use and avoid oversizing which would violate net energy metering (NEM) rules. In all cases, PV is evaluated with the PV simulations within CBECC-Com using a standard module type, 180-degree azimuth, and 22-degree tilt. The analysis evaluated a PV system capacity equal to 0.1 and 0.2 kW_{DC} per dwelling unit. Assuming 15 W per ft² this requires 780 to 1,560 ft² of the 12,540 ft² rooftop. The benefit of the PV was applied to the dwelling units assuming virtual NEM.

2.2.5 Nonresidential and Common Area Spaces

Efficiency measure packages and electric equipment (for the all-electric analysis) found to be cost-effective in the nonresidential building reach code analysis were applied to the nonresidential spaces for evaluating performance relative to compliance, but the incremental costs and energy impacts of these measures on the nonresidential spaces were not included in this analysis. Refer to the nonresidential reach code study for more details (Statewide Reach Codes Team, 2019a).

2.3 Package Development

Three types of measure packages were evaluated for each climate zone to identify cost-effective combinations, as described below.

1. **Efficiency Packages:** These packages combine efficiency measures that do not trigger federal preemption including envelope, water heating distribution, and duct distribution efficiency measures.
2. **Fuel Substitution:** In addition to applying the efficiency measures these packages also use electric appliances in place of natural gas appliances. For the residential spaces, only water heating is converted from using natural gas to electricity.
 - a. For water heating both a central design with recirculation and a clustered design are evaluated.
3. **Efficiency and PV Packages (with or without fuel substitution):** In addition to applying efficiency measures these packages have a PV system to offset a portion of dwelling unit estimated electricity use.

2.4 Measure Cost

Measure costs were obtained from various sources, including prior reach code studies, past Title 24 Codes and Standards Enhancement (CASE) work (developed by the Statewide CASE Team), local contractors, internet searches, past projects, and technical reports.

2.4.1 Energy Efficiency and Renewable Measures

Table 2 summarizes the incremental cost assumptions for the residential measures evaluated in this study. Incremental costs represent the equipment, installation, replacement, and maintenance costs of the proposed measures relative to the base case. Replacement costs are applied to PV inverters and water heating equipment over the 30-year evaluation period. There is no assumed incremental maintenance on the envelope, HVAC, or water heating measures. Costs were estimated to reflect costs to the building owner. When costs were obtained from a source that did not already include builder overhead and profit, a markup of ten percent was added. All costs are provided as present value in 2020 (2020 PV\$). Costs due to variations in heat pump capacity by climate zone were not accounted for in the analysis. While the efficiency measures will reduce required cooling and heating capacities, in most cases they will not be reduced enough to drop to the next nominal capacity system.

Table 2: Incremental Cost Details

Measure	Performance Level	Incremental Cost (2020 PV\$)	Source & Notes
Non-Preempted Measures			
Window U-factor	0.25 vs 0.36	\$27,342	\$6.95/ft ² window area based on analysis conducted for the 2019 and 2022 Title 24 code cycles (Statewide CASE Team, 2018).
Window SHGC	0.22 vs 0.25	\$0	Data from CASE Report along with direct feedback from Statewide CASE Team that higher SHGC does not necessarily have any incremental cost impact (Statewide CASE Team, 2017b).
Exterior Wall Insulation	Add 1 inch	\$8,497	\$0.86/ft ² based on adding 1 inch of exterior insulation on exterior walls with some level of existing exterior insulation. Costs are averaged from two sources ((Statewide CASE Team, 2014), (Statewide CASE Team, 2017a)) and for both expanded polystyrene (EPS) and polyisocyanurate products with a 10% mark-up added to account for cost increases since the time of the report.
HERS Verified Pipe Insulation	HERS verified pipe insulation vs no verification	\$13,275	\$83 per dwelling unit for a HERS Rater to conduct verification of pipe insulation based on feedback from HERS Raters.
Low Pressure Drop Duct Design	0.25 W/cfm vs 0.35 W/cfm	\$16,824	\$144 per dwelling unit. Costs assume 1.5 hours labor per multifamily dwelling unit. Labor rate of \$96 per hour is from 2019 RSMeans for sheet metal workers and includes an average City Cost Index for labor for California cities.
ERV/HRV (on central DOAS)	67% sensible recovery effectiveness	\$110,331	Based on costs from the Multifamily Indoor Air Quality 2022 CASE Report (Statewide CASE Team, 2020b).
Solar Thermal System	50% solar fraction vs prescriptive 20%-35%	\$59,452 - \$84,932	Costs based on 2022 multifamily solar thermal measure CASE proposal (Statewide CASE Team, 2020a) and include first cost of \$70,727 and \$8,834 present value for replacement/maintenance costs.
Renewable Energy (PV)			
PV System	0.1 and 0.2 kW _{DC} per dwelling unit	\$3.17/W _{DC}	<p>First costs are from Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory's Tracking the Sun 2018 costs (Barbose et al., 2018) and represent costs for the first half of 2018 of \$2.90/W_{DC} for nonresidential systems ≤ 500 kW_{DC}. These costs were reduced by 16% for the solar investment tax credit, which is the average credit over years 2020-2022.</p> <p>Inverter replacement cost of \$0.14/W_{DC} present value includes replacements at year 11 at \$0.15/W_{DC} (nominal) and at year 21 at \$0.12/W_{DC} (nominal) per the 2019 PV CASE Report (California Energy Commission, 2017).</p> <p>System maintenance costs of \$0.31/W_{DC} present value assumes additional \$0.02/W_{DC} (nominal) annually per the 2019 PV CASE Report (California Energy Commission, 2017).</p> <p>10% overhead and profit added to all costs.</p>

2.4.2 Equipment Fuel Substitution Measures – Water Heating

The Statewide Reach Codes Team reached out to stakeholders to collect project cost information for central gas boilers and central recirculating and clustered HPWH designs. Project data sources included Association for Energy Affordability, Redwood Energy, Mithun, Ecotope, and the All-Electric Multifamily Compliance Pathway 2022 CASE Report (Statewide CASE Team, 2020a). Costs are presented in Table 3 and do not include PV system costs. The cases were evaluated with and without PV even though PV or solar thermal is prescriptively required as part of the electric central water heating prescriptive approach.

Table 3: Gas and Electric Water Heating Equipment Present Value (2020\$) Costs over 30-Year Period of Analysis

	Central Gas Boiler (CZs 1-9)	Central Gas Boiler (CZs 10-16)	Central Recirculating HPWH	Clustered HPWH
System Quantity/Description	1 boiler recirculation		19 units, 1,547-gallon total	38 units, 80-gallon each
Total Equipment Cost	\$131,270		\$270,261	\$153,409
Solar Thermal System	(20% solar fraction) \$122,216	(35% solar fraction) \$147,696	-	-
Total First Cost	\$253,486	\$278,966	\$270,261	\$153,409
Maintenance/Replacement Cost (PV)	\$90,167	\$90,167	\$147,450	\$98,467
Total Cost (NPV)	\$343,653	\$369,133	\$417,710	\$251,876
Incremental Cost CZ 1-9 (PV)	-	-	\$74,057	(\$91,777)
Incremental Cost CZ 10-16 (PV)	-	-	\$48,577	(\$117,257)

Source: Statewide CASE Team, 2020a.

Typical costs for the water heating systems are based on the following assumptions:

Central Gas Boiler: Based on the average of total estimated project costs from contractors for four multi-family projects ranging from 32 to 340 dwelling units and cost estimates for mid- and high-rise buildings from the All-Electric Multifamily Compliance Pathway 2022 CASE Report (Statewide CASE Team, 2020a). The cost per dwelling unit ranged from \$547 to \$2,089 and the average cost applied in this analysis was \$1,122 per dwelling unit. Costs include installation of gas piping from the building meter to the water heater. Water heater lifetime is assumed to be 15 years and the net present value (NPV) replacement cost at year 15 is \$84,257.

Central Recirculating HPWH: Based on average total installed project costs from four multi-family projects with Sanden HPWHs ranging from four to 16 Sanden units per project. The cost per Sanden HPWH ranged from \$13,094 to \$15,766 and the average cost applied in this analysis was \$14,224 per HPWH. Based on the prescriptive system sizing requirements, 19 Sanden units are required for the 117-dwelling unit building, resulting in a total first cost of \$270,261. Water heater lifetime is assumed to be 15 years. Because Sanden HPWHs are an emerging technology in the United States, it is expected that over time their costs will decrease and for replacement at year 15 the costs are assumed to have decreased by 15 percent.

Clustered HPWH: Based on costs from one project with RHEEM HPWHs used in a clustered design. Costs include water heater interior closet, electrical outlets, and increased breaker size and sub feed. Water heater based on 2.0 UEF 80-gallon appliance with 38 total HPWHs serving the building (one per four to five bedrooms). Water heater lifetime is assumed to be 15 years and the NPV replacement cost at year 15 is \$98,467. While this has an impact on leasable floor area, the design impacts have been found to be minimal when addressed early in design and is equivalent to less than one percent of the residential floor area. This design assumes eight water heater closets per floor, at approximately 15 ft² per closet.

Solar Thermal: Based on system costs provided in the All-Electric Multifamily Compliance Pathway 2022 CASE Report (Statewide CASE Team, 2020a). First costs for materials for the 35 percent solar fraction case and the markup percentage reflect that presented in the CASE Report for the high-rise prototype. The labor costs and 20 percent solar fraction case costs are estimated based on detailed costs in the CASE Report. Replacement and maintenance costs assume replacement of the solar thermal tank at year 15 at \$6,110 and glycol replacement of \$1,300 each time at years 9, 18, and 27. The cost of the remaining useful life of the glycol at year 30 is deducted from the final cost. The CASE Report included costs for replacing the solar collectors at year 20. Collectors can have longer lifetimes up to 30 years if well maintained, therefore this analysis does not assume any replacement of the collectors over the 30-year analysis period. See Table 4 for details.

Table 4: Solar Thermal Detailed Costs over 30-Year Period of Analysis

Solar Fraction	20%	35%
Materials	\$39,854	\$57,450
Labor	\$56,001	\$58,390
Markup	27.5%	27.5%
First Cost	\$122,216	\$147,696
Replacement/Maintenance (2020 \$PV)	\$5,910	\$5,910
Total Cost (2020 \$PV)	\$128,126	\$153,605

Source: Statewide CASE Team, 2020a.

2.4.3 Natural Gas Infrastructure Costs

This analysis assumes that in an all-electric new construction project, natural gas would not be supplied to the building. Eliminating natural gas to the building would save costs associated with connecting a service line from the street main to the building, piping distribution within the building, and monthly meter customer charges from the utility. Incremental costs for natural gas infrastructure in the mixed-fuel building are presented in Table 5. Cost data for the plan review and service extension was estimated on a per building basis and then apportioned to the residential and nonresidential portions of the buildings based on annual gas consumption. For the base case prototype building 49 to 82 percent of estimated building annual gas use is attributed to the residential water heating system across all climate zones. A statewide average of 75 percent was calculated and applied to the costs in Table 5 based on housing starts provided by the Energy Commission for the 2019 Title 24 code development process. The meter costs were based on the service provided to the residential and nonresidential portion of the building separately. Following the table are descriptions of assumptions for each of the cost components. Costs for gas piping from the meter to the gas boilers are included in the central gas boiler costs above. Gas piping distribution costs were typically included in total project costs and could not be broken out in all cases.

Table 5: Natural Gas Infrastructure Cost Savings for All-Electric Building

Item	Source	Total	Nonresidential Portion	Residential Portion
Natural Gas Plan Review	(TRC, 2018)	\$2,316	\$588	\$1,728
Service Extension ^a	(PG&E, 2019)	\$4,600	\$1,169	\$3,431
Meter	(PG&E, 2019)	\$7,200	\$3,600	\$3,600
Total First Cost		\$14,116	\$5,357	\$8,759

^a Service extension costs include 50 percent reduction assuming portion of the costs are passed on to gas customers.

Natural Gas Plan Review: Total costs are based on TRC’s 2019 reach code analysis for Palo Alto (TRC, 2018) and then split between the residential and nonresidential spaces in the building proportionately according to annual gas consumption with 75 percent of the annual load is attributed to residential units on a statewide basis.

Service Extension: Service extension costs to the building were taken from a PG&E memo dated December 5, 2019 to Energy Commission staff. They include costs for trenching and assume nonresidential new construction within a developed area (see Appendix C – PG&E Gas Infrastructure Cost Memo). The total cost of \$9,200 from the memo is reduced by 50 percent to account for the portion of the costs paid for by all customers due to application of Utility Gas Main Extensions rules². The resultant cost is apportioned between the residential and nonresidential spaces in the building based on annual gas consumption of residential and nonresidential uses, with 75 percent of the annual natural gas use attributed to residential units on a statewide basis.

Meter: Cost per meter provided by PG&E for commercial meters (see Appendix C – PG&E Gas Infrastructure Cost Memo). Assume one meter for nonresidential boilers serving space heating and service water heating, and another for residential boilers serving domestic hot water.

2.5 Cost Effectiveness

Cost effectiveness was evaluated for all climate zones and is presented based on both TDV energy, using the Energy Commission’s LCC methodology, and an On-Bill approach using residential customer utility rates. Both methodologies require estimating and quantifying the value of the energy impact associated with energy efficiency measures over the life of the measures (30 years) as compared to the prescriptive Title 24 requirements.

Additional analysis included evaluating the measures using both the 2019 and proposed 2022 TDV multipliers. The proposed 2022 weather files were also used to calculate site energy use and evaluate On-Bill energy performance. The 2022 weather files were updated in 2019 and are considered to better represent conditions now and in the future. They tend to increase cooling and reduce space heating energy use, based on recent warming trends throughout the state.

Cost effectiveness is presented using both lifecycle NPV savings and benefit-to-cost (B/C) ratio metrics, which represent the cost effectiveness of a measure over a 30-year lifetime taking into account discounting of future savings and costs.

- **NPV Savings:** PV benefits minus PV costs is reported as a cost-effectiveness metric. If the net savings of a measure or package is positive, it is considered cost-effective. Negative savings represent net costs. A measure that has negative energy cost benefits (energy cost increase) can still be cost-effective if the costs to implement the measure are more negative (i.e., material and maintenance cost savings).
- **B/C Ratio:** Ratio of the present value of all benefits to the present value of all costs over 30 years (PV benefits divided by PV costs). The criterion for cost effectiveness is a B/C ratio greater than one. A value of one indicates the NPV of the savings over the life of the measure is equivalent to the NPV of the lifetime incremental cost of that measure. A value greater than one represents a positive return on investment. The B/C ratio is calculated according to Equation 1.

Equation 1

$$\text{Benefit – to – Cost Ratio} = \frac{\text{PV of lifetime benefit}}{\text{PV of lifetime cost}}$$

² PG&E Rule 15: https://www.pge.com/tariffs/tm2/pdf/GAS_RULES_15.pdf

SoCalGas Rule 20: <https://www.socalgas.com/regulatory/tariffs/tm2/pdf/20.pdf>

SDG&E Rule 15: http://regarchive.sdge.com/tm2/pdf/GAS_GAS-RULES_GRULE15.pdf

Improving the efficiency of a project often requires an initial incremental investment. In most cases the benefit is represented by annual On-Bill utility or TDV savings, and the cost by incremental first cost and replacement costs. However, some packages result in initial construction cost savings (negative incremental cost), and either energy cost savings (positive benefits), or increased energy costs (negative benefits). In cases where both construction costs and energy-related savings are negative, the construction cost savings are treated as the ‘benefit’ while the increased energy costs are the ‘cost.’ In cases where a measure or package is cost-effective immediately (i.e. upfront construction cost savings and lifetime energy cost savings), B/C ratio cost effectiveness is represented by “>1”. Because of these situations, NPV savings are also reported, which, in these cases, are positive values.

The lifetime costs or benefits are calculated according to Equation 2.

Equation 2

$$PV \text{ of lifetime cost or benefit} = \sum_{t=0}^n \frac{(Annual \text{ cost or benefit})_t}{(1 + r)^t}$$

Where:

- n = analysis term
- r = discount rate
- t = year at which cost/benefit is incurred

The following summarizes the assumptions applied in this analysis to both methodologies.

- Analysis term of 30-years
- Real discount rate of three percent (does not include inflation)

2.5.1 On-Bill Customer LCC

Residential utility rates were used to calculate utility costs for all cases and determine On-Bill customer cost effectiveness for the proposed packages. Utility costs of the nonresidential spaces were not evaluated in this study, only dwelling unit and water heating energy use. The Statewide Reach Codes Team obtained the recommended utility rates from the representative utility based on the assumption that the reach codes go into effect in 2020. Annual utility costs were calculated using hourly electricity and gas output from CBECC-Com and applying the utility tariffs summarized in Table 6. Appendix B – Utility Rate Schedules includes details on the utility rate schedules used for this study. The applicable residential time-of-use (TOU) rate was applied to all cases. For cases with PV generation, the approved NEM2 tariffs were applied along with minimum daily use billing and mandatory non-bypassable charges. For the PV cases annual electric production was always less than annual electricity consumption; and therefore, no credits for surplus generation were necessary. Future changes to the NEM tariffs are likely; however, there is a lot of uncertainty about what those changes will be and when they will become effective.

There are no master metered multifamily service electric tariffs available from the IOUs. Based on guidance from the IOUs, the residential electric TOU tariffs that apply to individually metered residential dwelling units were also used to calculate electricity costs for the central water heating systems. Baseline allowances included in the electric tariff were applied on a per unit basis for all-electric service.

Based on guidance from the IOUs, master metered multifamily service gas tariffs were used to calculate gas costs for the central water heating systems. The baseline quantities were applied on a per unit basis, as is defined in the schedules, and when available water heating only baseline values were used.

Utility rates were applied to each climate zone based on the predominant IOU serving the population of each zone according to Table 6. Climate Zones 10 and 14 are evaluated with both SCE/SoCalGas and SDG&E tariffs since each utility has customers within these climate zones. Climate Zone 5 is evaluated under both PG&E and SoCalGas natural gas rates. Two municipal utility rates were also evaluated, Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD) in Climate Zone 12 and City of Palo Alto Utilities (CPAU) in Climate Zone 4.

Table 6: IOU Tariffs Applied Based on Climate Zone

Climate Zone	Electric/Gas Utility	Electricity (Dwelling Unit Use)	Electricity (Central Water Heating)	Natural Gas (Central Water Heating) ^a
1-5, 11-13, 16	PG&E	E-TOU-C	E-TOU-C	PG&E GM
5	PG&E/SoCalGas			SoCalGas GM-E
6, 8-10, 14,15	SCE/SoCalGas	TOU-D (Option 4-9)	TOU-D (Option 4-9)	
7, 10, 14	SDG&E	TOU-DR1	TOU-DR1	SDG&E GM
12	SMUD/PG&E	R-TOD (RT02)	GSN-T	PG&E GM
4	CPAU	E-1	E-2	G-2

^a These rates are allowed assuming no gas is used in the dwelling units.

Utility rates are assumed to escalate over time, using assumptions from research conducted by Energy and Environmental Economics (E3) in the 2019 study Residential Building Electrification in California (Energy & Environmental Economics, 2019). Escalation of natural gas rates between 2019 and 2022 is based on the currently filed GRCs for PG&E, SoCalGas, and SDG&E. Consistent with the E3 study, gas rates are assumed to escalate at four percent per year above inflation from 2023 through 2025, which reflects historical rate increases between 2013 and 2018. Escalation of electricity rates from 2019 through 2025 is assumed to be two percent per year above inflation, based on electric utility estimates. After 2025 escalation rates for both natural gas and electric rates are assumed to drop to a more conservative one percent escalation per year above inflation for long-term rate trajectories beginning in 2026 through 2050. See Appendix B – Utility Rate Schedules for additional details.

2.5.2 TDV LCC

Cost effectiveness was also assessed using the Energy Commission's TDV LCC methodology. TDV is a normalized monetary format developed and used by the Energy Commission for comparing electricity and natural gas savings, and it considers the cost of electricity and natural gas consumed during different times of the day and year. Two versions of TDV were evaluated in this study: the 2019 TDV values used under current 2019 Title 24 for compliance and the 2022 TDV values recently developed and approved by the Energy Commission for the upcoming 2022 Title 24 cycle which will become effective January 1, 2023.

The Energy Commission adopted the TDV methodology to more accurately reflect the variations in the value of energy used (or saved) based on the mix of generation resources and demand on the grid at any given time, as well as impacts on retail energy costs. The 2022 TDV values reflect changes in the generation mix as well as the shift in the peak demand time from mid-afternoon toward early evenings.

The TDV values are based on long term discounted costs of 30 years for all residential measures. The CBECC-Com simulation software results are expressed in terms of TDV kBtu. The present value of the energy cost savings in dollars is calculated by multiplying the TDV kBtu savings by a NPV factor, also developed by the Energy Commission. The 30-year NPV factor is \$0.154/TDV kBtu for nonresidential projects under both the 2019 and 2022 Title 24.

Like the customer B/C ratio, a TDV B/C ratio value of one indicates the savings over the life of the measure are equivalent to the incremental cost of that measure. A value greater than one represents a positive return on investment. The ratio is calculated according to Equation 3.

Equation 3

$$TDV \text{ Benefit} - to - Cost \text{ Ratio} = \frac{TDV \text{ energy savings} * NPV \text{ factor}}{PV \text{ of lifetime incremental cost}}$$

2.5.2.1 2019 and 2022 TDV Differences

There were key changes to the 2022 TDV methodology as compared to the 2019 TDV. Major updates include the following and are further described in the final 2022 TDV methodology report (Energy & Environmental Economics, 2020).

- Updated weather files to reflect historical data from recent years.
- New load profiles representing building and transportation electrification and renewable generation.
- Addition of internalized cost streams to account for carbon emissions.
- Shaped retail rate adjustment partially scaled to hourly marginal cost of service.
- Addition of non-combustion emissions from methane and refrigerant leakage.

The impact of these key changes for electricity TDV are lower values during the mid-day that correspond with an abundance of solar production and a shift of the peak TDV to later in the day as a result of increasing levels of rooftop PV systems. However, the overall magnitude of the electricity 2022 TDV does not increase significantly relative to 2019 TDV. For natural gas TDV there is a large increase in magnitude with the 2022 TDV roughly 40 percent higher than in 2019. This is driven by the new retail rate forecast, increased fixed costs for maintaining the distribution system, and the new carbon cost component.

The updated 2022 weather files represent an updated dataset based on historical weather sampled from recent years (1998-2017) to reflect the impacts of climate change. Cooling loads increase significantly, particularly for the mild climate zones where cooling energy use was previously low. Heating loads decrease on average 30 percent across all climate zones. The weather files used for the 2019 code cycle had not been updated since the 2013 code cycle and represented data only up until 2009. The Energy Commission and the Statewide Reach Codes Team contend that the updated 2022 weather files better reflect changing climate conditions in California. Therefore, the 2022 files are used for all the analysis reported in this study.

2.6 GHG Emissions Reductions

Equivalent CO₂ emission reductions were calculated based on estimates from Zero Code reports available in CBECC-Com simulation software.³ Electricity emissions vary by region and by hour of the year, accounting for time dependent energy use and carbon emissions based on source emissions, including renewable portfolio standard projections. Hourly profiles reflect Climate Zones 1 through 5 and 11 through 13 as a single region and Climate Zones 6 through 10 and 14 through 16 as another. For natural gas, a fixed factor of 11.7 pounds (lb) per therm is used. To compare the mixed-fuel and all-electric cases side-by-side, GHG emissions are presented as CO₂-equivalent (CO₂e) emissions per dwelling unit.

³ More information at: <https://zero-code.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/ZERO-Code-TSD-California.pdf>

3 Results

The primary objective of this evaluation is to identify cost-effective, non-preempted performance targets for high-rise multifamily buildings, under both mixed-fuel and all-electric cases, to support the design of local ordinances requiring new high-rise residential buildings to exceed the minimum state requirements. The packages presented are representative examples of designs and measures that can be used to meet the requirements. In practice, a builder can use any combination of non-preempted or preempted compliant measures to meet the requirements.

This analysis evaluated a package of efficiency measures applied to a mixed-fuel design and a similar package for an all-electric design. Each design was evaluated using the predominant utility rates in all climate zones. PV was also added to the efficiency packages.

The following measures are included in at least one package:

- Lower SHGC fenestration
- Wall insulation
- Low pressure-drop HVAC distribution system
- HERS verified pipe insulation

The following measures were evaluated but were found to not be cost-effective in any of the climate zones and were not included in any of the packages:

- Solar thermal system with higher solar fraction than prescriptive requirements
- ERV/HRV System
- Lower U-factor fenestration

Table 7 describes the efficiency measures included in the mixed-fuel and all-electric packages.

Table 7: Measure Package Summary

Climate Zone	MEASURE SPECIFICATION			
	Window SHGC	Add Exterior Wall Insulation (inch)	Fan Watt Draw (W/cfm)	HERS Pipe Insulation
1		+ 1	0.25	No
2	0.22		0.25	No
3	0.22	+ 1 (all-electric only)	0.25	Yes (all-electric only)
4	0.22		0.25	No
5	0.22	+ 1 (all-electric only)	0.25	Yes (all-electric only)
6	0.22		0.25	No
7	0.22		0.25	No
8	0.22		0.25	No
9	0.22		0.25	No
10	0.22		0.25	No
11	0.22	+ 1	0.25	No
12	0.22	+ 1	0.25	No
13	0.22	+ 1	0.25	No
14	0.22	+ 1	0.25	No
15	0.22	+ 1	0.25	No
16	0.22	+ 1	0.25	No

Table 8 presents results for the mixed-fuel packages and Table 9 through Table 11 present results for the all-electric packages. Both mixed-fuel and all-electric results are relative to the mixed-fuel 2019 Title 24 prescriptive baseline model with in-unit heat pumps for heating and cooling and central gas water heating. B/C ratios for all packages are calculated according to the On-Bill, 2019 TDV, and 2022 TDV methodologies. The all-electric results are presented both without PV and with a PV system sized based on 0.1 and 0.2 kW_{DC} per dwelling unit. The mixed-fuel package was also evaluated with 0.1 kW_{DC} per dwelling unit and results are presented in Appendix D – Detailed Results - Mixed Fuel. Appendix E – Detailed Results - All-Electric provides detailed results for the all-electric packages.

Compliance margins for the mixed-fuel efficiency packages range from six to eight percent (except in Climate Zone 1), which meets the Title 24, Part 11 (CALGreen) Tier 1 energy performance requirement for high-rise residential buildings (minimum five percent compliance margin). The packages are cost-effective based on all metrics in Climate Zones 2 through 16.

The all-electric efficiency packages with central recirculating HPWH equipment meet minimum Title 24 requirements in all climate zones except 1 and 16, with compliance margins ranging from 0.1 to 4.7 percent. The all-electric packages result in natural gas savings and an increase in electricity use. The central recirculating case is not cost-effective On-Bill with higher lifecycle utility costs except in SMUD territory but is cost-effective based on 2022 TDV in all climates.

The clustered HPWH case only meets minimum Title 24 requirements in Climate Zones 4, 6 through 9, and 15. Even though the clustered HPWH is cost-effective in almost all climate zones, it is not code compliant in many and may not be used to support a local reach code in those zones. The package is cost-effective On-Bill everywhere except Climate Zones 1, 3, 5, and 16. The clustered approach has lower installed costs compared to the mixed fuel baseline but results in higher utility costs in all Climate Zones except 8, 9, 15, 4 (in CPAU territory), and 12 (in SMUD territory). The clustered HPWH case is cost-effective based on TDV in all climates.

The all-electric packages become cost-effective On-Bill when either 0.1 or 0.2 kW_{DC} of PV per dwelling unit is installed, except with the central HPWH with recirculation design in Climate Zone 1. The all-electric packages in Climate Zones 1 and 16 are not code compliant with PV and may not be used to support a local reach code in those climate zones.

Table 8: Mixed-Fuel Package Results: Efficiency Only (Savings/Cost Per Dwelling Unit)^a

Climate Zone	Elec Utility	Gas Utility	Comp. Margin	Total Gas Savings (therm)	Total Electric Savings (kWh)	Utility Cost Savings (2020 PV\$)	Incremental Cost (2020 PV\$)	On-Bill		2019 TDV		2022 TDV	
								B/C Ratio	NPV	B/C Ratio	NPV	B/C Ratio	NPV
1	PGE	PGE	4.5%	0	39	\$199	\$216	0.9	(\$17)	0.6	(\$83)	0.8	(\$42)
2	PGE	PGE	6.5%	0	79	\$570	\$144	4.0	\$426	3.0	\$289	2.7	\$247
3	PGE	PGE	6.7%	0	60	\$420	\$144	2.9	\$276	2.3	\$184	1.9	\$131
4	PGE	PGE	7.2%	0	95	\$678	\$144	4.7	\$534	3.2	\$321	3.2	\$313
4	CPAU	CPAU	7.2%	0	95	\$394	\$144	2.7	\$250	3.2	\$321	3.2	\$313
5	PGE	PGE	6.8%	0	71	\$484	\$144	3.4	\$340	2.3	\$180	1.9	\$122
5	PGE	SCG	6.8%	0	71	\$484	\$144	3.4	\$340	2.3	\$180	1.9	\$122
6	SCE	SCG	7.8%	0	113	\$619	\$144	4.3	\$475	3.4	\$344	3.2	\$315
7	SDGE	SDGE	8.1%	0	105	\$789	\$144	5.5	\$645	3.4	\$339	2.8	\$264
8	SCE	SCG	7.8%	0	128	\$728	\$144	5.1	\$585	3.9	\$413	3.9	\$421
9	SCE	SCG	7.6%	0	125	\$695	\$144	4.8	\$551	4.2	\$461	3.9	\$413
10	SCE	SCG	7.5%	0	130	\$623	\$144	4.3	\$479	4.2	\$457	3.9	\$415
10	SDGE	SDGE	7.5%	0	130	\$972	\$144	6.8	\$828	4.2	\$457	3.9	\$415
11	PGE	PGE	7.7%	0	148	\$897	\$216	4.1	\$681	3.7	\$584	3.4	\$523
12	PGE	PGE	7.5%	0	122	\$736	\$216	3.4	\$519	3.1	\$448	2.8	\$397
12	SMUD	PGE	7.5%	0	122	\$401	\$216	1.9	\$185	3.1	\$448	2.8	\$397
13	PGE	PGE	7.4%	0	152	\$923	\$216	4.3	\$706	3.4	\$523	3.5	\$534
14	SCE	SCG	7.9%	0	152	\$735	\$216	3.4	\$518	3.6	\$556	3.5	\$532
14	SDGE	SDGE	7.9%	0	152	\$1,055	\$216	4.9	\$838	3.6	\$556	3.5	\$532
15	SCE	SCG	7.8%	0	213	\$1,021	\$216	4.7	\$804	4.5	\$768	4.4	\$725
16	PGE	PGE	6.0%	0	115	\$679	\$216	3.1	\$463	2.3	\$279	2.1	\$244

^a Values in red indicate B/C ratios less than 1 or negative values.

Table 9: All-Electric Package Results: Central Recirculating vs Clustered HPWH Approach with Efficiency (Savings/Cost Per Dwelling Unit)^{a, b}

Climate Zone	Elec Utility	Gas Utility	Total Gas Savings (therm)	Central Recirculating						Clustered					
				Comp Margin	Total Electric Savings (kWh)	Incremental Cost (2020 PV\$)	B/C Ratio			Comp Margin	Total Electric Savings (kWh)	Incremental Cost (2020 PV\$)	B/C Ratio		
							On-Bill	2019 TDV	2022 TDV				On-Bill	2019 TDV	2022 TDV
1	PGE	PGE	96	-4.6%	(671)	\$775	0.0	0.0	2.1	-6.2%	(770)	(\$643)	0.6	1.9	>1
2	PGE	PGE	87	1.0%	(557)	\$702	0.0	0.5	2.5	-0.8%	(648)	(\$715)	1.3	>1	>1
3	PGE	PGE	87	0.1%	(549)	\$888	0.0	0.3	1.9	-1.9%	(642)	(\$529)	0.9	>1	>1
4	PGE	PGE	81	4.1%	(495)	\$702	0.2	0.5	2.5	2.4%	(578)	(\$715)	2.3	>1	>1
4	CPAU	CPAU	81	4.1%	(495)	\$702	0.6	0.5	2.5	2.4%	(578)	(\$715)	>1	>1	>1
5	PGE	PGE	87	0.2%	(536)	\$888	0.0	0.3	1.7	-1.1%	(630)	(\$529)	1.0	>1	>1
5	PGE	SCG	87	0.2%	(536)	\$888	0.0	0.3	1.7	-1.1%	(630)	(\$529)	0.6	>1	>1
6	SCE	SCG	78	3.4%	(447)	\$702	0.6	0.7	2.4	0.6%	(532)	(\$715)	10.7	>1	>1
7	SDGE	SDGE	78	3.5%	(452)	\$702	0.2	0.7	2.2	1.1%	(537)	(\$715)	1.8	>1	>1
8	SCE	SCG	76	4.6%	(416)	\$702	0.7	0.9	2.7	1.4%	(492)	(\$715)	>1	>1	>1
9	SCE	SCG	76	4.2%	(428)	\$702	0.7	0.9	2.7	1.9%	(503)	(\$715)	>1	>1	>1
10	SCE	SCG	63	1.5%	(422)	\$484	0.0	0.4	2.5	-0.8%	(494)	(\$933)	2.2	>1	>1
10	SDGE	SDGE	63	1.5%	(422)	\$484	0.0	0.4	2.5	-0.8%	(494)	(\$933)	1.5	>1	>1
11	PGE	PGE	65	2.0%	(434)	\$557	0.0	0.7	2.4	-1.2%	(495)	(\$861)	2.0	>1	>1
12	PGE	PGE	68	1.4%	(474)	\$557	0.0	0.5	2.2	-1.9%	(550)	(\$861)	1.2	10.9	>1
12	SMUD	PGE	68	1.4%	(474)	\$557	1.5	0.5	2.2	-1.9%	(550)	(\$861)	>1	10.9	>1
13	PGE	PGE	63	1.7%	(411)	\$557	0.0	0.6	2.4	-1.9%	(467)	(\$861)	2.4	7.1	>1
14	SCE	SCG	65	2.3%	(433)	\$557	0.1	0.8	2.6	-0.7%	(498)	(\$861)	2.4	>1	>1
14	SDGE	SDGE	65	2.3%	(433)	\$557	0.0	0.8	2.6	-0.7%	(498)	(\$861)	1.4	>1	>1
15	SCE	SCG	51	4.7%	(252)	\$557	0.9	1.4	2.7	2.1%	(279)	(\$861)	>1	>1	>1
16	PGE	PGE	78	-7.5%	(622)	\$557	0.0	0.0	1.3	-7.1%	(698)	(\$861)	0.7	1.3	>1

^a Values in red indicate B/C ratios less than 1 or negative values. Values in grey indicate cases which are cost-effective but are not code compliant and cannot be used to support a reach code.

^b ">1" indicates cases where there are both incremental measure cost savings and energy cost savings.

Table 10: All-Electric Central Recirculating HPWH Results: With and Without PV (Savings/Cost Per Dwelling Unit)^{a, b}

Climate Zone	Elec Utility	Gas Utility	Comp Margin		No PV			0.1 kW _{DC} /dwelling unit			0.2 kW _{DC} /dwelling unit		
			No PV	With PV ^b	Total Electric Savings (kWh)	Incremental Cost (2020 PV\$)	On-Bill B/C Ratio	Total Electric Savings (kWh)	Incremental Cost (2020 PV\$)	On-Bill B/C Ratio	Total Electric Savings (kWh)	Incremental Cost (2020 PV\$)	On-Bill B/C Ratio
1	PGE	PGE	-4.6%	-2.5%	(671)	\$775	0.0	(538)	\$1,091	0.2	(406)	\$1,408	0.72
2	PGE	PGE	1.0%	3.0%	(557)	\$702	0.0	(400)	\$1,018	1.0	(242)	\$1,335	1.54
3	PGE	PGE	0.1%	3.0%	(549)	\$888	0.0	(386)	\$1,205	0.8	(224)	\$1,521	1.36
4	PGE	PGE	4.1%	6.1%	(495)	\$702	0.2	(329)	\$1,018	1.2	(163)	\$1,335	1.75
4	CPAU	CPAU	4.1%	6.1%	(495)	\$702	0.6	(329)	\$1,018	1.1	(163)	\$1,335	1.25
5	PGE	PGE	0.2%	2.3%	(536)	\$888	0.0	(362)	\$1,205	0.9	(188)	\$1,521	1.48
5	PGE	SCG	0.2%	2.3%	(536)	\$888	0.0	(362)	\$1,205	0.7	(188)	\$1,521	1.25
6	SCE	SCG	3.4%	5.7%	(447)	\$702	0.6	(270)	\$1,018	1.2	(94)	\$1,335	1.60
7	SDGE	SDGE	3.5%	5.6%	(452)	\$702	0.2	(288)	\$1,018	1.3	(123)	\$1,335	1.80
8	SCE	SCG	4.6%	6.6%	(416)	\$702	0.7	(246)	\$1,018	1.3	(75)	\$1,335	1.64
9	SCE	SCG	4.2%	5.8%	(428)	\$702	0.7	(250)	\$1,018	1.2	(72)	\$1,335	1.52
10	SCE	SCG	1.5%	5.7%	(422)	\$484	0.0	(244)	\$801	1.0	(67)	\$1,117	1.36
10	SDGE	SDGE	1.5%	5.7%	(422)	\$484	0.0	(244)	\$801	1.3	(67)	\$1,117	1.96
11	PGE	PGE	2.0%	6.7%	(434)	\$557	0.0	(275)	\$873	1.0	(116)	\$1,190	1.46
12	PGE	PGE	1.4%	6.3%	(474)	\$557	0.0	(311)	\$873	0.8	(147)	\$1,190	1.36
12	SMUD	PGE	1.4%	6.3%	(474)	\$557	1.5	(311)	\$873	1.5	(147)	\$1,190	1.51
13	PGE	PGE	1.7%	6.8%	(411)	\$557	0.0	(245)	\$873	1.1	(80)	\$1,190	1.56
14	SCE	SCG	2.3%	6.5%	(433)	\$557	0.1	(242)	\$873	1.0	(51)	\$1,190	1.40
14	SDGE	SDGE	2.3%	6.5%	(433)	\$557	0.0	(242)	\$873	1.2	(51)	\$1,190	1.90
15	SCE	SCG	4.7%	7.7%	(252)	\$557	0.9	(75)	\$873	1.4	102	\$1,190	1.66
16	PGE	PGE	-7.5%	-3.2%	(622)	\$557	0.0	(453)	\$873	0.3	(283)	\$1,190	1.03

^a Values in red indicate B/C ratios less than 1 or negative values.^b 0.1 kW_{DC}/dwelling unit sufficient in all climate zones to achieve reported compliance margins except in Climate Zones 11-13 0.2 kW_{DC}/dwelling unit is necessary.

Table 11: All-Electric Clustered HPWH Results: With and Without PV (Savings/Cost Per Dwelling Unit)^{a, b}

Climate Zone	Elec Utility	Gas Utility	Comp Margin		No PV			0.1 kW _{DC} /dwelling unit			0.2 kW _{DC} /dwelling unit		
			No PV	With PV ^c	Total Electric Savings (kWh)	Incremental Cost (2020 PV\$)	On-Bill B/C Ratio	Total Electric Savings (kWh)	Incremental Cost (2020 PV\$)	On-Bill B/C Ratio	Total Electric Savings (kWh)	Incremental Cost (2020 PV\$)	On-Bill B/C Ratio
1	PGE	PGE	-6.2%	-4.1%	(770)	(\$643)	0.6	(637)	(\$326)	0.96	(504)	(\$10)	>1
2	PGE	PGE	-0.8%	1.2%	(648)	(\$715)	1.3	(490)	(\$399)	>1	(333)	(\$82)	>1
3	PGE	PGE	-1.9%	0.9%	(642)	(\$529)	0.9	(479)	(\$213)	>1	(317)	\$104	14.67
4	PGE	PGE	2.4%	4.3%	(578)	(\$715)	2.3	(412)	(\$399)	>1	(246)	(\$82)	>1
4	CPAU	CPAU	2.4%	4.3%	(578)	(\$715)	>1	(412)	(\$399)	>1	(246)	(\$82)	>1
5	PGE	PGE	-1.1%	0.9%	(630)	(\$529)	1.0	(457)	(\$213)	>1	(283)	\$104	16.38
5	PGE	SCG	-1.1%	0.9%	(630)	(\$529)	0.6	(457)	(\$213)	>1	(283)	\$104	12.97
6	SCE	SCG	0.6%	2.9%	(532)	(\$715)	10.7	(355)	(\$399)	>1	(179)	(\$82)	>1
7	SDGE	SDGE	1.1%	3.1%	(537)	(\$715)	1.8	(372)	(\$399)	>1	(207)	(\$82)	>1
8	SCE	SCG	1.4%	3.5%	(492)	(\$715)	>1	(322)	(\$399)	>1	(151)	(\$82)	>1
9	SCE	SCG	1.9%	3.4%	(503)	(\$715)	>1	(325)	(\$399)	>1	(148)	(\$82)	>1
10	SCE	SCG	-0.8%	3.5%	(494)	(\$933)	2.2	(316)	(\$617)	>1	(139)	(\$300)	>1
10	SDGE	SDGE	-0.8%	3.5%	(494)	(\$933)	1.5	(316)	(\$617)	>1	(139)	(\$300)	>1
11	PGE	PGE	-1.2%	3.5%	(495)	(\$861)	2.0	(336)	(\$544)	>1	(177)	(\$228)	>1
12	PGE	PGE	-1.9%	3.0%	(550)	(\$861)	1.2	(387)	(\$544)	>1	(223)	(\$228)	>1
12	SMUD	PGE	-1.9%	3.0%	(550)	(\$861)	>1	(387)	(\$544)	>1	(223)	(\$228)	>1
13	PGE	PGE	-1.9%	3.3%	(467)	(\$861)	2.4	(301)	(\$544)	>1	(136)	(\$228)	>1
14	SCE	SCG	-0.7%	3.5%	(498)	(\$861)	2.4	(308)	(\$544)	>1	(117)	(\$228)	>1
14	SDGE	SDGE	-0.7%	3.5%	(498)	(\$861)	1.4	(308)	(\$544)	>1	(117)	(\$228)	>1
15	SCE	SCG	2.1%	5.1%	(279)	(\$861)	>1	(102)	(\$544)	>1	75	(\$228)	>1
16	PGE	PGE	-7.1%	-2.9%	(698)	(\$861)	0.7	(529)	(\$544)	2.70	(359)	(\$228)	>1

^a Values in red indicate B/C ratios less than 1 or negative values. Values in grey indicate cases which are cost-effective but are not code compliant and cannot be used to support a reach code.

^b ">1" indicates cases where there are both incremental measure cost savings and energy cost savings.

^c 0.1 kW_{DC}/dwelling unit sufficient in all climate zones to achieve reported compliance margins except in Climate Zones 11-13 0.2 kW_{DC}/dwelling unit is necessary.

4 Conclusions and Summary

This report evaluated the feasibility and cost effectiveness of “above code” performance specifications for newly constructed high-rise multifamily buildings. The analysis included application of efficiency measures, electric appliances, and PV in all climate zones and found cost-effective packages across the state. For the building designs and climate zones where cost-effective packages were identified, the results of this analysis can be used by local jurisdictions to support the adoption of reach codes. Cost effectiveness was evaluated according to three metrics: On-Bill customer, 2019 TDV, and 2022 TDV LCC B/C ratio.

For mixed-fuel buildings, this analysis demonstrates that there are cost-effective efficiency packages based on at least one of the evaluated cost-effectiveness metrics that achieve a minimum five percent compliance margin in most climate zones. The exception is Climate Zone 1 where the package only resulted in a 4.5 percent compliance margin. Although the Climate Zone 1 package is not cost-effective based on either the 2019 TDV or the On-Bill methodologies, it is cost-effective based on 2022 TDV.

This study evaluated electrification of residential loads in new high-rise multifamily buildings. Based on typical construction across California, the base case condition incorporated all-electric appliances within the dwelling unit spaces. As a result, only central water heating was converted from natural gas to electric as part of this analysis. For all-electric buildings, this analysis demonstrates that there are cost-effective efficiency packages with a HPWH that are Title 24 compliant in all climate zones except Climate Zones 1 and 16.

The case with the central recirculating HPWH is cost-effective based on the 2022 TDV methodology in all climate zones. Additionally, in Climate Zone 15 it is cost-effective based on 2019 TDV and in Climate Zone 12 in SMUD territory it is cost-effective On-Bill. Utility cost savings were found in Climate Zones 2, 4, 5 (in PG&E territory), 6-9, 10 (in SCE territory), 12 (in SMUD territory), 14 (in SCE territory), and 15. This case (Table 9) demonstrates how the analysis results differ under the 2019 and 2022 TDV metrics. The B/C ratios are typically two to five times greater under 2022 than 2019 because of the higher relative gas versus electric TDV multipliers in 2022. When 0.1 to 0.2 kW_{DC} per dwelling unit is included, the package is cost-effective based on On-Bill in all climate zones except Climate Zone 1.

The central recirculating HPWH case is based on the Energy Commission’s approved prescriptive design and applies Sanden HPWHs, which are higher cost than other available products. As HPWHs gain market share, installed costs are anticipated to decrease as the labor force becomes more familiar with the technology, performance improvements are achieved, and available product options increase. It is also anticipated that modeling of central HPWHs will improve as results from field and lab testing inform the modeling algorithms. This will allow for more accurate modeling of system performance and modeling of other design strategies such as multi-pass HPWH systems.

The clustered HPWH case is cost-effective without PV On-Bill everywhere except Climate Zones 1, 3, 5 (in SoCalGas territory), and 16, although the package is not code compliant in numerous climate zones. It was found to have a much lower installed cost than the recirculating HPWH case but higher operating cost because federal minimum efficiency was assumed (2.0 UEF). When 0.1 to 0.2 kW_{DC} per dwelling unit is included, the package is cost-effective On-Bill in all climate zones, although still not code compliant in Climate Zone 1 or 16.

Table 12 summarizes compliance margin and cost-effectiveness results for the mixed-fuel and all-electric cases. Compliance margin is reported in the cells and cost effectiveness is indicated by the color of the cell according to the following:

- Cells highlighted in green depict cost-effective results using the On-Bill approach. In most cases results are also cost-effective based on TDV.
- Cells highlighted in blue depict cost-effective results using both the 2019 and 2022 TDV approach, but not On-Bill.
- Cells highlighted in yellow depict cost-effective results using the 2022 TDV approach only.
- Cells highlighted in red depict a package that was not cost-effective using any metric.
- Red text depicts a negative compliance margin.

For more detail on the results, please refer to Appendix D – Detailed Results - Mixed Fuel and Appendix E – Detailed Results - All-Electric.

Table 12: High-Rise Multifamily Summary of Compliance Margin and Cost Effectiveness

Climate Zone	Elec Utility	Gas Utility	Mixed Fuel (No PV)	Central Recirculating HPWH			Clustered HPWH		
				No PV	0.1 kW _{DC} /apt	0.2 kW _{DC} /apt	No PV	0.1 kW _{DC} /apt	0.2 kW _{DC} /apt
1	PGE	PGE	4.5%	-4.6%	-2.5%	-2.5%	-6.2%	-4.1%	-4.1%
2	PGE	PGE	6.5%	1.0%	3.0%	3.0%	-0.8%	1.2%	1.2%
3	PGE	PGE	6.7%	0.1%	3.0%	3.0%	-1.9%	0.9%	0.9%
4	PGE	PGE	7.2%	4.1%	6.1%	6.1%	2.4%	4.3%	4.3%
4	CPAU	CPAU	7.2%	4.1%	6.1%	6.1%	2.4%	4.3%	4.3%
5	PGE	PGE	6.8%	0.2%	2.3%	2.3%	-1.1%	0.9%	0.9%
5	PGE	SCG	6.8%	0.2%	2.3%	2.3%	-1.1%	0.9%	0.9%
6	SCE	SCG	7.8%	3.4%	5.7%	5.7%	0.6%	2.9%	2.9%
7	SDGE	SDGE	8.1%	3.5%	5.6%	5.6%	1.1%	3.1%	3.1%
8	SCE	SCG	7.8%	4.6%	6.6%	6.6%	1.4%	3.5%	3.5%
9	SCE	SCG	7.6%	4.2%	5.8%	5.8%	1.9%	3.4%	3.4%
10	SCE	SCG	7.5%	1.5%	5.7%	5.7%	-0.8%	3.5%	3.5%
10	SDGE	SDGE	7.5%	1.5%	5.7%	5.7%	-0.8%	3.5%	3.5%
11	PGE	PGE	7.7%	2.0%	2.0%	6.7%	-1.2%	-1.2%	3.5%
12	PGE	PGE	7.5%	1.4%	1.4%	6.3%	-1.9%	-1.9%	3.0%
12	SMUD	PGE	7.5%	1.4%	1.4%	6.3%	-1.9%	-1.9%	3.0%
13	PGE	PGE	7.4%	1.7%	1.7%	6.8%	-1.9%	-1.9%	3.3%
14	SCE	SCG	7.9%	2.3%	6.5%	6.5%	-0.7%	3.5%	3.5%
14	SDGE	SDGE	7.9%	2.3%	6.5%	6.5%	-0.7%	3.5%	3.5%
15	SCE	SCG	7.8%	4.7%	7.7%	7.7%	2.1%	5.1%	5.1%
16	PGE	PGE	6.0%	-7.5%	-7.5%	-3.2%	-7.1%	-7.1%	-2.9%

4.1 Additional conclusions

- This study found that electrification of central domestic hot water loads, in combination with efficiency measures, can result in an overall benefit to the consumer through lower utility bills, depending on the HPWH strategy and electricity and gas tariff. The all-electric results demonstrate a trend with On-Bill cost effectiveness across the different electric utilities. B/C ratios and NPV in SCE, SMUD, and CPAU territories are typically higher than the cases in PG&E and SDG&E territories. This indicates that rate design can play an important role in encouraging or discouraging electrification. Refer to Appendix D – Detailed Results - Mixed Fuel and Appendix E – Detailed Results - All-Electric for utility cost data.
- Two electric water heating scenarios were evaluated. The most appropriate HPWH design approach for any particular building will depend on many aspects including number and size of dwelling units, building layout, and first costs.
- In multifamily buildings with central water heating where multiple people or entities are responsible for the utility bills, utility impacts may not align. If tenants pay dwelling unit utility bills and the owner pays the water heating bill, the benefits of efficiency measures or PV serving the dwelling unit will benefit the tenant and savings would not directly impact any water heating electrification cost increases.
- This study did not evaluate federally preempted high efficiency appliances. Specifying high efficiency equipment is a viable approach to meeting Title 24 compliance and local ordinance requirements and is commonly used by project teams. Other studies have found that efficiency packages and electrification packages that employ high efficiency equipment can be quite cost-effective ((Statewide Reach Codes Team, 2019b), (Energy & Environmental Economics, 2019)).
- When PV capacity is added to the all-electric packages, all cases are cost-effective based on the On-Bill metric (except Climate Zone 1 with the central recirculating HPWH). In some cases, PV improves cost effectiveness, and in other cases it reduces it. The cost effectiveness of adding PV as an independent measure results in On-Bill B/C ratios between 2.4 and 3.5 for PG&E territory, 2.4 to 2.7 for SCE territory, and 3.5 to 3.8 for SDG&E territory. The B/C ratio is 1.9 and 1.5 in CPAU and SMUD territories, respectively. Adding PV in addition to the efficiency packages improves cost effectiveness where the B/C ratios for the efficiency measures alone are lower than the B/C ratios for PV alone, and vice versa where they are higher. Annual base case electricity costs and annual utility savings from PV are lower in SCE territory than in PG&E and SDG&E territories. This is due to lower off-peak rates and a bigger difference in peak versus off-peak rates for the TOU-D SCE electricity rate tariff. Most PV production occurs during off-peak times (4 pm to 9 pm peak period).

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6 Appendices

6.1 Appendix A – Map of California Climate Zones

Climate zone geographical boundaries are depicted in Figure 3. The map in Figure 3 along with a zip-code search directory is available at: https://ww2.energy.ca.gov/maps/renewable/building_climate_zones.html.

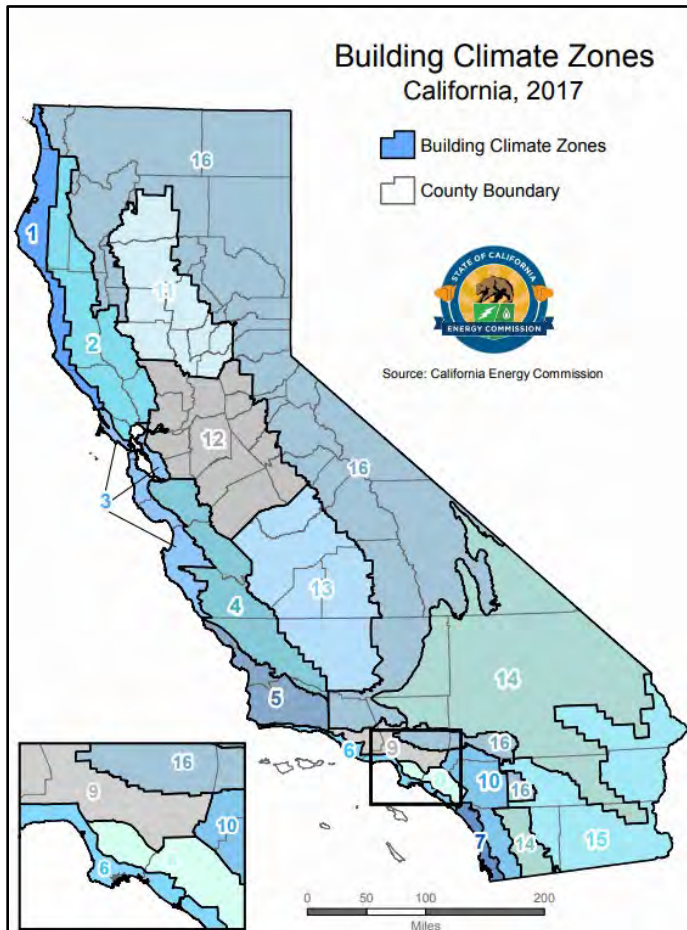


Figure 3: Map of California climate zones.

Source: Energy Commission.

6.2 Appendix B – Utility Rate Schedules

PG&E

The following pages provide details on the PG&E electricity and natural gas tariffs applied in this study. Table 13 describes the baseline territories that were assumed for each climate zone.

Table 13: PG&E Baseline Territory by Climate Zone

Climate Zone	Baseline Territory
1	V
2	X
3	T
4	X
5	T
11	R
12	S
13	R
16	Y

Source: PG&E.

The PG&E monthly gas rate in \$/therm was applied on a monthly basis for the 12-month period ending April 2020 according to the rates shown in Table 14. Rates are based on historical data provided by PG&E.⁴

Table 14: PG&E Monthly Gas Rate (\$/therm)

Month	Procurement Charge	Transportation Charge		Total Charge	
		Baseline	Excess	Baseline	Excess
Jan 2020	\$0.45813	\$0.99712	\$1.59540	\$1.45525	\$2.05353
Feb 2020	\$0.44791	\$0.99712	\$1.59540	\$1.44503	\$2.04331
Mar 2020	\$0.35346	\$1.13126	\$1.64861	\$1.48472	\$2.00207
Apr 2020	\$0.23856	\$1.13126	\$1.64861	\$1.36982	\$1.88717
May 2019	\$0.21791	\$0.99933	\$1.59892	\$1.21724	\$1.81683
June 2019	\$0.20648	\$0.99933	\$1.59892	\$1.20581	\$1.80540
July 2019	\$0.28462	\$0.99933	\$1.59892	\$1.28395	\$1.88354
Aug 2019	\$0.30094	\$0.96652	\$1.54643	\$1.26746	\$1.84737
Sept 2019	\$0.25651	\$0.96652	\$1.54643	\$1.22303	\$1.80294
Oct 2019	\$0.27403	\$0.98932	\$1.58292	\$1.26335	\$1.85695
Nov 2019	\$0.33311	\$0.96729	\$1.54767	\$1.30040	\$1.88078
Dec 2019	\$0.40178	\$0.96729	\$1.54767	\$1.36907	\$1.94945

Source: PG&E.

⁴ The PG&E procurement and transportation charges were obtained from the following site:
<https://www.pge.com/tariffs/GRF.SHTML#RESGAS>
<https://www.pge.com/tariffs/GRF.SHTML#RESGAS>



**Pacific Gas and
Electric Company**

San Francisco, California

Cancelling Revised Cal. P.U.C. Sheet No. 35447-G
Revised Cal. P.U.C. Sheet No. 34307-G

GAS SCHEDULE GM
MASTER-METERED MULTIFAMILY SERVICE

Sheet 3

**BASELINE
QUANTITIES:**

The above rates are applicable only to residential use. PG&E may require the Customer to submit a completed "Declaration of Eligibility for Baseline Quantities for Residential Rates." The delivered quantities of gas shown below are billed at the rates for baseline use. As an exception, service under this schedule not used to supply space heating but used to supply water heating from a central source to residential dwelling units that are individually metered by PG&E for either gas or electricity will be billed using a baseline quantity of 0.5 therms per dwelling unit per day (Code W) in all baseline territories and in both seasons.

Baseline Territories	BASELINE QUANTITIES (Therms Per Day Per Dwelling Unit)						(T) (T)
	Summer (April-October)		Winter Off-Peak (Nov, Feb, Mar)		Winter On-Peak (Dec, Jan)		
	Effective Apr. 1, 2020		Effective Nov. 1, 2019		Effective Dec. 1, 2019		
**	0.29	(R)	0.87	(R)	1.00	(I)	
P	0.49	(R)	0.64	(R)	0.77	(I)	
Q	0.33	(R)	0.84	(R)	1.19	(I)	
R	0.29	(R)	0.54	(R)	0.68	(I)	
S	0.49	(R)	0.94	(R)	1.06	(R)	
T	0.56		1.18	(R)	1.29	(I)	
V	0.23	(R)	0.61	(R)	0.87	(R)	
W	0.33	(R)	0.64	(R)	0.77	(I)	
X	0.36		0.87	(R)	1.00	(I)	

**SEASONAL
CHANGES:**

The summer season is April-October, the winter off-peak season is November, February and March, and the winter on-peak season is December and January. Baseline quantities for bills that include the April 1, November 1 and December 1 seasonal changeover dates will be calculated by multiplying the applicable daily baseline quantity for each season by the number of days in each season for the billing period.

**STANDARD
MEDICAL
QUANTITIES:**

Additional medical quantities (Code M) are available as provided in Rule 19.

**RESIDENTIAL
DWELLING
UNITS:**

It is the responsibility of the Customer to advise PG&E within 15 days following any change in the number of residential dwelling units, mobile home spaces, and permanent-residence RV units receiving gas service.

**CENTRAL
BOILERS:**

Service to central boilers for water and/or space heating will be billed with monthly baseline quantities related to the number of dwelling units furnished such water and/or space heating.



**Pacific Gas and
Electric Company**

San Francisco, California

Cancelling Revised
Revised

Cal. P.U.C. Sheet No. 46539-E
Cal. P.U.C. Sheet No. 46325-E

ELECTRIC SCHEDULE E-TOU-C Sheet 2
RESIDENTIAL TIME-OF-USE (PEAK PRICING 4 - 9 p.m. EVERY DAY)

RATES:
(Cont'd.)

E-TOU-C TOTAL RATES

Total Energy Rates (\$ per kWh)	PEAK		OFF-PEAK	
<i>Summer</i>				
Total Usage	\$0.41333	(I)	\$0.34989	(I)
Baseline Credit (Applied to Baseline Usage Only)	(\$0.08633)	(R)	(\$0.08633)	(R)
<i>Winter</i>				
Total Usage	\$0.31624	(I)	\$0.29891	(I)
Baseline Credit (Applied to Baseline Usage Only)	(\$0.08633)	(R)	(\$0.08633)	(R)
Delivery Minimum Bill Amount (\$ per meter per day)	\$0.32854			
California Climate Credit (per household, per semi-annual payment occurring in the April and October bill cycles)	(\$35.73)			(T)

Total bundled service charges shown on customer's bills are unbundled according to the component rates shown below. Where the delivery minimum bill amount applies, the customer's bill will equal the sum of (1) the delivery minimum bill amount plus (2) for bundled service, the generation rate times the number of kWh used. For revenue accounting purposes, the revenues from the delivery minimum bill amount will be assigned to the Transmission, Transmission Rate Adjustments, Reliability Services, Public Purpose Programs, Nuclear Decommissioning, Competition Transition Charges, Energy Cost Recovery Amount, DWR Bond, and New System Generation Charges based on kWh usage times the corresponding unbundled rate component per kWh, with any residual revenue assigned to Distribution.

[†] Pursuant to D.20-04-027, distribution of the October 2020 California Climate Credit will be advanced and split to the May 2020 and June 2020 bill cycles, \$17.87 and \$17.86 respectively.. (N)
(N)

(Continued)

Advice	5661-E-B	Issued by	Submitted	April 28, 2020
Decision		Robert S. Kenney	Effective	May 1, 2020
		Vice President, Regulatory Affairs	Resolution	



**Pacific Gas and
Electric Company**

U 39

San Francisco, California

Cancelling Revised Cal. P.U.C. Sheet No. 46540-E
Revised Cal. P.U.C. Sheet No. 46252-E

ELECTRIC SCHEDULE E-TOU-C Sheet 3
RESIDENTIAL TIME-OF-USE (PEAK PRICING 4 - 9 p.m. EVERY DAY)

RATES:
(Cont'd.)

UNBUNDLING OF E-TOU-C TOTAL RATES

Energy Rates by Component (\$ per kWh)	PEAK		OFF-PEAK	
Generation:				
Summer (all usage)	\$0.16735	(R)	\$0.11391	(R)
Winter (all usage)	\$0.11859	(R)	\$0.10356	(R)
Distribution**:				
Summer (all usage)	\$0.12767	(I)	\$0.11767	(I)
Winter (all usage)	\$0.07935	(I)	\$0.07705	(I)
Conservation Incentive Adjustment (Baseline Usage)			(\$0.03294)	(I)
Conservation Incentive Adjustment (Over Baseline Usage)			\$0.05339	(I)
Transmission* (all usage)			\$0.03595	
Transmission Rate Adjustments* (all usage)			\$0.00314	
Reliability Services* (all usage)			(\$0.00066)	
Public Purpose Programs (all usage)			\$0.01296	(I)
Nuclear Decommissioning (all usage)			\$0.00101	(I)
Competition Transition Charges (all usage)			\$0.00096	(R)
Energy Cost Recovery Amount (all usage)			\$0.00005	(I)
DWR Bond (all usage)			\$0.00580	
New System Generation Charge (all usage)**			\$0.00571	(I)

* Transmission, Transmission Rate Adjustments and Reliability Service charges are combined for presentation on customer bills.

** Distribution and New System Generation Charges are combined for presentation on customer bills.

(Continued)

Advice	5661-E-B	Issued by	Submitted	April 28, 2020
Decision		Robert S. Kenney	Effective	May 1, 2020
		Vice President, Regulatory Affairs	Resolution	



**Pacific Gas and
Electric Company**

U 39

San Francisco, California

Cancelling Revised
Revised

Cal. P.U.C. Sheet No. 46190-E
Cal. P.U.C. Sheet No. 43414-E

ELECTRIC SCHEDULE E-TOU-C
RESIDENTIAL TIME-OF-USE (PEAK PRICING 4 - 9 p.m. EVERY DAY)

Sheet 4 (T)

**SPECIAL
CONDITIONS:**

1. **BASELINE (TIER 1) QUANTITIES:** The following quantities of electricity are to be used to define usage eligible for the baseline credit (also see Rule 19 for additional allowances for medical needs):

Baseline Territory*	Code B - Basic Quantities		Code H - All-Electric Quantities	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
	Tier I	Tier I	Tier I	Tier I
P	14.2	12.0	16.0	27.4
Q	10.3	12.0	8.9	27.4
R	18.8	11.3	20.9	28.1
S	15.8	11.1	18.7	24.9
T	6.8	8.2	7.5	13.6
V	7.5	8.8	10.9	16.9
W	20.2	10.7	23.6	20.0
X	10.3	10.5	8.9	15.4
Y	11.0	12.1	12.6	25.3
Z	8.2	8.1	7.0	16.5

2. **TIME PERIODS FOR E-TOU-C:** Times of the year and times of the day are defined as follows: (T)

Summer (service from June 1 through September 30):

Peak: 4:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. All days

Off-Peak: All other times

Winter (service from October 1 through May 31):

Peak: 4:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. All days

Off-Peak: All other times

* The applicable baseline territory is described in Part A of the Preliminary Statement

(Continued)

Advice	5759-E	Issued by	Submitted	February 14, 2020
Decision	D.19-07-004	Robert S. Kenney	Effective	March 1, 2020
		Vice President, Regulatory Affairs	Resolution	

SCE

The following pages provide details on are the SCE electricity tariffs applied in this study. Table 15 describes the baseline territories that were assumed for each climate zone.

Table 15: SCE Baseline Territory by Climate Zone

Climate Zone	Baseline Territory
6	6
8	8
9	9
10	10
14	14
15	15

Source: SCE.

Summer Daily Allocations (June through September)

Baseline Region Number	Daily kWh Allocation	All-Electric Allocation
5	17.2	17.9
6	11.4	8.8
8	12.6	9.8
9	16.5	12.4
10	18.9	15.8
13	22.0	24.6
14	18.7	18.3
15	46.4	24.1
16	14.4	13.5

Winter Daily Allocations (October through May)

Baseline Region Number	Daily kWh Allocation	All-Electric Allocation
5	18.7	29.1
6	11.3	13.0
8	10.6	12.7
9	12.3	14.3
10	12.5	17.0
13	12.6	24.3
14	12.0	21.3
15	9.9	18.2
16	12.6	23.1

Schedule TOU-D
TIME-OF-USE
DOMESTIC
 (Continued)

Sheet 12 (T)

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

1. Applicable rate time periods are defined as follows:

Option 4-9 PM, Option 4-9 PM-CPP, Option PRIME, Option PRIME-CPP:

TOU Period	Weekdays		Weekends and Holidays	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
On-Peak	4 p.m. - 9 p.m.	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mid-Peak	N/A	4 p.m. - 9 p.m.	4 p.m. - 9 p.m.	4 p.m. - 9 p.m.
Off-Peak	All other hours	9 p.m. - 8 a.m.	All other hours	9 p.m. - 8 a.m.
Super-Off-Peak	N/A	8 a.m. - 4 p.m.	N/A	8 a.m. - 4 p.m.
CPP Event Period	4 p.m. - 9 p.m.	4 p.m. - 9 p.m.	N/A	N/A

Schedule TOU-D
TIME-OF-USE
DOMESTIC
(Continued)

Sheet 2

RATES

Customers receiving service under this Schedule will be charged the applicable rates under Option 4-9 PM, Option 4-9 PM-CPP, Option 5-8 PM, Option 5-8 PM-CPP, Option PRIME, Option PRIME-CPP Option A, Option A-CPP, Option B, or Option B-CPP, as listed below. CPP Event Charges will apply to all energy usage during CPP Event Energy Charge periods and CPP Non-Event Energy Credits will apply as a reduction on CPP Non-Event Energy Credit Periods during Summer Season weekdays, 4:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., as described in Special Conditions 1 and 3, below:

		Delivery Service		
		Total ¹	UG ^{***}	DWREC ²
<u>Option 4-9 PM / Option 4-9 PM-CPP</u>				
Energy Charge - \$/kWh				
Summer Season - On-Peak	0.21574 (I)	0.17870 (I)	(0.00007)	
Mid-Peak	0.21574 (I)	0.10434 (R)	(0.00007)	
Off-Peak	0.17099 (I)	0.07584 (R)	(0.00007)	
Winter Season - Mid-Peak	0.21574 (I)	0.12676 (R)	(0.00007)	
Off-Peak	0.17099 (I)	0.08874 (R)	(0.00007)	
Super-Off-Peak	0.16567 (I)	0.07025 (R)	(0.00007)	
Baseline Credit ^{****} - \$/kWh	(0.07456) (R)	0.00000		
Basic Charge - \$/day				
Single-Family Residence	0.031			
Multi-Family Residence	0.024			
Minimum Charge ^{**} - \$/day				
Single Family Residence	0.346			
Multi-Family Residence	0.346			
Minimum Charge (Medical Baseline) ^{**} - \$/day				
Single Family Residence	0.173			
Multi-Family Residence	0.173			
California Climate Credit ⁴	(37.00) (I)			
California Alternate Rates for Energy Discount - %	100.00 [*]			
Family Electric Rate Assistance Discount - %	100.00			
<u>Option 4-9 PM-CPP</u>				
CPP Event Energy Charge - \$/kWh		0.80000		
Summer CPP Non-Event Credit				
On-Peak Energy Credit - \$/kWh		(0.15170)		
Maximum Available Credit - \$/kWh ^{*****}				
Summer Season		(0.58504) (R)		

^{*} Represents 100% of the discount percentage as shown in the applicable Special Condition of this Schedule.

^{**} The Minimum Charge is applicable when the Delivery Service Energy Charge, plus the applicable Basic Charge is less than the Minimum Charge.

^{***} The ongoing Competition Transition Charge CTC of \$0.00089 per kWh is recovered in the UG component of Generation.

^{****} The Baseline Credit applies up to 100% of the Baseline Allocation, regardless of Time of Use. The Baseline Allocation is set forth in Preliminary Statement, Part H.

^{*****} The Maximum Available Credit is the capped credit amount for CPP Customers dual participating in other demand response programs.

1 Total - Total Delivery Service rates are applicable to Bundled Service, Direct Access (DA) and Community Choice Aggregation Service (CCA Service) Customers, except DA and CCA Service Customers are not subject to the DWRBC rate component of this Schedule but instead pay the DWRBC as provided by Schedule DA-CRS or Schedule CCA-CRS.

2 Generation - The Gen rates are applicable only to Bundled Service Customers.

3 DWREC - Department of Water Resources (DWR) Energy Credit - For more information on the DWR Energy Credit, see the Billing Calculation Special Condition of this Schedule.

4 Applied on an equal basis, per household, semi-annually. See the Special Conditions of this Schedule for more information.

(I)

SoCalGas

Following are the SoCalGas natural gas tariffs applied in this study. Table 16 describes the baseline territories that were assumed for each climate zone.

Table 16: SoCalGas Baseline Territory by Climate Zone

Climate Zone	Baseline Territory
5	2
6	1
8	1
9	1
10	1
14	2
15	1

Source: SoCalGas.

The SoCalGas monthly gas rate in \$/therm was applied on a monthly basis for the 12-month period ending April 2020 according to the rates shown in Table 17. Historical natural gas rate data were only available for SoCalGas' procurement charges.⁵ To estimate total costs by month, the baseline and excess transmission charges were assumed to be consistent and applied for the entire year based on April 2020 costs.

Table 17: SoCalGas Monthly Gas Rate (\$/therm)

Month	Procurement Charge	Transmission Charge		Total Charge	
		Baseline	Excess	Baseline	Excess
Jan 2020	\$0.34730	\$0.81742	\$1.17186	\$1.16472	\$1.51916
Feb 2020	\$0.28008	\$0.81742	\$1.17186	\$1.09750	\$1.45194
Mar 2020	\$0.22108	\$0.81742	\$1.17186	\$1.03850	\$1.39294
Apr 2020	\$0.20307	\$0.81742	\$1.17186	\$1.02049	\$1.37493
May 2019	\$0.23790	\$0.81742	\$1.17186	\$1.05532	\$1.40976
June 2019	\$0.24822	\$0.81742	\$1.17186	\$1.06564	\$1.42008
July 2019	\$0.28475	\$0.81742	\$1.17186	\$1.10217	\$1.45661
Aug 2019	\$0.27223	\$0.81742	\$1.17186	\$1.08965	\$1.44409
Sept 2019	\$0.26162	\$0.81742	\$1.17186	\$1.07904	\$1.43348
Oct 2019	\$0.30091	\$0.81742	\$1.17186	\$1.11833	\$1.47277
Nov 2019	\$0.27563	\$0.81742	\$1.17186	\$1.09305	\$1.44749
Dec 2019	\$0.38067	\$0.81742	\$1.17186	\$1.19809	\$1.55253

Source: SoCalGas.

⁵ The SoCalGas procurement and transmission charges were obtained from the following site: <https://www.socalgas.com/for-your-business/energy-market-services/gas-prices>

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS COMPANY Revised CAL. P.U.C. SHEET NO. 57458-G
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA CANCELING Revised CAL. P.U.C. SHEET NO. 57432-G

Schedule No. GM		Sheet 2
<u>MULTI-FAMILY SERVICE</u>		
(Includes GM-E, GM-C, GM-EC, GM-CC, GT-ME, GT-MC and all GMB Rates)		
(Continued)		
<u>APPLICABILITY</u> (Continued)		
Multi-family Accommodations built prior to December 15, 1981 and currently served under this schedule may also be eligible for service under Schedule No. GS. If an eligible Multi-family Accommodation served under this schedule converts to an applicable submetered tariff, the tenant rental charges shall be revised for the duration of the lease to reflect removal of the energy related charges.		
Eligibility for service hereunder is subject to verification by the Utility.		
<u>TERRITORY</u>		
Applicable throughout the service territory.		
<u>RATES</u>		
	<u>GM/GT-M</u>	<u>GMB/GT-MB</u>
Customer Charge, per meter, per day:	16.438¢	\$16.357
For "Space Heating Only" customers, a daily		
Customer Charge applies during the winter period		
from November 1 through April 30 ^{1/2} :	33.149¢	

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS COMPANY Revised CAL P.U.C. SHEET NO. 57168-G
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA CANCELING Revised CAL P.U.C. SHEET NO. 41015-G

Schedule No. GM
MULTI-FAMILY SERVICE

Sheet 5

(Includes GM-E, GM-C, GM-EC, GM-CC, GT-ME, GT-MC and all GMB Rates)

(Continued)

SPECIAL CONDITIONS (Continued)

3. (Continued)

Codes	Per Residence	Daily Therm Allowance for Climate Zones*		
		1	2	3
1	Space heating only			
	Summer	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Winter	1.210	1.343	2.470
2	Water heating and cooking	0.477	0.477	0.477
3	Cooking, water heating and space heating			
	Summer	0.473	0.473	0.473
	Winter	1.691	1.823	2.950
4	Cooking and space heating			
	Summer	0.088	0.088	0.088
	Winter	1.299	1.432	2.559
5	Cooking only	0.089	0.089	0.089
6	Water heating only	0.388	0.388	0.388
7	Water heating and space heating			
	Summer	0.385	0.385	0.385
	Winter	1.601	1.734	2.861

* Climate Zones are described in the Preliminary Statement.

4. **Medical Baseline:** Upon completion of an application and verification by a state-licensed physician, nurse practitioner, physician's assistant, or osteopath (Form No. 4859-E), an additional Baseline allowance of 0.822 therms per day will be provided for paraplegic, quadriplegic, or hemiplegic persons, those afflicted with multiple sclerosis or scleroderma, or persons being treated for a life threatening illness or who have a compromised immune system.

Where it is established that the energy required for a Life-Support Device, as defined in Rule No. 1, exceeds 0.822 therms per day, an additional uniform daily Baseline allowance will be provided. The amount of the additional allowance will be determined by the Utility from load and operating time data of the Life-Support Device.

5. **Space Heating Only:** Applies to customers who are using gas primarily for space heating, as determined by survey or under the presumption that customers who use less than 11 Ccf per month during each of the regular billing periods ending in August and September qualify for Heat Only billing.

(Continued)

(TO BE INSERTED BY UTILITY)
ADVICE LETTER NO. 5576-A
DECISION NO. 02-04-026

ISSUED BY
Dan Skopec
Vice President

(TO BE INSERTED BY CAL. PUC)
SUBMITTED Jan 31, 2020
EFFECTIVE Feb 27, 2020

T
N

SDG&E

Following are the SDG&E electricity and natural gas tariffs applied in this study. Table 18 describes the baseline territories that were assumed for each climate zone. All-Electric baseline allowances were applied.

Table 18: SDG&E Baseline Territory by Climate Zone

Climate Zone	Baseline Territory
7	Coastal
10	Inland
14	Mountain

Source: SDG&E.

The SDG&E monthly gas rate in \$/therm was applied on a monthly basis for the 12-month period ending April 2020 according to the rates shown in Table 19. Historical natural gas rate data from SDG&E were reviewed to identify the procurement and transmission charges⁶ used to calculate the monthly total gas rate.

Table 19: SDG&E Monthly Gas Rate (\$/therm)

Month	Procurement Charge	Transmission Charge		Total Charge	
		Baseline	Excess	Baseline	Excess
Jan 2020	\$0.34761	\$1.36166	\$1.59166	\$1.70927	\$1.93927
Feb 2020	\$0.28035	\$1.36166	\$1.59166	\$1.64201	\$1.87201
Mar 2020	\$0.22130	\$1.36166	\$1.59166	\$1.58296	\$1.81296
Apr 2020	\$0.20327	\$1.35946	\$1.59125	\$1.56273	\$1.79452
May 2019	\$0.23804	\$1.06349	\$1.25253	\$1.30153	\$1.49057
June 2019	\$0.24838	\$1.06349	\$1.25253	\$1.31187	\$1.50091
July 2019	\$0.28491	\$1.06349	\$1.25253	\$1.34840	\$1.53744
Aug 2019	\$0.27239	\$1.06349	\$1.25253	\$1.33588	\$1.52492
Sept 2019	\$0.26178	\$1.06349	\$1.25253	\$1.32527	\$1.51431
Oct 2019	\$0.30109	\$1.06349	\$1.25253	\$1.36458	\$1.55362
Nov 2019	\$0.27580	\$1.06349	\$1.25253	\$1.33929	\$1.52833
Dec 2019	\$0.38090	\$1.06349	\$1.25253	\$1.44439	\$1.63343

Source: SDG&E.

⁶ The SDG&E procurement and transmission charges were obtained from the following sets of documents:

http://regarchive.sdge.com/tm2/pdf/GAS_GAS-SCHEDS_GM_2020.pdf

http://regarchive.sdge.com/tm2/pdf/GAS_GAS-SCHEDS_GM_2019.pdf

<u>RATES</u>	<u>GM</u>	<u>GM-C</u>	<u>GTC/GTCA¹</u>
Minimum Bill, per day ³			
Non-CARE customers.....	\$0.09863	\$0.09863	\$0.09863
CARE customers.....	\$0.07890	\$0.07890	\$0.07890

Baseline Usage. The following quantities of gas are to be billed at the baseline rate for multi-family units. Usage in excess of applicable baseline usage will be billed at non-baseline rates.

	Daily Therm Allowance Per Residential Unit
Summer (May 1 to October 31, inclusive)	0.345
Winter (November 1 to April 30, inclusive)	1.082

SDGE
San Diego Gas & Electric Company
San Diego, California

Revised Cal. P.U.C. Sheet No. 33144-E
Canceling Revised Cal. P.U.C. Sheet No. 32930-E

SCHEDULE TOU-DR1
RESIDENTIAL TIME-OF-USE

Sheet 2

RATES

Total Rates:

Description – TOU DR1	UDC Total Rate	DWR-BC Rate	EECC Rate + DWR Credit	Total Rate
Summer:				
On-Peak	0.22374	I 0.00580	0.29042 R	0.51996 R
Off-Peak	0.22374	I 0.00580	0.09305 R	0.32269 R
Super Off-Peak	0.22374	I 0.00580	0.04743 R	0.27697 R
Winter:				
On-Peak	0.25734	R 0.00580	0.07844 R	0.34158 R
Off-Peak	0.25734	R 0.00580	0.06961 R	0.33275 R
Super Off-Peak	0.25734	R 0.00580	0.05981 R	0.32295 R
Summer Baseline Adjustment Credit up to 130% of Baseline	(0.07506)	I		(0.07506) I
Winter Baseline Adjustment Credit up to 130% of Baseline	(0.06833)	I		(0.06833) I
Minimum Bill (\$/day)	0.338			0.338

Time Periods

All time periods listed are applicable to local time. The definition of time will be based upon the date service is rendered.

TOU Periods – Weekdays	Summer	Winter
On-Peak	4:00 p.m. – 9:00 p.m.	4:00 p.m. – 9:00 p.m.
Off-Peak	6:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.; 9:00 p.m. – midnight	6:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m. Excluding 10:00 a.m. – 2:00 p.m. in March and April; 9:00 p.m. – midnight
Super Off-Peak	Midnight – 6:00 a.m.	Midnight – 6:00 a.m. 10:00 a.m. – 2:00 p.m. in March and April
TOU Period – Weekends and Holidays	Summer	Winter
On-Peak	4:00 p.m. – 9:00 p.m.	4:00 p.m. – 9:00 p.m.
Off-Peak	2:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.; 9:00 p.m. – midnight	2:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.; 9:00 p.m. – midnight
Super Off-Peak	Midnight – 2:00 p.m.	Midnight – 2:00 p.m.

Seasons: Summer June 1 – October 31
Winter November 1 – May 31

Baseline Usage: The following quantities of electricity are used to calculate the baseline adjustment credit.

	Baseline Allowance For Climatic Zones*			
	Coastal	Inland	Mountain	Desert
Basic Allowance				
Summer (June 1 to October 31)	9.0	10.4	13.6	15.9
Winter (November 1 to May 31)	9.2	9.6	12.9	10.9
All Electric**				
Summer (June 1 to October 31)	6.8	9.2	15.6	17.5
Winter (November 1 to May 31)	10.4	13.4	23.4	18.1

* Climatic Zones are shown on the Territory Served, Map No. 1.

** All Electric allowances are available upon application to those customers who have permanently installed space heating or who have electric water heating and receive no energy from another source.

SMUD

Following are the SMUD electricity tariffs applied in this study.

RTOD Rate Schedule**II. Firm Service Rates****A. Time-of-Day (5-8 p.m.) Rate** **Rate Category RT01****Non-Summer Prices* – January 1 through May 31**

System Infrastructure Fixed Charge per month	\$21.05
--	---------

Electricity Usage Charge

Peak \$/kWh	\$0.1388
-------------	----------

Off-Peak \$/kWh	\$0.1006
-----------------	----------

Summer Prices - June 1 through September 30

System Infrastructure Fixed Charge per month	\$21.05
--	---------

Electricity Usage Charge

Peak \$/kWh	\$0.2941
-------------	----------

Mid-Peak \$/kWh	\$0.1671
-----------------	----------

Off-Peak \$/kWh	\$0.1209
-----------------	----------

Non-Summer Prices* – October 1 through December 31

System Infrastructure Fixed Charge per month	\$21.70
--	---------

Electricity Usage Charge

Peak \$/kWh	\$0.1430
-------------	----------

Off-Peak \$/kWh	\$0.1035
-----------------	----------

* Non-Summer Season includes Fall (Oct 1 – Nov 30), Winter (Dec 1 – Mar 31) and Spring (Apr 1 – May 31) periods.

Summer (Jun 1 - Sept 30)	Peak	Weekdays between 5:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m.
	Mid-Peak	Weekdays between noon and midnight except during the Peak hours.
	Off-Peak	All other hours, including weekends and holidays ¹ .
Non-Summer (Oct 1 - May 31)	Peak	Weekdays between 5:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m.
	Off-Peak	All other hours, including weekends and holidays ¹ .

GSN_T Rate Schedule:

II. Firm Service Rates

Rate Category	Nondemand GSN_T	Flat GFN	Demand GSS_T
Winter Season – January 1 through May 31			
System Infrastructure Fixed Charge - per month per meter	\$21.15	\$9.45	\$25.75
Site Infrastructure Charge <i>(per 12 months max kW or contract capacity)</i>	n/a	n/a	\$7.94
Electricity Usage Charge			
All day \$/kWh	\$0.1365	\$0.1381	\$0.1071
Summer Season - June 1 through September 30			
System Infrastructure Fixed Charge - per month per meter	\$21.15	\$9.45	\$25.75
Site Infrastructure Charge <i>(per 12 months max kW or contract capacity)</i>	n/a	n/a	\$7.94
Electricity Usage Charge			
On-peak \$/kWh	\$0.3151	\$0.1381	\$0.2733
Off-peak \$/kWh	\$0.1152	\$0.1381	\$0.0948
Winter Season - October 1 through December 31			
System Infrastructure Fixed Charge - per month per meter	\$21.80	\$9.70	\$26.50
Site Infrastructure Charge <i>(per 12 months max kW or contract capacity)</i>	n/a	n/a	\$8.18
Electricity Usage Charge			
All day \$/kWh	\$0.1406	\$0.1423	\$0.1103

D. Billing Periods

1. Winter (October 1 – May 31) All hours are off-peak.

2. Summer Time-of-Use Billing Periods (June 1 – September 30)

On-Peak	Summer weekdays between 3:00 p.m. and 6:00 p.m.
Off-Peak	All other hours, including holidays shown below

CPAU

Following are the CPAU electricity and natural gas tariffs applied in this study.

E1 Rate Schedule:**RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC SERVICE**UTILITY RATE SCHEDULE E-1**A. APPLICABILITY:**

This Rate Schedule applies to separately metered single-family residential dwellings receiving Electric Service from the City of Palo Alto Utilities.

B. TERRITORY:

This rate schedule applies everywhere the City of Palo Alto provides Electric Service.

C. UNBUNDLED RATES:

<u>Per kilowatt-hour (kWh)</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Distribution</u>	<u>Public Benefits</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tier 1 usage	\$0.08339	\$0.04971	\$0.00447	\$0.13757
Tier 2 usage Any usage over Tier 1	0.11569	0.07351	0.00447	0.19367
<u>Minimum Bill (\$/day)</u>				0.3283

E2 Rate Schedule:**RESIDENTIAL MASTER-METERED AND SMALL NON-RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC SERVICE**UTILITY RATE SCHEDULE E-2**A. APPLICABILITY:**

This Rate Schedule applies to the following Customers receiving Electric Service from the City of Palo Alto Utilities:

1. Small non-residential Customers receiving Non-Demand Metered Electric Service; and
2. Customers with Accounts at Master-Metered multi-family facilities.

B. TERRITORY:

This rate schedule applies everywhere the City of Palo Alto provides Electric Service.

C. UNBUNDLED RATES:

<u>Per kilowatt-hour (kWh)</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Distribution</u>	<u>Public Benefits</u>	<u>Total</u>
Summer Period	\$0.11855	\$0.08551	\$0.00447	\$0.20853
Winter Period	0.08502	0.05675	0.00447	0.14624
<u>Minimum Bill (\$/day)</u>				0.8359

The CPAU monthly gas rate in \$/therm was applied on a monthly basis for the 12-month period ending June 2020 according to the rates shown in Table 20.

Table 20: CPAU Monthly Gas Rate (\$/therm)

Effective Date	Commodity Rate	Cap and Trade Compliance Charge	Transportation Charge	Carbon Offset Charge	G2 Total Volumetric Rate
1/1/20	\$0.3289	0.033	0.09941	0.040	1.11151
2/1/20	0.2466	0.033	0.09941	0.040	1.02921
3/1/20	0.2416	0.033	0.09891	0.040	1.02371
4/1/20	0.2066	0.033	0.09891	0.040	0.98871
5/1/20	0.2258	0.033	0.09891	0.040	1.00791
6/1/20	0.2279	0.033	0.09891	0.040	1.01001
7/1/19	0.2471	0.033	0.11757	0.040	1.04787
8/1/19	0.2507	0.033	0.10066	0.040	1.03456
9/1/19	0.2461	0.033	0.10066	0.040	1.02996
10/1/19	0.2811	0.033	0.10288	0.040	1.06718
11/1/19	0.2923	0.033	0.10288	0.040	1.07838
12/1/19	0.3781	0.033	0.10288	0.040	1.16418

Source: CPAU.

RESIDENTIAL MASTER-METERED AND COMMERCIAL GAS SERVICE

UTILITY RATE SCHEDULE G-2

A. APPLICABILITY:

This schedule applies to the following Customers receiving Gas Service from the City of Palo Alto Utilities:

1. Commercial Customers who use less than 250,000 therms per year at one site.
2. Master-metered residential Customers in multi-family residential facilities.

B. TERRITORY:

This schedule applies anywhere the City of Palo Alto provides Gas Service.

C. UNBUNDLED RATES:

Per Service

Monthly Service Charge:\$104.95

Per Therm

Supply Charges:

1. Commodity (Monthly Market Based) \$0.10-\$2.00
2. Cap and Trade Compliance Charges \$0.00-0.25
3. Transportation Charge.....\$0.00-\$0.15
4. Carbon Offset Charge\$0.00-\$0.10

Distribution Charge: \$0.6102

Escalation Assumptions

The average annual escalation rates in Table 21 were used in this study and are from E3's 2019 study Residential Building Electrification in California (Energy & Environmental Economics, 2019). These rates are applied to the 2019 rate schedules over a 30-year period beginning in 2020. SDG&E was not covered in the E3 study. The Statewide Reach Codes Team reviewed SDG&E's GRC filing and applied the same approach that E3 applied for PG&E and SoCalGas to arrive at average escalation rates between 2020 and 2022. The statewide electricity escalation rates were also applied to the analysis for SMUD and CPAU. PG&E gas escalation rates were applied to CPAU as the best available estimate since CPAU uses PG&E gas infrastructure.

Table 21: Real Utility Rate Escalation Rate Assumptions

Year	Statewide Electric Residential Average Rate Escalation (%/year, real)	Natural Gas Residential Core Rate Escalation (%/year, real)		
		PG&E	SoCalGas	SDG&E
2020	2.0%	1.48%	6.37%	5.00%
2021	2.0%	5.69%	4.12%	3.14%
2022	2.0%	1.11%	4.12%	2.94%
2023	2.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%
2024	2.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%
2025	2.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%
2026	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
2027	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
2028	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
2029	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
2030	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
2031	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
2032	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
2033	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
2034	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
2035	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
2036	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
2037	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
2038	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
2039	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
2040	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
2041	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
2042	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
2043	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
2044	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
2045	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
2046	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
2047	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
2048	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
2049	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%

Source: Energy & Environmental Economics, 2019.

6.3 Appendix C – PG&E Gas Infrastructure Cost Memo



Janice Berman
Director – Grid Edge
Pacific Gas and Electric Company
Mail Code 80F
P.O. Box 770000
San Francisco, CA 94177-0000

December 5, 2019

Energy Commission Staff:

On March 2, 2018, PG&E provided gas extension cost estimates for residential existing and new subdivisions (see attached memo). We have recently updated our estimates and are therefore providing an updated memo.

In addition to mainline and service extension costs, we are also providing estimates of the cost of gas meters for different building types including both residential and commercial customers. These estimates are based on PG&E historical jobs.

Developing gas extension cost estimates is complex and the actual costs are project dependent. Costs vary widely with location, terrain, distance to the nearest main, joint trenching, materials, number of dwellings per development, and several other site and job-specific conditions. For these reasons, it is not practical to come up with estimates that represent every case. Instead we are including estimates based on historical averages taken from projects within PG&E's territory. It is not recommended to compare specific project costs to these estimates as any number of factors could lead to higher or lower costs than these averages are representing.

We are also including estimates for in-house gas infrastructure costs and specific plan review costs. These estimates are from external sources, and are not based on PG&E data, but have been provided for the sake of completeness and for use in energy efficiency analysis.

To further anchor the estimates, several assumptions have been made:

1. It is assumed that during new construction, gas infrastructure will likely be joint trenched with electric infrastructure. As a result, the incremental cost of trenching associated with the gas infrastructure alone is minimal. Therefore, all mainline cost estimates exclude trench costs. Service extension cost estimates include both estimates with and without trench costs. In the case where new construction would require overhead electric and underground gas infrastructure, the estimates with trench costs included for service extensions should be utilized.
2. It is assumed that new construction in an existing subdivision would not generally require a mainline extension. In cases where a mainline extension would be required to an existing subdivision, the costs are highly dependent on the location, terrain, and distance to the nearest main.



**Pacific Gas and
Electric Company**

Janice Berman
Director – Civil Edge
Pacific Gas and Electric Company
Mail Code 888
P.O. Box 770000
San Francisco, CA 94177-0000

1. These estimates are for total costs. The cost estimates have not been reduced to account for the portion of the costs paid by all customers due to application of Rule 15¹ and Rule 16² allowances. Hence, costs to the specific customer may be lower than the estimates below, as the specific customer benefits from the Rule 15 and Rule 16 allowances.

Table 1: PG&E Gas Infrastructure Cost Estimates

	Existing Subdivision/Development	New Greenfield Subdivision/Development
Mainline Extension	N/A ³	<u>Single-Family</u> \$17/ft ⁴ <u>Multi-Family</u> \$11/ft ⁴
Service Extension (Typically 1" pipe from mainline to the meter)	\$6750 per service/building ⁴ (excludes trench costs) \$9200 per service/building ⁴ (includes trench costs)	\$1300 per service/building ⁴ (includes mainline extension costs within the subdivision; excludes trench costs) \$1850 per service/building ⁴ (includes mainline extension costs within the subdivision; includes trench costs)
Meter	<u>Residential Single Family</u> \$300 per meter ⁵ <u>Residential Multi-Family</u> \$300 per meter + \$300 per meter manifold outlet ⁵ <u>Small/Medium Commercial</u> \$3600 per meter ⁶	<u>Residential Single Family</u> \$300 per meter ⁵ <u>Residential Multi-Family</u> \$300 per meter + \$300 per meter manifold outlet ⁵ <u>Small/Medium Commercial</u> \$3600 per meter ⁶

¹ https://www.pge.com/tariffs/tm2/pdf/ELEC_RULES_15.pdf

² https://www.pge.com/tariffs/tm2/pdf/ELEC_RULES_16.pdf

³ It is assumed that new construction in an existing subdivision would not require a main extension.

⁴ Estimates based on PG&E jobs from Jan 2016 - Dec 2017 from PG&E's Service Planning team.

⁵ Estimates from PG&E's Dedicated Estimating Team. For Multi-Family units, the costs of \$300 per meter and \$300 per meter manifold outlet should be combined for a total of \$600 per meter.

⁶ PG&E Marginal-Customer Access Cost Estimates presented in the 2018 Gas Cost Allocation Proceedings (GCAP), A.17-09-006, Exhibit PG&E-2, Appendix A, Section A, Table A-1. The Average Connection Cost per Customer values were included in the MCAC worksheet that accompanied the GCAP testimony.



**Pacific Gas and
Electric Company**

Janice Berman
Director – Grid Edge
Pacific Gas and Electric Company
Mail Code 08F
P. O. Box 770000
San Francisco, CA 94177-0000

	<u>Large Commercial</u> \$32,000 per meter ⁶	<u>Large Commercial</u> \$32,000 per meter ⁵
--	--	--

Note: Service extension cost estimates for New Greenfield Subdivisions include mainline extension costs as well. Therefore, mainline cost estimates can be ignored for the purpose of estimating total project costs.

Table 2: Gas Infrastructure Cost Estimates from Other Sources

	Existing Subdivision/Development	New Greenfield Subdivision/Development
In-House Infrastructure	<u>Single-Family</u> \$800 ⁷	<u>Single-Family</u> \$800 ⁷
	<u>Multi-Family</u> \$600 per unit ⁷	<u>Multi-Family</u> \$600 per unit ⁷
	<u>Medium Office</u> \$600-4500 ^{7,8}	<u>Medium Office</u> \$600-4500 ^{7,8}
	<u>Medium Retail</u> \$10,000 ⁸	<u>Medium Retail</u> \$10,000 ⁸
Plan Review (Will vary by city and often not a fixed fee)	<u>Residential</u> Palo Alto - \$850 ⁹	<u>Residential</u> Palo Alto - \$850 ⁵
	<u>Nonresidential</u> Palo Alto - \$2316 ⁹	<u>Nonresidential</u> Palo Alto - \$2316 ⁹

Please let us know if there are any follow-up questions or clarifications.

Best regards,

⁷ Frontier Energy, Inc., Misti Brucini & Associates, LLC. 2019. "2019 Cost-effectiveness Study: Low Rise Residential New Construction." Available at: <https://localenergycodes.com/content/performance-ordinances>

⁸ TRC, EnergySoft. 2019. "2019 Nonresidential New Construction Reach Code Cost Effectiveness Study." Available at: <https://localenergycodes.com/content/performance-ordinances>

⁹ TRC. 2018. "City of Palo Alto 2019 Title 24 Energy Reach Code Cost Effectiveness Analysis Draft." Available at: <http://cityofpaloalto.org/civicax/filebank/documents/66742>

6.4 Appendix D – Detailed Results - Mixed Fuel

Table 22: Mixed-Fuel Efficiency Only Package Results (Savings/Cost Per Dwelling Unit)^a

Climate Zone	Elec Utility	Gas Utility	Dwelling Units		Central Water Heating			Total On-Bill			On-Bill		2019 TDV		2022 TDV	
			Elec Savings (kWh)	Year 1 Utility Cost Savings	Gas Savings (therm)	Elec Savings (kWh)	Year 1 Utility Cost Savings	GHG Savings (lb CO ₂)	On-Bill Savings (2020 PV\$)	Inc. Cost (2020 PV\$)	B/C Ratio	NPV	B/C Ratio	NPV	B/C Ratio	NPV
1	PGE	PGE	39	\$8	0.0	0	\$0	26	\$199	\$216	0.9	(\$17)	0.6	(\$83)	0.8	(\$42)
2	PGE	PGE	79	\$24	0.0	0	\$0	45	\$570	\$144	4.0	\$426	3.0	\$289	2.7	\$247
3	PGE	PGE	60	\$18	0.0	0	\$0	33	\$420	\$144	2.9	\$276	2.3	\$184	1.9	\$131
4	PGE	PGE	95	\$29	0.0	0	\$0	54	\$678	\$144	4.7	\$534	3.2	\$321	3.2	\$313
4	CPAU	CPAU	95	\$17	0.0	0	\$0	54	\$394	\$144	2.7	\$250	3.2	\$321	3.2	\$313
5	PGE	PGE	71	\$20	0.0	0	\$0	39	\$484	\$144	3.4	\$340	2.3	\$180	1.9	\$122
5	PGE	SCG	71	\$20	0.0	0	\$0	39	\$484	\$144	3.4	\$340	2.3	\$180	1.9	\$122
6	SCE	SCG	113	\$26	0.0	0	\$0	62	\$619	\$144	4.3	\$475	3.4	\$344	3.2	\$315
7	SDGE	SDGE	105	\$33	0.0	0	\$0	59	\$789	\$144	5.5	\$645	3.4	\$339	2.8	\$264
8	SCE	SCG	128	\$31	0.0	0	\$0	72	\$728	\$144	5.1	\$585	3.9	\$413	3.9	\$421
9	SCE	SCG	125	\$29	0.0	0	\$0	70	\$695	\$144	4.8	\$551	4.2	\$461	3.9	\$413
10	SCE	SCG	130	\$26	0.0	0	\$0	73	\$623	\$144	4.3	\$479	4.2	\$457	3.9	\$415
10	SDGE	SDGE	130	\$41	0.0	0	\$0	73	\$972	\$144	6.8	\$828	4.2	\$457	3.9	\$415
11	PGE	PGE	148	\$38	0.0	0	\$0	91	\$897	\$216	4.1	\$681	3.7	\$584	3.4	\$523
12	PGE	PGE	122	\$31	0.0	0	\$0	74	\$736	\$216	3.4	\$519	3.1	\$448	2.8	\$397
12	SMUD	PGE	122	\$17	0.0	0	\$0	74	\$401	\$216	1.9	\$185	3.1	\$448	2.8	\$397
13	PGE	PGE	152	\$39	0.0	0	\$0	93	\$923	\$216	4.3	\$706	3.4	\$523	3.5	\$534
14	SCE	SCG	152	\$31	0.0	0	\$0	91	\$735	\$216	3.4	\$518	3.6	\$556	3.5	\$532
14	SDGE	SDGE	152	\$45	0.0	0	\$0	91	\$1,055	\$216	4.9	\$838	3.6	\$556	3.5	\$532
15	SCE	SCG	213	\$43	0.0	0	\$0	124	\$1,021	\$216	4.7	\$804	4.5	\$768	4.4	\$725
16	PGE	PGE	115	\$29	0.0	0	\$0	73	\$679	\$216	3.1	\$463	2.3	\$279	2.1	\$244

^a Values in red indicate B/C ratios less than 1.

Table 23: Mixed-Fuel Efficiency + 0.1 kW_{DC} PV per Dwelling Unit Results (Savings/Cost Per Dwelling Unit)^a

Climate Zone	Elec Utility	Gas Utility	Dwelling Units		Central Water Heating			Total			On-Bill		2019 TDV		2022 TDV	
			Elec Savings (kWh)	Year 1 Utility Cost Savings	Gas Savings (therm)	Elec Savings (kWh)	Year 1 Utility Cost Savings	GHG Savings (lb CO ₂)	On-Bill Utility Savings (2020 PV\$)	Inc. Cost (2020 PV\$)	B/C Ratio	NPV	B/C Ratio	NPV	B/C Ratio	NPV
1	PGE	PGE	172	\$40	0.0	0	\$0	81	\$955	\$533	1.8	\$422	1.2	\$93	1.0	\$21
2	PGE	PGE	236	\$67	0.0	0	\$0	112	\$1,597	\$460	3.5	\$1,137	2.2	\$574	1.9	\$417
3	PGE	PGE	222	\$62	0.0	0	\$0	102	\$1,472	\$460	3.2	\$1,011	2.0	\$455	1.6	\$290
4	PGE	PGE	261	\$74	0.0	0	\$0	125	\$1,762	\$460	3.8	\$1,302	2.4	\$628	2.2	\$538
4	CPAU	CPAU	261	\$43	0.0	0	\$0	125	\$1,025	\$460	2.2	\$565	2.4	\$628	2.2	\$538
5	PGE	PGE	245	\$67	0.0	0	\$0	113	\$1,596	\$460	3.5	\$1,136	2.1	\$498	1.7	\$312
5	PGE	SCG	245	\$67	0.0	0	\$0	113	\$1,596	\$460	3.5	\$1,136	2.1	\$498	1.7	\$312
6	SCE	SCG	290	\$63	0.0	0	\$0	138	\$1,489	\$460	3.2	\$1,029	2.4	\$650	2.2	\$558
7	SDGE	SDGE	270	\$81	0.0	0	\$0	130	\$1,918	\$460	4.2	\$1,458	2.4	\$664	2.0	\$441
8	SCE	SCG	299	\$66	0.0	0	\$0	146	\$1,573	\$460	3.4	\$1,113	2.6	\$750	2.5	\$712
9	SCE	SCG	303	\$63	0.0	0	\$0	147	\$1,502	\$460	3.3	\$1,042	2.8	\$807	2.5	\$697
10	SCE	SCG	308	\$58	0.0	0	\$0	150	\$1,376	\$460	3.0	\$916	2.7	\$779	2.5	\$682
10	SDGE	SDGE	308	\$90	0.0	0	\$0	150	\$2,132	\$460	4.6	\$1,671	2.7	\$779	2.5	\$682
11	PGE	PGE	307	\$76	0.0	0	\$0	160	\$1,800	\$533	3.4	\$1,267	2.7	\$903	2.3	\$695
12	PGE	PGE	286	\$70	0.0	0	\$0	144	\$1,663	\$533	3.1	\$1,130	2.4	\$755	2.1	\$579
12	SMUD	PGE	286	\$37	0.0	0	\$0	144	\$874	\$533	1.6	\$341	2.4	\$755	2.1	\$579
13	PGE	PGE	317	\$78	0.0	0	\$0	164	\$1,858	\$533	3.5	\$1,325	2.5	\$811	2.4	\$729
14	SCE	SCG	343	\$65	0.0	0	\$0	172	\$1,542	\$533	2.9	\$1,009	2.8	\$980	2.6	\$854
14	SDGE	SDGE	343	\$95	0.0	0	\$0	172	\$2,247	\$533	4.2	\$1,714	2.8	\$980	2.6	\$854
15	SCE	SCG	390	\$75	0.0	0	\$0	199	\$1,768	\$533	3.3	\$1,235	3.1	\$1,123	2.8	\$981
16	PGE	PGE	284	\$69	0.0	0	\$0	147	\$1,641	\$533	3.1	\$1,108	2.1	\$595	1.8	\$428

^a Values in red indicate B/C ratios less than 1 or negative values.

6.5 Appendix E – Detailed Results - All-Electric

Table 24: All-Electric Central Recirculating HPWH Efficiency Package Results (Savings/Cost Per Dwelling Unit)^{a, b}

Climate Zone	Elec Utility	Gas Utility	Dwelling Units		Central Water Heating			Total			On-Bill		2019 TDV		2022 TDV	
			Elec Savings (kWh)	Year 1 Utility Cost Savings	Gas Savings (therm)	Elec Savings (kWh)	Year 1 Utility Cost Savings	GHG Savings (lb CO ₂)	Utility Savings (2020 PV\$)	Inc. Cost (2020 PV\$)	B/C Ratio	NPV	B/C Ratio	NPV	B/C Ratio	NPV
1	PGE	PGE	39	\$8	95.7	(710)	(\$38)	838	(\$493)	\$775	0.0	(\$1,268)	0.0	(\$744)	2.1	\$850
2	PGE	PGE	78	\$24	86.9	(635)	(\$32)	785	\$5	\$702	0.0	(\$697)	0.5	(\$371)	2.5	\$1,067
3	PGE	PGE	70	\$20	86.7	(618)	(\$29)	788	(\$33)	\$888	0.0	(\$921)	0.3	(\$635)	1.9	\$763
4	PGE	PGE	95	\$29	81.4	(590)	(\$29)	750	\$174	\$702	0.2	(\$528)	0.5	(\$317)	2.5	\$1,084
4	CPAU	CPAU	95	\$17	81.4	(590)	(\$5)	750	\$447	\$702	0.6	(\$255)	0.5	(\$317)	2.5	\$1,084
5	PGE	PGE	80	\$22	86.7	(616)	(\$29)	792	\$30	\$888	0.0	(\$858)	0.3	(\$608)	1.7	\$656
5	PGE	SCG	80	\$22	86.7	(616)	(\$49)	792	(\$324)	\$888	0.0	(\$1,212)	0.3	(\$608)	1.7	\$656
6	SCE	SCG	113	\$26	78.3	(560)	(\$21)	732	\$399	\$702	0.6	(\$303)	0.7	(\$214)	2.4	\$960
7	SDGE	SDGE	105	\$33	78.0	(558)	(\$37)	727	\$174	\$702	0.2	(\$528)	0.7	(\$237)	2.2	\$810
8	SCE	SCG	128	\$31	75.5	(544)	(\$21)	715	\$501	\$702	0.7	(\$201)	0.9	(\$65)	2.7	\$1,174
9	SCE	SCG	125	\$29	76.3	(552)	(\$21)	721	\$463	\$702	0.7	(\$239)	0.9	(\$64)	2.7	\$1,217
10	SCE	SCG	130	\$26	63.2	(552)	(\$36)	555	\$10	\$484	0.0	(\$474)	0.4	(\$279)	2.5	\$745
10	SDGE	SDGE	130	\$41	63.2	(552)	(\$55)	555	(\$116)	\$484	0.0	(\$600)	0.4	(\$279)	2.5	\$745
11	PGE	PGE	147	\$38	64.8	(582)	(\$47)	580	(\$66)	\$557	0.0	(\$623)	0.7	(\$150)	2.4	\$767
12	PGE	PGE	122	\$31	67.7	(596)	(\$48)	589	(\$238)	\$557	0.0	(\$795)	0.5	(\$254)	2.2	\$682
12	SMUD	PGE	122	\$17	67.7	(596)	\$12	589	\$849	\$557	1.5	\$292	0.5	(\$254)	2.2	\$682
13	PGE	PGE	152	\$39	62.8	(562)	(\$45)	566	(\$9)	\$557	0.0	(\$566)	0.6	(\$200)	2.4	\$801
14	SCE	SCG	152	\$31	65.3	(585)	(\$39)	581	\$53	\$557	0.1	(\$503)	0.8	(\$126)	2.6	\$892
14	SDGE	SDGE	152	\$44	65.3	(585)	(\$59)	581	(\$121)	\$557	0.0	(\$678)	0.8	(\$126)	2.6	\$892
15	SCE	SCG	213	\$43	51.2	(465)	(\$31)	507	\$481	\$557	0.9	(\$76)	1.4	\$239	2.7	\$950
16	PGE	PGE	115	\$29	77.8	(737)	(\$66)	642	(\$696)	\$557	0.0	(\$1,252)	0.0	(\$997)	1.3	\$170

^a Values in red indicate B/C ratios less than 1 or negative values. Values in grey indicate cases which are cost-effective but are not code compliant and cannot be used to support a reach code.

^b ">1" indicates cases where there are both incremental measure cost savings and energy cost savings.

Table 25: All-Electric Central Recirculating HPWH + 0.1 kW_{DC} PV per Dwelling Unit Results (Savings/Cost Per Dwelling Unit)^{a, b}

Climate Zone	Elec Utility	Gas Utility	Dwelling Units		Central Water Heating			Total On-Bill Utility Savings			On-Bill		2019 TDV		2022 TDV	
			Elec Savings (kWh)	Year 1 Utility Cost Savings	Gas Savings (therm)	Elec Savings (kWh)	Year 1 Utility Cost Savings	GHG Savings (lb CO ₂)	Inc. Cost (2020 PV\$)	Inc. Cost (2020 PV\$)	B/C Ratio	NPV	B/C Ratio	NPV	B/C Ratio	NPV
1	PGE	PGE	171	\$40	95.7	(710)	(\$38)	894	\$262	\$1,091	0.2	(\$829)	0.5	(\$569)	1.8	\$914
2	PGE	PGE	236	\$67	86.9	(635)	(\$32)	852	\$1,032	\$1,018	1.0	\$14	0.9	(\$87)	2.2	\$1,237
3	PGE	PGE	232	\$64	86.7	(618)	(\$29)	857	\$1,019	\$1,205	0.8	(\$185)	0.7	(\$364)	1.8	\$922
4	PGE	PGE	261	\$74	81.4	(590)	(\$29)	821	\$1,258	\$1,018	1.2	\$239	1.0	(\$10)	2.3	\$1,309
4	CPAU	CPAU	261	\$43	81.4	(590)	(\$5)	821	\$1,079	\$1,018	1.1	\$60	1.0	(\$10)	2.3	\$1,309
5	PGE	PGE	254	\$69	86.7	(616)	(\$29)	867	\$1,142	\$1,205	0.9	(\$62)	0.8	(\$290)	1.7	\$847
5	PGE	SCG	254	\$69	86.7	(616)	(\$49)	867	\$789	\$1,205	0.7	(\$416)	0.8	(\$290)	1.7	\$847
6	SCE	SCG	290	\$63	78.3	(560)	(\$21)	808	\$1,269	\$1,018	1.2	\$251	1.1	\$92	2.2	\$1,203
7	SDGE	SDGE	270	\$81	78.0	(558)	(\$37)	798	\$1,303	\$1,018	1.3	\$284	1.1	\$88	2.0	\$987
8	SCE	SCG	299	\$66	75.5	(544)	(\$21)	789	\$1,345	\$1,018	1.3	\$327	1.3	\$272	2.4	\$1,465
9	SCE	SCG	303	\$63	76.3	(552)	(\$21)	797	\$1,270	\$1,018	1.2	\$251	1.3	\$281	2.5	\$1,501
10	SCE	SCG	308	\$58	63.2	(552)	(\$36)	632	\$763	\$801	1.0	(\$37)	1.1	\$43	2.3	\$1,013
10	SDGE	SDGE	308	\$90	63.2	(552)	(\$55)	632	\$1,044	\$801	1.3	\$243	1.1	\$43	2.3	\$1,013
11	PGE	PGE	307	\$76	64.8	(582)	(\$47)	648	\$837	\$873	1.0	(\$36)	1.2	\$169	2.1	\$939
12	PGE	PGE	285	\$70	67.7	(596)	(\$48)	659	\$690	\$873	0.8	(\$184)	1.1	\$53	2.0	\$864
12	SMUD	PGE	285	\$37	67.7	(596)	\$12	659	\$1,321	\$873	1.5	\$448	1.1	\$53	2.0	\$864
13	PGE	PGE	317	\$78	62.8	(562)	(\$45)	637	\$926	\$873	1.1	\$52	1.1	\$87	2.1	\$997
14	SCE	SCG	343	\$65	65.3	(585)	(\$39)	663	\$861	\$873	1.0	(\$13)	1.3	\$299	2.4	\$1,214
14	SDGE	SDGE	343	\$95	65.3	(585)	(\$59)	663	\$1,071	\$873	1.2	\$198	1.3	\$299	2.4	\$1,214
15	SCE	SCG	390	\$75	51.2	(465)	(\$31)	582	\$1,228	\$873	1.4	\$354	1.7	\$594	2.4	\$1,206
16	PGE	PGE	284	\$69	77.8	(737)	(\$66)	716	\$266	\$873	0.3	(\$607)	0.2	(\$681)	1.4	\$353

^a Values in red indicate B/C ratios less than 1 or negative values. Values in grey indicate cases which are cost-effective but are not code compliant and cannot be used to support a reach code.

^b ">1" indicates cases where there are both incremental measure cost savings and energy cost savings.

Table 26: All-Electric Central Recirculating HPWH + 0.2 kW_{DC} PV per Dwelling Unit Results (Savings/Cost Per Dwelling Unit)^{a, b}

Climate Zone	Elec Utility	Gas Utility	Dwelling Units		Central Water Heating			Total On-Bill Utility Savings			On-Bill		2019 TDV		2022 TDV	
			Elec Savings (kWh)	Year 1 Utility Cost Savings	Gas Savings (therm)	Elec Savings (kWh)	Year 1 Utility Cost Savings	GHG Savings (lb CO ₂)	Inc. Cost (2020 PV\$)	Inc. Cost (2020 PV\$)	B/C Ratio	NPV	B/C Ratio	NPV	B/C Ratio	NPV
1	PGE	PGE	304	\$72	95.7	(710)	(\$38)	949	\$1,018	\$1,408	0.72	(\$390)	0.7	(\$393)	1.7	\$977
2	PGE	PGE	393	\$111	86.9	(635)	(\$32)	920	\$2,060	\$1,335	1.54	\$725	1.1	\$197	2.1	\$1,407
3	PGE	PGE	395	\$109	86.7	(618)	(\$29)	926	\$2,071	\$1,521	1.36	\$550	0.9	(\$93)	1.7	\$1,080
4	PGE	PGE	427	\$120	81.4	(590)	(\$29)	892	\$2,342	\$1,335	1.75	\$1,007	1.2	\$297	2.1	\$1,534
4	CPAU	CPAU	427	\$68	81.4	(590)	(\$5)	892	\$1,669	\$1,335	1.25	\$334	1.2	\$297	2.1	\$1,534
5	PGE	PGE	428	\$116	86.7	(616)	(\$29)	941	\$2,255	\$1,521	1.48	\$734	1.0	\$27	1.7	\$1,037
5	PGE	SCG	428	\$116	86.7	(616)	(\$49)	941	\$1,901	\$1,521	1.25	\$380	1.0	\$27	1.7	\$1,037
6	SCE	SCG	466	\$100	78.3	(560)	(\$21)	884	\$2,140	\$1,335	1.60	\$805	1.3	\$397	2.1	\$1,446
7	SDGE	SDGE	435	\$127	78.0	(558)	(\$37)	869	\$2,404	\$1,335	1.80	\$1,069	1.3	\$414	1.9	\$1,164
8	SCE	SCG	470	\$102	75.5	(544)	(\$21)	863	\$2,190	\$1,335	1.64	\$855	1.5	\$609	2.3	\$1,755
9	SCE	SCG	480	\$95	76.3	(552)	(\$21)	874	\$2,027	\$1,335	1.52	\$692	1.5	\$627	2.3	\$1,785
10	SCE	SCG	485	\$90	63.2	(552)	(\$36)	708	\$1,517	\$1,117	1.36	\$400	1.3	\$365	2.1	\$1,280
10	SDGE	SDGE	485	\$138	63.2	(552)	(\$55)	708	\$2,184	\$1,117	1.96	\$1,067	1.3	\$365	2.1	\$1,280
11	PGE	PGE	466	\$114	64.8	(582)	(\$47)	717	\$1,740	\$1,190	1.46	\$550	1.4	\$488	1.9	\$1,111
12	PGE	PGE	449	\$109	67.7	(596)	(\$48)	729	\$1,617	\$1,190	1.36	\$427	1.3	\$361	1.9	\$1,046
12	SMUD	PGE	449	\$57	67.7	(596)	\$12	729	\$1,793	\$1,190	1.51	\$604	1.3	\$361	1.9	\$1,046
13	PGE	PGE	482	\$118	62.8	(562)	(\$45)	708	\$1,861	\$1,190	1.56	\$671	1.3	\$375	2.0	\$1,192
14	SCE	SCG	534	\$99	65.3	(585)	(\$39)	744	\$1,668	\$1,190	1.40	\$478	1.6	\$723	2.3	\$1,537
14	SDGE	SDGE	534	\$145	65.3	(585)	(\$59)	744	\$2,263	\$1,190	1.90	\$1,073	1.6	\$723	2.3	\$1,537
15	SCE	SCG	567	\$106	51.2	(465)	(\$31)	657	\$1,975	\$1,190	1.66	\$785	1.8	\$949	2.2	\$1,463
16	PGE	PGE	454	\$110	77.8	(737)	(\$66)	789	\$1,228	\$1,190	1.03	\$38	0.7	(\$366)	1.5	\$537

^a Values in red indicate B/C ratios less than 1 or negative values. Values in grey indicate cases which are cost-effective but are not code compliant and cannot be used to support a reach code.

^b ">1" indicates cases where there are both incremental measure cost savings and energy cost savings.

Table 27: All-Electric Clustered HPWH Efficiency Only Package Results (Savings/Cost Per Dwelling Unit)^{a, b}

Climate Zone	Elec Utility	Gas Utility	Dwelling Units		Central Water Heating			Total			On-Bill		2019 TDV		2022 TDV	
			Elec Savings (kWh)	Year 1 Utility Cost Savings	Gas Savings (therm)	Elec Savings (kWh)	Year 1 Utility Cost Savings	GHG Savings (lb CO ₂)	On-Bill Savings (2020 PV\$)	Inc. Cost (2020 PV\$)	B/C Ratio	NPV	B/C Ratio	NPV	B/C Ratio	NPV
1	PGE	PGE	39	\$8	95.7	(809)	(\$64)	838	(\$1,096)	(\$643)	0.6	(\$453)	1.9	\$297	>1	\$1,793
2	PGE	PGE	78	\$24	86.9	(726)	(\$55)	785	(\$535)	(\$715)	1.3	\$180	>1	\$843	>1	\$2,069
3	PGE	PGE	70	\$20	86.7	(711)	(\$53)	788	(\$583)	(\$529)	0.9	(\$54)	>1	\$542	>1	\$1,786
4	PGE	PGE	95	\$29	81.4	(673)	(\$50)	750	(\$317)	(\$715)	2.3	\$399	>1	\$908	>1	\$2,025
4	CPAU	CPAU	95	\$17	81.4	(673)	(\$19)	750	\$97	(\$715)	>1	\$813	>1	\$908	>1	\$2,025
5	PGE	PGE	80	\$22	86.7	(711)	(\$53)	792	(\$527)	(\$529)	1.0	\$2	>1	\$539	>1	\$1,782
5	PGE	SCG	80	\$22	86.7	(711)	(\$73)	792	(\$881)	(\$529)	0.6	(\$352)	>1	\$539	>1	\$1,782
6	SCE	SCG	113	\$26	78.3	(645)	(\$41)	732	(\$67)	(\$715)	10.7	\$649	>1	\$928	>1	\$2,042
7	SDGE	SDGE	105	\$33	78.0	(642)	(\$61)	727	(\$388)	(\$715)	1.8	\$328	>1	\$947	>1	\$2,080
8	SCE	SCG	128	\$31	75.5	(620)	(\$39)	715	\$71	(\$715)	>1	\$786	>1	\$994	>1	\$2,123
9	SCE	SCG	125	\$29	76.3	(628)	(\$40)	721	\$26	(\$715)	>1	\$742	>1	\$1,062	>1	\$2,202
10	SCE	SCG	130	\$26	63.2	(624)	(\$53)	555	(\$415)	(\$933)	2.2	\$518	>1	\$936	>1	\$1,832
10	SDGE	SDGE	130	\$41	63.2	(624)	(\$77)	555	(\$621)	(\$933)	1.5	\$313	>1	\$936	>1	\$1,832
11	PGE	PGE	147	\$38	64.8	(643)	(\$63)	580	(\$439)	(\$861)	2.0	\$421	>1	\$884	>1	\$1,926
12	PGE	PGE	122	\$31	67.7	(672)	(\$67)	589	(\$691)	(\$861)	1.2	\$170	10.9	\$781	>1	\$1,896
12	SMUD	PGE	122	\$17	67.7	(672)	(\$2)	589	\$515	(\$861)	>1	\$1,375	10.9	\$781	>1	\$1,896
13	PGE	PGE	152	\$39	62.8	(618)	(\$60)	566	(\$354)	(\$861)	2.4	\$506	7.1	\$740	>1	\$1,954
14	SCE	SCG	152	\$31	65.3	(650)	(\$56)	581	(\$363)	(\$861)	2.4	\$498	>1	\$942	>1	\$1,863
14	SDGE	SDGE	152	\$44	65.3	(650)	(\$80)	581	(\$610)	(\$861)	1.4	\$250	>1	\$942	>1	\$1,863
15	SCE	SCG	213	\$43	51.2	(492)	(\$42)	507	\$201	(\$861)	>1	\$1,062	>1	\$1,288	>1	\$2,068
16	PGE	PGE	115	\$29	77.8	(813)	(\$85)	642	(\$1,163)	(\$861)	0.7	(\$302)	1.3	\$189	>1	\$1,462

^a Values in red indicate B/C ratios less than 1 or negative values. Values in grey indicate cases which are cost-effective but are not code compliant and cannot be used to support a reach code.

^b ">1" indicates cases where there are both incremental measure cost savings and energy cost savings.

Table 28: All-Electric Clustered HPWH + 0.1 kW_{DC} PV per Dwelling Unit Results (Savings/Cost Per Dwelling Unit)^{a, b}

			Dwelling Units	Central Water Heating	Total	On-Bill	2019 TDV	2022 TDV
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High-Rise Residential New Construction Cost-Effectiveness Study

Climate Zone	Elec Utility	Gas Utility	Elec Savings (kWh)	Year 1 Utility Cost Savings	Gas Savings (therm)	Elec Savings (kWh)	Year 1 Utility Cost Savings	GHG Savings (lb CO ₂)	On-Bill Utility Savings (2020 PV\$)	Inc. Cost (2020 PV\$)	B/C Ratio	NPV	B/C Ratio	NPV	B/C Ratio	NPV
1	PGE	PGE	171	\$32	95.7	(809)	(\$64)	894	-\$341	(\$326)	0.96	(\$14)	>1	\$472	>1	\$1,856
2	PGE	PGE	236	\$43	86.9	(726)	(\$55)	852	\$492	(\$399)	>1	\$891	>1	\$1,127	>1	\$2,239
3	PGE	PGE	232	\$46	86.7	(711)	(\$53)	857	\$469	(\$213)	>1	\$682	>1	\$814	>1	\$1,945
4	PGE	PGE	261	\$46	81.4	(673)	(\$50)	821	\$768	(\$399)	>1	\$1,166	>1	\$1,215	>1	\$2,250
4	CPAU	CPAU	261	\$27	81.4	(673)	(\$19)	821	\$729	(\$399)	>1	\$1,128	>1	\$1,215	>1	\$2,250
5	PGE	PGE	254	\$49	86.7	(711)	(\$53)	867	\$585	(\$213)	>1	\$798	>1	\$856	>1	\$1,973
5	PGE	SCG	254	\$49	86.7	(711)	(\$73)	867	\$232	(\$213)	>1	\$445	>1	\$856	>1	\$1,973
6	SCE	SCG	290	\$37	78.3	(645)	(\$41)	808	\$803	(\$399)	>1	\$1,202	>1	\$1,233	>1	\$2,285
7	SDGE	SDGE	270	\$48	78.0	(642)	(\$61)	798	\$742	(\$399)	>1	\$1,141	>1	\$1,273	>1	\$2,256
8	SCE	SCG	299	\$36	75.5	(620)	(\$39)	789	\$915	(\$399)	>1	\$1,314	>1	\$1,331	>1	\$2,414
9	SCE	SCG	303	\$34	76.3	(628)	(\$40)	797	\$833	(\$399)	>1	\$1,232	>1	\$1,407	>1	\$2,486
10	SCE	SCG	308	\$32	63.2	(624)	(\$53)	632	\$338	(\$617)	>1	\$955	>1	\$1,258	>1	\$2,100
10	SDGE	SDGE	308	\$49	63.2	(624)	(\$77)	632	\$539	(\$617)	>1	\$1,156	>1	\$1,258	>1	\$2,100
11	PGE	PGE	307	\$38	64.8	(643)	(\$63)	648	\$464	(\$544)	>1	\$1,008	>1	\$1,203	>1	\$2,098
12	PGE	PGE	285	\$39	67.7	(672)	(\$67)	659	\$237	(\$544)	>1	\$781	>1	\$1,089	>1	\$2,078
12	SMUD	PGE	285	\$20	67.7	(672)	(\$2)	659	\$987	(\$544)	>1	\$1,531	>1	\$1,089	>1	\$2,078
13	PGE	PGE	317	\$39	62.8	(618)	(\$60)	637	\$581	(\$544)	>1	\$1,125	>1	\$1,027	>1	\$2,149
14	SCE	SCG	343	\$34	65.3	(650)	(\$56)	663	\$445	(\$544)	>1	\$989	>1	\$1,366	>1	\$2,185
14	SDGE	SDGE	343	\$50	65.3	(650)	(\$80)	663	\$582	(\$544)	>1	\$1,126	>1	\$1,366	>1	\$2,185
15	SCE	SCG	390	\$32	51.2	(492)	(\$42)	582	\$948	(\$544)	>1	\$1,492	>1	\$1,643	>1	\$2,324
16	PGE	PGE	284	\$41	77.8	(813)	(\$85)	716	-\$201	(\$544)	2.7	\$343	13.6	\$504	>1	\$1,645

^a Values in red indicate B/C ratios less than 1 or negative values. Values in grey indicate cases which are cost-effective but are not code compliant and cannot be used to support a reach code.

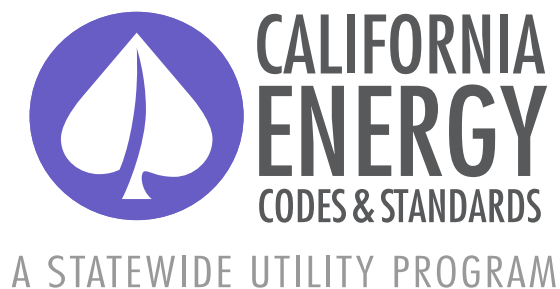
^b ">1" indicates cases where there are both incremental measure cost savings and energy cost savings.

Table 29: All-Electric Clustered HPWH + 0.2 kW_{DC} PV per Dwelling Unit Results (Savings/Cost Per Dwelling Unit)^{a, b}

Climate Zone	Elec Utility	Gas Utility	Dwelling Units		Central Water Heating			Total			On-Bill		2019 TDV		2022 TDV	
			Elec Savings (kWh)	Year 1 Utility Cost Savings	Gas Savings (therm)	Elec Savings (kWh)	Year 1 Utility Cost Savings	GHG Savings (lb CO ₂)	On-Bill Utility Savings (2020 PV\$)	Inc. Cost (2020 PV\$)	B/C Ratio	NPV	B/C Ratio	NPV	B/C Ratio	NPV
1	PGE	PGE	304	\$64	95.7	(809)	(\$64)	949	\$415	(\$10)	>1	\$425	>1	\$648	>1	\$1,919
2	PGE	PGE	393	\$87	86.9	(726)	(\$55)	920	\$1,520	(\$82)	>1	\$1,602	>1	\$1,411	>1	\$2,410
3	PGE	PGE	395	\$91	86.7	(711)	(\$53)	926	\$1,521	\$104	14.7	\$1,417	11.5	\$1,085	21.3	\$2,104
4	PGE	PGE	427	\$92	81.4	(673)	(\$50)	892	\$1,852	(\$82)	>1	\$1,934	>1	\$1,523	>1	\$2,474
4	CPAU	CPAU	427	\$52	81.4	(673)	(\$19)	892	\$1,319	(\$82)	>1	\$1,401	>1	\$1,523	>1	\$2,474
5	PGE	PGE	428	\$96	86.7	(711)	(\$53)	941	\$1,698	\$104	16.4	\$1,594	12.3	\$1,173	21.9	\$2,163
5	PGE	SCG	428	\$96	86.7	(711)	(\$73)	941	\$1,344	\$104	13.0	\$1,241	12.3	\$1,173	21.9	\$2,163
6	SCE	SCG	466	\$74	78.3	(645)	(\$41)	884	\$1,674	(\$82)	>1	\$1,756	>1	\$1,539	>1	\$2,528
7	SDGE	SDGE	435	\$94	78.0	(642)	(\$61)	869	\$1,842	(\$82)	>1	\$1,925	>1	\$1,598	>1	\$2,433
8	SCE	SCG	470	\$71	75.5	(620)	(\$39)	863	\$1,760	(\$82)	>1	\$1,842	>1	\$1,668	>1	\$2,705
9	SCE	SCG	480	\$66	76.3	(628)	(\$40)	874	\$1,590	(\$82)	>1	\$1,673	>1	\$1,752	>1	\$2,771
10	SCE	SCG	485	\$64	63.2	(624)	(\$53)	708	\$1,092	(\$300)	>1	\$1,392	>1	\$1,580	>1	\$2,368
10	SDGE	SDGE	485	\$97	63.2	(624)	(\$77)	708	\$1,680	(\$300)	>1	\$1,980	>1	\$1,580	>1	\$2,368
11	PGE	PGE	466	\$76	64.8	(643)	(\$63)	717	\$1,367	(\$228)	>1	\$1,594	>1	\$1,521	>1	\$2,270
12	PGE	PGE	449	\$78	67.7	(672)	(\$67)	729	\$1,164	(\$228)	>1	\$1,392	>1	\$1,396	>1	\$2,260
12	SMUD	PGE	449	\$40	67.7	(672)	(\$2)	729	\$1,459	(\$228)	>1	\$1,687	>1	\$1,396	>1	\$2,260
13	PGE	PGE	482	\$79	62.8	(618)	(\$60)	708	\$1,516	(\$228)	>1	\$1,743	>1	\$1,315	>1	\$2,344
14	SCE	SCG	534	\$68	65.3	(650)	(\$56)	744	\$1,252	(\$228)	>1	\$1,480	>1	\$1,791	>1	\$2,507
14	SDGE	SDGE	534	\$101	65.3	(650)	(\$80)	744	\$1,774	(\$228)	>1	\$2,002	>1	\$1,791	>1	\$2,507
15	SCE	SCG	567	\$63	51.2	(492)	(\$42)	657	\$1,695	(\$228)	>1	\$1,923	>1	\$1,998	>1	\$2,580
16	PGE	PGE	454	\$81	77.8	(813)	(\$85)	789	\$760	(\$228)	>1	\$988	>1	\$820	>1	\$1,829

^a Values in red indicate B/C ratios less than 1 or negative values. Values in grey indicate cases which are cost-effective but are not code compliant and cannot be used to support a reach code.

^b ">1" indicates cases where there are both incremental measure cost savings and energy cost savings.



Title 24, Parts 6 and 11
Local Energy Efficiency Ordinances

2019 Cost-effectiveness Study: Low-Rise Residential New Construction

Prepared for:
Kelly Cunningham
Codes and Standards Program
Pacific Gas and Electric Company

Prepared by:
Frontier Energy, Inc.
Misti Bruceri & Associates, LLC

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Acronyms

2020 PV\$	Present value costs in 2020
ACH50	Air Changes per Hour at 50 pascals pressure differential
ACM	Alternative Calculation Method
AFUE	Annual Fuel Utilization Efficiency
B/C	Lifecycle Benefit-to-Cost Ratio
BEopt	Building Energy Optimization Tool
BSC	Building Standards Commission
CAHP	California Advanced Homes Program
CBECC-Res	Computer program developed by the California Energy Commission for use in demonstrating compliance with the California Residential Building Energy Efficiency Standards
CFI	California Flexible Installation
CFM	Cubic Feet per Minute
CMFNH	California Multifamily New Homes
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide
CPC	California Plumbing Code
CZ	California Climate Zone
DHW	Domestic Hot Water
DOE	Department of Energy
DWHR	Drain Water Heat Recovery
EDR	Energy Design Rating
EER	Energy Efficiency Ratio
EF	Energy Factor
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
HERS Rater	Home Energy Rating System Rater
HPA	High Performance Attic
HPWH	Heat Pump Water Heater
HSPF	Heating Seasonal Performance Factor
HVAC	Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning
IECC	International Energy Conservation Code
IOU	Investor Owned Utility
kBtu	kilo-British thermal unit
kWh	Kilowatt Hour
LBNL	Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory

LCC	Lifecycle Cost
LLAHU	Low Leakage Air Handler Unit
VLLDCS	Verified Low Leakage Ducts in Conditioned Space
MF	Multifamily
NAECA	National Appliance Energy Conservation Act
NEEA	Northwest Energy Efficiency Alliance
NEM	Net Energy Metering
NPV	Net Present Value
NREL	National Renewable Energy Laboratory
PG&E	Pacific Gas and Electric Company
PV	Photovoltaic
SCE	Southern California Edison
SDG&E	San Diego Gas and Electric
SEER	Seasonal Energy Efficiency Ratio
SF	Single Family
CASE	Codes and Standards Enhancement
TDV	Time Dependent Valuation
Therm	Unit for quantity of heat that equals 100,000 British thermal units
Title 24	Title 24, Part 6
TOU	Time-Of-Use
UEF	Uniform Energy Factor
ZNE	Zero-net Energy

1 Introduction

The California Building Energy Efficiency Standards Title 24, Part 6 (Title 24) (Energy Commission, 2018b) is maintained and updated every three years by two state agencies, the California Energy Commission (Energy Commission) and the Building Standards Commission (BSC). In addition to enforcing the code, local jurisdictions have the authority to adopt local energy efficiency ordinances, or reach codes, that exceed the minimum standards defined by Title 24 (as established by Public Resources Code Section 25402.1(h)2 and Section 10-106 of the Building Energy Efficiency Standards). Local jurisdictions must demonstrate that the requirements of the proposed ordinance are cost-effective and do not result in buildings consuming more energy than is permitted by Title 24. In addition, the jurisdiction must obtain approval from the Energy Commission and file the ordinance with the BSC for the ordinance to be legally enforceable.

This report documents cost-effective combinations of measures that exceed the minimum state requirements, the 2019 Building Energy Efficiency Standards, effective January 1, 2020, for new single family and low-rise (one-to three-story) multifamily residential construction. The analysis includes evaluation of both mixed fuel and all-electric homes, documenting that the performance requirements can be met by either type of building design. Compliance package options and cost-effectiveness analysis in all sixteen California climate zones (CZs) are presented (see Appendix A – California Climate Zone Map for a graphical depiction of Climate Zone locations). All proposed package options include a combination of efficiency measures and on-site renewable energy.

2 Methodology and Assumptions

This analysis uses two different metrics to assess cost-effectiveness. Both methodologies require estimating and quantifying the incremental costs and energy savings associated with energy efficiency measures. The main difference between the methodologies is the manner in which they value energy and thus the cost savings of reduced or avoided energy use.

- **Utility Bill Impacts (On-Bill):** Customer-based Lifecycle Cost (LCC) approach that values energy based upon estimated site energy usage and customer on-bill savings using electricity and natural gas utility rate schedules over a 30-year duration accounting for discount rate and energy cost inflation.
- **Time Dependent Valuation (TDV):** Energy Commission LCC methodology, which is intended to capture the “societal value or cost” of energy use including long-term projected costs such as the cost of providing energy during peak periods of demand and other societal costs such as projected costs for carbon emissions, as well as grid transmission and distribution impacts. This metric values energy use differently depending on the fuel source (gas, electricity, and propane), time of day, and season. Electricity used (or saved) during peak periods has a much higher value than electricity used (or saved) during off-peak periods (Horie et al., 2014). This is the methodology used by the Energy Commission in evaluating cost-effectiveness for efficiency measures in Title 24, Part 6.

2.1 Building Prototypes

The Energy Commission defines building prototypes which it uses to evaluate the cost-effectiveness of proposed changes to Title 24 requirements. At the time that this report was written, there are two single family prototypes and one low-rise multifamily prototype. All three are used in this analysis in development of the above-code packages. Table 1 describes the basic characteristics of each prototype. Additional details on the prototypes can be found in the Alternative Calculation Method (ACM) Approval Manual (Energy Commission, 2018a). The prototypes have equal geometry on all walls, windows and roof to be orientation neutral.



Table 1: Prototype Characteristics

Characteristic	Single Family One-Story	Single Family Two-Story	Multifamily
Conditioned Floor Area	2,100 ft ²	2,700 ft ²	6,960 ft ² : (4) 780 ft ² & (4) 960 ft ² units
Num. of Stories	1	2	2
Num. of Bedrooms	3	3	(4) 1-bed & (4) 2-bed units
Window-to-Floor Area Ratio	20%	20%	15%

Source: 2019 Alternative Calculation Method Approval Manual (California Energy Commission, 2018a).

The Energy Commission's protocol for single family prototypes is to weight the simulated energy impacts by a factor that represents the distribution of single-story and two-story homes being built statewide, assuming 45 percent single-story and 55 percent two-story. Simulation results in this study are characterized according to this ratio, which is approximately equivalent to a 2,430-square foot (ft²) house.¹

The methodology used in the analyses for each of the prototypical building types begins with a design that precisely meets the minimum 2019 prescriptive requirements (zero compliance margin). Table 150.1-A in the 2019 Standards (Energy Commission, 2018b) lists the prescriptive measures that determine the baseline design in each climate zone. Other features are consistent with the Standard Design in the ACM Reference Manual (Energy Commission, 2019), and are designed to meet, but not exceed, the minimum requirements. Each prototype building has the following features:

- Slab-on-grade foundation.
- Vented attic.
- High performance attic in climate zones where prescriptively required (CZ 4, 8-16) with insulation installed at the ceiling and below the roof deck per Option B. (Refer to Table 150.1-A in the 2019 Standards.)
- Ductwork located in the attic for single family and within conditioned space for multifamily.

Both mixed fuel and all-electric prototypes are evaluated in this study. While in past code cycles an all-electric home was compared to a home with gas for certain end-uses, the 2019 code includes separate prescriptive and performance paths for mixed-fuel and all-electric homes. The fuel specific characteristics of the mixed fuel and all-electric prototypes are defined according to the 2019 ACM Reference Manual and described in Table 2.²

¹ 2,430 ft² = (45% x 2,100 ft²) + (55% x 2,700 ft²)

² Standards Section 150.1(c)8.A.iv.a specifies that compact hot water distribution design and a drain water heat recovery system or extra PV capacity are required when a heat pump water heater is installed prescriptively. The efficiency of the distribution and the drain water heat recovery systems as well as the location of the water heater applied in this analysis are based on the Standard Design assumptions in CBECC-Res which result in a zero-compliance margin for the 2019 basecase model.



Table 2: Characteristics of the Mixed Fuel vs All-Electric Prototype

Characteristic	Mixed Fuel	All-Electric
Space Heating/Cooling¹	Gas furnace 80 AFUE Split A/C 14 SEER, 11.7 EER	Split heat pump 8.2 HSPF, 14 SEER, 11.7 EER
Water Heater^{1,2, 3, 4}	Gas tankless UEF = 0.81	50gal HPWH UEF = 2.0 SF: located in the garage MF CZ 2,4,6-16: located in living space MF CZ 1,3,5: located in exterior closet
Hot Water Distribution	Code minimum. All hot water lines insulated	Basic compact distribution credit, (CZ 6-8,15) Expanded compact distribution credit, compactness factor = 0.6 (CZ 1-5,9-14,16)
Drain Water Heat Recovery Efficiency	None	CZ 1: unequal flow to shower = 42% CZ 16: equal flow to shower & water heater = 65% None in other CZs
Cooking	Gas	Electric
Clothes Drying	Gas	Electric

¹Equipment efficiencies are equal to minimum federal appliance efficiency standards.

²The multifamily prototype is evaluated with individual water heaters. HPWHs located in the living space do not have ducting for either inlet or exhaust air; CBECC-Res does not have the capability to model ducted HPWHs.

³UEF = uniform energy factor. HPWH = heat pump water heater. SF = single family. MF = multifamily.

⁴CBECC-Res applies a 50gal water heater when specifying a storage water heater. Hot water draws differ between the prototypes based on number of bedrooms.

2.2 Measure Analysis

The California Building Energy Code Compliance simulation tool, CBECC-RES 2019.1.0, was used to evaluate energy impacts using the 2019 Title 24 prescriptive standards as the benchmark, and the 2019 TDV values. TDV is the energy metric used by the Energy Commission since the 2005 Title 24 energy code to evaluate compliance with the Title 24 standards.

Using the 2019 baseline as the starting point, prospective energy efficiency measures were identified and modeled in each of the prototypes to determine the projected energy (Therm and kWh) and compliance impacts. A large set of parametric runs were conducted to evaluate various options and develop packages of measures that exceed minimum code performance. The analysis utilizes a parametric tool based on Micropas³ to automate and manage the generation of CBECC-Res input files. This allows for quick evaluation of various efficiency measures across multiple climate zones and prototypes and improves quality control. The batch process functionality of CBECC-Res is utilized to simulate large groups of input files at once. Annual utility costs were calculated using hourly data output from CBECC-Res and electricity and natural gas tariffs for each of the investor owned utilities (IOUs).

³ Developed by Ken Nittler of Enercomp, Inc.



The Reach Codes Team selected packages and measures based on cost-effectiveness as well as decades of experience with residential architects, builders, and engineers along with general knowledge of the relative acceptance of many measures.

2.2.1 Federal Preemption

The Department of Energy (DOE) sets minimum efficiency standards for equipment and appliances that are federally regulated under the National Appliance Energy Conservation Act (NAECA), including heating, cooling, and water heating equipment. Since state and local governments are prohibited from adopting policies that mandate higher minimum efficiencies than the federal standards require, the focus of this study is to identify and evaluate cost-effective packages that do not include high efficiency equipment. While this study is limited by federal preemption, in practice builders may use any package of compliant measures to achieve the performance goals, including high efficiency appliances. Often, these measures are the simplest and most affordable measures to increase energy performance.

2.2.2 Energy Design Rating

The 2019 Title 24 code introduces California's Energy Design Rating (EDR) as the primary metric to demonstrate compliance with the energy code. EDR is still based on TDV but it uses a building that is compliant with the 2006 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC) as the reference building. The reference building has an EDR score of 100 while a zero-net energy (ZNE) home has an EDR score of zero (Energy Commission, 2018d). See Figure 1 for a graphical representation of this. While the Reference Building is used to determine the rating, the Proposed Design is still compared to the Standard Design based on the prescriptive baseline assumptions to determine compliance.

The EDR is calculated by CBECC-Res and has two components:

1. An "Efficiency EDR" which represents the building's energy use without solar generation.⁴
2. A "Total EDR" that represents the final energy use of the building based on the combined impact of efficiency measures, PV generation and demand flexibility.

For a building to comply, two criteria are required:

- (1) the proposed Efficiency EDR must be equal to or less than the Efficiency EDR of the Standard Design, and
- (2) the proposed Total EDR must be equal to or less than the Total EDR of the Standard Design.

Single family prototypes used in this analysis that are minimally compliant with the 2019 Title 24 code achieve a Total EDR between 20 and 35 in most climates.

This concept, consistent with California's "loading order" which prioritizes energy efficiency ahead of renewable generation, requires projects meet a minimum Efficiency EDR before PV is credited but allows for PV to be traded off with additional efficiency when meeting the Total EDR. A project may improve on building efficiency beyond the minimum required and subsequently reduce the PV generation capacity required to achieve the required Total EDR but may not increase the size of the PV system and trade this off with a reduction of efficiency measures. Figure 1 graphically summarizes how both Efficiency EDR and PV / demand flexibility EDR are used to calculate the Total EDR used in the 2019 code and in this analysis.

⁴ While there is no compliance credit for solar PV as there is under the 2016 Standards, the credit for installing electric storage battery systems that meet minimum qualifications can be applied to the Efficiency EDR.



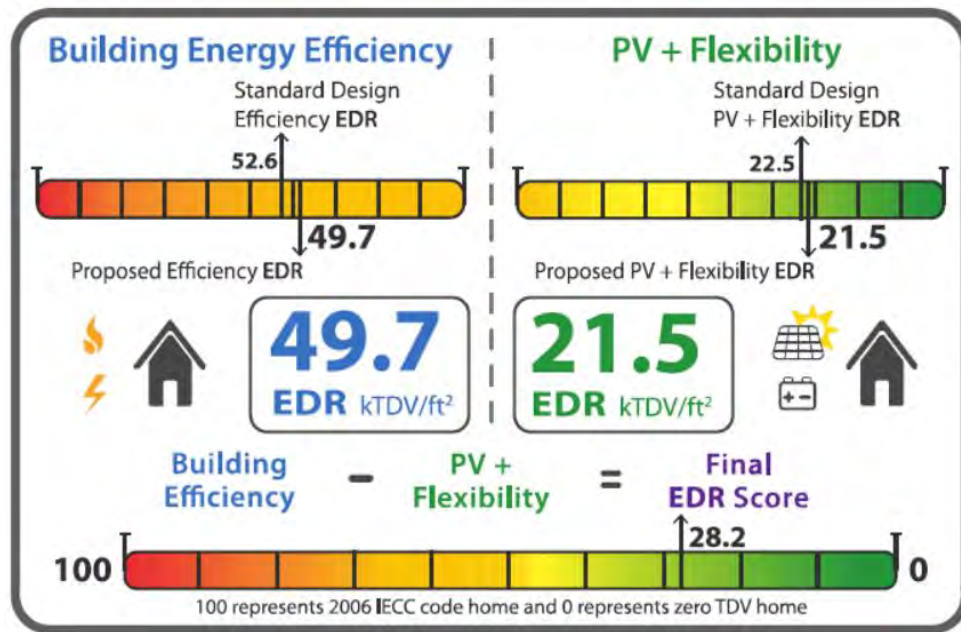


Figure 1: Graphical description of EDR scores (courtesy of Energy Code Ace⁵)

Results from this analysis are presented as EDR Margin, a reduction in the EDR score relative to the Standard Design. EDR Margin is a better metric to use than absolute EDR in the context of a reach code because absolute values vary, based on the home design and characteristics such as size and orientation. This approach aligns with how compliance is determined for the 2019 Title 24 code, as well as utility incentive programs, such as the California Advanced Homes Program (CAHP) & California Multifamily New Homes (CMFNH), which require minimum performance criteria based on an EDR Margin for low-rise residential projects. The EDR Margin is calculated according to Equation 1 for the two efficiency packages and Equation 2 for the Efficiency & PV and Efficiency & PV/Battery packages (see Section 2.3).

Equation 1

$$EDR\ Margin_{efficiency} = Standard\ Design\ \textit{Efficiency}\ EDR - Proposed\ Design\ \textit{Efficiency}\ EDR$$

Equation 2

$$EDR\ Margin_{efficiency\ \&\ PV} = Standard\ Design\ \textit{Total}\ EDR - Proposed\ Design\ \textit{Total}\ EDR$$

2.2.3 Energy Efficiency Measures

Following are descriptions of each of the efficiency measures evaluated under this analysis. Because not all of the measures described below were found to be cost-effective and cost-effectiveness varied by climate zone, not all measures are included in all packages and some of the measures listed are not included in any final package. For a list of measures included in each efficiency package by climate zone, see Appendix D – Single Family Measure Summary and Appendix F – Multifamily Measure Summary.

Reduced Infiltration (ACH50): Reduce infiltration in single family homes from the default infiltration assumption of five (5) air changes per hour at 50 Pascals (ACH50)⁶ by 40 to 60 percent to either 3 ACH50 or 2 ACH50. HERS

⁵ <https://energycodeace.com/>

⁶ Whole house leakage tested at a pressure difference of 50 Pascals between indoors and outdoors.



rater field verification and diagnostic testing of building air leakage according to the procedures outlined in the 2019 Reference Appendices RA3.8 (Energy Commission, 2018c). This measure was not applied to multifamily homes because CBECC-Res does not allow reduced infiltration credit for multifamily buildings.

Improved Fenestration: Reduce window U-factor to 0.24. The prescriptive U-factor is 0.30 in all climates. In climate zones 1, 3, 5, and 16 where heating loads dominate, an increase in solar heat gain coefficient (SHGC) from the default assumption of 0.35 to 0.50 was evaluated in addition to the reduction in U-factor.

Cool Roof: Install a roofing product that's rated by the Cool Roof Rating Council to have an aged solar reflectance (ASR) equal to or greater than 0.25. Steep-sloped roofs were assumed in all cases. Title 24 specifies a prescriptive ASR of 0.20 for Climate Zones 10 through 15 and assumes 0.10 in other climate zones.

Exterior Wall Insulation: Decrease wall U-factor in 2x6 walls to 0.043 from the prescriptive requirement of 0.048 by increasing exterior insulation from one-inch R-5 to 1-1/2 inch R-7.5. This was evaluated for single family buildings only in all climate zones except 6 and 7 where the prescriptive requirement is higher (U-factor of 0.065) and improving beyond the prescriptive value has little impact.

High Performance Attics (HPA): HPA with R-38 ceiling insulation and R-30 insulation under the roof deck. In climates where HPA is already required prescriptively this measure requires an incremental increase in roof insulation from R-19 or R-13 to R-30. In climates where HPA is not currently required (Climate Zones 1 through 3, and 5 through 7), this measure adds roof insulation to an uninsulated roof as well as increasing ceiling insulation from R-30 to R-38 in Climate Zones 3, 5, 6 and 7.

Slab Insulation: Install R-10 perimeter slab insulation at a depth of 16-inches. For climate zone 16, where slab insulation is required, prescriptively this measure increases that insulation from R-7 to R-10.

Duct Location (Ducts in Conditioned Space): Move the ductwork and equipment from the attic to inside the conditioned space in one of the three following ways.

1. Locate ductwork in conditioned space. The air handler may remain in the attic provided that 12 linear feet or less of duct is located outside the conditioned space including the air handler and plenum. Meet the requirements of 2019 Reference Appendices RA3.1.4.1.2. (Energy Commission, 2018c)
2. All ductwork and equipment located entirely in conditioned space meeting the requirements of 2019 Reference Appendices RA3.1.4.1.3. (Energy Commission, 2018c)
3. All ductwork and equipment located entirely in conditioned space with ducts tested to have less than or equal to 25 cfm leakage to outside. Meet the requirements of Verified Low Leakage Ducts in Conditioned Space (VLLDCS) in the 2019 Reference Appendices RA3.1.4.3.8. (Energy Commission, 2018c)

Option 1 and 2 above apply to single family only since the basecase for multifamily assumes ducts are within conditioned space. Option 3 applies to both single family and multifamily cases.

Reduced Distribution System (Duct) Leakage: Reduce duct leakage from 5% to 2% and install a low leakage air handler unit (LLAHU). This is only applicable to single family homes since the basecase for multifamily assumes ducts are within conditioned space and additional duct leakage credit is not available.

Low Pressure Drop Ducts: Upgrade the duct distribution system to reduce external static pressure and meet a maximum fan efficacy of 0.35 Watts per cfm for gas furnaces and 0.45 Watts per cfm for heat pumps operating at full speed. This may involve upsizing ductwork, reducing the total effective length of ducts, and/or selecting low pressure drop components such as filters. Fan watt draw must be verified by a HERS rater according to the procedures outlined in the 2019 Reference Appendices RA3.3 (Energy Commission, 2018c). New federal regulations that went into effect July 3, 2019 require higher fan efficiency for gas furnaces than for heat pumps and air handlers, which is why the recommended specification is different for mixed fuel and all-electric homes.



HERS Verification of Hot Water Pipe Insulation: The California Plumbing Code (CPC) requires pipe insulation on all hot water lines. This measure provides credit for HERS rater verification of pipe insulation requirements according to the procedures outlined in the 2019 Reference Appendices RA3.6.3. (Energy Commission, 2018c)

Compact Hot Water Distribution: Two credits for compact hot water distribution were evaluated.

1. **Basic Credit:** Design the hot water distribution system to meet minimum requirements for the basic compact hot water distribution credit according to the procedures outlined in the 2019 Reference Appendices RA4.4.6 (Energy Commission, 2018c). In many single family homes this may require moving the water heater from an exterior to an interior garage wall. Multifamily homes with individual water heaters are expected to easily meet this credit with little or no alteration to plumbing design. CBECC-Res software assumes a 30% reduction in distribution losses for the basic credit.
2. **Expanded Credit:** Design the hot water distribution system to meet minimum requirements for the expanded compact hot water distribution credit according to the procedures outlined in the 2019 Reference Appendices RA3.6.5 (Energy Commission, 2018c). In addition to requiring HERS verification that the minimum requirements for the basic compact distribution credit are met, this credit also imposes limitations on pipe location, maximum pipe diameter, and recirculation system controls allowed.

Drain Water Heat Recovery (DWHR): For multifamily buildings add DWHR that serves the showers in an unequal flow configuration (pre-heated water is piped directly to the shower) with 50% efficiency. This upgrade assumes all apartments are served by a DWHR with one unit serving each apartment individually. For a slab-on-grade building this requires a horizontal unit for the first-floor apartments.

Federally Preempted Measures:

The following additional measures were evaluated. Because these measures require upgrading appliances that are federally regulated to high efficiency models, they cannot be used to show cost-effectiveness in a local ordinance. The measures and packages are presented here to show that there are several options for builders to meet the performance targets. Heating and cooling capacities are autosized by CBECC-Res in all cases.

High Efficiency Furnace: For the mixed-fuel prototypes, upgrade natural gas furnace to one of two condensing furnace options with an efficiency of 92% or 96% AFUE.

High Efficiency Air Conditioner: For the mixed-fuel prototypes, upgrade the air conditioner to either single-stage SEER 16 / EER 13 or two-stage SEER 18 / EER 14 equipment.

High Efficiency Heat Pump: For the all-electric prototypes, upgrade the heat pump to either single-stage SEER 16 / EER 13 / HSPF 9 or two-stage SEER 18 / EER 14 / HSPF 10 equipment.

High Efficiency Tankless Water Heater: For the mixed-fuel prototype, upgrade tankless water heater to a condensing unit with a rated Uniform Energy Factor (UEF) of 0.96.

High Efficiency Heat Pump Water Heater (HPWH): For the all-electric prototypes, upgrade the federal minimum heat pump water heater to a HPWH that meets the Northwest Energy Efficiency Alliance (NEEA)⁷ Tier 3 rating. The evaluated NEEA water heater is an 80gal unit and is applied to all three building prototypes. Using the same

⁷ Based on operational challenges experienced in the past, NEEA established rating test criteria to ensure newly installed HPWHs perform adequately, especially in colder climates. The NEEA rating requires an Energy Factor equal to the ENERGY STAR performance level and includes requirements regarding noise and prioritizing heat pump use over supplemental electric resistance heating.



water heater provides consistency in performance across all the equipment upgrade cases, even though hot water draws differ across the prototypes.

2.3 Package Development

Three to four packages were evaluated for each prototype and climate zone, as described below.

- 1) **Efficiency – Non-Preempted**: This package uses only efficiency measures that don't trigger federal preemption issues including envelope, and water heating and duct distribution efficiency measures.
- 2) **Efficiency – Equipment, Preempted**: This package shows an alternative design that applies HVAC and water heating equipment that are more efficient than federal standards. The Reach Code Team considers this more reflective of how builders meet above code requirements in practice.
- 3) **Efficiency & PV**: Using the Efficiency – Non-Preempted Package as a starting point⁸, PV capacity is added to offset most of the estimated electricity use. This only applies to the all-electric case, since for the mixed fuel cases, 100% of the projected electricity use is already being offset as required by 2019 Title 24, Part 6.
- 4) **Efficiency & PV/Battery**: Using the Efficiency & PV Package as a starting point, PV capacity is added as well as a battery system.

2.3.1 Solar Photovoltaics (PV)

Installation of on-site PV is required in the 2019 residential code. The PV sizing methodology in each package was developed to offset annual building electricity use and avoid oversizing which would violate net energy metering (NEM) rules.⁹ In all cases, PV is evaluated in CBECC-Res according to the California Flexible Installation (CFI) assumptions.

The Reach Code Team used two options within the CBECC-Res software for sizing the PV system, described below. Analysis was conducted to determine the most appropriate sizing method for each package which is described in the results.

- Standard Design PV – the same PV capacity as is required for the Standard Design case¹⁰
- Specify PV System Scaling – a PV system sized to offset a specified percentage of the estimated electricity use of the Proposed Design case

2.3.2 Energy Storage (Batteries)

A battery system was evaluated in CBECC-Res with control type set to “Time of Use” and with default efficiencies of 95% for both charging and discharging. The “Time of Use” option assumes batteries are charged anytime PV generation is greater than the house load but controls when the battery storage system discharges. During the summer months (July – September) the battery begins to discharge at the beginning of the peak period at a maximum rate until fully discharged. During discharge the battery first serves the house load but will

⁸ In cases where there was no cost-effective Efficiency – Non-Preempted Package, the most cost-effective efficiency measures for that climate zone were also included in the Efficiency & PV Package in order to provide a combination of both efficiency and PV beyond code minimum.

⁹ NEM rules apply to the IOU territories only.

¹⁰ The Standard Design PV system is sized to offset the electricity use of the building loads which are typically electric in a mixed fuel home, which includes all loads except space heating, water heating, clothes drying, and cooking.



discharge to the electric grid if there is excess energy available. During other months the battery discharges whenever the PV system does not cover the entire house load and does not discharge to the electric grid. This control option is considered to be most reflective of the current products on the market. This control option requires an input for the “First Hour of the Summer Peak” and the Statewide CASE Team applied the default hour in CBECC-Res which differs by climate zone (either a 6pm or 7pm start). The Self Utilization Credit was taken when the battery system was modeled.

2.4 Incremental Costs

Table 4 below summarizes the incremental cost assumptions for measures evaluated in this study. Incremental costs represent the equipment, installation, replacement, and maintenance costs of the proposed measures relative to the base case.¹¹ Replacement costs are applied to HVAC and DHW equipment, PV inverters, and battery systems over the 30-year evaluation period. There is no assumed maintenance on the envelope, HVAC, or DHW measures since there should not be any additional maintenance cost for a more efficient version of the same system type as the baseline. Costs were estimated to reflect costs to the building owner. When costs were obtained from a source that didn’t already include builder overhead and profit, a markup of ten percent was added. All costs are provided as present value in 2020 (2020 PV\$). Costs due to variations in furnace, air conditioner, and heat pump capacity by climate zone were not accounted for in the analysis.

Equipment lifetimes applied in this analysis for the water heating and space conditioning measures are summarized in Table 3.

Table 3: Lifetime of Water Heating & Space Conditioning Equipment Measures

Measure	Lifetime
Gas Furnace	20
Air Conditioner	20
Heat Pump	15
Gas Tankless Water Heater	20
Heat Pump Water Heater	15

Source: City of Palo Alto 2019 Title 24 Energy Reach Code Cost-effectiveness Analysis Draft (TRC, 2018) which is based on the Database of Energy Efficiency Resources (DEER).¹²

¹¹ Interest costs due to financing are not included in the incremental costs presented in the Table 4 but are accounted for in the lifetime cost analysis. All first costs are assumed to be financed in a mortgage, see Section 2.5 for details.

¹² <http://www.deeresources.com>



Table 4: Incremental Cost Assumptions

Measure	Performance Level	Incremental Cost (2020 PV\$)		Source & Notes
		Single Family	Multifamily (Per Dwelling Unit)	
Non-Preempted Measures				
Reduced Infiltration	3.0 vs 5.0 ACH50	\$391	n/a	NREL’s BEopt cost database (\$0.115/ft² for 3 ACH50 & \$0.207/ft² for 2 ACH50) + \$100 HERS rater verification.
	2.0 vs 5.0 ACH50	\$613	n/a	
Window U-factor	0.24 vs 0.30	\$2,261	\$607	\$4.23/ft² window area based on analysis conducted for the 2019 and 2022 Title 24 cycles (Statewide CASE Team, 2018).
Window SHGC	0.50 vs 0.35	\$0	\$0	Data from CASE Report along with direct feedback from Statewide CASE Team that higher SHGC does not necessarily have any incremental cost (Statewide CASE Team, 2017d). Applies to CZ 1,3,5,16.
Cool Roof - Aged Solar Reflectance	0.25 vs 0.20	\$237	\$58	Costs based on 2016 Cost-effectiveness Study for Cool Roofs reach code analysis for 0.28 solar reflectance product. (Statewide Reach Codes Team, 2017b).
	0.20 vs 0.10	\$0	\$0	
Exterior Wall Insulation	R-7.5 vs R-5	\$818	n/a	Based on increasing exterior insulation from 1” R-5 to 1.5” R-7.5 in a 2x6 wall (Statewide CASE Team, 2017c). Applies to single family only in all climates except CZ 6, 7.
Under-Deck Roof Insulation (HPA)	R-13 vs R-0	\$1,338	\$334	Costs for R-13 (\$0.64/ft²), R-19 (\$0.78/ft²) and R-30 (\$1.61/ft²) based on data presented in the 2019 HPA CASE Report (Statewide CASE Team, 2017b) along with data collected directly from builders during the 2019 CASE process. The R-30 costs include additional labor costs for cabling. Costs for R-38 from NREL’s BEopt cost database.
	R-19 vs R-13	\$282	\$70	
	R-30 vs R-19	\$1,831	\$457	
	R-38 vs R-30	\$585	\$146	
Attic Floor Insulation	R-38 vs R-30	\$584	\$146	NREL’s BEopt cost database: \$0.34/ft² ceiling area
Slab Edge Insulation	R-10 vs R-0	\$553	\$121	\$4/linear foot of slab perimeter based on internet research. Assumes 16in depth.
	R-10 vs R-7	\$157	\$21	\$1.58/linear foot of slab perimeter based on NREL’s BEopt cost database. This applies to CZ 16 only where R-7 slab edge insulation is required prescriptively. Assumes 16in depth.
Duct Location	<12 feet in attic	\$358	n/a	Costs based on a 2015 report on the Evaluation of Ducts in Conditioned Space for New California Homes (Davis Energy Group, 2015). HERS verification cost of \$100 for the Verified Low Leakage Ducts in Conditioned Space credit.
	Ducts in Conditioned Space	\$658	n/a	
	Verified Low Leakage Ducts in Conditioned Space	\$768	\$110	



Table 4: Incremental Cost Assumptions

Measure	Performance Level	Incremental Cost (2020 PV\$)		Source & Notes
		Single Family	Multifamily (Per Dwelling Unit)	
Distribution System Leakage	2% vs 5%	\$96	n/a	1-hour labor. Labor rate of \$96 per hour is from 2019 RSMeans for sheet metal workers and includes an average City Cost Index for labor for California cities & 10% for overhead and profit. Applies to single family only since ducts are assumed to be in conditioned space for multifamily
	Low Leakage Air Handler	\$0	n/a	Negligible cost based on review of available products. There are more than 6,000 Energy Commission certified units and the list includes many furnace and heat pump air handler product lines from the major manufacturers, including minimum efficiency, low cost product lines.
Low Pressure Drop Ducts (Fan W/cfm)	0.35 vs 0.45	\$96	\$48	Costs assume one-hour labor for single family and half-hour per multifamily apartment. Labor rate of \$96 per hour is from 2019 RSMeans for sheet metal workers and includes an average City Cost Index for labor for California cities.
	0.45 vs 0.58	\$96	\$48	
Hot Water Pipe Insulation	HERS verified	\$110	\$83	Cost for HERS verification only, based on feedback from HERS raters. \$100 per single family home and \$75 per multifamily unit before markup.
Compact Hot Water Distribution	Basic credit	\$150	\$0	For single family add 20-feet venting at \$12/ft to locate water heater on interior garage wall, less 20-feet savings for less PEX and pipe insulation at \$4.88/ft. Costs from online retailers. Many multifamily buildings are expected to meet this credit without any changes to distribution design.
	Expanded credit	n/a	\$83	Cost for HERS verification only. \$75 per multifamily unit before markup. This was only evaluated for multifamily buildings.
Drain Water Heat Recovery	50% efficiency	n/a	\$690	Cost from the 2019 DWHR CASE Report assuming a 2-inch DWHR unit. The CASE Report multifamily costs were based on one unit serving 4 dwelling units with a central water heater. Since individual water heaters serve each dwelling unit in this analysis, the Reach Code Team used single family costs from the CASE Report. Costs in the CASE Report were based on a 46.1% efficient unit, a DWHR device that meets the 50% efficiency assumed in this analysis may cost a little more. (Statewide CASE Team, 2017a).
Federally Pre-empted Measures				
Furnace AFUE	92% vs 80%	\$139	\$139	Equipment costs from online retailers for 40-kBtu/h unit. Cost saving for 6-feet of venting at \$26/foot due to lower cost venting requirements for condensing (PVC) vs non-condensing (stainless) furnaces. Replacement at year 20 assumes a 50% reduction in first cost. Value at year 30 based on remaining useful life is included.
	96% vs 80%	\$244	\$244	
Air Conditioner SEER/EER	16/13 vs 14/11.7	\$111	\$111	Costs from online retailers for 2-ton unit. Replacement at year 20 assumes a 50% reduction in first cost. Value at year 30 based on remaining useful life is included.
	18/14 vs 14/11.7	\$1,148	\$1,148	



Table 4: Incremental Cost Assumptions

Measure	Performance Level	Incremental Cost (2020 PV\$)		Source & Notes
		Single Family	Multifamily (Per Dwelling Unit)	
Heat Pump SEER/EER /HSPF	16/13/9 vs 14/11.7/8.2	\$411	\$411	Costs from online retailers for 2-ton unit. Replacement at year 15 assumes a 50% reduction in first cost.
	18/14/10 vs 14/11.7/8.2	\$1,511	\$1,511	
Tankless Water Heater Energy Factor	0.96 vs 0.81	\$203	\$203	Equipment costs from online retailers for 40-kBtu/h unit. Cost saving for 6-feet of venting at \$26/foot due to lower cost venting requirements for condensing (PVC) vs non-condensing (stainless) furnaces. Replacement at year 15 assumes a 50% reduction in first cost.
HPWH	NEEA Tier 3 vs 2.0 EF	\$294	\$294	Equipment costs from online retailers. Replacement at year 15 assumes a 50% reduction in first cost.
PV + Battery				
PV System	System size varies	\$3.72/W-DC	\$3.17/W-DC	First costs are from LBNL's Tracking the Sun 2018 costs (Barbose et al., 2018) and represent costs for the first half of 2018 of \$3.50/W-DC for residential system and \$2.90/W-DC for non-residential system ≤500 kW-DC. These costs were reduced by 16% for the solar investment tax credit, which is the average credit over years 2020-2022. Inverter replacement cost of \$0.14/W-DC present value includes replacements at year 11 at \$0.15/W-DC (nominal) and at year 21 at \$0.12/W-DC (nominal) per the 2019 PV CASE Report (California Energy Commission, 2017). System maintenance costs of \$0.31/W-DC present value assume \$0.02/W-DC (nominal) annually per the 2019 PV CASE Report (California Energy Commission, 2017). 10% overhead and profit added to all costs
Battery	System size varies by building type	\$656/kWh	\$656/kWh	\$633/kWh first cost based on the PV Plus Battery Study report (Statewide Reach Codes Team, 2018) as the average cost of the three systems that were analyzed. This cost was reduced by 16% for the solar investment tax credit, which is the average credit over years 2020-2022. Replacement cost at year 15 of \$100/kWh based on target price reductions (Penn, 2018).



2.5 Cost-effectiveness

Cost-effectiveness was evaluated for all sixteen climate zones and is presented based on both TDV energy, using the Energy Commission's LCC methodology, and an On-Bill approach using residential customer utility rates. Both methodologies require estimating and quantifying the value of the energy impact associated with energy efficiency measures over the life of the measures (30 years) as compared to the prescriptive Title 24 requirements.

Results are presented as a lifecycle benefit-to-cost (B/C) ratio, a net present value (NPV) metric which represents the cost-effectiveness of a measure over a 30-year lifetime taking into account discounting of future savings and costs and financing of incremental first costs. A value of one indicates the NPV of the savings over the life of the measure is equivalent to the NPV of the lifetime incremental cost of that measure. A value greater than one represents a positive return on investment. The B/C ratio is calculated according to Equation 3.

Equation 3

$$\text{Benefit-to-Cost Ratio} = \frac{\text{NPV of lifetime benefit}}{\text{NPV of lifetime cost}}$$

In most cases the benefit is represented by annual utility savings or TDV savings and the cost by incremental first cost and replacement costs. However, in some cases a measure may have incremental cost savings but with increased energy related costs. In this case, the benefit is the lower first cost and the cost is the increase in utility bills. The lifetime costs or benefits are calculated according to Equation 4.

Equation 4

$$\text{NPV of lifetime cost/benefit} = \sum_{t=1}^n \text{Annual cost/benefit}_t * (1 + r)^t$$

Where:

- n = analysis term
- r = discount rate

The following summarizes the assumptions applied in this analysis to both methodologies.

- Analysis term of 30-years
- Real discount rate of 3 percent
- Inflation rate of 2 percent
- First incremental costs are financed into a 30-year mortgage
- Mortgage interest rate of 4.5 percent
- Average tax rate of 20 percent (to account for tax savings due to loan interest deductions)

2.5.1 On-Bill Customer Lifecycle Cost

Residential utility rates were used to calculate utility costs for all cases and determine On-Bill customer cost-effectiveness for the proposed packages. The Reach Codes Team obtained the recommended utility rates from each IOU based on the assumption that the reach codes go into effect January of 2020. Annual utility costs were calculated using hourly electricity and gas output from CBECC-Res and applying the utility tariffs summarized in Table 5. Appendix B – Utility Tariff Details includes the utility rate schedules used for this study. The applicable residential time-of-use (TOU) rate was applied to all cases.¹³ Annual electricity production in excess of annual electricity consumption is credited to the utility account at the applicable wholesale rate based on the approved

¹³ Under NEM rulings by the CPUC (D-16-01-144, 1/28/16), all new PV customers shall be in an approved TOU rate structure. <https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/General.aspx?id=3800>



NEM2 tariffs for that utility. Minimum daily use billing and mandatory non-bypassable charges have been applied. Future change to the NEM tariffs are likely; however, there is a lot of uncertainty about what those changes will be and if they will become effective during the 2019 code cycle (2020-2022).

The net surplus compensation rates for each utility are as follows:¹⁴

- PG&E: \$0.0287 / kWh
- SCE: \$0.0301 / kWh
- SDG&E: \$0.0355 / kWh

Utility rates were applied to each climate zone based on the predominant IOU serving the population of each zone according to Two SCE tariff options were evaluated: TOU-D-4-9 and TOU-D-PRIME. The TOU-D-PRIME rate is only available to customers with heat pumps for either space or water heating, a battery storage system, or an electric vehicle and therefore was only evaluated for the all-electric cases and the Efficiency & PV/Battery packages. The rate which resulted in the lowest annual cost to the customer was used for this analysis, which was TOU-D-4-9 in all cases with the exception of the single family all-electric cases in Climate Zone 14.

Table 5. Climate Zones 10 and 14 are evaluated with both SCE/SoCalGas and SDG&E tariffs since each utility has customers within these climate zones. Climate Zone 5 is evaluated under both PG&E and SoCalGas natural gas rates.

Two SCE tariff options were evaluated: TOU-D-4-9 and TOU-D-PRIME. The TOU-D-PRIME rate is only available to customers with heat pumps for either space or water heating, a battery storage system, or an electric vehicle and therefore was only evaluated for the all-electric cases and the Efficiency & PV/Battery packages. The rate which resulted in the lowest annual cost to the customer was used for this analysis, which was TOU-D-4-9 in all cases with the exception of the single family all-electric cases in Climate Zone 14.

Table 5: IOU Utility Tariffs Applied Based on Climate Zone

Climate Zones	Electric / Gas Utility	Electricity (Time-of-use)	Natural Gas
1-5, 11-13, 16	PG&E	E-TOU, Option B	G1
5	PG&E / SoCalGas	E-TOU, Option B	GR
6, 8-10, 14, 15	SCE / SoCal Gas	TOU-D-4-9 or TOU-D-PRIME	GR
7, 10, 14	SDG&E	TOU-DR1	GR

Source: Utility websites, See Appendix B – Utility Tariff Details for details on the tariffs applied.

Utility rates are assumed to escalate over time, using assumptions from research conducted by Energy and Environmental Economics (E3) in the 2019 study Residential Building Electrification in California study (Energy & Environmental Economics, 2019). Escalation of natural gas rates between 2019 and 2022 is based on the currently filed General Rate Cases (GRCs) for PG&E, SoCalGas and SDG&E. From 2023 through 2025, gas rates are assumed to escalate at 4% per year above inflation, which reflects historical rate increases between 2013 and 2018. Escalation of electricity rates from 2019 through 2025 is assumed to be 2% per year above inflation, based on electric utility estimates. After 2025, escalation rates for both natural gas and electric rates are assumed to drop to a more conservative 1% escalation per year above inflation for long-term rate trajectories beginning in 2026 through 2050. See Appendix B – Utility Tariff Details for additional details.

¹⁴ Net surplus compensation rates based on 1-year average February 2018 – January 2019.



2.5.2 *TDV Lifecycle Cost*

Cost-effectiveness was also assessed using the Energy Commission's TDV LCC methodology. TDV is a normalized monetary format developed and used by the Energy Commission for comparing electricity and natural gas savings, and it considers the cost of electricity and natural gas consumed during different times of the day and year. The 2019 TDV values are based on long term discounted costs of 30 years for all residential measures. The CBECC-Res simulation software outputs are in terms of TDV kBtUs. The present value of the energy cost savings in dollars is calculated by multiplying the TDV kBtU savings by a net present value (NPV) factor, also developed by the Energy Commission. The NPV factor is \$0.173/TDV kBtu for residential buildings.

Like the customer B/C ratio, a TDV B/C ratio value of one indicates the savings over the life of the measure are equivalent to the incremental cost of that measure. A value greater than one represents a positive return on investment. The ratio is calculated according to Equation 5.

Equation 5

$$TDV \text{ Benefit} - to - Cost \text{ Ratio} = \frac{TDV \text{ energy savings} * NPV \text{ factor}}{NPV \text{ of lifetime incremental cost}}$$

2.6 *Electrification Evaluation*

In addition to evaluating upgrades to mixed fuel and all-electric buildings independently that do not result in fuel switching, the Reach Code Team also analyzed the impact on construction costs, utility costs, and TDV when a builder specifies and installs electric appliances instead of the gas appliances typically found in a mixed fuel building. This analysis compared the code compliant mixed fuel prototype, which uses gas for space heating, water heating, cooking, and clothes drying, with the code compliant all-electric prototype. It also compared the all-electric Efficiency & PV Package with the code compliance mixed fuel prototype. In these cases, the relative costs between natural gas and electric appliances, differences between in-house electricity and gas infrastructure and the associated infrastructure costs for providing gas to the building were also included.

A variety of sources were reviewed when determining incremental costs. The sources are listed below.

- SMUD All-Electric Homes Electrification Case Study (EPRI, 2016)
- City of Palo Alto 2019 Title 24 Energy Reach Code Cost-effectiveness Analysis (TRC, 2018)
- Building Electrification Market Assessment (E3, 2019)
- Decarbonization of Heating Energy Use in California Buildings (Hopkins et al., 2018)
- Analysis of the Role of Gas for a Low-Carbon California Future (Navigant, 2008)
- Rulemaking No. 15-03-010 An Order Instituting Rulemaking to Identify Disadvantaged Communities in the San Joaquin Valley and Analyze Economically Feasible Options to Increase Access to Affordable Energy in Those Disadvantages Communities (California Public Utilities Commission, 2016)
- 2010-2012 WO017 Ex Ante Measure Cost Study: Final Report (Itron, 2014)
- Natural gas infrastructure costs provided by utility staff through the Reach Code subprogram
- Costs obtained from builders, contractors and developers

Incremental costs are presented in Table 6. Values in parentheses represent a lower cost or cost reduction in the electric option relative to mixed fuel. The costs from the available sources varied widely, making it difficult to develop narrow cost estimates for each component. For certain components data is provided with a low to high range as well as what were determined to be typical costs and ultimately applied in this analysis. Two sets of typical costs are presented, one which is applied in the On-Bill cost effectiveness methodology and another applied in the TDV methodology. Details of these differences are explained in the discussion of site gas infrastructure costs in the following pages.



Table 6: Incremental Costs – All-Electric Code Compliant Home Compared to a Mixed Fuel Code Compliant Home

Measure	Incremental Cost (2020 PV\$) Single Family ¹				Incremental Cost (2020 PV\$) Multifamily ¹ (Per Dwelling Unit)			
	Low	High	Typical (On-Bill)	Typical (TDV)	Low	High	Typical (On-Bill)	Typical (TDV)
Heat Pump vs Gas Furnace/Split AC	(\$2,770)	\$620	(\$221)		Same as Single Family			
Heat Pump Water Heater vs Gas Tankless	(\$1,120)	\$1,120	\$0					
Electric vs Gas Clothes Dryer ²	(\$428)	\$820	\$0					
Electric vs Gas Cooking ²	\$0	\$1,800	\$0					
Electric Service Upgrade	\$200	\$800	\$600		\$150	\$600	\$600	
In-House Gas Infrastructure	(\$1,670)	(\$550)	(\$800)		(\$600)	(\$150)	(\$600)	
Site Gas Infrastructure	(\$25,000)	(\$900)	(\$5,750)	(\$11,836)	(\$16,250)	(\$310)	(\$3,140)	(\$6,463)
Total First Cost	(\$30,788)	\$3,710	(\$6,171)	(\$12,257)	(\$20,918)	\$4,500	(\$3,361)	(\$6,684)
Present Value of Equipment Replacement Cost			\$1,266				\$1,266	
Lifetime Cost Including Replacement & Financing of First Cost			(\$5,349)	(\$11,872)			(\$2,337)	(\$5,899)

¹Low and high costs represent the potential range of costs and typical represents the costs used in this analysis and determined to be most representative of the conditions described in this report. Two sets of typical costs are presented, one which is applied in the On-Bill cost effectiveness methodology and another applied in the TDV methodology.

²Typical costs assume electric resistance technology. The high range represents higher end induction cooktops and heat pump clothes dryers. Lower cost induction cooktops are available.

Typical incremental costs for switching from a mixed fuel design to an all-electric design are based on the following assumptions:

Appliances: The Reach Code Team determined that the typical first installed cost for electric appliances is very similar to that for natural gas appliances. This was based on information provided by HVAC contractors, plumbers and builders as well as a review of other studies. After review of various sources, the Reach Code Team concluded that the cost difference between gas and electric resistance options for clothes dryers and stoves is negligible and that the lifetimes of the two technologies are also similar.

HVAC: Typical HVAC incremental costs were based on the City of Palo Alto 2019 Title 24 Energy Reach Code Cost-effectiveness Analysis (TRC, 2018) which assumes approximately \$200 first cost savings for the heat pump relative to the gas furnace and air conditioner. Table 6 also includes the present value of the incremental replacement costs for the heat pump based on a 15-year lifetime and a 20-year lifetime for the gas furnace in the mixed fuel home.

DHW: Typical costs for the water heating system were based on equivalent installed first costs for the HPWH and tankless gas water heater. This accounts for slightly higher equipment cost but lower installation labor due to the elimination of the gas flue. Incremental replacement costs for the HPWH are based on a 15-year lifetime and a 20-year lifetime for the tankless water heater.

For multifamily, less data was available and therefore a range of low and high costs is not provided. The typical first cost for multifamily similarly is expected to be close to the same for the mixed fuel and all-electric designs. However, there are additional considerations with multifamily such as greater complexity for venting of natural gas appliances as well as for locating the HPWH within the conditioned space (all climates except Climate Zones 1, 3, and 5, see Table 2) that may impact the total costs.

Electric service upgrade: The study assumes an incremental cost to run 220V service to each appliance of \$200 per appliance for single family homes and \$150 per appliance per multifamily apartment based on cost estimates from builders and contractors. The Reach Code Team reviewed production builder utility plans for



mixed-fuel homes and consulted with contractors to estimate which electricity and/or natural gas services are usually provided to the dryer and oven. Typical practice varied, with some builders providing both gas and electric service to both appliances, others providing both services to only one of the appliances, and some only providing gas. For this study, the Reach Code Team determined that for single family homes the typical cost is best qualified by the practice of providing 220V service and gas to either the dryer and the oven and only gas service to the other. For multifamily buildings it's assumed that only gas is provided to the dryer and oven in the mixed fuel home.

It is assumed that no upgrades to the electrical panel are required and that a 200 Amp panel is typically installed for both mixed fuel and all-electric new construction homes. There are no incremental electrical site infrastructure requirements.

In-house gas infrastructure (from meter to appliances): Installation cost to run a gas line from the meter to the appliance location is \$200 per appliance for single family and \$150 per appliance per multifamily apartment based on cost estimates from builders and contractors. The cost estimate includes providing gas to the water heater, furnace, dryer and cooktop.

Site gas infrastructure: The cost-effective analysis components with the highest degree of variability are the costs for on-site gas infrastructure. These costs can be project dependent and may be significantly impacted by such factors as utility territory, site characteristics, distance to the nearest gas main and main location, joint trenching, whether work is conducted by the utility or a private contractor, and number of dwelling units per development. All gas utilities participating in this study were solicited for cost information. The typical infrastructure costs for single family homes presented in Table 6 are based on cost data provided by PG&E and reflect those for a new subdivision in an undeveloped area requiring the installation of natural gas infrastructure, including a main line. Infrastructure costs for infill development can also be highly variable and may be higher than in an undeveloped area. The additional costs associated with disruption of existing roads, sidewalks, and other structures can be significant. Total typical costs in Table 6 assume \$10,000 for extension of a gas main, \$1,686 for a service lateral, and \$150 for the meter.

Utility Gas Main Extensions rules¹⁵ specify that the developer has the option to only pay 50% of the total cost for a main extension after subtraction of allowances for installation of gas appliances. This 50% refund and the appliance allowance deductions are accounted for in the site gas infrastructure costs under the On-Bill cost-effectiveness methodology. The net costs to the utility after partial reimbursement from the developer are included in utility ratebase and recovered via rates to all customers. The total cost of \$5,750 presented in Table 6 reflects a 50% refund on the \$10,000 extension and appliance deductions of \$1,086 for a furnace, water heater, cooktop, and dryer. Under the On-Bill methodology this analysis assumes this developer option will remain available through 2022 and that the cost savings are passed along to the customer.

The 50% refund and appliance deductions were not applied to the site gas infrastructure costs under the TDV cost-effectiveness methodology based on input received from the Energy Commission and agreement from the Reach Code technical advisory team that the approach is appropriate. TDV cost savings impacts extend beyond the customer and account for societal impacts of energy use. Accounting for the full cost of the infrastructure upgrades was determined to be justified when evaluating under the TDV methodology.

¹⁵ PG&E Rule 15: https://www.pge.com/tariffs/tm2/pdf/GAS_RULES_15.pdf

SoCalGas Rule 20: <https://www.socalgas.com/regulatory/tariffs/tm2/pdf/20.pdf>

SDG&E Rule 15: http://regarchive.sdge.com/tm2/pdf/GAS_GAS-RULES_GRULE15.pdf



Less information was available for the costs associated with gas infrastructure for low-rise multifamily development. The typical cost in Table 6 for the On-Bill methodology is based on TRC's City of Palo Alto 2019 Title 24 Energy Reach Code Cost-effectiveness Analysis (TRC, 2018). These costs, provided by the City of Palo Alto, are approximately \$25,100 for an 8-unit new construction building and reflect connection to an existing main for infill development. Specific costs include plan review, connection charges, meter and manifold, plumbing distribution, and street cut fees. While these costs are specifically based on infill development and from one municipal utility, the estimates are less than those provided by PG&E reflecting the average cost differences charged to the developer between single family and multifamily in an undeveloped area (after accounting for deductions per the Gas Main Extensions rule). To convert costs charged to the developer to account for the full infrastructure upgrade cost (costs applied in the TDV methodology analysis), a factor of 2.06¹⁶ was calculated based on the single family analysis. This same factor was applied to the multifamily cost of \$3,140 to arrive at \$6,463 (see Table 6).

2.7 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Equivalent CO₂ emission savings were calculated based on outputs from the CBECC-Res simulation software. Electricity emissions vary by region and by hour of the year. CBECC-Res applies two distinct hourly profiles, one for Climate Zones 1 through 5 and 11 through 13 and another for Climate Zones 6 through 10 and 14 through 16. For natural gas a fixed factor of 0.005307 metric tons/therm is used. To compare the mixed fuel and all-electric cases side-by-side, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are presented as CO₂-equivalent emissions per square foot of conditioned floor area.

3 Results

The primary objective of the evaluation is to identify cost-effective, non-preempted performance targets for both single family and low-rise multifamily prototypes, under both mixed fuel and all-electric cases, to support the design of local ordinances requiring new low-rise residential buildings to exceed the minimum state requirements. The packages presented are representative examples of designs and measures that can be used to meet the requirements. In practice, a builder can use any combination of non-preempted or preempted compliant measures to meet the requirements.

This analysis covered all sixteen climate zones and evaluated two efficiency packages, including a non-preempted package and a preempted package that includes upgrades to federally regulated equipment, an Efficiency & PV Package for the all-electric scenario only, and an Efficiency & PV/Battery Package. For the efficiency-only packages, measures were refined to ensure that the non-preempted package was cost-effective based on one of the two metrics applied in this study, TDV or On-Bill. The preempted equipment package, which the Reach Code Team considers to be a package of upgrades most reflective of what builders commonly apply to exceed code requirements, was designed to be cost-effective based on the On-Bill cost-effectiveness approach.

Results are presented as EDR Margin instead of compliance margin. EDR is the metric used to determine code compliance in the 2019 cycle. Target EDR Margin is based on taking the calculated EDR Margin for the case and rounding down to the next half of a whole number. Target EDR Margin for the Efficiency Package are defined based on the lower of the EDR Margin of the non-preempted package and the equipment, preempted package. For example, if for a particular case the cost-effective non-preempted package has an EDR Margin of 3 and the preempted package an EDR Margin of 4, the Target EDR Margin is set at 3.

¹⁶ This factor includes the elimination of the 50% refund for the main extension and adding back in the appliance allowance deductions.



For a package to qualify, a minimum EDR Margin of 0.5 was required. This is to say that a package that only achieved an EDR Margin of 0.4, for example, was not considered. An EDR Margin less than 0.5 generally corresponds to a compliance margin lower than 5% and was considered too small to ensure repeatable results. In certain cases, the Reach Code Team did not identify a cost-effective package that achieved the minimum EDR Margin of 0.5.

Although some of the efficiency measures evaluated were not cost-effective and were eliminated, the following measures are included in at least one package:

- Reduced infiltration
- Improved fenestration
- Improved cool roofs
- High performance attics
- Slab insulation
- Reduced duct leakage
- Verified low leakage ducts in conditioned space
- Low pressure-drop distribution system
- Compact hot water distribution system, basic and expanded
- High efficiency furnace, air conditioner & heat pump (*preempted*)
- High efficiency tankless water heater & heat pump water heater (*preempted*)

3.1 PV and Battery System Sizing

The approach to determining the size of the PV and battery systems varied based on each package and the source fuel. Table 7 describes the PV and battery sizing approaches applied to each of the four packages. For the **Efficiency Non-preempted and Efficiency – Equipment, Preempted packages** a different method was applied to each the two fuel scenarios. In all **mixed fuel cases**, the PV was sized to offset 100% of the estimated electrical load and any electricity savings from efficiency measures were traded off with a smaller PV system. Not downsizing the PV system after adding efficiency measures runs the risk of producing more electricity than is consumed, reducing cost-effectiveness and violating NEM rules. While the impact of this in most cases is minor, analysis confirmed that cost-effectiveness improved when reducing the system size to offset 100% of the electricity usage as opposed to keeping the PV system the same size as the Standard Design.

In the **all-electric Efficiency cases**, the PV system size was left to match the Standard Design (Std Design PV), and the inclusion of energy efficiency measures was not traded off with a reduced capacity PV system. Because the PV system is sized to meet the electricity load of a mixed fuel home, it is cost-effective to keep the PV system the same size and offset a greater percentage of the electrical load.

For the **Efficiency & PV case on the all-electric home**, the Reach Code Team evaluated PV system sizing to offset 100%, 90% and 80% of the total calculated electricity use. Of these three, sizing to 90% proved to be the most cost-effective based on customer utility bills. This is a result of the impact of the annual minimum bill which is around \$120 across all the utilities. The “sweet spot” is a PV system that reduces electricity bills just enough to match the annual minimum bill; increasing the PV size beyond this adds first cost but does not result in utility bill savings.



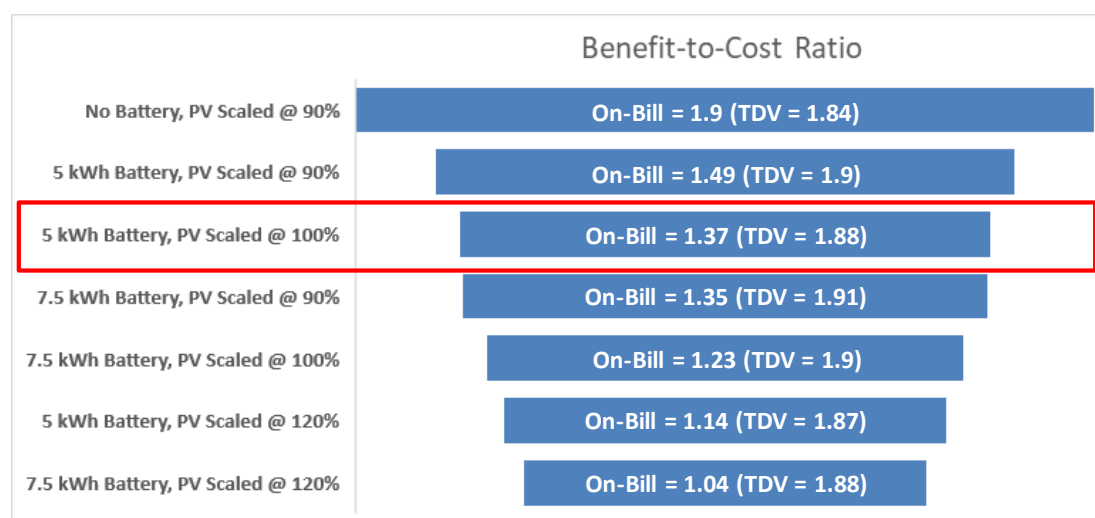
Table 7: PV & Battery Sizing Details by Package Type

Package	Mixed Fuel	All-Electric
Efficiency (Envelope & Equipment)	PV Scaled @ 100% electricity	Std Design PV
Efficiency & PV	n/a	PV Scaled @ 90%
Efficiency & PV/Battery	PV Scaled @ 100% electricity 5kWh / SF home 2.75kWh/ MF apt	PV Scaled @ 100% 5kWh / SF home 2.75kWh/ MF apt

A sensitivity analysis was conducted to determine the appropriate battery and PV capacity for the Efficiency & PV/Battery Packages using the 1-story 2,100 square foot prototype in Climate Zone 12. Results are shown in Figure 2. The current version of CBECC-Res requires a minimum battery size of 5 kWh to qualify for the self-utilization credit. CBECC-Res allows for PV oversizing up to 160% of the building's estimated electricity load when battery storage systems are installed; however, the Reach Code Team considered this high, potentially problematic from a grid perspective, and likely not acceptable to the utilities or customers. The Reach Code Team compared cost-effectiveness of 5kWh and 7.5kWh battery systems as well as of PV systems sized to offset 90%, 100%, or 120% of the estimated electrical load.

Results show that from an on-bill perspective a smaller battery size is more cost-effective. The sensitivity analysis also showed that increasing the PV capacity from 90% to 120% of the electricity use reduced cost-effectiveness. From the TDV perspective there was little difference in results across all the scenarios, with the larger battery size being marginally more cost-effective. Based on these results, the Reach Code Team applied to the Efficiency & PV/Battery Package a 5kWh battery system for single family homes with PV sized to offset 100% of the electricity load. Even though PV scaled to 90% was the most cost-effective, sizing was increased to 100% to evaluate greater generation beyond the Efficiency & PV Package and to achieve zero net electricity. These results also show that in isolation, the inclusion of a battery system reduces cost-effectiveness compared to the same size PV system without batteries.

For multifamily buildings the battery capacity was scaled to reflect the average ratio of battery size to PV system capacity (kWh/kW) for the single family Efficiency & PV Package. This resulted in a 22kWh battery for the multifamily building, or 2.75kWh per apartment.

**Figure 2: B/C ratio comparison for PV and battery sizing**

3.2 Single Family Results

Table 8 through Table 10 contain cost effectiveness findings for the single family packages. Table 8 summarizes the package costs for all of the mixed fuel and all-electric efficiency, PV and battery packages. The mixed fuel results are evaluated and presented relative to a mixed fuel code compliant basecase while the all-electric results are relative to an all-electric code compliant basecase.

Table 9 and Table 10 present the B/C ratios for all the single family packages according to both the On-Bill and TDV methodologies for the mixed fuel and the all-electric cases, respectively. Results are cost-effective based on TDV for all cases except for Climate Zone 7 where no cost-effective combination of non-preempted efficiency measures was found that met the minimum 0.5 EDR Margin threshold. Cases where the B/C ratio is indicated as “>1” refer to instances where there are incremental cost savings in addition to annual utility bill savings. In these cases, there is no cost associated with the upgrade and benefits are realized immediately.

Figure 3 presents a comparison of Total EDRs for single family buildings and Figure 4 presents the EDR Margin results. Each graph compares the mixed fuel and all-electric cases as well as the various packages. The EDR Margin for the **Efficiency Package** for most climates is between 1.0 and 5.5 for mixed fuel cases and slightly higher, between 1.5 and 6.5, for the all-electric design. No cost-effective **mixed fuel or all-electric non-preempted Efficiency package** was found Climate Zone 7.

For the **mixed fuel case, the Efficiency & PV/Battery** Package increased the EDR Margin to values between 7.0 and 10.5. Because of the limitations on oversizing PV systems to offset natural gas use it is not feasible to achieve higher EDR Margins by increasing PV system capacity.

For the **all-electric case, the Efficiency & PV** Package resulted in EDR Margins of 11.0 to 19.0 for most climates; adding a battery system increased the EDR Margin by an additional 7 to 13 points. Climate zones 1 and 16, which have high heating loads, have much higher EDR Margins for the Efficiency & PV package (26.5-31.0). The Standard Design PV, which is what is applied in the all-electric Efficiency Package, is not sized to offset any of the heating load. When the PV system is sized to offset 90% of the total electricity use, the increase is substantial as a result. In contrast, in Climate Zone 15 the Standard Design PV system is already sized to cover the cooling electricity load, which represents 40% of whole building electricity use. Therefore, increasing the PV size to offset 90% of the electric load in this climate only results in adding approximately 120 Watts of PV capacity and subsequently a negligible impact on the EDR.

Additional results details can be found in Appendix C – Single Family Detailed Results with summaries of measures included in each of the packages in Appendix D – Single Family Measure Summary. A summary of results by climate zone is presented in Appendix G – Results by Climate Zone.



Table 8: Single Family Package Lifetime Incremental Costs

Climate Zone	Mixed Fuel			All-Electric			
	Non-Preempted	Equipment - Preempted	Efficiency & PV/Battery	Non-Preempted	Equipment - Preempted	Efficiency & PV	Efficiency & PV/Battery
CZ01	+\$1,355	+\$1,280	+\$5,311	+\$7,642	+\$2,108	+\$18,192	+\$24,770
CZ02	+\$1,504	+\$724	+\$5,393	+\$3,943	+\$2,108	+\$12,106	+\$18,132
CZ03	+\$1,552	+\$1,448	+\$5,438	+\$1,519	+\$2,108	+\$8,517	+\$14,380
CZ04	+\$1,556	+\$758	+\$5,434	+\$1,519	+\$2,108	+\$8,786	+\$14,664
CZ05	+\$1,571	+\$772	+\$5,433	+\$1,519	+\$2,108	+\$8,307	+\$14,047
CZ06	+\$1,003	+\$581	+\$4,889	+\$926	+\$846	+\$6,341	+\$12,036
CZ07	n/a	+\$606	+\$4,028	n/a	+\$846	+\$4,436	+\$9,936
CZ08	+\$581	+\$586	+\$4,466	+\$926	+\$412	+\$5,373	+\$11,016
CZ09	+\$912	+\$574	+\$4,785	+\$1,180	+\$846	+\$5,778	+\$11,454
CZ10	+\$1,648	+\$593	+\$5,522	+\$1,773	+\$949	+\$6,405	+\$12,129
CZ11	+\$3,143	+\$1,222	+\$7,026	+\$3,735	+\$2,108	+\$10,827	+\$17,077
CZ12	+\$1,679	+\$654	+\$5,568	+\$3,735	+\$2,108	+\$11,520	+\$17,586
CZ13	+\$3,060	+\$611	+\$6,954	+\$4,154	+\$2,108	+\$10,532	+\$16,806
CZ14	+\$1,662	+\$799	+\$5,526	+\$4,154	+\$2,108	+\$10,459	+\$16,394
CZ15	+\$2,179	-\$936	+\$6,043	+\$4,612	+\$2,108	+\$5,085	+\$11,382
CZ16	+\$3,542	+\$2,441	+\$7,399	+\$5,731	+\$2,108	+\$16,582	+\$22,838



Table 9: Single Family Package Cost-Effectiveness Results for the Mixed Fuel Case ^{1,2}

CZ	Utility	Efficiency							Efficiency & PV/Battery			
		Non-Preempted			Equipment - Preempted			Target				Target
		Efficiency	On-Bill	TDV	Efficiency	On-Bill	TDV	Efficiency	Total	On-Bill	TDV	Total
		EDR	B/C	B/C	EDR	B/C	B/C	EDR	EDR	B/C	B/C	EDR
		Margin	Ratio	Ratio	Margin	Ratio	Ratio	Margin	Margin	Ratio	Ratio	Margin
01	PG&E	5.3	3.4	2.8	6.9	4.9	4.1	5.0	10.6	0.9	1.6	10.5
02	PG&E	3.3	1.6	1.7	3.3	3.8	3.6	3.0	10.1	0.5	1.6	10.0
03	PG&E	3.0	1.3	1.3	4.1	1.9	2.0	2.5	10.0	0.4	1.4	10.0
04	PG&E	2.5	0.9	1.2	2.7	2.4	2.7	2.5	10.1	0.3	1.5	10.0
05	PG&E	2.7	1.1	1.2	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.5	9.4	0.4	1.3	9.0
05	PG&E/SoCalGas	2.7	0.9	1.2	2.6	2.0	2.5	2.5	9.4	0.3	1.3	9.0
06	SCE/SoCalGas	2.0	0.7	1.2	2.0	1.6	2.0	1.5	9.8	0.8	1.3	9.5
07	SDG&E	0.0	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.4	0.0	9.2	0.1	1.3	9.0
08	SCE/SoCalGas	1.3	0.6	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.0	8.4	0.9	1.3	8.0
09	SCE/SoCalGas	2.6	0.7	2.0	2.9	1.8	3.7	2.5	8.8	1.0	1.5	8.5
10	SCE/SoCalGas	3.2	0.6	1.3	3.2	2.0	3.8	3.0	9.6	1.0	1.5	9.5
10	SDG&E	3.2	0.8	1.3	3.2	2.6	3.8	3.0	9.6	0.6	1.5	9.5
11	PG&E	4.3	0.8	1.2	5.1	2.5	3.7	4.0	9.2	0.4	1.5	9.0
12	PG&E	3.5	1.2	1.8	3.4	3.3	4.6	3.0	9.6	0.4	1.7	9.5
13	PG&E	4.6	0.8	1.3	5.8	5.3	8.4	4.5	9.7	0.4	1.6	9.5
14	SCE/SoCalGas	5.0	1.6	2.5	5.8	4.0	6.1	4.5	9.0	1.3	1.7	9.0
14	SDG&E	5.0	1.9	2.5	5.8	4.9	6.1	4.5	9.0	1.2	1.7	9.0
15	SCE/SoCalGas	4.8	1.0	1.6	5.0	>1	>1	4.5	7.1	1.1	1.5	7.0
16	PG&E	5.4	1.6	1.5	6.2	2.2	2.2	5.0	10.5	0.9	1.4	10.5

¹">1" indicates cases where there are both first cost savings and annual utility bill savings.

²Information about the measures included for each climate zone are described in Appendix D – Single Family Measure Summary.



Table 10: Single Family Package Cost-Effectiveness Results for the All-Electric Case^{1,2}

CZ	Utility	Efficiency							Efficiency & PV				Efficiency & PV/Battery			
		Non-Preempted			Equipment - Preempted			Target				Target				Target
		Efficiency EDR Margin	On-Bill B/C Ratio	TDV B/C Ratio	Efficiency EDR Margin	On-Bill B/C Ratio	TDV B/C Ratio	Efficiency EDR Margin	Total EDR Margin	On-Bill B/C Ratio	TDV B/C Ratio	Total EDR Margin	Total EDR Margin	On-Bill B/C Ratio	TDV B/C Ratio	Total EDR Margin
01	PG&E	15.2	1.8	1.7	6.9	2.9	2.7	6.5	31.4	1.8	1.5	31.0	41.2	1.4	1.4	41.0
02	PG&E	4.9	1.2	1.1	5.1	2.3	2.1	4.5	19.4	1.8	1.4	19.0	30.1	1.4	1.4	30.0
03	PG&E	4.7	2.6	2.4	4.4	1.8	1.6	4.0	18.5	2.2	1.7	18.0	29.3	1.5	1.6	29.0
04	PG&E	3.4	1.9	1.8	3.9	1.5	1.5	3.0	17.2	2.1	1.6	17.0	28.6	1.5	1.6	28.5
05	PG&E	4.4	2.6	2.3	4.4	1.9	1.7	4.0	18.2	2.3	1.8	18.0	28.7	1.6	1.6	28.5
05	PG&E/SoCalGas	4.4	2.6	2.3	4.4	1.9	1.7	4.0	18.2	2.3	1.8	18.0	28.7	1.6	1.6	28.5
06	SCE/SoCalGas	2.0	1.3	1.4	2.9	2.2	2.3	2.0	14.3	1.2	1.5	14.0	26.1	1.2	1.4	26.0
07	SDG&E	0.0	-	-	2.2	1.6	1.7	0.0	11.3	1.9	1.5	11.0	24.2	1.3	1.5	24.0
08	SCE/SoCalGas	1.6	0.6	1.2	1.8	2.8	3.0	1.5	10.9	1.0	1.5	10.5	21.6	1.1	1.4	21.5
09	SCE/SoCalGas	2.8	0.8	2.0	3.3	2.1	3.2	2.5	11.5	1.1	1.6	11.5	21.3	1.1	1.5	21.0
10	SCE/SoCalGas	3.1	0.9	1.5	3.4	2.3	3.2	3.0	11.1	1.1	1.5	11.0	21.2	1.1	1.5	21.0
10	SDG&E	3.1	1.1	1.5	3.4	2.6	3.2	3.0	11.1	1.7	1.5	11.0	21.2	1.4	1.5	21.0
11	PG&E	4.6	1.2	1.5	5.9	3.0	3.3	4.5	14.2	1.8	1.6	14.0	23.2	1.5	1.6	23.0
12	PG&E	3.8	0.8	1.1	5.1	2.0	2.5	3.5	15.7	1.7	1.4	15.5	25.4	1.3	1.5	25.0
13	PG&E	5.1	1.1	1.4	6.0	2.9	3.3	5.0	13.4	1.7	1.5	13.0	22.5	1.4	1.5	22.0
14	SCE/SoCalGas	5.6	1.0	1.5	6.0	2.3	3.1	5.5	15.5	1.2	1.6	15.5	23.9	1.4	1.6	23.5
14	SDG&E	5.6	1.3	1.5	6.0	2.9	3.1	5.5	15.5	1.8	1.6	15.5	23.9	1.7	1.6	23.5
15	SCE/SoCalGas	5.6	1.1	1.6	7.3	3.3	4.5	5.5	6.2	1.1	1.6	6.0	13.5	1.2	1.5	13.0
16	PG&E	9.7	1.7	1.7	4.9	2.4	2.3	4.5	27.0	2.1	1.6	26.5	35.4	1.7	1.5	35.0

¹">1" indicates cases where there are both first cost savings and annual utility bill savings.

²Information about the measures included for each climate zone are described in Appendix D – Single Family Measure Summary



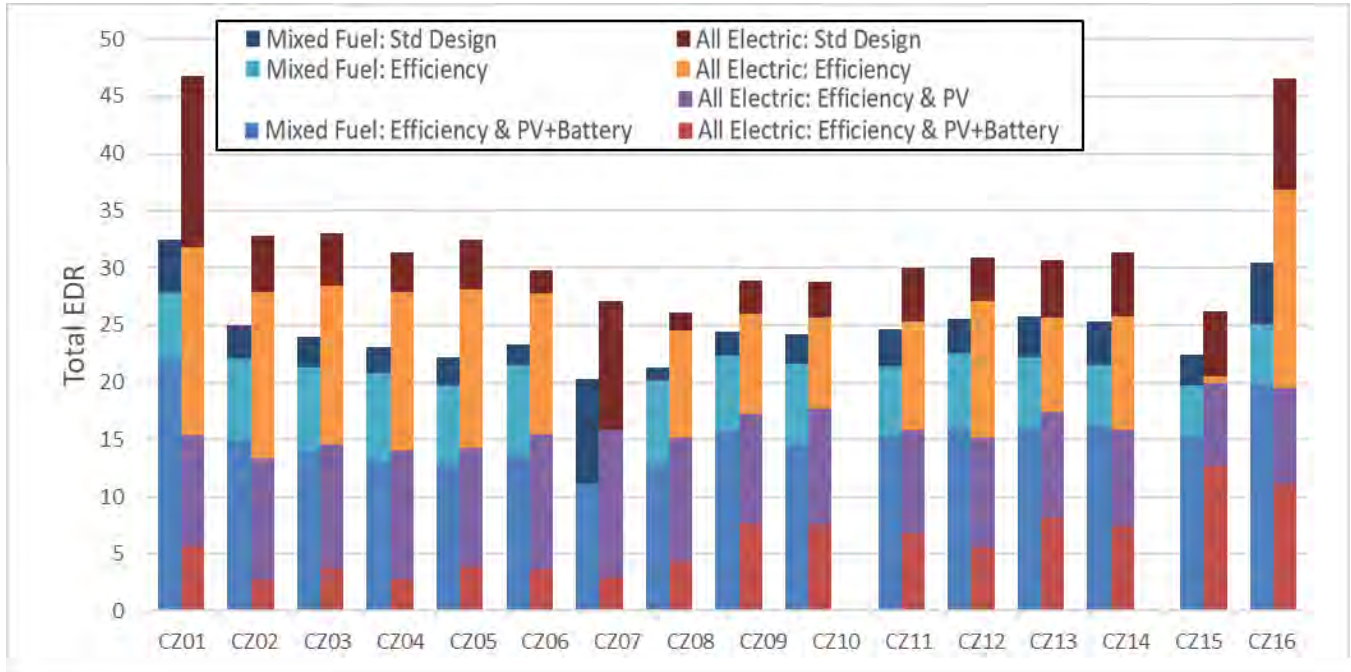


Figure 3: Single family Total EDR comparison

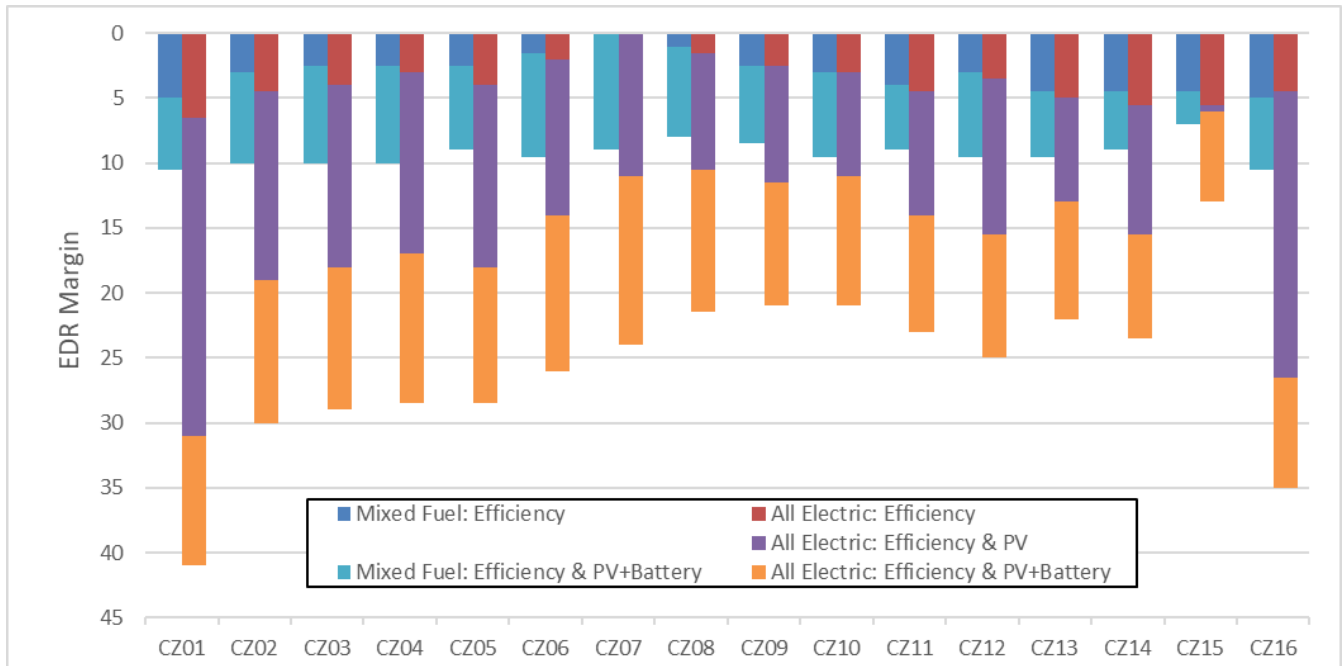


Figure 4: Single family EDR Margin comparison (based on Efficiency EDR Margin for the Efficiency packages and the Total EDR Margin for the Efficiency & PV and Efficiency & PV/Battery packages)



3.2.1 GHG Emission Reductions

Figure 5 compares annual GHG emissions for both mixed fuel and all-electric single family 2019 code compliant cases with Efficiency, Efficiency & PV and Efficiency & PV/Battery packages. GHG emissions vary by climate but are consistently higher in mixed fuel cases than all-electric. Standard Design mixed fuel emissions range from 1.3 (CZ 7) to 3.3 (CZ 16) lbs CO₂e/square foot of floor area, where all-electric Standard Design emissions range from 0.7 to 1.7 lbs CO₂e/ ft². Adding efficiency, PV and batteries to the mixed fuel code compliant prototype reduces GHG emissions by 20% on average to between 1.0 and 1.8 lbs CO₂e/ft², with the exception of Climate Zones 1 and 16. Adding efficiency, PV and batteries to the all-electric code compliant prototype reduces annual GHG emissions by 65% on average to 0.8 lbs CO₂e/ft² or less. None of the cases completely eliminate GHG emissions. Because of the time value of emissions calculation for electricity in CBECC-Res, there is always some amount of GHG impacts with using electricity from the grid.

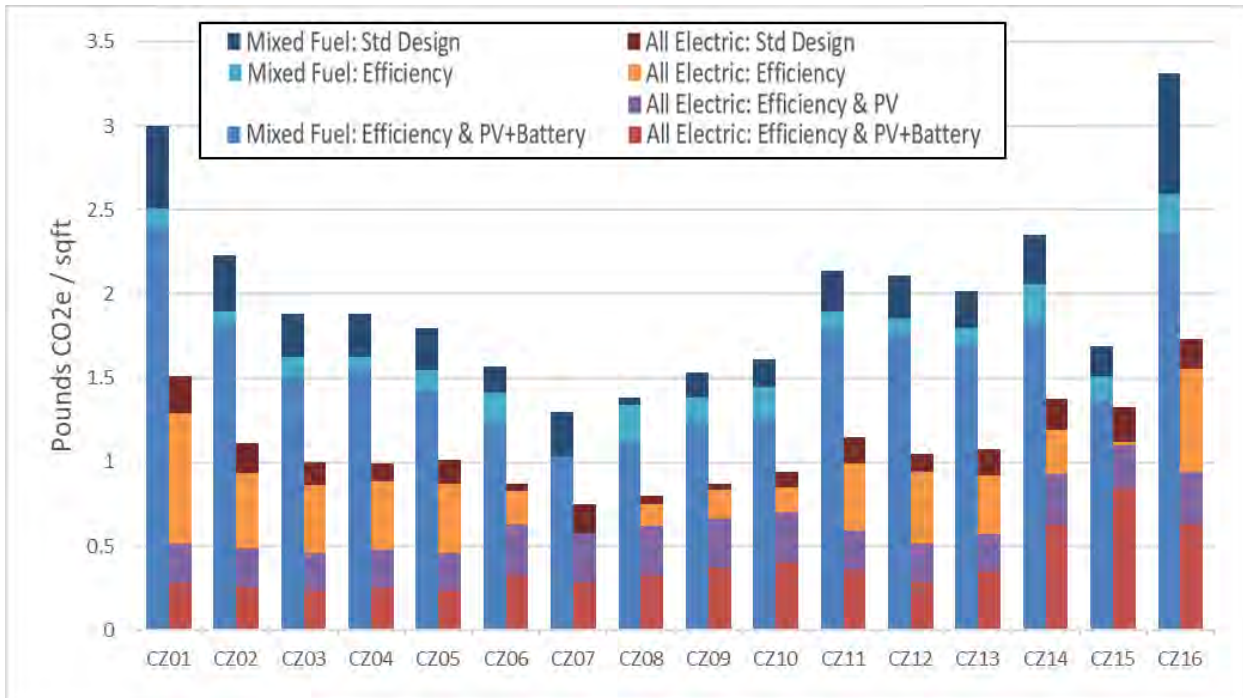


Figure 5: Single family greenhouse gas emissions comparison

3.3 Multifamily Results

Table 11 through Table 13 contain cost effectiveness findings for the multifamily packages. Table 11 summarizes the package costs for all the mixed fuel and all-electric efficiency, PV and battery packages.

Table 12 and Table 13 present the B/C ratios for all the packages according to both the On-Bill and TDV methodologies for the mixed fuel and the all-electric cases, respectively. All the packages are cost-effective based on TDV except Climate Zone 3 for the all-electric cases where no cost-effective combination of non-preempted efficiency measures was found that met the minimum 0.5 EDR Margin threshold. Cases where the B/C ratio is indicated as ">1" refer to instances where there are incremental cost savings in addition to annual utility bill savings. In these cases, there is no cost associated with this upgrade and benefits are realized immediately.

It is generally more challenging to achieve equivalent savings targets cost-effectively for the multifamily cases than for the single family cases. With less exterior surface area per floor area the impact of envelope measures



is diminished in multifamily buildings. Ducts are already assumed to be within conditioned space and therefore only one of the duct measures found to be cost-effective in single family homes can be applied.

Figure 6 presents a comparison of Total EDRs for the multifamily cases and Figure 7 presents the EDR Margin results. Each graph compares the mixed fuel and all-electric cases as well as the various packages. Cost-effective efficiency packages were found for all **mixed fuel cases**. The Target EDR Margins for the **mixed fuel Efficiency Package** are 0.5 for Climate Zones 3, 5 and 7, between 1.0 and 2.5 for Climate Zones 1, 2, 4, 6, 8 through 12 and 16, and between 3.0 and 4.0 in Climate Zones 13 through 15. For the **all-electric case, no cost-effective non-preempted efficiency packages** were found in Climate Zone 3. The Target EDR Margins are between 0.5 and 2.5 for Climate Zones 2, 4 through 10 and 12, and between 3.0 and 4.0 in Climate Zones 1, 11, and 13 through 16.

For the **mixed fuel case, the Efficiency & PV/Battery Package** results in an EDR Margin of between 8.5 and 11.5 across all climate zones. Most of these packages were not found to be cost-effective based on utility bill savings alone, but they all are cost-effective based on TDV energy savings. For the **all-electric case, the Efficiency & PV Package** resulted in EDR Margins of 10.5 to 17.5 for most climates; adding a battery system increased the EDR Margin by an additional 10 to 15 points. Climate zones 1 and 16, which have high heating loads, have much higher EDR Margins for the **Efficiency & PV package** (19.5-22.5). The Standard Design PV, which is what is applied in the **Efficiency Package**, is not sized to offset any of the heating load. When the PV system is sized to offset 90% of the total electricity use, the increase is substantial as a result. In Climate Zone 15 the Standard Design PV system is already sized to cover the cooling electricity load, which represents 30% of whole building electricity use. Therefore, increasing the PV size to offset 90% of the electric load in this climate only results in adding approximately 240 Watts of PV capacity per apartment and subsequently a much smaller impact on the EDR than in other climate zones. Because of the limitations on oversizing PV systems to offset natural gas use it is not feasible to achieve comparable EDR Margins for the mixed fuel case as in the all-electric case.

Additional results details can be found in Appendix E – Multifamily Detailed Results with summaries of measures included in each of the packages in Appendix F – Multifamily Measure Summary. A summary of results by climate zone is presented in Appendix G – Results by Climate Zone.



Table 11: Multifamily Package Incremental Costs per Dwelling Unit

Climate Zone	Mixed Fuel			All-Electric			
	Non-Preempted	Equipment - Preempted	Efficiency & PV/Battery	Non-Preempted	Equipment - Preempted	Efficiency & PV	Efficiency & PV/Battery
CZ01	+\$960	+\$507	+\$3,094	+\$949	+\$795	+\$5,538	+\$8,919
CZ02	+\$309	+\$497	+\$2,413	+\$361	+\$795	+\$3,711	+\$6,833
CZ03	+\$175	+\$403	+\$2,279	n/a	+\$795	+\$3,272	+\$6,344
CZ04	+\$329	+\$351	+\$2,429	+\$361	+\$795	+\$3,158	+\$6,201
CZ05	+\$180	+\$358	+\$2,273	+\$247	+\$795	+\$3,293	+\$6,314
CZ06	+\$190	+\$213	+\$2,294	+\$231	+\$361	+\$2,580	+\$5,590
CZ07	+\$90	+\$366	+\$2,188	+\$202	+\$361	+\$2,261	+\$5,203
CZ08	+\$250	+\$213	+\$2,353	+\$231	+\$361	+\$2,240	+\$5,249
CZ09	+\$136	+\$274	+\$2,234	+\$231	+\$361	+\$2,232	+\$5,236
CZ10	+\$278	+\$250	+\$2,376	+\$361	+\$361	+\$2,371	+\$5,395
CZ11	+\$850	+\$317	+\$2,950	+\$1,011	+\$795	+\$3,601	+\$6,759
CZ12	+\$291	+\$434	+\$2,394	+\$1,011	+\$795	+\$3,835	+\$6,943
CZ13	+\$831	+\$290	+\$2,936	+\$1,011	+\$795	+\$3,462	+\$6,650
CZ14	+\$874	+\$347	+\$2,957	+\$1,011	+\$795	+\$3,356	+\$6,380
CZ15	+\$510	-\$157	+\$2,604	+\$1,011	+\$1,954	+\$1,826	+\$5,020
CZ16	+\$937	+\$453	+\$3,028	+\$843	+\$795	+\$4,423	+\$7,533



Table 12: Multifamily Package Cost-Effectiveness Results for the Mixed Fuel Case^{1,2}

CZ	Utility	Efficiency							Efficiency & PV/Battery			
		Non-Preempted			Equipment - Preempted			Target				Target
		Efficiency	On-Bill	TDV	Efficiency	On-Bill	TDV	Efficiency	Total	On-Bill	TDV	Total
		EDR	B/C	B/C	EDR	B/C	B/C	EDR	EDR	B/C	B/C	EDR
		Margin	Ratio	Ratio	Margin	Ratio	Ratio	Margin	Margin	Ratio	Ratio	Margin
01	PG&E	3.4	1.1	1.2	2.3	1.3	1.4	2.0	11.5	0.4	1.2	11.5
02	PG&E	1.8	1.0	1.7	2.3	1.1	1.5	1.5	10.9	0.2	1.6	10.5
03	PG&E	0.6	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.1	1.2	0.5	10.3	0.1	1.4	10.0
04	PG&E	1.3	0.8	1.2	1.9	1.1	1.7	1.0	11.2	0.2	1.6	11.0
05	PG&E	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.3	0.5	9.9	0.2	1.4	9.5
05	PG&E/SoCalGas	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.5	1.1	1.3	0.5	9.9	0.1	1.4	9.5
06	SCE/SoCalGas	1.3	0.6	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.0	10.7	0.6	1.4	10.5
07	SDG&E	0.9	0.7	2.2	2.0	1.1	1.4	0.5	11.0	0.0	1.4	11.0
08	SCE/SoCalGas	1.5	0.7	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.7	1.0	9.9	0.7	1.3	9.5
09	SCE/SoCalGas	1.8	1.5	3.3	2.8	1.7	2.9	1.5	9.7	0.9	1.5	9.5
10	SCE/SoCalGas	1.7	0.8	1.7	2.9	2.0	3.3	1.5	10.4	1.0	1.6	10.0
10	SDG&E	1.7	1.1	1.7	2.9	2.6	3.3	1.5	10.4	0.2	1.6	10.0
11	PG&E	2.9	0.7	1.2	3.2	1.8	3.3	2.5	10.5	0.4	1.6	10.5
12	PG&E	1.9	1.1	2.2	2.8	1.2	2.2	1.5	10.3	0.3	1.7	10.0
13	PG&E	3.1	0.6	1.3	3.4	2.0	3.8	3.0	10.7	0.4	1.6	10.5
14	SCE/SoCalGas	3.1	0.7	1.2	3.3	2.0	3.0	3.0	9.6	1.1	1.4	9.5
14	SDG&E	3.1	0.9	1.2	3.3	2.5	3.0	3.0	9.6	0.5	1.4	9.5
15	SCE/SoCalGas	4.2	1.4	2.3	4.4	>1	>1	4.0	8.8	1.3	1.7	8.5
16	PG&E	2.4	1.1	1.2	2.9	1.8	2.1	2.0	9.9	0.5	1.3	9.5

¹">1" indicates cases where there are both first cost savings and annual utility bill savings.

²Information about the measures included for each climate zone are described in Appendix F – Multifamily Measure Summary.



Table 13: Multifamily Package Cost-effectiveness Results for the All-Electric Case^{1,2}

CZ	Utility	Efficiency							Efficiency & PV				Efficiency & PV/Battery			
		Non-Preempted			Equipment - Preempted			Target Efficiency EDR Margin				Target Total EDR Margin				Target Total EDR Margin
		Efficiency EDR Margin	On-Bill B/C Ratio	TDV B/C Ratio	Efficiency EDR Margin	On-Bill B/C Ratio	TDV B/C Ratio		Total EDR Margin	On-Bill B/C Ratio	TDV B/C Ratio		Total EDR Margin	On-Bill B/C Ratio	TDV B/C Ratio	
01	PG&E	3.6	1.6	1.4	3.3	2.4	2.3	3.0	22.5	2.0	1.5	22.5	34.5	1.3	1.4	34.5
02	PG&E	1.9	1.7	2.1	3.2	1.6	1.6	1.5	17.5	2.4	1.8	17.5	30.9	1.4	1.7	30.5
03	PG&E	0.0	-	-	2.7	1.7	1.6	0.0	16.1	2.4	1.7	16.0	29.5	1.3	1.6	29.5
04	PG&E	1.4	1.4	1.5	2.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	15.0	2.4	1.8	15.0	28.9	1.3	1.8	28.5
05	PG&E	0.6	1.1	0.9	3.6	2.1	2.0	0.5	17.1	2.5	1.8	17.0	30.3	1.4	1.7	30.0
05	PG&E/SoCalGas	0.6	1.1	0.9	3.6	2.1	2.0	0.5	17.1	2.5	1.8	17.0	30.3	1.4	1.7	30.0
06	SCE/SoCalGas	1.0	0.7	1.3	2.2	1.6	1.9	1.0	13.8	1.2	1.7	13.5	27.5	1.2	1.6	27.5
07	SDG&E	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.9	1.6	1.7	0.5	12.8	2.1	1.8	12.5	27.1	1.2	1.6	27.0
08	SCE/SoCalGas	1.2	0.9	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.0	11.6	1.3	1.8	11.5	24.2	1.2	1.6	24.0
09	SCE/SoCalGas	1.6	1.3	2.7	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	11.3	1.3	1.9	11.0	23.3	1.3	1.7	23.0
10	SCE/SoCalGas	1.8	1.2	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.5	10.8	1.3	1.8	10.5	23.3	1.3	1.7	23.0
10	SDG&E	1.8	1.5	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.5	10.8	2.1	1.8	10.5	23.3	1.4	1.7	23.0
11	PG&E	3.5	1.4	1.6	3.9	2.0	2.3	3.5	13.4	2.2	1.8	13.0	25.3	1.4	1.8	25.0
12	PG&E	2.6	0.9	1.1	2.9	1.6	1.6	2.5	14.4	2.1	1.6	14.0	26.6	1.3	1.7	26.5
13	PG&E	3.3	1.3	1.6	3.8	2.0	2.3	3.0	12.2	2.1	1.7	12.0	23.9	1.4	1.7	23.5
14	SCE/SoCalGas	3.7	1.2	1.6	3.8	1.6	2.2	3.5	14.0	1.4	1.9	14.0	24.8	1.4	1.8	24.5
14	SDG&E	3.7	1.5	1.6	3.8	2.0	2.2	3.5	14.0	2.2	1.9	14.0	24.8	1.7	1.8	24.5
15	SCE/SoCalGas	4.4	1.5	2.3	6.4	1.2	1.7	4.0	7.1	1.4	2.1	7.0	16.9	1.3	1.8	16.5
16	PG&E	4.1	2.1	2.1	3.2	1.6	1.7	3.0	19.6	2.6	1.9	19.5	29.9	1.6	1.7	29.5

¹">1" indicates cases where there are both first cost savings and annual utility bill savings.

²Information about the measures included for each climate zone are described in Appendix F – Multifamily Measure Summary.



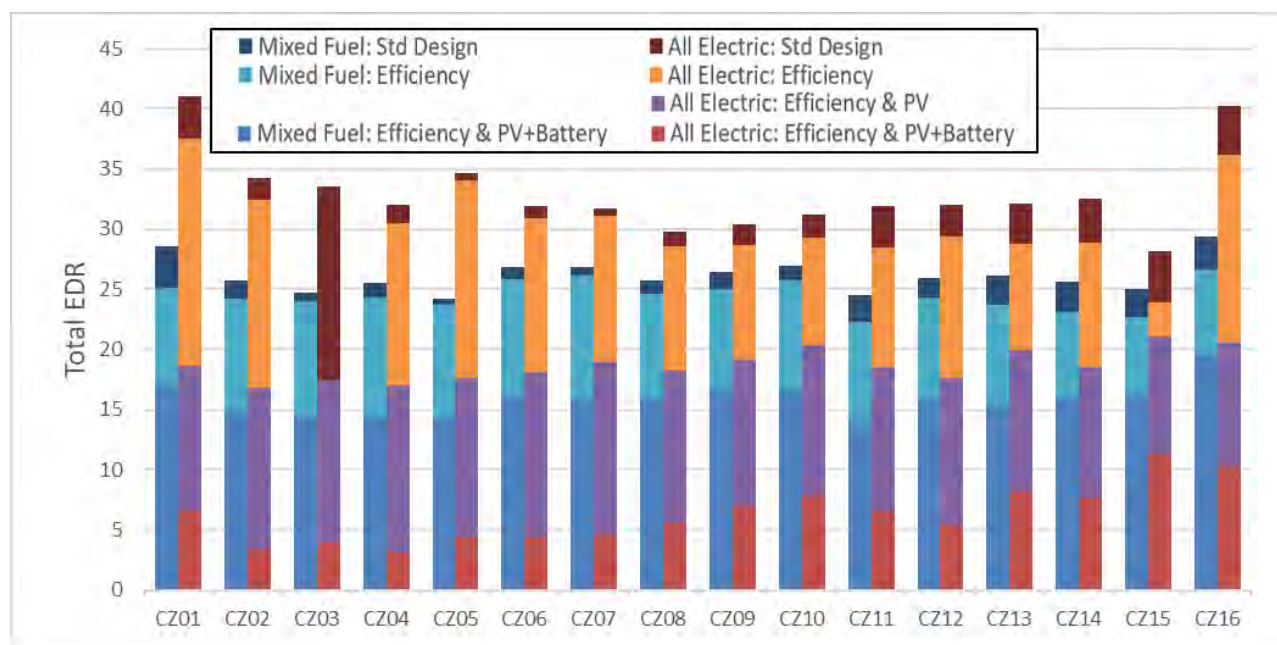


Figure 6: Multifamily Total EDR comparison

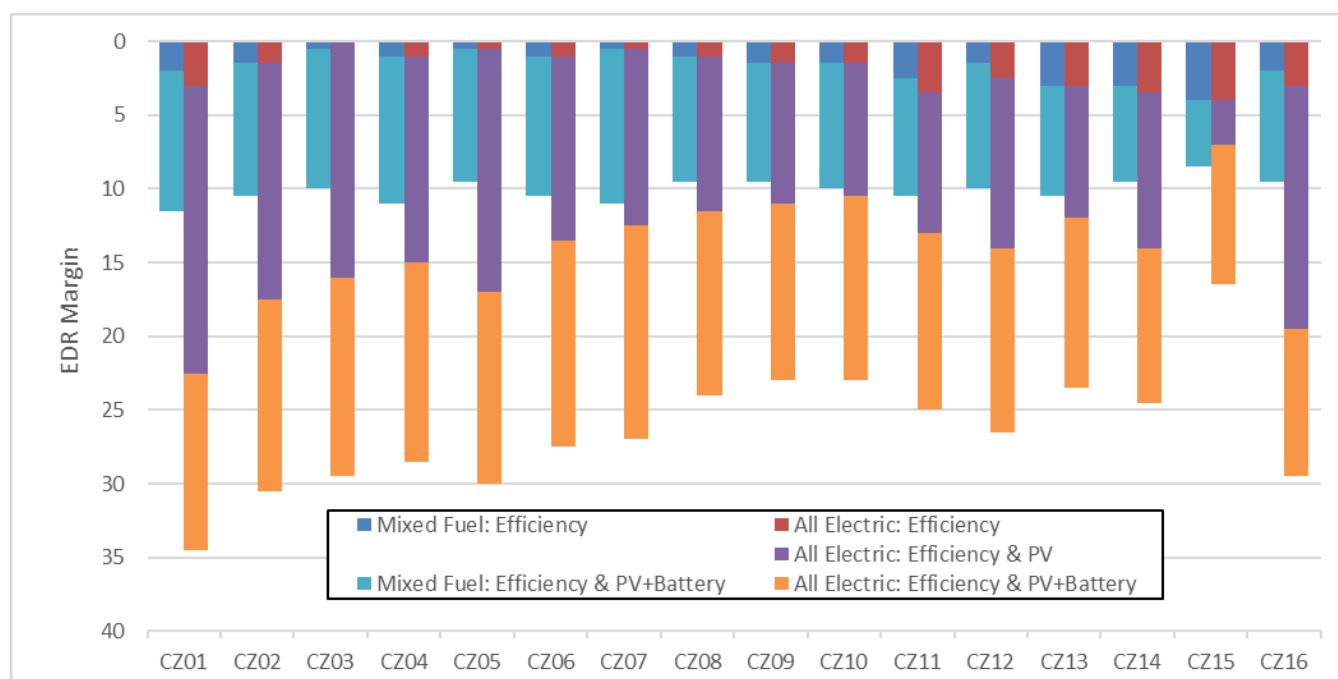


Figure 7: Multifamily EDR Margin comparison (based on Efficiency EDR Margin for the Efficiency packages and the Total EDR Margin for the Efficiency & PV and Efficiency & PV/Battery packages)

3.3.1 GHG Emission Reductions

Figure 8 compares annual GHG emissions for both mixed fuel and all-electric multifamily 2019 code compliant cases with Efficiency, Efficiency & PV and Efficiency & PV/Battery packages. GHG emissions vary by climate but are consistently higher in mixed fuel cases than all-electric. Standard design mixed fuel emissions range from 2.0 to 3.0 lbs CO₂e/square foot of floor area, where all-electric standard design emissions range from 1.2 to 1.7 lbs CO₂e/ ft². Adding PV, batteries and efficiency to the mixed fuel code compliant prototype reduces annual GHG emissions by 17% on average to between 1.7 and 2.2 lbs CO₂e/ft², except Climate Zone 16. Adding PV, batteries and efficiency to the all-electric code compliant prototype reduces annual GHG emissions by 64% on average to 0.6 lbs CO₂e/ft² or less with the exception of Climate Zones 14, 15 and 16. As in the single family case, none of the cases completely eliminate GHG emissions because of the time value of emissions calculation for electricity in CBECC-Res.

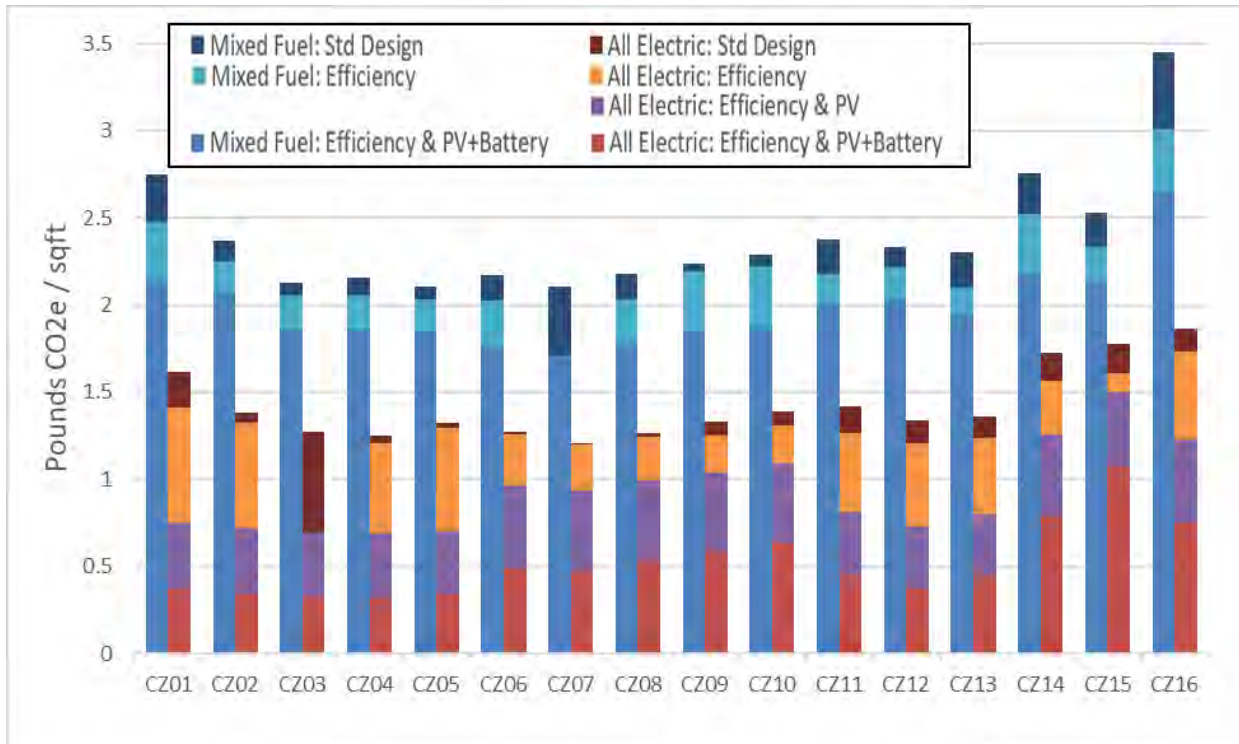


Figure 8: Multifamily greenhouse gas emissions comparison

3.4 Electrification Results

Cost-effectiveness results comparing mixed fuel and all-electric cases are summarized below. The tables show average annual utility bill impacts and lifetime utility bill impacts, which account for fuel escalation for electricity and natural gas (see Section 2.5), lifetime equipment cost savings, and both On-Bill and TDV cost-effectiveness (B/C ratio). Positive utility bill values indicate lower utility costs for the all-electric home relative to the mixed fuel case while negative values in red and parenthesis indicate higher utility costs for the all-electric case. Lifetime equipment cost savings include savings due to eliminating natural gas infrastructure and replacement costs for appliances based on equipment life. Positive values for the lifetime equipment cost savings indicate lower installed costs for the all-electric and negative values indicate higher costs. B/C ratios 1.0 or greater indicate positive cost-effectiveness. Cases where the B/C ratio is indicated as ">1" refer to instances where there was incremental cost savings in addition to annual utility bill savings. In these cases, there is no cost associated with this upgrade and benefits are realized immediately.



Three scenarios were evaluated:

1. **2019 Code Compliant:** Compares a 2019 code compliant all-electric home with a 2019 code compliant mixed fuel home.
2. **Efficiency & PV Package:** Compares an all-electric home with efficiency and PV sized to 90% of the annual electricity use to a 2019 code compliant mixed fuel home. The first cost savings in the code compliant all-electric house is invested in above code efficiency and PV reflective of the Efficiency & PV packages described above.
3. **Neutral Cost Package:** Compares an all-electric home with PV beyond code minimum with a 2019 code compliant mixed fuel home. The PV system for the all-electric case is sized to result in a zero lifetime incremental cost relative to a mixed fuel home.

3.4.1 Single Family

Table 14, Table 15, Figure 9, Figure 10, and Figure 11 present results of cost-effectiveness analysis for electrification of single family buildings, according to both the On-Bill and TDV methodologies. Based on typical cost assumptions arrived at for this analysis, the lifetime equipment costs for the single family code compliant all-electric option are approximately \$5,350 less than the mixed fuel code compliant option. Cost savings are entirely due to the elimination of gas infrastructure, which was assumed to be a savings of \$5,750. When evaluating cost-effectiveness based on TDV, the Utility Gas Main Extensions rules 50% refund and appliance allowance deduction are not applied and therefore the cost savings are twice as much.

Under the Efficiency & PV Package and the On-Bill analysis, the incremental cost of the efficiency and PV is typically more than the cost savings seen in the code compliant case, which results in a net cost increase in most climate zones for the all-electric case. In climates with small heating loads (7 and 15) there continues to be an incremental cost savings for the all-electric home. With the TDV analysis, there is still an incremental cost savings in all climates except 1 and 16 for single family.

Utility impacts differ by climate zone and utility, but utility costs for the code compliant all-electric option are typically higher than for the compliant mixed fuel design. There are utility cost savings across all climate zones and building types for the all-electric Efficiency & PV Package, resulting in a more cost-effective option.

The all-electric code compliant option is cost-effective based on the On-Bill approach for single family homes in Climate Zones 6 through 9, 10 (SCE/SoCalGas territory only), and 15. The code compliant option is cost-effective based on the TDV methodology in all climate zones except 1 and 16. If the same costs used for the On-Bill approach are also used for the TDV approach (incorporating the Utility Gas Main Extensions rules 50% refund and appliance allowance deduction), the all-electric code compliant option is cost-effective in Climate Zones 6 through 10. The Efficiency & PV all-electric option is cost-effective in all climate zones based on both the On-Bill and TDV methodologies. In many cases it is cost-effective immediately with lower equipment and utility costs.

The last set of results in Table 14 shows the neutral cost case where the cost savings for the all-electric code compliant home is invested in a larger PV system, resulting in a lifetime incremental cost of zero based on the On-Bill approach. This package results in utility cost savings in all cases except Climate Zones 1, 14 (SCE/SoCalGas territory only), and 16. For these three cases the Reach Code Team evaluated how much additional PV would be required to result in a cost-effective package. These results are presented in Table 15 and show that an additional 1.6kW in Climate Zone 1 results in a B/C ratio of 1.1. For Climate Zone 14 and 16 adding 0.25kW and 1.2kW, respectively, results in a B/C ratio of 1.2. Neutral cost cases are cost-effective based on the TDV methodology in all climate zones except 16.

3.4.2 Multifamily

Multifamily results are found in Table 16, Table 17, Figure 12, Figure 13, and Figure 14. Lifetime costs for the multifamily code compliant all-electric option are approximately \$2,300 less than the mixed fuel code compliant option, entirely due to the elimination of gas infrastructure. When evaluating cost-effectiveness based on TDV,



the Utility Gas Main Extensions rules 50% refund and appliance allowance deduction are not applied and therefore the cost savings are approximately 2.5 times higher.

With the Efficiency & PV Package and the On-Bill analysis, due to the added cost of the efficiency and PV there is a net cost increase for the all-electric case in all climate zones for except 7, 8, 9, and 15. With the TDV analysis, there is still an incremental cost savings in all climates. Like the single family results, utility costs are typically higher for the code compliant all-electric option but lower than the code compliant mixed fuel option with the Efficiency & PV Package.

The all-electric code compliant option is cost-effective based on the On-Bill approach for multifamily in Climate Zones 6 through 9, 10 and 14 (SCE/SoCalGas territory only), and 15. Based on the TDV methodology, the code compliant option for multifamily is cost-effective for all climate zones. If the same costs used for the On-Bill approach are also used for the TDV approach (incorporating the Utility Gas Main Extensions rules 50% refund and appliance allowance deduction), the all-electric code compliant option is cost-effective in Climate Zones 8 and 9. Like the single family cases, the Efficiency & PV all-electric option is cost-effective in all climate zones based on both the On-Bill and TDV methodologies.

The last set of results in Table 16 show the neutral cost case where the cost savings for the all-electric code compliant home is invested in a larger PV system, resulting in a lifetime incremental cost of zero based on the On-Bill approach. This package results in utility cost savings in all cases except Climate Zone 1. For this case the Reach Code Team evaluated how much additional PV would be required to result in a cost-effective package. These results are presented in Table 17 and show that an additional 0.3kW per apartment results in a B/C ratio of 1.1. Neutral cost cases are cost-effective based on the TDV methodology in all climate zones except 16.

Table 14: Single Family Electrification Results

		On-Bill Cost-effectiveness ¹						TDV Cost-effectiveness		
		Average Annual Utility Bill Savings			Lifetime NPV			Lifetime NPV		
			Natural Gas	Net Utility Savings	Utility Bill Savings	Equipment Cost Savings	On-Bill B/C Ratio ²	TDV Cost Savings	Equipment Cost Savings	TDV B/C Ratio
CZ	Utility	Electricity	Gas	Savings	Savings	Savings		Savings	Savings	Ratio
	2019 Code Compliant Home									
01	PG&E	-\$(\$1,194)	+\$712	-\$(\$482)	-\$(\$14,464)	+\$5,349	0.4	-\$(\$13,081)	+\$11,872	0.9
02	PG&E	-\$(\$825)	+\$486	-\$(\$340)	-\$(\$10,194)	+\$5,349	0.5	-\$(\$7,456)	+\$11,872	1.6
03	PG&E	-\$(\$717)	+\$391	-\$(\$326)	-\$(\$9,779)	+\$5,349	0.5	-\$(\$7,766)	+\$11,872	1.5
04	PG&E	-\$(\$710)	+\$387	-\$(\$322)	-\$(\$9,671)	+\$5,349	0.6	-\$(\$7,447)	+\$11,872	1.6
05	PG&E	-\$(\$738)	+\$367	-\$(\$371)	-\$(\$11,128)	+\$5,349	0.5	-\$(\$8,969)	+\$11,872	1.3
05	PG&E/SoCalGas	-\$(\$738)	+\$370	-\$(\$368)	-\$(\$11,034)	+\$5,349	0.5	-\$(\$8,969)	+\$11,872	1.3
06	SCE/SoCalGas	-\$(\$439)	+\$289	-\$(\$149)	-\$(\$4,476)	+\$5,349	1.2	-\$(\$4,826)	+\$11,872	2.5
07	SDG&E	-\$(\$414)	+\$243	-\$(\$171)	-\$(\$5,134)	+\$5,349	1.0	-\$(\$4,678)	+\$11,872	2.5
08	SCE/SoCalGas	-\$(\$347)	+\$249	-\$(\$97)	-\$(\$2,921)	+\$5,349	1.8	-\$(\$3,971)	+\$11,872	3.0
09	SCE/SoCalGas	-\$(\$377)	+\$271	-\$(\$107)	-\$(\$3,199)	+\$5,349	1.7	-\$(\$4,089)	+\$11,872	2.9
10	SCE/SoCalGas	-\$(\$403)	+\$280	-\$(\$123)	-\$(\$3,684)	+\$5,349	1.5	-\$(\$4,458)	+\$11,872	2.7
10	SDG&E	-\$(\$496)	+\$297	-\$(\$198)	-\$(\$5,950)	+\$5,349	0.9	-\$(\$4,458)	+\$11,872	2.7
11	PG&E	-\$(\$810)	+\$447	-\$(\$364)	-\$(\$10,917)	+\$5,349	0.5	-\$(\$7,024)	+\$11,872	1.7
12	PG&E	-\$(\$740)	+\$456	-\$(\$284)	-\$(\$8,533)	+\$5,349	0.6	-\$(\$6,281)	+\$11,872	1.9
13	PG&E	-\$(\$742)	+\$413	-\$(\$329)	-\$(\$9,870)	+\$5,349	0.5	-\$(\$6,480)	+\$11,872	1.8
14	SCE/SoCalGas	-\$(\$661)	+\$413	-\$(\$248)	-\$(\$7,454)	+\$5,349	0.7	-\$(\$7,126)	+\$11,872	1.7
14	SDG&E	-\$(\$765)	+\$469	-\$(\$296)	-\$(\$8,868)	+\$5,349	0.6	-\$(\$7,126)	+\$11,872	1.7
15	SCE/SoCalGas	-\$(\$297)	+\$194	-\$(\$103)	-\$(\$3,090)	+\$5,349	1.7	-\$(\$5,364)	+\$11,872	2.2
16	PG&E	-\$(\$1,287)	+\$712	-\$(\$575)	-\$(\$17,250)	+\$5,349	0.3	-\$(\$17,391)	+\$11,872	0.7



		On-Bill Cost-effectiveness ¹						TDV Cost-effectiveness		
		Average Annual Utility Bill Savings			Lifetime NPV			Lifetime NPV		
			Natural Gas	Net Utility Savings	Utility Bill Savings	Equipment Cost Savings	On-Bill B/C Ratio ²	TDV Cost Savings	Equipment Cost Savings	TDV B/C Ratio
CZ	Utility	Electricity	Gas	Savings	Savings	Savings		Savings	Savings	Ratio
	Efficiency & PV Package									
01	PG&E	-\$(\$99)	+\$712	+\$613	+\$18,398	-\$(\$12,844)	1.4	+\$13,364	-\$(\$6,321)	2.1
02	PG&E	-\$(\$89)	+\$486	+\$397	+\$11,910	-\$(\$6,758)	1.8	+\$9,307	-\$(\$234)	39.7
03	PG&E	-\$(\$87)	+\$391	+\$304	+\$9,119	-\$(\$3,169)	2.9	+\$6,516	+\$3,355	>1
04	PG&E	-\$(\$85)	+\$387	+\$302	+\$9,074	-\$(\$3,438)	2.6	+\$6,804	+\$3,086	>1
05	PG&E	-\$(\$98)	+\$367	+\$268	+\$8,054	-\$(\$2,959)	2.7	+\$5,625	+\$3,564	>1
05	PG&E/SoCalGas	-\$(\$98)	+\$370	+\$272	+\$8,148	-\$(\$2,959)	2.8	+\$5,625	+\$3,564	>1
06	SCE/SoCalGas	-\$(\$188)	+\$289	+\$102	+\$3,049	-\$(\$992)	3.1	+\$4,585	+\$5,531	>1
07	SDG&E	-\$(\$137)	+\$243	+\$106	+\$3,174	+\$912	>1	+\$2,176	+\$7,436	>1
08	SCE/SoCalGas	-\$(\$160)	+\$249	+\$89	+\$2,664	-\$(\$25)	107.9	+\$3,965	+\$6,499	>1
09	SCE/SoCalGas	-\$(\$169)	+\$271	+\$102	+\$3,067	-\$(\$429)	7.1	+\$5,368	+\$6,094	>1
10	SCE/SoCalGas	-\$(\$173)	+\$280	+\$107	+\$3,216	-\$(\$1,057)	3.0	+\$5,165	+\$5,466	>1
10	SDG&E	-\$(\$137)	+\$297	+\$160	+\$4,805	-\$(\$1,057)	4.5	+\$5,165	+\$5,466	>1
11	PG&E	-\$(\$147)	+\$447	+\$300	+\$8,988	-\$(\$5,478)	1.6	+\$9,776	+\$1,045	>1
12	PG&E	-\$(\$92)	+\$456	+\$364	+\$10,918	-\$(\$6,172)	1.8	+\$9,913	+\$352	>1
13	PG&E	-\$(\$144)	+\$413	+\$269	+\$8,077	-\$(\$5,184)	1.6	+\$8,960	+\$1,339	>1
14	SCE/SoCalGas	-\$(\$241)	+\$413	+\$172	+\$5,164	-\$(\$5,111)	1.0	+\$9,850	+\$1,412	>1
14	SDG&E	-\$(\$139)	+\$469	+\$330	+\$9,910	-\$(\$5,111)	1.9	+\$9,850	+\$1,412	>1
15	SCE/SoCalGas	-\$(\$107)	+\$194	+\$87	+\$2,603	+\$264	>1	+\$2,598	+\$6,787	>1
16	PG&E	-\$(\$130)	+\$712	+\$582	+\$17,457	-\$(\$11,234)	1.6	+\$9,536	-\$(\$4,710)	2.0
	Neutral Cost Package									
01	PG&E	-\$(\$869)	+\$712	-\$(\$157)	-\$(\$4,704)	+\$0	0	-\$(\$6,033)	+\$6,549	1.1
02	PG&E	-\$(\$445)	+\$486	+\$40	+\$1,213	+\$0	>1	+\$868	+\$6,505	>1
03	PG&E	-\$(\$335)	+\$391	+\$56	+\$1,671	+\$0	>1	+\$483	+\$6,520	>1
04	PG&E	-\$(\$321)	+\$387	+\$66	+\$1,984	+\$0	>1	+\$1,062	+\$6,521	>1
05	PG&E	-\$(\$335)	+\$367	+\$31	+\$938	+\$0	>1	-\$(\$163)	+\$6,519	40.1
05	PG&E/SoCalGas	-\$(\$335)	+\$370	+\$34	+\$1,031	+\$0	>1	-\$(\$163)	+\$6,519	40.1
06	SCE/SoCalGas	-\$(\$227)	+\$289	+\$63	+\$1,886	+\$0	>1	+\$3,258	+\$6,499	>1
07	SDG&E	-\$(\$72)	+\$243	+\$171	+\$5,132	+\$0	>1	+\$3,741	+\$6,519	>1
08	SCE/SoCalGas	-\$(\$144)	+\$249	+\$105	+\$3,162	+\$0	>1	+\$4,252	+\$6,515	>1
09	SCE/SoCalGas	-\$(\$170)	+\$271	+\$100	+\$3,014	+\$0	>1	+\$4,271	+\$6,513	>1
10	SCE/SoCalGas	-\$(\$199)	+\$280	+\$81	+\$2,440	+\$0	>1	+\$3,629	+\$6,494	>1
10	SDG&E	-\$(\$155)	+\$297	+\$143	+\$4,287	+\$0	>1	+\$3,629	+\$6,494	>1
11	PG&E	-\$(\$426)	+\$447	+\$21	+\$630	+\$0	>1	+\$1,623	+\$6,504	>1
12	PG&E	-\$(\$362)	+\$456	+\$94	+\$2,828	+\$0	>1	+\$2,196	+\$6,525	>1
13	PG&E	-\$(\$370)	+\$413	+\$43	+\$1,280	+\$0	>1	+\$1,677	+\$6,509	>1
14	SCE/SoCalGas	-\$(\$416)	+\$413	-\$(\$4)	-\$(\$107)	+\$0	0	+\$2,198	+\$6,520	>1
14	SDG&E	-\$(\$391)	+\$469	+\$79	+\$2,356	+\$0	>1	+\$2,198	+\$6,520	>1
15	SCE/SoCalGas	-\$(\$98)	+\$194	+\$97	+\$2,900	+\$0	>1	+\$2,456	+\$6,483	>1
16	PG&E	-\$(\$878)	+\$712	-\$(\$166)	-\$(\$4,969)	+\$0	0	-\$(\$8,805)	+\$6,529	0.7

¹Red values in parentheses indicate an increase in utility bill costs or an incremental first cost for the all-electric home.

²">1" indicates cases where there are both first cost savings and annual utility bill savings.



Table 15: Comparison of Single Family On-Bill Cost Effectiveness Results with Additional PV

CZ	Utility	Neutral Cost				Min. Cost Effectiveness			
		PV Capacity (kW)	Utility Bill Savings	Equipment Cost Savings	On-Bill B/C Ratio	PV Capacity (kW)	Utility Bill Savings	Equipment Cost Savings	On-Bill B/C Ratio
01	PG&E	4.7	-\$4,704	+\$0	0	6.3	+\$6,898	-\$6,372	1.1
14	SCE/SoCalGas	4.5	-\$107	+\$0	0	4.8	+\$1,238	-\$1,000	1.2
16	PG&E	4.1	-\$4,969	+\$0	0	5.3	+\$5,883	-\$4,753	1.2

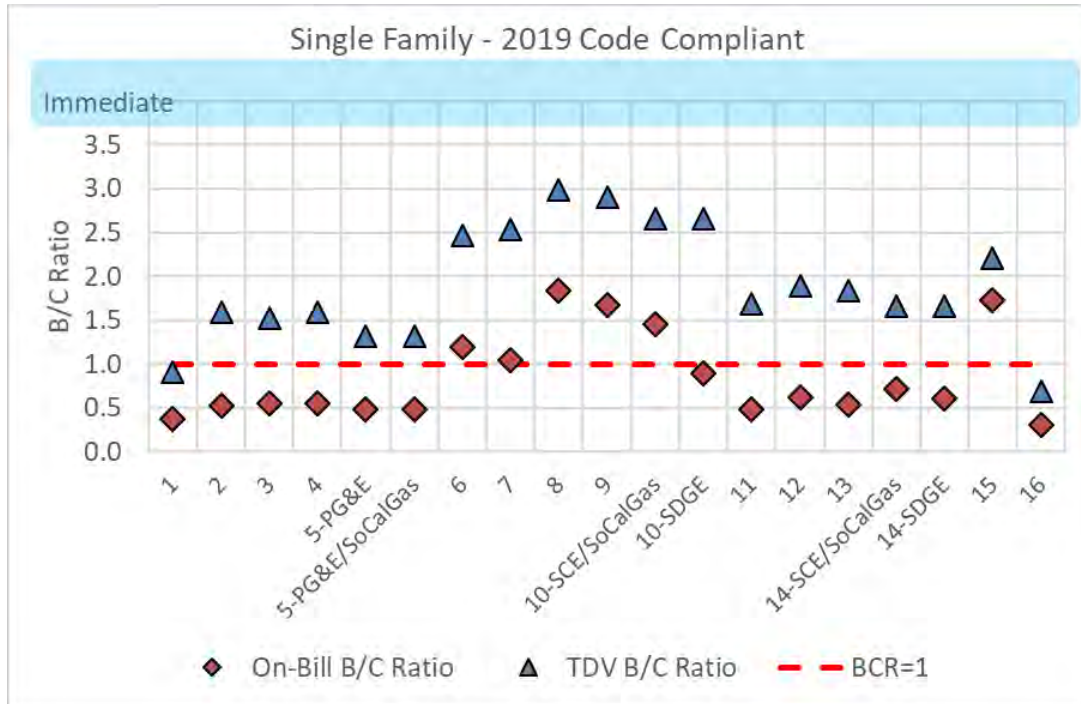


Figure 9: B/C ratio results for a single family all-electric code compliant home versus a mixed fuel code compliant home



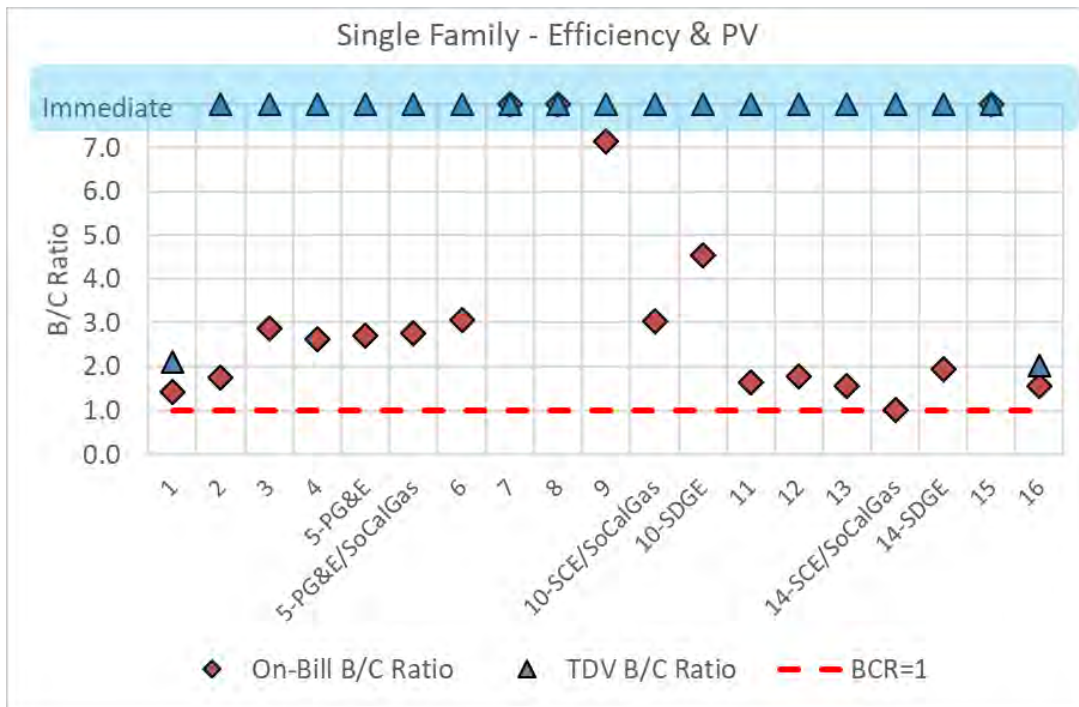


Figure 10: B/C ratio results for the single family Efficiency & PV all-electric home versus a mixed fuel code compliant home

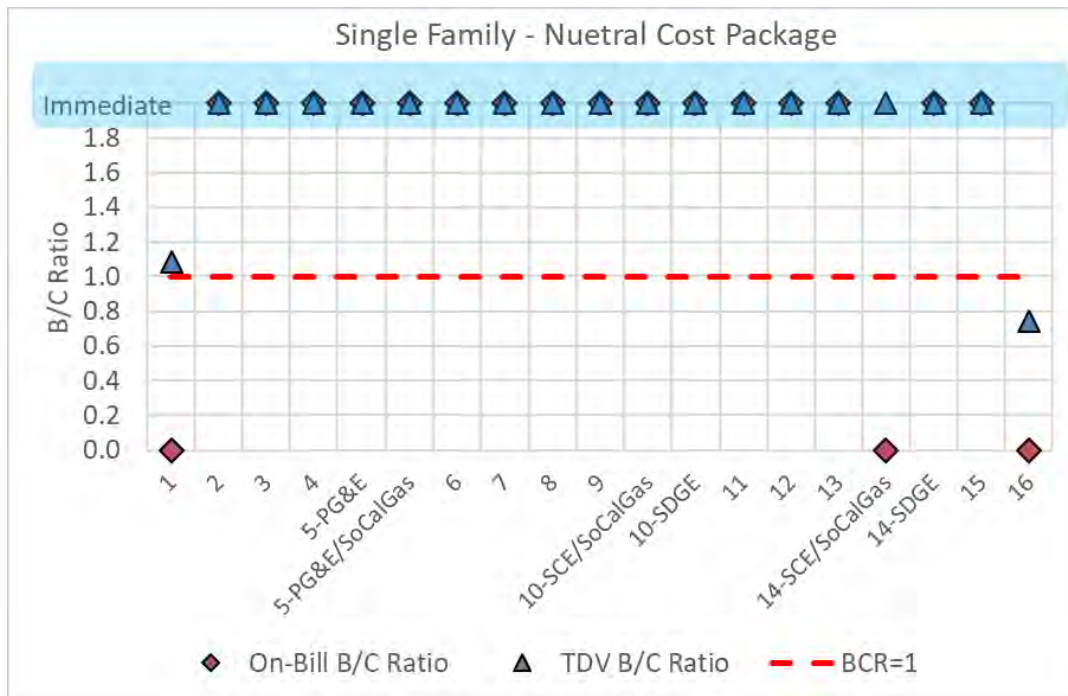


Figure 11: B/C ratio results for the single family neutral cost package all-electric home versus a mixed fuel code compliant home

Table 16: Multifamily Electrification Results (Per Dwelling Unit)

		On-Bill Cost-effectiveness ¹						TDV Cost-effectiveness		
		Average Annual Utility Bill Savings			Lifetime NPV			Lifetime NPV		
				Net		Equipment	On-Bill		Equipment	TDV
CZ	Utility	Electricity	Natural Gas	Utility Savings	Utility Bill Savings	Cost Savings	B/C Ratio ²	TDV Cost Savings	Cost Savings	B/C Ratio
	2019 Code Compliant Home									
01	PG&E	-\$(\$396)	+\$193	-\$(\$203)	-\$(\$6,079)	+\$2,337	0.4	-\$(\$5,838)	+\$5,899	1.0
02	PG&E	-\$(\$310)	+\$162	-\$(\$148)	-\$(\$4,450)	+\$2,337	0.5	-\$(\$4,144)	+\$5,899	1.4
03	PG&E	-\$(\$277)	+\$142	-\$(\$135)	-\$(\$4,041)	+\$2,337	0.6	-\$(\$4,035)	+\$5,899	1.5
04	PG&E	-\$(\$264)	+\$144	-\$(\$120)	-\$(\$3,595)	+\$2,337	0.6	-\$(\$3,329)	+\$5,899	1.8
05	PG&E	-\$(\$297)	+\$140	-\$(\$157)	-\$(\$4,703)	+\$2,337	0.5	-\$(\$4,604)	+\$5,899	1.3
05	PG&E/SoCalGas	-\$(\$297)	+\$178	-\$(\$119)	-\$(\$3,573)	+\$2,337	0.7	-\$(\$4,604)	+\$5,899	1.3
06	SCE/SoCalGas	-\$(\$191)	+\$161	-\$(\$30)	-\$(\$902)	+\$2,337	2.6	-\$(\$2,477)	+\$5,899	2.4
07	SDG&E	-\$(\$206)	+\$136	-\$(\$70)	-\$(\$2,094)	+\$2,337	1.1	-\$(\$2,390)	+\$5,899	2.5
08	SCE/SoCalGas	-\$(\$169)	+\$157	-\$(\$12)	-\$(\$349)	+\$2,337	6.7	-\$(\$2,211)	+\$5,899	2.7
09	SCE/SoCalGas	-\$(\$177)	+\$159	-\$(\$18)	-\$(\$533)	+\$2,337	4.4	-\$(\$2,315)	+\$5,899	2.5
10	SCE/SoCalGas	-\$(\$183)	+\$159	-\$(\$23)	-\$(\$697)	+\$2,337	3.4	-\$(\$2,495)	+\$5,899	2.4
10	SDG&E	-\$(\$245)	+\$139	-\$(\$106)	-\$(\$3,192)	+\$2,337	0.7	-\$(\$2,495)	+\$5,899	2.4
11	PG&E	-\$(\$291)	+\$153	-\$(\$138)	-\$(\$4,149)	+\$2,337	0.6	-\$(\$4,420)	+\$5,899	1.3
12	PG&E	-\$(\$277)	+\$155	-\$(\$122)	-\$(\$3,665)	+\$2,337	0.6	-\$(\$3,557)	+\$5,899	1.7
13	PG&E	-\$(\$270)	+\$146	-\$(\$124)	-\$(\$3,707)	+\$2,337	0.6	-\$(\$3,821)	+\$5,899	1.5
14	SCE/SoCalGas	-\$(\$255)	+\$187	-\$(\$69)	-\$(\$2,062)	+\$2,337	1.1	-\$(\$3,976)	+\$5,899	1.5
14	SDG&E	-\$(\$328)	+\$175	-\$(\$154)	-\$(\$4,607)	+\$2,337	0.5	-\$(\$3,976)	+\$5,899	1.5
15	SCE/SoCalGas	-\$(\$154)	+\$142	-\$(\$12)	-\$(\$367)	+\$2,337	6.4	-\$(\$2,509)	+\$5,899	2.4
16	PG&E	-\$(\$404)	+\$224	-\$(\$180)	-\$(\$5,411)	+\$2,337	0.4	-\$(\$5,719)	+\$5,899	1.0
	Efficiency & PV Package									
01	PG&E	-\$(\$19)	+\$193	+\$174	+\$5,230	-\$(\$3,202)	1.6	+\$2,467	+\$361	>1
02	PG&E	-\$(\$10)	+\$162	+\$152	+\$4,549	-\$(\$1,375)	3.3	+\$2,605	+\$2,187	>1
03	PG&E	-\$(\$12)	+\$142	+\$130	+\$3,910	-\$(\$936)	4.2	+\$1,632	+\$2,626	>1
04	PG&E	-\$(\$8)	+\$144	+\$136	+\$4,080	-\$(\$822)	5.0	+\$2,381	+\$2,740	>1
05	PG&E	-\$(\$19)	+\$140	+\$121	+\$3,635	-\$(\$956)	3.8	+\$1,403	+\$2,606	>1
05	PG&E/SoCalGas	-\$(\$19)	+\$178	+\$159	+\$4,765	-\$(\$956)	5.0	+\$1,403	+\$2,606	>1
06	SCE/SoCalGas	-\$(\$84)	+\$161	+\$77	+\$2,309	-\$(\$243)	9.5	+\$1,940	+\$3,319	>1
07	SDG&E	-\$(\$49)	+\$136	+\$87	+\$2,611	+\$75	>1	+\$1,583	+\$3,638	>1
08	SCE/SoCalGas	-\$(\$74)	+\$157	+\$83	+\$2,480	+\$96	>1	+\$1,772	+\$3,658	>1
09	SCE/SoCalGas	-\$(\$76)	+\$159	+\$82	+\$2,469	+\$104	>1	+\$1,939	+\$3,667	>1
10	SCE/SoCalGas	-\$(\$79)	+\$159	+\$80	+\$2,411	-\$(\$34)	70.9	+\$1,737	+\$3,528	>1
10	SDG&E	-\$(\$77)	+\$139	+\$61	+\$1,842	-\$(\$34)	54.2	+\$1,737	+\$3,528	>1
11	PG&E	-\$(\$25)	+\$153	+\$128	+\$3,834	-\$(\$1,264)	3.0	+\$2,080	+\$2,298	>1
12	PG&E	-\$(\$11)	+\$155	+\$144	+\$4,316	-\$(\$1,498)	2.9	+\$2,759	+\$2,064	>1
13	PG&E	-\$(\$26)	+\$146	+\$121	+\$3,625	-\$(\$1,125)	3.2	+\$2,083	+\$2,437	>1
14	SCE/SoCalGas	-\$(\$99)	+\$187	+\$87	+\$2,616	-\$(\$1,019)	2.6	+\$2,422	+\$2,543	>1
14	SDG&E	-\$(\$86)	+\$175	+\$88	+\$2,647	-\$(\$1,019)	2.6	+\$2,422	+\$2,543	>1
15	SCE/SoCalGas	-\$(\$67)	+\$142	+\$75	+\$2,247	+\$511	>1	+\$1,276	+\$4,073	>1
16	PG&E	-\$(\$24)	+\$224	+\$200	+\$5,992	-\$(\$2,087)	2.9	+\$2,629	+\$1,476	>1



		On-Bill Cost-effectiveness ¹						TDV Cost-effectiveness		
		Average Annual Utility Bill Savings			Lifetime NPV			Lifetime NPV		
			Natural Gas	Net Utility Savings	Utility Bill Savings	Equipment Cost Savings	On-Bill B/C Ratio ²	TDV Cost Savings	Equipment Cost Savings	TDV B/C Ratio
CZ	Utility	Electricity	Gas	Savings	Savings	Savings	Ratio ²	Savings	Savings	Ratio
	Neutral Cost Package									
01	PG&E	-\$228	+\$193	-\$35)	-\$1,057)	+\$0	0	-\$2,267)	+\$3,564	1.6
02	PG&E	-\$115)	+\$162	+\$47	+\$1,399	+\$0	>1	+\$59	+\$3,563	>1
03	PG&E	-\$81)	+\$142	+\$61	+\$1,843	+\$0	>1	+\$138	+\$3,562	>1
04	PG&E	-\$64)	+\$144	+\$80	+\$2,402	+\$0	>1	+\$983	+\$3,563	>1
05	PG&E	-\$90)	+\$140	+\$50	+\$1,490	+\$0	>1	-\$152)	+\$3,564	23.4
05	PG&E/SoCalGas	-\$90)	+\$178	+\$87	+\$2,620	+\$0	>1	-\$152)	+\$3,564	23.4
06	SCE/SoCalGas	-\$90)	+\$161	+\$71	+\$2,144	+\$0	>1	+\$1,612	+\$3,562	>1
07	SDG&E	-\$32)	+\$136	+\$105	+\$3,135	+\$0	>1	+\$1,886	+\$3,560	>1
08	SCE/SoCalGas	-\$67)	+\$157	+\$90	+\$2,705	+\$0	>1	+\$1,955	+\$3,564	>1
09	SCE/SoCalGas	-\$71)	+\$159	+\$87	+\$2,623	+\$0	>1	+\$1,924	+\$3,561	>1
10	SCE/SoCalGas	-\$78)	+\$159	+\$81	+\$2,431	+\$0	>1	+\$1,588	+\$3,561	>1
10	SDG&E	-\$71)	+\$139	+\$68	+\$2,033	+\$0	>1	+\$1,588	+\$3,561	>1
11	PG&E	-\$93)	+\$153	+\$59	+\$1,783	+\$0	>1	-\$48)	+\$3,562	74.0
12	PG&E	-\$82)	+\$155	+\$73	+\$2,184	+\$0	>1	+\$739	+\$3,564	>1
13	PG&E	-\$79)	+\$146	+\$68	+\$2,034	+\$0	>1	+\$310	+\$3,560	>1
14	SCE/SoCalGas	-\$141)	+\$187	+\$45	+\$1,359	+\$0	>1	+\$747	+\$3,562	>1
14	SDG&E	-\$137)	+\$175	+\$38	+\$1,131	+\$0	>1	+\$747	+\$3,562	>1
15	SCE/SoCalGas	-\$50)	+\$142	+\$92	+\$2,771	+\$0	>1	+\$1,738	+\$3,560	>1
16	PG&E	-\$194)	+\$224	+\$30	+\$900	+\$0	>1	-\$1,382)	+\$3,564	2.6

¹Red values in parentheses indicate an increase in utility bill costs or an incremental first cost for the all-electric home.

²">1" indicates cases where there are both first cost savings and annual utility bill savings.

Table 17: Comparison of Multifamily On-Bill Cost Effectiveness Results with Additional PV (Per Dwelling Unit)

CZ	Utility	Neutral Cost				Min. Cost Effectiveness			
		PV Capacity (kW)	Utility Bill Savings	Equipment Cost Savings	On-Bill B/C Ratio	PV Capacity (kW)	Utility Bill Savings	Equipment Cost Savings	On-Bill B/C Ratio
01	PG&E	2.7	-(\$1,057)	+\$0	0	3.0	+\$1,198	-(\$1,052)	1.1



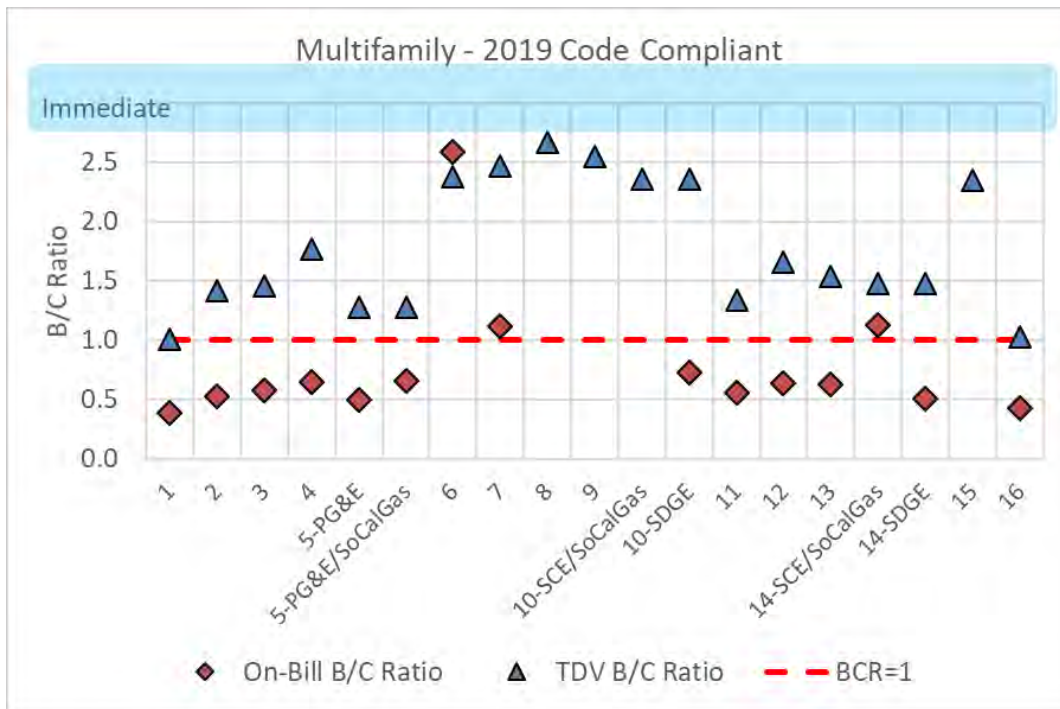


Figure 12: B/C ratio results for a multifamily all-electric code compliant home versus a mixed fuel code compliant home

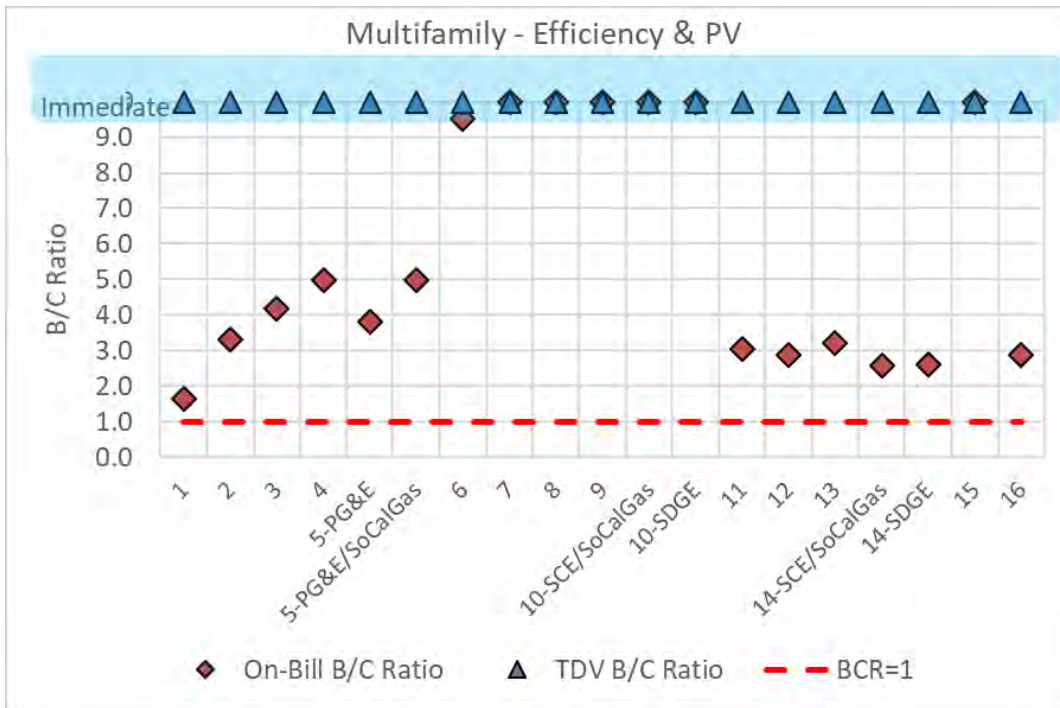


Figure 13: B/C ratio results for the multifamily Efficiency & PV all-electric home versus a mixed fuel code compliant home



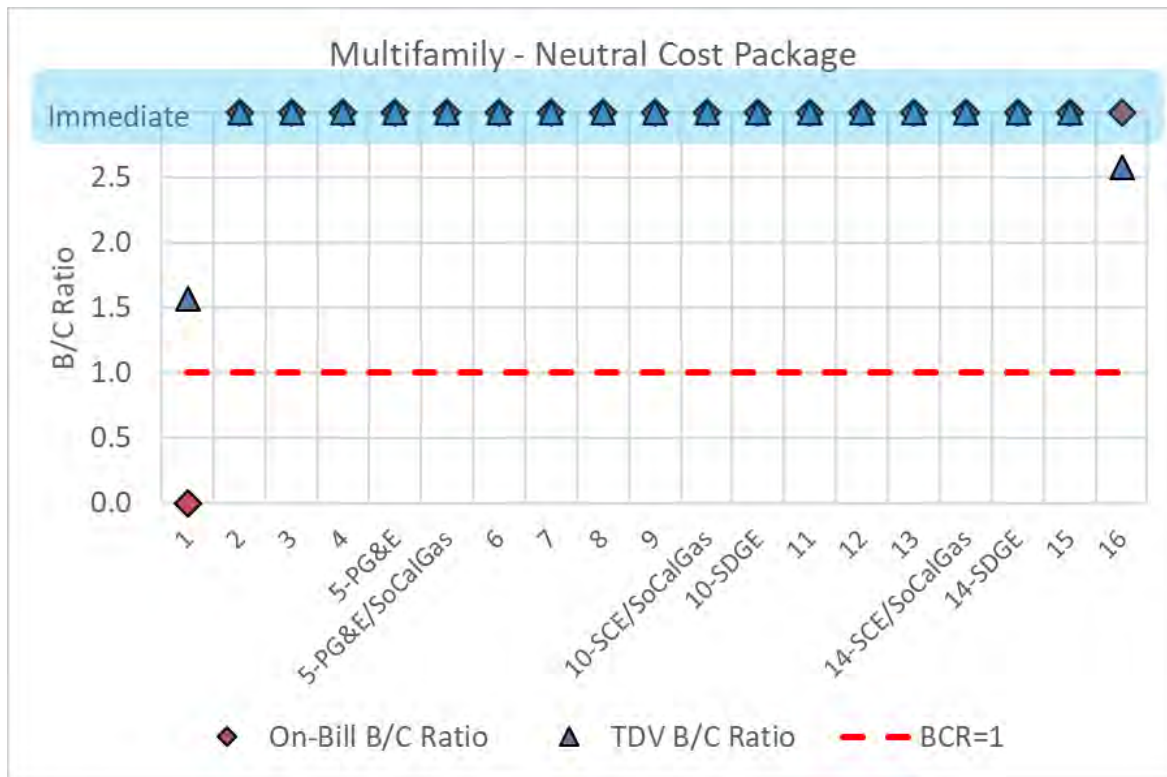


Figure 14: B/C ratio results for the multifamily neutral cost package all-electric home versus a mixed fuel code compliant home

4 Conclusions & Summary

This report evaluated the feasibility and cost-effectiveness of “above code” performance specifications through the application of efficiency measures, PV, and electric battery storage in all 16 California climate zones. The analysis found cost-effective packages across the state for both single family and low-rise multifamily buildings. For the building types and climate zones where cost-effective packages were identified, the results of this analysis can be used by local jurisdictions to support the adoption of reach codes. Cost-effectiveness was evaluated according to two metrics: On-Bill customer lifecycle benefit-to-cost and TDV lifecycle benefit-to-cost. While all the above code targets presented are based on packages that are cost-effective under at least one of these metrics, they are not all cost-effective under both metrics. Generally, the test for being cost-effective under the TDV methodology is less challenging than under the On-Bill methodology. Therefore, all packages presented are cost-effective based on TDV, and may or may not be cost-effective based on the On-Bill method. It is up to each jurisdiction to determine what metric is most appropriate for their application. A summary of results by climate zone are presented in Appendix G – Results by Climate Zone.

Above code targets are presented as Target EDR Margin, which have been defined for each scenario where a cost-effective package was identified. Target EDR Margins represent the maximum “reach” values that meet the requirements. Jurisdictions may adopt less stringent requirements. For the Efficiency Package the Target EDR Margin was defined based on the lower EDR Margin of the Efficiency – Non-Preempted Package and the Efficiency – Equipment, Preempted Package. For example, if the cost-effective Non-Preempted package has an EDR Margin of 3 and the Preempted package an EDR Margin of 4, the Target EDR Margin is set at 3.

The average incremental cost for the single family Efficiency packages is ~\$1,750. The Efficiency & PV Package average incremental cost is \$9,180 and for the Efficiency & PV/Battery Package it is approximately \$5,600 for the

mixed fuel cases and \$15,100 for the all-electric cases. The incremental costs for each multifamily apartment are approximately 30-40% lower. See Table 8 and Table 11 for a summary of package costs by case.

Table 18 and Table 19 summarize the maximum Target EDR Margins determined to be cost effective for each package for single family and multifamily, respectively. Cases labeled as “n/a” in the tables indicate where no cost-effective package was identified under either On-Bill or TDV methodology.

This analysis also looked at the GHG emissions impacts of the various packages. An all-electric design reduces GHG emissions 40-50% in most cases relative to a comparable mixed fuel design.

There is significant interest throughout California on electrification of new buildings. The Reach Code Team assembled data on the cost differences between a code compliant mixed fuel building and a code compliant all-electric building. Based on lifetime equipment cost savings (the difference in first cost for equipment and infrastructure combined with incremental replacement costs) of \$5,349 for an all-electric single family home this analysis found that from a customer on-bill perspective, the all-electric code compliant option is cost-effective in Climates Zones 6 through 9, 10 (SCE/SoCalGas territory only), and 15, and cost-effective in all climate zones except 1 and 16 based on TDV. For multifamily buildings, based on a cost savings of \$2,337 per apartment, the code compliant option is cost-effective in Climates Zones 6 through 9, 10 & 14 (SCE/SoCalGas territory only), and 15, and cost-effective based on TDV.

Adding efficiency and PV to the code compliant all-electric buildings increases the cost-effectiveness in all climate zones. The Efficiency & PV Package is cost-effective when compared to a mixed fuel code compliant building in all climate zones for both single family and multifamily buildings based on both the On-Bill and TDV methodologies. The Efficiency & PV package adds PV to offset 90% of the electricity use of the home. While this results in higher installed costs, the reduced lifetime utility costs are larger (\$0 to \$6,000 lifetime incremental equipment costs in many climates for single family homes and an associated \$4,500 to \$13,500 lifetime utility cost savings across the same cases), resulting in positive B/C ratios for all cases.

The Reach Code Team also evaluated a neutral cost electrification scenario where the cost savings for the all-electric code compliant home is invested in a larger PV system, resulting in a lifetime incremental cost of zero based on the On-Bill approach. This package results in utility cost savings and positive on-bill B/C ratio in all cases except Climate Zones 1 and 16 for single family, and Climate Zone 1 for low-rise multifamily. Increasing the PV sizes in those climates by approximately 30% resulted in positive on-bill B/C ratios, while still not resulting in oversizing of PV systems.

Other studies have shown that cost-effectiveness of electrification increases with high efficiency space conditioning and water heating equipment in the all-electric home. This was not directly evaluated in this analysis but based on the favorable cost-effectiveness results of the Equipment, Preempted package for the individual mixed fuel and all-electric upgrades it's expected that applying similar packages to the electrification analysis would result in increased cost-effectiveness.

The Reach Code Team found there can be substantial variability in first costs, particularly related to natural gas infrastructure. Costs are project-dependent and will be impacted by such factors as site characteristics, distance to the nearest gas main, joint trenching, whether work is conducted by the utility or a private contractor, and number of homes per development among other things. While the best cost data available to the Reach Code Team was applied in this analysis, individual projects may experience different costs, either higher or lower than the estimates presented here.



Table 18: Summary of Single Family Target EDR Margins

Climate Zone	Mixed Fuel		All-Electric		
	Efficiency	Efficiency & PV/Battery	Efficiency	Efficiency & PV	Efficiency & PV/Battery
01	5.0	10.5	6.5	31.0	41.0
02	3.0	10.0	4.5	19.0	30.0
03	2.5	10.0	4.0	18.0	29.0
04	2.5	10.0	3.0	17.0	28.5
05	2.5	9.0	4.0	18.0	28.5
06	1.5	9.5	2.0	14.0	26.0
07	n/a	9.0	n/a	11.0	24.0
08	1.0	8.0	1.5	10.5	21.5
09	2.5	8.5	2.5	11.5	21.0
10	3.0	9.5	3.0	11.0	21.0
11	4.0	9.0	4.5	14.0	23.0
12	3.0	9.5	3.5	15.5	25.0
13	4.5	9.5	5.0	13.0	22.0
14	4.5	9.0	5.5	15.5	23.5
15	4.5	7.0	5.5	6.0	13.0
16	5.0	10.5	4.5	26.5	35.0

Table 19: Summary of Multifamily Target EDR Margins

Climate Zone	Mixed Fuel		All-Electric		
	Efficiency	Efficiency & PV/Battery	Efficiency	Efficiency & PV	Efficiency & PV/Battery
01	2.0	11.5	3.0	22.5	34.5
02	1.5	10.5	1.5	17.5	30.5
03	0.5	10.0	n/a	16.0	29.5
04	1.0	11.0	1.0	15.0	28.5
05	0.5	9.5	0.5	17.0	30.0
06	1.0	10.5	1.0	13.5	27.5
07	0.5	11.0	0.5	12.5	27.0
08	1.0	9.5	1.0	11.5	24.0
09	1.5	9.5	1.5	11.0	23.0
10	1.5	10.0	1.5	10.5	23.0
11	2.5	10.5	3.5	13.0	25.0
12	1.5	10.0	2.5	14.0	26.5
13	3.0	10.5	3.0	12.0	23.5
14	3.0	9.5	3.5	14.0	24.5
15	4.0	8.5	4.0	7.0	16.5
16	2.0	9.5	3.0	19.5	29.5



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Appendix A – California Climate Zone Map

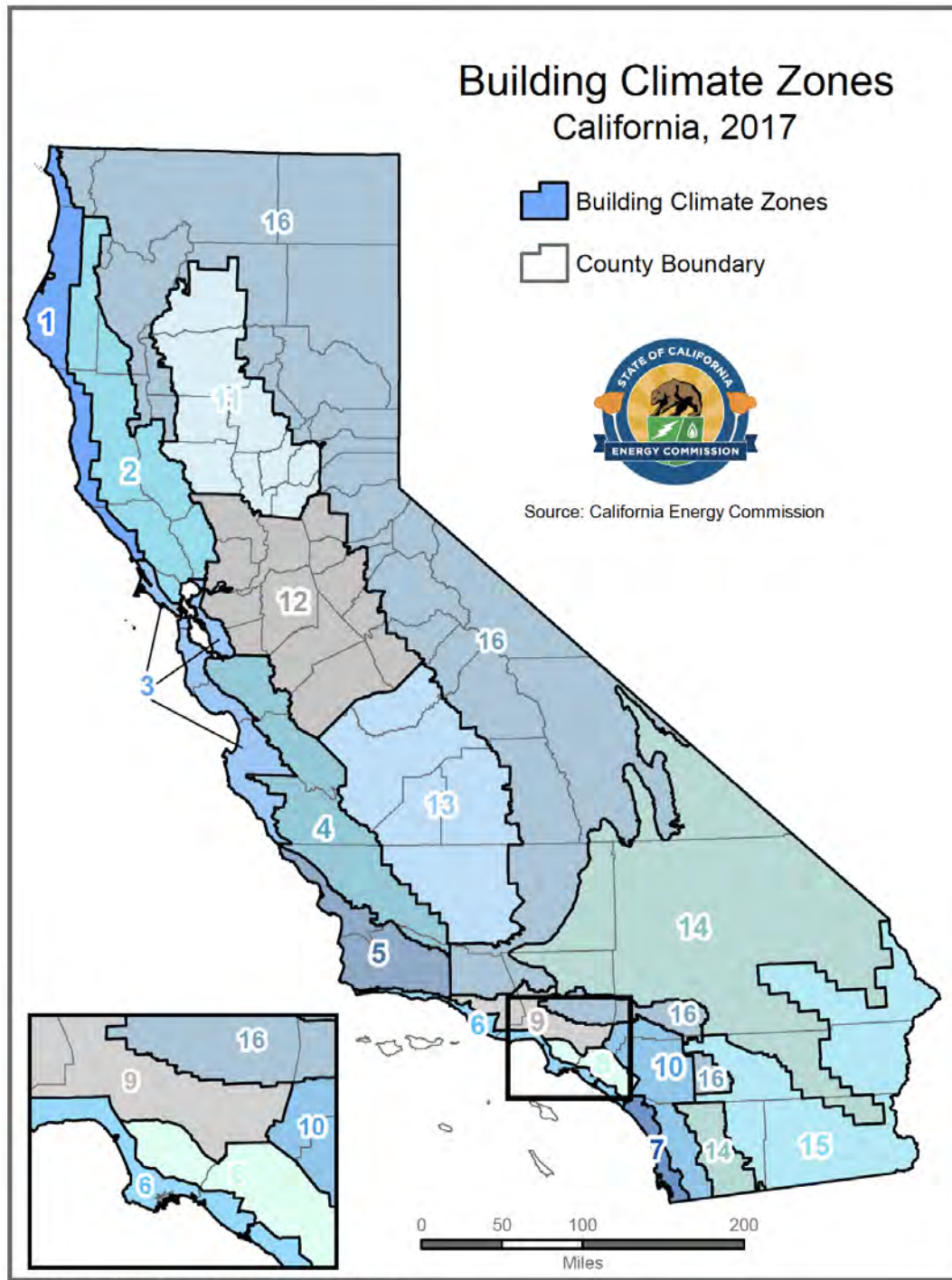


Figure 15: Map of California Climate Zones (courtesy of the California Energy Commission¹⁷)

¹⁷ https://ww2.energy.ca.gov/maps/renewable/building_climate_zones.html

Appendix B – Utility Tariff Details

PG&E	48
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Escalation Assumptions	56



PG&E

The following pages provide details on the PG&E electricity and natural gas tariffs applied in this study. Table 20 describes the baseline territories that were assumed for each climate zone.

Table 20: PG&E Baseline Territory by Climate Zone

	Baseline Territory
CZ01	V
CZ02	X
CZ03	T
CZ04	X
CZ05	T
CZ11	R
CZ12	S
CZ13	R
CZ16	Y

The PG&E monthly gas rate in \$/therm was applied on a monthly basis for the 12-month period ending January 2019 according to the rates shown below.

Pacific Gas and Electric Company							
Residential Non-CARE and CARE Gas Tariff Rates							
January 1, 2018, to Present							
(\$/therm) ^{1/}							
Effective Date	Advice Letter Number	Minimum Transportation Charge ^{2/} (per day)	Procurement Charge	Transportation Charge ^{2/}		TOTAL Residential Non-CARE Schedules Charge ^{3/}	
				Baseline	Excess	Baseline	Excess
01/01/18	3918-G	\$0.09863	\$0.37310	\$0.91828	\$1.46925	\$1.29138	\$1.84235
02/01/18	3931-G	\$0.09863	\$0.40635	\$0.91828	\$1.46925	\$1.32463	\$1.87560
03/01/18	3941-G	\$0.09863	\$0.32103	\$0.91828	\$1.46925	\$1.23931	\$1.79028
04/01/18	3959-G	\$0.09863	\$0.34783	\$0.91828	\$1.46925	\$1.26611	\$1.81708
05/01/18	3969-G	\$0.09863	\$0.26995	\$0.91828	\$1.46925	\$1.18823	\$1.73920
06/01/18	3980-G	\$0.09863	\$0.21571	\$0.91828	\$1.46925	\$1.13399	\$1.68496
07/01/18	3984-G	\$0.09863	\$0.22488	\$0.93438	\$1.49502	\$1.15926	\$1.71990
08/01/18	3995-G	\$0.09863	\$0.28814	\$0.93438	\$1.49502	\$1.22252	\$1.78316
09/01/18	4008-G	\$0.09863	\$0.25597	\$0.93438	\$1.49502	\$1.19035	\$1.75099
10/01/18	4018-G	\$0.09863	\$0.27383	\$0.93438	\$1.49502	\$1.20821	\$1.76885
11/01/18	4034-G	\$0.09863	\$0.35368	\$0.93438	\$1.49502	\$1.28806	\$1.84870
12/01/18	4046-G	\$0.09863	\$0.42932	\$0.93438	\$1.49502	\$1.36370	\$1.92434
01/01/19	4052-G	\$0.09863	\$0.43394 ^{7/}	\$0.99414	\$1.59063	\$1.42808	\$2.02457

^{1/} Unless otherwise noted

^{2/} Effective July 1, 2005, the Transportation Charge will be no less than the Minimum Transportation Charge of \$0.09863 (per day). Applicable to Rate Schedule G-1 only and does not apply to submetered tenants of master-metered customers served under gas Rate Schedule GS and GT.

^{3/} Schedule G-PPPS (Public Purpose Program Surcharge) needs to be added to the TOTAL Non-CARE Charge and TOTAL CARE Charge for bill calculation. See Schedule G-PPPS for details and exempt customers.

^{4/} CARE Schedules include California Solar Initiative (CSI) Exemption in accordance with Advice Letter 3257-G-A.

^{5/} Per dwelling unit per day (Multifamily Service)

^{6/} Per installed space per day (Mobilehome Park Service)

^{7/} This procurement rate includes a charge of \$0.03686 per therm to reflect account balance amortizations in accordance with Advice Letter 3157-G.

^{8/} Residential bill credit of (\$29.85) per household, annual bill credit occurring in the October 2018 bill cycle, thereafter in the April bill cycle.

Seasons: Winter = Nov-Mar Summer = April-Oct





**Pacific Gas and
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San Francisco, California

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Cal. P.U.C. Sheet No. 43533-E
Cal. P.U.C. Sheet No. 42728-E

**ELECTRIC SCHEDULE E-TOU
RESIDENTIAL TIME-OF-USE SERVICE**

Sheet 4

RATES:
(Cont'd.)

OPTION B TOTAL RATES

Total Energy Rates (\$ per kWh)	PEAK	OFF-PEAK
Summer (all usage)	\$0.37188 (R)	\$0.26882 (R)
Winter (all usage)	\$0.23441 (R)	\$0.21561 (R)

Delivery Minimum Bill Amount (\$ per meter per day) \$0.32854

California Climate Credit (per household, per semi-annual payment occurring in the April and October bill cycles) (\$39.42)

Total bundled service charges shown on customer's bills are unbundled according to the component rates shown below. Where the delivery minimum bill amount applies, the customer's bill will equal the sum of (1) the delivery minimum bill amount plus (2) for bundled service, the generation rate times the number of kWh used. For revenue accounting purposes, the revenues from the delivery minimum bill amount will be assigned to the Transmission, Transmission Rate Adjustments, Reliability Services, Public Purpose Programs, Nuclear Decommissioning, Competition Transition Charges, Energy Cost Recovery Amount, DWR Bond, and New System Generation Charges based on kWh usage times the corresponding unbundled rate component per kWh, with any residual revenue assigned to Distribution.***

UNBUNDLING OF OPTION B TOTAL RATES

Generation	PEAK	OFF-PEAK
Summer (all usage)	\$0.21238	\$0.10932
Winter (all usage)	\$0.10554	\$0.08674
Distribution**		
Summer (all usage)	\$0.10716 (R)	\$0.10716 (R)
Winter (all usage)	\$0.07653 (R)	\$0.07653 (R)
Transmission* (all usage)	\$0.02469 (R)	
Transmission Rate Adjustments* (all usage)	\$0.00214	
Reliability Services* (all usage)	\$0.00260	
Public Purpose Programs (all usage)	\$0.01413	
Nuclear Decommissioning (all usage)	\$0.00020	
Competition Transition Charges (all usage)	\$0.00132	
Energy Cost Recovery Amount (all usage)	(\$0.00005)	
DWR Bond (all usage)	\$0.00503 (R)	
New System Generation Charge (all usage)**	\$0.00228	

* Transmission, Transmission Rate Adjustments and Reliability Service charges are combined for presentation on customer bills.

** Distribution and New System Generation Charges are combined for presentation on customer bills.

*** This same assignment of revenues applies to direct access and community choice aggregation customers.

(Continued)

Advice	5444-E	Issued by	Submitted	December 18, 2018
Decision	18-08-013	Robert S. Kenney	Effective	January 1, 2019
		Vice President, Regulatory Affairs	Resolution	





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Electric Company®**

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San Francisco, California

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Revised
Revised

Cal. P.U.C. Sheet No. 34735-G
Cal. P.U.C. Sheet No. 34691-G

**GAS SCHEDULE G-1
RESIDENTIAL SERVICE**

Sheet 1

APPLICABILITY: This rate schedule¹ applies to natural gas service to Core End-Use Customers on PG&E's Transmission and/or Distribution Systems. To qualify, service must be to individually-metered single family premises for residential use, including those in a multifamily complex, and to separately-metered common areas in a multifamily complex where Schedules GM, GS, or GT are not applicable. Common area accounts that are separately metered by PG&E have an option of switching to a core commercial rate schedule. Common area accounts are those accounts that provide gas service to common use areas as defined in Rule 1.

Per D.15-10-032 and D.18-03-017, transportation rates include GHG Compliance Cost for non-covered entities. Customers who are directly billed by the Air Resources Board (ARB), i.e., covered entities, are exempt from paying AB 32 GHG Compliance Costs through PG&E's rates.² A "Cap-and-Trade Cost Exemption" credit for these costs will be shown as a line item on exempt customers' bills.^{3,4}

TERRITORY: Schedule G-1 applies everywhere within PG&E's natural gas Service Territory.

RATES: Customers on this schedule pay a Procurement Charge and a Transportation Charge, per meter, as shown below. The Transportation Charge will be no less than the Minimum Transportation Charge, as follows:

<u>Minimum Transportation Charge:</u> ⁵		<u>Per Day</u>	
		\$0.08863	
		<u>Per Therm</u>	
	<u>Baseline</u>		<u>Excess</u>
<u>Procurement:</u>	\$0.43394	(l)	\$0.43394 (l)
<u>Transportation Charge:</u>	\$0.99414	(l)	\$1.59063 (l)
<u>Total:</u>	\$1.42808	(l)	\$2.02457 (l)
California Natural Gas Climate Credit (per Household, annual payment occurring in October 2018 bill cycle, and thereafter in the April bill cycle)	(\$25.45)	(l)	

Public Purpose Program Surcharge:

Customers served under this schedule are subject to a gas Public Purpose Program (PPP) Surcharge under Schedule G-PPPS.

See Preliminary Statement, Part B for the Default Tariff Rate Components.

The Procurement Charge on this schedule is equivalent to the rate shown on informational Schedule G-CP—Gas Procurement Service to Core End-Use Customers.

¹ PG&E's gas tariffs are available online at www.pge.com.

² Covered entities are not exempt from paying costs associated with LUAF Gas and Gas used by Company Facilities.

³ The exemption credit will be equal to the effective non-exempt AB 32 GHG Compliance Cost Rate (\$ per therm) included in Preliminary Statement – Part B, multiplied by the customer's billed volumes (therms) for each billing period.

⁴ PG&E will update its billing system annually to reflect newly exempt or newly excluded customers to conform with lists of Directly Billed Customers provided annually by the ARB.

⁵ The Minimum Transportation charge does not apply to submetered tenants of master-metered customers served under gas rate Schedules GS and GT.

(Continued)

<i>Advice</i>	4052-G	<i>Issued by</i>	<i>Submitted</i>	December 21, 2018
<i>Decision</i>	97-10-065 & 98-07-025	<i>Robert S. Kenney</i>	<i>Effective</i>	January 1, 2019
		<i>Vice President, Regulatory Affairs</i>	<i>Resolution</i>	



SCE

The following pages provide details on are the SCE electricity tariffs applied in this study. Table 21 describes the baseline territories that were assumed for each climate zone.

Table 21: SCE Baseline Territory by Climate Zone

	Baseline Territory
CZ06	6
CZ08	8
CZ09	9
CZ10	10
CZ14	14
CZ15	15

	Delivery	Generation	Total Rate
TOU-Default-Rate-1 (On-Peak 4:00 pm - 9:00 pm)			
Energy Charge - \$/kWh			
Summer Season - On-Peak	0.19880	0.20072	0.39952
Mid-Peak	0.19880	0.05948	0.25828
Off-Peak	0.15574	0.06023	0.21597
Winter Season - Mid-Peak	0.19880	0.08308	0.28188
Off-Peak	0.15574	0.11309	0.26883
Super-Off-Peak	0.15062	0.01344	0.16406
Basic Charge - \$/day			
Single-Family Residence	0.031	0.000	0.031
Multi-Family Residence	0.024	0.000	0.024
Minimum Charge - \$/day			
Single Family Residence	0.338	0.000	0.338
Multi-Family Residence	0.338	0.000	0.338
Baseline Credit - \$/kWh	(0.06512)	0.00000	(0.06512)



	Delivery	Generation	Total Rate
TOU-D-Rate PRIME			
Energy Charge - \$/kWh			
Summer Season - On-Peak	0.15926	0.19811	0.35737
Mid-Peak	0.15926	0.10092	0.26018
Off-Peak	0.08308	0.04687	0.12995
Winter Season - Mid-Peak	0.16268	0.16761	0.33029
Off-Peak	0.08081	0.04331	0.12412
Super-Off-Peak	0.08081	0.04331	0.12412
Customer Charge - \$/day	0.395	0.000	0.395

TOU Period	Weekdays		Weekends and Holidays	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
On-Peak	4 p.m. - 9 p.m.			
Mid-Peak		4 p.m. - 9 p.m.	4 p.m. - 9 p.m.	4 p.m. - 9 p.m.
Off-Peak	All other hours	9 p.m. - 8 a.m.	All other hours	9 p.m. - 8 a.m.
Super-Off-Peak		8 a.m. - 4 p.m.		8 a.m. - 4 p.m.

PROPOSED
(7 Year Average 2010-2016)

Summer kWh per Day			Winter kWh per Day		
Baseline Region	Basic	All Electric	Baseline Region	Basic	All Electric
05	17.2	17.9	05	18.7	29.1
06	11.4	8.8	06	11.3	13.0
08	12.6	9.8	08	10.6	12.7
09	16.5	12.4	09	12.3	14.3
10	18.9	15.8	10	12.5	17.0
13	22.0	24.6	13	12.6	24.3
14	18.7	18.3	14	12.0	21.3
15	46.4	24.1	15	9.9	18.2
16	14.4	13.5	16	12.6	23.1



SoCalGas

Following are the SoCalGas natural gas tariffs applied in this study. Table 22 describes the baseline territories that were assumed for each climate zone.

Table 22: SoCalGas Baseline Territory by Climate Zone

	Baseline Territory
CZ05	2
CZ06	1
CZ08	1
CZ09	1
CZ10	1
CZ14	2
CZ15	1

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS COMPANY Revised CAL P.U.C. SHEET NO. 55854-G
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA CANCELING Revised CAL P.U.C. SHEET NO. 55828-G

Schedule No. GR <u>RESIDENTIAL SERVICE</u> (Includes GR, GR-C and GT-R Rates)				Sheet 1
APPLICABILITY				
The GR rate is applicable to natural gas procurement service to individually metered residential customers.				
The GR-C, cross-over rate, is a core procurement option for individually metered residential core transportation customers with annual consumption over 50,000 therms, as set forth in Special Condition 10.				
The GT-R rate is applicable to Core Aggregation Transportation (CAT) service to individually metered residential customers, as set forth in Special Condition 11.				
The California Alternate Rates for Energy (CARE) discount of 20%, reflected as a separate line item on the bill, is applicable to income-qualified households that meet the requirements for the CARE program as set forth in Schedule No. G-CARE.				
TERRITORY				
Applicable throughout the service territory.				
RATES				
<u>Customer Charge</u> , per meter per day:	GR 16.438¢	GR-C 16.438¢	GT-R 16.438¢	
For "Space Heating Only" customers, a daily Customer Charge applies during the winter period from November 1 through April 30 ^{1/} :	33.149¢	33.149¢	33.149¢	
<u>Baseline Rate</u> , per therm (baseline usage defined in Special Conditions 3 and 4):				
Procurement Charge: ^{2/}	41.589¢	42.676¢	N/A	R
Transmission Charge:	63.566¢	63.566¢	63.566¢	R
Total Baseline Charge:	105.155¢	106.242¢	63.566¢	R
<u>Non-Baseline Rate</u> , per therm (usage in excess of baseline usage):				
Procurement Charge: ^{2/}	41.589¢	42.676¢	N/A	R
Transmission Charge:	96.806¢	96.806¢	96.806¢	R
Total Non-Baseline Charge:	138.395¢	139.482¢	96.806¢	
^{1/} For the summer period beginning May 1 through October 31, with some exceptions, usage will be accumulated to at least 20 Ccf (100 cubic feet) before billing.				
(Footnotes continue next page.)				
(Continued)				

(TO BE INSERTED BY UTILITY)

ADVICE LETTER NO. 5410
DECISION NO.

106

ISSUED BY

Dan Skopec
Vice President
Regulatory Affairs

(TO BE INSERTED BY CAL. PUC)

SUBMITTED Jan 7, 2019
EFFECTIVE Jan 10, 2019
RESOLUTION NO. G-3351




SDG&E

Following are the SDG&E electricity and natural gas tariffs applied in this study. Table 23 describes the baseline territories that were assumed for each climate zone.

Table 23: SDG&E Baseline Territory by Climate Zone

	Baseline Territory
CZ07	Coastal
CZ10	Inland
CZ14	Mountain



San Diego Gas & Electric Company
San Diego, California

Revised Cal. P.U.C. Sheet No. 31320-E

Canceling Revised Cal. P.U.C. Sheet No. 31103-E

SCHEDULE TOU-DR1
RESIDENTIAL TIME-OF-USE

Sheet 2

RATES

Total Rates:

Description – TOU DR1	UDC Total Rate	DWR-BC Rate	EECC Rate + DWR Credit	Total Rate
Summer:				
On-Peak	0.29562	R 0.00503	R 0.35013	R 0.65078
Off-Peak	0.29562	R 0.00503	R 0.11235	R 0.41300
Super Off-Peak	0.29562	R 0.00503	R 0.05739	R 0.35804
Winter:				
On-Peak	0.32037	R 0.00503	R 0.07618	R 0.40158
Off-Peak	0.32037	R 0.00503	R 0.06762	R 0.39302
Super Off-Peak	0.32037	R 0.00503	R 0.05812	R 0.38352
Summer Baseline Adjustment Credit up to 130% of Baseline	(0.19921)	I		(0.19921)
Winter Baseline Adjustment Credit up to 130% of Baseline	(0.16853)	I		(0.16853)
Minimum Bill (\$/day)	0.329			0.329

Description – TOU DR1	UDC Total Rate	DWR-BC Rate	EECC Rate + DWR Credit	Total Rate	Total Effective Care Rate
Summer – CARE					
Rates:					
On-Peak	0.29494	R 0.00000	R 0.35013	R 0.64507	R 0.41628
Off-Peak	0.29494	R 0.00000	R 0.11235	R 0.40729	R 0.26077
Super Off-Peak	0.29494	R 0.00000	R 0.05739	R 0.35233	R 0.22483
Winter – CARE					
Rates:					
On-Peak	0.31969	R 0.00000	R 0.07618	R 0.39587	R 0.25330
Off-Peak	0.31969	R 0.00000	R 0.06762	R 0.38731	R 0.24770
Super Off-Peak	0.31969	R 0.00000	R 0.05812	R 0.37781	R 0.24149
Summer Baseline Adjustment Credit up to 130% of Baseline	(0.19921)	I		(0.19921)	(0.13028)
Winter Baseline Adjustment Credit up to 130% of Baseline	(0.16853)	I		(0.16853)	(0.11022)
Minimum Bill (\$/day)	0.164			0.164	0.164

Note:

- (1) Total Rates consist of UDC, Schedule DWR-BC (Department of Water Resources Bond Charge), and Schedule EECC (Electric Energy Commodity Cost) rates, with the EECC rates reflecting a DWR Credit.
- (2) Total Rates presented are for customers that receive commodity supply and delivery service from Utility.
- (3) DWR-BC charges do not apply to CARE customers.
- (4) As identified in the rates tables, customer bills will also include line-item summer and winter credits for usage up to 130% of baseline to provide the rate capping benefits adopted by Assembly Bill 1X and Senate Bill 695.

(Continued)

2011

Advice Ltr. No. 3326-E

Decision No. _____

Issued by
Dan Skopec
Vice President
Regulatory Affairs

Submitted Dec 28, 2018

Effective Jan 1, 2019

Resolution No. _____





San Diego Gas & Electric Company
San Diego, California

Revised Cal. P.U.C. Sheet No. 23614-G

Canceling Revised Cal. P.U.C. Sheet No. 23601-G

SCHEDULE GR

Sheet 1

RESIDENTIAL NATURAL GAS SERVICE (Includes Rates for GR, GR-C, GTC/GTCA)

APPLICABILITY

The GR rate is applicable to natural gas procurement service for individually metered residential customers.

The GR-C, cross-over rate, is a core procurement option for individually metered residential core transportation customers with annual consumption over 50,000 therms, as set forth in Special Condition 10.

The GTC/GTCA rate is applicable to intrastate gas transportation-only services to individually metered residential customers, as set forth in Special Condition 11.

Customers taking service under this schedule may be eligible for a 20% California Alternate Rate for Energy (CARE) program discount, reflected as a separate line item on the bill, if they qualify to receive service under the terms and conditions of Schedule G-CARE.

TERRITORY

Within the entire territory served natural gas by the utility.

RATES

	<u>GR</u>	<u>GR-C</u>	<u>GTC/GTCA^{1/}</u>
<u>Baseline Rate</u> , per therm (baseline usage defined in Special Conditions 3 and 4):			
Procurement Charge: ^{2/}	\$0.41614	\$0.41614 R	N/A
Transmission Charge:	\$1.01230	\$1.01230	\$1.01230
Total Baseline Charge:	\$1.42844	\$1.42844 R	\$1.01230
<u>Non-Baseline Rate</u> , per therm (usage in excess of baseline usage):			
Procurement Charge: ^{2/}	\$0.41614	\$0.41614 R	N/A
Transmission Charge:	\$1.19980	\$1.19980	\$1.19980
Total Non-Baseline Charge:	\$1.61594	\$1.61594 R	\$1.19980
<u>Minimum Bill</u> , per day: ^{3/}			
Non-CARE customers:	\$0.09863	\$0.09863	\$0.09863
CARE customers:	\$0.07890	\$0.07890	\$0.07890

^{1/} The rates for core transportation-only customers, with the exception of customers taking service under Schedule GT-NGV, include any FERC Settlement Proceeds Memorandum Account (FSPMA) credit adjustments.

^{2/} This charge is applicable to Utility Procurement Customers and includes the GPC and GPC-A Procurement Charges shown in Schedule GPC which are subject to change monthly as set forth in Special Condition 7.

^{3/} Effective starting May 1, 2017, the minimum bill is calculated as the minimum bill charge of \$0.09863 per day times the number of days in the billing cycle (approximately \$3 per month) with a 20% discount applied for CARE customer resulting in a minimum bill charge of \$0.07890 per day (approximately \$2.40 per month).

(Continued)

1C5
Advice Ltr. No. 2735-G
Decision No.

Issued by
Dan Skopec
Vice President
Regulatory Affairs

Submitted Jan 7, 2019
Effective Jan 10, 2019
Resolution No.



Escalation Assumptions

The average annual escalation rates in the following table were used in this study and are from E3's 2019 study Residential Building Electrification in California (Energy & Environmental Economics, 2019). These rates are applied to the 2019 rate schedules over a thirty-year period beginning in 2020. SDG&E was not covered in the E3 study. The Reach Code Team reviewed SDG&E's GRC filing and applied the same approach that E3 applied for PG&E and SoCalGas to arrive at average escalation rates between 2020 and 2022.

Table 24: Real Utility Rate Escalation Rate Assumptions

	Statewide Electric Residential Average Rate (%/year, real)	Natural Gas Residential Core Rate (%/yr escalation, real)		
		PG&E	SoCalGas	SDG&E
2020	2.0%	1.48%	6.37%	5.00%
2021	2.0%	5.69%	4.12%	3.14%
2022	2.0%	1.11%	4.12%	2.94%
2023	2.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%
2024	2.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%
2025	2.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%
2026	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
2027	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
2028	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
2029	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
2030	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
2031	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
2032	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
2033	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
2034	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
2035	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
2036	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
2037	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
2038	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
2039	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
2040	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
2041	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
2042	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
2043	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
2044	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
2045	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
2046	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
2047	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
2048	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
2049	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%



Appendix C – Single Family Detailed Results

Table 25: Single Family Mixed Fuel Efficiency Package Cost-Effectiveness Results

CZ	Utility	BASECASE						Non-Preempted								Equipment - Preempted							
		Total EDR	Efficiency EDR	CALGreen Tier 1 EDR Target	lbs CO2 per sqft	PV kW	Total EDR	Efficiency EDR	Efficiency EDR Margin	% Comp Margin	lbs CO2 per sqft	PV kW	On-Bill B/C Ratio	TDV B/C Ratio	Total EDR	Efficiency EDR	Efficiency EDR Margin	% Comp Margin	lbs CO2 per sqft	PV kW	On-Bill B/C Ratio	TDV B/C Ratio	
1	PG&E	32.5	54.2	23	3.0	3.3	27.9	49.0	5.3	18.8%	2.5	3.2	3.4	2.8	26.0	47.3	6.9	25.1%	2.3	3.2	4.9	4.1	
2	PG&E	25.0	46.0	12	2.2	2.8	22.0	42.7	3.3	16.3%	1.9	2.8	1.6	1.7	21.8	42.6	3.3	16.4%	1.9	2.8	3.8	3.6	
3	PG&E	23.9	46.9	10	1.9	2.7	21.3	43.9	3.0	16.7%	1.6	2.7	1.3	1.3	20.1	42.8	4.1	22.8%	1.5	2.7	1.9	2.0	
4	PG&E	23.1	44.9	8	1.9	2.7	20.8	42.4	2.5	13.9%	1.7	2.7	0.9	1.2	20.5	42.2	2.7	14.9%	1.6	2.7	2.4	2.7	
5	PG&E	22.2	44.4	10	1.8	2.6	19.7	41.7	2.7	16.7%	1.6	2.5	1.1	1.2	19.7	41.7	2.6	16.2%	1.5	2.5	2.3	2.5	
5	PG&E/SoCalGas	22.2	44.4	10	1.8	2.6	19.7	41.7	2.7	16.7%	1.6	2.5	0.9	1.2	19.7	41.7	2.6	16.2%	1.5	2.5	2.0	2.5	
6	SCE/SoCalGas	23.3	49.9	10	1.6	2.7	21.5	47.8	2.0	12.1%	1.5	2.7	0.7	1.2	21.5	47.9	2.0	11.8%	1.4	2.7	1.6	2.0	
7	SDG&E	20.3	49.1	5	1.3	2.6	20.3	49.1	0.0	0.0%	1.3	2.6	-	-	18.8	47.6	1.5	12.4%	1.2	2.6	1.5	1.4	
8	SCE/SoCalGas	21.3	46.9	10	1.4	2.9	20.1	45.6	1.3	7.7%	1.3	2.9	0.6	1.4	19.7	45.3	1.6	9.4%	1.3	2.9	1.3	1.8	
9	SCE/SoCalGas	24.5	47.7	13	1.5	2.9	22.3	45.1	2.6	11.7%	1.5	2.9	0.7	2.0	21.9	44.8	2.9	13.4%	1.4	2.9	1.8	3.7	
10	SCE/SoCalGas	24.2	46.3	10	1.6	3.0	21.7	43.1	3.2	14.3%	1.5	3.0	0.6	1.3	21.5	43.1	3.2	14.6%	1.4	3.0	2.0	3.8	
10	SDG&E	24.2	46.3	10	1.6	3.0	21.7	43.1	3.2	14.3%	1.5	3.0	0.8	1.3	21.5	43.1	3.2	14.6%	1.4	3.0	2.6	3.8	
11	PG&E	24.6	44.9	11	2.1	3.6	21.3	40.6	4.3	16.4%	1.9	3.4	0.8	1.2	20.7	39.9	5.1	19.2%	1.8	3.4	2.5	3.7	
12	PG&E	25.5	44.8	12	2.1	3.0	22.5	41.3	3.5	14.9%	1.9	2.9	1.2	1.8	22.5	41.4	3.4	14.4%	1.9	3.0	3.3	4.6	
13	PG&E	25.7	46.5	11	2.0	3.8	22.2	41.9	4.6	16.9%	1.8	3.6	0.8	1.3	21.2	40.7	5.8	21.4%	1.7	3.6	5.3	8.4	
14	SCE/SoCalGas	25.3	46.3	15	2.3	3.2	21.5	41.3	5.0	18.5%	2.1	3.0	1.6	2.5	20.8	40.4	5.8	21.7%	2.0	3.0	4.0	6.1	
14	SDG&E	25.3	46.3	15	2.3	3.2	21.5	41.3	5.0	18.5%	2.1	3.0	1.9	2.5	20.8	40.4	5.8	21.7%	2.0	3.0	4.9	6.1	
15	SCE/SoCalGas	22.4	49.1	11	1.7	5.4	19.7	44.3	4.8	14.8%	1.6	5.0	1.0	1.6	19.5	44.1	5.0	15.4%	1.5	5.0	>1	>1	
16	PG&E	30.4	48.9	22	3.3	2.7	25.0	43.5	5.4	20.6%	2.6	2.7	1.6	1.5	24.8	42.7	6.2	23.5%	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.2	

">1" = indicates cases where there is both first cost savings and annual utility bill savings.



Table 26: Single Family Mixed Fuel Efficiency & PV/Battery Package Cost-Effectiveness Results

CZ	Utility	BASECASE				Efficiency & PV/Battery						
		Total EDR	CALGreen Tier 1 EDR Target	lbs CO2 per sqft	PV kW	Total EDR	Total EDR Margin	% Comp Margin	lbs CO2 per sqft	PV kW	On-Bill B/C Ratio	TDV B/C Ratio
1	PG&E	32.5	23	3.0	3.3	21.9	10.6	31.8%	2.4	3.3	0.9	1.6
2	PG&E	25.0	12	2.2	2.8	14.9	10.1	27.3%	1.8	2.9	0.5	1.6
3	PG&E	23.9	10	1.9	2.7	13.9	10.0	27.7%	1.5	2.8	0.4	1.4
4	PG&E	23.1	8	1.9	2.7	13.0	10.1	24.9%	1.5	2.8	0.3	1.5
5	PG&E	22.2	10	1.8	2.6	12.8	9.4	29.7%	1.4	2.6	0.4	1.3
5	PG&E/SoCalGas	22.2	10	1.8	2.6	12.8	9.4	29.7%	1.4	2.6	0.3	1.3
6	SCE/SoCalGas	23.3	10	1.6	2.7	13.6	9.8	20.1%	1.2	2.8	0.8	1.3
7	SDG&E	20.3	5	1.3	2.6	11.1	9.2	9.0%	1.0	2.7	0.1	1.3
8	SCE/SoCalGas	21.3	10	1.4	2.9	12.9	8.4	23.7%	1.1	3.0	0.9	1.3
9	SCE/SoCalGas	24.5	13	1.5	2.9	15.7	8.8	24.7%	1.2	3.0	1.0	1.5
10	SCE/SoCalGas	24.2	10	1.6	3.0	14.6	9.6	27.3%	1.3	3.1	1.0	1.5
10	SDG&E	24.2	10	1.6	3.0	14.6	9.6	27.3%	1.3	3.1	0.6	1.5
11	PG&E	24.6	11	2.1	3.6	15.4	9.2	29.4%	1.8	3.5	0.4	1.5
12	PG&E	25.5	12	2.1	3.0	15.9	9.6	28.9%	1.8	3.0	0.4	1.7
13	PG&E	25.7	11	2.0	3.8	16.1	9.7	28.9%	1.7	3.7	0.4	1.6
14	SCE/SoCalGas	25.3	15	2.3	3.2	16.3	9.0	30.1%	1.8	3.1	1.3	1.7
14	SDG&E	25.3	15	2.3	3.2	16.3	9.0	30.1%	1.8	3.1	1.2	1.7
15	SCE/SoCalGas	22.4	11	1.7	5.4	15.3	7.1	25.1%	1.4	5.1	1.1	1.5
16	PG&E	30.4	22	3.3	2.7	19.9	10.5	32.6%	2.4	2.8	0.9	1.4

">1" = indicates cases where there is both first cost savings and annual utility bill savings.



Table 27: Single Family All-Electric Efficiency Package Cost-Effectiveness Results

		BASECASE					Non-Preempted								Equipment - Preempted							
CZ	Utility	Total EDR	Efficiency EDR	CALGreen Tier 1 EDR Target	lbs CO2 per sqft	PV kW	Total EDR	Efficiency EDR	Efficiency EDR Margin	% Comp Margin	lbs CO2 per sqft	PV kW	On-Bill B/C Ratio	TDV B/C Ratio	Total EDR	Efficiency EDR	Efficiency EDR Margin	% Comp Margin	lbs CO2 per sqft	PV kW	On-Bill B/C Ratio	TDV B/C Ratio
1	PG&E	46.8	68.2	36	1.5	3.3	31.8	53.0	15.2	40.2%	1.0	3.3	1.8	1.7	39.9	61.3	6.9	18.3%	1.3	3.3	2.9	2.7
2	PG&E	32.8	53.7	16	1.1	2.8	27.9	48.7	4.9	20.5%	0.9	2.8	1.2	1.1	27.7	48.5	5.1	21.2%	0.9	2.8	2.3	2.1
3	PG&E	33.1	55.6	14	1.0	2.7	28.5	50.9	4.7	20.6%	0.8	2.7	2.6	2.4	28.7	51.2	4.4	19.6%	0.9	2.7	1.8	1.6
4	PG&E	31.3	52.8	12	1.0	2.7	27.9	49.4	3.4	15.5%	0.9	2.7	1.9	1.8	27.4	48.9	3.9	17.6%	0.9	2.7	1.5	1.5
5	PG&E	32.5	54.2	16	1.0	2.6	28.1	49.9	4.4	19.7%	0.9	2.6	2.6	2.3	28.0	49.8	4.4	20.3%	0.9	2.6	1.9	1.7
5	PG&E/SoCalGas	32.5	54.2	16	1.0	2.6	28.1	49.9	4.4	19.7%	0.9	2.6	2.6	2.3	28.0	49.8	4.4	20.3%	0.9	2.6	1.9	1.7
6	SCE/SoCalGas	29.7	55.8	12	0.9	2.7	27.7	53.8	2.0	10.9%	0.8	2.7	1.3	1.4	26.8	53.0	2.9	16.0%	0.8	2.7	2.2	2.3
7	SDG&E	27.1	55.3	7	0.7	2.6	27.1	55.3	0.0	0.0%	0.7	2.6	-	-	24.8	53.0	2.2	16.9%	0.7	2.6	1.6	1.7
8	SCE/SoCalGas	26.1	51.5	10	0.8	2.9	24.5	49.9	1.6	8.9%	0.8	2.9	0.6	1.2	24.4	49.7	1.8	9.7%	0.8	2.9	2.8	3.0
9	SCE/SoCalGas	28.8	51.9	13	0.9	2.9	26.0	49.1	2.8	12.5%	0.8	2.9	0.8	2.0	25.5	48.6	3.3	14.7%	0.8	2.9	2.1	3.2
10	SCE/SoCalGas	28.8	50.7	11	0.9	3.0	25.7	47.6	3.1	14.0%	0.9	3.0	0.9	1.5	25.3	47.2	3.4	15.5%	0.8	3.0	2.3	3.2
10	SDG&E	28.8	50.7	11	0.9	3.0	25.7	47.6	3.1	14.0%	0.9	3.0	1.1	1.5	25.3	47.2	3.4	15.5%	0.8	3.0	2.6	3.2
11	PG&E	30.0	50.2	12	1.1	3.6	25.4	45.6	4.6	16.2%	1.0	3.6	1.2	1.5	24.1	44.3	5.9	20.8%	0.9	3.6	3.0	3.3
12	PG&E	30.9	50.1	13	1.0	3.0	27.1	46.3	3.8	15.3%	0.9	3.0	0.8	1.1	25.8	45.0	5.1	20.4%	0.9	3.0	2.0	2.5
13	PG&E	30.7	51.5	13	1.1	3.8	25.7	46.4	5.1	17.4%	0.9	3.8	1.1	1.4	24.7	45.4	6.0	20.9%	0.9	3.8	2.9	3.3
14	SCE/SoCalGas	31.3	52.2	16	1.4	3.2	25.7	46.6	5.6	18.9%	1.2	3.2	1.0	1.5	25.3	46.2	6.0	20.5%	1.2	3.2	2.3	3.1
14	SDG&E	31.3	52.2	16	1.4	3.2	25.7	46.6	5.6	18.9%	1.2	3.2	1.3	1.5	25.3	46.2	6.0	20.5%	1.2	3.2	2.9	3.1
15	SCE/SoCalGas	26.2	52.8	8	1.3	5.4	20.6	47.2	5.6	16.8%	1.1	5.4	1.1	1.6	18.9	45.5	7.3	21.8%	1.0	5.4	3.3	4.5
16	PG&E	46.5	64.6	39	1.7	2.7	36.8	54.9	9.7	25.2%	1.4	2.7	1.7	1.7	41.6	59.7	4.9	12.7%	1.6	2.7	2.4	2.3



Table 28: Single Family All-Electric Efficiency & PV-PV/Battery Package Cost-Effectiveness Results

CZ	Utility	BASECASE				Efficiency & PV							Efficiency & PV/Battery						
		Total EDR	CALGreen Tier 1 EDR Target	lbs CO2 per sqft	PV kW	Total EDR	Total EDR Margin	% Comp Margin	lbs CO2 per sqft	PV kW	On-Bill B/C Ratio	TDV B/C Ratio	Total EDR	Total EDR Margin	% Comp Margin	lbs CO2 per sqft	PV kW	On-Bill B/C Ratio	TDV B/C Ratio
1	PG&E	46.8	36	1.5	3.3	15.4	31.4	40.2%	0.5	6.0	1.8	1.5	5.6	41.2	51.9%	0.3	6.76	1.4	1.4
2	PG&E	32.8	16	1.1	2.8	13.4	19.4	20.5%	0.5	4.9	1.8	1.4	2.7	30.1	31.5%	0.3	5.51	1.4	1.4
3	PG&E	33.1	14	1.0	2.7	14.6	18.5	20.6%	0.5	4.5	2.2	1.7	3.7	29.3	31.6%	0.2	5.10	1.5	1.6
4	PG&E	31.3	12	1.0	2.7	14.1	17.2	15.5%	0.5	4.5	2.1	1.6	2.8	28.6	26.5%	0.2	5.15	1.5	1.6
5	PG&E	32.5	16	1.0	2.6	14.3	18.2	19.7%	0.5	4.3	2.3	1.8	3.8	28.7	32.7%	0.2	4.84	1.6	1.6
5	PG&E/SoCalGas	32.5	16	1.0	2.6	14.3	18.2	19.7%	0.5	4.3	2.3	1.8	3.8	28.7	32.7%	0.2	4.84	1.6	1.6
6	SCE/SoCalGas	29.7	12	0.9	2.7	15.5	14.3	10.9%	0.6	4.1	1.2	1.5	3.6	26.1	18.9%	0.3	4.68	1.2	1.4
7	SDG&E	27.1	7	0.7	2.6	15.8	11.3	0.7%	0.6	3.7	1.9	1.5	2.9	24.2	6.7%	0.3	4.21	1.3	1.5
8	SCE/SoCalGas	26.1	10	0.8	2.9	15.1	10.9	8.9%	0.6	4.0	1.0	1.5	4.5	21.6	24.9%	0.3	4.54	1.1	1.4
9	SCE/SoCalGas	28.8	13	0.9	2.9	17.3	11.5	12.5%	0.7	4.1	1.1	1.6	7.6	21.3	25.5%	0.4	4.66	1.1	1.5
10	SCE/SoCalGas	28.8	11	0.9	3.0	17.7	11.1	14.0%	0.7	4.2	1.1	1.5	7.6	21.2	27.0%	0.4	4.78	1.1	1.5
10	SDG&E	28.8	11	0.9	3.0	17.7	11.1	14.0%	0.7	4.2	1.7	1.5	7.6	21.2	27.0%	0.4	4.78	1.4	1.5
11	PG&E	30.0	12	1.1	3.6	15.8	14.2	16.2%	0.6	5.4	1.8	1.6	6.8	23.2	29.2%	0.4	6.11	1.5	1.6
12	PG&E	30.9	13	1.0	3.0	15.2	15.7	15.3%	0.5	5.0	1.7	1.4	5.6	25.4	29.3%	0.3	5.62	1.3	1.5
13	PG&E	30.7	13	1.1	3.8	17.3	13.4	17.4%	0.6	5.4	1.7	1.5	8.2	22.5	29.4%	0.4	6.14	1.4	1.5
14	SCE/SoCalGas	31.3	16	1.4	3.2	15.8	15.5	18.9%	0.9	4.8	1.2	1.6	7.4	23.9	30.9%	0.6	5.39	1.4	1.6
14	SDG&E	31.3	16	1.4	3.2	15.8	15.5	18.9%	0.9	4.8	1.8	1.6	7.4	23.9	30.9%	0.6	5.39	1.7	1.6
15	SCE/SoCalGas	26.2	8	1.3	5.4	20.0	6.2	16.8%	1.1	5.5	1.1	1.6	12.7	13.5	27.0%	0.8	6.25	1.2	1.5
16	PG&E	46.5	39	1.7	2.7	19.6	27.0	25.2%	0.9	5.5	2.1	1.6	11.1	35.4	34.3%	0.6	6.17	1.7	1.5

">1" = indicates cases where there is both first cost savings and annual utility bill savings.



Appendix D – Single Family Measure Summary

Table 29: Single Family Mixed Fuel Efficiency – Non-Preempted Package Measure Summary

CZ	Duct	Infiltratio	Wall	Attic	Roof	Glazing	Slab	DHW	HVAC	PV
1	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Basic CHW credit (0.7)	0.35 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling
2	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Basic CHW credit (0.7)	0.35 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling
3	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Basic CHW credit (0.7)	0.35 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling
4	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Basic CHW credit (0.7)	0.35 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling
5	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Basic CHW credit (0.7)	0.35 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling
6	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Basic CHW credit (0.7)	0.35 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling
7	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	1.0 PV scaling
8	< 12 ft ducts in attic	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Basic CHW credit (0.7)	0.35 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling
9	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Basic CHW credit (0.7)	0.35 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling
10	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.25 solar reflectance	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Basic CHW credit (0.7)	0.35 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling
11	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	R-38 + R-30 attic	0.25 solar reflectance	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Basic CHW credit (0.7)	0.35 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling
12	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.25 solar reflectance	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Basic CHW credit (0.7)	0.35 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling
13	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	R-38 + R-30 attic	0.25 solar reflectance	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Basic CHW credit (0.7)	0.35 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling
14	VLLDCS	3 ACH50	Code Min	Code Min	0.25 solar reflectance	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Basic CHW credit (0.7)	0.35 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling
15	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	R-38 + R-30 attic	0.25 solar reflectance	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Basic CHW credit (0.7)	0.35 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling
16	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.24/0.50 windows	Code Min	Basic CHW credit (0.7)	0.35 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling

VLLDCS – Verified Low Leakage Ducts in Conditioned Space



Table 30: Single Family Mixed Fuel Efficiency – Equipment, Preempted Package Measure Summary

<u>CZ</u>	<u>Duct</u>	<u>Infiltratio</u>	<u>Wall</u>	<u>Attic</u>	<u>Roof</u>	<u>Glazing</u>	<u>Slab</u>	<u>DHW</u>	<u>HVAC</u>	<u>PV</u>
1	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	95 EF, basic compact dist.	96 AFUE, 0.35W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling
2	LLAHU + 2% leakage	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	95 EF, basic compact dist.	96 AFUE, 0.35W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling
3	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	95 EF, basic compact dist.	96 AFUE, 0.35W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling
4	LLAHU + 2% leakage	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	95 EF, basic compact dist.	96 AFUE, 0.35W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling
5	LLAHU + 2% leakage	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	95 EF, basic compact dist.	96 AFUE, 0.35W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling
6	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	95 EF, basic compact dist.	92 AFUE, 0.35W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling
7	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	95 EF, basic compact dist.	92 AFUE, 0.35W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling
8	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	95 EF, basic compact dist.	92 AFUE, 0.35W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling
9	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	95 EF, basic compact dist.	16 SEER, 92 AFUE, 0.35W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling
10	LLAHU + 2% leakage	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	95 EF, basic compact dist.	16 SEER, 92 AFUE, 0.35W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling
11	LLAHU + 2% leakage	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	95 EF, basic compact dist.	18 SEER, 96 AFUE, 0.35W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling
12	LLAHU + 2% leakage	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	95 EF, basic compact dist.	16 SEER, 92 AFUE, 0.35W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling
13	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	95 EF, basic compact dist.	16 SEER, 92 AFUE, 0.35W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling
14	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	95 EF, basic compact dist.	16 SEER, 92 AFUE, 0.35W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling
15	LLAHU + 2% leakage	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	95 EF, basic compact dist.	16 SEER, 92 AFUE, 0.35W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling
16	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	95 EF, basic compact dist.	18 SEER, 96 AFUE, 0.35W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling

LLAHU - Low Leakage Air Handling Unit

VLLDCS – Verified Low Leakage Ducts in Conditioned Space



Table 31: Single Family Mixed Fuel Efficiency & PV/Battery Package Measure Summary

CZ	Duct	Infiltration	Wall	Attic	Roof	Glazing	Slab	DHW	HVAC	PV
1	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Basic CHW credit (0.7)	0.35 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling + 5kWh batt
2	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Basic CHW credit (0.7)	0.35 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling + 5kWh batt
3	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Basic CHW credit (0.7)	0.35 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling + 5kWh batt
4	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Basic CHW credit (0.7)	0.35 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling + 5kWh batt
5	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Basic CHW credit (0.7)	0.35 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling + 5kWh batt
6	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Basic CHW credit (0.7)	0.35 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling + 5kWh batt
7	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Basic CHW credit (0.7)	Code Min	1.0 PV scaling + 5kWh batt
8	< 12 ft ducts in attic	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Basic CHW credit (0.7)	0.35 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling + 5kWh batt
9	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Basic CHW credit (0.7)	0.35 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling + 5kWh batt
10	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.25 solar reflectance	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Basic CHW credit (0.7)	0.35 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling + 5kWh batt
11	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	R-38 + R-30 attic	0.25 solar reflectance	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Basic CHW credit (0.7)	0.35 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling + 5kWh batt
12	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.25 solar reflectance	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Basic CHW credit (0.7)	0.35 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling + 5kWh batt
13	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	R-38 + R-30 attic	0.25 solar reflectance	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Basic CHW credit (0.7)	0.35 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling + 5kWh batt
14	VLLDCS	3 ACH50	Code Min	Code Min	0.25 solar reflectance	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Basic CHW credit (0.7)	0.35 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling + 5kWh batt
15	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	R-38 + R-30 attic	0.25 solar reflectance	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Basic CHW credit (0.7)	0.35 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling + 5kWh batt
16	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.24/0.50 windows	Code Min	Basic CHW credit (0.7)	0.35 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling + 5kWh batt

VLLDCS – Verified Low Leakage Ducts in Conditioned Space



Table 32: Single Family All-Electric Efficiency – Non-Preempted Package Measure Summary

CZ	Duct	Infiltratio	Wall	Attic	Roof	Glazing	Slab	DHW	HVAC	PV
1	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	R-38 + R-30 attic	Code Min	0.24/0.50 windows	R-10 slab insulation	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	Std Design PV
2	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.24/0.23 windows	R-10 slab insulation	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	Std Design PV
3	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	Std Design PV
4	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	Std Design PV
5	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	Std Design PV
6	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	Std Design PV
7	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Std Design PV
8	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	Std Design PV
9	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.25 solar reflectance	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	Std Design PV
10	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.25 solar reflectance	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	Std Design PV
11	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	R-38 + R-30 attic	0.25 solar reflectance	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	Std Design PV
12	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	R-38 + R-30 attic	0.25 solar reflectance	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	Std Design PV
13	VLLDCS	3 ACH50	Code Min	R-38 + R-30 attic	0.25 solar reflectance	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	Std Design PV
14	VLLDCS	3 ACH50	Code Min	R-38 + R-30 attic	0.25 solar reflectance	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	Std Design PV
15	VLLDCS	Code Min	0.043 wall	R-38 + R-30 attic	0.25 solar reflectance	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	Std Design PV
16	VLLDCS	3 ACH50	Code Min	R-38 + R-30 attic	Code Min	0.24/0.50 windows	Code Min	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	Std Design PV

VLLDCS – Verified Low Leakage Ducts in Conditioned Space



Table 33: Single Family All-Electric Efficiency – Equipment, Preempted Package Measure Summary

CZ	Duct	Infiltratio	Wall	Attic	Roof	Glazing	Slab	DHW	HVAC	PV
1	LLAHU + 2% leakage	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	NEEA Tier 3 HPWH	18 SEER, 10 HSPF, 0.45W/cfm	Std Design PV
2	LLAHU + 2% leakage	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	NEEA Tier 3 HPWH	18 SEER, 10 HSPF, 0.45W/cfm	Std Design PV
3	LLAHU + 2% leakage	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	NEEA Tier 3 HPWH	18 SEER, 10 HSPF, 0.45W/cfm	Std Design PV
4	LLAHU + 2% leakage	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	NEEA Tier 3 HPWH	18 SEER, 10 HSPF, 0.45W/cfm	Std Design PV
5	LLAHU + 2% leakage	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	NEEA Tier 3 HPWH	18 SEER, 10 HSPF, 0.45W/cfm	Std Design PV
6	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	NEEA Tier 3 HPWH	16 SEER, 9 HSPF, 0.45W/cfm	Std Design PV
7	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	NEEA Tier 3 HPWH	16 SEER, 9 HSPF, 0.45W/cfm	Std Design PV
8	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	NEEA Tier 3 HPWH	0.45 W/cfm	Std Design PV
9	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	NEEA Tier 3 HPWH	16 SEER, 9 HSPF, 0.45W/cfm	Std Design PV
10	LLAHU + 2% leakage	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	NEEA Tier 3 HPWH	16 SEER, 9 HSPF, 0.45W/cfm	Std Design PV
11	LLAHU + 2% leakage	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	NEEA Tier 3 HPWH	18 SEER, 10 HSPF, 0.45W/cfm	Std Design PV
12	LLAHU + 2% leakage	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	NEEA Tier 3 HPWH	18 SEER, 10 HSPF, 0.45W/cfm	Std Design PV
13	LLAHU + 2% leakage	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	NEEA Tier 3 HPWH	18 SEER, 10 HSPF, 0.45W/cfm	Std Design PV
14	LLAHU + 2% leakage	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	NEEA Tier 3 HPWH	18 SEER, 10 HSPF, 0.45W/cfm	Std Design PV
15	LLAHU + 2% leakage	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	NEEA Tier 3 HPWH	18 SEER, 10 HSPF, 0.45W/cfm	Std Design PV
16	LLAHU + 2% leakage	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	NEEA Tier 3 HPWH	18 SEER, 10 HSPF, 0.45W/cfm	Std Design PV

LLAHU - Low Leakage Air Handling Unit

VVLDCS – Verified Low Leakage Ducts in Conditioned Space



Table 34: Single Family All-Electric Efficiency & PV Package Measure Summary

CZ	Duct	Infiltratio	Wall	Attic	Roof	Glazing	Slab	DHW	HVAC	PV
1	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	R-38 + R-30 attic	Code Min	0.24/0.50 windows	R-10 slab insulation	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	0.9 PV scaling
2	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.24/0.23 windows	R-10 slab insulation	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	0.9 PV scaling
3	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	0.9 PV scaling
4	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	0.9 PV scaling
5	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	0.9 PV scaling
6	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	0.9 PV scaling
7	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	0.9 PV scaling
8	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	0.9 PV scaling
9	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.25 solar reflectance	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	0.9 PV scaling
10	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.25 solar reflectance	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	0.9 PV scaling
11	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	R-38 + R-30 attic	0.25 solar reflectance	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	0.9 PV scaling
12	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	R-38 + R-30 attic	0.25 solar reflectance	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	0.9 PV scaling
13	VLLDCS	3 ACH50	Code Min	R-38 + R-30 attic	0.25 solar reflectance	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	0.9 PV scaling
14	VLLDCS	3 ACH50	Code Min	R-38 + R-30 attic	0.25 solar reflectance	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	0.9 PV scaling
15	VLLDCS	Code Min	0.043 wall	R-38 + R-30 attic	0.25 solar reflectance	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	0.9 PV scaling
16	VLLDCS	3 ACH50	Code Min	R-38 + R-30 attic	Code Min	0.24/0.50 windows	Code Min	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	0.9 PV scaling

VLLDCS – Verified Low Leakage Ducts in Conditioned Space



Table 35: Single Family All-Electric Efficiency & PV/Battery Package Measure Summary

CZ	Duct	Infiltration	Wall	Attic	Roof	Glazing	Slab	DHW	HVAC	PV
1	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	R-38 + R-30 attic	Code Min	0.24/0.50 windows	R-10 slab insulation	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling + 5kWh batt
2	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.24/0.23 windows	R-10 slab insulation	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling + 5kWh batt
3	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling + 5kWh batt
4	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling + 5kWh batt
5	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling + 5kWh batt
6	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling + 5kWh batt
7	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling + 5kWh batt
8	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling + 5kWh batt
9	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.25 solar reflectance	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling + 5kWh batt
10	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.25 solar reflectance	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling + 5kWh batt
11	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	R-38 + R-30 attic	0.25 solar reflectance	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling + 5kWh batt
12	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	R-38 + R-30 attic	0.25 solar reflectance	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling + 5kWh batt
13	VLLDCS	3 ACH50	Code Min	R-38 + R-30 attic	0.25 solar reflectance	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling + 5kWh batt
14	VLLDCS	3 ACH50	Code Min	R-38 + R-30 attic	0.25 solar reflectance	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling + 5kWh batt
15	VLLDCS	Code Min	0.043 wall (SF); 0.048 wall (MF)	R-38 + R-30 attic	0.25 solar reflectance	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling + 5kWh batt
16	VLLDCS	3 ACH50	Code Min	R-38 + R-30 attic	Code Min	0.24/0.50 windows	Code Min	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling + 5kWh batt

VLLDCS – Verified Low Leakage Ducts in Conditioned Space



Appendix E – Multifamily Detailed Results

Table 36: Multifamily Mixed Fuel Efficiency Package Cost-Effectiveness Results

Climate Zone	Utility	BASECASE					Non-Preempted								Equipment - Preempted							
		Total EDR	Efficiency EDR	CALGreen Tier 1 EDR Target	lbs CO2 per sqft	PV kW per Building	Total EDR	Efficiency EDR	Efficiency EDR Margin	% Comp Margin	lbs CO2 per sqft	PV kW per Building	On-Bill B/C Ratio	TDV B/C Ratio	Total EDR	Efficiency EDR	Efficiency EDR Margin	% Comp Margin	lbs CO2 per sqft	PV kW per Building	On-Bill B/C Ratio	TDV B/C Ratio
01	PG&E	28.6	60.7	23	2.7	15.9	25.1	57.3	3.4	19.3%	2.3	16.0	1.1	1.2	26.4	58.4	2.3	12.2%	2.5	15.9	1.3	1.4
02	PG&E	25.7	56.5	12	2.4	13.9	24.2	54.7	1.8	9.9%	2.3	13.8	1.0	1.7	23.6	54.2	2.3	12.5%	2.2	13.9	1.1	1.5
03	PG&E	24.7	57.8	10	2.1	13.5	24.0	57.2	0.6	4.7%	2.1	13.5	1.0	1.1	23.1	56.2	1.6	11.2%	1.9	13.4	1.1	1.2
04	PG&E	25.5	56.8	8	2.2	13.6	24.3	55.5	1.3	7.7%	2.1	13.5	0.8	1.2	23.8	54.9	1.9	10.9%	2.0	13.5	1.1	1.7
05	PG&E	24.2	57.4	10	2.1	12.6	23.7	56.9	0.5	4.4%	2.0	12.6	1.0	1.0	22.7	55.9	1.5	10.9%	1.9	12.6	1.2	1.3
05	PG&E/SoCalGas	24.2	57.4	10	2.1	12.6	23.7	56.9	0.5	4.4%	2.0	12.6	0.8	1.0	22.7	55.9	1.5	10.9%	1.9	12.6	1.1	1.3
06	SCE/SoCalGas	26.8	63.2	10	2.2	13.9	25.8	61.9	1.3	7.0%	2.1	13.8	0.6	1.5	25.5	61.9	1.3	7.4%	2.0	13.9	1.4	1.7
07	SDG&E	26.8	64.5	5	2.1	13.2	26.1	63.6	0.9	5.3%	2.1	13.1	0.7	2.2	25.0	62.5	2.0	12.2%	2.0	13.2	1.1	1.4
08	SCE/SoCalGas	25.7	61.8	10	2.2	14.6	24.6	60.3	1.5	7.4%	2.1	14.5	0.7	1.4	24.6	60.7	1.1	5.7%	2.0	14.6	1.4	1.7
09	SCE/SoCalGas	26.4	59.7	13	2.2	14.7	25.0	57.9	1.8	8.2%	2.2	14.4	1.5	3.3	24.1	56.9	2.8	12.9%	2.1	14.4	1.7	2.9
10	SCE/SoCalGas	27.0	58.7	10	2.3	15.1	25.7	57.0	1.7	7.7%	2.2	14.9	0.8	1.7	24.7	55.8	2.9	13.0%	2.1	14.8	2.0	3.3
10	SDG&E	27.0	58.7	10	2.3	15.1	25.7	57.0	1.7	7.7%	2.2	14.9	1.1	1.7	24.7	55.8	2.9	13.0%	2.1	14.8	2.6	3.3
11	PG&E	24.5	54.5	11	2.4	16.6	22.3	51.6	2.9	11.9%	2.2	16.3	0.7	1.2	22.2	51.3	3.2	13.2%	2.2	16.1	1.8	3.3
12	PG&E	25.9	55.3	12	2.3	14.9	24.3	53.4	1.9	8.8%	2.2	14.8	1.1	2.2	23.5	52.5	2.8	12.8%	2.1	14.7	1.2	2.2
13	PG&E	26.1	55.9	11	2.3	17.5	23.7	52.8	3.1	12.1%	2.1	17.1	0.6	1.3	23.7	52.5	3.4	13.2%	2.1	16.9	2.0	3.8
14	SCE/SoCalGas	25.6	55.9	15	2.8	14.6	23.1	52.8	3.1	12.8%	2.5	14.3	0.7	1.2	23.2	52.6	3.3	13.3%	2.5	14.2	2.0	3.0
14	SDG&E	25.6	55.9	15	2.8	14.6	23.1	52.8	3.1	12.8%	2.5	14.3	0.9	1.2	23.2	52.6	3.3	13.3%	2.5	14.2	2.5	3.0
15	SCE/SoCalGas	25.0	59.2	11	2.5	21.6	22.7	55.0	4.2	12.9%	2.4	20.4	1.4	2.3	22.6	54.8	4.4	13.5%	2.3	20.4	>1	>1
16	PG&E	29.4	57.3	22	3.5	13.4	26.6	54.9	2.4	11.3%	3.0	13.7	1.1	1.2	26.9	54.4	2.9	13.1%	3.1	13.2	1.8	2.1

">1" = indicates cases where there is both first cost savings and annual utility bill savings.



Table 37: Multifamily Mixed Fuel Efficiency & PV/Battery Package Cost-Effectiveness Results

CZ	Utility	BASECASE				Efficiency & PV/Battery						
		Total EDR	CALGreen Tier 1 EDR Target	lbs CO2 per sqft	PV kW per Building	Total EDR	Total EDR Margin	% Comp Margin	lbs CO2 per sqft	PV kW per Building	On-Bill B/C Ratio	TDV B/C Ratio
01	PG&E	28.6	23	2.7	15.9	17.1	11.5	29.3%	2.1	16.5	0.4	1.2
02	PG&E	25.7	12	2.4	13.9	14.8	10.9	16.9%	2.1	14.2	0.2	1.6
03	PG&E	24.7	10	2.1	13.5	14.4	10.3	10.7%	1.9	13.9	0.1	1.4
04	PG&E	25.5	8	2.2	13.6	14.3	11.2	15.7%	1.9	13.9	0.2	1.6
05	PG&E	24.2	10	2.1	12.6	14.3	9.9	9.4%	1.8	13.1	0.2	1.4
05	PG&E/SoCalGas	24.2	10	2.1	12.6	14.3	9.9	9.4%	1.8	13.1	0.1	1.4
06	SCE/SoCalGas	26.8	10	2.2	13.9	16.1	10.7	10.0%	1.8	14.2	0.6	1.4
07	SDG&E	26.8	5	2.1	13.2	15.8	11.0	7.3%	1.7	13.6	0.0	1.4
08	SCE/SoCalGas	25.7	10	2.2	14.6	15.8	9.9	13.4%	1.8	14.9	0.7	1.3
09	SCE/SoCalGas	26.4	13	2.2	14.7	16.7	9.7	15.2%	1.8	14.9	0.9	1.5
10	SCE/SoCalGas	27.0	10	2.3	15.1	16.6	10.4	13.7%	1.9	15.3	1.0	1.6
10	SDG&E	27.0	10	2.3	15.1	16.6	10.4	13.7%	1.9	15.3	0.2	1.6
11	PG&E	24.5	11	2.4	16.6	14.0	10.5	19.9%	2.0	16.7	0.4	1.6
12	PG&E	25.9	12	2.3	14.9	15.6	10.3	17.8%	2.0	15.2	0.3	1.7
13	PG&E	26.1	11	2.3	17.5	15.4	10.7	20.1%	2.0	17.5	0.4	1.6
14	SCE/SoCalGas	25.6	15	2.8	14.6	16.0	9.6	20.8%	2.2	14.7	1.1	1.4
14	SDG&E	25.6	15	2.8	14.6	16.0	9.6	20.8%	2.2	14.7	0.5	1.4
15	SCE/SoCalGas	25.0	11	2.5	21.6	16.2	8.8	18.9%	2.1	20.9	1.3	1.7
16	PG&E	29.4	22	3.5	13.4	19.5	9.9	19.3%	2.7	14.1	0.5	1.3

"inf" = indicates cases where there is both first cost savings and annual utility bill savings.



Table 38: Multifamily All-Electric Efficiency Package Cost-Effectiveness Results

CZ	Utility	BASECASE					Non-Preempted								Equipment - Preempted							
		Total EDR	Efficiency EDR	CALGreen Tier 1 EDR Target	lbs CO2 per sqft	PV kW per Building	Total EDR	Efficiency EDR	Efficiency EDR Margin	% Comp Margin	lbs CO2 per sqft	PV kW per Building	On-Bill B/C Ratio	TDV B/C Ratio	Total EDR	Efficiency EDR	Efficiency EDR Margin	% Comp Margin	lbs CO2 per sqft	PV kW per Building	On-Bill B/C Ratio	TDV B/C Ratio
01	PG&E	41.1	70.6	36	1.6	15.9	37.5	67.0	3.6	14.6%	1.5	15.9	1.6	1.4	37.1	67.3	3.3	18.4%	1.4	15.9	2.4	2.3
02	PG&E	34.3	63.4	16	1.4	13.9	32.4	61.5	1.9	9.1%	1.3	13.9	1.7	2.1	31.1	60.2	3.2	15.1%	1.3	13.9	1.6	1.6
03	PG&E	33.5	64.2	14	1.3	13.5	33.5	64.2	0.0	0.0%	1.3	13.5	-	-	30.4	61.5	2.7	19.5%	1.1	13.5	1.7	1.6
04	PG&E	32.0	61.4	12	1.3	13.6	30.5	60.0	1.4	8.0%	1.2	13.6	1.4	1.5	29.7	59.2	2.2	12.2%	1.2	13.6	1.2	1.1
05	PG&E	34.7	65.4	16	1.3	12.6	34.1	64.8	0.6	3.4%	1.3	12.6	1.1	0.9	30.6	61.8	3.6	23.5%	1.2	12.6	2.1	2.0
05	PG&E/SoCalGas	34.7	65.4	16	1.3	12.6	34.1	64.8	0.6	3.4%	1.3	12.6	1.1	0.9	30.6	61.8	3.6	23.5%	1.2	12.6	2.1	2.0
06	SCE/SoCalGas	31.9	65.9	12	1.3	13.9	30.9	64.9	1.0	5.9%	1.3	13.9	0.7	1.3	29.8	63.7	2.2	13.0%	1.2	13.9	1.6	1.9
07	SDG&E	31.7	66.6	7	1.2	13.2	31.1	66.0	0.6	4.6%	1.2	13.2	0.6	1.0	29.7	64.7	1.9	13.6%	1.1	13.2	1.6	1.7
08	SCE/SoCalGas	29.8	63.6	10	1.3	14.6	28.6	62.4	1.2	6.5%	1.2	14.6	0.9	1.7	27.9	61.7	1.9	10.3%	1.2	14.6	1.6	1.8
09	SCE/SoCalGas	30.4	61.9	13	1.3	14.7	28.7	60.3	1.6	8.1%	1.3	14.7	1.3	2.7	28.8	60.4	1.5	7.4%	1.2	14.7	1.6	1.6
10	SCE/SoCalGas	31.2	61.3	11	1.4	15.1	29.3	59.5	1.8	8.7%	1.3	15.1	1.2	2.0	29.3	59.5	1.8	8.6%	1.3	15.1	1.7	2.0
10	SDG&E	31.2	61.3	11	1.4	15.1	29.3	59.5	1.8	8.7%	1.3	15.1	1.5	2.0	29.3	59.5	1.8	8.6%	1.3	15.1	2.0	2.0
11	PG&E	31.9	60.6	12	1.4	16.6	28.5	57.1	3.5	13.1%	1.3	16.6	1.4	1.6	28.1	56.7	3.9	14.4%	1.3	16.6	2.0	2.3
12	PG&E	32.0	59.9	13	1.3	14.9	29.4	57.3	2.6	11.4%	1.2	14.9	0.9	1.1	29.0	57.0	2.9	13.0%	1.2	14.9	1.6	1.6
13	PG&E	32.1	60.5	13	1.4	17.5	28.8	57.2	3.3	12.6%	1.2	17.5	1.3	1.6	28.3	56.7	3.8	14.3%	1.2	17.5	2.0	2.3
14	SCE/SoCalGas	32.5	61.6	16	1.7	14.6	28.9	57.9	3.7	13.8%	1.6	14.6	1.2	1.6	28.7	57.8	3.8	14.3%	1.6	14.6	1.6	2.2
14	SDG&E	32.5	61.6	16	1.7	14.6	28.9	57.9	3.7	13.8%	1.6	14.6	1.5	1.6	28.7	57.8	3.8	14.3%	1.6	14.6	2.0	2.2
15	SCE/SoCalGas	28.2	61.0	8	1.8	21.6	23.9	56.6	4.4	14.2%	1.6	21.6	1.5	2.3	21.9	54.6	6.4	20.6%	1.5	21.6	1.2	1.7
16	PG&E	40.2	66.6	39	1.9	13.4	36.2	62.5	4.1	15.0%	1.7	13.4	2.1	2.1	37.1	63.4	3.2	11.4%	1.7	13.4	1.6	1.7

">1" = indicates cases where there is both first cost savings and annual utility bill savings.



Table 39: Multifamily All-Electric Efficiency & PV-PV/Battery Package Cost-Effectiveness Results

Climate Zone	Utility	BASECASE				Efficiency & PV							Efficiency & PV/Battery						
		Total EDR	CALGreen Tier 1 EDR Target	lbs CO2 per sqft	PV kW per Building	Total EDR	Total EDR Margin	% Comp Margin	lbs CO2 per sqft	PV kW per Building	On-Bill B/C Ratio	TDV B/C Ratio	Total EDR	Total EDR Margin	% Comp Margin	lbs CO2 per sqft	PV kW per Building	On-Bill B/C Ratio	TDV B/C Ratio
01	PG&E	41.1	36	1.6	15.9	18.6	22.5	14.6%	0.8	26.9	2.0	1.5	6.6	34.5	24.6%	0.4	30.3	1.3	1.4
02	PG&E	34.3	16	1.4	13.9	16.8	17.5	9.1%	0.7	21.9	2.4	1.8	3.4	30.9	16.1%	0.3	24.8	1.4	1.7
03	PG&E	33.5	14	1.3	13.5	17.4	16.1	2.6%	0.7	20.8	2.4	1.7	4.0	29.5	8.6%	0.3	23.6	1.3	1.6
04	PG&E	32.0	12	1.3	13.6	17.0	15.0	8.0%	0.7	20.2	2.4	1.8	3.1	28.9	16.0%	0.3	22.9	1.30	1.77
05	PG&E	34.7	16	1.3	12.6	17.6	17.1	3.4%	0.7	19.9	2.5	1.8	4.4	30.3	8.4%	0.3	22.5	1.4	1.7
05	PG&E/SoCalGas	34.7	16	1.3	12.6	17.6	17.1	3.4%	0.7	19.9	2.5	1.8	4.4	30.3	8.4%	0.3	22.5	1.4	1.7
06	SCE/SoCalGas	31.9	12	1.3	13.9	18.1	13.8	5.9%	1.0	19.5	1.2	1.7	4.4	27.5	8.9%	0.5	22.1	1.2	1.6
07	SDG&E	31.7	7	1.2	13.2	18.9	12.8	4.6%	0.9	18.1	2.1	1.8	4.6	27.1	6.6%	0.5	20.5	1.2	1.6
08	SCE/SoCalGas	29.8	10	1.3	14.6	18.2	11.6	6.5%	1.0	19.4	1.3	1.8	5.6	24.2	12.5%	0.5	22.0	1.2	1.6
09	SCE/SoCalGas	30.4	13	1.3	14.7	19.1	11.3	8.1%	1.0	19.4	1.3	1.9	7.1	23.3	15.1%	0.6	22.0	1.3	1.7
10	SCE/SoCalGas	31.2	11	1.4	15.1	20.4	10.8	8.7%	1.1	19.9	1.3	1.8	7.9	23.3	14.7%	0.6	22.5	1.3	1.7
10	SDG&E	31.2	11	1.4	15.1	20.4	10.8	8.7%	1.1	19.9	2.1	1.8	7.9	23.3	14.7%	0.6	22.5	1.4	1.7
11	PG&E	31.9	12	1.4	16.6	18.5	13.4	13.1%	0.8	22.8	2.2	1.8	6.6	25.3	21.1%	0.4	25.8	1.4	1.8
12	PG&E	32.0	13	1.3	14.9	17.6	14.4	11.4%	0.7	21.7	2.1	1.6	5.4	26.6	20.4%	0.4	24.5	1.3	1.7
13	PG&E	32.1	13	1.4	17.5	19.9	12.2	12.6%	0.8	23.3	2.1	1.7	8.2	23.9	20.6%	0.4	26.4	1.4	1.7
14	SCE/SoCalGas	32.5	16	1.7	14.6	18.5	14.0	13.8%	1.3	20.2	1.4	1.9	7.7	24.8	21.8%	0.8	22.8	1.4	1.8
14	SDG&E	32.5	16	1.7	14.6	18.5	14.0	13.8%	1.3	20.2	2.2	1.9	7.7	24.8	21.8%	0.8	22.8	1.7	1.8
15	SCE/SoCalGas	28.2	8	1.8	21.6	21.1	7.1	14.2%	1.5	23.6	1.4	2.1	11.3	16.9	20.2%	1.1	26.6	1.3	1.8
16	PG&E	40.2	39	1.9	13.4	20.6	19.6	15.0%	1.2	22.0	2.6	1.9	10.3	29.9	23.0%	0.8	24.8	1.6	1.7

">1" = indicates cases where there is both first cost savings and annual utility bill savings.



Appendix F – Multifamily Measure Summary

Table 40: Multifamily Mixed Fuel Efficiency – Non-Preempted Package Measure Summary

CZ	Duct	Infiltration	Wall	Attic	Roof	Glazing	Slab	DHW	HVAC	PV
1	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.24/0.50 windows	R-10 slab insulation	Basic CHW credit (0.7)	0.35 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling
2	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.25 solar reflectance	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Basic CHW credit (0.7)	0.35 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling
3	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Basic CHW credit (0.7)	0.35 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling
4	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.25 solar reflectance	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Basic CHW credit (0.7)	0.35 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling
5	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Basic CHW credit (0.7)	0.35 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling
6	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.25 solar reflectance	Code Min	Code Min	Basic CHW credit (0.7)	0.35 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling
7	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.25 solar reflectance	Code Min	Code Min	Basic CHW credit (0.7)	0.35 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling
8	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.25 solar reflectance	Code Min	Code Min	Enh CHW credit (0.6)	0.35 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling
9	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.25 solar reflectance	Code Min	Code Min	Basic CHW credit (0.7)	0.35 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling
10	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.25 solar reflectance	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Basic CHW credit (0.7)	0.35 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling
11	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.25 solar reflectance	0.24/0.23 windows	R-10 slab insulation	Basic CHW credit (0.7)	0.35 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling
12	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.25 solar reflectance	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Basic CHW credit (0.7)	0.35 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling
13	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.25 solar reflectance	0.24/0.23 windows	R-10 slab insulation	Basic CHW credit (0.7)	0.35 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling
14	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.25 solar reflectance	0.24/0.23 windows	R-10 slab insulation	Basic CHW credit (0.7)	0.35 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling
15	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.25 solar reflectance	0.24/0.23 windows	R-10 slab insulation	Basic CHW credit (0.7)	0.35 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling
16	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.24/0.50 windows	R-10 slab insulation	Basic CHW credit (0.7)	0.35 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling

VLLDCS – Verified Low-Leakage Ducts in Conditioned Space



Table 41: Multifamily Mixed Fuel Efficiency – Equipment, Preempted Package Measure Summary

CZ	Duct	Infiltratio	Wall	Attic	Roof	Glazing	Slab	DHW	HVAC	PV
1	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	95 EF, basic compact dist.	16 SEER, 92 AFUE, 0.35W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling
2	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	95 EF, basic compact dist.	16 SEER, 92 AFUE, 0.35W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling
3	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	95 EF, basic compact dist.	92 AFUE, 0.35W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling
4	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	95 EF, basic compact dist.	16 SEER, 0.35 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling
5	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	95 EF, basic compact dist.	92 AFUE, 0.45W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling
6	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	95 EF, basic compact dist.	Code Min	1.0 PV scaling
7	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	95 EF, basic compact dist.	16 SEER, 0.35 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling
8	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	95 EF, basic compact dist.	Code Min	1.0 PV scaling
9	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	95 EF, basic compact dist.	16 SEER, 0.35 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling
10	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	95 EF, basic compact dist.	16 SEER, 0.35 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling
11	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	95 EF, basic compact dist.	16 SEER, 92 AFUE, 0.35W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling
12	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	95 EF, basic compact dist.	16 SEER, 92 AFUE, 0.35W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling
13	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	95 EF, basic compact dist.	16 SEER, 92 AFUE, 0.35W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling
14	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	95 EF, basic compact dist.	16 SEER, 92 AFUE, 0.35W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling
15	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	95 EF, basic compact dist.	16 SEER, 0.35 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling
16	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	95 EF, basic compact dist.	16 SEER, 92 AFUE, 0.35W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling

VLLDCS – Verified Low-Leakage Ducts in Conditioned Space



Table 42: Multifamily Mixed Fuel Efficiency & PV/Battery Package Measure Summary

CZ	Duct	Infiltration	Wall	Attic	Roof	Glazing	Slab	DHW	HVAC	PV
1	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.24/0.50 windows	R-10 slab insulation	Basic CHW credit (0.7)	0.35 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling + 22kWh batt
2	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.25 solar reflectance	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Basic CHW credit (0.7)	0.35 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling + 22kWh batt
3	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Basic CHW credit (0.7)	0.35 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling + 22kWh batt
4	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.25 solar reflectance	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Basic CHW credit (0.7)	0.35 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling + 22kWh batt
5	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Basic CHW credit (0.7)	0.35 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling + 22kWh batt
6	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.25 solar reflectance	Code Min	Code Min	Basic CHW credit (0.7)	0.35 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling + 22kWh batt
7	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.25 solar reflectance	Code Min	Code Min	Basic CHW credit (0.7)	0.35 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling + 22kWh batt
8	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.25 solar reflectance	Code Min	Code Min	Enh CHW credit (0.6)	0.35 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling + 22kWh batt
9	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.25 solar reflectance	Code Min	Code Min	Basic CHW credit (0.7)	0.35 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling + 22kWh batt
10	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.25 solar reflectance	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Basic CHW credit (0.7)	0.35 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling + 22kWh batt
11	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.25 solar reflectance	0.24/0.23 windows	R-10 slab insulation	Basic CHW credit (0.7)	0.35 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling + 22kWh batt
12	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.25 solar reflectance	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Basic CHW credit (0.7)	0.35 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling + 22kWh batt
13	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.25 solar reflectance	0.24/0.23 windows	R-10 slab insulation	Basic CHW credit (0.7)	0.35 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling + 22kWh batt
14	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.25 solar reflectance	0.24/0.23 windows	R-10 slab insulation	Basic CHW credit (0.7)	0.35 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling + 22kWh batt
15	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.25 solar reflectance	0.24/0.23 windows	R-10 slab insulation	Basic CHW credit (0.7)	0.35 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling + 22kWh batt
16	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.24/0.50 windows	R-10 slab insulation	Basic CHW credit (0.7)	0.35 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling + 22kWh batt

VLLDCS – Verified Low-Leakage Ducts in Conditioned Space



Table 43: Multifamily All-Electric Efficiency – Non-Preempted Package Measure Summary

CZ	Duct	Infiltration	Wall	Attic	Roof	Glazing	Slab	DHW	HVAC	PV
1	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.24/0.50 windows	R-10 slab insulation	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	Std Design PV
2	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.25 solar reflectance	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	Std Design PV
3	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Std Design PV
4	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.25 solar reflectance	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	Std Design PV
5	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Code Min	Code Min	Std Design PV
6	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.25 solar reflectance	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	Std Design PV
7	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.25 solar reflectance	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	Std Design PV
8	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.25 solar reflectance	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	Std Design PV
9	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.25 solar reflectance	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	Std Design PV
10	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.25 solar reflectance	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	Std Design PV
11	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.25 solar reflectance	0.24/0.23 windows	R-10 slab insulation	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	Std Design PV
12	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.25 solar reflectance	0.24/0.23 windows	R-10 slab insulation	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	Std Design PV
13	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.25 solar reflectance	0.24/0.23 windows	R-10 slab insulation	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	Std Design PV
14	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.25 solar reflectance	0.24/0.23 windows	R-10 slab insulation	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	Std Design PV
15	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.25 solar reflectance	0.24/0.23 windows	R-10 slab insulation	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	Std Design PV
16	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.24/0.50 windows	R-10 slab insulation	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	Std Design PV

VLLDCS – Verified Low-Leakage Ducts in Conditioned Space



Table 44: Multifamily All-Electric Efficiency – Equipment, Preempted Package Measure Summary

CZ	Duct	Infiltratio	Wall	Attic	Roof	Glazing	Slab	DHW	HVAC	PV
1	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	NEEA Tier 3 HPWH	16 SEER, 9 HSPF, 0.45W/cfm	Std Design PV
2	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	NEEA Tier 3 HPWH	16 SEER, 9 HSPF, 0.45W/cfm	Std Design PV
3	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	NEEA Tier 3 HPWH	16 SEER, 9 HSPF, 0.45W/cfm	Std Design PV
4	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	NEEA Tier 3 HPWH	16 SEER, 9 HSPF, 0.45W/cfm	Std Design PV
5	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	NEEA Tier 3 HPWH	16 SEER, 9 HSPF, 0.45W/cfm	Std Design PV
6	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	NEEA Tier 3 HPWH	0.45 W/cfm	Std Design PV
7	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	NEEA Tier 3 HPWH	0.45 W/cfm	Std Design PV
8	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	NEEA Tier 3 HPWH	0.45 W/cfm	Std Design PV
9	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	NEEA Tier 3 HPWH	0.45 W/cfm	Std Design PV
10	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	NEEA Tier 3 HPWH	0.45 W/cfm	Std Design PV
11	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	NEEA Tier 3 HPWH	16 SEER, 9 HSPF, 0.45W/cfm	Std Design PV
12	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	NEEA Tier 3 HPWH	16 SEER, 9 HSPF, 0.45W/cfm	Std Design PV
13	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	NEEA Tier 3 HPWH	16 SEER, 9 HSPF, 0.45W/cfm	Std Design PV
14	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	NEEA Tier 3 HPWH	16 SEER, 9 HSPF, 0.45W/cfm	Std Design PV
15	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	NEEA Tier 3 HPWH	18 SEER, 10 HSPF, 0.45W/cfm	Std Design PV
16	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	NEEA Tier 3 HPWH	16 SEER, 9 HSPF, 0.45W/cfm	Std Design PV

VLLDCS – Verified Low-Leakage Ducts in Conditioned Space



Table 45: Multifamily All-Electric Efficiency & PV Package Measure Summary

CZ	Duct	Infiltration	Wall	Attic	Roof	Glazing	Slab	DHW	HVAC	PV
1	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.24/0.50 windows	R-10 slab insulation	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	0.9 PV scaling
2	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.25 solar reflectance	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	0.9 PV scaling
3	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	0.9 PV scaling
4	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.25 solar reflectance	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	0.9 PV scaling
5	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Code Min	Code Min	0.9 PV scaling
6	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.25 solar reflectance	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	0.9 PV scaling
7	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.25 solar reflectance	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	0.9 PV scaling
8	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.25 solar reflectance	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	0.9 PV scaling
9	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.25 solar reflectance	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	0.9 PV scaling
10	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.25 solar reflectance	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	0.9 PV scaling
11	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.25 solar reflectance	0.24/0.23 windows	R-10 slab insulation	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	0.9 PV scaling
12	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.25 solar reflectance	0.24/0.23 windows	R-10 slab insulation	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	0.9 PV scaling
13	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.25 solar reflectance	0.24/0.23 windows	R-10 slab insulation	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	0.9 PV scaling
14	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.25 solar reflectance	0.24/0.23 windows	R-10 slab insulation	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	0.9 PV scaling
15	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.25 solar reflectance	0.24/0.23 windows	R-10 slab insulation	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	0.9 PV scaling
16	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.24/0.50 windows	R-10 slab insulation	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	0.9 PV scaling

VLLDCS – Verified Low-Leakage Ducts in Conditioned Space



Table 46: Multifamily All-Electric Efficiency & PV/Battery Package Measure Summary

CZ	Duct	Infiltration	Wall	Attic	Roof	Glazing	Slab	DHW	HVAC	PV
1	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.24/0.50 windows	R-10 slab insulation	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling + 22kWh batt
2	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.25 solar reflectance	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling + 22kWh batt
3	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling + 22kWh batt
4	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.25 solar reflectance	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling + 22kWh batt
5	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Code Min	Code Min	1.0 PV scaling + 22kWh batt
6	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.25 solar reflectance	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling + 22kWh batt
7	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.25 solar reflectance	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling + 22kWh batt
8	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.25 solar reflectance	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling + 22kWh batt
9	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.25 solar reflectance	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling + 22kWh batt
10	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.25 solar reflectance	Code Min	R-10 slab insulation	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling + 22kWh batt
11	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.25 solar reflectance	0.24/0.23 windows	R-10 slab insulation	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling + 22kWh batt
12	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.25 solar reflectance	0.24/0.23 windows	R-10 slab insulation	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling + 22kWh batt
13	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.25 solar reflectance	0.24/0.23 windows	R-10 slab insulation	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling + 22kWh batt
14	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.25 solar reflectance	0.24/0.23 windows	R-10 slab insulation	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling + 22kWh batt
15	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.25 solar reflectance	0.24/0.23 windows	R-10 slab insulation	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling + 22kWh batt
16	VLLDCS	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	Code Min	0.24/0.50 windows	R-10 slab insulation	Code Min	0.45 W/cfm	1.0 PV scaling + 22kWh batt

VLLDCS – Verified Low-Leakage Ducts in Conditioned Space



Appendix G – Results by Climate Zone

Climate Zone 1	80
Climate Zone 2	82
Climate Zone 3	84
Climate Zone 4	86
Climate Zone 5 PG&E	88
Climate Zone 5 PG&E/SoCalGas	90
Climate Zone 6	92
Climate Zone 7	94
Climate Zone 8	96
Climate Zone 9	98
Climate Zone 10 SCE/SoCalGas	100
Climate Zone 10 SDGE	102
Climate Zone 11	104
Climate Zone 12	106
Climate Zone 13	108
Climate Zone 14 SCE/SoCalGas	110
Climate Zone 14 SDGE	112
Climate Zone 15	114
Climate Zone 16	116



Climate Zone 1**Table 47: Single Family Climate Zone 1 Results Summary**

Climate Zone 1 PG&E Single Family		Annual Net kWh	Annual therms	EDR Margin ⁴	PV Size Change (kW) ⁵	CO2-Equivalent Emissions (lbs/sf)		NPV of Lifetime Incremental Cost (\$)	Benefit to Cost Ratio (B/C)	
						Total	Reduction		On-Bill	TDV
Mixed Fuel¹	Code Compliant	(0)	581	n/a	n/a	3.00	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	(0)	480	5.0	(0.08)	2.51	0.49	\$1,355	3.38	2.82
	Efficiency-Equipment	0	440	6.5	(0.07)	2.32	0.68	\$1,280	4.92	4.10
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(28)	480	10.5	0.04	2.40	0.60	\$5,311	0.87	1.61
All-Electric²	Code Compliant	7,079	0	n/a	n/a	1.51	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	4,461	0	15.0	0.00	1.01	0.50	\$7,642	1.79	1.66
	Efficiency-Equipment	5,933	0	6.5	0.00	1.29	0.22	\$2,108	2.94	2.74
	Efficiency & PV	889	0	31.0	2.67	0.52	1.00	\$18,192	1.81	1.45
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(14)	0	41.0	3.45	0.28	1.23	\$24,770	1.45	1.40
Mixed Fuel to All-Electric³	Code Compliant	7,079	0	0.0	0.00	1.51	1.49	(\$5,349)	0.37	0.91
	Efficiency & PV	889	0	31.0	2.67	0.52	2.48	\$12,844	1.43	2.11
	Neutral Cost	5,270	0	8.0	1.35	1.26	1.74	\$0	0.00	1.09
	Min Cost Effectiveness	3,106	0	18.0	2.97	0.95	2.04	(\$6,372)	1.08	>1

¹All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home.

²All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **all-electric** code compliant home.

³All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home except the EDR Margins are relative to the Standard Design for each case which is the **all-electric** code compliant home. Incremental costs for these packages reflect the costs used in the On-Bill cost effectiveness methodology. Costs differ for the TDV methodology due to differences in the site gas infrastructure costs (see Section 2.6).

⁴This represents the Efficiency EDR Margin for the Efficiency-Non-Preempted and Efficiency-Equipment packages and Total EDR Margin for the Efficiency & PV, Efficiency & PV/Battery, Neutral Cost, and Min Cost Effectiveness packages.

⁵Positive values indicate an increase in PV capacity relative to the Standard Design.



Table 48: Multifamily Climate Zone 1 Results Summary (Per Dwelling Unit)

Climate Zone 1 PG&E Multifamily		Annual Net kWh	Annual therms	EDR Margin ⁴	PV Size Change (kW) ⁵	CO2-Equivalent Emissions (lbs/sf)		NPV of Lifetime Incremental Cost (\$)	Benefit to Cost Ratio (B/C)	
						Total	Reduction		On-Bill	TDV
Mixed Fuel ¹	Code Compliant	(0)	180	n/a	n/a	2.75	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	(0)	147	3.0	0.00	2.31	0.44	\$960	1.10	1.18
	Efficiency-Equipment	(0)	159	2.0	(0.01)	2.48	0.27	\$507	1.29	1.41
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(14)	147	11.5	0.07	2.13	0.61	\$3,094	0.35	1.21
All-Electric ²	Code Compliant	2,624	0	n/a	n/a	1.62	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	2,328	0	3.5	0.00	1.46	0.15	\$949	1.55	1.40
	Efficiency-Equipment	2,278	0	3.0	0.00	1.41	0.20	\$795	2.39	2.26
	Efficiency & PV	499	0	22.5	1.37	0.75	0.86	\$5,538	2.04	1.50
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(7)	0	34.5	1.80	0.38	1.24	\$8,919	1.33	1.43
Mixed Fuel to All-Electric ³	Code Compliant	2,624	0	0.0	0.00	1.62	1.13	(\$2,337)	0.38	1.01
	Efficiency & PV	62	0	22.5	1.37	0.75	2.00	\$3,202	1.63	>1
	Neutral Cost	1,693	0	9.5	0.70	1.25	1.50	\$0	0.00	1.57
	Min Cost Effectiveness	1,273	0	14.0	1.01	1.09	1.66	(\$1,052)	1.14	3.76

¹All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home.

²All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **all-electric** code compliant home.

³All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home except the EDR Margins are relative to the Standard Design for each case which is the **all-electric** code compliant home. Incremental costs for these packages reflect the costs used in the On-Bill cost effectiveness methodology. Costs differ for the TDV methodology due to differences in the site gas infrastructure costs (see Section 2.6).

⁴This represents the Efficiency EDR Margin for the Efficiency-Non-Preempted and Efficiency-Equipment packages and Total EDR Margin for the Efficiency & PV, Efficiency & PV/Battery, Neutral Cost, and Min Cost Effectiveness packages.

⁵Positive values indicate an increase in PV capacity relative to the Standard Design.



Climate Zone 2**Table 49: Single Family Climate Zone 2 Results Summary**

Climate Zone 2 PG&E Single Family		Annual Net kWh	Annual therms	EDR Margin ⁴	PV Size Change (kW) ⁵	CO2-Equivalent Emissions (lbs/sf)		NPV of Lifetime Incremental Cost (\$)	Benefit to Cost Ratio (B/C)	
						Total	Reduction		On-Bill	TDV
Mixed Fuel ¹	Code Compliant	(0)	421	n/a	n/a	2.23	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	0	360	3.0	(0.04)	1.94	0.30	\$1,504	1.63	1.66
	Efficiency-Equipment	(0)	352	3.0	(0.03)	1.90	0.33	\$724	3.77	3.63
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(22)	360	10.0	0.06	1.82	0.41	\$5,393	0.47	1.56
All-Electric ²	Code Compliant	5,014	0	n/a	n/a	1.11	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	4,079	0	4.5	0.00	0.94	0.18	\$3,943	1.21	1.07
	Efficiency-Equipment	4,122	0	5.0	0.00	0.94	0.17	\$2,108	2.25	2.10
	Efficiency & PV	847	0	19.0	2.07	0.49	0.63	\$12,106	1.83	1.38
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(15)	0	30.0	2.71	0.26	0.86	\$18,132	1.37	1.43
Mixed Fuel to All-Electric ³	Code Compliant	5,014	0	0.0	0.00	1.11	1.12	(\$5,349)	0.52	1.59
	Efficiency & PV	847	0	19.0	2.07	0.49	1.75	\$6,758	1.76	39.70
	Neutral Cost	2,891	0	9.5	1.36	0.82	1.41	\$0	>1	>1

¹All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home.

²All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **all-electric** code compliant home.

³All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home except the EDR Margins are relative to the Standard Design for each case which is the **all-electric** code compliant home. Incremental costs for these packages reflect the costs used in the On-Bill cost effectiveness methodology. Costs differ for the TDV methodology due to differences in the site gas infrastructure costs (see Section 2.6).

⁴This represents the Efficiency EDR Margin for the Efficiency-Non-Preempted and Efficiency-Equipment packages and Total EDR Margin for the Efficiency & PV, Efficiency & PV/Battery, and Neutral Cost packages.

⁵Positive values indicate an increase in PV capacity relative to the Standard Design.



Table 50: Multifamily Climate Zone 2 Results Summary (Per Dwelling Unit)

Climate Zone 2 PG&E Multifamily		Annual Net kWh	Annual therms	EDR Margin ⁴	PV Size Change (kW) ⁵	CO2-Equivalent Emissions (lbs/sf)		NPV of Lifetime Incremental Cost (\$)	Benefit to Cost Ratio (B/C)	
						Total	Reduction		On-Bill	TDV
Mixed Fuel ¹	Code Compliant	(0)	150	n/a	n/a	2.37	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	0	142	1.5	(0.02)	2.25	0.12	\$309	0.97	1.75
	Efficiency-Equipment	(0)	134	2.0	(0.01)	2.15	0.22	\$497	1.08	1.49
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(11)	142	10.5	0.04	2.07	0.30	\$2,413	0.17	1.60
All-Electric ²	Code Compliant	2,151	0	n/a	n/a	1.38	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	2,038	0	1.5	0.00	1.32	0.06	\$361	1.73	2.05
	Efficiency-Equipment	1,928	0	3.0	0.00	1.25	0.13	\$795	1.56	1.56
	Efficiency & PV	476	0	17.5	1.00	0.72	0.67	\$3,711	2.42	1.82
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(7)	0	30.5	1.36	0.35	1.04	\$6,833	1.38	1.74
Mixed Fuel to All-Electric ³	Code Compliant	2,151	0	0.0	0.00	1.38	0.99	(\$2,337)	0.53	1.42
	Efficiency & PV	60	0	17.5	1.00	0.72	1.65	\$1,375	3.31	>1
	Neutral Cost	1,063	0	10.5	0.70	0.96	1.41	\$0	>1	>1

¹All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home.

²All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **all-electric** code compliant home.

³All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home except the EDR Margins are relative to the Standard Design for each case which is the **all-electric** code compliant home. Incremental costs for these packages reflect the costs used in the On-Bill cost effectiveness methodology. Costs differ for the TDV methodology due to differences in the site gas infrastructure costs (see Section 2.6).

⁴This represents the Efficiency EDR Margin for the Efficiency-Non-Preempted and Efficiency-Equipment packages and Total EDR Margin for the Efficiency & PV, Efficiency & PV/Battery, and Neutral Cost packages.

⁵Positive values indicate an increase in PV capacity relative to the Standard Design.



Climate Zone 3**Table 51: Single Family Climate Zone 3 Results Summary**

Climate Zone 3 PG&E Single Family		Annual Net kWh	Annual therms	EDR Margin ⁴	PV Size Change (kW) ⁵	CO2-Equivalent Emissions (lbs/sf)		NPV of Lifetime Incremental Cost (\$)	Benefit to Cost Ratio (B/C)	
						Total	Reduction		On-Bill	TDV
Mixed Fuel ¹	Code Compliant	(0)	348	n/a	n/a	1.88	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	(0)	296	2.5	(0.03)	1.63	0.26	\$1,552	1.28	1.31
	Efficiency-Equipment	(0)	273	4.0	(0.03)	1.52	0.37	\$1,448	1.91	1.97
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(20)	296	10.0	0.07	1.50	0.38	\$5,438	0.38	1.38
All-Electric ²	Code Compliant	4,355	0	n/a	n/a	1.00	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	3,584	0	4.5	0.00	0.85	0.15	\$1,519	2.60	2.36
	Efficiency-Equipment	3,670	0	4.0	0.00	0.86	0.14	\$2,108	1.76	1.62
	Efficiency & PV	790	0	18.0	1.77	0.46	0.54	\$8,517	2.22	1.68
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(12)	0	29.0	2.37	0.23	0.76	\$14,380	1.50	1.58
Mixed Fuel to All-Electric ³	Code Compliant	4,355	0	0.0	0.00	1.00	0.89	(\$5,349)	0.55	1.53
	Efficiency & PV	790	0	18.0	1.77	0.46	1.43	\$3,169	2.88	>1
	Neutral Cost	2,217	0	10.5	1.35	0.70	1.18	\$0	>1	>1

¹All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home.

²All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **all-electric** code compliant home.

³All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home except the EDR Margins are relative to the Standard Design for each case which is the **all-electric** code compliant home. Incremental costs for these packages reflect the costs used in the On-Bill cost effectiveness methodology. Costs differ for the TDV methodology due to differences in the site gas infrastructure costs (see Section 2.6).

⁴This represents the Efficiency EDR Margin for the Efficiency-Non-Preempted and Efficiency-Equipment packages and Total EDR Margin for the Efficiency & PV, Efficiency & PV/Battery, and Neutral Cost packages.

⁵Positive values indicate an increase in PV capacity relative to the Standard Design.



Table 52: Multifamily Climate Zone 3 Results Summary (Per Dwelling Unit)

Climate Zone 3 PG&E Multifamily		Annual Net kWh	Annual therms	EDR Margin ⁴	PV Size Change (kW) ⁵	CO2-Equivalent Emissions (lbs/sf)		NPV of Lifetime Incremental Cost (\$)	Benefit to Cost Ratio (B/C)	
						Total	Reduction		On-Bill	TDV
Mixed Fuel ¹	Code Compliant	(0)	133	n/a	n/a	2.13	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	(0)	127	0.5	(0.00)	2.06	0.07	\$175	1.00	1.11
	Efficiency-Equipment	(0)	119	1.5	(0.00)	1.94	0.19	\$403	1.11	1.23
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(10)	127	10.0	0.05	1.86	0.27	\$2,279	0.11	1.41
All-Electric ²	Code Compliant	1,944	0	n/a	n/a	1.27	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	1,944	0	0.0	0.00	1.27	0.00	\$0	-	-
	Efficiency-Equipment	1,698	0	2.5	0.00	1.13	0.14	\$795	1.73	1.58
	Efficiency & PV	457	0	16.0	0.92	0.69	0.58	\$3,272	2.43	1.73
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(7)	0	29.5	1.26	0.33	0.94	\$6,344	1.32	1.64
Mixed Fuel to All-Electric ³	Code Compliant	1,944	0	0.0	0.00	1.27	0.86	(\$2,337)	0.58	1.46
	Efficiency & PV	57	0	16.0	0.92	0.69	1.43	\$936	4.18	>1
	Neutral Cost	845	0	11.5	0.70	0.85	1.28	\$0	>1	>1

¹All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home.

²All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **all-electric** code compliant home.

³All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home except the EDR Margins are relative to the Standard Design for each case which is the **all-electric** code compliant home. Incremental costs for these packages reflect the costs used in the On-Bill cost effectiveness methodology. Costs differ for the TDV methodology due to differences in the site gas infrastructure costs (see Section 2.6).

⁴This represents the Efficiency EDR Margin for the Efficiency-Non-Preempted and Efficiency-Equipment packages and Total EDR Margin for the Efficiency & PV, Efficiency & PV/Battery, and Neutral Cost packages.

⁵Positive values indicate an increase in PV capacity relative to the Standard Design.



Climate Zone 4**Table 53: Single Family Climate Zone 4 Results Summary**

Climate Zone 4 PG&E Single Family		Annual Net kWh	Annual therms	EDR Margin⁴	PV Size Change (kW)⁵	CO2-Equivalent Emissions (lbs/sf)		NPV of Lifetime Incremental Cost (\$)	Benefit to Cost Ratio (B/C)	
						Total	Reduction		On-Bill	TDV
Mixed Fuel¹	Code Compliant	0	347	n/a	n/a	1.88	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	0	306	2.5	(0.03)	1.68	0.20	\$1,556	0.93	1.15
	Efficiency-Equipment	(0)	294	2.5	(0.02)	1.62	0.26	\$758	2.39	2.67
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(18)	306	10.0	0.07	1.55	0.33	\$5,434	0.30	1.48
All-Electric²	Code Compliant	4,342	0	n/a	n/a	1.00	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	3,775	0	3.0	0.00	0.89	0.11	\$1,519	1.92	1.84
	Efficiency-Equipment	3,747	0	3.5	0.00	0.88	0.12	\$2,108	1.52	1.52
	Efficiency & PV	814	0	17.0	1.84	0.48	0.52	\$8,786	2.13	1.62
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(11)	0	28.5	2.44	0.25	0.75	\$14,664	1.46	1.61
Mixed Fuel to All-Electric³	Code Compliant	4,342	0	0.0	0.00	1.00	0.88	(\$5,349)	0.55	1.59
	Efficiency & PV	814	0	17.0	1.84	0.48	1.40	\$3,438	2.64	>1
	Neutral Cost	2,166	0	10.0	1.35	0.70	1.18	\$0	>1	>1

¹All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home.

²All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **all-electric** code compliant home.

³All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home except the EDR Margins are relative to the Standard Design for each case which is the **all-electric** code compliant home. Incremental costs for these packages reflect the costs used in the On-Bill cost effectiveness methodology. Costs differ for the TDV methodology due to differences in the site gas infrastructure costs (see Section 2.6).

⁴This represents the Efficiency EDR Margin for the Efficiency-Non-Preempted and Efficiency-Equipment packages and Total EDR Margin for the Efficiency & PV, Efficiency & PV/Battery, and Neutral Cost packages.

⁵Positive values indicate an increase in PV capacity relative to the Standard Design.



Table 54: Multifamily Climate Zone 4 Results Summary (Per Dwelling Unit)

Climate Zone 4 PG&E Multifamily		Annual Net kWh	Annual therms	EDR Margin ⁴	PV Size Change (kW) ⁵	CO2-Equivalent Emissions (lbs/sf)		NPV of Lifetime Incremental Cost (\$)	Benefit to Cost Ratio (B/C)	
						Total	Reduction		On-Bill	TDV
Mixed Fuel ¹	Code Compliant	(0)	134	n/a	n/a	2.16	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	(0)	127	1.0	(0.01)	2.06	0.10	\$329	0.75	1.24
	Efficiency-Equipment	(0)	123	1.5	(0.01)	2.01	0.15	\$351	1.06	1.74
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(9)	127	11.0	0.04	1.87	0.29	\$2,429	0.17	1.60
All-Electric ²	Code Compliant	1,887	0	n/a	n/a	1.25	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	1,794	0	1.0	0.00	1.21	0.05	\$361	1.38	1.54
	Efficiency-Equipment	1,712	0	2.0	0.00	1.15	0.10	\$795	1.23	1.09
	Efficiency & PV	453	0	15.0	0.83	0.69	0.57	\$3,158	2.43	1.81
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(7)	0	28.5	1.17	0.32	0.93	\$6,201	1.30	1.77
Mixed Fuel to All-Electric ³	Code Compliant	1,887	0	0.0	0.00	1.25	0.90	(\$2,337)	0.65	1.77
	Efficiency & PV	57	0	15.0	0.83	0.69	1.47	\$822	4.96	>1
	Neutral Cost	767	0	11.0	0.70	0.82	1.33	\$0	>1	>1

¹All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home.

²All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **all-electric** code compliant home.

³All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home except the EDR Margins are relative to the Standard Design for each case which is the **all-electric** code compliant home. Incremental costs for these packages reflect the costs used in the On-Bill cost effectiveness methodology. Costs differ for the TDV methodology due to differences in the site gas infrastructure costs (see Section 2.6).

⁴This represents the Efficiency EDR Margin for the Efficiency-Non-Preempted and Efficiency-Equipment packages and Total EDR Margin for the Efficiency & PV, Efficiency & PV/Battery, and Neutral Cost packages.

⁵Positive values indicate an increase in PV capacity relative to the Standard Design..



Climate Zone 5 PG&E**Table 55: Single Family Climate Zone 5 PG&E Results Summary**

Climate Zone 5 PG&E Single Family		Annual Net kWh	Annual therms	EDR Margin ⁴	PV Size Change (kW) ⁵	CO2-Equivalent Emissions (lbs/sf)		NPV of Lifetime Incremental Cost (\$)	Benefit to Cost Ratio (B/C)	
						Total	Reduction		On-Bill	TDV
Mixed Fuel ¹	Code Compliant	0	331	n/a	n/a	1.79	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	(0)	281	2.5	(0.03)	1.55	0.24	\$1,571	1.10	1.22
	Efficiency-Equipment	(0)	279	2.5	(0.02)	1.54	0.25	\$772	2.29	2.48
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(14)	281	9.0	0.07	1.43	0.36	\$5,433	0.37	1.32
All-Electric ²	Code Compliant	4,452	0	n/a	n/a	1.01	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	3,687	0	4.0	0.00	0.86	0.15	\$1,519	2.58	2.31
	Efficiency-Equipment	3,737	0	4.0	0.00	0.87	0.14	\$2,108	1.85	1.70
	Efficiency & PV	798	0	18.0	1.72	0.46	0.55	\$8,307	2.31	1.76
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(8)	0	28.5	2.29	0.24	0.78	\$14,047	1.59	1.63
Mixed Fuel to All-Electric ³	Code Compliant	4,452	0	0.0	0.00	1.01	0.78	(\$5,349)	0.48	1.32
	Efficiency & PV	798	0	18.0	1.72	0.46	1.33	\$2,959	2.72	>1
	Neutral Cost	2,172	0	11.0	1.35	0.70	1.10	\$0	>1	40.07

¹All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home.²All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **all-electric** code compliant home.³All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home except the EDR Margins are relative to the Standard Design for each case which is the **all-electric** code compliant home. Incremental costs for these packages reflect the costs used in the On-Bill cost effectiveness methodology. Costs differ for the TDV methodology due to differences in the site gas infrastructure costs (see Section 2.6).⁴This represents the Efficiency EDR Margin for the Efficiency-Non-Preempted and Efficiency-Equipment packages and Total EDR Margin for the Efficiency & PV, Efficiency & PV/Battery, and Neutral Cost packages.⁵Positive values indicate an increase in PV capacity relative to the Standard Design.

Table 56: Multifamily Climate Zone 5 PG&E Results Summary (Per Dwelling Unit)

Climate Zone 5 PG&E Multifamily		Annual Net kWh	Annual therms	EDR Margin ⁴	PV Size Change (kW) ⁵	CO2-Equivalent Emissions (lbs/sf)		NPV of Lifetime Incremental Cost (\$)	Benefit to Cost Ratio (B/C)	
						Total	Reduction		On-Bill	TDV
Mixed Fuel ¹	Code Compliant	0	131	n/a	n/a	2.10	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	(0)	126	0.5	(0.00)	2.03	0.07	\$180	0.99	1.03
	Efficiency-Equipment	(0)	117	1.5	(0.00)	1.92	0.19	\$358	1.24	1.34
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(7)	126	9.5	0.05	1.84	0.26	\$2,273	0.15	1.38
All-Electric ²	Code Compliant	2,044	0	n/a	n/a	1.32	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	1,990	0	0.5	0.00	1.30	0.03	\$247	1.09	0.86
	Efficiency-Equipment	1,738	0	3.5	0.00	1.15	0.17	\$795	2.15	2.03
	Efficiency & PV	465	0	17.0	0.91	0.70	0.62	\$3,293	2.53	1.82
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(6)	0	30.0	1.24	0.34	0.98	\$6,314	1.44	1.69
Mixed Fuel to All-Electric ³	Code Compliant	2,044	0	0.0	0.00	1.32	0.78	(\$2,337)	0.50	1.28
	Efficiency & PV	58	0	17.0	0.91	0.70	1.40	\$956	3.80	>1
	Neutral Cost	874	0	12.5	0.70	0.87	1.23	\$0	>1	23.44

¹All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home.

²All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **all-electric** code compliant home.

³All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home except the EDR Margins are relative to the Standard Design for each case which is the **all-electric** code compliant home. Incremental costs for these packages reflect the costs used in the On-Bill cost effectiveness methodology. Costs differ for the TDV methodology due to differences in the site gas infrastructure costs (see Section 2.6).

⁴This represents the Efficiency EDR Margin for the Efficiency-Non-Preempted and Efficiency-Equipment packages and Total EDR Margin for the Efficiency & PV, Efficiency & PV/Battery, and Neutral Cost packages.

⁵Positive values indicate an increase in PV capacity relative to the Standard Design.



Climate Zone 5 PG&E/SoCalGas**Table 57: Single Family Climate Zone 5 PG&E/SoCalGas Results Summary**

Climate Zone 5 PG&E/SoCalGas Single Family		Annual Net kWh	Annual therms	EDR Margin ⁴	PV Size Change (kW) ⁵	CO2-Equivalent Emissions (lbs/sf)		NPV of Lifetime Incremental Cost (\$)	Benefit to Cost Ratio (B/C)	
						Total	Reduction		On- Bill	TDV
Mixed Fuel ¹	Code Compliant	0	331	n/a	n/a	1.79	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	(0)	281	2.5	(0.03)	1.55	0.24	\$1,571	0.92	1.22
	Efficiency-Equipment	(0)	279	2.5	(0.02)	1.54	0.25	\$772	1.98	2.48
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(14)	281	9.0	0.07	1.43	0.36	\$5,433	0.31	1.32
All-Electric ²	Code Compliant	4,452	0	n/a	n/a	1.01	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	3,687	0	4.0	0.00	0.86	0.15	\$1,519	2.58	2.31
	Efficiency-Equipment	3,737	0	4.0	0.00	0.87	0.14	\$2,108	1.85	1.70
	Efficiency & PV	798	0	18.0	1.72	0.46	0.55	\$8,307	2.31	1.76
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(8)	0	28.5	2.29	0.24	0.78	\$14,047	1.59	1.63
Mixed Fuel to All-Electric ³	Code Compliant	4,452	0	0.0	0.00	1.01	0.78	(\$5,349)	0.48	1.32
	Efficiency & PV	798	0	18.0	1.72	0.46	1.33	\$2,959	2.75	>1
	Neutral Cost	2,172	0	11.0	1.35	0.70	1.10	\$0	>1	40.07

¹All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home.

²All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **all-electric** code compliant home.

³All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home except the EDR Margins are relative to the Standard Design for each case which is the **all-electric** code compliant home. Incremental costs for these packages reflect the costs used in the On-Bill cost effectiveness methodology. Costs differ for the TDV methodology due to differences in the site gas infrastructure costs (see Section 2.6).

⁴This represents the Efficiency EDR Margin for the Efficiency-Non-Preempted and Efficiency-Equipment packages and Total EDR Margin for the Efficiency & PV, Efficiency & PV/Battery, and Neutral Cost packages.

⁵Positive values indicate an increase in PV capacity relative to the Standard Design.



Table 58: Multifamily Climate Zone 5 PG&E/SoCalGas Results Summary (Per Dwelling Unit)

Climate Zone 5 PG&E/SoCalGas Multifamily		Annual Net kWh	Annual therms	EDR Margin ⁴	PV Size Change (kW) ⁵	CO2-Equivalent Emissions (lbs/sf)		NPV of Lifetime Incremental Cost (\$)	Benefit to Cost Ratio (B/C)	
						Total	Reduction		On-Bill	TDV
Mixed Fuel ¹	Code Compliant	0	131	n/a	n/a	2.10	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	(0)	126	0.5	(0.00)	2.03	0.07	\$180	0.85	1.03
	Efficiency-Equipment	(0)	117	1.5	(0.00)	1.92	0.19	\$358	1.09	1.34
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(7)	126	9.5	0.05	1.84	0.26	\$2,273	0.14	1.38
All-Electric ²	Code Compliant	2,044	0	n/a	n/a	1.32	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	1,990	0	0.5	0.00	1.30	0.03	\$247	1.09	0.86
	Efficiency-Equipment	1,738	0	3.5	0.00	1.15	0.17	\$795	2.15	2.03
	Efficiency & PV	465	0	17.0	0.91	0.70	0.62	\$3,293	2.53	1.82
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(6)	0	30.0	1.24	0.34	0.98	\$6,314	1.44	1.69
Mixed Fuel to All-Electric ³	Code Compliant	2,044	0	0.0	0.00	1.32	0.78	(\$2,337)	0.65	1.28
	Efficiency & PV	58	0	17.0	0.91	0.70	1.40	\$956	4.98	>1
	Neutral Cost	874	0	12.5	0.70	0.87	1.23	\$0	>1	23.44

¹All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home.

²All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **all-electric** code compliant home.

³All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home except the EDR Margins are relative to the Standard Design for each case which is the **all-electric** code compliant home. Incremental costs for these packages reflect the costs used in the On-Bill cost effectiveness methodology. Costs differ for the TDV methodology due to differences in the site gas infrastructure costs (see Section 2.6).

⁴This represents the Efficiency EDR Margin for the Efficiency-Non-Preempted and Efficiency-Equipment packages and Total EDR Margin for the Efficiency & PV, Efficiency & PV/Battery, and Neutral Cost packages.

⁵Positive values indicate an increase in PV capacity relative to the Standard Design.



Climate Zone 6**Table 59: Single Family Climate Zone 6 Results Summary**

Climate Zone 6 SCE/SoCalGas Single Family		Annual Net kWh	Annual therms	EDR Margin ⁴	PV Size Change (kW) ⁵	CO2-Equivalent Emissions (lbs/sf)		NPV of Lifetime Incremental Cost (\$)	Benefit to Cost Ratio (B/C)	
						Total	Reduction		On-Bill	TDV
Mixed Fuel ¹	Code Compliant	(0)	249	n/a	n/a	1.57	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	0	229	2.0	(0.02)	1.47	0.10	\$1,003	0.66	1.15
	Efficiency-Equipment	(0)	218	1.5	(0.01)	1.41	0.15	\$581	1.58	2.04
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(13)	229	9.5	0.08	1.22	0.34	\$4,889	0.84	1.27
All-Electric ²	Code Compliant	3,099	0	n/a	n/a	0.87	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	2,885	0	2.0	0.00	0.83	0.05	\$926	1.31	1.41
	Efficiency-Equipment	2,746	0	2.5	0.00	0.80	0.08	\$846	2.20	2.29
	Efficiency & PV	722	0	14.0	1.37	0.63	0.24	\$6,341	1.19	1.48
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(6)	0	26.0	1.93	0.33	0.55	\$12,036	1.15	1.43
Mixed Fuel to All-Electric ³	Code Compliant	3,099	0	0.0	0.00	0.87	0.69	(\$5,349)	1.19	2.46
	Efficiency & PV	722	0	14.0	1.37	0.63	0.93	\$992	3.07	>1
	Neutral Cost	959	0	12.0	1.36	0.67	0.89	\$0	>1	>1

¹All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home.²All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **all-electric** code compliant home.³All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home except the EDR Margins are relative to the Standard Design for each case which is the **all-electric** code compliant home. Incremental costs for these packages reflect the costs used in the On-Bill cost effectiveness methodology. Costs differ for the TDV methodology due to differences in the site gas infrastructure costs (see Section 2.6).⁴This represents the Efficiency EDR Margin for the Efficiency-Non-Preempted and Efficiency-Equipment packages and Total EDR Margin for the Efficiency & PV, Efficiency & PV/Battery, and Neutral Cost packages.⁵Positive values indicate an increase in PV capacity relative to the Standard Design.

Table 60: Multifamily Climate Zone 6 Results Summary (Per Dwelling Unit)

Climate Zone 6 SCE/SoCalGas Multifamily		Annual Net kWh	Annual therms	EDR Margin ⁴	PV Size Change (kW) ⁵	CO2-Equivalent Emissions (lbs/sf)		NPV of Lifetime Incremental Cost (\$)	Benefit to Cost Ratio (B/C)	
						Total	Reduction		On-Bill	TDV
Mixed Fuel ¹	Code Compliant	(0)	114	n/a	n/a	2.17	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	(0)	112	1.0	(0.01)	2.14	0.03	\$190	0.65	1.49
	Efficiency-Equipment	(0)	103	1.0	(0.00)	2.03	0.15	\$213	1.43	1.74
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(6)	112	10.5	0.04	1.76	0.41	\$2,294	0.56	1.35
All-Electric ²	Code Compliant	1,558	0	n/a	n/a	1.28	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	1,531	0	1.0	0.00	1.26	0.02	\$231	0.65	1.34
	Efficiency-Equipment	1,430	0	2.0	0.00	1.20	0.08	\$361	1.62	1.91
	Efficiency & PV	427	0	13.5	0.70	0.97	0.31	\$2,580	1.24	1.71
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(5)	0	27.5	1.02	0.49	0.79	\$5,590	1.22	1.58
Mixed Fuel to All-Electric ³	Code Compliant	1,558	0	0.0	0.00	1.28	0.90	(\$2,337)	2.59	2.38
	Efficiency & PV	53	0	13.5	0.70	0.97	1.20	\$243	9.50	>1
	Neutral Cost	459	0	12.5	0.70	0.99	1.18	\$0	>1	>1

¹All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home.

²All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **all-electric** code compliant home.

³All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home except the EDR Margins are relative to the Standard Design for each case which is the **all-electric** code compliant home. Incremental costs for these packages reflect the costs used in the On-Bill cost effectiveness methodology. Costs differ for the TDV methodology due to differences in the site gas infrastructure costs (see Section 2.6).

⁴This represents the Efficiency EDR Margin for the Efficiency-Non-Preempted and Efficiency-Equipment packages and Total EDR Margin for the Efficiency & PV, Efficiency & PV/Battery, and Neutral Cost packages.

⁵Positive values indicate an increase in PV capacity relative to the Standard Design.



Climate Zone 7**Table 61: Single Family Climate Zone 7 Results Summary**

Climate Zone 7 SDG&E Single Family		Annual Net kWh	Annual therms	EDR Margin ⁴	PV Size Change (kW) ⁵	CO2-Equivalent Emissions (lbs/sf)		NPV of Lifetime Incremental Cost (\$)	Benefit to Cost Ratio (B/C)	
						Total	Reduction		On-Bill	TDV
Mixed Fuel ¹	Code Compliant	(0)	196	n/a	n/a	1.30	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	(0)	196	0.0	0.00	1.30	0.00	\$0	-	-
	Efficiency-Equipment	0	171	1.5	(0.00)	1.18	0.12	\$606	1.50	1.40
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(12)	189	9.0	0.10	1.04	0.26	\$4,028	0.06	1.32
All-Electric ²	Code Compliant	2,479	0	n/a	n/a	0.75	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	2,479	0	0.0	0.00	0.75	0.00	\$0	-	-
	Efficiency-Equipment	2,222	0	2.0	0.00	0.69	0.06	\$846	1.60	1.65
	Efficiency & PV	674	0	11.0	1.10	0.58	0.17	\$4,436	1.87	1.55
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(6)	0	24.0	1.61	0.29	0.46	\$9,936	1.25	1.47
Mixed Fuel to All-Electric ³	Code Compliant	2,479	0	0.0	0.00	0.75	0.55	(\$5,349)	1.04	2.54
	Efficiency & PV	674	0	11.0	1.10	0.58	0.72	(\$912)	>1	>1
	Neutral Cost	267	0	13.5	1.35	0.55	0.75	\$0	>1	>1

¹All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home.

²All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **all-electric** code compliant home.

³All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home except the EDR Margins are relative to the Standard Design for each case which is the **all-electric** code compliant home. Incremental costs for these packages reflect the costs used in the On-Bill cost effectiveness methodology. Costs differ for the TDV methodology due to differences in the site gas infrastructure costs (see Section 2.6).

⁴This represents the Efficiency EDR Margin for the Efficiency-Non-Preempted and Efficiency-Equipment packages and Total EDR Margin for the Efficiency & PV, Efficiency & PV/Battery, and Neutral Cost packages.

⁵Positive values indicate an increase in PV capacity relative to the Standard Design.



Table 62: Multifamily Climate Zone 7 Results Summary (Per Dwelling Unit)

Climate Zone 7 SDG&E Multifamily		Annual Net kWh	Annual therms	EDR Margin ⁴	PV Size Change (kW) ⁵	CO2-Equivalent Emissions (lbs/sf)		NPV of Lifetime Incremental Cost (\$)	Benefit to Cost Ratio (B/C)	
						Total	Reduction		On-Bill	TDV
Mixed Fuel ¹	Code Compliant	(0)	110	n/a	n/a	2.11	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	(0)	108	0.5	(0.01)	2.08	0.03	\$90	0.73	2.24
	Efficiency-Equipment	(0)	99	2.0	(0.00)	1.96	0.15	\$366	1.07	1.41
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(6)	108	11.0	0.05	1.71	0.40	\$2,188	0.03	1.40
All-Electric ²	Code Compliant	1,434	0	n/a	n/a	1.21	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	1,416	0	0.5	0.00	1.20	0.01	\$202	0.60	1.02
	Efficiency-Equipment	1,319	0	1.5	0.00	1.14	0.07	\$361	1.59	1.71
	Efficiency & PV	412	0	12.5	0.61	0.94	0.27	\$2,261	2.08	1.76
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(5)	0	27.0	0.92	0.47	0.74	\$5,203	1.19	1.62
Mixed Fuel to All-Electric ³	Code Compliant	1,434	0	0.0	0.00	1.21	0.90	(\$2,337)	1.12	2.47
	Efficiency & PV	51	0	12.5	0.61	0.94	1.17	(\$75)	>1	>1
	Neutral Cost	294	0	13.5	0.70	0.91	1.20	\$0	>1	>1

¹All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home.

²All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **all-electric** code compliant home.

³All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home except the EDR Margins are relative to the Standard Design for each case which is the **all-electric** code compliant home. Incremental costs for these packages reflect the costs used in the On-Bill cost effectiveness methodology. Costs differ for the TDV methodology due to differences in the site gas infrastructure costs (see Section 2.6).

⁴This represents the Efficiency EDR Margin for the Efficiency-Non-Preempted and Efficiency-Equipment packages and Total EDR Margin for the Efficiency & PV, Efficiency & PV/Battery, and Neutral Cost packages.

⁵Positive values indicate an increase in PV capacity relative to the Standard Design.



Climate Zone 8**Table 63: Single Family Climate Zone 8 Results Summary**

Climate Zone 8 SCE/SoCalGas Single Family		Annual Net kWh	Annual therms	EDR Margin ⁴	PV Size Change (kW) ⁵	CO2-Equivalent Emissions (lbs/sf)		NPV of Lifetime Incremental Cost (\$)	Benefit to Cost Ratio (B/C)	
						Total	Reduction		On-Bill	TDV
Mixed Fuel ¹	Code Compliant	(0)	206	n/a	n/a	1.38	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	(0)	198	1.0	(0.02)	1.34	0.05	\$581	0.57	1.41
	Efficiency-Equipment	0	181	1.5	(0.01)	1.27	0.12	\$586	1.30	1.82
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(13)	198	8.0	0.08	1.11	0.27	\$4,466	0.90	1.31
All-Electric ²	Code Compliant	2,576	0	n/a	n/a	0.80	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	2,483	0	1.5	0.00	0.78	0.02	\$926	0.57	1.22
	Efficiency-Equipment	2,352	0	1.5	0.00	0.75	0.05	\$412	2.82	3.03
	Efficiency & PV	703	0	10.5	1.13	0.62	0.18	\$5,373	1.00	1.48
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(7)	0	21.5	1.67	0.32	0.48	\$11,016	1.09	1.42
Mixed Fuel to All-Electric ³	Code Compliant	2,576	0	0.0	0.00	0.80	0.58	(\$5,349)	1.83	2.99
	Efficiency & PV	703	0	10.5	1.13	0.62	0.77	\$25	107.93	>1
	Neutral Cost	439	0	11.0	1.36	0.60	0.78	\$0	>1	>1

¹All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home.

²All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **all-electric** code compliant home.

³All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home except the EDR Margins are relative to the Standard Design for each case which is the **all-electric** code compliant home. Incremental costs for these packages reflect the costs used in the On-Bill cost effectiveness methodology. Costs differ for the TDV methodology due to differences in the site gas infrastructure costs (see Section 2.6).

⁴This represents the Efficiency EDR Margin for the Efficiency-Non-Preempted and Efficiency-Equipment packages and Total EDR Margin for the Efficiency & PV, Efficiency & PV/Battery, and Neutral Cost packages.

⁵Positive values indicate an increase in PV capacity relative to the Standard Design.



Table 64: Multifamily Climate Zone 8 Results Summary (Per Dwelling Unit)

Climate Zone 8 SCE/SoCalGas Multifamily		Annual Net kWh	Annual therms	EDR Margin ⁴	PV Size Change (kW) ⁵	CO2-Equivalent Emissions (lbs/sf)		NPV of Lifetime Incremental Cost (\$)	Benefit to Cost Ratio (B/C)	
						Total	Reduction		On-Bill	TDV
Mixed Fuel ¹	Code Compliant	(0)	109	n/a	n/a	2.18	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	(0)	106	1.5	(0.02)	2.13	0.05	\$250	0.70	1.36
	Efficiency-Equipment	(0)	99	1.0	(0.00)	2.04	0.14	\$213	1.37	1.67
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(6)	106	9.5	0.03	1.77	0.41	\$2,353	0.74	1.32
All-Electric ²	Code Compliant	1,409	0	n/a	n/a	1.26	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	1,373	0	1.0	0.00	1.24	0.02	\$231	0.87	1.72
	Efficiency-Equipment	1,276	0	1.5	0.00	1.18	0.08	\$361	1.63	1.75
	Efficiency & PV	426	0	11.5	0.60	0.99	0.27	\$2,240	1.26	1.78
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(5)	0	24.0	0.92	0.53	0.73	\$5,249	1.24	1.59
Mixed Fuel to All-Electric ³	Code Compliant	1,409	0	0.0	0.00	1.26	0.91	(\$2,337)	6.69	2.67
	Efficiency & PV	53	0	11.5	0.60	0.99	1.18	(\$96)	>1	>1
	Neutral Cost	309	0	12.0	0.70	0.98	1.20	\$0	>1	>1

¹All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home.

²All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **all-electric** code compliant home.

³All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home except the EDR Margins are relative to the Standard Design for each case which is the **all-electric** code compliant home. Incremental costs for these packages reflect the costs used in the On-Bill cost effectiveness methodology. Costs differ for the TDV methodology due to differences in the site gas infrastructure costs (see Section 2.6).

⁴This represents the Efficiency EDR Margin for the Efficiency-Non-Preempted and Efficiency-Equipment packages and Total EDR Margin for the Efficiency & PV, Efficiency & PV/Battery, and Neutral Cost packages.

⁵Positive values indicate an increase in PV capacity relative to the Standard Design.



Climate Zone 9**Table 65: Single Family Climate Zone 9 Results Summary**

Climate Zone 9 SCE/SoCalGas Single Family		Annual Net kWh	Annual therms	EDR Margin ⁴	PV Size Change (kW) ⁵	CO2-Equivalent Emissions (lbs/sf)		NPV of Lifetime Incremental Cost (\$)	Benefit to Cost Ratio (B/C)	
						Total	Reduction		On-Bill	TDV
Mixed Fuel ¹	Code Compliant	0	229	n/a	n/a	1.53	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	(0)	216	2.5	(0.04)	1.46	0.07	\$912	0.69	1.97
	Efficiency-Equipment	0	201	2.5	(0.04)	1.38	0.15	\$574	1.80	3.66
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(14)	216	8.5	0.05	1.23	0.30	\$4,785	0.99	1.48
All-Electric ²	Code Compliant	2,801	0	n/a	n/a	0.87	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	2,645	0	2.5	0.00	0.84	0.04	\$1,180	0.78	1.96
	Efficiency-Equipment	2,460	0	3.0	0.00	0.80	0.07	\$846	2.11	3.22
	Efficiency & PV	745	0	11.5	1.16	0.66	0.21	\$5,778	1.08	1.64
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(9)	0	21.0	1.72	0.37	0.50	\$11,454	1.11	1.53
Mixed Fuel to All-Electric ³	Code Compliant	2,801	0	0.0	0.00	0.87	0.66	(\$5,349)	1.67	2.90
	Efficiency & PV	745	0	11.5	1.16	0.66	0.87	\$429	7.15	>1
	Neutral Cost	594	0	10.0	1.36	0.67	0.86	\$0	>1	>1

¹All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home.

²All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **all-electric** code compliant home.

³All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home except the EDR Margins are relative to the Standard Design for each case which is the **all-electric** code compliant home. Incremental costs for these packages reflect the costs used in the On-Bill cost effectiveness methodology. Costs differ for the TDV methodology due to differences in the site gas infrastructure costs (see Section 2.6).

⁴This represents the Efficiency EDR Margin for the Efficiency-Non-Preempted and Efficiency-Equipment packages and Total EDR Margin for the Efficiency & PV, Efficiency & PV/Battery, and Neutral Cost packages.

⁵Positive values indicate an increase in PV capacity relative to the Standard Design.



Table 66: Multifamily Climate Zone 9 Results Summary (Per Dwelling Unit)

Climate Zone 9 SCE/SoCalGas Multifamily		Annual Net kWh	Annual therms	EDR Margin ⁴	PV Size Change (kW) ⁵	CO2-Equivalent Emissions (lbs/sf)		NPV of Lifetime Incremental Cost (\$)	Benefit to Cost Ratio (B/C)	
						Total	Reduction		On-Bill	TDV
Mixed Fuel ¹	Code Compliant	0	111	n/a	n/a	2.24	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	(0)	109	1.5	(0.03)	2.19	0.05	\$136	1.46	3.35
	Efficiency-Equipment	(0)	101	2.5	(0.03)	2.08	0.16	\$274	1.66	2.87
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(7)	109	9.5	0.03	1.84	0.40	\$2,234	0.90	1.49
All-Electric ²	Code Compliant	1,468	0	n/a	n/a	1.33	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	1,414	0	1.5	0.00	1.30	0.03	\$231	1.29	2.70
	Efficiency-Equipment	1,334	0	1.5	0.00	1.25	0.08	\$361	1.63	1.58
	Efficiency & PV	441	0	11.0	0.60	1.04	0.29	\$2,232	1.34	1.91
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(7)	0	23.0	0.92	0.58	0.75	\$5,236	1.28	1.67
Mixed Fuel to All-Electric ³	Code Compliant	1,468	0	0.0	0.00	1.33	0.91	(\$2,337)	4.38	2.55
	Efficiency & PV	55	0	11.0	0.60	1.04	1.20	(\$104)	>1	>1
	Neutral Cost	331	0	11.0	0.70	1.03	1.21	\$0	>1	>1

¹All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home.

²All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **all-electric** code compliant home.

³All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home except the EDR Margins are relative to the Standard Design for each case which is the **all-electric** code compliant home. Incremental costs for these packages reflect the costs used in the On-Bill cost effectiveness methodology. Costs differ for the TDV methodology due to differences in the site gas infrastructure costs (see Section 2.6).

⁴This represents the Efficiency EDR Margin for the Efficiency-Non-Preempted and Efficiency-Equipment packages and Total EDR Margin for the Efficiency & PV, Efficiency & PV/Battery, and Neutral Cost packages.

⁵Positive values indicate an increase in PV capacity relative to the Standard Design.



Climate Zone 10 SCE/SoCalGas**Table 67: Single Family Climate Zone 10 SCE/SoCalGas Results Summary**

Climate Zone 10 SCE/SoCalGas Single Family		Annual Net kWh	Annual therms	EDR Margin ⁴	PV Size Change (kW) ⁵	CO2-Equivalent Emissions (lbs/sf)		NPV of Lifetime Incremental Cost (\$)	Benefit to Cost Ratio (B/C)	
						Total	Reduction		On-Bill	TDV
Mixed Fuel ¹	Code Compliant	(0)	239	n/a	n/a	1.61	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	(0)	217	3.0	(0.07)	1.48	0.13	\$1,648	0.63	1.33
	Efficiency-Equipment	(0)	209	3.0	(0.06)	1.45	0.16	\$593	2.05	3.84
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(12)	217	9.5	0.03	1.25	0.36	\$5,522	1.00	1.48
All-Electric ²	Code Compliant	2,981	0	n/a	n/a	0.94	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	2,673	0	3.0	0.00	0.88	0.07	\$1,773	0.92	1.52
	Efficiency-Equipment	2,563	0	3.0	0.00	0.85	0.10	\$949	2.27	3.19
	Efficiency & PV	762	0	11.0	1.17	0.70	0.24	\$6,405	1.08	1.50
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(6)	0	21.0	1.74	0.41	0.53	\$12,129	1.11	1.51
Mixed Fuel to All-Electric ³	Code Compliant	2,981	0	0.0	0.00	0.94	0.67	(\$5,349)	1.45	2.66
	Efficiency & PV	762	0	11.0	1.17	0.70	0.91	\$1,057	3.04	>1
	Neutral Cost	770	0	9.0	1.36	0.74	0.87	\$0	>1	>1

¹All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home.²All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **all-electric** code compliant home.³All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home except the EDR Margins are relative to the Standard Design for each case which is the **all-electric** code compliant home. Incremental costs for these packages reflect the costs used in the On-Bill cost effectiveness methodology. Costs differ for the TDV methodology due to differences in the site gas infrastructure costs (see Section 2.6).⁴This represents the Efficiency EDR Margin for the Efficiency-Non-Preempted and Efficiency-Equipment packages and Total EDR Margin for the Efficiency & PV, Efficiency & PV/Battery, and Neutral Cost packages.⁵Positive values indicate an increase in PV capacity relative to the Standard Design.

Table 68: Multifamily Climate Zone 10 SCE/SoCalGas Results Summary (Per Dwelling Unit)

Climate Zone 10 SCE/SoCalGas Multifamily		Annual Net kWh	Annual therms	EDR Margin ⁴	PV Size Change (kW) ⁵	CO2-Equivalent Emissions (lbs/sf)		NPV of Lifetime Incremental Cost (\$)	Benefit to Cost Ratio (B/C)	
						Total	Reduction		On-Bill	TDV
Mixed Fuel ¹	Code Compliant	(0)	112	n/a	n/a	2.29	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	(0)	108	1.5	(0.02)	2.23	0.06	\$278	0.81	1.69
	Efficiency-Equipment	(0)	102	2.5	(0.04)	2.13	0.16	\$250	1.96	3.27
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(6)	108	10.0	0.03	1.88	0.41	\$2,376	0.98	1.57
All-Electric ²	Code Compliant	1,507	0	n/a	n/a	1.39	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	1,425	0	1.5	0.00	1.34	0.05	\$361	1.16	2.00
	Efficiency-Equipment	1,369	0	1.5	0.00	1.31	0.08	\$361	1.71	1.98
	Efficiency & PV	450	0	10.5	0.60	1.09	0.30	\$2,371	1.31	1.79
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(4)	0	23.0	0.93	0.63	0.76	\$5,395	1.27	1.69
Mixed Fuel to All-Electric ³	Code Compliant	1,507	0	0.0	0.00	1.39	0.90	(\$2,337)	3.35	2.36
	Efficiency & PV	56	0	10.5	0.60	1.09	1.20	\$34	70.89	>1
	Neutral Cost	372	0	10.5	0.70	1.10	1.19	\$0	>1	>1

¹All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home.

²All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **all-electric** code compliant home.

³All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home except the EDR Margins are relative to the Standard Design for each case which is the **all-electric** code compliant home. Incremental costs for these packages reflect the costs used in the On-Bill cost effectiveness methodology. Costs differ for the TDV methodology due to differences in the site gas infrastructure costs (see Section 2.6).

⁴This represents the Efficiency EDR Margin for the Efficiency-Non-Preempted and Efficiency-Equipment packages and Total EDR Margin for the Efficiency & PV, Efficiency & PV/Battery, and Neutral Cost packages.

⁵Positive values indicate an increase in PV capacity relative to the Standard Design.



Climate Zone 10 SDGE**Table 69: Single Family Climate Zone 10 SDGE Results Summary**

Climate Zone 10 SDG&E Single Family		Annual Net kWh	Annual therms	EDR Margin ⁴	PV Size Change (kW) ⁵	CO2-Equivalent Emissions (lbs/sf)		NPV of Lifetime Incremental Cost (\$)	Benefit to Cost Ratio (B/C)	
						Total	Reduction		On-Bill	TDV
Mixed Fuel ¹	Code Compliant	(0)	239	n/a	n/a	1.61	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	(0)	217	3.0	(0.07)	1.48	0.13	\$1,648	0.80	1.33
	Efficiency-Equipment	(0)	209	3.0	(0.06)	1.45	0.16	\$593	2.64	3.84
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(12)	217	9.5	0.03	1.25	0.36	\$5,522	0.58	1.48
All-Electric ²	Code Compliant	2,981	0	n/a	n/a	0.94	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	2,673	0	3.0	0.00	0.88	0.07	\$1,773	1.08	1.52
	Efficiency-Equipment	2,563	0	3.0	0.00	0.85	0.10	\$949	2.62	3.19
	Efficiency & PV	762	0	11.0	1.17	0.70	0.24	\$6,405	1.68	1.50
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(6)	0	21.0	1.74	0.41	0.53	\$12,129	1.42	1.51
Mixed Fuel to All-Electric ³	Code Compliant	2,981	0	0.0	0.00	0.94	0.67	(\$5,349)	0.90	2.66
	Efficiency & PV	762	0	11.0	1.17	0.70	0.91	\$1,057	4.55	>1
	Neutral Cost	770	0	9.0	1.36	0.74	0.87	\$0	>1	>1

¹All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home.²All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **all-electric** code compliant home.³All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home except the EDR Margins are relative to the Standard Design for each case which is the **all-electric** code compliant home. Incremental costs for these packages reflect the costs used in the On-Bill cost effectiveness methodology. Costs differ for the TDV methodology due to differences in the site gas infrastructure costs (see Section 2.6).⁴This represents the Efficiency EDR Margin for the Efficiency-Non-Preempted and Efficiency-Equipment packages and Total EDR Margin for the Efficiency & PV, Efficiency & PV/Battery, and Neutral Cost packages.⁵Positive values indicate an increase in PV capacity relative to the Standard Design.

Table 70: Multifamily Climate Zone 10 SDGE Results Summary (Per Dwelling Unit)

Climate Zone 10 SDG&E Multifamily		Annual Net kWh	Annual therms	EDR Margin ⁴	PV Size Change (kW) ⁵	CO2-Equivalent Emissions (lbs/sf)		NPV of Lifetime Incremental Cost (\$)	Benefit to Cost Ratio (B/C)	
						Total	Reduction		On-Bill	TDV
Mixed Fuel ¹	Code Compliant	(0)	112	n/a	n/a	2.29	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	(0)	108	1.5	(0.02)	2.23	0.06	\$278	1.09	1.69
	Efficiency-Equipment	(0)	102	2.5	(0.04)	2.13	0.16	\$250	2.60	3.27
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(6)	108	10.0	0.03	1.88	0.41	\$2,376	0.23	1.57
All-Electric ²	Code Compliant	1,507	0	n/a	n/a	1.39	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	1,425	0	1.5	0.00	1.34	0.05	\$361	1.53	2.00
	Efficiency-Equipment	1,369	0	1.5	0.00	1.31	0.08	\$361	2.05	1.98
	Efficiency & PV	450	0	10.5	0.60	1.09	0.30	\$2,371	2.12	1.79
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(4)	0	23.0	0.93	0.63	0.76	\$5,395	1.44	1.69
Mixed Fuel to All-Electric ³	Code Compliant	1,507	0	0.0	0.00	1.39	0.90	(\$2,337)	0.73	2.36
	Efficiency & PV	56	0	10.5	0.60	1.09	1.20	\$34	54.15	>1
	Neutral Cost	372	0	10.5	0.70	1.10	1.19	\$0	>1	>1

¹All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home.

²All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **all-electric** code compliant home.

³All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home except the EDR Margins are relative to the Standard Design for each case which is the **all-electric** code compliant home. Incremental costs for these packages reflect the costs used in the On-Bill cost effectiveness methodology. Costs differ for the TDV methodology due to differences in the site gas infrastructure costs (see Section 2.6).

⁴This represents the Efficiency EDR Margin for the Efficiency-Non-Preempted and Efficiency-Equipment packages and Total EDR Margin for the Efficiency & PV, Efficiency & PV/Battery, and Neutral Cost packages.

⁵Positive values indicate an increase in PV capacity relative to the Standard Design.



Climate Zone 11**Table 71: Single Family Climate Zone 11 Results Summary**

Climate Zone 11 PG&E Single Family		Annual Net kWh	Annual therms	EDR Margin ⁴	PV Size Change (kW) ⁵	CO2-Equivalent Emissions (lbs/sf)		NPV of Lifetime Incremental Cost (\$)	Benefit to Cost Ratio (B/C)	
						Total	Reduction		On-Bill	TDV
Mixed Fuel ¹	Code Compliant	(0)	378	n/a	n/a	2.14	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	(0)	333	4.0	(0.19)	1.90	0.24	\$3,143	0.78	1.20
	Efficiency-Equipment	0	320	5.0	(0.21)	1.83	0.31	\$1,222	2.50	3.68
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(18)	333	9.0	(0.09)	1.78	0.36	\$7,026	0.36	1.51
All-Electric ²	Code Compliant	4,585	0	n/a	n/a	1.15	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	3,815	0	4.5	0.00	0.99	0.16	\$3,735	1.24	1.47
	Efficiency-Equipment	3,533	0	5.5	0.00	0.93	0.22	\$2,108	2.97	3.33
	Efficiency & PV	957	0	14.0	1.79	0.60	0.55	\$10,827	1.84	1.55
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(13)	0	23.0	2.49	0.36	0.79	\$17,077	1.49	1.61
Mixed Fuel to All-Electric ³	Code Compliant	4,585	0	0.0	0.00	1.15	0.99	(\$5,349)	0.49	1.69
	Efficiency & PV	957	0	14.0	1.79	0.60	1.54	\$5,478	1.64	>1
	Neutral Cost	2,429	0	7.0	1.36	0.85	1.29	\$0	>1	>1

¹All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home.

²All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **all-electric** code compliant home.

³All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home except the EDR Margins are relative to the Standard Design for each case which is the **all-electric** code compliant home. Incremental costs for these packages reflect the costs used in the On-Bill cost effectiveness methodology. Costs differ for the TDV methodology due to differences in the site gas infrastructure costs (see Section 2.6).

⁴This represents the Efficiency EDR Margin for the Efficiency-Non-Preempted and Efficiency-Equipment packages and Total EDR Margin for the Efficiency & PV, Efficiency & PV/Battery, and Neutral Cost packages.

⁵Positive values indicate an increase in PV capacity relative to the Standard Design.



Table 72: Multifamily Climate Zone 11 Results Summary (Per Dwelling Unit)

Climate Zone 11 PG&E Multifamily		Annual Net kWh	Annual therms	EDR Margin ⁴	PV Size Change (kW) ⁵	CO2-Equivalent Emissions (lbs/sf)		NPV of Lifetime Incremental Cost (\$)	Benefit to Cost Ratio (B/C)	
						Total	Reduction		On-Bill	TDV
Mixed Fuel ¹	Code Compliant	(0)	141	n/a	n/a	2.38	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	0	127	2.5	(0.05)	2.18	0.20	\$850	0.65	1.17
	Efficiency-Equipment	(0)	126	3.0	(0.06)	2.16	0.22	\$317	1.84	3.29
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(9)	127	10.5	0.01	2.00	0.38	\$2,950	0.39	1.60
All-Electric ²	Code Compliant	1,974	0	n/a	n/a	1.42	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	1,732	0	3.5	0.00	1.29	0.13	\$1,011	1.40	1.64
	Efficiency-Equipment	1,707	0	3.5	0.00	1.26	0.16	\$795	2.02	2.33
	Efficiency & PV	504	0	13.0	0.77	0.81	0.61	\$3,601	2.22	1.81
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(6)	0	25.0	1.14	0.45	0.98	\$6,759	1.42	1.81
Mixed Fuel to All-Electric ³	Code Compliant	1,974	0	0.0	0.00	1.42	0.96	(\$2,337)	0.56	1.33
	Efficiency & PV	63	0	13.0	0.77	0.81	1.56	\$1,264	3.03	>1
	Neutral Cost	866	0	9.0	0.70	0.99	1.38	\$0	>1	73.96

¹All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home.

²All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **all-electric** code compliant home.

³All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home except the EDR Margins are relative to the Standard Design for each case which is the **all-electric** code compliant home. Incremental costs for these packages reflect the costs used in the On-Bill cost effectiveness methodology. Costs differ for the TDV methodology due to differences in the site gas infrastructure costs (see Section 2.6).

⁴This represents the Efficiency EDR Margin for the Efficiency-Non-Preempted and Efficiency-Equipment packages and Total EDR Margin for the Efficiency & PV, Efficiency & PV/Battery, and Neutral Cost packages.

⁵Positive values indicate an increase in PV capacity relative to the Standard Design.



Climate Zone 12**Table 73: Single Family Climate Zone 12 Results Summary**

Climate Zone 12 PG&E Single Family		Annual Net kWh	Annual therms	EDR Margin ⁴	PV Size Change (kW) ⁵	CO2-Equivalent Emissions (lbs/sf)		NPV of Lifetime Incremental Cost (\$)	Benefit to Cost Ratio (B/C)	
						Total	Reduction		On-Bill	TDV
Mixed Fuel ¹	Code Compliant	(0)	390	n/a	n/a	2.11	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	(0)	344	3.5	(0.06)	1.88	0.23	\$1,679	1.18	1.83
	Efficiency-Equipment	0	338	3.0	(0.05)	1.85	0.26	\$654	3.31	4.65
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(23)	344	9.5	0.04	1.76	0.35	\$5,568	0.43	1.72
All-Electric ²	Code Compliant	4,492	0	n/a	n/a	1.05	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	3,958	0	3.5	0.00	0.94	0.10	\$3,735	0.78	1.06
	Efficiency-Equipment	3,721	0	5.0	0.00	0.90	0.15	\$2,108	2.00	2.51
	Efficiency & PV	867	0	15.5	1.97	0.51	0.53	\$11,520	1.69	1.41
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(15)	0	25.0	2.62	0.29	0.76	\$17,586	1.29	1.48
Mixed Fuel to All-Electric ³	Code Compliant	4,492	0	0.0	0.00	1.05	1.07	(\$5,349)	0.63	1.89
	Efficiency & PV	867	0	15.5	1.97	0.51	1.60	\$6,172	1.77	>1
	Neutral Cost	2,374	0	8.0	1.35	0.76	1.36	\$0	>1	>1

¹All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home.

²All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **all-electric** code compliant home.

³All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home except the EDR Margins are relative to the Standard Design for each case which is the **all-electric** code compliant home. Incremental costs for these packages reflect the costs used in the On-Bill cost effectiveness methodology. Costs differ for the TDV methodology due to differences in the site gas infrastructure costs (see Section 2.6).

⁴This represents the Efficiency EDR Margin for the Efficiency-Non-Preempted and Efficiency-Equipment packages and Total EDR Margin for the Efficiency & PV, Efficiency & PV/Battery, and Neutral Cost packages.

⁵Positive values indicate an increase in PV capacity relative to the Standard Design.



Table 74: Multifamily Climate Zone 12 Results Summary (Per Dwelling Unit)

Climate Zone 12 PG&E Multifamily		Annual Net kWh	Annual therms	EDR Margin ⁴	PV Size Change (kW) ⁵	CO2-Equivalent Emissions (lbs/sf)		NPV of Lifetime Incremental Cost (\$)	Benefit to Cost Ratio (B/C)	
						Total	Reduction		On-Bill	TDV
Mixed Fuel ¹	Code Compliant	(0)	143	n/a	n/a	2.33	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	(0)	135	1.5	(0.02)	2.21	0.12	\$291	1.10	2.22
	Efficiency-Equipment	0	128	2.5	(0.03)	2.12	0.21	\$434	1.25	2.22
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(11)	135	10.0	0.03	2.03	0.30	\$2,394	0.30	1.75
All-Electric ²	Code Compliant	1,963	0	n/a	n/a	1.34	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	1,792	0	2.5	0.00	1.24	0.09	\$1,011	0.91	1.12
	Efficiency-Equipment	1,744	0	2.5	0.00	1.21	0.13	\$795	1.56	1.63
	Efficiency & PV	472	0	14.0	0.84	0.73	0.60	\$3,835	2.08	1.65
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(8)	0	26.5	1.20	0.38	0.96	\$6,943	1.26	1.68
Mixed Fuel to All-Electric ³	Code Compliant	1,963	0	0.0	0.00	1.34	1.00	(\$2,337)	0.64	1.66
	Efficiency & PV	59	0	14.0	0.84	0.73	1.60	\$1,498	2.88	>1
	Neutral Cost	872	0	9.5	0.70	0.92	1.42	\$0	>1	>1

¹All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home.

²All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **all-electric** code compliant home.

³All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home except the EDR Margins are relative to the Standard Design for each case which is the **all-electric** code compliant home. Incremental costs for these packages reflect the costs used in the On-Bill cost effectiveness methodology. Costs differ for the TDV methodology due to differences in the site gas infrastructure costs (see Section 2.6).

⁴This represents the Efficiency EDR Margin for the Efficiency-Non-Preempted and Efficiency-Equipment packages and Total EDR Margin for the Efficiency & PV, Efficiency & PV/Battery, and Neutral Cost packages.

⁵Positive values indicate an increase in PV capacity relative to the Standard Design.



Climate Zone 13**Table 75: Single Family Climate Zone 13 Results Summary**

Climate Zone 13 PG&E Single Family		Annual Net kWh	Annual therms	EDR Margin ⁴	PV Size Change (kW) ⁵	CO2-Equivalent Emissions (lbs/sf)		NPV of Lifetime Incremental Cost (\$)	Benefit to Cost Ratio (B/C)	
						Total	Reduction		On-Bill	TDV
Mixed Fuel ¹	Code Compliant	(0)	352	n/a	n/a	2.02	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	(0)	311	4.5	(0.21)	1.80	0.22	\$3,060	0.76	1.28
	Efficiency-Equipment	(0)	292	5.5	(0.24)	1.70	0.32	\$611	5.26	8.40
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(19)	311	9.5	(0.11)	1.69	0.33	\$6,954	0.36	1.56
All-Electric ²	Code Compliant	4,180	0	n/a	n/a	1.08	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	3,428	0	5.0	0.00	0.92	0.15	\$4,154	1.12	1.40
	Efficiency-Equipment	3,177	0	6.0	0.00	0.87	0.21	\$2,108	2.88	3.30
	Efficiency & PV	934	0	13.0	1.61	0.57	0.50	\$10,532	1.70	1.47
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(11)	0	22.0	2.32	0.35	0.73	\$16,806	1.40	1.54
Mixed Fuel to All-Electric ³	Code Compliant	4,180	0	0.0	0.00	1.08	0.94	(\$5,349)	0.54	1.83
	Efficiency & PV	934	0	13.0	1.61	0.57	1.44	\$5,184	1.56	>1
	Neutral Cost	2,092	0	7.0	1.36	0.79	1.23	\$0	>1	>1

¹All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home.

²All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **all-electric** code compliant home.

³All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home except the EDR Margins are relative to the Standard Design for each case which is the **all-electric** code compliant home. Incremental costs for these packages reflect the costs used in the On-Bill cost effectiveness methodology. Costs differ for the TDV methodology due to differences in the site gas infrastructure costs (see Section 2.6).

⁴This represents the Efficiency EDR Margin for the Efficiency-Non-Preempted and Efficiency-Equipment packages and Total EDR Margin for the Efficiency & PV, Efficiency & PV/Battery, and Neutral Cost packages.

⁵Positive values indicate an increase in PV capacity relative to the Standard Design.



Table 76: Multifamily Climate Zone 13 Results Summary (Per Dwelling Unit)

Climate Zone 13 PG&E Multifamily		Annual Net kWh	Annual therms	EDR Margin ⁴	PV Size Change (kW) ⁵	CO2-Equivalent Emissions (lbs/sf)		NPV of Lifetime Incremental Cost (\$)	Benefit to Cost Ratio (B/C)	
						Total	Reduction		On-Bill	TDV
Mixed Fuel ¹	Code Compliant	(0)	135	n/a	n/a	2.30	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	(0)	123	3.0	(0.05)	2.12	0.18	\$831	0.63	1.27
	Efficiency-Equipment	(0)	121	3.0	(0.07)	2.10	0.21	\$290	1.95	3.75
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(9)	123	10.5	0.00	1.95	0.35	\$2,936	0.38	1.64
All-Electric ²	Code Compliant	1,849	0	n/a	n/a	1.36	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	1,629	0	3.0	0.00	1.24	0.12	\$1,011	1.31	1.56
	Efficiency-Equipment	1,590	0	3.5	0.00	1.21	0.16	\$795	1.98	2.28
	Efficiency & PV	501	0	12.0	0.73	0.80	0.56	\$3,462	2.12	1.71
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(5)	0	23.5	1.11	0.44	0.92	\$6,650	1.35	1.74
Mixed Fuel to All-Electric ³	Code Compliant	1,849	0	0.0	0.00	1.36	0.94	(\$2,337)	0.63	1.54
	Efficiency & PV	63	0	12.0	0.73	0.80	1.50	\$1,125	3.22	>1
	Neutral Cost	773	0	8.5	0.70	0.94	1.36	\$0	>1	>1

¹All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home.

²All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **all-electric** code compliant home.

³All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home except the EDR Margins are relative to the Standard Design for each case which is the **all-electric** code compliant home. Incremental costs for these packages reflect the costs used in the On-Bill cost effectiveness methodology. Costs differ for the TDV methodology due to differences in the site gas infrastructure costs (see Section 2.6).

⁴This represents the Efficiency EDR Margin for the Efficiency-Non-Preempted and Efficiency-Equipment packages and Total EDR Margin for the Efficiency & PV, Efficiency & PV/Battery, and Neutral Cost packages.

⁵Positive values indicate an increase in PV capacity relative to the Standard Design.



Climate Zone 14 SCE/SoCalGas**Table 77: Single Family Climate Zone 14 SCE/SoCalGas Results Summary**

Climate Zone 14 SCE/SoCalGas Single Family		Annual Net kWh	Annual therms	EDR Margin ⁴	PV Size Change (kW) ⁵	CO2-Equivalent Emissions (lbs/sf)		NPV of Lifetime Incremental Cost (\$)	Benefit to Cost Ratio (B/C)	
						Total	Reduction		On-Bill	TDV
Mixed Fuel ¹	Code Compliant	(0)	371	n/a	n/a	2.35	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	(0)	319	4.5	(0.17)	2.06	0.29	\$1,662	1.57	2.46
	Efficiency-Equipment	(0)	305	5.5	(0.19)	1.98	0.36	\$799	3.95	6.14
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(5)	319	9.0	(0.08)	1.83	0.52	\$5,526	1.31	1.74
All-Electric ²	Code Compliant	4,725	0	n/a	n/a	1.38	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	3,819	0	5.5	0.00	1.19	0.19	\$4,154	0.95	1.46
	Efficiency-Equipment	3,676	0	6.0	0.00	1.16	0.22	\$2,108	2.29	3.13
	Efficiency & PV	953	0	15.5	1.60	0.93	0.45	\$10,459	1.21	1.62
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(2)	0	23.5	2.21	0.63	0.75	\$16,394	1.35	1.59
Mixed Fuel to All-Electric ³	Code Compliant	4,725	0	0.0	0.00	1.38	0.97	(\$5,349)	0.72	1.67
	Efficiency & PV	953	0	15.5	1.60	0.93	1.42	\$5,111	1.01	>1
	Neutral Cost	2,299	0	8.5	1.35	1.15	1.19	\$0	0.00	>1
	Min Cost Effectiveness	1,853	0	10.0	1.61	1.12	1.23	(\$1,000)	1.24	>1

¹All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home.

²All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **all-electric** code compliant home.

³All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home except the EDR Margins are relative to the Standard Design for each case which is the **all-electric** code compliant home. Incremental costs for these packages reflect the costs used in the On-Bill cost effectiveness methodology. Costs differ for the TDV methodology due to differences in the site gas infrastructure costs (see Section 2.6).

⁴This represents the Efficiency EDR Margin for the Efficiency-Non-Preempted and Efficiency-Equipment packages and Total EDR Margin for the Efficiency & PV, Efficiency & PV/Battery, Neutral Cost, and Min Cost Effectiveness packages.

⁵Positive values indicate an increase in PV capacity relative to the Standard Design.



Table 78: Multifamily Climate Zone 14 SCE/SoCalGas Results Summary (Per Dwelling Unit)

Climate Zone 14 SCE/SoCalGas Multifamily		Annual Net kWh	Annual therms	EDR Margin ⁴	PV Size Change (kW) ⁵	CO2-Equivalent Emissions (lbs/sf)		NPV of Lifetime Incremental Cost (\$)	Benefit to Cost Ratio (B/C)	
						Total	Reduction		On-Bill	TDV
Mixed Fuel ¹	Code Compliant	(0)	141	n/a	n/a	2.76	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	(0)	126	3.0	(0.04)	2.53	0.23	\$874	0.73	1.21
	Efficiency-Equipment	(0)	126	3.0	(0.05)	2.52	0.23	\$347	1.96	2.99
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(3)	126	9.5	0.01	2.18	0.58	\$2,957	1.09	1.39
All-Electric ²	Code Compliant	2,022	0	n/a	n/a	1.73	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	1,759	0	3.5	0.00	1.58	0.15	\$1,011	1.24	1.65
	Efficiency-Equipment	1,748	0	3.5	0.00	1.56	0.16	\$795	1.59	2.20
	Efficiency & PV	504	0	14.0	0.70	1.26	0.47	\$3,356	1.39	1.91
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(2)	0	24.5	1.03	0.79	0.94	\$6,380	1.36	1.77
Mixed Fuel to All-Electric ³	Code Compliant	2,022	0	0.0	0.00	1.73	1.03	(\$2,337)	1.13	1.48
	Efficiency & PV	63	0	14.0	0.70	1.26	1.50	\$1,019	2.57	>1
	Neutral Cost	772	0	10.0	0.70	1.41	1.35	\$0	>1	>1

¹All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home.

²All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **all-electric** code compliant home.

³All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home except the EDR Margins are relative to the Standard Design for each case which is the **all-electric** code compliant home. Incremental costs for these packages reflect the costs used in the On-Bill cost effectiveness methodology. Costs differ for the TDV methodology due to differences in the site gas infrastructure costs (see Section 2.6).

⁴This represents the Efficiency EDR Margin for the Efficiency-Non-Preempted and Efficiency-Equipment packages and Total EDR Margin for the Efficiency & PV, Efficiency & PV/Battery, and Neutral Cost packages.

⁵Positive values indicate an increase in PV capacity relative to the Standard Design.



Climate Zone 14 SDGE**Table 79: Single Family Climate Zone 14 SDGE Results Summary**

Climate Zone 14 SDG&E Single Family		Annual Net kWh	Annual therms	EDR Margin ⁴	PV Size Change (kW) ⁵	CO2-Equivalent Emissions (lbs/sf)		NPV of Lifetime Incremental Cost (\$)	Benefit to Cost Ratio (B/C)	
						Total	Reduction		On-Bill	TDV
Mixed Fuel ¹	Code Compliant	(0)	371	n/a	n/a	2.35	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	(0)	319	4.5	(0.17)	2.06	0.29	\$1,662	1.92	2.46
	Efficiency-Equipment	(0)	305	5.5	(0.19)	1.98	0.36	\$799	4.88	6.14
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(5)	319	9.0	(0.08)	1.83	0.52	\$5,526	1.23	1.74
All-Electric ²	Code Compliant	4,725	0	n/a	n/a	1.38	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	3,819	0	5.5	0.00	1.19	0.19	\$4,154	1.30	1.46
	Efficiency-Equipment	3,676	0	6.0	0.00	1.16	0.22	\$2,108	2.92	3.13
	Efficiency & PV	953	0	15.5	1.60	0.93	0.45	\$10,459	1.80	1.62
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(2)	0	23.5	2.21	0.63	0.75	\$16,394	1.67	1.59
Mixed Fuel to All-Electric ³	Code Compliant	4,725	0	0.0	0.00	1.38	0.97	(\$5,349)	0.60	1.67
	Efficiency & PV	953	0	15.5	1.60	0.93	1.42	\$5,111	1.94	>1
	Neutral Cost	2,299	0	8.5	1.35	1.15	1.19	\$0	>1	>1

¹All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home.²All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **all-electric** code compliant home.³All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home except the EDR Margins are relative to the Standard Design for each case which is the **all-electric** code compliant home. Incremental costs for these packages reflect the costs used in the On-Bill cost effectiveness methodology. Costs differ for the TDV methodology due to differences in the site gas infrastructure costs (see Section 2.6).⁴This represents the Efficiency EDR Margin for the Efficiency-Non-Preempted and Efficiency-Equipment packages and Total EDR Margin for the Efficiency & PV, Efficiency & PV/Battery, and Neutral Cost packages.⁵Positive values indicate an increase in PV capacity relative to the Standard Design.

Table 80: Multifamily Climate Zone 14 SDGE Results Summary (Per Dwelling Unit)

Climate Zone 14 SDG&E Multifamily		Annual Net kWh	Annual therms	EDR Margin ⁴	PV Size Change (kW) ⁵	CO2-Equivalent Emissions (lbs/sf)		NPV of Lifetime Incremental Cost (\$)	Benefit to Cost Ratio (B/C)	
						Total	Reduction		On-Bill	TDV
Mixed Fuel ¹	Code Compliant	(0)	141	n/a	n/a	2.76	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	(0)	126	3.0	(0.04)	2.53	0.23	\$874	0.93	1.21
	Efficiency-Equipment	(0)	126	3.0	(0.05)	2.52	0.23	\$347	2.48	2.99
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(3)	126	9.5	0.01	2.18	0.58	\$2,957	0.51	1.39
All-Electric ²	Code Compliant	2,022	0	n/a	n/a	1.73	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	1,759	0	3.5	0.00	1.58	0.15	\$1,011	1.47	1.65
	Efficiency-Equipment	1,748	0	3.5	0.00	1.56	0.16	\$795	2.00	2.20
	Efficiency & PV	504	0	14.0	0.70	1.26	0.47	\$3,356	2.16	1.91
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(2)	0	24.5	1.03	0.79	0.94	\$6,380	1.69	1.77
Mixed Fuel to All-Electric ³	Code Compliant	2,022	0	0.0	0.00	1.73	1.03	(\$2,337)	0.51	1.48
	Efficiency & PV	63	0	14.0	0.70	1.26	1.50	\$1,019	2.60	>1
	Neutral Cost	772	0	10.0	0.70	1.41	1.35	\$0	>1	>1

¹All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home.

²All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **all-electric** code compliant home.

³All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home except the EDR Margins are relative to the Standard Design for each case which is the **all-electric** code compliant home. Incremental costs for these packages reflect the costs used in the On-Bill cost effectiveness methodology. Costs differ for the TDV methodology due to differences in the site gas infrastructure costs (see Section 2.6).

⁴This represents the Efficiency EDR Margin for the Efficiency-Non-Preempted and Efficiency-Equipment packages and Total EDR Margin for the Efficiency & PV, Efficiency & PV/Battery, and Neutral Cost packages.

⁵Positive values indicate an increase in PV capacity relative to the Standard Design.



Climate Zone 15**Table 81: Single Family Climate Zone 15 Results Summary**

Climate Zone 15 SCE/SoCalGas Single Family		Annual Net kWh	Annual therms	EDR Margin ⁴	PV Size Change (kW) ⁵	CO2-Equivalent Emissions (lbs/sf)		NPV of Lifetime Incremental Cost (\$)	Benefit to Cost Ratio (B/C)	
						Total	Reduction		On-Bill	TDV
Mixed Fuel ¹	Code Compliant	0	149	n/a	n/a	1.69	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	0	141	4.5	(0.43)	1.56	0.13	\$2,179	1.00	1.58
	Efficiency-Equipment	(0)	132	4.5	(0.45)	1.51	0.18	(\$936)	>1	>1
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(3)	141	7.0	(0.34)	1.38	0.32	\$6,043	1.15	1.51
All-Electric ²	Code Compliant	2,149	0	n/a	n/a	1.32	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	1,230	0	5.5	0.00	1.12	0.20	\$4,612	1.12	1.58
	Efficiency-Equipment	866	0	7.0	0.00	1.04	0.28	\$2,108	3.30	4.47
	Efficiency & PV	1,030	0	6.0	0.12	1.10	0.22	\$5,085	1.12	1.57
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(2)	0	13.0	0.83	0.84	0.48	\$11,382	1.16	1.54
Mixed Fuel to All-Electric ³	Code Compliant	2,149	0	0.0	0.00	1.32	0.37	(\$5,349)	1.73	2.21
	Efficiency & PV	1,030	0	6.0	0.12	1.10	0.59	(\$264)	>1	>1
	Neutral Cost	23	0	6.0	1.36	1.13	0.57	\$0	>1	>1

¹All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home.²All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **all-electric** code compliant home.³All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home except the EDR Margins are relative to the Standard Design for each case which is the **all-electric** code compliant home. Incremental costs for these packages reflect the costs used in the On-Bill cost effectiveness methodology. Costs differ for the TDV methodology due to differences in the site gas infrastructure costs (see Section 2.6).⁴This represents the Efficiency EDR Margin for the Efficiency-Non-Preempted and Efficiency-Equipment packages and Total EDR Margin for the Efficiency & PV, Efficiency & PV/Battery, and Neutral Cost packages.⁵Positive values indicate an increase in PV capacity relative to the Standard Design.

Table 82: Multifamily Climate Zone 15 Results Summary (Per Dwelling Unit)

Climate Zone 15 SCE/SoCalGas Multifamily		Annual Net kWh	Annual therms	EDR Margin ⁴	PV Size Change (kW) ⁵	CO2-Equivalent Emissions (lbs/sf)		NPV of Lifetime Incremental Cost (\$)	Benefit to Cost Ratio (B/C)	
						Total	Reduction		On-Bill	TDV
Mixed Fuel ¹	Code Compliant	0	93	n/a	n/a	2.53	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	0	92	4.0	(0.15)	2.42	0.11	\$510	1.35	2.28
	Efficiency-Equipment	0	86	4.0	(0.16)	2.33	0.20	(\$157)	>1	>1
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(3)	92	8.5	(0.10)	2.13	0.40	\$2,604	1.29	1.70
All-Electric ²	Code Compliant	1,243	0	n/a	n/a	1.78	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	954	0	4.0	0.00	1.61	0.17	\$1,011	1.50	2.28
	Efficiency-Equipment	764	0	6.0	0.00	1.50	0.29	\$1,954	1.24	1.72
	Efficiency & PV	548	0	7.0	0.24	1.50	0.28	\$1,826	1.43	2.07
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(3)	0	16.5	0.62	1.08	0.70	\$5,020	1.34	1.80
Mixed Fuel to All-Electric ³	Code Compliant	1,243	0	0.0	0.00	1.78	0.75	(\$2,337)	6.36	2.35
	Efficiency & PV	68	0	7.0	0.24	1.50	1.03	(\$511)	>1	>1
	Neutral Cost	78	0	7.5	0.70	1.48	1.05	\$0	>1	>1

¹All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home.

²All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **all-electric** code compliant home.

³All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home except the EDR Margins are relative to the Standard Design for each case which is the **all-electric** code compliant home. Incremental costs for these packages reflect the costs used in the On-Bill cost effectiveness methodology. Costs differ for the TDV methodology due to differences in the site gas infrastructure costs (see Section 2.6).

⁴This represents the Efficiency EDR Margin for the Efficiency-Non-Preempted and Efficiency-Equipment packages and Total EDR Margin for the Efficiency & PV, Efficiency & PV/Battery, and Neutral Cost packages.

⁵Positive values indicate an increase in PV capacity relative to the Standard Design.



Climate Zone 16**Table 83: Single Family Climate Zone 16 Results Summary**

Climate Zone 16 PG&E Single Family		Annual Net kWh	Annual therms	EDR Margin⁴	PV Size Change (kW)⁵	CO2-Equivalent Emissions (lbs/sf)		NPV of Lifetime Incremental Cost (\$)	Benefit to Cost Ratio (B/C)	
						Total	Reduction		On-Bill	TDV
Mixed Fuel¹	Code Compliant	(0)	605	n/a	n/a	3.31	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	0	454	5.0	0.01	2.59	0.72	\$3,542	1.62	1.46
	Efficiency-Equipment	0	474	6.0	(0.08)	2.66	0.65	\$2,441	2.19	2.20
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(18)	454	10.5	0.10	2.36	0.95	\$7,399	0.87	1.37
All-Electric²	Code Compliant	7,694	0	n/a	n/a	1.73	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	5,696	0	9.5	0.00	1.38	0.35	\$5,731	1.72	1.69
	Efficiency-Equipment	6,760	0	4.5	0.00	1.55	0.18	\$2,108	2.36	2.32
	Efficiency & PV	1,032	0	26.5	2.75	0.94	0.79	\$16,582	2.09	1.62
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(11)	0	35.0	3.45	0.64	1.09	\$22,838	1.71	1.55
Mixed Fuel to All-Electric³	Code Compliant	7,694	0	0.0	0.00	1.73	1.58	(\$5,349)	0.31	0.68
	Efficiency & PV	1,032	0	26.5	2.75	0.94	2.37	\$11,234	1.55	2.02
	Neutral Cost	5,398	0	8.5	1.35	1.51	1.80	\$0	0.00	0.74
	Min Cost Effectiveness	3,358	0	16.0	2.56	1.32	1.99	(\$4,753)	1.24	1.40

¹All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home.

²All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **all-electric** code compliant home.

³All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home except the EDR Margins are relative to the Standard Design for each case which is the **all-electric** code compliant home. Incremental costs for these packages reflect the costs used in the On-Bill cost effectiveness methodology. Costs differ for the TDV methodology due to differences in the site gas infrastructure costs (see Section 2.6).

⁴This represents the Efficiency EDR Margin for the Efficiency-Non-Preempted and Efficiency-Equipment packages and Total EDR Margin for the Efficiency & PV, Efficiency & PV/Battery, Neutral Cost, and Min Cost Effectiveness packages.

⁵Positive values indicate an increase in PV capacity relative to the Standard Design.



Table 84: Multifamily Climate Zone 16 Results Summary (Per Dwelling Unit)

Climate Zone 16 PG&E Multifamily		Annual Net kWh	Annual therms	EDR Margin ⁴	PV Size Change (kW) ⁵	CO2-Equivalent Emissions (lbs/sf)		NPV of Lifetime Incremental Cost (\$)	Benefit to Cost Ratio (B/C)	
						Total	Reduction		On-Bill	TDV
Mixed Fuel ¹	Code Compliant	0	206	n/a	n/a	3.45	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	(0)	172	2.0	0.03	3.02	0.44	\$937	1.11	1.19
	Efficiency-Equipment	(0)	183	2.5	(0.02)	3.12	0.33	\$453	1.76	2.15
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(9)	172	9.5	0.08	2.65	0.80	\$3,028	0.47	1.28
All-Electric ²	Code Compliant	2,699	0	n/a	n/a	1.86	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
	Efficiency-Non-Preempted	2,329	0	4.0	0.00	1.70	0.16	\$843	2.08	2.05
	Efficiency-Equipment	2,470	0	3.0	0.00	1.74	0.13	\$795	1.59	1.70
	Efficiency & PV	518	0	19.5	1.07	1.23	0.63	\$4,423	2.58	1.89
	Efficiency & PV/Battery	(6)	0	29.5	1.42	0.75	1.11	\$7,533	1.65	1.69
Mixed Fuel to All-Electric ³	Code Compliant	2,699	0	0.0	0.00	1.86	1.59	(\$2,337)	0.43	1.03
	Efficiency & PV	65	0	19.5	1.07	1.23	2.22	\$2,087	2.87	>1
	Neutral Cost	1,518	0	10.0	0.70	1.56	1.90	\$0	>1	2.58

¹All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home.

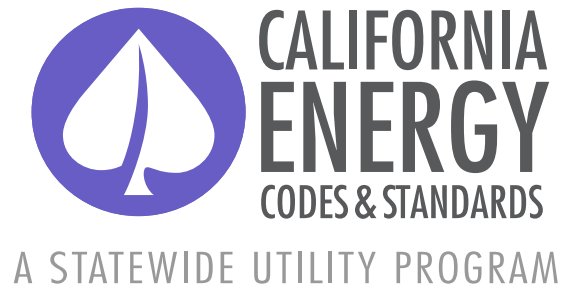
²All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **all-electric** code compliant home.

³All reductions and incremental costs relative to the **mixed fuel** code compliant home except the EDR Margins are relative to the Standard Design for each case which is the **all-electric** code compliant home. Incremental costs for these packages reflect the costs used in the On-Bill cost effectiveness methodology. Costs differ for the TDV methodology due to differences in the site gas infrastructure costs (see Section 2.6).

⁴This represents the Efficiency EDR Margin for the Efficiency-Non-Preempted and Efficiency-Equipment packages and Total EDR Margin for the Efficiency & PV, Efficiency & PV/Battery, and Neutral Cost packages.

⁵Positive values indicate an increase in PV capacity relative to the Standard Design.





Title 24, Parts 6 and 11
Local Energy Efficiency Ordinances

2019 Mid-Rise New Construction Reach Code Cost-Effectiveness Study

Prepared for:
Kelly Cunningham
Codes and Standards Program
Pacific Gas and Electric Company

Prepared by:
Frontier Energy, Inc.
Misti Bruceri & Associates, LLC
EnergySoft

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Acronyms

2020 PV\$	Present value costs in 2020
ACM	Alternative Calculation Method
B/C	Lifecycle Benefit-to-Cost Ratio
BSC	Building Standards Commission
CBECC-Com	Computer program developed by the California Energy Commission for use in demonstrating compliance with the California Residential Building Energy Efficiency Standards
CFI	California Flexible Installation
CFM	Cubic Feet per Minute
CPC	California Plumbing Code
CZ	California Climate Zone
DHW	Domestic Hot Water
DOE	Department of Energy
DWHR	Drain Water Heat Recovery
EDR	Energy Design Rating
EER	Energy Efficiency Ratio
EF	Energy Factor
EPS	Expanded Polystyrene
HERS Rater	Home Energy Rating System Rater
HPWH	Heat Pump Water Heater
HVAC	Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning
IOU	Investor Owned Utility
kBtu	kilo-British thermal unit
kWh	Kilowatt Hour
kW _{DC}	Kilowatt Direct Current. Nominal rated power of a photovoltaic system
LBNL	Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory
LCC	Lifecycle Cost
MF	Multifamily
NAECA	National Appliance Energy Conservation Act
NEM	Net Energy Metering
NPV	Net Present Value
PG&E	Pacific Gas and Electric Company
PV	Photovoltaic
SCE	Southern California Edison

SDG&E	San Diego Gas and Electric
SF	Solar Fraction
SHGC	Solar Heat Gain Coefficient
SMUD	Sacramento Municipal Utility District
CASE	Codes and Standards Enhancement
TDV	Time Dependent Valuation
Therm	Unit for quantity of heat that equals 100,000 British thermal units
Title 24	Title 24, Part 6
TOU	Time-Of-Use
UEF	Uniform Energy Factor
W	Watts

1 Introduction

The California Building Energy Efficiency Standards Title 24, Part 6 (Title 24) (California Energy Commission, 2018b) is maintained and updated every three years by two state agencies, the California Energy Commission (Energy Commission) and the Building Standards Commission (BSC). In addition to enforcing the code, local jurisdictions have the authority to adopt local energy efficiency ordinances, or reach codes, that exceed the minimum standards defined by Title 24 (as established by Public Resources Code Section 25402.1(h)2 and Section 10-106 of the Building Energy Efficiency Standards). Local jurisdictions must demonstrate that the requirements of the proposed ordinance are cost-effective and do not result in buildings consuming more energy than is permitted by Title 24. In addition, the jurisdiction must obtain approval from the Energy Commission and file the ordinance with the BSC for the ordinance to be legally enforceable.

This report documents cost-effective combinations of measures that exceed the minimum state requirements, the 2019 Building Energy Efficiency Standards, effective January 1, 2020, for new mid-rise (four- to seven-story) multifamily residential construction. The analysis includes evaluation of both mixed-fuel and all-electric residential construction, documenting that the performance requirements can be met by either type of building design. Compliance package options and cost-effectiveness analysis in all 16 California climate zones (CZs) are presented (see Appendix A – California Climate Zone Map for a graphical depiction of Climate Zone locations).

2 Methodology and Assumptions

This analysis uses two different metrics to assess cost-effectiveness. Both methodologies require estimating and quantifying the incremental costs and energy savings associated with energy efficiency measures. The main difference between the methodologies is the manner in which they value energy and thus the cost savings of reduced or avoided energy use:

- **Utility Bill Impacts (On-Bill):** Customer-based Lifecycle Cost (LCC) approach that values energy based upon estimated site energy usage and customer on-bill savings using electricity and natural gas utility rate schedules over a 30-year duration accounting for discount rate and energy cost inflation.
- **Time Dependent Valuation (TDV):** Energy Commission LCC methodology, which is intended to capture the “societal value or cost” of energy use including long-term projected costs, such as the cost of providing energy during peak periods of demand and other societal costs, such as projected costs for carbon emissions, as well as grid transmission and distribution impacts. This metric values energy use differently depending on the fuel source (gas, electricity, and propane), time of day, and season. Electricity used (or saved) during peak periods has a much higher value than electricity used (or saved) during off-peak periods (Horii et al., 2014). This is the methodology used by the Energy Commission in evaluating cost-effectiveness for efficiency measures in Title 24, Part 6.

2.1 Building Prototypes

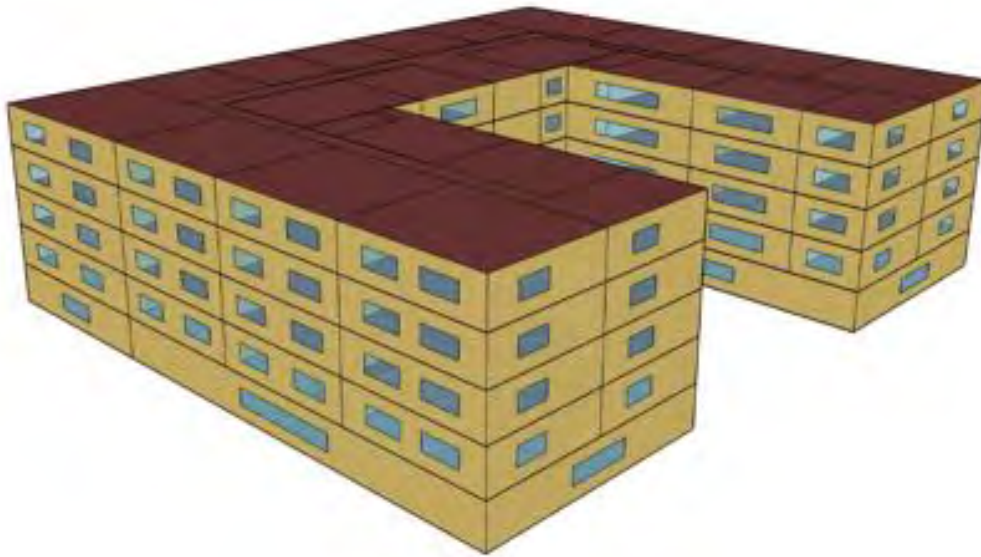
The Energy Commission defines building prototypes which it uses to evaluate the cost-effectiveness of proposed changes to Title 24 requirements. The CEC recently developed new prototype designs for multifamily buildings to more closely reflect typical designs for new multifamily buildings across the state. The new prototypes include two low-rise residential designs, a mid-rise, and a high-rise design. At the time that this report was written, there was one mid-rise multifamily prototype, which is used in this analysis in development of the above-code packages (TRC, 2019). The midrise prototype is a 6-story building with one below-grade parking level, ground floor commercial space, and four stories of residential space. Table 1 describes the basic characteristics of the mid-rise prototype and Figure 1 shows a depiction of the building.



Table 1: Prototype Characteristics

Characteristic	Multifamily 5-Story Mid-Rise
Conditioned Floor Area	113,100 ft ² Total: 33,660 ft ² Nonresidential & 79,440 ft ² Residential
Number of Stories	6 Stories Total: 1 Story Parking Garage (below grade) 1 Story of Nonresidential Space 4 Stories of Residential Space
Number of Dwelling Units / Bedrooms	(8) studios, (40) 1-bed units, (32) 2-bed units, & (8) 3-bed units
Foundation	Concrete podium with underground parking
Wall Assembly	Wood frame over a first-floor concrete podium
Roof Assembly	Flat roof
Window-to-Wall Area Ratio	22.5%
HVAC System	Ducted split heat pumps at each apartment
Domestic Hot Water System	Gas central boiler with solar thermal sized to meet the prescriptive requirements by climate zone

Source: TRC 2019



Source: TRC 2019

Figure 1: 5-story mid-rise multifamily prototype depiction.

The methodology used in the analyses for the prototypical building type begins with a design that meets the minimum 2019 Title 24 prescriptive requirements (zero compliance margin). Table 140.3-B and 140.3-C in the 2019 Title 24 (California Energy Commission, 2018a) lists the prescriptive measures that determine the baseline design in each climate zone for the nonresidential and high-rise residential spaces, respectively. Other features are consistent with the Standard Design in the Nonresidential ACM Reference Manual (California Energy Commission, 2019a) with one exception. The apartments use split system heat pumps instead of a split furnace

and air conditioner that is prescribed in Table 2 of the Nonresidential ACM Reference Manual. This modeling choice was made to better reflect current market data, which shows heat pumps to be the most common system type and a very low prevalence of gas furnaces for multifamily buildings four stories and greater. This is based on a report completed by TRC (TRC, 2019) and validated by analysis of CA HERS Registry Data by SCE that showed 47% of low-rise multifamily new construction in the 2013 and 2016 code cycles had electric space heating. The analysis also assumed electric cooking in the apartment units to reflect current market data. Laundry was not addressed in this study. The building prototype assumes central laundry facilities and no laundry in the units.

2.2 Measure Analysis

EnergyPro 8.1, which uses the California Building Energy Code Compliance simulation tool, CBECC-Com 2019.1.2, as the simulation engine, was used to evaluate energy impacts using the 2019 Title 24 prescriptive standards as the benchmark, and the 2019 TDV values. CBECC-Com was used for this analysis to evaluate the mid-rise building for code compliance under the 2019 non-residential standards. TDV is the energy metric used by the Energy Commission since the 2005 Title 24 energy code to evaluate compliance with the Title 24 Standards.

Using the 2019 baseline as the starting point, prospective energy efficiency measures were identified and modeled to determine the projected site energy (Therm and kWh) and compliance impacts. Annual utility costs were calculated using hourly data output from CBECC-Com, and electricity and natural gas tariffs for each of the investor owned utilities (IOUs).

This analysis focused on the residential apartments only. A prior study and report demonstrated the cost-effectiveness of above code packages for nonresidential buildings (Statewide Reach Code Team, 2019a). The Statewide Reach Code Team selected measures for evaluation based on the residential and nonresidential 2019 reach code analysis ((Statewide Reach Code Team, 2019a), (Statewide Reach Code Team, 2019b)) as well as experience with and outreach to architects, builders, and engineers along with general knowledge of the relative acceptance of many measures. Efficiency measure packages found to be cost-effective in the nonresidential building reach code analysis were applied to the nonresidential spaces for evaluating performance relative to compliance, but the incremental costs and energy impacts of these measures on the nonresidential spaces were not included in this analysis. Refer to the nonresidential reach code study for more details (Statewide Reach Code Team, 2019a).

2.2.1 Federal Preemption

The Department of Energy (DOE) sets minimum efficiency standards for equipment and appliances that are federally regulated under the National Appliance Energy Conservation Act (NAECA), including heating, cooling, and water heating equipment. Since state and local governments are prohibited from adopting policies that mandate higher minimum efficiencies than the federal standards require, the focus of this study is to identify and evaluate cost-effective packages that do not include high efficiency equipment. While this study is limited by federal preemption, in practice builders may use any package of compliant measures to achieve the performance goals, including high efficiency appliances. Often, these measures are the simplest and most affordable measures to increase energy performance.

2.2.2 Energy Efficiency Measures

Following are descriptions of each of the efficiency measures evaluated for the residential spaces under this analysis. Because not all of the measures described below were found to be cost-effective, and cost-effectiveness varied by climate zone, not all measures are included in all packages and some of the measures listed are not included in any final package.

Improved Fenestration – Lower U-factor: Reduce window U-factor to 0.25 Btu/hr-ft²-°F. The prescriptive maximum U-factor is 0.36 in all climates. This measure is applied to all windows on floors two through five.



Improved Fenestration – Lower SHGC: Reduce window solar heat gain coefficient (SHGC) to 0.22. The prescriptive maximum SHGC is 0.25 for fixed windows in all climates. The Statewide Reach Code Team evaluated increased SHGC in heating dominated climates (Climate Zone 1, 3, 5, and 16) but results were better with a lower SHGC. This measure is applied to all windows on floors two through five.

Exterior Wall Insulation: Add one inch of R-4 exterior continuous insulation. To meet the prescriptive wall requirements, it's assumed that exterior wall insulation is used in the basecase, therefore this measure adds additional R-value to existing exterior insulation. This measure is applied to all walls on floors two through five.

HERS Verification of Hot Water Pipe Insulation: The California Plumbing Code (CPC) requires pipe insulation on all hot water lines. This measure provides credit for HERS Rater verification of pipe insulation requirements according to the procedures outlined in the 2019 Reference Appendices RA3.6.3. (California Energy Commission, 2018b).

Low Pressure Drop Ducts: Upgrade the duct distribution system to reduce external static pressure and meet a maximum fan efficacy of 0.25 watts per cfm operating at full speed. This may involve upsizing ductwork, reducing the total effective length of ducts, and/or selecting low pressure drop components, such as filters. This measure is applied to the ducted split heat pumps serving the apartments.

Solar Thermal: Prescriptively, central water heating systems require a solar thermal system with a 20% solar fraction in Climates Zones 1 through 9 and 35% solar fraction in Climate Zones 10 through 16. This measure upgrades the prescriptive solar thermal system to meet a 50% solar fraction in all climates, assuming there is available roof space for the additional collectors.

Drain Water Heat Recovery: Add drain water heat recovery with a 50% effectiveness to serve all the apartments. The assumption is for an unequal flow design where the output of the heat exchanger feeds only the cold water inlets to the apartment showers, not the water heater cold water makeup.

Efficiency measures were applied to the nonresidential spaces based on the 2019 Nonresidential Reach Code Cost-Effectiveness Study (Statewide Reach Code Team, 2019a).

2.2.3 All Electric Measures

This analysis assumes that the basecase prototype model uses individual heat pumps for space heating and all electric appliances in the apartments. Therefore, the domestic hot water system is the only equipment serving the apartment spaces to electrify in the all-electric design. The Statewide Reach Code Team evaluated two configurations for electric heat pump water heaters (HPWHs) described below.

Clustered Heat Pump Water Heater: This clustered design uses residential integrated storage HPWHs to serve more than one apartment; 4 to 5 bedrooms on average for a total of 32 HPWHs in the 88-unit building. The water heaters are located in interior closets throughout the building and designed for short plumbing runs without using a hot water recirculation loop. A minimum efficiency 2.0 UEF HPWH was used for this analysis (to avoid federal preemption). This approach has been selectively used in multifamily projects because of its reliance on lower cost small capacity HPWH products. Since it uses residential equipment with each HPWH serving fewer than 8 apartments the CBECC-Com compliance software had the capability to evaluate this design strategy, even before central HPWH recirculation options were incorporated into the software. The clustered strategy is not a prescriptive option but is allowed in the performance path if the water heater serves no more than 8 units and has no recirculation control. The standard design assumes solar thermal, so the proposed design is penalized in compliance for no solar thermal and made up with other efficiency measures.



Prescriptive Central Heat Pump Water Heater: Per Section 150.1(c)8C of the 2019 Standards, the Energy Commission made an executive determination outlining requirements of a prescriptive approach for central heat pump water heating systems in December 2019 (California Energy Commission, 2019b). Key aspects of the prescriptive approach are described below:

- The system must be configured with a design similar to what is presented in the schematic in Figure 2 of the executive determination document.
- HPWH must be single-pass split system with the compressor located outdoors and be able to operate down to -20°F. In CBECC-Com 2019.1.2, the current version at the time of writing this report, the software only has the capability of modeling Sanden HPWHs.
- The system must include either a solar thermal water heating system that meets the current prescriptive requirements or 0.1 kW_{DC} of photovoltaic system capacity per apartment/dwelling unit.

For this configuration the Statewide Reach Code Team evaluated costs for a central HPWH system using Sanden compressors that met these prescriptive requirements. Based on the system sizing requirements, 15 Sanden units and 1,200 gallons of primary storage capacity are required for the 88-unit building. At the time that cost-effectiveness was initially compared for the two HPWH configurations, the latest CBECC-Com software with the ability to model central HPWH systems was not yet available. To estimate the energy use for the central configuration, the water heating energy use for the clustered configuration was used. It is expected that the energy use of the central system will be higher than the clustered approach primarily as a result of recirculation pump energy and losses.

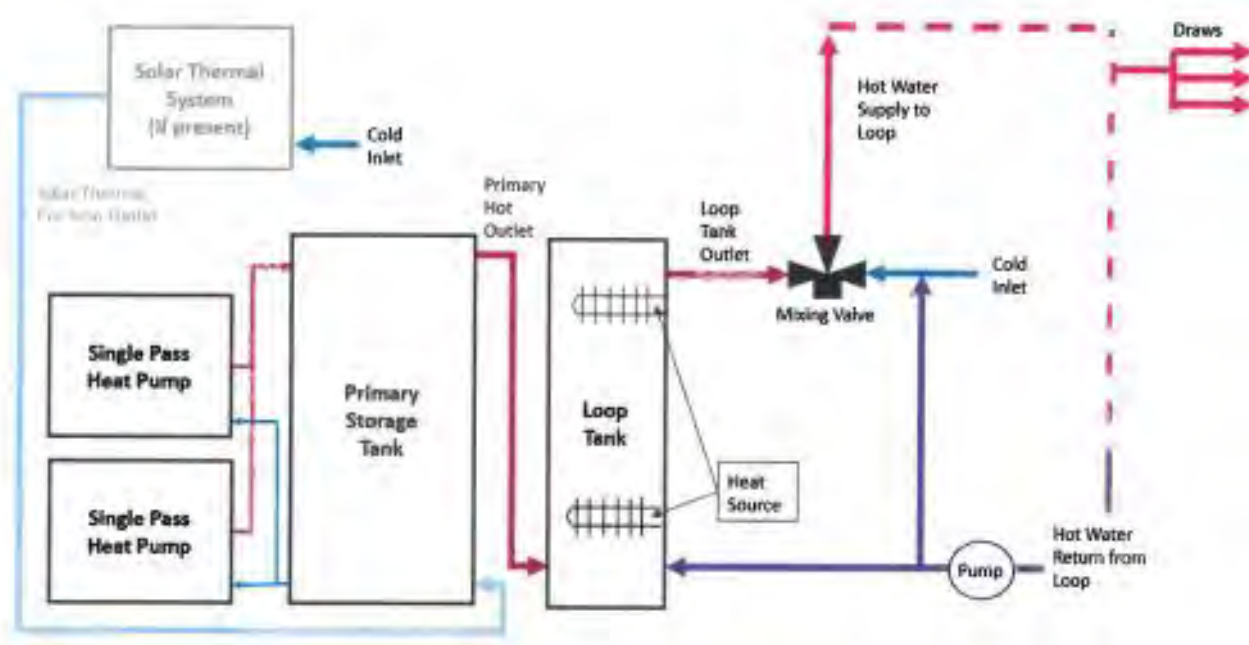


Figure 2: Prescriptive central heat pump water heater system schematic.

All-electric measures were applied to the nonresidential spaces based on the 2019 Nonresidential Reach Code Cost-Effectiveness Study (Statewide Reach Code Team, 2019a).

2.2.4 Renewable Energy

Solar Photovoltaic (PV): There is no existing requirement for PV in the 2019 Title 24 nonresidential code for high-rise residential buildings (four or more stories). The PV sizing methodology was developed to offset a portion of annual residential electricity use and avoid oversizing which would violate net energy metering (NEM)

rules. In all cases, PV is evaluated using the PV simulations within CBECC-Com using a Standard module type, 180 degree azimuth, and 22 degree .tilt. The analysis evaluated PV system capacities equal to 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, and 1 kW_{DC} per apartment. The PV system offsets approximately XX4%, XX8%, XX13%, and 42%, of the apartment electricity usage, respectively. Assuming 15 Watts per square foot for a typical commercial PV system, 1 kW_{DC} per apartment, or 88 kW_{DC} total, would take up about 25% of the total roof area.

2.3 Package Development

Four packages were evaluated for each climate zone, as described below.

- 1) **Efficiency – Mixed-fuel:** This package applies efficiency measures that don't trigger federal preemption including envelope, water heating distribution, and duct distribution efficiency measures.
- 2) **Efficiency – All Electric:** This package applies efficiency measures that don't trigger federal preemption in addition to converting any natural gas appliances to electric appliances. For the residential spaces, only water heating is converted from natural gas to electric.
- 3) **Efficiency & PV – Mixed-fuel:** Beginning with the Efficiency Package , PV was added to offset a portion of the apartment estimated electricity use.
- 4) **Efficiency & PV – All Electric:** Beginning with the Efficiency Package, PV was added to offset a portion of the apartment estimated electricity use.

2.4 Incremental Costs

2.4.1 Energy Efficiency Measure Costs

Table 22 summarizes the incremental cost assumptions for measures evaluated in this study relative to the residential parts of the building. Incremental costs represent the equipment, installation, replacement, and maintenance costs of the proposed measures relative to the base case. Replacement costs are applied to PV inverters and battery systems over the 30-year evaluation period. There is no assumed maintenance on the envelope, HVAC, or DHW measures. Costs were estimated to reflect costs to the building owner. When costs were obtained from a source that did not already include builder overhead and profit, a markup of 10% was added. All costs are provided as present value in 2020 (2020 PV\$). Costs due to variations in furnace, air conditioner, and heat pump capacity by climate zone were not accounted for in the analysis.



Table 2: Incremental Cost Assumptions

Measure	Performance Level	Incremental Cost (2020 PV\$)	Source & Notes
Non-Preempted Measures			
Window U-factor	0.25 vs 0.36	\$28,301	\$6.95/ft ² window area based on analysis conducted for the 2019 and 2022 Title 24 code cycles (Statewide CASE Team, 2018).
Window SHGC	0.22 vs 0.25	\$0	Data from CASE Report along with direct feedback from Statewide CASE Team that higher SHGC does not necessarily have any incremental cost impact (Statewide CASE Team, 2017b).
Exterior Wall Insulation	Add 1-inch	\$14,058	\$0.86/ft ² based on adding 1" of exterior insulation on a wall with some level of existing exterior insulation. Costs are averaged from two sources ((Statewide CASE Team, 2014), (Statewide CASE Team, 2017a)) and for expanded polystyrene (EPS) and polyisocyanurate products with a 10% mark-up added to account for cost increases over time.
HERS Verified Pipe Insulation	HERS verified pipe insulation vs no verification	\$7,260	\$83 per apartment for a HERS Rater to conduct verification of pipe insulation based on feedback from HERS Raters.
Low Pressure Drop Ducts	0.25 W/cfm vs 0.35 W/cfm	\$12,654	\$144 per apartment. Costs assume 1.5 hours labor per multifamily apartment. Labor rate of \$96 per hour is from 2019 RSMeans for sheet metal workers and includes an average City Cost Index for labor for California cities.
Solar Thermal	50% solar fraction vs prescriptive 20%-35%	\$79,560	Costs based on 2022 multifamily solar thermal measure CASE proposal (Statewide CASE Team, 2020) and include first cost of \$70,727 and \$8,834 present value for replacement/maintenance costs.
Drain Water Heat Recovery	50% effectiveness, flows to shower	\$16,984	Costs from 2019 DWHR CASE Report which assumes 1 heat exchanger per 4 units (Statewide CASE Team, 2017c). Costs do not include additional cost of water meters at each apartment (per SB7), which would add approx. \$175 per dwelling unit.
Renewable Energy (PV)			
PV System	System size varies	\$3.17/W _{DC}	First costs are from LBNL's Tracking the Sun 2018 costs (Barbose et al., 2018) and represent costs for the first half of 2018 of \$2.90/W _{DC} for nonresidential systems ≤500 kW _{DC} . These costs were reduced by 16% for the solar investment tax credit, which is the average credit over years 2020-2022. Inverter replacement cost of \$0.14/W _{DC} present value includes replacements at year 11 at \$0.15/W _{DC} (nominal) and at year 21 at \$0.12/W _{DC} (nominal) per the 2019 PV CASE Report (California Energy Commission, 2017). System maintenance costs of \$0.31/W _{DC} present value assumes additional \$0.02/W _{DC} (nominal) annually per the 2019 PV CASE Report (California Energy Commission, 2017). 10% overhead and profit added to all costs.



2.4.2 All Electric Measure Costs

The Statewide Reach Code Team reached out to stakeholders to collect project cost information for central gas boilers and both clustered and central HPWH designs. Project data sources included Association for Energy Affordability (AEA), Redwood Energy, Mithun, Ecotope, and the All-Electric Multifamily Compliance Pathway 2022 Draft CASE Report (Statewide CASE Team, 2020). Costs are presented in Table 3.

Table 3: Costs for Gas versus Electric Water Heating Equipment over 30-Year Period of Analysis

	Central Gas Boiler (CZs 1-9)	Central Gas Boiler (CZs 10-16)	Clustered HPWH	Central HPWH
System Quantity/Description	1 boiler recirc		32 units 80 gal. each no recirc	15 units .1,200-gal total recirc
Total Equipment Cost	\$98,733		\$126,778	\$213,364
Solar Thermal	(20% SF) 110,096	(35% SF) \$131,817	-	-
Solar PV	-	-	-	\$23,580 (8.8 kW _{DC})
Total First Cost	\$202,920	\$224,641	\$126,778	\$236,944
Maintenance/Replacement Cost (NPV)	\$69,283	\$69,283	\$81,374	\$120,683
Total Cost (NPV)	\$272,203	\$293,924	\$208,152	\$357,627
Incremental Cost CZ 1-9 (NPV)			(\$64,051)	\$85,424
Incremental Cost CZ 10-16 (NPV)			(\$85,772)	\$63,703

Typical costs for the water heating systems are based on the following assumptions:

Central Gas Boiler: Based on the average of total estimated project costs from contractors for four multi-family projects ranging from 32 to 340 apartments and cost estimates for mid-rise and high-rise buildings from the All-Electric Multifamily Compliance Pathway 2022 Draft CASE Report (Statewide CASE Team, 2020). The cost per dwelling unit ranged from \$547 to \$2,089 and the average cost applied in this analysis was \$1,122 per dwelling unit. Costs include installation of gas piping from the building meter to the water heater. Water heater lifetime is assumed to be 15 years and the net present value replacement cost at year 15 is \$63,373.

Clustered HPWH: Based on costs from one project with RHEEM HPWHs used in a clustered design. Costs include water heater interior closet, electrical outlets, and increased breaker size and sub feed. Water heater based on 2.0 UEF 80-gallon appliance with 32 total HPWHs serving the building (1 per 4 to 5 bedrooms). Water heater lifetime is assumed to be 15 years and the net present value replacement cost at year 15 is \$81,374. This design assumes 8 water heater closets per floor, at approximately 15 square feet per closet. While this has an impact on leasable floor area, the design impacts have been found to be minimal when addressed early in design.

Central HPWH: Based on average total installed project costs from four multi-family projects with Sanden HPWHs ranging from 4 to 16 Sanden units per project. The cost per Sanden HPWH ranged from \$13,094 to \$15,766 and the average cost applied in this analysis was \$14,224 per HPWH. Based on the prescriptive system sizing requirements, 15 Sanden units are required for the 88-unit building, resulting in a total first cost of \$213,364. Water heater lifetime is assumed to be 15 years. Because Sanden HPWHs are an emerging technology in the United States, it is expected that over time their costs will decrease and for replacement at year 15 the costs are assumed to have decreased by 15%.



Solar Thermal: Based on system costs provided in the All-Electric Multifamily Compliance Pathway 2022 Draft CASE Report (Statewide CASE Team, 2020). First costs reflect the material, labor, and markup costs presented in the Draft CASE Report for the mid-rise prototype. Replacement and maintenance costs assume replacement of the solar thermal tank at year 15 at \$6,110 and glycol replacement of \$1,300 each time at years 9, 18, and 27. The cost of the remaining useful life of the glycol at year 30 is deducted from the final cost. The Draft CASE Report included costs for replacing the solar collectors at year 20. Collectors can have longer lifetimes up to 30 years if well maintained, therefore this analysis does not assume any replacement of the collectors over the 30 year analysis period.

Table 4: Solar Thermal Detailed Costs over 30-Year Period of Analysis

Solar Fraction	20%	35%
Materials	\$33,975	\$48,975
Labor	\$47,740	\$49,776
Markup	27.5%	27.5%
First Cost	\$104,187	\$125,908
Replacement/Maintenance (PV)	\$5,910	\$5,910
Total PV Cost	\$110,096	\$131,817

2.4.3 Natural Gas Infrastructure Costs

This analysis assumes that in an all-electric new construction project, natural gas would not be supplied to the building. Eliminating natural gas to the building would save costs associated with connecting a service line from the street main to the building, piping distribution within the building, and monthly meter connection charges from the utility. Incremental costs for natural gas infrastructure in the mixed-fuel building are presented in Table 5. Cost data for the plan review and service extension was estimated on a per building basis and then apportioned to the residential and nonresidential portions of the buildings based on annual gas consumption. For the basecase prototype building 49% to 93% of estimated building annual gas use is attributed to the residential water heating system across all climate zones. A statewide average of 80% was calculated and applied to the costs in Table 5 based on housing starts provided by the California Energy Commission for the 2019 Title 24 code development process. The meter costs were based on the service provided to the residential and nonresidential portion of the building separately. Following the table are descriptions of assumptions for each of the cost components. Costs for gas piping from the meter to the gas boilers are included in the central gas boiler costs above. Gas piping distribution costs were typically included in total project costs and could not be broken out in all cases.

Table 5: Natural Gas Infrastructure Cost Savings for All-Electric Building

Item	Total	NonResidential Portion	Residential Portion
Natural Gas Plan Review	\$2,316	\$452	\$1,864
Service Extension ¹	\$4,600	\$898	\$3,702
Meter	\$7,200	\$3,600	\$3,600
Total First Cost	\$14,116	\$4,950	\$9,166

¹Service extension costs include 50% reduction assuming portion of the costs are passed on to gas customers.

Natural Gas Plan Review: Total costs are based on TRC's 2019 reach code analysis for Palo Alto (TRC, 2019) and then split between the residential and nonresidential spaces in the building proportionately according to annual gas consumption with 80% of the annual load is attributed to residential units on a statewide basis.

Service Extension: Service extension costs to the building were taken from PG&E memo dated December 5, 2019, to Energy Commission staff, include costs for trenching, and assume non-residential new construction within a developed area (see Appendix C – PG&E Gas Infrastructure Cost Memo, PG&E, 2019). The total cost of



\$9,200 from the memo is reduced by 50% to account for the portion of the costs paid for by all customers due to application of Utility Gas Main Extensions rules¹. The resultant cost is apportioned between the residential and nonresidential spaces in the building based on annual gas consumption of residential and nonresidential uses, with 80% of the annual load natural gas use attributed to residential units on a statewide basis.

Meter: Cost per meter provided by PG&E for commercial meters. Assume one meter for nonresidential boilers serving space heating and service water heating, and another for residential boilers serving domestic hot water.

2.5 Cost-effectiveness

Cost-effectiveness was evaluated for all 16 California climate zones and is presented based on both TDV energy, using the Energy Commission's LCC methodology, and an On-Bill approach using residential customer utility rates. Both methodologies require estimating and quantifying the value of the energy impact associated with energy efficiency measures over the life of the measures (30 years) as compared to the prescriptive Title 24 requirements.

Cost-effectiveness is presented using both lifecycle net present value (NPV) savings and benefit-to-cost (B/C) ratio metrics, which represent the cost-effectiveness of a measure over a 30-year lifetime taking into account discounting of future savings and costs.

- **Net Present Value (NPV) Savings:** NPV benefits minus NPV costs is reported as a cost effectiveness metric. If the net savings of a measure or package is positive, it is considered cost effective. Negative savings represent net costs. A measure that has negative energy cost benefits (energy cost increase) can still be cost effective if the costs to implement the measure are more negative (i.e., material and maintenance cost savings).
- **Benefit-to-Cost (B/C) Ratio:** Ratio of the present value of all benefits to the present value of all costs over 30 years (NPV benefits divided by NPV costs). The criteria for cost effectiveness is a B/C greater than 1.0. A value of one indicates the NPV of the savings over the life of the measure is equivalent to the NPV of the lifetime incremental cost of that measure. A value greater than one represents a positive return on investment. The B/C ratio is calculated according to Equation 1.

Equation 1

$$\text{Benefit - to - Cost Ratio} = \frac{\text{NPV of lifetime benefit}}{\text{NPV of lifetime cost}}$$

Improving the efficiency of a project often requires an initial incremental investment. In most cases the benefit is represented by annual "On-Bill" utility or TDV savings, and the cost by incremental first cost and replacement costs. However, some packages result in initial construction cost savings (negative incremental cost), and either energy cost savings (positive benefits), or increased energy costs (negative benefits). In cases where both construction costs and energy-related savings are negative, the construction cost savings are treated as the 'benefit' while the increased energy costs are the 'cost.' In cases where a measure or package is cost-effective immediately (i.e. upfront construction cost savings and lifetime energy cost savings), B/C ratio cost-effectiveness is represented by ">1". Because of these situations, NPV savings are also reported, which, in these cases, are positive values.

¹ PG&E Rule 15: https://www.pge.com/tariffs/tm2/pdf/GAS_RULES_15.pdf

SoCalGas Rule 20: <https://www.socalgas.com/regulatory/tariffs/tm2/pdf/20.pdf>

SDG&E Rule 15: http://regarchive.sdge.com/tm2/pdf/GAS_GAS-RULES_GRULE15.pdf



The lifetime costs or benefits are calculated according to Equation 2.

Equation 2

$$PV \text{ of lifetime cost/benefit} = \sum_{t=1}^n \text{Annual cost/benefit}_t * (1 + r)^t$$

Where:

- n = analysis term
- r = real discount rate
- t = year at which cost/benefit is incurred

The following summarizes the assumptions applied in this analysis to both methodologies.

- Analysis term of 30 years
- Real discount rate of 3% (does not include inflation)

2.5.1 On-Bill Customer Lifecycle Cost

Residential utility rates were used to calculate utility costs for all cases and determine On-Bill customer cost-effectiveness for the proposed packages. Utility costs of the nonresidential spaces were not evaluated in this study, only apartment and water heating energy use. The Statewide Reach Code Team obtained the recommended utility rates from each IOU based on the assumption that the reach codes go into effect in 2020. Annual utility costs were calculated using hourly electricity and gas output from CBECC-Com, and applying the utility tariffs summarized in Table 6. Appendix B – Utility Tariff Details includes details on the utility rate schedules used for this study. The applicable residential time-of-use (TOU) rate was applied to all cases. For cases with PV generation, the approved NEM2 tariffs were applied along with minimum daily use billing and mandatory non-bypassable charges. For the PV cases annual electric production was always less than annual electricity consumption; and therefore, no credits for surplus generation were necessary. Future changes to the NEM tariffs are likely; however, there is a lot of uncertainty about what those changes will be and if they will become effective during the 2019 Title 24 code cycle (2020-2022).

Based on guidance from the IOUs, the residential electric TOU tariffs that apply to individually metered residential apartments were also used to calculate electricity costs for the central water heating systems. Where baseline allowances are included in the tariffs (SCE TOU-D and SDG&E TOU-DR1) the allowances were applied on a per unit basis for all-electric service.

Based on guidance from the IOUs, master metered multifamily service gas tariffs were used to calculate gas costs for the central water heating systems. The baseline quantities were applied on a per unit basis, as is defined in the schedules, and when available water heating only baseline values were used.

Utility rates were applied to each climate zone based on the predominant IOU serving the population of each zone according to Table 6. Climate Zones 10 and 14 are evaluated with both SCE/SoCalGas and SDG&E tariffs since each utility has customers within these climate zones. Climate Zone 5 is evaluated under both PG&E and SoCalGas natural gas rates. Two municipal utility rates were also evaluated, Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD) in Climate Zone 12 and City of Palo Alto Utilities (CPAU) in Climate Zone 4.



Table 6: IOU Utility Tariffs Applied Based on Climate Zone

Climate Zones	Electric/Gas Utility	Electricity (Apartment Use)	Electricity (Central Water Heating)	Natural Gas (Central Water Heating) ¹
1-5, 11-13, 16	PG&E	E-TOU-C	E-TOU-C	PG&E GM
5	PG&E/SoCalGas			SoCalGas GM-E
6, 8-10, 14,15	SCE/SoCalGas	TOU-D (Option 4-9)	TOU-D (Option 4-9)	
7, 10, 14	SDG&E	TOU-DR1	TOU-DR1	SDG&E GM
12	SMUD/PG&E	R-TOD (RT02)	GSN-T	PG&E GM
4	CPAU	E-1	E-2	G-2

¹ These rates are allowed assuming no gas is used in the apartments.

Utility rates are assumed to escalate over time, using assumptions from research conducted by Energy and Environmental Economics (E3) in the 2019 study Residential Building Electrification in California (Energy & Environmental Economics, 2019). Escalation of natural gas rates between 2019 and 2022 is based on the currently filed General Rate Cases (GRCs) for PG&E, SoCalGas and SDG&E. From 2023 through 2025, gas rates are assumed to escalate at 4% per year above inflation, which reflects historical rate increases between 2013 and 2018. Escalation of electricity rates from 2019 through 2025 is assumed to be 2% per year above inflation, based on electric utility estimates. After 2025, escalation rates for both natural gas and electric rates are assumed to drop to a more conservative 1% escalation per year above inflation for long-term rate trajectories beginning in 2026 through 2050. See Appendix B – Utility Tariff Details for additional details.

2.5.2 TDV Lifecycle Cost

Cost-effectiveness was also assessed using the Energy Commission’s TDV LCC methodology. TDV is a normalized monetary format developed and used by the Energy Commission for comparing electricity and natural gas savings, and it considers the cost of electricity and natural gas consumed during different times of the day and year. The 2019 TDV values are based on long term discounted costs of 30 years for all residential measures. The CBECC-Com simulation software results are expressed in terms of TDV kBtus. The present value of the energy cost savings in dollars is calculated by multiplying the TDV kBtu savings by a net present value (NPV) factor, also developed by the Energy Commission. The 30-year NPV factor is \$0.154/TDV kBtu for nonresidential projects under 2019 Title 24.

Like the customer B/C ratio, a TDV B/C ratio value of one indicates the savings over the life of the measure are equivalent to the incremental cost of that measure. A value greater than one represents a positive return on investment. The ratio is calculated according to Equation 3.

Equation 3

$$TDV \text{ Benefit} - \text{to} - \text{Cost Ratio} = \frac{TDV \text{ energy savings} * NPV \text{ factor}}{NPV \text{ of lifetime incremental cost}}$$

2.6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Equivalent CO2 emission savings were calculated based on estimates from Zero Code reports available in CBECC-Com simulation software.² Electricity emissions vary by region and by hour of the year, accounting for time dependent energy use and carbon emissions based on source emissions, including renewable portfolio standard

² More information at: : <https://zero-code.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/ZERO-Code-TSD-California.pdf>



projections. Two distinct hourly profiles, one for Climate Zones 1 through 5 and 11 through 13 and another for Climate Zones 6 through 10 and 14 through 16. For natural gas a fixed factor of 0.005307 metric tons/therm is used. To compare the mixed fuel and all-electric cases side-by-side, greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are presented as CO₂-equivalent emissions per dwelling unit.

3 Results

The primary objective of the evaluation is to identify cost-effective, non-preempted performance targets for mid-rise multifamily buildings, under both mixed-fuel and all-electric cases, to support the design of local ordinances requiring new mid-rise residential buildings to exceed the minimum state requirements. The packages presented are representative examples of designs and measures that can be used to meet the requirements. In practice, a builder can use any combination of non-preempted or preempted compliant measures to meet the requirements.

This analysis evaluated a package of efficiency measures applied to a mixed-fuel design and a similar package for an all-electric design. Each design was evaluated using the predominant utility rates in all 16 California climate zones. Solar PV was also added to the efficiency packages and a sensitivity analysis was conducted at various PV system capacities to optimize cost-effectiveness.

Although some of the efficiency measures evaluated were not cost-effective and were eliminated, the following measures are included in at least one package:

- Improved fenestration
- Wall insulation
- Low pressure-drop distribution system
- HERS verified pipe insulation

The following measures were evaluated but were found to not be cost-effective and were not included in any of the packages.

- Solar thermal system with higher solar fraction than prescriptive requirements
- Drain water heat recovery

Cost-effectiveness results for the all-electric case are based upon the clustered HPWH approach only. Lower first costs with the clustered approach resulted in better cost-effectiveness than the central HPWH design.

3.1 Mid-Rise Multifamily Results

Table 7 and Table 9 present results for the mixed-fuel and all-electric packages, respectively. Each table shows cost-effectiveness results for **Efficiency Only** packages and **Efficiency + PV** packages (with a 17.6 kW_{DC} PV system sized based on 0.2 kW_{DC} per apartment). Both mixed-fuel and all-electric results are relative to the mixed-fuel 2019 Title 24 prescriptive baseline. B/C ratios for all packages are presented according to both the On-Bill and TDV methodologies for the mixed-fuel and the all-electric cases, respectively. Detailed results are presented in *Appendix D – Detailed Results Mixed-Fuel* and *Appendix E – Detailed Results All-Electric*.

Efficiency Only:

Compliance margins for the **Mixed-Fuel Efficiency Only** cases range from 5% to 8%, which meets the CALGreen Tier 1 energy performance requirement for high-rise residential buildings. **Mixed-Fuel Efficiency Only** cases are cost-effective based on TDV in all climate zones except for 1 and 16. The cases are cost-effective from an On-Bill perspective in all climate zones except 1.

The **All-Electric Efficiency Only** package does not meet minimum code requirements in Climate Zones 1 and 16. Compliance margins for all other climate zones range from 1% to 5%. **All-Electric Efficiency Only** cases are cost-



effective in all climate zones based on TDV. Cost-effectiveness from an On-Bill perspective is favorable in all climate zones except 1, 16, and 5 in SCG territory.

Efficiency + PV:

Several PV system size options were evaluated for the **Efficiency + PV** packages. Of the PV system sizes evaluated, 0.2 kW_{DC} per apartment represents the smallest system that resulted in B/C ratios greater than one based on both metrics in all climate zones for the mixed-fuel scenario. Adding a 0.1 kW_{DC} per apartment in the all-electric cases, resulted in B/C ratios greater than one in all climate zones.

Table 11 and Table 12 describe the efficiency measures included in the mixed-fuel and all-electric packages, respectively.



Table 7: Mixed-Fuel Package Results: Efficiency Only (SAVINGS/COST PER APARTMENT)

Climate Zone	Elec Utility	Gas Utility	Comp. Margin	Total Gas Savings (therms)	Total Electric Savings (kWh)	GHG Reductions (lb. CO2)	Savings (2020 PV\$)		Incremental Cost (2020 PV\$)	B/C Ratio ¹		NPV	
							Utility Cost Savings	TDV Savings		On-Bill	TDV	On-Bill	TDV
CZ01	PGE	PGE	5.8%	0	26	18	\$133	\$105	\$304	0.44	0.35	(\$171)	(\$199)
CZ02	PGE	PGE	5.9%	0	47	29	\$391	\$285	\$144	2.72	1.98	\$248	\$141
CZ03	PGE	PGE	6.7%	0	44	27	\$345	\$226	\$144	2.40	1.57	\$202	\$82
CZ04	PGE	PGE	6.6%	0	61	37	\$465	\$331	\$144	3.24	2.31	\$321	\$188
CZ04-2	CPAU	CPAU	6.6%	0	61	37	\$248	\$331	\$144	1.73	2.31	\$104	\$188
CZ05	PGE	PGE	6.7%	0	42	24	\$320	\$206	\$144	2.22	1.43	\$176	\$62
CZ05-2	PGE	SCG	6.7%	0	42	24	\$320	\$206	\$144	2.22	1.43	\$176	\$62
CZ06	SCE	SCG	7.1%	0	74	42	\$424	\$351	\$144	2.95	2.44	\$280	\$207
CZ07	SDGE	SDGE	7.6%	0	81	48	\$593	\$374	\$144	4.13	2.60	\$449	\$230
CZ08	SCE	SCG	7.0%	0	84	50	\$484	\$420	\$144	3.37	2.92	\$341	\$276
CZ09	SCE	SCG	6.5%	0	83	51	\$468	\$441	\$144	3.26	3.06	\$324	\$297
CZ10	SCE	SCG	6.5%	0	82	50	\$410	\$427	\$144	2.85	2.97	\$266	\$283
CZ10-2	SDGE	SDGE	6.5%	0	82	50	\$599	\$427	\$144	4.16	2.97	\$455	\$283
CZ11	PGE	PGE	6.8%	0	104	70	\$637	\$635	\$625	1.02	1.02	\$11	\$10
CZ12	PGE	PGE	6.8%	0	93	60	\$572	\$568	\$304	1.88	1.87	\$268	\$265
CZ12-2	SMUD	PGE	6.8%	0	93	71	\$319	\$568	\$304	1.05	1.87	\$15	\$265
CZ13	PGE	PGE	7.3%	0	132	89	\$798	\$779	\$625	1.28	1.25	\$173	\$154
CZ14	SCE	SCG	6.0%	0	80	49	\$407	\$449	\$304	1.34	1.48	\$103	\$145
CZ14-2	SDGE	SDGE	6.0%	0	80	49	\$576	\$449	\$304	1.90	1.48	\$273	\$145
CZ15	SCE	SCG	6.8%	0	145	93	\$719	\$802	\$625	1.15	1.28	\$94	\$177
CZ16	PGE	PGE	7.4%	0	117	76	\$646	\$563	\$625	1.03	0.90	\$21	(\$62)

¹ Values in red indicate B/C ratios less than 1.

Table 8: Mixed-Fuel Package Results: PV + Efficiency 0.2 kW_{DC} per Apartment (SAVINGS/COST PER APARTMENT)

Climate Zone	Elec Utility	Gas Utility	Comp. Margin	Total Gas Savings (therms)	Total Electric Savings (kWh)	GHG Reductions (lb. CO ₂)	Savings (2020 PV\$)		Incremental Cost (2020 PV\$)	B/C Ratio ¹		NPV	
							Utility Cost Savings	TDV Savings		On-Bill	TDV	On-Bill	TDV
CZ01	PGE	PGE	5.8%	0	291	131	\$1,637	\$1,090	\$937	1.75	1.16	\$701	\$153
CZ02	PGE	PGE	5.9%	0	360	163	\$2,431	\$1,469	\$777	3.13	1.89	\$1,655	\$692
CZ03	PGE	PGE	6.7%	0	359	161	\$2,400	\$1,397	\$777	3.09	1.80	\$1,624	\$620
CZ04	PGE	PGE	6.6%	0	385	176	\$2,579	\$1,562	\$777	3.32	2.01	\$1,802	\$785
CZ04-2	CPAU	CPAU	6.6%	0	61	176	\$1,335	\$1,562	\$777	1.72	2.01	\$558	\$785
CZ05	PGE	PGE	6.7%	0	379	168	\$2,480	\$1,461	\$777	3.19	1.88	\$1,704	\$685
CZ05-2	PGE	SCG	6.7%	0	379	168	\$2,480	\$1,461	\$777	3.19	1.88	\$1,704	\$685
CZ06	SCE	SCG	7.1%	0	392	178	\$1,987	\$1,587	\$777	2.56	2.04	\$1,210	\$810
CZ07	SDGE	SDGE	7.6%	0	411	189	\$2,770	\$1,647	\$777	3.57	2.12	\$1,993	\$870
CZ08	SCE	SCG	7.0%	0	402	186	\$2,059	\$1,708	\$777	2.65	2.20	\$1,282	\$931
CZ09	SCE	SCG	6.5%	0	410	192	\$1,876	\$1,742	\$777	2.41	2.24	\$1,099	\$965
CZ10	SCE	SCG	6.5%	0	409	190	\$1,797	\$1,681	\$777	2.31	2.16	\$1,020	\$904
CZ10-2	SDGE	SDGE	6.5%	0	409	190	\$2,646	\$1,681	\$777	3.41	2.16	\$1,869	\$904
CZ11	PGE	PGE	6.8%	0	422	206	\$2,438	\$1,877	\$1,258	1.94	1.49	\$1,180	\$619
CZ12	PGE	PGE	6.8%	0	406	193	\$2,352	\$1,794	\$937	2.51	1.91	\$1,415	\$857
CZ12-2	SMUD	PGE	6.8%	0	406	193	\$1,226	\$1,794	\$937	1.31	1.91	\$289	\$857
CZ13	PGE	PGE	7.3%	0	441	221	\$2,548	\$1,965	\$1,258	2.03	1.56	\$1,290	\$707
CZ14	SCE	SCG	6.0%	0	439	201	\$1,923	\$1,901	\$937	2.05	2.03	\$987	\$964
CZ14-2	SDGE	SDGE	6.0%	0	439	201	\$2,819	\$1,901	\$937	3.01	2.03	\$1,882	\$964
CZ15	SCE	SCG	6.8%	0	478	234	\$2,128	\$2,110	\$1,258	1.69	1.68	\$870	\$852
CZ16	PGE	PGE	7.4%	0	457	222	\$2,567	\$1,818	\$1,258	2.04	1.44	\$1,309	\$560

¹ Values in red indicate B/C ratios less than 1.

Table 9: All-Electric Package Results: Efficiency Only (SAVINGS/COSTS PER APARTMENT)

Climate Zone	Elec Utility	Gas Utility	Comp. Margin	Total Gas Savings (therms)	Total Electric Savings (kWh)	GHG Reductions (lb. CO2)	Savings (2020 PV\$)		Incremental Cost (2020 PV\$)	B/C Ratio ^{1,2}		NPV	
							Utility Cost Savings	TDV Savings		On-Bill	TDV	On-Bill	TDV
CZ01	PGE	PGE	-0.4%	125	-873	1040	-\$674	\$199	-\$446	0.7	>1	(\$228)	\$645
CZ02	PGE	PGE	1.6%	114	-762	971	-\$238	\$528	-\$606	2.5	>1	\$368	\$1,134
CZ03	PGE	PGE	1.1%	115	-767	975	-\$287	\$390	-\$606	2.1	>1	\$319	\$996
CZ04	PGE	PGE	3.4%	111	-714	952	-\$102	\$625	-\$606	6.0	>1	\$504	\$1,231
CZ04-2	CPAU	CPAU	3.4%	111	-714	952	\$345	\$625	-\$606	>1	>1	\$951	\$1,231
CZ05	PGE	PGE	1.3%	117	-788	991	-\$350	\$391	-\$606	1.7	>1	\$255	\$996
CZ05-2	PGE	SCG	1.3%	117	-788	991	-\$827	\$391	-\$606	0.7	>1	(\$221)	\$996
CZ06	SCE	SCG	3.7%	107	-670	933	\$153	\$612	-\$606	>1	>1	\$759	\$1,218
CZ07	SDGE	SDGE	4.8%	106	-653	930	-\$58	\$665	-\$606	10.4	>1	\$547	\$1,271
CZ08	SCE	SCG	3.9%	104	-633	912	\$227	\$693	-\$606	>1	>1	\$833	\$1,298
CZ09	SCE	SCG	3.8%	104	-633	912	\$212	\$739	-\$606	>1	>1	\$817	\$1,345
CZ10	SCE	SCG	1.8%	90	-626	743	-\$214	\$396	-\$853	4.0	>1	\$639	\$1,249
CZ10-2	SDGE	SDGE	1.8%	90	-626	743	-\$478	\$396	-\$853	1.8	>1	\$375	\$1,249
CZ11	PGE	PGE	2.0%	91	-619	769	-\$241	\$430	-\$371	1.5	>1	\$130	\$802
CZ12	PGE	PGE	1.4%	94	-662	773	-\$414	\$288	-\$693	1.7	>1	\$279	\$980
CZ12-2	SMUD	PGE	1.4%	94	-662	773	\$1,060	\$288	-\$693	>1	>1	\$1,753	\$980
CZ13	PGE	PGE	2.6%	90	-579	777	-\$62	\$505	-\$371	6.0	>1	\$309	\$876
CZ14	SCE	SCG	1.1%	92	-653	759	-\$258	\$305	-\$693	2.7	>1	\$435	\$998
CZ14-2	SDGE	SDGE	1.1%	92	-653	759	-\$532	\$305	-\$693	1.3	>1	\$161	\$998
CZ15	SCE	SCG	4.4%	74	-409	679	\$332	\$832	-\$371	>1	>1	\$704	\$1,203
CZ16	PGE	PGE	-5.8%	108	-777	895	-\$621	\$127	-\$371	0.6	>1	(\$250)	\$498

¹ Values in red indicate B/C ratios less than 1.

² ">1" indicates cases where there are both incremental measure cost savings and energy cost savings.



Table 10: All-Electric Package Results: PV + Efficiency 0.1 kW_{DC} per Apartment (SAVINGS/COSTS PER APARTMENT)

Climate Zone	Elec Utility	Gas Utility	Comp. Margin	Total Gas Savings (therms)	Total Electric Savings (kWh)	GHG Reductions (lb. CO ₂)	Savings (2020 PV\$)		Incremental Cost (2020 PV\$)	B/C Ratio ^{1,2}		NPV	
							Utility Cost Savings	TDV Savings		On-Bill	TDV	On-Bill	TDV
CZ01	PGE	PGE	-0.4%	125	-741	1,097	\$78	\$692	-\$129	>1	>1	\$208	\$821
CZ02	PGE	PGE	1.6%	114	-606	1,038	\$782	\$1,120	-\$289	>1	>1	\$1,071	\$1,409
CZ03	PGE	PGE	1.1%	115	-609	1,042	\$741	\$975	-\$289	>1	>1	\$1,030	\$1,264
CZ04	PGE	PGE	3.4%	111	-552	1,021	\$955	\$1,240	-\$289	>1	>1	\$1,244	\$1,529
CZ04-2	CPAU	CPAU	3.4%	111	-714	1,021	\$904	\$1,240	-\$289	>1	>1	\$1,194	\$1,529
CZ05	PGE	PGE	1.3%	117	-619	1,063	\$730	\$1,018	-\$289	>1	>1	\$1,019	\$1,307
CZ05-2	PGE	SCG	1.3%	117	-619	1,063	\$254	\$1,018	-\$289	>1	>1	\$543	\$1,307
CZ06	SCE	SCG	3.7%	107	-512	1,001	\$935	\$1,231	-\$289	>1	>1	\$1,224	\$1,520
CZ07	SDGE	SDGE	4.8%	106	-488	1,000	\$1,049	\$1,302	-\$289	>1	>1	\$1,339	\$1,591
CZ08	SCE	SCG	3.9%	104	-474	981	\$1,014	\$1,337	-\$289	>1	>1	\$1,304	\$1,626
CZ09	SCE	SCG	3.8%	104	-469	983	\$924	\$1,390	-\$289	>1	>1	\$1,213	\$1,679
CZ10	SCE	SCG	1.8%	90	-463	813	\$480	\$1,023	-\$536	>1	>1	\$1,016	\$1,559
CZ10-2	SDGE	SDGE	1.8%	90	-463	813	\$546	\$1,023	-\$536	>1	>1	\$1,082	\$1,559
CZ11	PGE	PGE	2.0%	91	-460	837	\$660	\$1,052	-\$55	>1	>1	\$714	\$1,106
CZ12	PGE	PGE	1.4%	94	-505	839	\$476	\$900	-\$376	>1	>1	\$852	\$1,276
CZ12-2	SMUD	PGE	1.4%	94	-505	839	\$1,513	\$900	-\$376	>1	>1	\$1,890	\$1,276
CZ13	PGE	PGE	2.6%	90	-424	843	\$813	\$1,098	-\$55	>1	>1	\$867	\$1,153
CZ14	SCE	SCG	1.1%	92	-473	835	\$500	\$1,031	-\$376	>1	>1	\$877	\$1,407
CZ14-2	SDGE	SDGE	1.1%	92	-473	835	\$589	\$1,031	-\$376	>1	>1	\$965	\$1,407
CZ15	SCE	SCG	4.4%	74	-242	750	\$1,037	\$1,485	-\$55	>1	>1	\$1,091	\$1,540
CZ16	PGE	PGE	-5.8%	108	-608	969	\$339	\$754	-\$55	>1	>1	\$394	\$809

¹ Values in red indicate B/C ratios less than 1.² ">1" indicates cases where there are both incremental measure cost savings and energy cost savings.

Table 11: Mixed-Fuel Measure Package Summary

Climate Zone	Compliance Margin	MEASURE SPECIFICATION				
		Window U-value	Window SHGC	Add Wall Ins.	Fan Watt Draw	HERS Pipe Ins.
CZ01	5.8%			+ 1"	0.25 W/cfm	No
CZ02	5.9%		0.22		0.25 W/cfm	No
CZ03	6.7%		0.22		0.25 W/cfm	No
CZ04	6.6%		0.22		0.25 W/cfm	No
CZ05	6.7%		0.22		0.25 W/cfm	No
CZ06	7.1%		0.22		0.25 W/cfm	No
CZ07	7.6%		0.22		0.25 W/cfm	No
CZ08	7.0%		0.22		0.25 W/cfm	No
CZ09	6.5%		0.22		0.25 W/cfm	No
CZ10	6.5%		0.22		0.25 W/cfm	No
CZ11	6.8%	0.25	0.22	+ 1"	0.25 W/cfm	No
CZ12	7.3%		0.22	+ 1"	0.25 W/cfm	No
CZ13	7.3%	0.25	0.22	+ 1"	0.25 W/cfm	No
CZ14	6.8%		0.22	+ 1"	0.25 W/cfm	No
CZ15	6.8%	0.25	0.22	+ 1"	0.25 W/cfm	No
CZ16	7.4%	0.25	0.22	+ 1"	0.25 W/cfm	No

Table 12: All-Electric Measure Package Summary

Climate Zone	Compliance Margin	MEASURE SPECIFICATION				
		Window U-value	Window SHGC	Add Wall Ins.	Fan Watt Draw	HERS Pipe Ins.
CZ01	-0.4%			+ 1"	0.25 W/cfm	Yes
CZ02	1.6%		0.22		0.25 W/cfm	Yes
CZ03	1.1%		0.22		0.25 W/cfm	Yes
CZ04	3.4%		0.22		0.25 W/cfm	Yes
CZ05	1.3%		0.22		0.25 W/cfm	Yes
CZ06	3.7%		0.22		0.25 W/cfm	Yes
CZ07	4.8%		0.22		0.25 W/cfm	Yes
CZ08	3.9%		0.22		0.25 W/cfm	Yes
CZ09	3.8%		0.22		0.25 W/cfm	Yes
CZ10	1.8%		0.22		0.25 W/cfm	Yes
CZ11	2.0%	0.25	0.22	+ 1"	0.25 W/cfm	Yes
CZ12	2.0%		0.22	+ 1"	0.25 W/cfm	Yes
CZ13	2.6%	0.25	0.22	+ 1"	0.25 W/cfm	Yes
CZ14	2.0%		0.22	+ 1"	0.25 W/cfm	Yes
CZ15	4.4%	0.25	0.22	+ 1"	0.25 W/cfm	Yes
CZ16	-5.8%	0.25	0.22	+ 1"	0.25 W/cfm	Yes



4 Conclusions & Summary

This report evaluated the feasibility and cost-effectiveness of “above code” performance specifications for newly constructed mid-rise multifamily buildings. The analysis included application of efficiency measures, electric appliances, and PV in all 16 California climate zones, and found cost-effective packages across the state. For the building designs and climate zones where cost-effective packages were identified, the results of this analysis can be used by local jurisdictions to support the adoption of reach codes. Cost-effectiveness was evaluated according to two metrics: On-Bill customer lifecycle benefit-to-cost ratio and TDV lifecycle benefit-to-cost ratio.

For mixed-fuel buildings, this analysis demonstrates that there are cost-effective **Efficiency Only** packages that achieve a minimum 5% compliance margin in most climate zones. The exception is Climate Zone 1 where the package was not cost-effective based on either the TDV or the On-Bill methodology. In all other cases the package is cost-effective for at least one of the metrics.

When 0.1 kW_{DC} per apartment is included, all climate zones are cost-effective based on at least one of the metrics. The addition of 0.1 kW_{DC} per apartment, or 8.8 kW_{DC} total for the building, results in an incremental cost for the PV system of \$27,855. When 0.2 kW_{DC} per apartment is included, all climate zones are cost-effective based on both metrics. The addition of 0.2 kW_{DC} per apartment, or 17.6 kW_{DC} for the building, results in an incremental cost for the PV system of \$55,711.

This study evaluated electrification of residential loads in new mid-rise multifamily buildings. Based on typical construction across California, the basecase condition incorporated all electric appliances within the apartment spaces. As a result, only central water heating was converted from natural gas to electric as part of this analysis. For all-electric buildings, this analysis demonstrates that there are cost-effective **All-Electric Efficiency Only** packages that meet minimum Title 24 code compliance in all climate zones except 1 and 16. The package is cost-effective based on the TDV methodology in all climate zones. It is cost-effective based on the On-Bill methodology in Climate Zones 2 through 15, except for Climate Zones 5 in SCG territory.

When 0.1 kW_{DC} per apartment is included, all climate zones are cost-effective based on both metrics. The addition of 0.1 kW_{DC} per apartment, or 8.8 kW_{DC} for the building, results in an incremental cost for the PV system of \$27,855.

Additional considerations

- This study found that electrification of central domestic hot water loads, in combination with efficiency measures, can result in a benefit to the consumer through lower utility bills under certain electricity and gas tariff scenarios (Climate Zones 6, 8, 9, 15, 4 in CPAU territory, and 12 in SMUD territory). The all-electric results demonstrate a trend with On-Bill cost-effectiveness across the different electric utilities. Net Present Value in SCE and SDG&E territories, as well as SMUD and CPAU territories, are typically higher than the cases in PG&E territory. This indicates that rate design can play an important role in encouraging or discouraging electrification.
- This study did not evaluate federally preempted high efficiency appliances. Specifying high efficiency equipment is a viable approach to meeting Title 24 code compliance and local ordinance requirements and is commonly used by project teams. Other studies have found that efficiency packages and electrification packages that employ high efficiency equipment can be quite cost-effective ((Statewide Reach Code Team, 2019b), (Energy & Environmental Economics. 2019)).
- If PV capacity is added to both the mixed-fuel and all-electric efficiency packages, all cases are cost-effective based on at least one of the two evaluated metrics. In some cases, cost-effectiveness improves, and in other cases it decreases relative to the case with efficiency and/or electrification measures only. The cost-effectiveness of adding PV up to 1 kW per apartment, as an independent measure, results in On-Bill benefit-to-cost ratios between 2.3 and 3.1 for PGE territory, 2.1 to 2.3 for SCE territory, and 3.2 to 3.5 for SDG&E territory. The TDV B/C ratio for PV alone is approximately 2.0 for most climate zones



for all service territories. Adding PV in addition to the efficiency packages improves cost-effectiveness where the B/C ratios for the efficiency measures alone are lower than the B/C ratios for PV alone, and vice versa where they are higher. Annual basecase electricity costs and annual utility savings from PV are lower in SCE territory than in PG&E and SDG&E territories. This is due to lower off-peak cost and a bigger difference in peak versus off-peak rate for the TOU-D SCE electricity rate tariff. Most PV production occurs during off-peak times (4 pm to 9 pm peak period).

Table 13 summarizes compliance margin and cost-effectiveness results for the mixed-fuel and all-electric cases. Compliance margin is reported in the cells and cost-effectiveness is indicated by the color of the cell according to the following:

- Cells highlighted in green depict a positive compliance margin and cost-effective results using both On-Bill and TDV approaches.
- Cells highlighted in yellow depict a positive compliance margin and cost-effective results using either the On-Bill or TDV approach but not both.
- Cells not highlighted either depict a negative compliance margin (red text) or a package that was not cost-effective using either the On-Bill or TDV approach.

For more detail on the results, please refer to *Section 3.1 Mid-Rise Multifamily Results, Appendix D – Detailed Results Mixed-Fuel* and *Appendix E – Detailed Results All-Electric*.

Table 13: Mid-Rise Multifamily Summary of Compliance Margin and Cost-Effectiveness

Climate Zone	Elec Utility	Gas Utility	Mixed-Fuel				All-Electric			
			No PV	0.1 kW _{DC} /Apt	0.2 kW _{DC} /Apt	0.3 kW _{DC} /Apt	No PV	0.1 kW _{DC} /Apt	0.2 kW _{DC} /Apt	0.3 kW _{DC} /Apt
CZ01	PGE	PGE	5.8%	5.8%	5.8%	5.8%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.4%	-0.4%
CZ02	PGE	PGE	5.9%	5.9%	5.9%	5.9%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%	1.6%
CZ03	PGE	PGE	6.7%	6.7%	6.7%	6.7%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%
CZ04	PGE	PGE	6.6%	6.6%	6.6%	6.6%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%
CZ04-2	CPAU	CPAU	6.6%	6.6%	6.6%	6.6%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%	3.4%
CZ05	PGE	PGE	6.7%	6.7%	6.7%	6.7%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%
CZ05-2	PGE	SCG	6.7%	6.7%	6.7%	6.7%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%	1.3%
CZ06	SCE	SCG	7.1%	7.1%	7.1%	7.1%	3.7%	3.7%	3.7%	3.7%
CZ07	SDGE	SDGE	7.6%	7.6%	7.6%	7.6%	4.8%	4.8%	4.8%	4.8%
CZ08	SCE	SCG	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%	7.0%	3.9%	3.9%	3.9%	3.9%
CZ09	SCE	SCG	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%	3.8%
CZ10	SCE	SCG	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%
CZ10-2	SDGE	SDGE	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%	6.5%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%	1.8%
CZ11	PGE	PGE	6.8%	6.8%	6.8%	6.8%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%	2.0%
CZ12	PGE	PGE	6.8%	6.8%	6.8%	6.8%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%
CZ12-2	SMUD	PGE	6.8%	6.8%	6.8%	6.8%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%	1.4%
CZ13	PGE	PGE	7.3%	7.3%	7.3%	7.3%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%
CZ14	SCE	SCG	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%
CZ14-2	SDGE	SDGE	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	6.0%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%	1.1%
CZ15	SCE	SCG	6.8%	6.8%	6.8%	6.8%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%	4.4%
CZ16	PGE	PGE	7.4%	7.4%	7.4%	7.4%	-5.8%	-5.8%	-5.8%	-5.8%



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Appendix A – California Climate Zone Map

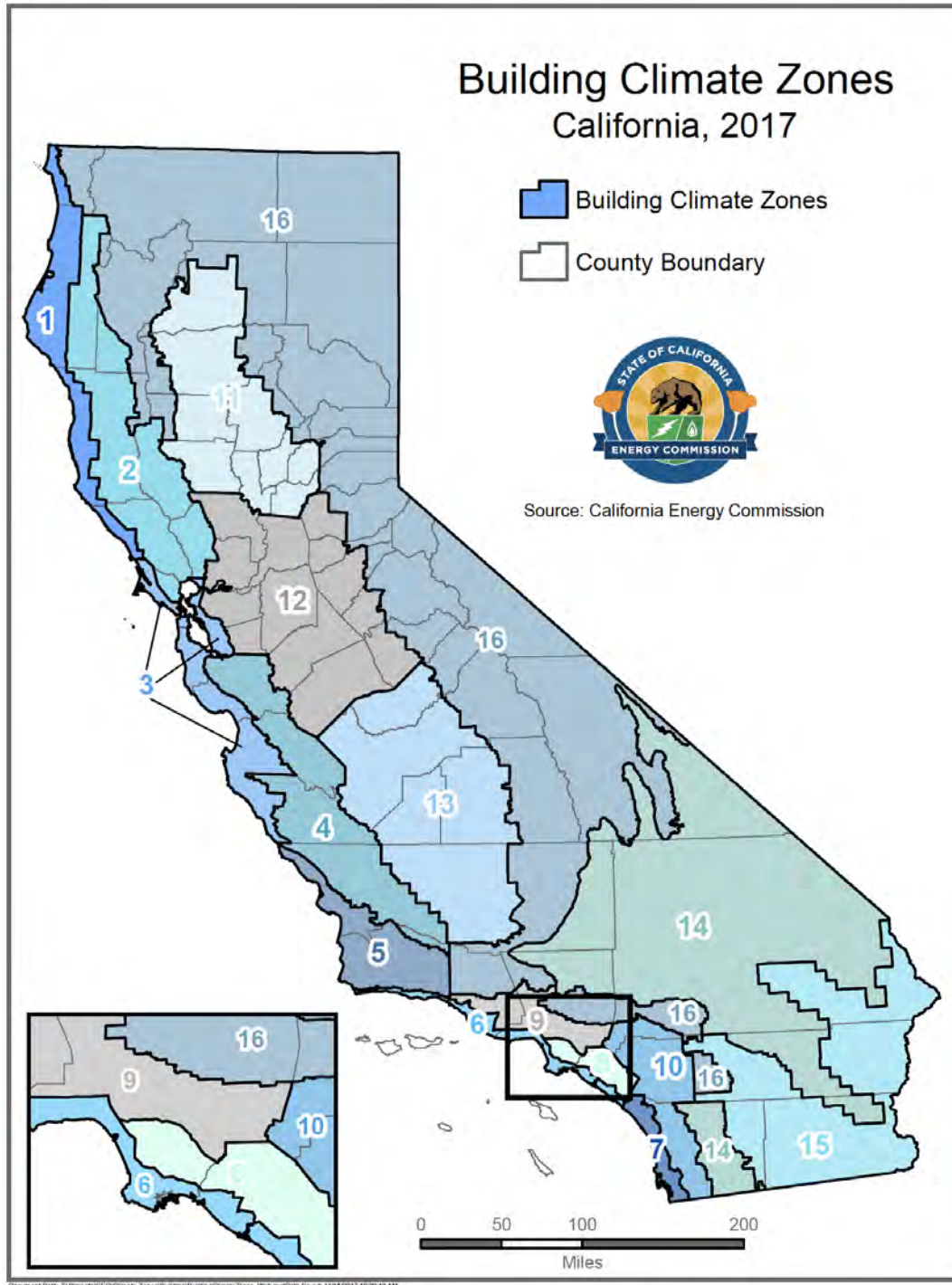


Figure 3: Map of California climate zones. (Source, California Energy Commission³)

³ https://ww2.energy.ca.gov/maps/renewable/building_climate_zones.html



Appendix B – Utility Tariff Details

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PG&E

The following pages provide details on the PG&E electricity and natural gas tariffs applied in this study. Table 14 describes the baseline territories that were assumed for each climate zone.

Table 14: PG&E Baseline Territory by Climate Zone

	Baseline Territory
CZ01	V
CZ02	X
CZ03	T
CZ04	X
CZ05	T
CZ11	R
CZ12	S
CZ13	R
CZ16	Y

The PG&E monthly gas rate in \$/therm was applied on a monthly basis for the 12-month period ending April 2020 according to the rates shown in Table 15. Rates are based on historical data provided by PG&E.⁴

Table 15: PG&E Monthly Gas Rate (\$/Therm)

Month	Procurement Charge	Transportation Charge		Total Charge	
		Baseline	Excess	Baseline	Excess
Jan 2020	\$0.45813	\$0.99712	\$1.59540	\$1.45525	\$2.05353
Feb 2020	\$0.44791	\$0.99712	\$1.59540	\$1.44503	\$2.04331
Mar 2020	\$0.35346	\$1.13126	\$1.64861	\$1.48472	\$2.00207
Apr 2020	\$0.23856	\$1.13126	\$1.64861	\$1.36982	\$1.88717
May 2019	\$0.21791	\$0.99933	\$1.59892	\$1.21724	\$1.81683
June 2019	\$0.20648	\$0.99933	\$1.59892	\$1.20581	\$1.80540
July 2019	\$0.28462	\$0.99933	\$1.59892	\$1.28395	\$1.88354
Aug 2019	\$0.30094	\$0.96652	\$1.54643	\$1.26746	\$1.84737
Sept 2019	\$0.25651	\$0.96652	\$1.54643	\$1.22303	\$1.80294
Oct 2019	\$0.27403	\$0.98932	\$1.58292	\$1.26335	\$1.85695
Nov 2019	\$0.33311	\$0.96729	\$1.54767	\$1.30040	\$1.88078
Dec 2019	\$0.40178 ^{7/}	\$0.96729	\$1.54767	\$1.36907	\$1.94945

⁴The PG&E procurement and transportation charges were obtained from the following site:

<https://www.pge.com/tariffs/GRF.SHTML#RESGAS>





**Pacific Gas and
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U 39 San Francisco, California

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Revised

Cal. P.U.C. Sheet No. 46539-E
Cal. P.U.C. Sheet No. 46325-E

ELECTRIC SCHEDULE E-TOU-C
RESIDENTIAL TIME-OF-USE (PEAK PRICING 4 - 9 p.m. EVERY DAY)

Sheet 2

RATES:
(Cont'd.)

E-TOU-C TOTAL RATES

Total Energy Rates (\$ per kWh)	PEAK		OFF-PEAK	
<i>Summer</i>				
Total Usage	\$0.41333	(I)	\$0.34989	(I)
Baseline Credit (Applied to Baseline Usage Only)	(\$0.08633)	(R)	(\$0.08633)	(R)
<i>Winter</i>				
Total Usage	\$0.31624	(I)	\$0.29891	(I)
Baseline Credit (Applied to Baseline Usage Only)	(\$0.08633)	(R)	(\$0.08633)	(R)
Delivery Minimum Bill Amount (\$ per meter per day)	\$0.32854			
California Climate Credit (per household, per semi-annual payment occurring in the April and October bill cycles) [†]	(\$35.73)			(T)

Total bundled service charges shown on customer's bills are unbundled according to the component rates shown below. Where the delivery minimum bill amount applies, the customer's bill will equal the sum of (1) the delivery minimum bill amount plus (2) for bundled service, the generation rate times the number of kWh used. For revenue accounting purposes, the revenues from the delivery minimum bill amount will be assigned to the Transmission, Transmission Rate Adjustments, Reliability Services, Public Purpose Programs, Nuclear Decommissioning, Competition Transition Charges, Energy Cost Recovery Amount, DWR Bond, and New System Generation Charges based on kWh usage times the corresponding unbundled rate component per kWh, with any residual revenue assigned to Distribution.

[†] Pursuant to D.20-04-027, distribution of the October 2020 California Climate Credit will be advanced and split to the May 2020 and June 2020 bill cycles, \$17.87 and \$17.86 respectively.. (N)
(N)

(Continued)

Advice 5661-E-B
Decision

Issued by
Robert S. Kenney
Vice President, Regulatory Affairs

Submitted April 28, 2020
Effective May 1, 2020
Resolution





**Pacific Gas and
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San Francisco, California

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Revised

Cal. P.U.C. Sheet No. 46540-E
Cal. P.U.C. Sheet No. 46252-E

ELECTRIC SCHEDULE E-TOU-C
RESIDENTIAL TIME-OF-USE (PEAK PRICING 4 - 9 p.m. EVERY DAY)

Sheet 3

RATES:
(Cont'd.)

UNBUNDLING OF E-TOU-C TOTAL RATES

Energy Rates by Component (\$ per kWh)	PEAK		OFF-PEAK	
Generation:				
Summer (all usage)	\$0.16735	(R)	\$0.11391	(R)
Winter (all usage)	\$0.11859	(R)	\$0.10356	(R)
Distribution**:				
Summer (all usage)	\$0.12767	(I)	\$0.11767	(I)
Winter (all usage)	\$0.07935	(I)	\$0.07705	(I)
Conservation Incentive Adjustment (Baseline Usage)			(\$0.03294)	(I)
Conservation Incentive Adjustment (Over Baseline Usage)			\$0.05339	(I)
Transmission* (all usage)			\$0.03595	
Transmission Rate Adjustments* (all usage)			\$0.00314	
Reliability Services* (all usage)			(\$0.00066)	
Public Purpose Programs (all usage)			\$0.01296	(I)
Nuclear Decommissioning (all usage)			\$0.00101	(I)
Competition Transition Charges (all usage)			\$0.00096	(R)
Energy Cost Recovery Amount (all usage)			\$0.00005	(I)
DWR Bond (all usage)			\$0.00580	
New System Generation Charge (all usage)**			\$0.00571	(I)

* Transmission, Transmission Rate Adjustments and Reliability Service charges are combined for presentation on customer bills.

** Distribution and New System Generation Charges are combined for presentation on customer bills.

(Continued)

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Revised

Cal. P.U.C. Sheet No. 48190-E
Cal. P.U.C. Sheet No. 43414-E

ELECTRIC SCHEDULE E-TOU-C
RESIDENTIAL TIME-OF-USE (PEAK PRICING 4 - 9 p.m. EVERY DAY)

Sheet 4 (T)

**SPECIAL
CONDITIONS:**

1. **BASELINE (TIER 1) QUANTITIES:** The following quantities of electricity are to be used to define usage eligible for the baseline credit (also see Rule 19 for additional allowances for medical needs):

BASELINE QUANTITIES (kWh PER DAY)				
Baseline Territory*	Code B - Basic Quantities		Code H - All-Electric Quantities	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
	Tier I	Tier I	Tier I	Tier I
P	14.2	12.0	16.0	27.4
Q	10.3	12.0	8.9	27.4
R	18.8	11.3	20.9	28.1
S	15.8	11.1	18.7	24.9
T	6.8	8.2	7.5	13.6
V	7.5	8.8	10.9	16.9
W	20.2	10.7	23.6	20.0
X	10.3	10.5	8.9	15.4
Y	11.0	12.1	12.6	25.3
Z	6.2	8.1	7.0	16.5

2. **TIME PERIODS FOR E-TOU-C:** Times of the year and times of the day are defined as follows: (T)

Summer (service from June 1 through September 30):

Peak: 4:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. All days

Off-Peak: All other times

Winter (service from October 1 through May 31):

Peak: 4:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. All days

Off-Peak: All other times

* The applicable baseline territory is described in Part A of the Preliminary Statement

(Continued)

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Decision	D.19-07-004	Robert S. Kenney	Effective	March 1, 2020
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Cal. P.U.C. Sheet No.

35762-G

Cal. P.U.C. Sheet No.

35696-G

GAS SCHEDULE GM
MASTER-METERED MULTIFAMILY SERVICE

Sheet 2

RATES: Customers on this schedule pay a Procurement Charge and a Transportation Charge, per meter, as follows:

	<u>Baseline</u>	<u>Per Therm</u>	<u>Excess</u>
<u>Procurement Charge:</u>	\$0.23856 (R)	\$0.23856 (R)	
<u>Transportation Charge:</u>	\$1.13126	\$1.64861	
Total:	\$1.36982 (R)	\$1.88717 (R)	

California Natural Gas Climate Credit (\$27.18)
(per Household, annual payment
occurring in the April bill cycle)

Public Purpose Program Surcharge:

Customers served under this schedule are subject to a gas Public Purpose Program (PPP) Surcharge under Schedule G-PPPS.

See Preliminary Statement, Part B for the Default Tariff Rate Components.

The Procurement Charge on this schedule is equivalent to the rate shown on informational Schedule G-CP—Gas Procurement Service to Core End-Use Customers.





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Cal. P.U.C. Sheet No.

35447-G

Cal. P.U.C. Sheet No.

34307-G

GAS SCHEDULE GM
MASTER-METERED MULTIFAMILY SERVICE

Sheet 3

**BASELINE
QUANTITIES:**

The above rates are applicable only to residential use. PG&E may require the Customer to submit a completed "Declaration of Eligibility for Baseline Quantities for Residential Rates." The delivered quantities of gas shown below are billed at the rates for baseline use. As an exception, service under this schedule not used to supply space heating but used to supply water heating from a central source to residential dwelling units that are individually metered by PG&E for either gas or electricity will be billed using a baseline quantity of 0.5 therms per dwelling unit per day (Code W) in all baseline territories and in both seasons.

Baseline Territories	BASELINE QUANTITIES (Therms Per Day Per Dwelling Unit)						(T) (T)
	Summer		Winter Off-Peak		Winter On-Peak		
	(April-October)		(Nov, Feb, Mar)		(Dec, Jan)		
	Effective Apr. 1, 2020		Effective Nov. 1, 2019		Effective Dec. 1, 2019		
**							
P	0.29	(R)	0.87	(R)	1.00	(I)	
Q	0.49	(R)	0.64	(R)	0.77	(I)	
R	0.33	(R)	0.84	(R)	1.19	(I)	
S	0.29	(R)	0.54	(R)	0.68	(I)	
T	0.49	(R)	0.94	(R)	1.06	(R)	
V	0.56		1.18	(R)	1.29	(I)	
W	0.23	(R)	0.61	(R)	0.87	(R)	
X	0.33	(R)	0.64	(R)	0.77	(I)	
Y	0.36		0.87	(R)	1.00	(I)	

**SEASONAL
CHANGES:**

The summer season is April-October, the winter off-peak season is November, February and March, and the winter on-peak season is December and January. Baseline quantities for bills that include the April 1, November 1 and December 1 seasonal changeover dates will be calculated by multiplying the applicable daily baseline quantity for each season by the number of days in each season for the billing period.

**STANDARD
MEDICAL
QUANTITIES:**

Additional medical quantities (Code M) are available as provided in Rule 19.

**RESIDENTIAL
DWELLING
UNITS:**

It is the responsibility of the Customer to advise PG&E within 15 days following any change in the number of residential dwelling units, mobile home spaces, and permanent-residence RV units receiving gas service.

**CENTRAL
BOILERS:**

Service to central boilers for water and/or space heating will be billed with monthly baseline quantities related to the number of dwelling units furnished such water and/or space heating.



SCE

The following pages provide details on are the SCE electricity tariffs applied in this study. Table 16 describes the baseline territories that were assumed for each climate zone.

Table 16: SCE Baseline Territory by Climate Zone

	Baseline Territory
CZ06	6
CZ08	8
CZ09	9
CZ10	10
CZ14	14
CZ15	15

Schedule TOU-D
TIME-OF-USE
DOMESTIC
(Continued)

Sheet 2

RATES

Customers receiving service under this Schedule will be charged the applicable rates under Option 4-9 PM, Option 4-9 PM-CPP, Option 5-8 PM, Option 5-8 PM-CPP, Option PRIME, Option PRIME-CPP Option A, Option A-CPP, Option B, or Option B-CPP, as listed below. CPP Event Charges will apply to all energy usage during CPP Event Energy Charge periods and CPP Non-Event Energy Credits will apply as a reduction on CPP Non-Event Energy Credit Periods during Summer Season weekdays, 4:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., as described in Special Conditions 1 and 3, below:

		Delivery Service		
		Total*	UG***	DWREC*
Option 4-9 PM / Option 4-9 PM-CPP				
Energy Charge - \$/kWh				
	Summer Season - On-Peak	0.21574 (I)	0.17870 (I)	(0.00007)
	Mid-Peak	0.21574 (I)	0.10434 (R)	(0.00007)
	Off-Peak	0.17099 (I)	0.07584 (R)	(0.00007)
	Winter Season - Mid-Peak	0.21574 (I)	0.12676 (R)	(0.00007)
	Off-Peak	0.17099 (I)	0.08874 (R)	(0.00007)
	Super-Off-Peak	0.16567 (I)	0.07025 (R)	(0.00007)
Baseline Credit**** - \$/kWh		(0.07456) (R)	0.00000	
Basic Charge - \$/day				
	Single-Family Residence	0.031		
	Multi-Family Residence	0.024		
Minimum Charge** - \$/day				
	Single Family Residence	0.346		
	Multi-Family Residence	0.346		
Minimum Charge (Medical Baseline)** - \$/day				
	Single Family Residence	0.173		
	Multi-Family Residence	0.173		
California Climate Credit†		(37.00) (I)		
California Alternate Rates for				
Energy Discount - %		100.00*		
Family Electric Rate Assistance Discount - %		100.00		
Option 4-9 PM-CPP				
CPP Event Energy Charge - \$/kWh			0.80000	
Summer CPP Non-Event Credit				
On-Peak Energy Credit - \$/kWh			(0.15170)	
Maximum Available Credit - \$/kWh*****				
	Summer Season		(0.58504) (R)	

* Represents 100% of the discount percentage as shown in the applicable Special Condition of this Schedule.

** The Minimum Charge is applicable when the Delivery Service Energy Charge, plus the applicable Basic Charge is less than the Minimum Charge.

*** The ongoing Competition Transition Charge CTC of \$0.00089 per kWh is recovered in the UG component of Generation.

**** The Baseline Credit applies up to 100% of the Baseline Allocation, regardless of Time of Use. The Baseline Allocation is set forth in Preliminary Statement, Part H.

***** The Maximum Available Credit is the capped credit amount for CPP Customers dual participating in other demand response programs.

1 Total - Total Delivery Service rates are applicable to Bundled Service, Direct Access (DA) and Community Choice Aggregation Service (CCA Service) Customers, except DA and CCA Service Customers are not subject to the DWRBC rate component of this Schedule but instead pay the DWRBC as provided by Schedule DA-CRS or Schedule CCA-CRS.

2 Generation - The Gen rates are applicable only to Bundled Service Customers.

3 DWREC - Department of Water Resources (DWR) Energy Credit - For more information on the DWR Energy Credit, see the Billing Calculation Special Condition of this Schedule.

4 Applied on an equal basis, per household, semi-annually. See the Special Conditions of this Schedule for more information.



Schedule TOU-D
TIME-OF-USE
DOMESTIC
(Continued)

Sheet 12 (T)

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

1. Applicable rate time periods are defined as follows:

Option 4-9 PM, Option 4-9 PM-CPP, Option PRIME, Option PRIME-CPP:

(T)

TOU Period	Weekdays		Weekends and Holidays	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
On-Peak	4 p.m. - 9 p.m.	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mid-Peak	N/A	4 p.m. - 9 p.m.	4 p.m. - 9 p.m.	4 p.m. - 9 p.m.
Off-Peak	All other hours	9 p.m. - 8 a.m.	All other hours	9 p.m. - 8 a.m.
Super-Off-Peak	N/A	8 a.m. - 4 p.m.	N/A	8 a.m. - 4 p.m.
CPP Event Period	4 p.m. - 9 p.m.	4 p.m. - 9 p.m.	N/A	N/A

Summer Daily Allocations (June through September)

Baseline Region Number	Daily kWh Allocation	All-Electric Allocation
5	17.2	17.9
6	11.4	8.8
8	12.6	9.8
9	16.5	12.4
10	18.9	15.8
13	22.0	24.6
14	18.7	18.3
15	46.4	24.1
16	14.4	13.5



Winter Daily Allocations (October through May)

Baseline Region Number	Daily kWh Allocation	All-Electric Allocation
5	18.7	29.1
6	11.3	13.0
8	10.6	12.7
9	12.3	14.3
10	12.5	17.0
13	12.6	24.3
14	12.0	21.3
15	9.9	18.2
16	12.6	23.1



SoCalGas

Following are the SoCalGas natural gas tariffs applied in this study. Table 17 describes the baseline territories that were assumed for each climate zone.

Table 17: SoCalGas Baseline Territory by Climate Zone

	Baseline Territory
CZ05	2
CZ06	1
CZ08	1
CZ09	1
CZ10	1
CZ14	2
CZ15	1

The SoCalGas monthly gas rate in \$/therm was applied on a monthly basis for the 12-month period ending April 2020 according to the rates shown in Table 18. Historical natural gas rate data was only available for SoCalGas' procurement charges⁵. To estimate total costs by month, the baseline and excess transmission charges were assumed to be relatively consistent and applied for the entire year based on April 2020 costs.

Table 18: SoCalGas Monthly Gas Rate (\$/Therm)

Month	Procurement Charge	Transmission Charge		Total Charge	
		Baseline	Excess	Baseline	Excess
Jan 2020	\$0.34730	\$0.81742	\$1.17186	\$1.16472	\$1.51916
Feb 2020	\$0.28008	\$0.81742	\$1.17186	\$1.09750	\$1.45194
Mar 2020	\$0.22108	\$0.81742	\$1.17186	\$1.03850	\$1.39294
Apr 2020	\$0.20307	\$0.81742	\$1.17186	\$1.02049	\$1.37493
May 2019	\$0.23790	\$0.81742	\$1.17186	\$1.05532	\$1.40976
June 2019	\$0.24822	\$0.81742	\$1.17186	\$1.06564	\$1.42008
July 2019	\$0.28475	\$0.81742	\$1.17186	\$1.10217	\$1.45661
Aug 2019	\$0.27223	\$0.81742	\$1.17186	\$1.08965	\$1.44409
Sept 2019	\$0.26162	\$0.81742	\$1.17186	\$1.07904	\$1.43348
Oct 2019	\$0.30091	\$0.81742	\$1.17186	\$1.11833	\$1.47277
Nov 2019	\$0.27563	\$0.81742	\$1.17186	\$1.09305	\$1.44749
Dec 2019	\$0.38067	\$0.81742	\$1.17186	\$1.19809	\$1.55253

⁵ The SoCalGas procurement and transmission charges were obtained from the following site:

<https://www.socalgas.com/for-your-business/energy-market-services/gas-prices>



SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS COMPANY Revised CAL P.U.C. SHEET NO. 57458-G
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA CANCELING Revised CAL P.U.C. SHEET NO. 57432-G

Schedule No. GM
MULTI-FAMILY SERVICE

Sheet 2

(Includes GM-E, GM-C, GM-EC, GM-CC, GT-ME, GT-MC and all GMB Rates)

(Continued)

APPLICABILITY (Continued)

Multi-family Accommodations built prior to December 15, 1981 and currently served under this schedule may also be eligible for service under Schedule No. GS. If an eligible Multi-family Accommodation served under this schedule converts to an applicable submetered tariff, the tenant rental charges shall be revised for the duration of the lease to reflect removal of the energy related charges.

Eligibility for service hereunder is subject to verification by the Utility.

TERRITORY

Applicable throughout the service territory.

RATES

	<u>GM/GT-M</u>	<u>GMB/GT-MB</u>
Customer Charge, per meter, per day:	16.438¢	\$16.357

For "Space Heating Only" customers, a daily Customer Charge applies during the winter period from November 1 through April 30^{1/}: 33.149¢

GM

	<u>GM-E</u>	<u>GM-EC^{3/}</u>	<u>GT-ME</u>	
Baseline Rate, per therm (baseline usage defined per Special Conditions 3 and 4):				
Procurement Charge: ^{2/}	20.307¢	20.307¢	N/A	R
Transmission Charge:	81.742¢	81.742¢	81.742¢	
Total Baseline Charge (all usage):	102.049¢	102.049¢	81.742¢	R
Non-Baseline Rate, per therm (usage in excess of baseline usage):				
Procurement Charge: ^{2/}	20.307¢	20.307¢	N/A	R
Transmission Charge:	117.186¢	117.186¢	117.186¢	
Total Non Baseline Charge (all usage):	137.493¢	137.493¢	117.186¢	R
	<u>GM-C</u>	<u>GM-CC^{3/}</u>	<u>GT-MC</u>	
Non-Baseline Rate, per therm (usage in excess of baseline usage):				
Procurement Charge: ^{2/}	20.307¢	20.307¢	N/A	R
Transmission Charge:	117.186¢	117.186¢	117.186¢	
Total Non Baseline Charge (all usage):	137.493¢	137.493¢	117.186¢	R

^{1/} For the summer period beginning May 1 through October 31, with some exceptions, usage will be accumulated to at least 20 Ccf (100 cubic feet) before billing, or it will be included with the first bill of the heating season which may cover the entire duration since a last bill was generated for the current calendar year.
(Footnotes continue next page.)

(Continued)

(TO BE INSERTED BY UTILITY)

ADVICE LETTER NO. 5614

DECISION NO.

207

ISSUED BY

Dan Skopec

Vice President

Regulatory Affairs

(TO BE INSERTED BY CAL. PUC)

SUBMITTED Apr 6, 2020

EFFECTIVE Apr 10, 2020

RESOLUTION NO. G-3351



SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS COMPANY Revised CAL. P.U.C. SHEET NO. 57168-G
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA CANCELING Revised CAL. P.U.C. SHEET NO. 41015-G

Schedule No. GM
MULTI-FAMILY SERVICE

Sheet 5

(Includes GM-E, GM-C, GM-EC, GM-CC, GT-ME, GT-MC and all GMB Rates)

(Continued)

SPECIAL CONDITIONS (Continued)

3. (Continued)

Codes	Per Residence	Daily Therm Allowance for Climate Zones*		
		1	2	3
1	Space heating only			
	Summer	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Winter	1.210	1.343	2.470
2	Water heating and cooking	0.477	0.477	0.477
3	Cooking, water heating and space heating			
	Summer	0.473	0.473	0.473
	Winter	1.691	1.823	2.950
4	Cooking and space heating			
	Summer	0.088	0.088	0.088
	Winter	1.299	1.432	2.559
5	Cooking only	0.089	0.089	0.089
6	Water heating only	0.388	0.388	0.388
7	Water heating and space heating			
	Summer	0.385	0.385	0.385
	Winter	1.601	1.734	2.861

* Climate Zones are described in the Preliminary Statement.

4. **Medical Baseline:** Upon completion of an application and verification by a state-licensed physician, nurse practitioner, physician's assistant, or osteopath (Form No. 4859-E), an additional Baseline allowance of 0.822 therms per day will be provided for paraplegic, quadriplegic, or hemiplegic persons, those afflicted with multiple sclerosis or scleroderma, or persons being treated for a life threatening illness or who have a compromised immune system.

Where it is established that the energy required for a Life-Support Device, as defined in Rule No. 1, exceeds 0.822 therms per day, an additional uniform daily Baseline allowance will be provided. The amount of the additional allowance will be determined by the Utility from load and operating time data of the Life-Support Device.

5. **Space Heating Only:** Applies to customers who are using gas primarily for space heating, as determined by survey or under the presumption that customers who use less than 11 Ccf per month during each of the regular billing periods ending in August and September qualify for Heat Only billing.

(Continued)

(TO BE INSERTED BY UTILITY)
ADVICE LETTER NO. 5576-A
DECISION NO. 02-04-026

ISSUED BY
Dan Skopec
Vice President

(TO BE INSERTED BY CAL. PUC)
SUBMITTED Jan 31, 2020
EFFECTIVE Feb 27, 2020



SDG&E

Following are the SDG&E electricity and natural gas tariffs applied in this study. Table 19 describes the baseline territories that were assumed for each climate zone. All-Electric baseline allowances were applied.

Table 19: SDG&E Baseline Territory by Climate Zone

	Baseline Territory
CZ07	Coastal
CZ10	Inland
CZ14	Mountain



San Diego Gas & Electric Company
San Diego, California

Revised Cal. P.U.C. Sheet No.

33144-E

Canceling Revised Cal. P.U.C. Sheet No.

32930-E

SCHEDULE TOU-DR1
RESIDENTIAL TIME-OF-USE

Sheet 2

RATES**Total Rates:**

Description – TOU DR1	UDC Total Rate	DWR-BC Rate	EECC Rate + DWR Credit	Total Rate
Summer:				
On-Peak	0.22374	I 0.00580	0.29042 R	0.51996 R
Off-Peak	0.22374	I 0.00580	0.09305 R	0.32259 R
Super Off-Peak	0.22374	I 0.00580	0.04743 R	0.27697 R
Winter:				
On-Peak	0.25734	R 0.00580	0.07844 R	0.34158 R
Off-Peak	0.25734	R 0.00580	0.06961 R	0.33275 R
Super Off-Peak	0.25734	R 0.00580	0.05981 R	0.32295 R
Summer Baseline Adjustment Credit up to 130% of Baseline	(0.07506)	I		(0.07506) I
Winter Baseline Adjustment Credit up to 130% of Baseline	(0.06833)	I		(0.06833) I
Minimum Bill (\$/day)	0.338			0.338

Note:

- (1) Total Rates consist of UDC, Schedule DWR-BC (Department of Water Resources Bond Charge), and Schedule EECC (Electric Energy Commodity Cost) rates, with the EECC rates reflecting a DWR Credit.
- (2) Total Rates presented are for customers that receive commodity supply and delivery service from Utility.
- (3) DWR-BC charges do not apply to CARE customers.
- (4) As identified in the rates tables, customer bills will also include line-item summer and winter credits for usage up to 130% of baseline to provide the rate capping benefits adopted by Assembly Bill 1X and Senate Bill 695.

(Continued)

2C8

Issued by

Submitted

Mar 26, 2020

Advice Ltr. No. 3514-E

Dan Skopec

Effective

Apr 1, 2020

Decision No. D.20-01-021

Vice President
Regulatory Affairs

Resolution No.



Time Periods

All time periods listed are applicable to local time. The definition of time will be based upon the date service is rendered.

TOU Periods – Weekdays	Summer	Winter
On-Peak	4:00 p.m. – 9:00 p.m.	4:00 p.m. – 9:00 p.m.
Off-Peak	6:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.; 9:00 p.m. – midnight	6:00 a.m. – 4:00 p.m. Excluding 10:00 a.m. – 2:00 p.m. in March and April; 9:00 p.m. – midnight
Super Off-Peak	Midnight – 6:00 a.m.	Midnight – 6:00 a.m. 10:00 a.m. – 2:00 p.m. in March and April
TOU Period – Weekends and Holidays	Summer	Winter
On-Peak	4:00 p.m. – 9:00 p.m.	4:00 p.m. – 9:00 p.m.
Off-Peak	2:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.; 9:00 p.m. – midnight	2:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.; 9:00 p.m. – midnight
Super Off-Peak	Midnight – 2:00 p.m.	Midnight – 2:00 p.m.

Seasons: Summer June 1 – October 31
Winter November 1 – May 31

Baseline Usage: The following quantities of electricity are used to calculate the baseline adjustment credit.

	Baseline Allowance For Climatic Zones*			
	Coastal	Inland	Mountain	Desert
Basic Allowance				
Summer (June 1 to October 31)	9.0	10.4	13.6	15.9
Winter (November 1 to May 31)	9.2	9.6	12.9	10.9
All Electric**				
Summer (June 1 to October 31)	6.8	9.2	15.6	17.5
Winter (November 1 to May 31)	10.4	13.4	23.4	18.1

* Climatic Zones are shown on the Territory Served, Map No. 1.

** All Electric allowances are available upon application to those customers who have permanently installed space heating or who have electric water heating and receive no energy from another source.





San Diego Gas & Electric Company
San Diego, California

Revised Cal. P.U.C. Sheet No. 24487-G

Canceling Revised Cal. P.U.C. Sheet No. 24422-G

SCHEDULE GM

Sheet 2

MULTI-FAMILY NATURAL GAS SERVICE (Includes Rates for GM, GM-C and GTC/GTCA)

RATES

	GM	GM-C	GTC/GTCA ¹
<u>Baseline Rate, per therm (baseline usage defined in Special Condition 4)</u>			
Procurement Charge ²	\$0.20327 R	\$0.22130	N/A
Transmission Charge.....	<u>\$1.35946</u>	<u>\$1.35946</u>	<u>\$1.37374</u>
Total Baseline Charge.....	\$1.56273 R	\$1.58076	\$1.37374
<u>Non-Baseline Rate (usage in excess of baseline usage)</u>			
Procurement Charge ²	\$0.20327 R	\$0.22130	N/A
Transmission Charge.....	<u>\$1.59125</u>	<u>\$1.59125</u>	<u>\$1.60553</u>
Total Non-Baseline Charge.....	\$1.79452 R	\$1.81255	\$1.60553
<u>Minimum Bill, per day³</u>			
Non-CARE customers.....	\$0.09863	\$0.09863	\$0.09863
CARE customers.....	\$0.07890	\$0.07890	\$0.07890

(Continued)

2C6

Advice Ltr. No. 2858-G

Decision No.

Issued by

Dan Skopec

Vice President
Regulatory Affairs

Submitted

Mar 31, 2020

Effective

Apr 1, 2020

Resolution No.

Baseline Usage. The following quantities of gas are to be billed at the baseline rate for multi-family units. Usage in excess of applicable baseline usage will be billed at non-baseline rates.

Summer (May 1 to October 31, inclusive)
Winter (November 1 to April 30, inclusive)

Daily Therm
Allowance Per
Residential Unit
0.345
1.082



The SDG&E monthly gas rate in \$/therm was applied on a monthly basis for the 12-month period ending April 2020 according to the rates shown in Table 20. Historical natural gas rate data was only available for SoCalGas' procurement charges⁶. To estimate total costs by month, the baseline and excess transmission charges were assumed to be relatively consistent and applied for the entire year based on April 2020 costs.

Table 20: SDG&E Monthly Gas Rate (\$/Therm)

Month	Procurement Charge	Transmission Charge		Total Charge	
		Baseline	Excess	Baseline	Excess
Jan 2020	\$0.34761	\$1.36166	\$1.59166	\$1.70927	\$1.93927
Feb 2020	\$0.28035	\$1.36166	\$1.59166	\$1.64201	\$1.87201
Mar 2020	\$0.22130	\$1.36166	\$1.59166	\$1.58296	\$1.81296
Apr 2020	\$0.20327	\$1.35946	\$1.59125	\$1.56273	\$1.79452
May 2019	\$0.23804	\$1.06349	\$1.25253	\$1.30153	\$1.49057
June 2019	\$0.24838	\$1.06349	\$1.25253	\$1.31187	\$1.50091
July 2019	\$0.28491	\$1.06349	\$1.25253	\$1.34840	\$1.53744
Aug 2019	\$0.27239	\$1.06349	\$1.25253	\$1.33588	\$1.52492
Sept 2019	\$0.26178	\$1.06349	\$1.25253	\$1.32527	\$1.51431
Oct 2019	\$0.30109	\$1.06349	\$1.25253	\$1.36458	\$1.55362
Nov 2019	\$0.27580	\$1.06349	\$1.25253	\$1.33929	\$1.52833
Dec 2019	\$0.38090	\$1.06349	\$1.25253	\$1.44439	\$1.63343

⁶ The SDG&E procurement and transmission charges were obtained from the following sets of documents:

http://regarchive.sdge.com/tm2/pdf/GAS_GAS-SCHEDS_GM_2020.pdf

http://regarchive.sdge.com/tm2/pdf/GAS_GAS-SCHEDS_GM_2019.pdf



SMUD

Following are the SMUD electricity tariffs applied in this study.

RTOD Rate Schedule**II. Firm Service Rates**

A. Time-of-Day (5-8 p.m.) Rate	Rate Category RT02
Non-Summer Prices* – January 1 through May 31	
System Infrastructure Fixed Charge per month	\$21.05
Electricity Usage Charge	
Peak \$/kWh	\$0.1388
Off-Peak \$/kWh	\$0.1006
Summer Prices – June 1 through September 30	
System Infrastructure Fixed Charge per month	\$21.05
Electricity Usage Charge	
Peak \$/kWh	\$0.2941
Mid-Peak \$/kWh	\$0.1671
Off-Peak \$/kWh	\$0.1209
Non-Summer Prices* – October 1 through December 31	
System Infrastructure Fixed Charge per month	\$21.70
Electricity Usage Charge	
Peak \$/kWh	\$0.1430
Off-Peak \$/kWh	\$0.1035

* Non-Summer Season includes Fall (Oct 1 – Nov 30), Winter (Dec 1 – Mar 31) and Spring (Apr 1 – May 31) periods.

Summer (Jun 1 - Sept 30)	Peak	Weekdays between 5:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m.
	Mid-Peak	Weekdays between noon and midnight except during the Peak hours.
	Off-Peak	All other hours, including weekends and holidays ¹ .
Non-Summer (Oct 1 - May 31)	Peak	Weekdays between 5:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m.
	Off-Peak	All other hours, including weekends and holidays ¹ .



GSN_T Rate Schedule:

II. Firm Service Rates

Rate Category	Nondemand GSN_T	Flat GFN	Demand GSS_T
Winter Season – January 1 through May 31			
System Infrastructure Fixed Charge - per month per meter	\$21.15	\$9.45	\$25.75
Site Infrastructure Charge (per 12 months max kW or contract capacity)	n/a	n/a	\$7.94
Electricity Usage Charge			
All day \$/kWh	\$0.1365	\$0.1381	\$0.1071
Summer Season - June 1 through September 30			
System Infrastructure Fixed Charge - per month per meter	\$21.15	\$9.45	\$25.75
Site Infrastructure Charge (per 12 months max kW or contract capacity)	n/a	n/a	\$7.94
Electricity Usage Charge			
On-peak \$/kWh	\$0.3151	\$0.1381	\$0.2733
Off-peak \$/kWh	\$0.1152	\$0.1381	\$0.0948
Rate Category	Nondemand GSN_T	Flat GFN	Demand GSS_T
Winter Season - October 1 through December 31			
System Infrastructure Fixed Charge - per month per meter	\$21.80	\$9.70	\$26.50
Site Infrastructure Charge (per 12 months max kW or contract capacity)	n/a	n/a	\$8.18
Electricity Usage Charge			
All day \$/kWh	\$0.1406	\$0.1423	\$0.1103

D. Billing Periods

1. Winter (October 1 – May 31) All hours are off-peak.

2. Summer Time-of-Use Billing Periods (June 1 – September 30)

On-Peak	Summer weekdays between 3:00 p.m. and 6:00 p.m.
Off-Peak	All other hours, including holidays shown below



CPAU

Following are the CPAU electricity and natural gas tariffs applied in this study.

E1 Rate Schedule:**RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC SERVICE**UTILITY RATE SCHEDULE E-1**A. APPLICABILITY:**

This Rate Schedule applies to separately metered single-family residential dwellings receiving Electric Service from the City of Palo Alto Utilities.

B. TERRITORY:

This rate schedule applies everywhere the City of Palo Alto provides Electric Service.

C. UNBUNDLED RATES:

<u>Per kilowatt-hour (kWh)</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Distribution</u>	<u>Public Benefits</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tier 1 usage	\$0.08339	\$0.04971	\$0.00447	\$0.13757
Tier 2 usage Any usage over Tier 1	0.11569	0.07351	0.00447	0.19367
<u>Minimum Bill (\$/day)</u>				0.3283

E2 Rate Schedule:**RESIDENTIAL MASTER-METERED AND SMALL NON-RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC SERVICE**UTILITY RATE SCHEDULE E-2**A. APPLICABILITY:**

This Rate Schedule applies to the following Customers receiving Electric Service from the City of Palo Alto Utilities:

1. Small non-residential Customers receiving Non-Demand Metered Electric Service; and
2. Customers with Accounts at Master-Metered multi-family facilities.

B. TERRITORY:

This rate schedule applies everywhere the City of Palo Alto provides Electric Service.

C. UNBUNDLED RATES:

<u>Per kilowatt-hour (kWh)</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Distribution</u>	<u>Public Benefits</u>	<u>Total</u>
Summer Period	\$0.11855	\$0.08551	\$0.00447	\$0.20853
Winter Period	0.08502	0.05675	0.00447	0.14624
<u>Minimum Bill (\$/day)</u>				0.8359



G-2 Rate Schedule:

RESIDENTIAL MASTER-METERED AND COMMERCIAL GAS SERVICEUTILITY RATE SCHEDULE G-2**A. APPLICABILITY:**

This schedule applies to the following Customers receiving Gas Service from the City of Palo Alto Utilities:

1. Commercial Customers who use less than 250,000 therms per year at one site.
2. Master-metered residential Customers in multi-family residential facilities.

B. TERRITORY:

This schedule applies anywhere the City of Palo Alto provides Gas Service.

C. UNBUNDLED RATES:Per Service

Monthly Service Charge:\$104.95

Per Therm

Supply Charges:

1. Commodity (Monthly Market Based) \$0.10-\$2.00
2. Cap and Trade Compliance Charges \$0.00-0.25
3. Transportation Charge.....\$0.00-\$0.15
4. Carbon Offset Charge\$0.00-\$0.10

Distribution Charge: \$0.6102

G2 Monthly Per Therm Rates:

Effective Date	Commodity Rate	Cap and Trade Compliance Charge	Transportation Charge	Carbon Offset Charge	G2 Total Volumetric Rate
1/1/20	\$0.3289	0.033	0.09941	0.040	1.11151
2/1/20	0.2466	0.033	0.09941	0.040	1.02921
3/1/20	0.2416	0.033	0.09891	0.040	1.02371
4/1/20	0.2066	0.033	0.09891	0.040	0.98871
5/1/20	0.2258	0.033	0.09891	0.040	1.00791
6/1/20	0.2279	0.033	0.09891	0.040	1.01001
7/1/19	0.2471	0.033	0.11757	0.040	1.04787
8/1/19	0.2507	0.033	0.10066	0.040	1.03456
9/1/19	0.2461	0.033	0.10066	0.040	1.02996
10/1/19	0.2811	0.033	0.10288	0.040	1.06718
11/1/19	0.2923	0.033	0.10288	0.040	1.07838
12/1/19	0.3781	0.033	0.10288	0.040	1.16418



Escalation Assumptions

The average annual escalation rates in the following table were used in this study and are from E3's 2019 study Residential Building Electrification in California (Energy & Environmental Economics, 2019). These rates are applied to the 2019 rate schedules over a 30-year period beginning in 2020. SDG&E was not covered in the E3 study. The Statewide Reach Code Team reviewed SDG&E's GRC filing and applied the same approach that E3 applied for PG&E and SoCalGas to arrive at average escalation rates between 2020 and 2022. The statewide electricity escalation rates were also applied to the analysis for SMUD and CPAU. PG&E gas escalation rates were applied to CPAU as the best available estimate since CPAU uses PG&E gas infrastructure.

Table 21: Real Utility Rate Escalation Rate Assumptions

Statewide Electric Residential Average Rate (%/year, real)		Natural Gas Residential Core Rate (%/yr escalation, real)		
		PG&E	SoCalGas	SDG&E
2020	2.0%	1.48%	6.37%	5.00%
2021	2.0%	5.69%	4.12%	3.14%
2022	2.0%	1.11%	4.12%	2.94%
2023	2.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%
2024	2.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%
2025	2.0%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%
2026	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
2027	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
2028	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
2029	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
2030	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
2031	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
2032	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
2033	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
2034	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
2035	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
2036	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
2037	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
2038	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
2039	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
2040	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
2041	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
2042	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
2043	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
2044	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
2045	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
2046	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
2047	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
2048	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%
2049	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%	1.0%



Appendix C – PG&E Gas Infrastructure Cost Memo



Janice Berman
Director – Grid Edge
Pacific Gas and Electric Company
Mail Code 80F
P.O. Box 770000
San Francisco, CA 94177-0000

December 5, 2019

Energy Commission Staff:

On March 2, 2018, PG&E provided gas extension cost estimates for residential existing and new subdivisions (see attached memo). We have recently updated our estimates and are therefore providing an updated memo.

In addition to mainline and service extension costs, we are also providing estimates of the cost of gas meters for different building types including both residential and commercial customers. These estimates are based on PG&E historical jobs.

Developing gas extension cost estimates is complex and the actual costs are project dependent. Costs vary widely with location, terrain, distance to the nearest main, joint trenching, materials, number of dwellings per development, and several other site and job-specific conditions. For these reasons, it is not practical to come up with estimates that represent every case. Instead we are including estimates based on historical averages taken from projects within PG&E's territory. It is not recommended to compare specific project costs to these estimates as any number of factors could lead to higher or lower costs than these averages are representing.

We are also including estimates for in-house gas infrastructure costs and specific plan review costs. These estimates are from external sources, and are not based on PG&E data, but have been provided for the sake of completeness and for use in energy efficiency analysis.

To further anchor the estimates, several assumptions have been made:

1. It is assumed that during new construction, gas infrastructure will likely be joint trenched with electric infrastructure. As a result, the incremental cost of trenching associated with the gas infrastructure alone is minimal. Therefore, all mainline cost estimates exclude trench costs. Service extension cost estimates include both estimates with and without trench costs. In the case where new construction would require overhead electric and underground gas infrastructure, the estimates with trench costs included for service extensions should be utilized.
2. It is assumed that new construction in an existing subdivision would not generally require a mainline extension. In cases where a mainline extension would be required to an existing subdivision, the costs are highly dependent on the location, terrain, and distance to the nearest main.





**Pacific Gas and
Electric Company**

Janice Berman
Director – Grid Edge
Pacific Gas and Electric Company
Mail Code 884
P.O. Box 770000
San Francisco, CA 94177-0000

3. These estimates are for total costs. The cost estimates have not been reduced to account for the portion of the costs paid by all customers due to application of Rule 15¹ and Rule 16² allowances. Hence, costs to the specific customer may be lower than the estimates below, as the specific customer benefits from the Rule 15 and Rule 16 allowances.

Table 1: PG&E Gas Infrastructure Cost Estimates

	Existing Subdivision/Development	New Greenfield Subdivision/Development
Mainline Extension	N/A ³	<u>Single-Family</u> \$17/ft ⁴ <u>Multi-Family</u> \$11/ft ⁴
Service Extension (Typically 1" pipe from mainline to the meter)	\$6750 per service/building ⁴ (excludes trench costs) \$9200 per service/building ⁴ (includes trench costs)	\$1300 per service/building ⁴ (includes mainline extension costs within the subdivision; excludes trench costs) \$1850 per service/building ⁴ (includes mainline extension costs within the subdivision; includes trench costs)
Meter	<u>Residential Single Family</u> \$300 per meter ⁵ <u>Residential Multi-Family</u> \$300 per meter + \$300 per meter manifold outlet ⁵ <u>Small/Medium Commercial</u> \$3600 per meter ⁶	<u>Residential Single Family</u> \$300 per meter ⁵ <u>Residential Multi-Family</u> \$300 per meter + \$300 per meter manifold outlet ⁵ <u>Small/Medium Commercial</u> \$3600 per meter ⁶

¹ https://www.pge.com/tariffs/tm2/pdf/ELEC_RULES_15.pdf

² https://www.pge.com/tariffs/tm2/pdf/ELEC_RULES_16.pdf

³ It is assumed that new construction in an existing subdivision would not require a main extension.

⁴ Estimates based on PG&E jobs from Jan 2016 - Dec 2017 from PG&E's Service Planning team.

⁵ Estimates from PG&E's Dedicated Estimating Team. For Multi-Family units, the costs of \$300 per meter and \$300 per meter manifold outlet should be combined for a total of \$600 per meter.

⁶ PG&E Marginal Customer Access Cost Estimates presented in the 2018 Gas Cost Allocation Proceedings (GCAP), A.17-09-006, Exhibit PG&E-2, Appendix A, Section A, Table A-1. The Average Connection Cost per Customer values were included in the MCAC workpaper that accompanied the GCAP testimony.





Janice Berman
Director – Grid Edge
Pacific Gas and Electric Company
Mail Code 88F
P.O. Box 770000
San Francisco, CA 94177-0000

	<u>Large Commercial</u> \$32,000 per meter ^c	<u>Large Commercial</u> \$32,000 per meter ^d
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Note: Service extension cost estimates for New Greenfield Subdivisions include mainline extension costs as well. Therefore, mainline cost estimates can be ignored for the purpose of estimating total project costs.

Table 2: Gas Infrastructure Cost Estimates from Other Sources

	Existing Subdivision/Development	New Greenfield Subdivision/Development
In-House Infrastructure	<u>Single-Family</u> \$800 ⁷	<u>Single-Family</u> \$800 ⁷
	<u>Multi-Family</u> \$600 per unit ⁷	<u>Multi-Family</u> \$600 per unit ⁷
	<u>Medium Office</u> \$600-4500 ^{7,8}	<u>Medium Office</u> \$600-4500 ^{7,8}
	<u>Medium Retail</u> \$10,000 ⁸	<u>Medium Retail</u> \$10,000 ⁸
Plan Review (Will vary by city and often not a fixed fee)	<u>Residential</u> Palo Alto - \$850 ⁹	<u>Residential</u> Palo Alto - \$850 ⁹
	<u>Nonresidential</u> Palo Alto - \$2316 ⁹	<u>Nonresidential</u> Palo Alto - \$2316 ⁹

Please let us know if there are any follow-up questions or clarifications.

Best regards,

⁷ Frontier Energy, Inc., Mistli Brunner & Associates, LLC. 2019. "2019 Cost-effectiveness Study: Low Rise Residential New Construction." Available at: <https://localenergycodes.com/content/performance-ordinances>

⁸ TRC, EnergySoft. 2019. "2019 Nonresidential New Construction Reach Code Cost Effectiveness Study." Available at: <https://localenergycodes.com/content/performance-ordinances>

⁹ TRC. 2018. "City of Palo Alto 2019 Title 24 Energy Reach Code Cost Effectiveness Analysis Draft." Available at: <http://cityofpaloalto.org/civicax/filebank/documents/66742>



Appendix D – Detailed Results Mixed-Fuel

Table 22: Mixed-Fuel Efficiency Only Package Results (SAVINGS/COST PER APARTMENT)¹

Climate Zone	Elec Utility	Gas Utility	Apartments			Central Water Heating			Total	Savings (2020 PV\$)			B/C Ratio ¹	
			Gas Savings (therms)	Elec Savings (kWh)	Year 1 Utility Cost Savings	Gas Savings (therms)	Elec Savings (kWh)	Year 1 Utility Cost Savings	Year 1 Utility Cost Savings	On-Bill Utility Cost Savings	TDV Cost Savings	Total Inc. Cost (\$)	On-Bill	TDV
CZ01	PGE	PGE	0.0	26	\$6	0.0	0	\$0	\$6	\$133	\$105	\$304	0.44	0.35
CZ02	PGE	PGE	0.0	47	\$17	0.0	0	\$0	\$17	\$391	\$285	\$144	2.72	1.98
CZ03	PGE	PGE	0.0	44	\$15	0.0	0	\$0	\$15	\$345	\$226	\$144	2.40	1.57
CZ04	PGE	PGE	0.0	61	\$20	0.0	0	\$0	\$20	\$465	\$331	\$144	3.24	2.31
CZ04-2	CPAU	CPAU	0.0	61	\$10	0.0	0	\$0	\$10	\$248	\$331	\$144	1.73	2.31
CZ05	PGE	PGE	0.0	42	\$14	0.0	0	\$0	\$14	\$320	\$206	\$144	2.22	1.43
CZ05-2	PGE	SCG	0.0	42	\$14	0.0	0	\$0	\$14	\$320	\$206	\$144	2.22	1.43
CZ06	SCE	SCG	0.0	74	\$18	0.0	0	\$0	\$18	\$424	\$351	\$144	2.95	2.44
CZ07	SDGE	SDGE	0.0	81	\$25	0.0	0	\$0	\$25	\$593	\$374	\$144	4.13	2.60
CZ08	SCE	SCG	0.0	84	\$20	0.0	0	\$0	\$20	\$484	\$420	\$144	3.37	2.92
CZ09	SCE	SCG	0.0	83	\$20	0.0	0	\$0	\$20	\$468	\$441	\$144	3.26	3.06
CZ10	SCE	SCG	0.0	82	\$17	0.0	0	\$0	\$17	\$410	\$427	\$144	2.85	2.97
CZ10-2	SDGE	SDGE	0.0	82	\$25	0.0	0	\$0	\$25	\$599	\$427	\$144	4.16	2.97
CZ11	PGE	PGE	0.0	104	\$27	0.0	0	\$0	\$27	\$637	\$635	\$625	1.02	1.02
CZ12	PGE	PGE	0.0	93	\$24	0.0	0	\$0	\$24	\$572	\$568	\$304	1.88	1.87
CZ12-2	SMUD	PGE	0.0	93	\$13	0.0	0	\$0	\$13	\$319	\$568	\$304	1.05	1.87
CZ13	PGE	PGE	0.0	132	\$34	0.0	0	\$0	\$34	\$798	\$779	\$625	1.28	1.25
CZ14	SCE	SCG	0.0	80	\$17	0.0	0	\$0	\$17	\$407	\$449	\$304	1.34	1.48
CZ14-2	SDGE	SDGE	0.0	80	\$24	0.0	0	\$0	\$24	\$576	\$449	\$304	1.90	1.48
CZ15	SCE	SCG	0.0	145	\$30	0.0	0	\$0	\$30	\$719	\$802	\$625	1.15	1.28
CZ16	PGE	PGE	0.0	117	\$27	0.0	0	\$0	\$27	\$646	\$563	\$625	1.03	0.90

¹ Values in red indicate B/C ratios less than 1.



Table 23: Mixed-Fuel Efficiency + PV Package Results (SAVINGS/COST PER APARTMENT)¹

Climate Zone	Elec Utility	Gas Utility	0.1 kW _{DC} per Apartment					0.2 kW _{DC} per Apartment				
			On-Bill Utility Cost Savings (2020 PV\$)	TDV Cost Savings (2020 PV\$)	Total Inc. Cost	On-Bill B/C Ratio	TDV B/C Ratio	On-Bill Utility Cost Savings (2020 PV\$)	TDV Cost Savings (2020 PV\$)	Total Inc. Cost	On-Bill B/C Ratio	TDV B/C Ratio
CZ01	PGE	PGE	\$885	\$597	\$620	1.43	0.96	\$1,637	\$1,090	\$937	1.75	1.16
CZ02	PGE	PGE	\$1,411	\$877	\$460	3.07	1.91	\$2,431	\$1,469	\$777	3.13	1.89
CZ03	PGE	PGE	\$1,373	\$812	\$460	2.98	1.76	\$2,400	\$1,397	\$777	3.09	1.80
CZ04	PGE	PGE	\$1,522	\$947	\$460	3.31	2.06	\$2,579	\$1,562	\$777	3.32	2.01
CZ04-2	CPAU	CPAU	\$807	\$947	\$460	1.75	2.06	\$1,335	\$1,562	\$777	1.72	2.01
CZ05	PGE	PGE	\$1,400	\$834	\$460	3.04	1.81	\$2,480	\$1,461	\$777	3.19	1.88
CZ05-2	PGE	SCG	\$1,400	\$834	\$460	3.04	1.81	\$2,480	\$1,461	\$777	3.19	1.88
CZ06	SCE	SCG	\$1,206	\$969	\$460	2.62	2.11	\$1,987	\$1,587	\$777	2.56	2.04
CZ07	SDGE	SDGE	\$1,701	\$1,010	\$460	3.69	2.19	\$2,770	\$1,647	\$777	3.57	2.12
CZ08	SCE	SCG	\$1,272	\$1,064	\$460	2.76	2.31	\$2,059	\$1,708	\$777	2.65	2.20
CZ09	SCE	SCG	\$1,181	\$1,091	\$460	2.57	2.37	\$1,876	\$1,742	\$777	2.41	2.24
CZ10	SCE	SCG	\$1,104	\$1,054	\$460	2.40	2.29	\$1,797	\$1,681	\$777	2.31	2.16
CZ10-2	SDGE	SDGE	\$1,622	\$1,054	\$460	3.52	2.29	\$2,646	\$1,681	\$777	3.41	2.16
CZ11	PGE	PGE	\$1,537	\$1,256	\$942	1.63	1.33	\$2,438	\$1,877	\$1,258	1.94	1.49
CZ12	PGE	PGE	\$1,462	\$1,181	\$620	2.36	1.90	\$2,352	\$1,794	\$937	2.51	1.91
CZ12-2	SMUD	PGE	\$772	\$1,181	\$620	1.25	1.90	\$1,226	\$1,794	\$937	1.31	1.91
CZ13	PGE	PGE	\$1,673	\$1,372	\$942	1.78	1.46	\$2,548	\$1,965	\$1,258	2.03	1.56
CZ14	SCE	SCG	\$1,165	\$1,175	\$620	1.88	1.89	\$1,923	\$1,901	\$937	2.05	2.03
CZ14-2	SDGE	SDGE	\$1,697	\$1,175	\$620	2.74	1.89	\$2,819	\$1,901	\$937	3.01	2.03
CZ15	SCE	SCG	\$1,423	\$1,456	\$942	1.51	1.55	\$2,128	\$2,110	\$1,258	1.69	1.68
CZ16	PGE	PGE	\$1,606	\$1,191	\$942	1.71	1.26	\$2,567	\$1,818	\$1,258	2.04	1.44

¹ Values in red indicate B/C ratios less than 1.

Table 24: Mixed-Fuel Efficiency + PV Package Results, cont. (SAVINGS/COST PER APARTMENT)¹

Climate Zone	Elec Utility	Gas Utility	0.3 kW _{DC} per Apartment					1 kW _{DC} per Apartment				
			On-Bill Utility Cost Savings (2020 PV\$)	TDV Cost Savings (2020 PV\$)	Total Inc. Cost	On-Bill B/C Ratio	TDV B/C Ratio	On-Bill Utility Cost Savings (2020 PV\$)	TDV Cost Savings (2020 PV\$)	Total Inc. Cost	On-Bill B/C Ratio	TDV B/C Ratio
CZ01	PGE	PGE	\$2,389	\$1,582	\$1,253	1.91	1.26	\$7,466	\$5,029	\$3,469	2.15	1.45
CZ02	PGE	PGE	\$3,452	\$2,061	\$1,093	3.16	1.88	\$9,590	\$6,203	\$3,309	2.90	1.87
CZ03	PGE	PGE	\$3,428	\$1,982	\$1,093	3.14	1.81	\$9,687	\$6,079	\$3,309	2.93	1.84
CZ04	PGE	PGE	\$3,635	\$2,177	\$1,093	3.32	1.99	\$9,992	\$6,483	\$3,309	3.02	1.96
CZ04-2	CPAU	CPAU	\$1,863	\$2,177	\$1,093	1.70	1.99	\$5,184	\$6,483	\$3,309	1.57	1.96
CZ05	PGE	PGE	\$3,561	\$2,089	\$1,093	3.26	1.91	\$10,109	\$6,482	\$3,309	3.05	1.96
CZ05-2	PGE	SCG	\$3,561	\$2,089	\$1,093	3.26	1.91	\$10,109	\$6,482	\$3,309	3.05	1.96
CZ06	SCE	SCG	\$2,769	\$2,206	\$1,093	2.53	2.02	\$7,593	\$6,534	\$3,309	2.29	1.97
CZ07	SDGE	SDGE	\$3,805	\$2,283	\$1,093	3.48	2.09	\$10,818	\$6,739	\$3,309	3.27	2.04
CZ08	SCE	SCG	\$2,838	\$2,352	\$1,093	2.60	2.15	\$7,543	\$6,861	\$3,309	2.28	2.07
CZ09	SCE	SCG	\$2,570	\$2,393	\$1,093	2.35	2.19	\$7,285	\$6,948	\$3,309	2.20	2.10
CZ10	SCE	SCG	\$2,490	\$2,308	\$1,093	2.28	2.11	\$7,197	\$6,697	\$3,309	2.17	2.02
CZ10-2	SDGE	SDGE	\$3,670	\$2,308	\$1,093	3.36	2.11	\$10,636	\$6,697	\$3,309	3.21	2.02
CZ11	PGE	PGE	\$3,338	\$2,498	\$1,575	2.12	1.59	\$9,480	\$6,846	\$3,791	2.50	1.81
CZ12	PGE	PGE	\$3,242	\$2,406	\$1,253	2.59	1.92	\$9,299	\$6,694	\$3,469	2.68	1.93
CZ12-2	SMUD	PGE	\$1,680	\$2,406	\$1,253	1.34	1.92	\$4,855	\$6,694	\$3,469	1.40	1.93
CZ13	PGE	PGE	\$3,423	\$2,558	\$1,575	2.17	1.62	\$9,402	\$6,709	\$3,791	2.48	1.77
CZ14	SCE	SCG	\$2,682	\$2,626	\$1,253	2.14	2.10	\$7,820	\$7,707	\$3,469	2.25	2.22
CZ14-2	SDGE	SDGE	\$3,940	\$2,626	\$1,253	3.14	2.10	\$11,557	\$7,707	\$3,469	3.33	2.22
CZ15	SCE	SCG	\$2,832	\$2,764	\$1,575	1.80	1.76	\$7,676	\$7,342	\$3,791	2.03	1.94
CZ16	PGE	PGE	\$3,527	\$2,445	\$1,575	2.24	1.55	\$10,032	\$6,836	\$3,791	2.65	1.80

¹ Values in red indicate B/C ratios less than 1.

Appendix E – Detailed Results All-Electric

Table 25: All-Electric Efficiency Only Package Results (SAVINGS/COST PER APARTMENT)^{1,2}

Climate Zone	Elec Utility	Gas Utility	Apartments			Central Water Heating			Total	Savings (2020 PV\$)		Total Inc. Cost (\$)	B/C Ratio	
			Gas Savings (therms)	Elec Savings (kWh)	Year 1 Utility Cost Savings	Gas Savings (therms)	Elec Savings (kWh)	Year 1 Utility Cost Savings	Year 1 Utility Cost Savings	On-Bill Utility Cost Savings	TDV Cost Savings		On-Bill	TDV
CZ01	PGE	PGE	0.0	26	\$6	124.6	-899	-\$46	-\$40	-\$674	\$199	-\$446	0.7	>1
CZ02	PGE	PGE	0.0	48	\$17	114.3	-810	-\$38	-\$21	-\$238	\$528	-\$606	2.5	>1
CZ03	PGE	PGE	0.0	44	\$15	114.9	-811	-\$38	-\$23	-\$287	\$390	-\$606	2.1	>1
CZ04	PGE	PGE	0.0	62	\$20	110.7	-775	-\$35	-\$15	-\$102	\$625	-\$606	6.0	>1
CZ04-2	CPAU	CPAU	0.0	62	\$11	110.7	-775	-\$5	\$5	\$345	\$625	-\$606	>1	>1
CZ05	PGE	PGE	0.0	42	\$14	117.3	-830	-\$40	-\$26	-\$350	\$391	-\$606	1.7	>1
CZ05-2	PGE	SCG	0.0	42	\$14	117.3	-830	-\$66	-\$53	-\$827	\$391	-\$606	0.7	>1
CZ06	SCE	SCG	0.0	74	\$18	107.0	-744	-\$28	-\$10	\$153	\$612	-\$606	>1	>1
CZ07	SDGE	SDGE	0.0	81	\$25	105.9	-734	-\$43	-\$18	-\$58	\$665	-\$606	10.4	>1
CZ08	SCE	SCG	0.0	84	\$20	103.6	-717	-\$27	-\$6	\$227	\$693	-\$606	>1	>1
CZ09	SCE	SCG	0.0	83	\$20	103.5	-716	-\$27	-\$7	\$212	\$739	-\$606	>1	>1
CZ10	SCE	SCG	0.0	83	\$17	90.0	-709	-\$40	-\$23	-\$214	\$396	-\$853	4.0	>1
CZ10-2	SDGE	SDGE	0.0	83	\$25	90.0	-709	-\$59	-\$34	-\$478	\$396	-\$853	1.8	>1
CZ11	PGE	PGE	0.0	104	\$27	91.1	-723	-\$46	-\$19	-\$241	\$430	-\$371	1.5	>1
CZ12	PGE	PGE	0.0	93	\$24	93.9	-755	-\$51	-\$27	-\$414	\$288	-\$693	1.7	>1
CZ12-2	SMUD	PGE	0.0	93	\$13	93.9	-755	\$22	\$36	\$1,060	\$288	-\$693	>1	>1
CZ13	PGE	PGE	0.0	132	\$34	89.6	-711	-\$45	-\$11	-\$62	\$505	-\$371	6.0	>1
CZ14	SCE	SCG	0.0	80	\$17	92.2	-733	-\$42	-\$25	-\$258	\$305	-\$693	2.7	>1
CZ14-2	SDGE	SDGE	0.0	80	\$24	92.2	-733	-\$61	-\$36	-\$532	\$305	-\$693	1.3	>1
CZ15	SCE	SCG	0.0	145	\$30	73.8	-554	-\$28	\$3	\$332	\$832	-\$371	>1	>1
CZ16	PGE	PGE	0.0	119	\$28	107.8	-896	-\$64	-\$37	-\$621	\$127	-\$371	0.6	>1

¹ Values in red indicate B/C ratios less than 1.

² ">1" indicates cases where there are both incremental measure cost savings and energy cost savings.



Table 26: Table 19: All-Electric Efficiency + PV Package Results (SAVINGS/COST PER APARTMENT)^{1,2}

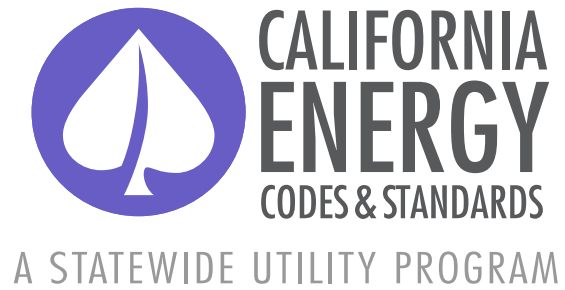
Climate Zone	Elec Utility	Gas Utility	0.1 kW _{DC} per Apartment					0.2 kW _{DC} per Apartment				
			On-Bill Utility Cost Savings (2020 PV\$)	TDV Cost Savings (2020 PV\$)	Total Inc. Cost	On-Bill B/C Ratio	TDV B/C Ratio	On-Bill Utility Cost Savings (2020 PV\$)	TDV Cost Savings (2020 PV\$)	Total Inc. Cost	On-Bill B/C Ratio	TDV B/C Ratio
CZ01	PGE	PGE	\$78	\$692	-\$129	>1	>1	\$830	\$1,184	\$187	4.44	6.33
CZ02	PGE	PGE	\$782	\$1,120	-\$289	>1	>1	\$1,802	\$1,712	\$27	65.85	62.55
CZ03	PGE	PGE	\$741	\$975	-\$289	>1	>1	\$1,768	\$1,560	\$27	64.62	57.02
CZ04	PGE	PGE	\$955	\$1,240	-\$289	>1	>1	\$2,012	\$1,855	\$27	73.51	67.79
CZ04-2	CPAU	CPAU	\$904	\$1,240	-\$289	>1	>1	\$1,432	\$1,855	\$27	52.33	67.79
CZ05	PGE	PGE	\$730	\$1,018	-\$289	>1	>1	\$1,810	\$1,646	\$27	66.14	60.14
CZ05-2	PGE	SCG	\$254	\$1,018	-\$289	>1	>1	\$1,334	\$1,646	\$27	48.74	60.14
CZ06	SCE	SCG	\$935	\$1,231	-\$289	>1	>1	\$1,716	\$1,849	\$27	62.71	67.56
CZ07	SDGE	SDGE	\$1,049	\$1,302	-\$289	>1	>1	\$2,118	\$1,938	\$27	77.41	70.82
CZ08	SCE	SCG	\$1,014	\$1,337	-\$289	>1	>1	\$1,802	\$1,981	\$27	65.83	72.37
CZ09	SCE	SCG	\$924	\$1,390	-\$289	>1	>1	\$1,619	\$2,040	\$27	59.16	74.56
CZ10	SCE	SCG	\$480	\$1,023	-\$536	>1	>1	\$1,173	\$1,650	-\$219	>1	>1
CZ10-2	SDGE	SDGE	\$546	\$1,023	-\$536	>1	>1	\$1,570	\$1,650	-\$219	>1	>1
CZ11	PGE	PGE	\$660	\$1,052	-\$55	>1	>1	\$1,560	\$1,673	\$262	5.96	6.39
CZ12	PGE	PGE	\$476	\$900	-\$376	>1	>1	\$1,366	\$1,513	-\$60	>1	>1
CZ12-2	SMUD	PGE	\$1,513	\$900	-\$376	>1	>1	\$1,967	\$1,513	-\$60	>1	>1
CZ13	PGE	PGE	\$813	\$1,098	-\$55	>1	>1	\$1,687	\$1,691	\$262	6.44	6.46
CZ14	SCE	SCG	\$500	\$1,031	-\$376	>1	>1	\$1,259	\$1,757	-\$60	>1	>1
CZ14-2	SDGE	SDGE	\$589	\$1,031	-\$376	>1	>1	\$1,710	\$1,757	-\$60	>1	>1
CZ15	SCE	SCG	\$1,037	\$1,485	-\$55	>1	>1	\$1,741	\$2,139	\$262	6.65	8.17
CZ16	PGE	PGE	\$339	\$754	-\$55	>1	>1	\$1,299	\$1,381	\$262	4.96	5.27

¹ Values in red indicate B/C ratios less than 1.² ">1" indicates cases where there are both incremental measure cost savings and energy cost savings. Values in red indicate B/C ratios less than 1.0

Table 27: All-Electric Package Results with PV, cont. (SAVINGS/COST PER APARTMENT)^{1,2}

Climate Zone	Elec Utility	Gas Utility	0.3 kW _{DC} per Apartment					1.0 kW _{DC} per Apartment				
			On-Bill Utility Cost Savings (2020 PV\$)	TDV Cost Savings (2020 PV\$)	Total Inc. Cost	On-Bill B/C Ratio	TDV B/C Ratio	On-Bill Utility Cost Savings (2020 PV\$)	TDV Cost Savings (2020 PV\$)	Total Inc. Cost	On-Bill B/C Ratio	TDV B/C Ratio
CZ01	PGE	PGE	\$1,582	\$1,676	\$504	3.14	3.33	\$6,660	\$5,123	\$2,719	2.45	1.88
CZ02	PGE	PGE	\$2,822	\$2,304	\$344	8.21	6.70	\$8,960	\$6,446	\$2,560	3.50	2.52
CZ03	PGE	PGE	\$2,796	\$2,146	\$344	8.13	6.24	\$9,055	\$6,242	\$2,560	3.54	2.44
CZ04	PGE	PGE	\$3,069	\$2,470	\$344	8.92	7.18	\$9,425	\$6,777	\$2,560	3.68	2.65
CZ04-2	CPAU	CPAU	\$1,960	\$2,470	\$344	5.70	7.18	\$5,281	\$6,777	\$2,560	2.06	2.65
CZ05	PGE	PGE	\$2,890	\$2,274	\$344	8.40	6.61	\$9,439	\$6,667	\$2,560	3.69	2.60
CZ05-2	PGE	SCG	\$2,414	\$2,274	\$344	7.02	6.61	\$8,962	\$6,667	\$2,560	3.50	2.60
CZ06	SCE	SCG	\$2,498	\$2,467	\$344	7.26	7.17	\$7,322	\$6,796	\$2,560	2.86	2.65
CZ07	SDGE	SDGE	\$3,154	\$2,575	\$344	9.17	7.49	\$10,166	\$7,030	\$2,560	3.97	2.75
CZ08	SCE	SCG	\$2,581	\$2,625	\$344	7.51	7.63	\$7,286	\$7,133	\$2,560	2.85	2.79
CZ09	SCE	SCG	\$2,314	\$2,691	\$344	6.73	7.83	\$7,028	\$7,247	\$2,560	2.75	2.83
CZ10	SCE	SCG	\$1,866	\$2,277	\$97	19.22	23.46	\$6,573	\$6,666	\$2,313	2.84	2.88
CZ10-2	SDGE	SDGE	\$2,594	\$2,277	\$97	26.72	23.46	\$9,560	\$6,666	\$2,313	4.13	2.88
CZ11	PGE	PGE	\$2,461	\$2,294	\$578	4.25	3.97	\$8,602	\$6,641	\$2,794	3.08	2.38
CZ12	PGE	PGE	\$2,256	\$2,125	\$257	8.78	8.28	\$8,313	\$6,413	\$2,473	3.36	2.59
CZ12-2	SMUD	PGE	\$2,421	\$2,125	\$257	9.43	8.28	\$5,596	\$6,413	\$2,473	2.26	2.59
CZ13	PGE	PGE	\$2,562	\$2,284	\$578	4.43	3.95	\$8,541	\$6,435	\$2,794	3.06	2.30
CZ14	SCE	SCG	\$2,017	\$2,482	\$257	7.85	9.67	\$7,155	\$7,563	\$2,473	2.89	3.06
CZ14-2	SDGE	SDGE	\$2,831	\$2,482	\$257	11.02	9.67	\$10,448	\$7,563	\$2,473	4.23	3.06
CZ15	SCE	SCG	\$2,445	\$2,793	\$578	4.23	4.83	\$7,289	\$7,371	\$2,794	2.61	2.64
CZ16	PGE	PGE	\$2,260	\$2,009	\$578	3.91	3.47	\$8,764	\$6,399	\$2,794	3.14	2.29

¹ Values in red indicate B/C ratios less than 1.² ">1" indicates cases where there are both incremental measure cost savings and energy cost savings. Values in red indicate B/C ratios less than 1.0



Title 24, Parts 6 and 11
Local Energy Efficiency Ordinances

2019 Nonresidential New Construction Reach Code Cost Effectiveness Study

Prepared for:
Christopher Kuch
Codes and Standards Program
Southern California Edison Company

Prepared by:
TRC
EnergySoft

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1 Introduction

The California Building Energy Efficiency Standards Title 24, Part 6 (Title 24) (CEC, 2019) is maintained and updated every three years by two state agencies: the California Energy Commission (the Energy Commission) and the Building Standards Commission (BSC). In addition to enforcing the code, local jurisdictions have the authority to adopt local energy efficiency ordinances—or reach codes—that exceed the minimum standards defined by Title 24 (as established by Public Resources Code Section 25402.1(h)2 and Section 10-106 of the Building Energy Efficiency Standards). Local jurisdictions must demonstrate that the requirements of the proposed ordinance are cost-effective and do not result in buildings consuming more energy than is permitted by Title 24. In addition, the jurisdiction must obtain approval from the Energy Commission and file the ordinance with the BSC for the ordinance to be legally enforceable. This report was developed in coordination with the California Statewide Investor Owned Utilities (IOUs) Codes and Standards Program, key consultants, and engaged cities—collectively known as the Reach Code Team.

This report documents cost-effective combinations of measures that exceed the minimum state requirements for design in newly-constructed nonresidential buildings. Buildings specifically examined include medium office, medium retail, and small hotels. Measures include energy efficiency, solar photovoltaics (PV), and battery storage. In addition, the report includes a comparison between a baseline mixed-fuel design and all-electric design for each occupancy type.

The Reach Code team analyzed the following seven packages as compared to 2019 code compliant mixed-fuel design baseline:

- ◆ **Package 1A – Mixed-Fuel + Energy Efficiency (EE):** Mixed-fuel design with energy efficiency measures and federal minimum appliance efficiencies.
- ◆ **Package 1B – Mixed-Fuel + EE + PV + Battery (B):** Same as Package 1A, plus solar PV and batteries.
- ◆ **Package 1C – Mixed-fuel + High Efficiency (HE):** Baseline code-minimum building with high efficiency appliances, triggering federal preemption. The intent of this package is to assess the standalone contribution that high efficiency appliances would make toward achieving high performance thresholds.
- ◆ **Package 2 – All-Electric Federal Code-Minimum Reference:** All-electric design with federal code minimum appliance efficiency. No solar PV or battery.
- ◆ **Package 3A – All-Electric + EE:** Package 2 all-electric design with energy efficiency measures and federal minimum appliance efficiencies.
- ◆ **Package 3B – All-Electric + EE + PV + B:** Same as Package 3A, plus solar PV and batteries.
- ◆ **Package 3C – All-Electric + HE:** All-electric design with high efficiency appliances, triggering federal preemption.

Figure 1 summarizes the baseline and measure packages. Please refer to *Section 3* for more details on the measure descriptions.



Figure 1. Measure Category and Package Overview

Measure Category	Report Section	Mixed Fuel				All-Electric			
		Baseline	1A	1B	1C	2	3A	3B	3C
		Fed Code Minimum Efficiency	EE	EE+ PV + B	HE	Fed Code Minimum Efficiency	EE	EE+ PV + B	HE
Energy Efficiency Measures	3.1		X	X			X	X	
Solar PV + Battery	3.2			X				X	
All-Electric Measures	3.3					X	X	X	X
Preemptive Appliance Measures	3.4				X				X

The team separately developed cost effectiveness results for PV-only and PV+Battery packages, excluding any efficiency measures. For these packages, the PV is modeled as a “minimal” size of 3 kW and a larger size based on the available roof area and electric load of the building. PV sizes are combined with two sizes of battery storage for both mixed fuel and all electric buildings to form eight different package combinations as outlined below:

- ◆ **Mixed-Fuel + 3 kW PV Only**
- ◆ **Mixed-Fuel + 3 kW PV + 5 kWh Battery**
- ◆ **Mixed-Fuel + PV Only:** PV sized per the roof size of the building, or to offset the annual electricity consumption, whichever is smaller
- ◆ **Mixed-Fuel + PV + 50 kWh Battery:** PV sized per the roof size of the building, or to offset the annual electricity consumption, whichever is smaller, along with 50 kWh battery
- ◆ **All-Electric + 3 kW PV Only**
- ◆ **All-Electric + 3 kW PV + 5 kWh Battery**
- ◆ **All-Electric + PV Only:** PV sized per the roof size of the building, or to offset the annual electricity consumption, whichever is smaller
- ◆ **All-Electric + PV + 50 kWh Battery:** PV sized per the roof size of the building, or to offset the annual electricity consumption, whichever is smaller, along with 50 kWh battery.

Each of the eight packages are evaluated against a baseline model designed as per 2019 Title 24 Part 6 requirements. The Standards baseline for all occupancies in this report is a mixed-fuel design.

The Department of Energy (DOE) sets minimum efficiency standards for equipment and appliances that are federally regulated under the National Appliance Energy Conservation Act (NAECA), including heating, cooling, and water heating equipment.¹ Since state and local governments are prohibited from adopting

¹ https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/retrieveECFR?gp=&SID=8de751f141aaa1c1c9833b36156faf67&mc=true&n=pt10.3.431&r=PART&ty=HTML#se10.3.431_197



higher minimum efficiencies than the federal standards require, the focus of this study is to identify and evaluate cost-effective packages that do not include high efficiency equipment. However, because high efficiency appliances are often the easiest and most affordable measures to increase energy performance, this study provides an analysis of high efficiency appliances for informational purposes. While federal preemption would limit a reach code, in practice, builders may install any package of compliant measures to achieve the performance requirements, including higher efficiency appliances that are federally regulated.

2 Methodology and Assumptions

With input from several stakeholders, the Reach Codes team selected three building types—medium office, medium retail, and small hotel—to represent a predominant segment of nonresidential new construction in the state.

This analysis used both on-bill and time dependent valuation of energy (TDV) based approaches to evaluate cost-effectiveness. Both methodologies require estimating and quantifying the energy savings associated with energy efficiency measures, as well as quantifying the costs associated with the measures. The main difference between the methodologies is the valuation of energy and thus the cost savings of reduced or avoided energy use. TDV was developed by the Energy Commission to reflect the time dependent value of energy including long-term projected costs of energy such as the cost of providing energy during peak periods of demand and other societal costs including projected costs for carbon emissions. With the TDV approach, electricity used (or saved) during peak periods has a much higher value than electricity used (or saved) during off-peak periods.²

The Reach Code Team performed energy simulations using EnergyPro 8.0 software for 2019 Title 24 code compliance analysis, which uses CBECC-Com 2019.1.0 for the calculation engine. The baseline prototype models in all climate zones have been designed to have compliance margins as close as possible to 0 to reflect a prescriptively-built building.³

2.1 Building Prototypes

The DOE provides building prototype models which, when modified to comply with 2019 Title 24 requirements, can be used to evaluate the cost effectiveness of efficiency measures. These prototypes have historically been used by the California Energy Commission to assess potential code enhancements. The Reach Code Team performed analysis on a medium office, a medium retail, and a small hotel prototype.

Water heating includes both service water heating (SWH) for office and retail buildings and domestic hot water for hotels. In this report, water heating or SWH is used to refer to both. The Standard Design HVAC and SWH systems are based on the system maps included in the 2019 Nonresidential Alternate

² Horii, B., E. Cutter, N. Kapur, J. Arent, and D. Conotyannis. 2014. "Time Dependent Valuation of Energy for Developing Building Energy Efficiency Standards." Available at: http://www.energy.ca.gov/title24/2016standards/prerulemaking/documents/2014-07-09_workshop/2017_TDV_Documents

³ EnergySoft and TRC were able to develop most baseline prototypes to achieve a compliance margin of less than +/-1 percent except for few models that were at +/- 6 percent. This indicates these prototypes are not exactly prescriptive according to compliance software calculations. To calculate incremental impacts, TRC conservatively compared the package results to that of the proposed design of baseline prototypes (not the standard design).

Calculation Method Reference Manual.⁴ The Standard Design is the baseline for all nonresidential projects and assumes a mixed-fuel design using natural gas as the space heating source in all cases. Baseline HVAC and SWH system characteristics are described below and in Figure 2:

- ◆ The baseline medium office HVAC design package includes two gas hot water boilers, three packaged rooftop units (one for each floor), and variable air volume (VAV) terminal boxes with hot water reheat coils. The SWH design includes one 8.75 kW electric resistance hot water heater with a 30-gallon storage tank.
- ◆ The baseline medium retail HVAC design includes five single zone packaged rooftop units (variable flow and constant flow depending on the zone) with gas furnaces for heating. The SWH design includes one 8.75 kW electric resistance hot water heater with a 30-gallon storage tank.
- ◆ The small hotel has two baseline equipment systems, one for the nonresidential spaces and one for the guest rooms.
 - ◆ The nonresidential HVAC design includes two gas hot water boilers, four packaged rooftop units and twelve VAV terminal boxes with hot water reheat coils. The SWH design include a small electric resistance water heater with 30-gallon storage tank.
 - ◆ The residential HVAC design includes one single zone air conditioner (AC) unit with gas furnace for each guest room and the water heating design includes one central gas water heater with a recirculation pump for all guest rooms.

Figure 2. Prototype Characteristics Summary

	Medium Office	Medium Retail	Small Hotel
Conditioned Floor Area	53,628	24,691	42,552
Number of Stories	3	1	4
Number of Guest Rooms	0	0	78
Window-to-Wall Area Ratio	0.33	0.07	0.11
Baseline HVAC System	Packaged DX VAV with gas furnaces + VAV terminal units with hot water reheat. Central gas hot water boilers	Single zone packaged DX units with gas furnaces	<u>Nonresidential</u> : Packaged DX VAV with hot water coil + VAV terminal units with hot water reheat. Central gas hot water boilers. <u>Residential</u> : Single zone DX AC unit with gas furnaces
Baseline Water Heating System	30-gallon electric resistance water heater	30-gallon electric resistance water heater	<u>Nonresidential</u> : 30-gallon electric resistance water heater <u>Residential</u> : Central gas water heater with recirculation loop

⁴ Nonresidential Alternative Calculation Method Reference Manual For the 2019 Building Energy Efficiency Standards. Available at: <https://www.energy.ca.gov/2019publications/CEC-400-2019-006/CEC-400-2019-006-CMF.pdf>

2.2 Cost Effectiveness

The Reach Code Team analyzed the cost effectiveness of the packages by applying them to building prototypes (as applicable) using the life cycle cost methodology, which is approved and used by the Energy Commission to establish cost effective building energy standards (Title 24, Part 6).⁵

Per Energy Commission's methodology, the Reach Code Team assessed the incremental costs of the energy efficiency measure packages and compared them to the energy cost savings over the measure life of 15 years. Incremental costs represent the equipment, installation, replacements, and maintenance costs of the proposed measure relative to the 2019 Title 24 Standards minimum requirements. The energy savings benefits are estimated using both TDV of energy and typical utility rates for each building type:

- ◆ **Time Dependent Valuation:** TDV is a normalized monetary format developed and used by the Energy Commission for comparing electricity and natural gas savings, and it considers the cost of electricity and natural gas consumed during different times of the day and year. Simulation outputs are translated to TDV savings benefits using 2019 TDV multipliers and 15-year discounted costs for the nonresidential measure packages.
- ◆ **Utility bill impacts (On-bill):** Utility energy costs are estimated by applying appropriate IOU rates to estimated annual electricity and natural gas consumption. The energy bill savings are calculated as the difference in utility costs between the baseline and proposed package over a 15-year duration accounting for discount rate and energy cost escalation.

In coordination with the IOU rate team, and rate experts at a few electric publicly owned utilities (POUs), the Reach Code Team used the current nonresidential utility rates publicly available at the time of analysis to analyze the cost effectiveness for each proposed package. The utility tariffs, summarized in Figure 3, were determined based on the annual load profile of each prototype, and the most prevalent rate in each territory. For some prototypes there are multiple options for rates because of the varying load profiles of mixed-fuel buildings versus all-electric buildings. Tariffs were integrated in EnergyPro software to be applied to the hourly electricity and gas outputs. The Reach Code Team did not attempt to compare or test a variety of tariffs to determine their impact on cost effectiveness.

The currently available and applicable time-of-use (TOU) nonresidential rates are applied to both the base and proposed cases with PV systems.⁶ Any annual electricity production in excess of annual electricity consumption is credited at the applicable wholesale rate based on the approved NEM tariffs for that utility. For a more detailed breakdown of the rates selected refer to *Appendix 6.4 Utility Rate Schedules*. Note that most utility time-of-use rates will be updated in the near future, which can affect cost effectiveness results. For example, Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) will introduce new rates for new service connections in late 2019, and existing accounts will be automatically rolled over to new rates in November 2020.

⁵ Architectural Energy Corporation (January 2011) Life-Cycle Cost Methodology. California Energy Commission. Available at: http://www.energy.ca.gov/title24/2013standards/prerulemaking/documents/general_cec_documents/2011-01-14_LCC_Methodology_2013.pdf

⁶ Under NEM rulings by the CPUC (D-16-01-144, 1/28/16), all new PV customers shall be in an approved TOU rate structure. As of March 2016, all new PG&E net energy metering (NEM) customers are enrolled in a time-of-use rate. (<http://www.pge.com/en/myhome/saveenergymoney/plans/tou/index.page?>).



Figure 3. Utility Tariffs used based on Climate Zone

Climate Zones	Electric / Gas Utility	Electricity (Time-of-use)	Natural Gas
IOUs			
1-5,11-13,16	PG&E	A-1/A-10	G-NR1
5	PG&E / Southern California Gas Company	A-1/A-10	G-10 (GN-10)
6,8-10,14,15	SCE / Southern California Gas Company	TOU-GS-1/TOU-GS-2/TOU-GS-3	G-10 (GN-10)
7,10,14	San Diego Gas and Electric Company (SDG&E)	A-1/A-10	GN-3
Electric POUs			
4	City of Palo Alto (CPAU)	E-2	n/a
12	Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD)	GS	n/a
6,7,8,16	Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP)	A-2 (B)	n/a

The Reach Code Team obtained measure costs through interviews with contractors and California distributors and review of online sources, such as Home Depot and RS Means. Taxes and contractor markups were added as appropriate. Maintenance costs were not included because there is no assumed maintenance on the envelope measures. For HVAC and SWH measures the study assumes there are no additional maintenance cost for a more efficient version of the same system type as the baseline. Replacement costs for inverters were included for PV systems, but the useful life all other equipment exceeds the study period.

The Reach Code Team compared the energy benefits with incremental measure cost data to determine cost effectiveness for each measure package. The calculation is performed for a duration of 15 years for all nonresidential prototypes with a 3 percent discount rate and fuel escalation rates based on the most recent General Rate Case filings and historical escalation rates.⁷ Cost effectiveness is presented using net present value and benefit-to-cost ratio metrics.

- ◆ **Net Present Value (NPV):** The Reach Code Team uses net savings (NPV benefits *minus* NPV costs) as the cost effectiveness metric. If the net savings of a measure or package is positive, it is considered cost effective. Negative savings represent net costs. A measure that has negative energy cost benefits (energy cost increase) can still be cost effective if the costs to implement the measure are more negative (i.e., material and maintenance cost savings).
- ◆ **Benefit-to-Cost Ratio (B/C):** Ratio of the present value of all benefits to the present value of all costs over 15 years (NPV benefits *divided by* NPV costs). The criteria for cost effectiveness is a B/C greater than 1.0. A value of one indicates the savings over the life of the measure are equivalent to the incremental cost of that measure.

⁷ 2019 TDV Methodology Report, California Energy Commission, Docket number: 16-BSTD-06
<https://efiling.energy.ca.gov/GetDocument.aspx?tn=216062>



There are several special circumstances to consider when reviewing these results:

- ◆ Improving the efficiency of a project often requires an initial incremental investment. However, some packages result in initial construction cost savings (negative incremental cost), and either energy cost savings (positive benefits), or increased energy costs (negative benefits). Typically, utility bill savings are categorized as a 'benefit' while incremental construction costs are treated as 'costs.' In cases where both construction costs are negative and utility bill savings are negative, the construction cost savings are treated as the 'benefit' while the utility bill negative savings are the 'cost.'
- ◆ In cases where a measure package is cost effective immediately (i.e., there are upfront cost savings and lifetime energy cost savings), cost effectiveness is represented by ">1".
- ◆ The B/C ratios sometimes appear very high even though the cost numbers are not very high (for example, an upfront cost of \$1 but on-bill savings of \$200 over 30 years would equate to a B/C ratio of 200). NPV is also displayed to clarify these potentially confusing conclusions – in the example, the NPV would be equal to a modest \$199.

3 Measure Description and Cost

Using the 2019 Title 24 code baseline as the starting point, The Reach Code Team identified potential measure packages to determine the projected energy (therm and kWh) and compliance impacts. The Reach Code Team developed an initial measure list based on experience with designers and contractors along with general knowledge of the relative acceptance and preferences of many measures, as well as their incremental costs.

The measures are categorized into energy efficiency, solar PV and battery, all-electric, and preempted high efficiency measures in subsections below.

3.1 Energy Efficiency Measures

This section describes all the energy efficiency measures considered for this analysis to develop a non-preempted, cost-effective efficiency measure package. The Reach Code Team assessed the cost-effectiveness of measures for all climate zones individually and found that the packages did not need to vary by climate zone, with the exception of a solar heat gain coefficient measure in hotels, as described in more detail below. The measures were developed based on reviews of proposed 2022 Title 24 codes and standards enhancement measures, as well as ASHRAE 90.1 and ASHRAE 189.1 Standards. Please refer to *Appendix Section 6.86.7* for a list of efficiency measures that were considered but not implemented.



Figure 4 provides a summary of the cost of each measure and the applicability of each measure to the prototype buildings.

3.1.1 **Envelope**

◆ **Modify Solar Heat Gain Coefficient (SHGC) fenestration**

- ◆ Office and Retail - All Climate Zones: reduce window SHGC from the prescriptive value of 0.25 to 0.22
- ◆ Hotel
 - ◆ Climate zones 1, 2, 3, 5, and 16: Increase the SHGC for all nonresidential spaces from the prescriptive value of 0.25 to 0.45 in both common and guest room spaces.
 - ◆ Climate zones 4, and 6-15: Reduce window SHGC from the prescriptive value of 0.25 to 0.22, only for common spaces.

In all cases, the fenestration visible transmittance and U-factor remain at prescriptive values.

- ◆ **Fenestration as a function of orientation:** Limit the amount of fenestration area as a function of orientation. East-facing and west-facing windows are each limited to one-half of the average amount of north-facing and south-facing windows.

3.1.2 **HVAC and SWH**

- ◆ **Drain water heat recovery (DWHR):** Add shower drain heat recovery in hotel guest rooms. DWHR captures waste heat from a shower drain line and uses it to preheat hot water. Note that this measure cannot currently be modeled on hotel/motel spaces, and the Reach Code Team integrated estimated savings outside of modeling software based on SWH savings in residential scenarios. Please see *Appendix Section 6.3* for details on energy savings analysis.
- ◆ **VAV box minimum flow:** Reduce VAV box minimum airflows from the current T24 prescriptive requirement of 20 percent of maximum (design) airflow to the T24 zone ventilation minimums.
- ◆ **Economizers on small capacity systems:** Require economizers and staged fan control in units with cooling capacity $\geq 33,000$ Btu/hr and $\leq 54,000$ Btu/hr, which matches the requirement in the 2018 International Green Construction Code and adopts ANSI/ASHRAE/ICC/USGBC/IES Standard 189.1. This measure reduces the T24 prescriptive threshold on air handling units that are required to have economizers, which is $> 54,000$ Btu/hr.
- ◆ **Solar thermal hot water:** For all-electric hotel only, add solar thermal water heating to supply the following portions of the water heating load, measured in solar savings fraction (SSF):
 - ◆ 20 percent SSF in CZs 2, 3, and 5-9
 - ◆ 25 percent in CZ4
 - ◆ 35 percent SSF in CZs 1 and 10-16.



3.1.3 Lighting

- ◆ **Interior lighting reduced lighting power density (LPD):** Reduce LPD by 15 percent for Medium Office, 10 percent for Medium Retail and by 10 percent for the nonresidential areas of the Small Hotel.
- ◆ **Institutional tuning:** Limit the maximum output or maximum power draw of lighting to 85 percent of full light output or full power draw.
- ◆ **Daylight dimming plus off:** Turn daylight-controlled lights completely off when the daylight available in the daylit zone is greater than 150 percent of the illuminance received from the general lighting system at full power. There is no associated cost with this measure, as the 2019 T24 Standards already require multilevel lighting and daylight sensors in primary and secondary daylit spaces. This measure is simply a revised control strategy and does not increase the number of sensors required or labor to install and program a sensor.
- ◆ **Occupant sensing in open plan offices:** In an open plan office area greater than 250 ft², control lighting based on occupant sensing controls. Two workstations per occupancy sensor.

Details on the applicability and impact of each measure by building type and by space function can be found in *Appendices 6.2*. The appendix also includes the resulting LPD that is modeled as the proposed by building type and by space function.



Figure 4. Energy Efficiency Measures - Specification and Cost

Measure	Baseline T24 Requirement	Measure Applicability				Incremental Cost	Sources & Notes
		● Included in Packages 1A, 1B, 3A, 3C — Not applicable					
		Med Office	Med Retail	Small Hotel			
Guest rooms	Comm Spaces						
Envelope							
Modify SHGC Fenestration	SHGC of 0.25	●	●	●	●	\$1.60 /ft ² window for SHGC decreases, \$0/ft ² for SHGC increases	Costs from one manufacturer.
Fenestration as a Function of Orientation	Limit on total window area and west-facing window area as a function of wall area.	●	—	—	—	\$0	No additional cost associated with the measure which is a design consideration not an equipment cost.
HVAC and SHW							
Drain Water Heat Recovery	No heat recovery required	—	—	●	—	\$841 /unit	Assume 1 heat recovery unit for every 3 guestrooms. Costs from three manufacturers.
VAV Box Minimum Flow	20 percent of maximum (design) airflow	●	—	—	●	\$0	No additional cost associated with the measure which is a design consideration not an equipment cost.
Economizers on Small Capacity Systems	Economizers required for units > 54,000 Btu/hr	—	●	—	—	\$2,857 /unit	Costs from one manufacturer's representative and one mechanical contractor.



Measure	Baseline T24 Requirement	Measure Applicability				Incremental Cost	Sources & Notes
		● Included in Packages 1A, 1B, 3A, 3C — Not applicable					
		Med Office	Med Retail	Small Hotel			
Guest rooms	Comm Spaces						
Solar Thermal Hot Water	For central heat pump water heaters, there is no prescriptive baseline requirement.	—	—	● (electric only)	—	\$33/therm-yr	Installed costs reported in the California Solar Initiative Thermal Program Database, 2015-present. ⁸ Costs include tank and were only available for gas backup systems. Costs are reduced by 19 percent per federal income tax credit average through 2022.
Lighting							
Interior Lighting Reduced LPD	Per Area Category Method, varies by Primary Function Area. Office area 0.60 – 0.70 W/ft ² depending on area of space. Hotel function area 0.85 W/ft ² . Retail Merchandise Sales 1.00 W/ft ²	●	●	—	●	\$0	Industry report on LED pricing analysis shows that costs are not correlated with efficacy. ⁹

⁸ <http://www.csithermalstats.org/download.html>

⁹ http://calmac.org/publications/LED_Pricing_Analysis_Report_-_Revised_1.19.2018_Final.pdf



Measure	Baseline T24 Requirement	Measure Applicability				Incremental Cost	Sources & Notes
		● Included in Packages 1A, 1B, 3A, 3C — Not applicable					
		Med Office	Med Retail	Small Hotel			
Guest rooms	Comm Spaces						
Institutional Tuning	No requirement, but Power Adjustment Factor (PAF) credit of 0.10 available for luminaires in non-daylit areas and 0.05 for luminaires in daylit areas ¹⁰	●	●	—	●	\$0.06/ft²	Industry report on institutional tuning ¹¹
Daylight Dimming Plus Off	No requirement, but PAF credit of 0.10 available.	●	—	—	—	\$0	Given the amount of lighting controls already required, this measure is no additional cost.
Occupant Sensing in Open Plan Offices	No requirement, but PAF credit of 0.30 available.	●	—	—	—	\$189 /sensor; \$74 /powered relay; \$108 /secondary relay	2 workstations per sensor; 1 fixture per workstation; 4 workstations per master relay; 120 ft²/workstation in open office area, which is 53% of total floor area of the medium office

¹⁰ Power Adjustment Factors allow designers to tradeoff increased lighting power densities for more efficient designs. In this study, PAF-related measures assume that the more efficient design is incorporated without a tradeoff for increased lighting power density.

¹¹ <https://slipstreaminc.org/sites/default/files/2018-12/task-tuning-report-mndoc-2015.pdf>



3.2 Solar Photovoltaics and Battery Measures

This section describes the PV and battery measures considered for this analysis. The Reach Code Team estimated the required PV sizes for each building prototype for the efficiency measure packages and the stand alone PV and battery options.

3.2.1 Solar Photovoltaics

2019 Title 24 requires nonresidential buildings to reserve at least 15 percent of the roof area as a “solar zone,” but does not include any requirements or compliance credits for the installation of photovoltaic systems. The Reach Code Team analyzed a range of PV system sizes to determine cost effectiveness. To determine upper end of potential PV system size, the Reach Code Team assumed a PV generation capacity of either

- ◆ 15 W/ft² covering 50 percent of the roof area, or
- ◆ Enough to nearly offset the annual energy consumption.

The medium office and small hotel prototypes had small roof areas compared to their annual electricity demand, thus the PV system capacity at 50 percent of the roof area was less than the estimated annual usage. The medium office and small hotel had a 135 kW and 80 kW array, respectively. The medium retail building has a substantially large roof area that would accommodate a PV array that generates more than the annual electricity load of the building. The PV array for the medium retail building was sized at 110 kW to not exceed the annual electricity consumption of the building when accounting for the minimum annual energy demand across climate zones with efficiency packages.

The modeling software for nonresidential buildings does not allow auto-sizing of PV based on a desired percent offset of electricity use. Moreover, the PV size is also constrained by the availability of roof area. Hence, a common size of PV is modeled for all the packages including all electric design. Figure 5 through Figure 7 below demonstrate the percent of electricity offset by PV for both mixed fuel and all electric buildings over their respective federal minimum design package.

Figure 5. Medium Office – Annual Percent kWh Offset with 135 kW Array

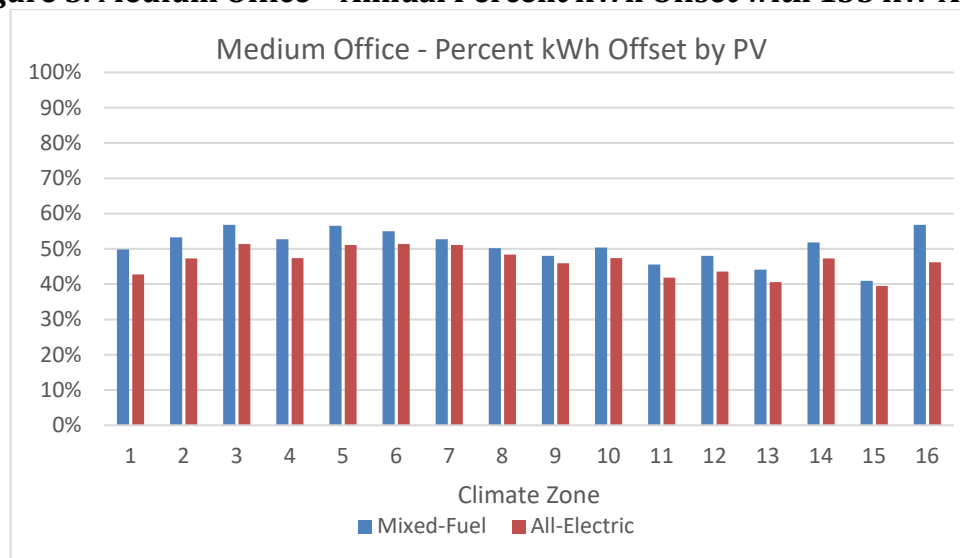


Figure 6. Medium Retail – Annual Percent kWh Offset with 110 kW Array

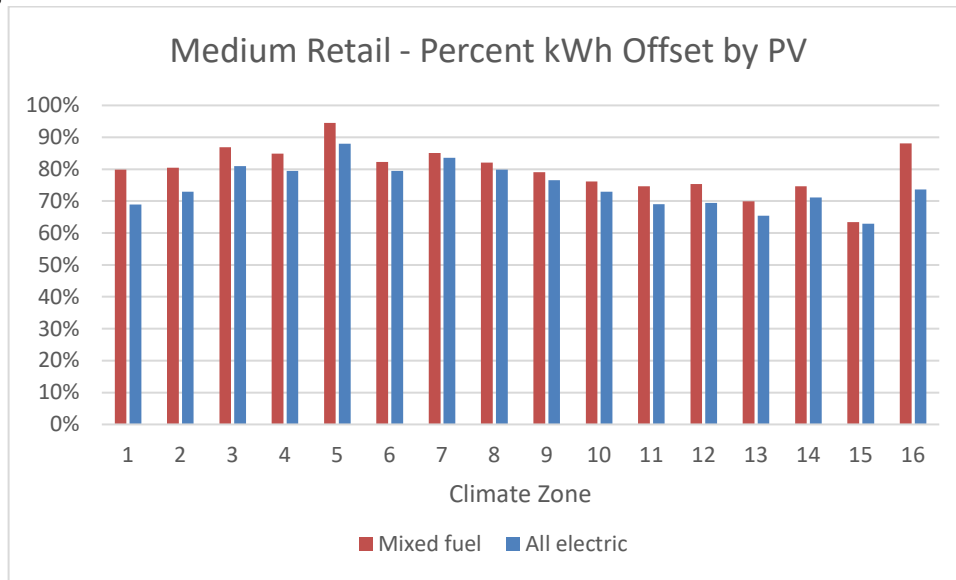
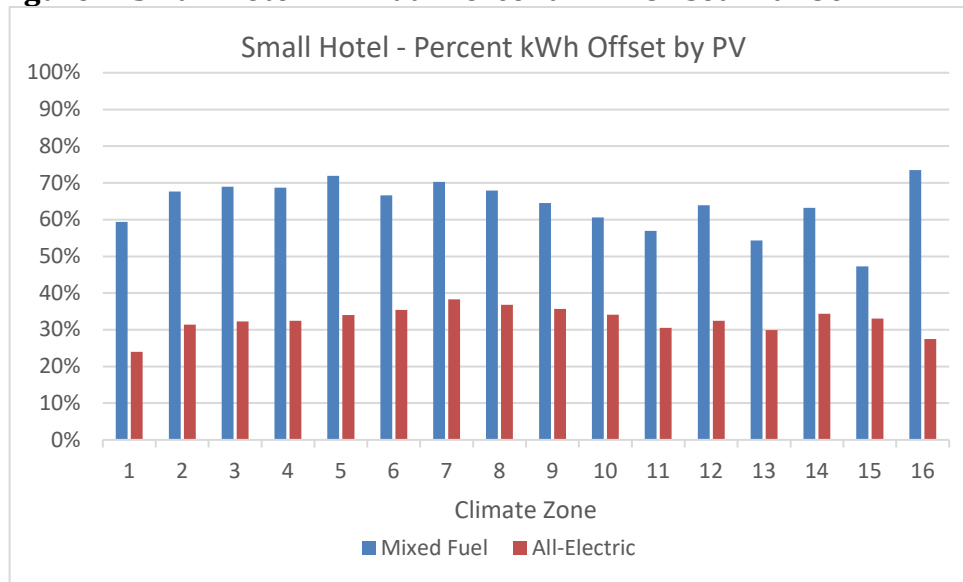


Figure 7. Small Hotel – Annual Percent kWh Offset with 80 kW Array



The costs for PV include first cost to purchase and install the system, inverter replacement costs, and annual maintenance costs. A summary of the medium office costs and sources is given in Figure 8. Upfront solar PV system costs are reduced by the federal income tax credit (ITC), approximately 19 percent due to a phased reduction in the credit through the year 2022.¹²

¹² The federal credit drops to 26% in 2020, and 22% in 2021 before dropping permanently to 10% for commercial projects and 0% for residential projects in 2022. More information on federal Investment Tax Credits available at: <https://www.seia.org/initiatives/solar-investment-tax-credit-itc>

Figure 8. Medium Office Upfront PV Costs

	Unit Cost	Cost	Useful Life (yrs.)	Source
Solar PV System	\$2.30 / Wdc	\$310,500	30	National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) Q1 2016 ¹³
Inverter Replacement	\$0.15 / Wdc	\$20,250	10	E3 Rooftop Solar PV System Report ¹⁴
Maintenance Costs	\$0.02 / Wdc	\$2,700	1	

PV energy output is built into CBECC-Com and is based on NREL's PVWatts calculator, which includes long term performance degradation estimates.¹⁵

3.2.2 **Battery Storage**

This measure includes installation of batteries to allow energy generated through PV to be stored and used later, providing additional energy cost benefits. This report does not focus on optimizing battery sizes or controls for each prototype and climate zone, though the Reach Code Team ran test simulations to assess the impact of battery sizes on TDV savings and found diminishing returns as the battery size increased.

The team set battery control to the Time of Use Control (TOU) method, which assumes batteries are charged anytime PV generation is greater than the building load but discharges to the electric grid beginning during the highest priced hours of the day (the "First Hour of the Summer Peak"). Because there is no default hour available in CBECC-Com, the team applied the default hour available in CBECC-Res to start discharging (hour 19 in CZs 2, 4, and 8-15, and hour 20 in other CZs). This control option is most reflective of the current products on the market. While this control strategy is being used in the analysis, there would be no mandate on the control strategy used in practice.

The current simulation software has approximations of how performance characteristics change with environmental conditions, charge/discharge rates, and degradation with age and use. More information is on the software battery control capabilities and associated qualification requirements are available in the Residential Alternative Calculation Method Reference Manual and the 2019 Reference Appendices for the 2019 Title 24 Standards.^{16,17}

The Reach Code Team used costs of \$558 kWh based on a 2018 IOU Codes and Standards Program report, assuming a replacement is necessary in year 15.¹⁸ Batteries are also eligible for the ITC if they are installed at the same time as the renewable generation source and at least 75 percent of the energy used to charge

¹³ Available at: <https://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy16osti/66532.pdf>

¹⁴ Available at: <https://efiling.energy.ca.gov/getdocument.aspx?tn=221366>

¹⁵ More information available at: <https://pvwatts.nrel.gov/downloads/pvwattsv5.pdf>

¹⁶ Battery controls are discussed in Sections 2.1.5.4 and Appendix D of the Residential Alternative Calculation Method Reference Manual, available here: <https://ww2.energy.ca.gov/2019publications/CEC-400-2019-005/CEC-400-2019-005-CMF.pdf>

¹⁷ Qualification Requirements for Battery Storage Systems are available in JA12 of the 2019 Reference Appendices: <https://ww2.energy.ca.gov/2018publications/CEC-400-2018-021/CEC-400-2018-021-CMF.pdf>

¹⁸ Available at: http://localenergycodes.com/download/430/file_path/fieldList/PV%20Plus%20Battery%20Storage%20Report



the battery comes from a renewable source. Thus, the Reach Code Team also applied a 19 percent cost reduction to battery costs.

3.2.3 PV-only and PV+Battery Packages

The Reach Code Team analyzed solar PV and battery storage only, without other efficiency measures in both mixed-fuel and all-electric building designs. Two different sizes of solar PV and battery storage were analyzed.

- ◆ **Small PV Size:** 3 kW, assumed to be the minimal PV system considered for installation in a nonresidential building.
- ◆ **Large PV Size:** PV capacity equal to 15 W/ft² over 50 percent of the roof area, or sized to nearly offset annual electricity consumption, as described in Section 3.2.1.
- ◆ **Small Battery Size:** 5 kWh, assumed to be the minimal battery system considered for installation in a nonresidential building, and representative of smaller products currently available on the market.
- ◆ **Large Battery Size:** 50 kWh, assumed to be a substantially large size for a nonresidential setting. Generally, the reach code team found diminishing on-bill and TDV benefits as the battery size increased.

As described in Section 1 and Section 4.4, each PV size was run as a standalone measure. When packaged with a battery measure, the small PV size was paired with the small battery size, and the large PV size was paired with the large battery size.

3.3 All Electric Measures

The Reach Code Team investigated the cost and performance impacts and associated infrastructure costs associated with changing the baseline HVAC and water heating systems to all-electric equipment. This includes heat pump space heating, electric resistance reheat coils, electric water heater with storage tank, heat pump water heating, increasing electrical capacity, and eliminating natural gas connections that would have been present in mixed-fuel new construction. The Reach Code Team selected electric systems that would be installed instead of gas-fueled systems in each prototype.

3.3.1 HVAC and Water Heating

The nonresidential standards use a mixed-fuel baseline for the Standard Design systems. In most nonresidential occupancies, the baseline is natural gas space heating. Hotel/motels and high-rise residential occupancies also assume natural gas baseline water heating systems for the guest rooms and dwelling units. In the all-electric scenario, gas equipment serving these end-uses is replaced with electric equipment, as described in Figure 9.



Figure 9. All-Electric HVAC and Water Heating Characteristics Summary.

		Medium Office	Medium Retail	Small Hotel
HVAC System	Baseline	Packaged DX + VAV with HW reheat. Central gas boilers.	Single zone packaged DX with gas furnaces	<u>NonRes</u> : Packaged DX + VAV with HW reheat. Central gas boilers. <u>Res</u> : Single zone DX AC unit with gas furnaces
	Proposed All-Electric	Packaged DX + VAV with electric resistance reheat.	Single zone packaged heat pumps	<u>NonRes</u> : Packaged DX + VAV with electric resistance reheat <u>Res</u> : Single zone heat pumps
Water Heating System	Baseline	Electric resistance with storage	Electric resistance with storage	<u>NonRes</u> : Electric resistance storage <u>Res</u> : Central gas storage with recirculation
	Proposed All-Electric	Electric resistance with storage	Electric resistance with storage	<u>NonRes</u> : Electric resistance storage <u>Res</u> : Individual heat pumps

The Reach Code Team received cost data for baseline mixed-fuel equipment as well as electric equipment from an experienced mechanical contractor in the San Francisco Bay Area. The total construction cost includes equipment and material, labor, subcontractors (for example, HVAC and SHW control systems), and contractor overhead.

3.3.1.1 Medium Office

The baseline HVAC system includes two gas hot water boilers, three packaged rooftop units, and VAV hot water reheat boxes. The SHW design includes one 8.75 kW electric resistance hot water heater with a 30-gallon storage tank.

For the medium office all-electric HVAC design, the Reach Code Team investigated several potential all-electric design options, including variable refrigerant flow, packaged heat pumps, and variable volume and temperature systems. After seeking feedback from the design community, the Reach Code Team determined that the most feasible all-electric HVAC system, given the software modeling constraints is a VAV system with an electric resistance reheat instead of hot water reheat coil. A parallel fan-powered box (PFPB) implementation of electric resistance reheat would further improve efficiency due to reducing ventilation requirements, but an accurate implementation of PFPBs is not currently available in compliance software.

Note that the actual natural gas consumption for the VAV hot water reheat baseline may be higher than the current simulation results due to a combination of boiler and hot water distribution losses. A recent research study shows that the total losses can account for as high as 80 percent of the boiler energy use.¹⁹

¹⁹ Raftery, P., A. Geronazzo, H. Cheng, and G. Paliaga. 2018. Quantifying energy losses in hot water reheat systems. *Energy and Buildings*, 179: 183-199. November. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.enbuild.2018.09.020>. Retrieved from <https://escholarship.org/uc/item/3qs8f8qx>



If these losses are considered savings for the electric resistance reheat (which has zero associated distribution loss) may be higher.

The all-electric SHW system remains the same electric resistance water heater as the baseline and has no associated incremental costs.

Cost data for medium office designs are presented in Figure 10. The all-electric HVAC system presents cost savings compared to the hot water reheat system from elimination of the hot water boiler and associated hot water piping distribution. CZ10 and CZ15 all-electric design costs are slightly higher because they require larger size rooftop heat pumps than the other climate zones.

Figure 10. Medium Office HVAC System Costs

Climate Zone	Mixed Fuel Baseline	All Electric System	Incremental cost for All-Electric
CZ01	\$1,202,538	\$1,106,432	\$(96,106)
CZ02	\$1,261,531	\$1,178,983	\$(82,548)
CZ03	\$1,205,172	\$1,113,989	\$(91,183)
CZ04	\$1,283,300	\$1,205,434	\$(77,865)
CZ05	\$1,207,345	\$1,113,989	\$(93,356)
CZ06	\$1,216,377	\$1,131,371	\$(85,006)
CZ07	\$1,227,932	\$1,148,754	\$(79,178)
CZ08	\$1,250,564	\$1,172,937	\$(77,626)
CZ09	\$1,268,320	\$1,196,365	\$(71,955)
CZ10	\$1,313,580	\$1,256,825	\$(56,755)
CZ11	\$1,294,145	\$1,221,305	\$(72,840)
CZ12	\$1,274,317	\$1,197,121	\$(77,196)
CZ13	\$1,292,884	\$1,221,305	\$(71,579)
CZ14	\$1,286,245	\$1,212,236	\$(74,009)
CZ15	\$1,357,023	\$1,311,994	\$(45,029)
CZ16	\$1,295,766	\$1,222,817	\$(72,949)

3.3.1.2 Medium Retail

The baseline HVAC system includes five packaged single zone rooftop ACs with gas furnaces. Based on fan control requirements in section 140.4(m), units with cooling capacity $\geq 65,000$ Btu/h have variable air volume fans, while smaller units have constant volume fans. The SHW design includes one 8.75 kW electric resistance hot water heater with a 30-gallon storage tank.

For the medium retail all-electric HVAC design, the Reach Code Team assumed packaged heat pumps instead of the packaged ACs. The all-electric SHW system remains the same electric resistance water heater as the baseline and has no associated incremental costs.

Cost data for medium retail designs are presented in Figure 11. Costs for rooftop air-conditioning systems are very similar to rooftop heat pump systems.

Figure 11. Medium Retail HVAC System Costs

Climate Zone	Mixed Fuel Baseline	All Electric System	Incremental cost for All-Electric
CZ01	\$328,312	\$333,291	\$4,978
CZ02	\$373,139	\$373,702	\$563
CZ03	\$322,849	\$326,764	\$3,915
CZ04	\$329,900	\$335,031	\$5,131
CZ05	\$359,888	\$362,408	\$2,520
CZ06	\$335,728	\$341,992	\$6,265
CZ07	\$345,544	\$349,808	\$4,265
CZ08	\$368,687	\$369,792	\$1,104
CZ09	\$415,155	\$411,069	\$(4,087)
CZ10	\$345,993	\$346,748	\$755
CZ11	\$418,721	\$414,546	\$(4,175)
CZ12	\$405,110	\$400,632	\$(4,477)
CZ13	\$376,003	\$375,872	\$(131)
CZ14	\$405,381	\$406,752	\$1,371
CZ15	\$429,123	\$427,606	\$(1,517)
CZ16	\$401,892	\$404,147	\$2,256

3.3.1.3 Small Hotel

The small hotel has two different baseline equipment systems, one for the nonresidential spaces and one for the guest rooms. The nonresidential HVAC system includes two gas hot water boilers, four packaged rooftop units and twelve VAV terminal boxes with hot water reheat coil. The SHW design includes a small electric water heater with storage tank. The residential HVAC design includes one single zone AC unit with gas furnace for each guest room and the water heating design includes one central gas storage water heater with a recirculation pump for all guest rooms.

For the small hotel all-electric design, the Reach Code Team assumed the nonresidential HVAC system to be packaged heat pumps with electric resistance VAV terminal units, and the SHW system to remain a small electric resistance water heater.

For the guest room all-electric HVAC system, the analysis used a single zone (packaged terminal) heat pump and a central heat pump water heater serving all guest rooms. Central heat pump water heating with recirculation serving guest rooms cannot yet be modeled in CBECC-Com, and energy impacts were modeled by simulating individual heat pump water heaters in each guest room. The reach code team believes this is a conservative assumption, since individual heat pump water heaters will have much higher tank standby losses. The Reach Code Team attained costs for central heat pump water heating installation including storage tanks and controls and used these costs in the study.

Cost data for small hotel designs are presented in Figure 12. The all-electric design presents substantial cost savings because there is no hot water plant or piping distribution system serving the nonresidential spaces, as well as the lower cost of packaged terminal heat pumps serving the residential spaces compared to split DX/furnace systems with individual flues.



Figure 12. Small Hotel HVAC and Water Heating System Costs

Climate Zone	Mixed Fuel Baseline	All Electric System	Incremental cost for All-Electric
CZ01	\$2,337,531	\$1,057,178	\$(1,280,353)
CZ02	\$2,328,121	\$1,046,795	\$(1,281,326)
CZ03	\$2,294,053	\$1,010,455	\$(1,283,598)
CZ04	\$2,302,108	\$1,018,675	\$(1,283,433)
CZ05	\$2,298,700	\$1,015,214	\$(1,283,486)
CZ06	\$2,295,380	\$1,011,753	\$(1,283,627)
CZ07	\$2,308,004	\$1,026,029	\$(1,281,975)
CZ08	\$2,333,662	\$1,053,717	\$(1,279,946)
CZ09	\$2,312,099	\$1,030,355	\$(1,281,744)
CZ10	\$2,354,093	\$1,075,348	\$(1,278,745)
CZ11	\$2,347,980	\$1,068,426	\$(1,279,554)
CZ12	\$2,328,654	\$1,047,660	\$(1,280,994)
CZ13	\$2,348,225	\$1,068,858	\$(1,279,367)
CZ14	\$2,345,988	\$1,066,263	\$(1,279,725)
CZ15	\$2,357,086	\$1,079,241	\$(1,277,845)
CZ16	\$2,304,094	\$1,019,973	\$(1,284,121)

3.3.2 *Infrastructure Impacts*

Electric heating appliances and equipment often require a larger electrical connection than an equivalent natural gas appliance because of the higher voltage and amperage necessary to electrically generate heat. Thus, many buildings may require larger electrical capacity than a comparable building with natural gas appliances. This includes:

- ◆ Electric resistance VAV space heating in the medium office and common area spaces of the small hotel.
- ◆ Heat pump water heating for the guest room spaces of the small hotel.

3.3.2.1 *Electrical Panel Sizing and Wiring*

This section details the additional electrical panel sizing and wiring required for all-electric measures. In an all-electric new construction scenario, heat pumps replace packaged DX units which are paired with either a gas furnace or a hot water coil (supplied by a gas boiler). The electrical requirements of the replacement heat pump would be the same as the packaged DX unit it replaces, as the electrical requirements would be driven by the cooling capacity, which would remain the same between the two units.

VAV terminal units with hot water reheat coils that are replaced with electric resistance reheat coils require additional electrical infrastructure. In the case of electric resistance coils, the Reach Code Team assumed that on average, a VAV terminal unit serves around 900 ft² of conditioned space and has a heating capacity of 5 kW (15 kBtu/hr/ft²). The incremental electrical infrastructure costs were determined based on RS Means. Calculations for the medium office shown in Figure 13 include the cost to add electrical panels as well as the cost to add electrical lines to each VAV terminal unit electric resistance coil in the medium office prototype. Additionally, the Reach Code Team subtracted the electrical infrastructure costs associated with hot water pumps required in the mixed fuel baseline, which are not required in the all-electric measures.



The Reach Code Team calculated costs to increase electrical capacity for heat pump water heaters in the small hotel similarly.

Figure 13. Medium Office Electrical Infrastructure Costs for All-Electric Design

A	-	No. VAV Boxes	60
B	-	VAV box heating capacity (watts)	4,748
C	-	No. hot water pumps	2
D	-	Hot water pump power (watts)	398
E	-	Voltage	208
F	$(A \times B - C \times D) / E$	Panel ampacity required	1,366
G	$F / 400$	Number of 400-amp panels required	4
H	-	Cost per 400-amp panel	\$3,100
I	$G \times H$	Total panel cost	\$12,400
J	-	Total electrical line length required (ft)	4,320
K	-	Cost per linear foot of electrical line	\$3.62
L	$J \times K$	Total electrical line cost	\$15,402
	I + L	Total electrical infrastructure incremental cost	\$27,802

3.3.2.2 Natural Gas

This analysis assumes that in an all-electric new construction scenario natural gas would not be supplied to the site. Eliminating natural gas in new construction would save costs associated with connecting a service line from the street main to the building, piping distribution within the building, and monthly connection charges by the utility.

The Reach Code Team determined that for a new construction building with natural gas piping, there is a service line (branch connection) from the natural gas main to the building meter. In the medium office prototype, natural gas piping is routed to the boiler. The Reach Code Team assumed that the boiler is on the first floor, and that 30 feet of piping is required from the connection to the main to the boiler. The Reach Code Team assumed 1" corrugated stainless steel tubing (CSST) material is used for the plumbing distribution. The Reach Code Team included costs for a natural gas plan review, service extension, and a gas meter, as shown in Figure 14 below. The natural gas plan review cost is based on information received from the City of Palo Alto Utilities. The meter costs are from PG&E and include both material and labor. The service extension costs are based on guidance from PG&E, who noted that the cost range is highly varied and that there is no "typical" cost, with costs being highly dependent on length of extension, terrain, whether the building is in a developed or undeveloped area, and number of buildings to be served. While an actual service extension cost is highly uncertain, the team believes the costs assumed in this analysis are within a reasonable range based on a sample range of costs provided by PG&E. These costs assume development in a previously developed area.



Figure 14. Natural Gas Infrastructure Cost Savings for All-Electric Prototypes

Cost Type	Medium Office	Medium Retail	Small Hotel
Natural Gas Plan Review	\$2,316	\$2,316	\$2,316
Service Extension	\$13,000	\$13,000	\$13,000
Meter	\$3,000	\$3,000	\$3,000
Plumbing Distribution	\$633	\$9,711	\$37,704
Total Cost	\$18,949	\$28,027	\$56,020

3.4 Preempted High Efficiency Appliances

The Reach Code Team developed a package of high efficiency (HE) space and water heating appliances based on commonly available products for both the mixed-fuel and all-electric scenarios. This package assesses the standalone contribution that high efficiency measures would make toward achieving high performance thresholds. The Reach Code Team reviewed the Air Conditioning, Heating, and Refrigeration Institute (AHRI) certified product database to estimate appropriate efficiencies.²⁰

The Reach Code Team determined the efficiency increases to be appropriate based on equipment type, summarized in Figure 15, with cost premiums attained from a Bay Area mechanical contractor. The ranges in efficiency are indicative of varying federal standard requirements based on equipment size.

Figure 15. High Efficiency Appliance Assumptions

	Federal Minimum Efficiency	Preempted Efficiency	Cost Premium for HE Appliance
Gas space heating and water heating	80-82%	90-95%	10-15%
Large packaged rooftop cooling	9.8-12 EER 11.4-12.9 IEER	10.5-13 EER 15-15.5 IEER	10-15%
Single zone heat pump space heating	7.7 HSPF 3.2 COP	10 HSPF 3.5 COP	6-15%
Heat pump water heating	2.0 UEF	3.3 UEF	None (market does not carry 2.0 UEF)

3.5 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

The analysis uses the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions estimates from Zero Code reports available in CBECC-Com.²¹ Zero Code uses 8760 hourly multipliers accounting for time dependent energy use and carbon emissions based on source emissions, including renewable portfolio standard projections. Fugitive

²⁰ Available at: <https://www.ahridirectory.org/Search/SearchHome?ReturnUrl=%2f>

²¹ More information available at: <https://zero-code.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/ZERO-Code-TSD-California.pdf>

emissions are not included. There are two strings of multipliers – one for Northern California climate zones, and another for Southern California climate zones.²²

4 Results

The Reach Code Team evaluated cost effectiveness of the following measure packages over a 2019 mixed-fuel code compliant baseline for all climate zones, as detailed in Sections 4.1 -- 4.3 and reiterated in Figure 16:

- ◆ **Package 1A – Mixed-Fuel + EE:** Mixed-fuel design with energy efficiency measures and federal minimum appliance efficiencies.
- ◆ **Package 1B – Mixed-Fuel + EE + PV + B:** Same as Package 1A, plus solar PV and batteries.
- ◆ **Package 1C – Mixed-fuel + HE:** Alternative design with high efficiency appliances, triggering federal preemption.
- ◆ **Package 2 – All-Electric Federal Code-Minimum Reference:** All-electric design with federal code minimum appliance efficiency. No solar PV or battery.
- ◆ **Package 3A – All-Electric + EE:** All-electric design with energy efficiency measures and federal minimum appliance efficiencies.
- ◆ **Package 3B – All-Electric + EE + PV + B:** Same as Package 3A, plus solar PV and batteries.
- ◆ **Package 3C – All-Electric + HE:** All-electric design with high efficiency appliances, triggering federal preemption.

Figure 16. Package Summary

Package	Fuel Type		Energy Efficiency Measures	PV & Battery (PV + B)	High Efficiency Appliances (HE)
	Mixed Fuel	All-Electric			
Mixed-Fuel Code Minimum Baseline	X				
1A – Mixed-Fuel + EE	X		X		
1B – Mixed-Fuel + EE + PV + B	X		X	X	
1C – Mixed-fuel + HE	X				X
2 – All-Electric Federal Code-Minimum Reference		X			
3A – All-Electric + EE		X	X		
3B – All-Electric + EE + PV + B		X	X	X	
3C – All-Electric + HE		X			X

²² CBECC-Com documentation does not state which climate zones fall under which region. CBECC-Res multipliers are the same for CZs 1-5 and 11-13 (presumed to be Northern California), while there is another set of multipliers for CZs 6-10 and 14-16 (assumed to be Southern California).



Section 4.4 presents the results of the PV-only and PV+Battery analysis.

The TDV and on-bill based cost effectiveness results are presented in terms of B/C ratio and NPV in this section. What constitutes a 'benefit' or a 'cost' varies with the scenarios because both energy savings and incremental construction costs may be negative depending on the package. Typically, utility bill savings are categorized as a 'benefit' while incremental construction costs are treated as 'costs.' In cases where both construction costs are negative and utility bill savings are negative, the construction cost savings are treated as the 'benefit' while the utility bill negative savings are as the 'cost.'

Overarching factors to keep in mind when reviewing the results include:

- ◆ To pass the Energy Commission's application process, local reach codes must both be cost effective and exceed the energy performance budget using TDV (i.e., have a positive compliance margin). To emphasize these two important factors, the figures in this Section highlight in green the modeling results that have **either** a positive compliance margin or are cost effective. This will allow readers to identify whether a scenario is fully or partially supportive of a reach code, and the opportunities/challenges that the scenario presents. Conversely, Section 4.4 only highlights results that **both** have a positive compliance margin and are cost effective, to allow readers to identify reach code-ready scenarios.
- ◆ **Note:** Compliance margin represents the proportion of energy usage that is saved compared to the baseline, measured on a TDV basis.
- ◆ The Energy Commission does not currently allow compliance credit for either solar PV or battery storage. Thus, the compliance margins in Packages 1A are the same as 1B, and Package 3A is the same as 3B. However, The Reach Code Team did include the impact of solar PV and battery when calculating TDV cost-effectiveness.
- ◆ When performance modeling residential buildings, the Energy Commission allows the Standard Design to be electric if the Proposed Design is electric, which removes TDV-related penalties and associated negative compliance margins. This essentially allows for a compliance pathway for all-electric residential buildings. Nonresidential buildings are not treated in the same way and are compared to a mixed-fuel standard design.
- ◆ Results do not include an analysis and comparison of utility rates. As mentioned in *Section 2.2*, The Reach Code Team coordinated with utilities to select tariffs for each prototype given the annual energy demand profile and the most prevalent rates in each utility territory. The Reach Code Team did not compare a variety of tariffs to determine their impact on cost effectiveness. Note that most utility time-of-use rates are continuously updated, which can affect cost effectiveness results.
- ◆ As a point of comparison, mixed-fuel baseline energy figures are provided in *Appendix 6.5*.

4.1 Cost Effectiveness Results – Medium Office

Figure 17 through Figure 23 contain the cost-effectiveness findings for the Medium Office packages. Notable findings for each package include:

- ◆ **1A – Mixed-Fuel + EE:** Packages achieve +12 to +20 percent compliance margins depending on climate zone. All packages are cost effective in all climate zones using the TDV approach. All packages are cost effective using the On-Bill approach except for LADWP territory.



- ◆ **1B – Mixed-Fuel + EE + PV + B:** All packages are cost effective using the On-Bill and TDV approaches, except On-Bill in LADWP territory. When compared to 1A, the B/C ratio changes depending on the utility and climate zone (some increase while others decrease). However, NPV savings are increased across the board, suggesting that larger investments yield larger returns.
- ◆ **1C – Mixed-Fuel + HE:** Packages achieve +3 to +5 percent compliance margins depending on climate zone, but no packages were cost effective. The incremental costs of a high efficiency condensing boiler compared to a non-condensing boiler contributes to 26-47% of total incremental cost depending on boiler size. Benefits of condensing boiler efficiency come from resetting hot water return temperature as boiler efficiency increases at lower hot water temperature. However, hot water temperature reset control cannot currently be implemented in the software. In addition, the natural gas energy cost constitutes no more than 5% of total cost for 15 climate zones, so improving boiler efficiency has limited contribution to reduction of total energy cost.
- ◆ **2 – All-Electric Federal Code-Minimum Reference:**
 - ◆ Packages achieve between -27 percent and +1 percent compliance margins depending on climate zone. This is likely because the modeled system is electric resistance, and TDV values electricity consumption more heavily than natural gas. This all-electric design without other efficiency measures does not comply with the Energy Commission’s TDV performance budget.
 - ◆ All incremental costs are negative due to the elimination of natural gas infrastructure.
 - ◆ Packages achieve utility cost savings and are cost effective using the On-Bill approach in CZs 6-10 and 14-15. Packages do not achieve savings and are not cost effective using the On-Bill approach in most of PG&E territory (CZs 1,2,4, 11-13, and 16). Packages achieve savings and are cost effective using TDV in all climate zones except CZ16.
- ◆ **3A – All-Electric + EE:** Packages achieve positive compliance margins except -15 percent in CZ16, which has a higher space heating load than other climate zones. All packages are cost effective in all climate zones except CZ16.
- ◆ **3B – All-Electric + EE + PV + B:** Packages achieve positive compliance margins except -15 percent in CZ16. All packages are cost-effective from a TDV perspective in all climate zones. All packages are cost effective from an On-Bill perspective in all climate zones except in CZ 2 and CZ 16 in LADWP territory.
- ◆ **3C – All-Electric + HE:** Packages achieve between -26 percent and +2 percent compliance margins depending on climate zone. The only packages that are cost effective and with a positive compliance margin are in CZs 7-9 and 15. As described in Package 1C results, space heating is a relatively low proportion of energy costs in most climate zones, limiting the costs gains for higher efficiency equipment.



Figure 17. Cost Effectiveness for Medium Office Package 1A – Mixed-Fuel + EE

CZ	Utility	Elec Savings (kWh)	Gas Savings (therms)	GHG Reductions (mtons)	Compliance Margin	Incremental Package Cost	Lifecycle Utility Cost Savings	\$TDV Savings	B/C Ratio (On-bill)	B/C Ratio (TDV)	NPV (On-bill)	NPV (TDV)
Package 1A: Mixed Fuel + EE												
CZ01	PG&E	34,421	-808	4.5	18%	\$66,649	\$125,902	\$71,307	1.9	1.1	\$59,253	\$4,658
CZ02	PG&E	40,985	-505	8.1	17%	\$66,649	\$163,655	\$99,181	2.5	1.5	\$97,005	\$32,532
CZ03	PG&E	36,266	-463	7.0	20%	\$66,649	\$141,897	\$84,051	2.1	1.3	\$75,248	\$17,401
CZ04	PG&E	40,590	-547	7.7	14%	\$66,649	\$162,139	\$95,410	2.4	1.4	\$95,489	\$28,761
CZ04-2	CPAU	40,590	-547	7.7	14%	\$66,649	\$85,537	\$95,410	1.3	1.4	\$18,887	\$28,761
CZ05	PG&E	38,888	-499	7.4	18%	\$66,649	\$154,044	\$91,115	2.3	1.4	\$87,395	\$24,465
CZ05-2	SCG	38,888	-499	7.4	18%	\$66,649	\$156,315	\$91,115	2.3	1.4	\$89,665	\$24,465
CZ06	SCE	39,579	-305	8.7	20%	\$66,649	\$86,390	\$100,469	1.3	1.5	\$19,741	\$33,820
CZ06-2	LADWP	39,579	-305	8.7	20%	\$66,649	\$51,828	\$100,469	0.8	1.5	(\$14,821)	\$33,820
CZ07	SDG&E	41,817	-6	11.3	20%	\$66,649	\$204,394	\$112,497	3.1	1.7	\$137,745	\$45,848
CZ08	SCE	41,637	-60	10.8	18%	\$66,649	\$89,783	\$113,786	1.3	1.7	\$23,134	\$47,137
CZ08-2	LADWP	41,637	-60	10.8	18%	\$66,649	\$54,876	\$113,786	0.8	1.7	(\$11,773)	\$47,137
CZ09	SCE	42,539	-210	10.1	16%	\$66,649	\$95,636	\$115,647	1.4	1.7	\$28,987	\$48,998
CZ09-2	LADWP	42,539	-210	10.1	16%	\$66,649	\$58,168	\$115,647	0.9	1.7	(\$8,481)	\$48,998
CZ10	SDG&E	41,857	-216	9.8	17%	\$66,649	\$210,303	\$108,726	3.2	1.6	\$143,654	\$42,077
CZ10-2	SCE	41,857	-216	9.8	17%	\$66,649	\$92,736	\$108,726	1.4	1.6	\$26,087	\$42,077
CZ11	PG&E	42,523	-390	9.1	13%	\$66,649	\$166,951	\$104,001	2.5	1.6	\$100,301	\$37,352
CZ12	PG&E	41,521	-466	8.4	14%	\$66,649	\$161,594	\$100,135	2.4	1.5	\$94,945	\$33,486
CZ12-2	SMUD	41,521	-466	8.4	14%	\$66,649	\$71,734	\$100,135	1.1	1.5	\$5,085	\$33,486
CZ13	PG&E	42,898	-434	9.0	13%	\$66,649	\$169,107	\$99,992	2.5	1.5	\$102,457	\$33,343
CZ14	SDG&E	42,224	-441	8.6	14%	\$66,649	\$211,529	\$106,913	3.2	1.6	\$144,880	\$40,264
CZ14-2	SCE	42,224	-441	8.6	14%	\$66,649	\$95,809	\$106,913	1.4	1.6	\$29,160	\$40,264
CZ15	SCE	45,723	-147	11.2	12%	\$66,649	\$102,714	\$118,034	1.5	1.8	\$36,065	\$51,384
CZ16	PG&E	37,758	-736	5.8	14%	\$66,649	\$145,947	\$79,755	2.2	1.2	\$79,297	\$13,106
CZ16-2	LADWP	37,758	-736	5.8	14%	\$66,649	\$40,115	\$79,755	0.6	1.2	(\$26,534)	\$13,106



Figure 18. Cost Effectiveness for Medium Office Package 1B – Mixed-Fuel + EE + PV + B

CZ	Utility	Elec Savings (kWh)	Gas Savings (therms)	GHG savings (mtons)	Compliance Margin (%)	Incremental Package Cost	Lifecycle Energy Cost Savings	\$-TDV Savings	B/C Ratio (On-bill)	B/C Ratio (TDV)	NPV (On-bill)	NPV (TDV)
Mixed Fuel + PV + Battery												
CZ01	PG&E	211,225	-808	39.9	18%	\$397,405	\$645,010	\$454,284	1.6	1.1	\$247,605	\$56,879
CZ02	PG&E	255,787	-505	50.6	17%	\$397,405	\$819,307	\$573,033	2.1	1.4	\$421,902	\$175,628
CZ03	PG&E	245,421	-463	48.8	20%	\$397,405	\$777,156	\$536,330	2.0	1.3	\$379,751	\$138,925
CZ04	PG&E	267,612	-547	52.7	14%	\$397,405	\$836,221	\$597,471	2.1	1.5	\$438,816	\$200,066
CZ04-2	CPAU	267,612	-547	52.7	14%	\$397,405	\$621,879	\$597,471	1.6	1.5	\$224,474	\$200,066
CZ05	PG&E	264,581	-499	52.5	18%	\$397,405	\$897,216	\$578,856	2.3	1.5	\$499,811	\$181,451
CZ05-2	SCG	264,581	-499	52.5	18%	\$397,405	\$899,487	\$578,856	2.3	1.5	\$502,082	\$181,451
CZ06	SCE	257,474	-305	52.1	20%	\$397,405	\$484,229	\$594,416	1.2	1.5	\$86,824	\$197,011
CZ06-2	LA	257,474	-305	52.1	20%	\$397,405	\$282,360	\$594,416	0.7	1.5	(\$115,045)	\$197,011
CZ07	SDG&E	264,530	-6	55.7	20%	\$397,405	\$817,528	\$610,548	2.1	1.5	\$420,123	\$213,143
CZ08	SCE	258,348	-60	54.0	18%	\$397,405	\$479,073	\$625,249	1.2	1.6	\$81,668	\$227,844
CZ08-2	LA	258,348	-60	54.0	18%	\$397,405	\$275,704	\$625,249	0.7	1.6	(\$121,701)	\$227,844
CZ09	SCE	262,085	-210	54.3	16%	\$397,405	\$480,241	\$622,528	1.2	1.6	\$82,836	\$225,123
CZ09-2	LA	262,085	-210	54.3	16%	\$397,405	\$282,209	\$622,528	0.7	1.6	(\$115,196)	\$225,123
CZ10	SDG&E	258,548	-216	53.4	17%	\$397,405	\$839,931	\$595,323	2.1	1.5	\$442,526	\$197,918
CZ10-2	SCE	258,548	-216	53.4	17%	\$397,405	\$485,523	\$595,323	1.2	1.5	\$88,118	\$197,918
CZ11	PG&E	253,623	-390	50.9	13%	\$397,405	\$826,076	\$585,682	2.1	1.5	\$428,671	\$188,277
CZ12	PG&E	252,868	-466	50.3	14%	\$397,405	\$802,715	\$582,866	2.0	1.5	\$405,310	\$185,461
CZ12-2	SMUD	252,868	-466	50.3	14%	\$397,405	\$415,597	\$582,866	1.0	1.5	\$18,192	\$185,461
CZ13	PG&E	250,915	-434	50.4	13%	\$397,405	\$806,401	\$573,606	2.0	1.4	\$408,996	\$176,201
CZ14	SDG&E	283,684	-441	56.4	14%	\$397,405	\$874,753	\$676,271	2.2	1.7	\$477,348	\$278,866
CZ14-2	SCE	283,684	-441	56.4	14%	\$397,405	\$493,888	\$676,271	1.2	1.7	\$96,483	\$278,866
CZ15	SCE	274,771	-147	56.0	12%	\$397,405	\$476,327	\$640,379	1.2	1.6	\$78,922	\$242,974
CZ16	PG&E	266,490	-736	51.8	14%	\$397,405	\$842,205	\$575,563	2.1	1.4	\$444,800	\$178,158
CZ16-2	LA	266,490	-736	51.8	14%	\$397,405	\$260,372	\$575,563	0.7	1.4	(\$137,033)	\$178,158



Figure 19. Cost Effectiveness for Medium Office Package 1C – Mixed-Fuel + HE

CZ	Utility	Elec Savings (kWh)	Gas Savings (therms)	GHG Reductions (mtons)	Compliance Margin	Incremental Package Cost	Lifecycle Utility Cost Savings	\$TDV Savings	B/C Ratio (On-bill)	B/C Ratio (TDV)	NPV (On-bill)	NPV (TDV)
Package 1C: Mixed Fuel + HE												
CZ01	PG&E	288	688	4.1	3%	\$61,253	\$18,656	\$12,314	0.3	0.2	(\$42,597)	(\$48,939)
CZ02	PG&E	3,795	550	4.3	4%	\$68,937	\$36,683	\$24,676	0.5	0.4	(\$32,254)	(\$44,261)
CZ03	PG&E	1,241	439	2.9	3%	\$57,529	\$20,150	\$11,885	0.4	0.2	(\$37,379)	(\$45,644)
CZ04	PG&E	5,599	529	4.7	5%	\$72,074	\$44,915	\$30,928	0.6	0.4	(\$27,158)	(\$41,145)
CZ04-2	CPAU	5,599	529	4.7	5%	\$72,074	\$24,175	\$30,928	0.3	0.4	(\$47,898)	(\$41,145)
CZ05	PG&E	3,470	453	3.6	4%	\$60,330	\$35,072	\$18,232	0.6	0.3	(\$25,258)	(\$42,097)
CZ05-2	SCG	3,470	453	3.6	4%	\$60,330	\$32,777	\$18,232	0.5	0.3	(\$27,553)	(\$42,097)
CZ06	SCE	3,374	298	2.6	3%	\$55,594	\$19,446	\$16,132	0.3	0.3	(\$36,148)	(\$39,462)
CZ06-2	LADWP	3,374	298	2.6	3%	\$55,594	\$13,450	\$16,132	0.2	0.3	(\$42,145)	(\$39,462)
CZ07	SDG&E	5,257	140	2.3	4%	\$54,111	\$41,086	\$19,903	0.8	0.4	(\$13,025)	(\$34,208)
CZ08	SCE	5,921	176	2.7	4%	\$60,497	\$22,210	\$24,055	0.4	0.4	(\$38,287)	(\$36,442)
CZ08-2	LADWP	5,921	176	2.7	4%	\$60,497	\$14,064	\$24,055	0.2	0.4	(\$46,434)	(\$36,442)
CZ09	SCE	7,560	224	3.5	4%	\$61,311	\$28,576	\$31,835	0.5	0.5	(\$32,735)	(\$29,476)
CZ09-2	LADWP	7,560	224	3.5	4%	\$61,311	\$18,262	\$31,835	0.3	0.5	(\$43,049)	(\$29,476)
CZ10	SDG&E	5,786	288	3.2	4%	\$62,685	\$50,717	\$24,628	0.8	0.4	(\$11,968)	(\$38,057)
CZ10-2	SCE	5,786	288	3.2	4%	\$62,685	\$24,575	\$24,628	0.4	0.4	(\$38,110)	(\$38,057)
CZ11	PG&E	8,128	441	4.9	5%	\$71,101	\$54,188	\$37,849	0.8	0.5	(\$16,912)	(\$33,252)
CZ12	PG&E	6,503	478	4.7	5%	\$68,329	\$47,329	\$34,556	0.7	0.5	(\$20,999)	(\$33,773)
CZ12-2	SMUD	6,503	478	4.7	5%	\$68,329	\$24,003	\$34,556	0.4	0.5	(\$44,325)	(\$33,773)
CZ13	PG&E	8,398	432	5.0	5%	\$69,474	\$51,347	\$37,229	0.7	0.5	(\$18,128)	(\$32,246)
CZ14	SDG&E	7,927	470	5.0	5%	\$69,463	\$62,744	\$37,133	0.9	0.5	(\$6,718)	(\$32,329)
CZ14-2	SCE	7,927	470	5.0	5%	\$69,463	\$32,517	\$37,133	0.5	0.5	(\$36,946)	(\$32,329)
CZ15	SCE	15,140	219	5.5	5%	\$66,702	\$43,773	\$52,359	0.7	0.8	(\$22,929)	(\$14,344)
CZ16	PG&E	3,111	912	6.3	5%	\$71,765	\$36,002	\$24,914	0.5	0.3	(\$35,763)	(\$46,851)
CZ16-2	LADWP	3,111	912	6.3	5%	\$71,765	\$23,057	\$24,914	0.3	0.3	(\$48,708)	(\$46,851)



Figure 20. Cost Effectiveness for Medium Office Package 2 – All-Electric Federal Code Minimum

CZ	Utility	Elec Savings (kWh)	Gas Savings (therms)	GHG Reductions (mtons)	Compliance Margin	Incremental Package Cost*	Lifecycle Utility Cost Savings	\$TDV Savings	B/C Ratio (On-bill)	B/C Ratio (TDV)	NPV (On-bill)	NPV (TDV)
Package 2: All-Electric Federal Code Minimum												
CZ01	PG&E	-53,657	4967	10.1	-15%	(\$87,253)	(\$98,237)	(\$58,420)	0.9	1.5	(\$10,984)	\$28,833
CZ02	PG&E	-49,684	3868	5.0	-7%	(\$73,695)	(\$101,605)	(\$41,429)	0.7	1.8	(\$27,910)	\$32,266
CZ03	PG&E	-35,886	3142	5.6	-7%	(\$82,330)	(\$57,345)	(\$29,592)	1.4	2.8	\$24,986	\$52,738
CZ04	PG&E	-48,829	3759	4.7	-6%	(\$69,012)	(\$90,527)	(\$40,570)	0.8	1.7	(\$21,515)	\$28,443
CZ04-2	CPAU	-48,829	3759	4.7	-6%	(\$69,012)	(\$19,995)	(\$40,570)	3.5	1.7	\$49,018	\$28,443
CZ05	PG&E	-40,531	3240	4.5	-8%	(\$84,503)	(\$63,663)	(\$39,997)	1.3	2.1	\$20,840	\$44,506
CZ06	SCE	-26,174	2117	3.1	-4%	(\$76,153)	\$24,908	(\$20,571)	>1	3.7	\$101,061	\$55,581
CZ06-2	LADWP	-26,174	2117	3.1	-4%	(\$76,153)	\$26,366	(\$20,571)	>1	3.7	\$102,518	\$55,581
CZ07	SDG&E	-12,902	950	0.9	-2%	(\$70,325)	\$46,879	(\$11,407)	>1	6.2	\$117,204	\$58,918
CZ08	SCE	-15,680	1219	1.5	-2%	(\$68,774)	\$17,859	(\$12,648)	>1	5.4	\$86,633	\$56,125
CZ08-2	LADWP	-15,680	1219	1.5	-2%	(\$68,774)	\$18,603	(\$12,648)	>1	5.4	\$87,376	\$56,125
CZ09	SCE	-19,767	1605	2.4	-2%	(\$63,102)	\$20,920	(\$14,462)	>1	4.4	\$84,022	\$48,640
CZ09-2	LADWP	-19,767	1605	2.4	-2%	(\$63,102)	\$21,929	(\$14,462)	>1	4.4	\$85,030	\$48,640
CZ10	SDG&E	-27,414	2053	2.2	-4%	(\$47,902)	\$38,918	(\$23,339)	>1	2.1	\$86,820	\$24,562
CZ10-2	SCE	-27,414	2053	2.2	-4%	(\$47,902)	\$20,765	(\$23,339)	>1	2.1	\$68,666	\$24,562
CZ11	PG&E	-40,156	3062	3.6	-4%	(\$63,987)	(\$72,791)	(\$32,837)	0.9	1.9	(\$8,804)	\$31,150
CZ12	PG&E	-43,411	3327	4.1	-5%	(\$68,343)	(\$85,856)	(\$35,463)	0.8	1.9	(\$17,512)	\$32,880
CZ12-2	SMUD	-43,411	3327	4.1	-5%	(\$68,343)	(\$5,109)	(\$35,463)	13.4	1.9	\$63,234	\$32,880
CZ13	PG&E	-39,649	3063	3.8	-4%	(\$62,726)	(\$70,705)	(\$32,408)	0.9	1.9	(\$7,980)	\$30,318
CZ14	SDG&E	-44,322	3266	3.4	-5%	(\$65,156)	\$6,043	(\$38,422)	>1	1.7	\$71,199	\$26,735
CZ14-2	SCE	-44,322	3266	3.4	-5%	(\$65,156)	\$4,798	(\$38,422)	>1	1.7	\$69,954	\$26,735
CZ15	SCE	-19,917	1537	1.8	-2%	(\$36,176)	\$12,822	(\$15,464)	>1	2.3	\$48,998	\$20,711
CZ16	PG&E	-94,062	6185	5.6	-27%	(\$64,096)	(\$212,158)	(\$150,871)	0.3	0.4	(\$148,062)	(\$86,775)
CZ16-2	LADWP	-94,062	6185	5.6	-27%	(\$64,096)	\$1,493	(\$150,871)	>1	0.4	\$65,589	(\$86,775)

*The Incremental Package Cost is equal to the sum of the incremental HVAC and water heating equipment costs from

Figure 10, the electrical infrastructure incremental cost of \$27,802 (see section 3.3.2.1), and the natural gas infrastructure incremental costs of \$(18,949) (see section 3.3.2.2).



Figure 21. Cost Effectiveness for Medium Office Package 3A – All-Electric + EE

CZ	Utility	Elec Savings (kWh)	Gas Savings (therms)	GHG Reductions (mtons)	Compliance Margin	Incremental Package Cost	Lifecycle Utility Cost Savings	\$TDV Savings	B/C Ratio (On-bill)	B/C Ratio (TDV)	NPV (On-bill)	NPV (TDV)
Package 3A: All-Electric + EE												
CZ01	PG&E	-19,115	4967	19.4	7%	(\$20,604)	\$20,630	\$28,112	>1	>1	\$41,234	\$48,716
CZ02	PG&E	-11,811	3868	15.2	10%	(\$7,046)	\$39,260	\$58,563	>1	>1	\$46,306	\$65,609
CZ03	PG&E	2,530	3142	16.2	16%	(\$15,681)	\$85,241	\$68,682	>1	>1	\$100,922	\$84,363
CZ04	PG&E	-10,839	3759	14.8	9%	(\$2,363)	\$59,432	\$58,420	>1	>1	\$61,795	\$60,783
CZ04-2	CPAU	-10,839	3759	14.8	9%	(\$2,363)	\$70,680	\$58,420	>1	>1	\$73,043	\$60,783
CZ05	PG&E	-2,316	3240	14.6	12%	(\$17,854)	\$85,380	\$58,802	>1	>1	\$103,234	\$76,656
CZ06	SCE	15,399	2117	14.3	18%	(\$9,503)	\$114,962	\$89,921	>1	>1	\$124,466	\$99,425
CZ06-2	LADWP	15,399	2117	14.3	18%	(\$9,503)	\$82,389	\$89,921	>1	>1	\$91,893	\$99,425
CZ07	SDG&E	33,318	950	13.8	20%	(\$3,676)	\$256,704	\$111,399	>1	>1	\$260,380	\$115,076
CZ08	SCE	30,231	1219	14.2	18%	(\$2,124)	\$110,144	\$111,781	>1	>1	\$112,268	\$113,906
CZ08-2	LADWP	30,231	1219	14.2	18%	(\$2,124)	\$76,069	\$111,781	>1	>1	\$78,194	\$113,906
CZ09	SCE	24,283	1605	14.3	15%	\$3,547	\$119,824	\$108,249	33.8	30.5	\$116,277	\$104,702
CZ09-2	LADWP	24,283	1605	14.3	15%	\$3,547	\$83,549	\$108,249	23.6	30.5	\$80,001	\$104,702
CZ10	SDG&E	12,344	2053	12.6	13%	\$18,748	\$230,553	\$82,905	12.3	4.4	\$211,806	\$64,158
CZ10-2	SCE	12,344	2053	12.6	13%	\$18,748	\$105,898	\$82,905	5.6	4.4	\$87,150	\$64,158
CZ11	PG&E	929	3062	14.5	10%	\$2,662	\$85,988	\$75,030	32.3	28.2	\$83,326	\$72,368
CZ12	PG&E	-3,419	3327	14.8	10%	(\$1,694)	\$68,866	\$69,589	>1	>1	\$70,560	\$71,283
CZ12-2	SMUD	-3,419	3327	14.8	10%	(\$1,694)	\$71,761	\$69,589	>1	>1	\$73,455	\$71,283
CZ13	PG&E	1,398	3063	14.8	9%	\$3,923	\$89,799	\$71,307	22.9	18.2	\$85,875	\$67,384
CZ14	SDG&E	-5,469	3266	13.5	9%	\$1,493	\$206,840	\$69,016	138.6	46.2	\$205,347	\$67,523
CZ14-2	SCE	-5,469	3266	13.5	9%	\$1,493	\$94,143	\$69,016	63.1	46.2	\$92,650	\$67,523
CZ15	SCE	25,375	1537	13.7	10%	\$30,474	\$114,909	\$104,335	3.8	3.4	\$84,435	\$73,862
CZ16	PG&E	-65,877	6185	12.7	-15%	\$2,553	(\$91,477)	(\$85,673)	-35.8	-33.6	(\$94,030)	(\$88,226)
CZ16-2	LADWP	-65,877	6185	12.7	-15%	\$2,553	\$72,780	(\$85,673)	28.5	-33.6	\$70,227	(\$88,226)



Figure 22. Cost Effectiveness for Medium Office Package 3B – All-Electric + EE + PV + B

CZ	IOU territory	Elec Savings (kWh)	Gas Savings (therms)	GHG savings (mtons)	Compliance Margin (%)	Incremental Package Cost	Lifecycle Energy Cost Savings	\$-TDV Savings	B/C Ratio (On-bill)	B/C Ratio (TDV)	NPV (On-bill)	NPV (TDV)
All-Electric + PV + B												
CZ01	PG&E	157,733	4967	54.9	7%	\$310,152	\$518,421	\$410,946	1.7	1.3	\$208,269	\$100,794
CZ02	PG&E	203,026	3868	57.8	10%	\$323,710	\$692,336	\$532,273	2.1	1.6	\$368,626	\$208,563
CZ03	PG&E	211,706	3142	58.0	16%	\$315,075	\$708,235	\$520,866	2.2	1.7	\$393,160	\$205,791
CZ04	PG&E	216,204	3759	59.9	9%	\$328,393	\$741,382	\$560,576	2.3	1.7	\$412,989	\$232,183
CZ04-2	CPAU	216,204	3759	59.9	9%	\$328,393	\$607,074	\$560,576	1.8	1.7	\$278,681	\$232,183
CZ05	PG&E	223,399	3240	59.8	12%	\$312,902	\$799,992	\$546,592	2.6	1.7	\$487,090	\$233,690
CZ06	SCE	233,299	2117	57.7	18%	\$321,252	\$509,969	\$583,963	1.6	1.8	\$188,716	\$262,711
CZ06-2	LA	233,299	2117	57.7	18%	\$321,252	\$311,931	\$583,963	1.0	1.8	(\$9,322)	\$262,711
CZ07	SDG&E	256,034	950	58.3	20%	\$327,079	\$870,156	\$609,498	2.7	1.9	\$543,076	\$282,419
CZ08	SCE	246,944	1219	57.4	18%	\$328,631	\$499,506	\$623,292	1.5	1.9	\$170,874	\$294,661
CZ08-2	LA	246,944	1219	57.4	18%	\$328,631	\$296,991	\$623,292	0.9	1.9	(\$31,640)	\$294,661
CZ09	SCE	243,838	1605	58.5	15%	\$334,303	\$504,498	\$615,178	1.5	1.8	\$170,195	\$280,875
CZ09-2	LA	243,838	1605	58.5	15%	\$334,303	\$307,626	\$615,178	0.9	1.8	(\$26,677)	\$280,875
CZ10	SDG&E	229,044	2053	56.2	13%	\$349,503	\$851,810	\$569,549	2.4	1.6	\$502,306	\$220,046
CZ10-2	SCE	229,044	2053	56.2	13%	\$349,503	\$491,383	\$569,549	1.4	1.6	\$141,880	\$220,046
CZ11	PG&E	212,047	3062	56.4	10%	\$333,418	\$743,403	\$556,758	2.2	1.7	\$409,985	\$223,340
CZ12	PG&E	207,955	3327	56.7	10%	\$329,062	\$713,054	\$552,415	2.2	1.7	\$383,993	\$223,353
CZ12-2	SMUD	207,955	3327	56.7	10%	\$329,062	\$414,371	\$552,415	1.3	1.7	\$85,310	\$223,353
CZ13	PG&E	209,431	3063	56.3	9%	\$334,679	\$728,822	\$544,969	2.2	1.6	\$394,143	\$210,289
CZ14	SDG&E	236,002	3266	61.3	9%	\$332,249	\$865,181	\$638,517	2.6	1.9	\$532,933	\$306,269
CZ14-2	SCE	236,002	3266	61.3	9%	\$332,249	\$488,163	\$638,517	1.5	1.9	\$155,914	\$306,269
CZ15	SCE	254,426	1537	58.5	10%	\$361,229	\$487,715	\$626,728	1.4	1.7	\$126,486	\$265,499
CZ16	PG&E	162,915	6185	58.6	-15%	\$333,309	\$580,353	\$406,746	1.7	1.2	\$247,044	\$73,437
CZ16-2	LA	162,915	6185	58.6	-15%	\$333,309	\$290,566	\$406,746	0.9	1.2	(\$42,742)	\$73,437



Figure 23. Cost Effectiveness for Medium Office Package 3C – All-Electric + HE

CZ	Utility	Elec Savings (kWh)	Gas Savings (therms)	GHG Reductions (mtons)	Compliance Margin	Incremental Package Cost	Lifecycle Utility Cost Savings	\$TDV Savings	B/C Ratio (On-bill)	B/C Ratio (TDV)	NPV (On-bill)	NPV (TDV)
Package 3C: All-Electric + HE												
CZ01	PG&E	-53,390	4967	10.2	-14%	(\$43,987)	(\$93,740)	(\$57,752)	0.5	0.8	(\$49,753)	(\$13,765)
CZ02	PG&E	-45,916	3868	6.1	-5%	(\$22,722)	(\$77,212)	(\$26,394)	0.3	0.9	(\$54,490)	(\$3,672)
CZ03	PG&E	-34,656	3142	6.0	-6%	(\$38,261)	(\$45,796)	(\$25,153)	0.8	1.5	(\$7,535)	\$13,108
CZ04	PG&E	-43,248	3759	6.3	-3%	(\$15,229)	(\$56,932)	(\$18,996)	0.3	0.8	(\$41,703)	(\$3,767)
CZ04-2	CPAU	-43,248	3759	6.3	-3%	(\$15,229)	(\$5,298)	(\$18,996)	2.9	0.8	\$9,932	(\$3,767)
CZ05	PG&E	-37,068	3240	5.4	-6%	(\$40,434)	(\$38,330)	(\$29,544)	1.1	1.4	\$2,104	\$10,890
CZ06	SCE	-22,805	2117	4.0	-2%	(\$30,237)	\$39,812	(\$9,594)	>1	3.2	\$70,050	\$20,644
CZ06-2	LADWP	-22,805	2117	4.0	-2%	(\$30,237)	\$35,414	(\$9,594)	>1	3.2	\$65,651	\$20,644
CZ07	SDG&E	-7,646	950	2.5	1%	(\$22,564)	\$86,159	\$6,062	>1	>1	\$108,722	\$28,625
CZ08	SCE	-9,761	1219	3.2	1%	(\$18,443)	\$37,375	\$8,305	>1	>1	\$55,818	\$26,748
CZ08-2	LADWP	-9,761	1219	3.2	1%	(\$18,443)	\$29,973	\$8,305	>1	>1	\$48,416	\$26,748
CZ09	SCE	-12,211	1605	4.5	2%	(\$10,282)	\$46,335	\$13,364	>1	>1	\$56,617	\$23,646
CZ09-2	LADWP	-12,211	1605	4.5	2%	(\$10,282)	\$37,030	\$13,364	>1	>1	\$47,313	\$23,646
CZ10	SDG&E	-21,642	2053	3.7	-1%	\$11,340	\$84,901	(\$3,818)	7.5	-0.3	\$73,561	(\$15,158)
CZ10-2	SCE	-21,642	2053	3.7	-1%	\$11,340	\$40,659	(\$3,818)	3.6	-0.3	\$29,319	(\$15,158)
CZ11	PG&E	-32,052	3062	5.9	0%	(\$8,519)	(\$29,013)	(\$3,007)	0.3	2.8	(\$20,495)	\$5,512
CZ12	PG&E	-36,926	3327	6.0	-1%	(\$15,443)	(\$48,955)	(\$9,546)	0.3	1.6	(\$33,511)	\$5,898
CZ12-2	SMUD	-36,926	3327	6.0	-1%	(\$15,443)	\$9,916	(\$9,546)	>1	1.6	\$25,359	\$5,898
CZ13	PG&E	-31,253	3063	6.3	0%	(\$7,257)	(\$27,782)	(\$3,055)	0.3	2.4	(\$20,525)	\$4,202
CZ14	SDG&E	-36,402	3266	5.7	-1%	(\$10,651)	\$61,605	(\$9,832)	>1	1.1	\$72,256	\$819
CZ14-2	SCE	-36,402	3266	5.7	-1%	(\$10,651)	\$30,625	(\$9,832)	>1	1.1	\$41,276	\$819
CZ15	SCE	-4,775	1537	6.0	3%	\$28,927	\$52,955	\$32,790	1.8	1.1	\$24,028	\$3,863
CZ16	PG&E	-90,949	6185	6.5	-26%	(\$8,467)	(\$194,115)	(\$142,041)	0.0	0.1	(\$185,648)	(\$133,574)
CZ16-2	LADWP	-90,949	6185	6.5	-26%	(\$8,467)	\$37,127	(\$142,041)	>1	0.1	\$45,594	(\$133,574)



4.2 Cost Effectiveness Results – Medium Retail

Figure 24 through Figure 30 contain the cost-effectiveness findings for the Medium Retail packages. Notable findings for each package include:

- ◆ **1A – Mixed-Fuel + EE:**
 - ◆ Packages achieve +9% to +18% compliance margins depending on climate zone, and all packages are cost effective in all climate zones.
 - ◆ Incremental package costs vary across climate zones because of the HVAC system size in some climate zones are small enough (<54 kBtu/h) to have the economizers measure applied.
 - ◆ B/C ratios are high compared to other prototypes because the measures applied are primarily low-cost lighting measures. This suggests room for the inclusion of other energy efficiency measures with lower cost-effectiveness to achieve even higher compliance margins for a cost effective package.
- ◆ **1B – Mixed-Fuel + EE + PV + B:** All packages are cost effective using both the On-Bill and TDV approach, except On-Bill in LADWP territory. Adding PV and battery to the efficiency packages reduces the B/C ratio but increases overall NPV savings.
- ◆ **1C – Mixed-fuel + HE:** Packages achieve +1 to +4% compliance margins depending on climate zone, and packages are cost effective in all climate zones except CZs 1, 3 and 5 using the TDV approach.
- ◆ **2 – All-Electric Federal Code-Minimum Reference:**
 - ◆ Packages achieve between -12% and +1% compliance margins depending on climate zone.
 - ◆ Packages achieve positive savings using both the On-Bill and TDV approaches in CZs 6-10 and 14-15. Packages do not achieve On-Bill or TDV savings in most of PG&E territory (CZs 1, 2, 4, 5, 12-13, and 16).
 - ◆ Packages are cost effective in all climate zones except CZ16.
 - ◆ All incremental costs are negative primarily due to elimination of natural gas infrastructure.
- ◆ **3A – All-Electric + EE:** Packages achieve between +3% and +16% compliance margins depending on climate zone. All packages are cost effective in all climate zones.
- ◆ **3B – All-Electric + EE + PV + B:** All packages are cost effective using both the On-Bill and TDV approaches, except On-Bill in LADWP territory. Adding PV and Battery to the efficiency package reduces the B/C ratio but increases overall NPV savings.
- ◆ **3C – All-Electric + HE:** Packages achieve between -8% and +5% compliance margins depending on climate zone, and packages are cost effective using both On-Bill and TDV approaches in all CZs except CZs 1 and 16.



Figure 24. Cost Effectiveness for Medium Retail Package 1A – Mixed-Fuel + EE

CZ	Utility	Elec Savings (kWh)	Gas Savings (therms)	GHG Reductions (mtons)	Compliance Margin	Incremental Package Cost	Lifecycle Utility Cost Savings	\$TDV Savings	B/C Ratio (On-bill)	B/C Ratio (TDV)	NPV (On-bill)	NPV (TDV)
Package 1A: Mixed Fuel + EE												
CZ01	PG&E	15,210	1209	11.10	18%	\$2,712	\$68,358	\$60,189	25.2	22.2	\$65,646	\$57,478
CZ02	PG&E	18,885	613	8.73	13%	\$5,569	\$76,260	\$59,135	13.7	10.6	\$70,691	\$53,566
CZ03	PG&E	18,772	462	7.87	16%	\$5,569	\$66,813	\$57,135	12.0	10.3	\$61,244	\$51,566
CZ04	PG&E	19,100	439	7.84	14%	\$5,569	\$75,989	\$58,036	13.6	10.4	\$70,420	\$52,467
CZ04-2	CPAU	19,100	439	7.84	14%	\$5,569	\$51,556	\$58,036	9.3	10.4	\$45,987	\$52,467
CZ05	PG&E	17,955	415	7.41	16%	\$5,569	\$63,182	\$55,003	11.3	9.9	\$57,613	\$49,435
CZ05-2	SCG	17,955	415	7.41	16%	\$5,569	\$61,810	\$55,003	11.1	9.9	\$56,241	\$49,435
CZ06	SCE	12,375	347	5.54	10%	\$2,712	\$31,990	\$41,401	11.8	15.3	\$29,278	\$38,689
CZ06-2	LADWP	12,375	347	5.54	10%	\$2,712	\$21,667	\$41,401	8.0	15.3	\$18,956	\$38,689
CZ07	SDG&E	17,170	136	5.65	13%	\$5,569	\$73,479	\$49,883	13.2	9.0	\$67,910	\$44,314
CZ08	SCE	12,284	283	5.15	10%	\$2,712	\$30,130	\$41,115	11.1	15.2	\$27,419	\$38,403
CZ08-2	LADWP	12,284	283	5.15	10%	\$2,712	\$20,243	\$41,115	7.5	15.2	\$17,531	\$38,403
CZ09	SCE	13,473	302	5.51	10%	\$5,569	\$32,663	\$46,126	5.9	8.3	\$27,094	\$40,557
CZ09-2	LADWP	13,473	302	5.51	10%	\$5,569	\$22,435	\$46,126	4.0	8.3	\$16,866	\$40,557
CZ10	SDG&E	19,873	267	6.99	12%	\$5,569	\$83,319	\$58,322	15.0	10.5	\$77,751	\$52,753
CZ10-2	SCE	19,873	267	6.99	12%	\$5,569	\$39,917	\$58,322	7.2	10.5	\$34,348	\$52,753
CZ11	PG&E	21,120	578	9.14	13%	\$5,569	\$86,663	\$67,485	15.6	12.1	\$81,095	\$61,916
CZ12	PG&E	20,370	562	8.85	13%	\$5,569	\$81,028	\$64,409	14.6	11.6	\$75,459	\$58,840
CZ12-2	SMUD	20,370	562	8.85	13%	\$5,569	\$44,991	\$64,409	8.1	11.6	\$39,422	\$58,840
CZ13	PG&E	22,115	620	9.98	15%	\$2,712	\$109,484	\$83,109	40.4	30.6	\$106,772	\$80,398
CZ14	SDG&E	25,579	406	9.38	13%	\$2,712	\$116,354	\$80,055	42.9	29.5	\$113,643	\$77,343
CZ14-2	SCE	26,327	383	9.42	13%	\$2,712	\$57,290	\$83,065	21.1	30.6	\$54,578	\$80,354
CZ15	SCE	26,433	169	8.35	12%	\$2,712	\$57,152	\$79,506	21.1	29.3	\$54,440	\$76,794
CZ16	PG&E	15,975	752	8.72	13%	\$2,712	\$72,427	\$55,025	26.7	20.3	\$69,715	\$52,314
CZ16-2	LADWP	15,975	752	8.72	13%	\$2,712	\$31,906	\$55,025	11.8	20.3	\$29,194	\$52,314



Figure 25. Cost Effectiveness for Medium Retail Package 1B – Mixed-Fuel + EE + PV + B

CZ	IOU territory	Elec Savings (kWh)	Gas Savings (therms)	GHG savings (tons)	Compliance Margin (%)	Incremental Package Cost	Lifecycle Energy Cost Savings	\$-TDV Savings	B/C Ratio (On-bill)	B/C Ratio (TDV)	NPV (On-bill)	NPV (TDV)
Mixed Fuel + PV + Battery												
CZ01	PG&E	158,584	1209	40.79	18%	\$277,383	\$509,092	\$383,683	1.8	1.4	\$231,709	\$106,300
CZ02	PG&E	189,400	613	43.75	13%	\$280,240	\$590,043	\$465,474	2.1	1.7	\$309,803	\$185,234
CZ03	PG&E	191,016	462	43.52	16%	\$280,240	\$578,465	\$452,795	2.1	1.6	\$298,224	\$172,554
CZ04	PG&E	195,014	439	44.14	14%	\$280,240	\$605,369	\$480,989	2.2	1.7	\$325,129	\$200,748
CZ04-2	CPAU	195,014	439	44.14	14%	\$280,240	\$451,933	\$480,989	1.6	1.7	\$171,693	\$200,748
CZ05	PG&E	196,654	415	44.30	16%	\$280,240	\$589,771	\$464,749	2.1	1.7	\$309,530	\$184,509
CZ05-2	SCG	196,654	415	44.30	16%	\$280,240	\$588,407	\$464,749	2.1	1.7	\$308,167	\$184,509
CZ06	SCE	185,903	347	41.61	10%	\$277,383	\$322,495	\$456,596	1.2	1.6	\$45,111	\$179,213
CZ06-2	LA	185,903	347	41.61	10%	\$277,383	\$191,428	\$456,596	0.7	1.6	(\$85,955)	\$179,213
CZ07	SDG&E	197,650	136	43.24	13%	\$280,240	\$496,786	\$477,582	1.8	1.7	\$216,545	\$197,342
CZ08	SCE	187,869	283	41.48	10%	\$277,383	\$326,810	\$478,132	1.2	1.7	\$49,427	\$200,749
CZ08-2	LA	187,869	283	41.48	10%	\$277,383	\$190,379	\$478,132	0.7	1.7	(\$87,004)	\$200,749
CZ09	SCE	191,399	302	42.32	10%	\$280,240	\$334,869	\$472,770	1.2	1.7	\$54,629	\$192,530
CZ09-2	LA	191,399	302	42.32	10%	\$280,240	\$201,759	\$472,770	0.7	1.7	(\$78,481)	\$192,530
CZ10	SDG&E	200,033	267	44.01	12%	\$280,240	\$547,741	\$472,880	2.0	1.7	\$267,501	\$192,640
CZ10-2	SCE	200,033	267	44.01	12%	\$280,240	\$340,822	\$472,880	1.2	1.7	\$60,582	\$192,640
CZ11	PG&E	192,846	578	44.07	13%	\$280,240	\$582,969	\$490,855	2.1	1.8	\$302,728	\$210,615
CZ12	PG&E	191,720	562	43.70	13%	\$280,240	\$586,836	\$485,076	2.1	1.7	\$306,596	\$204,836
CZ12-2	SMUD	191,720	562	43.70	13%	\$280,240	\$319,513	\$485,076	1.1	1.7	\$39,273	\$204,836
CZ13	PG&E	195,031	620	45.19	15%	\$277,383	\$605,608	\$486,285	2.2	1.8	\$328,225	\$208,901
CZ14	SDG&E	217,183	406	47.86	13%	\$277,383	\$559,148	\$534,915	2.0	1.9	\$281,765	\$257,532
CZ14-2	SCE	217,927	383	47.91	14%	\$277,383	\$354,757	\$538,058	1.3	1.9	\$77,373	\$260,674
CZ15	SCE	208,662	169	44.51	12%	\$277,383	\$338,772	\$496,107	1.2	1.8	\$61,389	\$218,724
CZ16	PG&E	210,242	752	48.76	13%	\$277,383	\$608,779	\$490,262	2.2	1.8	\$331,395	\$212,879
CZ16-2	LA	210,242	752	48.76	13%	\$277,383	\$207,160	\$490,262	0.7	1.8	(\$70,223)	\$212,879



Figure 26. Cost Effectiveness for Medium Retail Package 1C – Mixed-Fuel + HE

CZ	Utility	Elec Savings (kWh)	Gas Savings (therms)	GHG Reductions (mtons)	Compliance Margin	Incremental Package Cost	Lifecycle Utility Cost Savings	\$TDV Savings	B/C Ratio (On-bill)	B/C Ratio (TDV)	NPV (On-bill)	NPV (TDV)
Package 1C: Mixed Fuel + HE												
CZ01	PG&E	57	346	2.04	2%	\$9,006	\$6,301	\$6,065	0.7	0.7	(\$2,705)	(\$2,941)
CZ02	PG&E	2,288	229	2.01	3%	\$9,726	\$23,016	\$13,998	2.4	1.4	\$13,291	\$4,273
CZ03	PG&E	1,087	171	1.31	2%	\$9,063	\$6,782	\$7,186	0.7	0.8	(\$2,282)	(\$1,877)
CZ04	PG&E	1,862	159	1.46	3%	\$9,004	\$17,891	\$10,878	2.0	1.2	\$8,887	\$1,874
CZ04-2	CPAU	1,862	159	1.46	3%	\$9,004	\$7,821	\$10,878	0.9	1.2	(\$1,182)	\$1,874
CZ05	PG&E	664	162	1.11	1%	\$9,454	\$5,119	\$4,725	0.5	0.5	(\$4,335)	(\$4,729)
CZ05-2	SCG	664	162	1.11	1%	\$9,454	\$4,558	\$4,725	0.5	0.5	(\$4,896)	(\$4,729)
CZ06	SCE	2,648	90	1.24	3%	\$8,943	\$11,646	\$11,427	1.3	1.3	\$2,703	\$2,484
CZ06-2	LADWP	2,648	90	1.24	3%	\$8,943	\$7,329	\$11,427	0.8	1.3	(\$1,614)	\$2,484
CZ07	SDG&E	2,376	49	0.95	2%	\$9,194	\$20,103	\$9,779	2.2	1.1	\$10,909	\$585
CZ08	SCE	2,822	72	1.20	3%	\$9,645	\$11,989	\$12,877	1.2	1.3	\$2,344	\$3,233
CZ08-2	LADWP	2,822	72	1.20	3%	\$9,645	\$7,427	\$12,877	0.8	1.3	(\$2,218)	\$3,233
CZ09	SCE	4,206	88	1.73	4%	\$10,446	\$16,856	\$18,745	1.6	1.8	\$6,410	\$8,299
CZ09-2	LADWP	4,206	88	1.73	4%	\$10,446	\$10,604	\$18,745	1.0	1.8	\$158	\$8,299
CZ10	SDG&E	4,226	119	1.88	4%	\$9,514	\$36,412	\$19,008	3.8	2.0	\$26,898	\$9,494
CZ10-2	SCE	4,226	119	1.88	4%	\$9,514	\$17,094	\$19,008	1.8	2.0	\$7,580	\$9,494
CZ11	PG&E	4,188	225	2.56	4%	\$10,479	\$31,872	\$22,393	3.0	2.1	\$21,392	\$11,913
CZ12	PG&E	3,675	214	2.34	4%	\$10,409	\$29,653	\$20,525	2.8	2.0	\$19,243	\$10,115
CZ12-2	SMUD	3,675	214	2.34	4%	\$10,409	\$12,823	\$20,525	1.2	2.0	\$2,414	\$10,115
CZ13	PG&E	4,818	180	2.46	4%	\$9,809	\$34,149	\$23,623	3.5	2.4	\$24,340	\$13,814
CZ14	SDG&E	6,439	153	2.71	4%	\$12,103	\$44,705	\$26,348	3.7	2.2	\$32,601	\$14,245
CZ14-2	SCE	6,439	153	2.71	4%	\$12,103	\$22,032	\$26,348	1.8	2.2	\$9,929	\$14,245
CZ15	SCE	8,802	48	2.76	5%	\$12,534	\$25,706	\$31,402	2.1	2.5	\$13,171	\$18,868
CZ16	PG&E	2,316	390	2.97	3%	\$11,999	\$22,663	\$13,888	1.9	1.2	\$10,665	\$1,890
CZ16-2	LADWP	2,316	390	2.97	3%	\$11,999	\$11,921	\$13,888	1.0	1.2	(\$78)	\$1,890



Figure 27. Cost Effectiveness for Medium Retail Package 2 – All-Electric Federal Code Minimum

CZ	Utility	Elec Savings (kWh)	Gas Savings (therms)	GHG Reductions (mtons)	Compliance Margin	Incremental Package Cost*	Lifecycle Utility Cost Savings	\$TDV Savings	B/C Ratio (On-bill)	B/C Ratio (TDV)	NPV (On-bill)	NPV (TDV)
Package 2: All-Electric Federal Code Minimum												
CZ01	PG&E	-29,155	3893	13.85	-4.1%	(\$23,048)	(\$8,333)	(\$13,910)	2.8	1.7	\$14,715	\$9,138
CZ02	PG&E	-21,786	2448	7.49	-1.0%	(\$27,464)	(\$16,476)	(\$4,483)	1.7	6.1	\$10,987	\$22,981
CZ03	PG&E	-14,583	1868	6.26	-0.4%	(\$24,111)	\$263	(\$1,450)	>1	16.6	\$24,374	\$22,661
CZ04	PG&E	-14,186	1706	5.30	-0.1%	(\$22,896)	(\$8,753)	(\$220)	2.6	104.2	\$14,143	\$22,676
CZ04-2	CPAU	-14,186	1706	5.30	-0.1%	(\$22,896)	\$12,493	(\$220)	>1	104.2	\$35,389	\$22,676
CZ05	PG&E	-14,334	1746	5.47	-1.2%	(\$25,507)	(\$1,567)	(\$4,197)	16.3	6.1	\$23,940	\$21,309
CZ06	SCE	-7,527	1002	3.32	0.5%	(\$21,762)	\$18,590	\$1,868	>1	>1	\$40,351	\$23,630
CZ06-2	LADWP	-7,527	1002	3.32	0.5%	(\$21,762)	\$19,309	\$1,868	>1	>1	\$41,071	\$23,630
CZ07	SDG&E	-3,812	522	1.76	0.3%	(\$23,762)	\$54,345	\$1,318	>1	>1	\$78,107	\$25,080
CZ08	SCE	-5,805	793	2.70	0.4%	(\$26,922)	\$16,735	\$1,846	>1	>1	\$43,658	\$28,768
CZ08-2	LADWP	-5,805	793	2.70	0.4%	(\$26,922)	\$17,130	\$1,846	>1	>1	\$44,052	\$28,768
CZ09	SCE	-7,241	970	3.32	0.4%	(\$32,113)	\$18,582	\$1,978	>1	>1	\$50,695	\$34,091
CZ09-2	LADWP	-7,241	970	3.32	0.4%	(\$32,113)	\$19,089	\$1,978	>1	>1	\$51,202	\$34,091
CZ10	SDG&E	-10,336	1262	3.99	0.1%	(\$27,272)	\$54,453	\$505	>1	>1	\$81,724	\$27,777
CZ10-2	SCE	-10,336	1262	3.99	0.1%	(\$27,272)	\$20,996	\$505	>1	>1	\$48,268	\$27,777
CZ11	PG&E	-19,251	2415	7.95	0.5%	(\$32,202)	(\$7,951)	\$2,615	4.1	>1	\$24,251	\$34,817
CZ12	PG&E	-19,471	2309	7.28	-0.1%	(\$32,504)	(\$14,153)	(\$461)	2.3	70.4	\$18,351	\$32,042
CZ12-2	SMUD	-19,471	2309	7.28	-0.1%	(\$32,504)	\$12,939	(\$461)	>1	70.4	\$45,443	\$32,042
CZ13	PG&E	-16,819	1983	6.15	-0.4%	(\$28,158)	(\$10,575)	(\$2,022)	2.7	13.9	\$17,582	\$26,136
CZ14	SDG&E	-13,208	1672	5.44	0.7%	(\$26,656)	\$41,117	\$4,461	>1	>1	\$67,772	\$31,117
CZ14-2	SCE	-13,208	1672	5.44	0.7%	(\$26,656)	\$18,467	\$4,461	>1	>1	\$45,123	\$31,117
CZ15	SCE	-2,463	518	2.14	0.9%	(\$29,544)	\$16,796	\$5,823	>1	>1	\$46,339	\$35,367
CZ16	PG&E	-41,418	4304	13.23	-12.2%	(\$25,771)	(\$49,862)	(\$52,542)	0.5	0.5	(\$24,091)	(\$26,771)
CZ16-2	LADWP	-41,418	4304	13.23	-12.2%	(\$25,771)	\$39,319	(\$52,542)	>1	0.5	\$65,090	(\$26,771)

*The Incremental Package Cost is the addition of the incremental HVAC and water heating equipment costs from Figure 11 and the natural gas infrastructure incremental cost savings of \$28,027 (see section 3.3.2.2).



Figure 28. Cost Effectiveness for Medium Retail Package 3A – All-Electric + EE

CZ	Utility	Elec Savings (kWh)	Gas Savings (therms)	GHG Reductions (mtons)	Compliance Margin	Incremental Package Cost	Lifecycle Utility Cost Savings	\$TDV Savings	B/C Ratio (On-bill)	B/C Ratio (TDV)	NPV (On-bill)	NPV (TDV)
Package 3A: All-Electric + EE												
CZ01	PG&E	-5,478	3893	20.64	15%	(\$20,336)	\$63,593	\$51,224	>1	>1	\$83,929	\$71,560
CZ02	PG&E	2,843	2448	14.58	13%	(\$21,895)	\$74,997	\$56,893	>1	>1	\$96,892	\$78,788
CZ03	PG&E	7,791	1868	12.73	16%	(\$18,542)	\$68,968	\$56,586	>1	>1	\$87,511	\$75,128
CZ04	PG&E	8,572	1706	11.89	14%	(\$17,327)	\$81,957	\$57,904	>1	>1	\$99,284	\$75,231
CZ04-2	CPAU	8,572	1706	11.89	14%	(\$17,327)	\$63,082	\$57,904	>1	>1	\$80,408	\$75,231
CZ05	PG&E	6,973	1746	11.68	15%	(\$19,938)	\$63,677	\$51,949	>1	>1	\$83,615	\$71,887
CZ06	SCE	7,431	1002	7.72	11%	(\$19,050)	\$47,072	\$42,610	>1	>1	\$66,122	\$61,660
CZ06-2	LADWP	7,431	1002	7.72	11%	(\$19,050)	\$37,078	\$42,610	>1	>1	\$56,128	\$61,660
CZ07	SDG&E	14,350	522	6.98	13%	(\$18,193)	\$127,461	\$50,828	>1	>1	\$145,654	\$69,021
CZ08	SCE	8,524	793	6.90	10%	(\$24,210)	\$43,679	\$42,258	>1	>1	\$67,890	\$66,468
CZ08-2	LADWP	8,524	793	6.90	10%	(\$24,210)	\$34,038	\$42,258	>1	>1	\$58,248	\$66,468
CZ09	SCE	8,403	970	7.81	10%	(\$26,545)	\$47,819	\$47,356	>1	>1	\$74,364	\$73,901
CZ09-2	LADWP	8,403	970	7.81	10%	(\$26,545)	\$37,934	\$47,356	>1	>1	\$64,478	\$73,901
CZ10	SDG&E	11,737	1262	10.23	12%	(\$21,703)	\$137,436	\$58,761	>1	>1	\$159,139	\$80,464
CZ10-2	SCE	11,737	1262	10.23	12%	(\$21,703)	\$58,257	\$58,761	>1	>1	\$79,959	\$80,464
CZ11	PG&E	5,892	2415	15.13	12%	(\$26,633)	\$85,256	\$65,859	>1	>1	\$111,889	\$92,492
CZ12	PG&E	5,548	2309	14.46	12%	(\$26,935)	\$80,631	\$63,903	>1	>1	\$107,566	\$90,838
CZ12-2	SMUD	5,548	2309	14.46	12%	(\$26,935)	\$59,311	\$63,903	>1	>1	\$86,246	\$90,838
CZ13	PG&E	10,184	1983	14.15	14%	(\$25,446)	\$110,105	\$80,604	>1	>1	\$135,551	\$106,050
CZ14	SDG&E	16,583	1672	13.83	15%	(\$23,944)	\$171,200	\$88,471	>1	>1	\$195,145	\$112,415
CZ14-2	SCE	16,583	1672	13.83	15%	(\$23,944)	\$656,178	\$159,604	>1	>1	\$680,122	\$183,548
CZ15	SCE	23,642	518	9.44	12%	(\$26,832)	\$65,573	\$76,781	>1	>1	\$92,404	\$103,612
CZ16	PG&E	-18,232	4304	19.80	3%	(\$23,059)	\$38,796	\$14,152	>1	>1	\$61,855	\$37,211
CZ16-2	LADWP	-18,232	4304	19.80	3%	(\$23,059)	\$67,793	\$14,152	>1	>1	\$90,852	\$37,211



Figure 29. Cost Effectiveness for Medium Retail Package 3B – All-Electric + EE + PV + B

CZ	IOU territory	Elec Savings (kWh)	Gas Savings (therms)	GHG savings (tons)	Compliance Margin (%)	Incremental Package Cost	Lifecycle Energy Cost Savings	\$-TDV Savings	B/C Ratio (On-bill)	B/C Ratio (TDV)	NPV (On-bill)	NPV (TDV)
All-Electric + PV + B												
CZ01	PG&E	137,956	3893	50.51	15%	\$254,335	\$510,831	\$374,432	2.0	1.5	\$256,496	\$120,097
CZ02	PG&E	173,387	2448	49.87	13%	\$252,777	\$590,112	\$463,431	2.3	1.8	\$337,336	\$210,654
CZ03	PG&E	180,055	1868	48.55	16%	\$256,129	\$585,861	\$452,399	2.3	1.8	\$329,732	\$196,270
CZ04	PG&E	184,499	1706	48.38	14%	\$257,345	\$608,814	\$481,011	2.4	1.9	\$351,470	\$223,666
CZ04-2	CPAU	184,499	1706	48.38	14%	\$257,345	\$465,690	\$481,011	1.8	1.9	\$208,345	\$223,666
CZ05	PG&E	185,690	1746	48.84	15%	\$254,734	\$600,933	\$461,804	2.4	1.8	\$346,199	\$207,071
CZ06	SCE	180,968	1002	43.91	11%	\$255,621	\$335,909	\$457,959	1.3	1.8	\$80,288	\$202,337
CZ06-2	LADWP	180,968	1002	43.91	11%	\$255,621	\$206,021	\$457,959	0.8	1.8	(\$49,601)	\$202,337
CZ07	SDG&E	194,837	522	44.67	13%	\$256,478	\$550,714	\$478,637	2.1	1.9	\$294,236	\$222,159
CZ08	SCE	184,120	793	43.32	10%	\$250,461	\$340,301	\$479,406	1.4	1.9	\$89,840	\$228,945
CZ08-2	LADWP	184,120	793	43.32	10%	\$250,461	\$203,813	\$479,406	0.8	1.9	(\$46,648)	\$228,945
CZ09	SCE	186,346	970	44.77	10%	\$248,127	\$349,524	\$474,176	1.4	1.9	\$101,397	\$226,049
CZ09-2	LADWP	186,346	970	44.77	10%	\$248,127	\$216,654	\$474,176	0.9	1.9	(\$31,473)	\$226,049
CZ10	SDG&E	191,923	1262	47.46	12%	\$252,969	\$593,514	\$473,605	2.3	1.9	\$340,545	\$220,636
CZ10-2	SCE	191,923	1262	47.46	12%	\$252,969	\$356,958	\$473,605	1.4	1.9	\$103,989	\$220,636
CZ11	PG&E	177,639	2415	50.26	12%	\$248,039	\$585,689	\$489,317	2.4	2.0	\$337,650	\$241,278
CZ12	PG&E	176,919	2309	49.46	12%	\$247,736	\$591,104	\$484,702	2.4	2.0	\$343,368	\$236,966
CZ12-2	SMUD	176,919	2309	49.46	12%	\$247,736	\$335,286	\$484,702	1.4	2.0	\$87,550	\$236,966
CZ13	PG&E	183,129	1983	49.48	14%	\$249,226	\$608,560	\$483,670	2.4	1.9	\$359,334	\$234,444
CZ14	SDG&E	208,183	1672	52.54	15%	\$250,727	\$593,232	\$544,079	2.4	2.2	\$342,505	\$293,351
CZ14-2	SCE	264,589	1672	80.97	15%	\$250,727	\$656,178	\$580,403	2.6	2.3	\$405,450	\$329,676
CZ15	SCE	205,869	518	45.67	12%	\$247,840	\$347,125	\$493,339	1.4	2.0	\$99,285	\$245,499
CZ16	PG&E	176,114	4304	60.13	3%	\$251,612	\$567,822	\$446,795	2.3	1.8	\$316,210	\$195,183
CZ16-2	LADWP	176,114	4304	60.13	3%	\$251,612	\$241,757	\$446,795	1.0	1.8	(\$9,856)	\$195,183



Figure 30. Cost Effectiveness for Medium Retail Package 3C – All-Electric + HE

CZ	Utility	Elec Savings (kWh)	Gas Savings (therms)	GHG Reductions (mtons)	Compliance Margin	Incremental Package Cost	Lifecycle Utility Cost Savings	\$TDV Savings	B/C Ratio (On-bill)	B/C Ratio (TDV)	NPV (On-bill)	NPV (TDV)
Package 3C: All-Electric + HE												
CZ01	PG&E	-26,199	3893	14.76	-2%	(\$587)	\$369	(\$5,757)	>1	0.1	\$956	(\$5,170)
CZ02	PG&E	-16,989	2448	8.95	3%	(\$4,211)	\$12,323	\$11,251	>1	>1	\$16,534	\$15,463
CZ03	PG&E	-11,703	1868	7.15	2%	(\$2,213)	\$9,159	\$6,944	>1	>1	\$11,372	\$9,157
CZ04	PG&E	-10,675	1706	6.37	3%	(\$316)	\$14,317	\$11,383	>1	>1	\$14,633	\$11,700
CZ04-2	CPAU	-10,675	1706	6.37	3%	(\$316)	\$20,599	\$11,383	>1	>1	\$20,915	\$11,700
CZ05	PG&E	-11,969	1746	6.19	1%	(\$2,298)	\$5,592	\$1,824	>1	>1	\$7,890	\$4,122
CZ06	SCE	-3,919	1002	4.35	3%	\$1,418	\$29,751	\$13,734	21.0	9.7	\$28,333	\$12,316
CZ06-2	LADWP	-3,919	1002	4.35	3%	\$1,418	\$25,891	\$13,734	18.3	9.7	\$24,473	\$12,316
CZ07	SDG&E	-955	522	2.59	3%	(\$710)	\$74,518	\$11,229	>1	>1	\$75,227	\$11,939
CZ08	SCE	-2,224	793	3.74	4%	(\$3,719)	\$28,067	\$15,075	>1	>1	\$31,785	\$18,793
CZ08-2	LADWP	-2,224	793	3.74	4%	(\$3,719)	\$23,848	\$15,075	>1	>1	\$27,566	\$18,793
CZ09	SCE	-2,089	970	4.84	4%	(\$8,268)	\$34,648	\$21,162	>1	>1	\$42,916	\$29,430
CZ09-2	LADWP	-2,089	970	4.84	4%	(\$8,268)	\$28,837	\$21,162	>1	>1	\$37,105	\$29,430
CZ10	SDG&E	-4,868	1262	5.58	4%	(\$5,222)	\$91,136	\$20,041	>1	>1	\$96,358	\$25,263
CZ10-2	SCE	-4,868	1262	5.58	4%	(\$5,222)	\$37,200	\$20,041	>1	>1	\$42,422	\$25,263
CZ11	PG&E	-12,651	2415	9.95	5%	(\$8,217)	\$29,015	\$26,172	>1	>1	\$37,232	\$34,389
CZ12	PG&E	-13,479	2309	9.10	4%	(\$9,239)	\$20,839	\$21,228	>1	>1	\$30,078	\$30,466
CZ12-2	SMUD	-13,479	2309	9.10	4%	(\$9,239)	\$26,507	\$21,228	>1	>1	\$35,746	\$30,466
CZ13	PG&E	-9,935	1983	8.23	4%	(\$4,975)	\$30,123	\$24,063	>1	>1	\$35,097	\$29,037
CZ14	SDG&E	-5,407	1672	7.71	5%	\$121	\$88,669	\$31,029	732.5	256.3	\$88,547	\$30,908
CZ14-2	SCE	-5,407	1672	7.71	5%	\$121	\$40,709	\$31,029	336.3	256.3	\$40,588	\$30,908
CZ15	SCE	6,782	518	4.77	6%	(\$2,508)	\$42,238	\$37,379	>1	>1	\$44,745	\$39,887
CZ16	PG&E	-35,297	4304	15.03	-8%	\$1,102	(\$21,384)	(\$33,754)	-19.4	-30.6	(\$22,486)	(\$34,856)
CZ16-2	LADWP	-35,297	4304	15.03	-8%	\$1,102	\$48,625	(\$33,754)	44.1	-30.6	\$47,523	(\$34,856)



4.3 Cost Effectiveness Results – Small Hotel

The following issues must be considered when reviewing the Small Hotel results:

- ◆ The Small Hotel is a mix of residential and nonresidential space types, which results in different occupancy and load profiles than the office and retail prototypes.
- ◆ A potential laundry load has not been examined for the Small Hotel. The Reach Code Team attempted to characterize and apply the energy use intensity of laundry loads in hotels but did not find readily available data for use. Thus, cost effectiveness including laundry systems has not been examined.
- ◆ Contrary to the office and retail prototypes, the Small Hotel baseline water heater is a central gas storage type. Current compliance software cannot model central heat pump water heater systems with recirculation serving guest rooms.²³ The only modeling option for heat pump water heating is individual water heaters at each guest room even though this is a very uncommon configuration. TRC modeled individual heat pump water heaters but as a proxy for central heat pump water heating performance, but integrated costs associated with tank and controls for central heat pump water heating into cost effectiveness calculations.
- ◆ Assuming central heat pump water heating also enabled the inclusion of a solar hot water thermal collection system, which was a key efficiency measure to achieving compliance in nearly all climate zones.

Figure 31 through Figure 37 contain the cost-effectiveness findings for the Small Hotel packages. Notable findings for each package include:

- ◆ **1A – Mixed-Fuel + EE:**
 - ◆ Packages achieve +3 to +10% compliance margins depending on climate zone.
 - ◆ Packages are cost effective using either the On-Bill or TDV approach in all CZs except 12 (using SMUD rates), 14 (using SCE rates), and 15 (with SCE rates).
 - ◆ The hotel is primarily guest rooms with a smaller proportion of nonresidential space. Thus, the inexpensive VAV minimum flow measure and lighting measures that have been applied to the entirety of the Medium Office and Medium Retail prototypes have a relatively small impact in the Small Hotel.²⁴
- ◆ **1B – Mixed-Fuel + EE + PV + B:** Packages are cost effective using either the On-Bill or TDV approach in all CZs. Solar PV generally increases cost effectiveness compared to efficiency-only, particularly when using an NPV metric.
- ◆ **1C – Mixed-Fuel + HE:** Packages achieve +2 to +5% compliance margins depending on climate zone. The package is cost effective using the On-Bill approach in a minority of climate zones, and cost effective using TDV approach only in CZ15.

²³ The IOUs and CEC are actively working on including central heat pump water heater modeling with recirculation systems in early 2020.

²⁴ Title 24 requires that hotel/motel guest room lighting design comply with the residential lighting standards, which are all mandatory and are not awarded compliance credit for improved efficacy.



◆ **2 – All-Electric Federal Code-Minimum Reference:**

- ◆ This all-electric design does not comply with the Energy Commission's TDV performance budget. Packages achieve between -50% and -4% compliance margins depending on climate zone. This may be because the modeled HW system is constrained to having an artificially low efficiency to avoid triggering federal pre-emption, and the heat pump space heating systems must operate overnight when operation is less efficient.

- ◆ All packages are cost effective in all climate zones.

◆ **3A – All-Electric + EE:** Packages achieve positive compliance margins in all CZs ranging from 0% to +17%, except CZ16 which had a -18% compliance margin. All packages are cost effective in all climate zones. The improved degree of cost effectiveness outcomes in Package 3A compared to Package 1A appear to be due to the significant incremental package cost savings.

◆ **3B – All-Electric + EE + PV + B:** All packages are cost effective. Packages improve in B/C ratio when compared to 3A and increase in magnitude of overall NPV savings. PV appears to be more cost-effective with higher building electricity loads.

◆ **3C – All-Electric + HE:**

- ◆ Packages do not comply with Title 24 in all CZs except CZ15 which resulted in a +0.04% compliance margin.
- ◆ All packages are cost effective.



Figure 31. Cost Effectiveness for Small Hotel Package 1A – Mixed-Fuel + EE

CZ	Utility	Elec Savings (kWh)	Gas Savings (therms)	GHG Reductions (mtons)	Compliance Margin	Incremental Package Cost	Lifecycle Utility Cost Savings	\$TDV Savings	B/C Ratio (On-bill)	B/C Ratio (TDV)	NPV (On-bill)	NPV (TDV)
Package 1A: Mixed Fuel + EE												
CZ01	PG&E	3,855	1288	5.65	9%	\$20,971	\$34,339	\$36,874	1.6	1.8	\$13,368	\$15,903
CZ02	PG&E	3,802	976	3.91	7%	\$20,971	\$26,312	\$29,353	1.3	1.4	\$5,341	\$8,381
CZ03	PG&E	4,153	1046	4.48	10%	\$20,971	\$31,172	\$35,915	1.5	1.7	\$10,201	\$14,944
CZ04	PG&E	5,007	395	0.85	6%	\$21,824	\$24,449	\$24,270	1.1	1.1	\$2,625	\$2,446
CZ04-2	CPAU	4,916	422	0.98	6%	\$21,824	\$18,713	\$24,306	0.9	1.1	(\$3,111)	\$2,483
CZ05	PG&E	3,530	1018	4.13	9%	\$20,971	\$28,782	\$34,448	1.4	1.6	\$7,810	\$13,477
CZ05-2	SCG	3,530	1018	4.13	9%	\$20,971	\$23,028	\$34,448	1.1	1.6	\$2,057	\$13,477
CZ06	SCE	5,137	418	1.16	8%	\$21,824	\$16,001	\$26,934	0.7	1.2	(\$5,823)	\$5,110
CZ06-2	LADWP	5,137	418	1.16	8%	\$21,824	\$11,706	\$26,934	0.5	1.2	(\$10,118)	\$5,110
CZ07	SDG&E	5,352	424	1.31	8%	\$21,824	\$26,699	\$27,975	1.2	1.3	\$4,876	\$6,152
CZ08	SCE	5,151	419	1.21	7%	\$21,824	\$15,931	\$23,576	0.7	1.1	(\$5,893)	\$1,752
CZ08-2	LADWP	5,151	419	1.21	7%	\$21,824	\$11,643	\$23,576	0.5	1.1	(\$10,180)	\$1,752
CZ09	SCE	5,229	406	1.16	6%	\$21,824	\$15,837	\$22,365	0.7	1.0	(\$5,987)	\$541
CZ09-2	LADWP	5,229	406	1.16	6%	\$21,824	\$11,632	\$22,365	0.5	1.0	(\$10,192)	\$541
CZ10	SDG&E	4,607	342	0.92	5%	\$21,824	\$25,506	\$22,219	1.2	1.0	\$3,683	\$396
CZ10-2	SCE	4,607	342	0.92	5%	\$21,824	\$13,868	\$22,219	0.6	1.0	(\$7,956)	\$396
CZ11	PG&E	4,801	325	0.87	4%	\$21,824	\$22,936	\$19,503	1.1	0.9	\$1,112	(\$2,321)
CZ12	PG&E	5,276	327	0.90	5%	\$21,824	\$22,356	\$21,305	1.0	0.98	\$532	(\$519)
CZ12-2	SMUD	5,276	327	0.90	5%	\$21,824	\$15,106	\$21,305	0.7	0.98	(\$6,717)	(\$519)
CZ13	PG&E	4,975	310	0.87	4%	\$21,824	\$23,594	\$19,378	1.1	0.9	\$1,770	(\$2,445)
CZ14	SDG&E	4,884	370	0.82	4%	\$21,824	\$24,894	\$21,035	1.1	0.96	\$3,070	(\$789)
CZ14-2	SCE	4,884	370	0.82	4%	\$21,824	\$14,351	\$21,035	0.7	0.96	(\$7,473)	(\$789)
CZ15	SCE	5,187	278	1.23	3%	\$21,824	\$13,645	\$18,089	0.6	0.8	(\$8,178)	(\$3,735)
CZ16	PG&E	2,992	1197	4.95	6%	\$20,971	\$27,813	\$30,869	1.3	1.5	\$6,842	\$9,898
CZ16-2	LADWP	2,992	1197	4.95	6%	\$20,971	\$19,782	\$30,869	0.9	1.5	(\$1,190)	\$9,898



Figure 32. Cost Effectiveness for Small Hotel Package 1B – Mixed-Fuel + EE + PV + B

CZ	Utility	Elec Savings (kWh)	Gas Savings (therms)	GHG Reductions (mtons)	Compliance Margin	Incremental Package Cost	Lifecycle Utility Cost Savings	\$TDV Savings	B/C Ratio (On-bill)	B/C Ratio (TDV)	NPV (On-bill)	NPV (TDV)
Package 1B: Mixed Fuel + EE + PV + B												
CZ01	PG&E	107,694	1288	28.73	9%	\$228,341	\$366,509	\$295,731	1.6	1.3	\$138,168	\$67,390
CZ02	PG&E	130,144	976	31.14	7%	\$228,341	\$359,248	\$336,575	1.6	1.5	\$130,907	\$108,233
CZ03	PG&E	129,107	1046	31.57	10%	\$228,341	\$430,737	\$335,758	1.9	1.5	\$202,396	\$107,416
CZ04	PG&E	132,648	395	28.46	6%	\$229,194	\$355,406	\$338,455	1.6	1.5	\$126,212	\$109,262
CZ04-2	CPAU	132,556	422	28.59	6%	\$229,194	\$322,698	\$338,492	1.4	1.5	\$93,504	\$109,298
CZ05	PG&E	136,318	1018	32.73	9%	\$228,341	\$452,611	\$352,342	2.0	1.5	\$224,269	\$124,001
CZ05-2	SCG	136,318	1018	32.73	9%	\$228,341	\$446,858	\$352,342	2.0	1.5	\$218,516	\$124,001
CZ06	SCE	131,051	418	28.47	8%	\$229,194	\$217,728	\$336,843	0.9	1.5	(\$11,466)	\$107,649
CZ06-2	LADWP	131,051	418	28.47	8%	\$229,194	\$131,052	\$336,843	0.6	1.5	(\$98,142)	\$107,649
CZ07	SDG&E	136,359	424	29.63	8%	\$229,194	\$306,088	\$345,378	1.3	1.5	\$76,894	\$116,184
CZ08	SCE	132,539	419	28.85	7%	\$229,194	\$227,297	\$353,013	1.0	1.5	(\$1,897)	\$123,819
CZ08-2	LADWP	132,539	419	28.85	7%	\$229,194	\$134,739	\$353,013	0.6	1.5	(\$94,455)	\$123,819
CZ09	SCE	131,422	406	28.82	6%	\$229,194	\$230,791	\$343,665	1.0	1.5	\$1,597	\$114,471
CZ09-2	LADWP	131,422	406	28.82	6%	\$229,194	\$136,024	\$343,665	0.6	1.5	(\$93,170)	\$114,471
CZ10	SDG&E	134,146	342	29.05	5%	\$229,194	\$339,612	\$342,574	1.5	1.5	\$110,418	\$113,380
CZ10-2	SCE	134,146	342	29.05	5%	\$229,194	\$226,244	\$342,574	1.0	1.5	(\$2,949)	\$113,380
CZ11	PG&E	128,916	325	27.62	4%	\$229,194	\$352,831	\$337,208	1.5	1.5	\$123,637	\$108,014
CZ12	PG&E	131,226	327	28.04	5%	\$229,194	\$425,029	\$338,026	1.9	1.5	\$195,835	\$108,832
CZ12-2	SMUD	131,226	327	28.04	5%	\$229,194	\$213,176	\$338,026	0.9	1.5	(\$16,018)	\$108,832
CZ13	PG&E	127,258	310	27.33	4%	\$229,194	\$351,244	\$324,217	1.5	1.4	\$122,050	\$95,023
CZ14	SDG&E	147,017	370	30.96	4%	\$229,194	\$861,445	\$217,675	3.8	0.9	\$632,251	(\$11,518)
CZ14-2	SCE	147,017	370	30.96	4%	\$229,194	\$244,100	\$381,164	1.1	1.7	\$14,906	\$151,970
CZ15	SCE	137,180	278	29.12	3%	\$229,194	\$225,054	\$348,320	1.0	1.5	(\$4,140)	\$119,127
CZ16	PG&E	141,478	1197	34.60	6%	\$228,341	\$377,465	\$357,241	1.7	1.6	\$149,124	\$128,899
CZ16-2	LADWP	141,478	1197	34.60	6%	\$228,341	\$136,563	\$357,241	0.6	1.6	(\$91,778)	\$128,899



Figure 33. Cost Effectiveness for Small Hotel Package 1C – Mixed-Fuel + HE

CZ	Utility	Elec Savings (kWh)	Gas Savings (therms)	GHG Reductions (mtons)	Compliance Margin	Incremental Package Cost	Lifecycle Utility Cost Savings	\$TDV Savings	B/C Ratio (On-bill)	B/C Ratio (TDV)	NPV (On-bill)	NPV (TDV)
Package 1C: Mixed Fuel + HE												
CZ01	PG&E	10	632	3.76	2%	\$22,839	\$11,015	\$10,218	0.5	0.4	(\$11,823)	(\$12,621)
CZ02	PG&E	981	402	2.69	3%	\$23,092	\$16,255	\$11,808	0.7	0.5	(\$6,837)	(\$11,284)
CZ03	PG&E	81	383	2.30	2%	\$20,510	\$7,066	\$6,850	0.3	0.3	(\$13,444)	(\$13,660)
CZ04	PG&E	161	373	2.26	2%	\$22,164	\$8,593	\$7,645	0.4	0.3	(\$13,571)	(\$14,519)
CZ04-2	CPAU	161	373	2.26	2%	\$22,164	\$7,097	\$7,645	0.3	0.3	(\$15,067)	(\$14,519)
CZ05	PG&E	154	361	2.19	2%	\$21,418	\$6,897	\$6,585	0.3	0.3	(\$14,521)	(\$14,833)
CZ05-2	SCG	154	361	2.19	2%	\$21,418	\$4,786	\$6,585	0.2	0.3	(\$16,632)	(\$14,833)
CZ06	SCE	237	201	1.27	2%	\$20,941	\$3,789	\$4,882	0.2	0.2	(\$17,152)	(\$16,059)
CZ06-2	LADWP	237	201	1.27	2%	\$20,941	\$3,219	\$4,882	0.2	0.2	(\$17,722)	(\$16,059)
CZ07	SDG&E	1,117	158	1.28	2%	\$19,625	\$13,771	\$7,342	0.7	0.4	(\$5,854)	(\$12,283)
CZ08	SCE	1,302	169	1.39	2%	\$20,678	\$8,378	\$8,591	0.4	0.4	(\$12,300)	(\$12,088)
CZ08-2	LADWP	1,302	169	1.39	2%	\$20,678	\$5,802	\$8,591	0.3	0.4	(\$14,877)	(\$12,088)
CZ09	SCE	1,733	178	1.56	3%	\$20,052	\$10,489	\$11,164	0.5	0.6	(\$9,563)	(\$8,888)
CZ09-2	LADWP	1,733	178	1.56	3%	\$20,052	\$7,307	\$11,164	0.4	0.6	(\$12,745)	(\$8,888)
CZ10	SDG&E	3,170	220	2.29	4%	\$22,682	\$35,195	\$19,149	1.6	0.8	\$12,513	(\$3,533)
CZ10-2	SCE	3,170	220	2.29	4%	\$22,682	\$16,701	\$19,149	0.7	0.8	(\$5,981)	(\$3,533)
CZ11	PG&E	3,343	323	2.96	4%	\$23,344	\$27,633	\$20,966	1.2	0.9	\$4,288	(\$2,379)
CZ12	PG&E	1,724	320	2.44	4%	\$22,302	\$11,597	\$15,592	0.5	0.7	(\$10,705)	(\$6,710)
CZ12-2	SMUD	1,724	320	2.44	4%	\$22,302	\$11,156	\$15,592	0.5	0.7	(\$11,146)	(\$6,710)
CZ13	PG&E	3,083	316	2.81	3%	\$22,882	\$23,950	\$17,068	1.0	0.7	\$1,068	(\$5,814)
CZ14	SDG&E	3,714	312	2.99	4%	\$23,299	\$35,301	\$21,155	1.5	0.9	\$12,002	(\$2,144)
CZ14-2	SCE	3,714	312	2.99	4%	\$23,299	\$18,460	\$21,155	0.8	0.9	(\$4,839)	(\$2,144)
CZ15	SCE	8,684	97	3.21	5%	\$20,945	\$26,738	\$31,600	1.3	1.5	\$5,792	\$10,655
CZ16	PG&E	836	700	4.42	3%	\$24,616	\$18,608	\$14,494	0.8	0.6	(\$6,007)	(\$10,121)
CZ16-2	LADWP	836	700	4.42	3%	\$24,616	\$15,237	\$14,494	0.6	0.6	(\$9,378)	(\$10,121)



Figure 34. Cost Effectiveness for Small Hotel Package 2 – All-Electric Federal Code Minimum

CZ	Utility	Elec Savings (kWh)	Gas Savings (therms)	GHG Reductions (mtons)	Compliance Margin	Incremental Package Cost*	Lifecycle Utility Cost Savings	\$TDV Savings	B/C Ratio (On-bill)	B/C Ratio (TDV)	NPV (On-bill)	NPV (TDV)
Package 2: All-Electric Federal Code Minimum												
CZ01	PG&E	-159,802	16917	53.92	-28%	(\$1,296,784)	(\$582,762)	(\$115,161)	2.2	11.3	\$714,022	\$1,181,623
CZ02	PG&E	-118,739	12677	40.00	-12%	(\$1,297,757)	(\$245,434)	(\$51,620)	5.3	25.1	\$1,052,322	\$1,246,137
CZ03	PG&E	-110,595	12322	40.48	-14%	(\$1,300,029)	(\$326,633)	(\$51,166)	4.0	25.4	\$973,396	\$1,248,863
CZ04	PG&E	-113,404	11927	36.59	-13%	(\$1,299,864)	(\$225,307)	(\$53,134)	5.8	24.5	\$1,074,556	\$1,246,730
CZ04-2	CPAU	-113,404	11927	36.59	-13%	(\$1,299,864)	(\$17,768)	(\$53,134)	73.2	24.5	\$1,282,096	\$1,246,730
CZ05	PG&E	-108,605	11960	38.34	-15%	(\$1,299,917)	(\$350,585)	(\$54,685)	3.7	23.8	\$949,332	\$1,245,232
CZ06	SCE	-78,293	8912	29.36	-5%	(\$1,300,058)	(\$61,534)	(\$28,043)	21.1	46.4	\$1,238,524	\$1,272,015
CZ06-2	LA	-78,293	8912	29.36	-5%	(\$1,300,058)	\$43,200	(\$28,043)	>1	46.4	\$1,343,258	\$1,272,015
CZ07	SDG&E	-69,819	8188	28.04	-7%	(\$1,298,406)	(\$137,638)	(\$23,199)	9.4	56.0	\$1,160,768	\$1,275,207
CZ08	SCE	-71,914	8353	28.21	-6%	(\$1,296,376)	(\$53,524)	(\$22,820)	24.2	56.8	\$1,242,852	\$1,273,556
CZ08-2	LA	-71,914	8353	28.21	-6%	(\$1,296,376)	\$42,841	(\$22,820)	>1	56.8	\$1,339,217	\$1,273,556
CZ09	SCE	-72,262	8402	28.38	-6%	(\$1,298,174)	(\$44,979)	(\$21,950)	28.9	59.1	\$1,253,196	\$1,276,224
CZ09-2	LA	-72,262	8402	28.38	-6%	(\$1,298,174)	\$46,679	(\$21,950)	>1	59.1	\$1,344,853	\$1,276,224
CZ10	SDG&E	-80,062	8418	26.22	-8%	(\$1,295,176)	(\$172,513)	(\$36,179)	7.5	35.8	\$1,122,663	\$1,258,997
CZ10-2	SCE	-80,062	8418	26.22	-8%	(\$1,295,176)	(\$63,974)	(\$36,179)	20.2	35.8	\$1,231,202	\$1,258,997
CZ11	PG&E	-99,484	10252	30.99	-10%	(\$1,295,985)	(\$186,037)	(\$49,387)	7.0	26.2	\$1,109,948	\$1,246,598
CZ12	PG&E	-99,472	10403	32.08	-10%	(\$1,297,425)	(\$340,801)	(\$45,565)	3.8	28.5	\$956,624	\$1,251,860
CZ12-2	SMUD	-99,067	10403	32.21	-10%	(\$1,297,425)	\$5,794	(\$44,354)	>1	29.3	\$1,303,219	\$1,253,071
CZ13	PG&E	-96,829	10029	30.60	-10%	(\$1,295,797)	(\$184,332)	(\$50,333)	7.0	25.7	\$1,111,465	\$1,245,464
CZ14	SDG&E	-101,398	10056	29.68	-11%	(\$1,296,156)	(\$325,928)	(\$56,578)	4.0	22.9	\$970,228	\$1,239,578
CZ14-2	SCE	-101,398	10056	29.68	-11%	(\$1,296,156)	(\$121,662)	(\$56,578)	10.7	22.9	\$1,174,494	\$1,239,578
CZ15	SCE	-49,853	5579	18.07	-4%	(\$1,294,276)	\$209	(\$21,420)	>1	60.4	\$1,294,485	\$1,272,856
CZ16	PG&E	-216,708	17599	41.89	-50%	(\$1,300,552)	(\$645,705)	(\$239,178)	2.0	5.4	\$654,847	\$1,061,374
CZ16-2	LA	-216,708	17599	41.89	-50%	(\$1,300,552)	\$30,974	(\$239,178)	>1	5.4	\$1,331,526	\$1,061,374

*The Incremental Package Cost is the addition of the incremental HVAC and water heating equipment costs from Figure 12, the electrical infrastructure incremental cost of \$26,800 (see section 3.3.2.1), and the natural gas infrastructure incremental cost savings of \$56,020 (see section 3.3.2.2).



Figure 35. Cost Effectiveness for Small Hotel Package 3A – All-Electric + EE

CZ	Utility	Elec Savings (kWh)	Gas Savings (therms)	GHG Reductions (mtons)	Compliance Margin	Incremental Package Cost	Lifecycle Utility Cost Savings	\$TDV Savings	B/C Ratio (On-bill)	B/C Ratio (TDV)	NPV (On-bill)	NPV (TDV)
Package 3A: All-Electric + EE												
CZ01	PG&E	-113,259	16917	62.38	1.3%	(\$1,251,544)	(\$200,367)	\$5,460	6.2	>1	\$1,051,177	\$1,257,005
CZ02	PG&E	-90,033	12677	45.46	4%	(\$1,265,064)	(\$108,075)	\$15,685	11.7	>1	\$1,156,989	\$1,280,749
CZ03	PG&E	-83,892	12322	45.93	6%	(\$1,267,509)	(\$198,234)	\$20,729	6.4	>1	\$1,069,274	\$1,288,237
CZ04	PG&E	-91,197	11927	40.36	0.2%	(\$1,263,932)	(\$112,892)	\$703	11.2	>1	\$1,151,041	\$1,264,635
CZ04-2	CPAU	-90,981	11927	40.42	0.2%	(\$1,263,932)	\$32,557	\$918	>1	>1	\$1,296,489	\$1,264,850
CZ05	PG&E	-82,491	11960	43.62	5%	(\$1,267,355)	(\$221,492)	\$18,488	5.7	>1	\$1,045,863	\$1,285,843
CZ06	SCE	-61,523	8912	32.45	7%	(\$1,267,916)	(\$33,475)	\$15,142	37.9	>1	\$1,234,441	\$1,283,057
CZ06-2	LADWP	-61,523	8912	32.45	7%	(\$1,267,916)	\$57,215	\$15,142	>1	>1	\$1,325,130	\$1,283,057
CZ07	SDG&E	-53,308	8188	31.22	7%	(\$1,266,354)	(\$81,338)	\$22,516	15.6	>1	\$1,185,015	\$1,288,870
CZ08	SCE	-55,452	8353	31.33	3%	(\$1,264,408)	(\$23,893)	\$9,391	52.9	>1	\$1,240,515	\$1,273,800
CZ08-2	LADWP	-55,452	8353	31.33	3%	(\$1,264,408)	\$57,058	\$9,391	>1	>1	\$1,321,466	\$1,273,800
CZ09	SCE	-55,887	8402	31.40	2%	(\$1,266,302)	(\$19,887)	\$9,110	63.7	>1	\$1,246,415	\$1,275,412
CZ09-2	LADWP	-55,887	8402	31.40	2%	(\$1,266,302)	\$60,441	\$9,110	>1	>1	\$1,326,743	\$1,275,412
CZ10	SDG&E	-60,239	8418	29.96	2%	(\$1,256,002)	(\$126,072)	\$7,365	10.0	>1	\$1,129,930	\$1,263,367
CZ10-2	SCE	-60,239	8418	29.96	2%	(\$1,256,002)	(\$33,061)	\$7,365	38.0	>1	\$1,222,940	\$1,263,367
CZ11	PG&E	-77,307	10252	35.12	1%	(\$1,256,149)	(\$80,187)	\$3,114	15.7	>1	\$1,175,962	\$1,259,263
CZ12	PG&E	-75,098	10403	36.73	2%	(\$1,256,824)	(\$234,275)	\$9,048	5.4	>1	\$1,022,550	\$1,265,872
CZ12-2	SMUD	-75,098	10403	36.73	2%	(\$1,256,824)	\$54,941	\$9,048	>1	>1	\$1,311,765	\$1,265,872
CZ13	PG&E	-75,052	10029	34.72	0.3%	(\$1,256,109)	(\$79,378)	\$1,260	15.8	>1	\$1,176,731	\$1,257,369
CZ14	SDG&E	-76,375	10056	34.28	0.1%	(\$1,255,704)	(\$170,975)	\$543	7.3	>1	\$1,084,729	\$1,256,247
CZ14-2	SCE	-76,375	10056	34.28	0.1%	(\$1,255,704)	(\$34,418)	\$543	36.5	>1	\$1,221,286	\$1,256,247
CZ15	SCE	-33,722	5579	21.43	2%	(\$1,257,835)	\$26,030	\$12,262	>1	>1	\$1,283,864	\$1,270,097
CZ16	PG&E	-139,676	17599	55.25	-14%	(\$1,255,364)	(\$197,174)	(\$66,650)	6.4	18.8	\$1,058,190	\$1,188,714
CZ16-2	LADWP	-139,676	17599	55.25	-14%	(\$1,255,364)	\$165,789	(\$66,650)	>1	18.8	\$1,421,153	\$1,188,714



Figure 36. Cost Effectiveness for Small Hotel Package 3B – All-Electric + EE + PV + B

CZ	Utility	Elec Savings (kWh)	Gas Savings (therms)	GHG Reductions (mtons)	Compliance Margin	Incremental Package Cost	Lifecycle Utility Cost Savings	\$TDV Savings	B/C Ratio (On-bill)	B/C Ratio (TDV)	NPV (On-bill)	NPV (TDV)
Package 3B: All-Electric + EE + PV + B												
CZ01	PG&E	-8,900	16917	87.15	1%	(\$1,044,174)	\$90,964	\$324,376	>1	>1	\$1,135,139	\$1,368,551
CZ02	PG&E	36,491	12677	73.03	4%	(\$1,057,694)	\$242,514	\$313,711	>1	>1	\$1,300,208	\$1,371,405
CZ03	PG&E	41,239	12322	73.43	6%	(\$1,060,139)	\$155,868	\$308,385	>1	>1	\$1,216,007	\$1,368,524
CZ04	PG&E	36,628	11927	69.70	0.2%	(\$1,056,562)	\$240,799	\$308,682	>1	>1	\$1,297,361	\$1,365,244
CZ04-2	CPAU	36,844	11927	69.76	0.2%	(\$1,056,562)	\$336,813	\$418,836	>1	>1	\$1,393,375	\$1,475,398
CZ05	PG&E	36,365	11960	73.11	5%	(\$1,059,985)	\$119,173	\$317,952	>1	>1	\$1,179,158	\$1,377,937
CZ06	SCE	64,476	8912	60.47	7%	(\$1,060,545)	\$156,327	\$311,730	>1	>1	\$1,216,872	\$1,372,275
CZ06-2	LADWP	64,476	8912	60.47	7%	(\$1,060,545)	\$180,648	\$311,730	>1	>1	\$1,241,193	\$1,372,275
CZ07	SDG&E	77,715	8188	60.45	7%	(\$1,058,983)	\$197,711	\$330,458	>1	>1	\$1,256,694	\$1,389,441
CZ08	SCE	71,990	8353	59.49	3%	(\$1,057,038)	\$165,393	\$320,814	>1	>1	\$1,222,432	\$1,377,852
CZ08-2	LADWP	71,990	8353	60.24	3%	(\$1,057,038)	\$180,367	\$443,809	>1	>1	\$1,237,405	\$1,500,847
CZ09	SCE	70,465	8402	59.29	2%	(\$1,058,932)	\$175,602	\$301,459	>1	>1	\$1,234,534	\$1,360,391
CZ09-2	LADWP	70,465	8402	59.29	2%	(\$1,058,932)	\$183,220	\$301,459	>1	>1	\$1,242,152	\$1,360,391
CZ10	SDG&E	69,581	8418	58.04	2%	(\$1,048,632)	\$161,513	\$294,530	>1	>1	\$1,210,145	\$1,343,162
CZ10-2	SCE	69,581	8418	58.04	2%	(\$1,048,632)	\$164,837	\$294,530	>1	>1	\$1,213,469	\$1,343,162
CZ11	PG&E	47,260	10252	61.57	1%	(\$1,048,779)	\$253,717	\$286,797	>1	>1	\$1,302,496	\$1,335,576
CZ12	PG&E	51,115	10403	64.07	2%	(\$1,049,454)	\$104,523	\$305,446	>1	>1	\$1,153,977	\$1,354,900
CZ12-2	SMUD	51,115	10403	64.99	2%	(\$1,049,454)	\$253,197	\$430,977	>1	>1	\$1,302,651	\$1,480,431
CZ13	PG&E	47,757	10029	60.77	0.3%	(\$1,048,739)	\$251,663	\$281,877	>1	>1	\$1,300,402	\$1,330,616
CZ14	SDG&E	66,084	10056	64.54	0.1%	(\$1,048,334)	\$148,510	\$334,938	>1	>1	\$1,196,844	\$1,383,272
CZ14-2	SCE	66,084	10056	64.54	0.1%	(\$1,048,334)	\$185,018	\$334,938	>1	>1	\$1,233,352	\$1,383,272
CZ15	SCE	98,755	5579	49.04	2.1%	(\$1,050,465)	\$233,308	\$311,121	>1	>1	\$1,283,772	\$1,361,585
CZ16	PG&E	-873	17599	84.99	-14%	(\$1,047,994)	\$191,994	\$240,724	>1	>1	\$1,239,987	\$1,288,718
CZ16-2	LADWP	-873	17599	84.99	-14%	(\$1,047,994)	\$291,279	\$240,724	>1	>1	\$1,339,273	\$1,288,718



Figure 37. Cost Effectiveness for Small Hotel Package 3C – All-Electric + HE

CZ	Utility	Elec Savings (kWh)	Gas Savings (therms)	GHG Reductions (mtons)	Compliance Margin	Incremental Package Cost	Lifecycle Utility Cost Savings	\$TDV Savings	B/C Ratio (On-bill)	B/C Ratio (TDV)	NPV (On-bill)	NPV (TDV)
Package 3C: All-Electric + HE												
CZ01	PG&E	-154,840	16917	56.24	-24%	(\$1,281,338)	(\$606,619)	(\$101,272)	2.1	12.7	\$674,719	\$1,180,066
CZ02	PG&E	-118,284	12677	41.18	-11%	(\$1,283,243)	(\$395,641)	(\$44,505)	3.2	28.8	\$887,602	\$1,238,738
CZ03	PG&E	-113,413	12322	40.80	-14%	(\$1,288,782)	(\$522,458)	(\$51,582)	2.5	25.0	\$766,324	\$1,237,200
CZ04	PG&E	-115,928	11927	37.09	-13%	(\$1,287,878)	(\$383,177)	(\$53,285)	3.4	24.2	\$904,701	\$1,234,593
CZ04-2	CPAU	-115,928	11927	37.09	-13%	(\$1,287,878)	(\$24,170)	(\$53,285)	53.3	24.2	\$1,263,708	\$1,234,593
CZ05	PG&E	-111,075	11960	38.75	-15%	(\$1,288,242)	(\$530,740)	(\$56,124)	2.4	23.0	\$757,502	\$1,232,119
CZ06	SCE	-83,000	8912	29.41	-15%	(\$1,288,695)	(\$154,625)	(\$32,244)	8.3	40.0	\$1,134,069	\$1,256,451
CZ06-2	LADWP	-83,000	8912	29.41	-15%	(\$1,288,695)	(\$17,626)	(\$32,244)	73.1	40.0	\$1,271,068	\$1,256,451
CZ07	SDG&E	-73,823	8188	28.32	-7%	(\$1,285,759)	(\$268,207)	(\$24,069)	4.8	53.4	\$1,017,552	\$1,261,690
CZ08	SCE	-75,573	8353	28.56	-6%	(\$1,281,241)	(\$157,393)	(\$21,912)	8.1	58.5	\$1,123,848	\$1,259,329
CZ08-2	LADWP	-75,573	8353	28.56	-6%	(\$1,281,241)	(\$18,502)	(\$21,912)	69.2	58.5	\$1,262,739	\$1,259,329
CZ09	SCE	-74,790	8402	29.04	-4%	(\$1,285,139)	(\$138,746)	(\$16,992)	9.3	75.6	\$1,146,393	\$1,268,147
CZ09-2	LADWP	-74,790	8402	29.04	-4%	(\$1,285,139)	(\$6,344)	(\$16,992)	202.6	75.6	\$1,278,794	\$1,268,147
CZ10	SDG&E	-80,248	8418	27.57	-5%	(\$1,278,097)	(\$235,479)	(\$24,107)	5.4	53.0	\$1,042,617	\$1,253,990
CZ10-2	SCE	-80,248	8418	27.57	-5%	(\$1,278,097)	(\$123,371)	(\$24,107)	10.4	53.0	\$1,154,726	\$1,253,990
CZ11	PG&E	-98,041	10252	32.73	-7%	(\$1,279,528)	(\$278,242)	(\$35,158)	4.6	36.4	\$1,001,286	\$1,244,370
CZ12	PG&E	-100,080	10403	33.24	-9%	(\$1,282,834)	(\$480,347)	(\$38,715)	2.7	33.1	\$802,487	\$1,244,119
CZ12-2	SMUD	-100,080	10403	33.24	-9%	(\$1,282,834)	(\$23,362)	(\$38,715)	54.9	33.1	\$1,259,472	\$1,244,119
CZ13	PG&E	-94,607	10029	32.47	-7%	(\$1,279,301)	(\$276,944)	\$244,552	4.6	>1	\$1,002,357	\$1,523,853
CZ14	SDG&E	-97,959	10056	31.91	-7%	(\$1,279,893)	(\$302,123)	(\$37,769)	4.2	33.9	\$977,770	\$1,242,124
CZ14-2	SCE	-97,959	10056	31.91	-7%	(\$1,279,893)	(\$129,082)	(\$37,769)	9.9	33.9	\$1,150,811	\$1,242,124
CZ15	SCE	-45,226	5579	20.17	0.04%	(\$1,276,847)	(\$6,533)	\$227	195.4	>1	\$1,270,314	\$1,277,074
CZ16	PG&E	-198,840	17599	47.73	-39%	(\$1,288,450)	(\$605,601)	(\$185,438)	2.1	6.9	\$682,848	\$1,103,011
CZ16-2	LADWP	-198,840	17599	47.73	-39%	(\$1,288,450)	\$40,268	(\$185,438)	>1	6.9	\$1,328,718	\$1,103,011



4.4 Cost Effectiveness Results – PV-only and PV+Battery

The Reach Code Team ran packages of PV-only and PV+Battery measures, without any additional efficiency measures, to assess cost effectiveness on top of the mixed-fuel baseline building and the all-electric federal code minimum reference (Package 2 in Sections 4.1 – 4.3).

Jurisdictions interested in adopting PV-only reach codes should reference the mixed-fuel cost effectiveness results because a mixed-fuel building is the baseline for the nonresidential prototypes analyzed in this study. PV or PV+Battery packages are added to all-electric federal code minimum reference which (in many scenarios) do not have a positive compliance margin compared to the mixed-fuel baseline model, and are solely provided for informational purposes. Jurisdictions interested in reach codes requiring all-electric+PV or all-electric+PV+battery should reference package 3B results in Sections 4.1 – 4.3.²⁵

Each of the following eight packages were evaluated against a mixed fuel baseline designed as per 2019 Title 24 Part 6 requirements.

- ◆ **Mixed-Fuel + 3 kW PV Only:**
- ◆ **Mixed-Fuel + 3 kW PV + 5 kWh battery**
- ◆ **Mixed-Fuel + PV Only:** PV sized per the roof size of the building, or to offset the annual electricity consumption, whichever is smaller
- ◆ **Mixed-Fuel + PV + 50 kWh Battery:** PV sized per the roof size of the building, or to offset the annual electricity consumption, whichever is smaller, along with 50 kWh battery
- ◆ **All-Electric + 3 kW PV Only**
- ◆ **All-Electric + 3 kW PV + 5 kWh Battery**
- ◆ **All-Electric + PV Only:** PV sized per the roof size of the building, or to offset the annual electricity consumption, whichever is smaller
- ◆ **All-Electric + PV + 50 kWh Battery:** PV sized per the roof size of the building, or to offset the annual electricity consumption, whichever is smaller, along with 50 kWh battery

Figure 38 through Figure 40 summarize the on-bill and TDV B/C ratios for each prototype for the two PV only packages and the two PV plus battery packages. Compliance margins are 0 percent for all mixed-fuel packages. For all-electric packages, compliance margins are equal to those found in Package 2 for each prototype in Sections 4.1 – 4.3. The compliance margins are not impacted by renewables and battery storage measures and hence not shown in the tables. These figures are formatted in the following way:

- ◆ Cells highlighted in green have a B/C ratio greater than 1 and are cost-effective. The shade of green gets darker as cost effectiveness increases.
- ◆ Cells not highlighted have a B/C ratio less than one and are not cost effective.

²⁵ Because this study shows that the addition of battery generally reduces cost effectiveness, removing a battery measure would only increase cost effectiveness. Thus, a jurisdiction can apply the EE+PV+Battery cost effectiveness findings to support EE+PV reach codes, because EE+PV would still remain cost effective without a battery.

Please see Appendix 6.7 for results in full detail. Generally, for mixed-fuel packages across all prototypes, all climate zones were proven to have cost effective outcomes using TDV except in CZ1 with a 3 kW PV + 5 kWh Battery scenario. Most climate zones also had On-Bill cost effectiveness. The addition of a battery slightly reduces cost effectiveness.

In all-electric packages, the results for most climate zones were found cost effective using both TDV and On-Bill approaches with larger PV systems or PV+Battery systems. Most 3 kW PV systems were also found to be cost effective except in some scenarios analyzing the Medium Office using the On-Bill method. CZ16 results continue to show challenges being cost effective with all electric buildings, likely due to the high heating loads in this climate. The addition of a battery slightly reduces the cost effectiveness for all-electric buildings with PV.



Figure 38. Cost Effectiveness for Medium Office - PV and Battery

CZ	Utility	Mixed Fuel								All-Electric							
		3kW				135kW				3kW				135kW			
		0		5kWh		0		50kWh		0		5kWh		0		50kWh	
		On-Bill	TDV	On-Bill	TDV	On-Bill	TDV	On-Bill	TDV	On-Bill	TDV	On-Bill	TDV	On-Bill	TDV	On-Bill	TDV
CZ01	PG&E	2.8	1.5	1.7	0.9	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.2	0.9	1.6	0.9	1.6	2.5	2.0	2.1	1.7
CZ02	PG&E	3.7	1.9	2.1	1.1	2.2	1.6	2.0	1.4	0.8	2.2	0.9	2.6	3.2	2.4	2.7	2.1
CZ03	PG&E	3.7	1.8	2.2	1.0	2.1	1.5	1.9	1.4	1.9	3.9	2.0	4.0	3.4	2.5	2.9	2.2
CZ04	PG&E	3.6	2.0	2.1	1.2	2.3	1.6	2.1	1.5	0.9	2.1	1.1	2.7	3.3	2.5	2.9	2.2
CZ04-2	CPAU	2.1	2.0	1.3	1.2	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	7.7	2.1	9.8	2.7	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.2
CZ05	PG&E	4.2	1.9	2.4	1.1	2.5	1.6	2.3	1.5	1.8	2.7	1.9	2.7	4.0	2.7	3.4	2.3
CZ05-2	SCG	4.2	1.9	2.4	1.1	2.5	1.6	2.3	1.5	>1	>1	>1	>1	>1	3.0	9.4	2.6
CZ06	SCE	2.0	2.0	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.5	>1	7.2	>1	8.2	2.4	2.7	2.1	2.3
CZ06-2	LA	1.2	2.0	0.7	1.1	0.8	1.6	0.7	1.5	>1	7.2	>1	8.2	1.5	2.7	1.3	2.3
CZ07	SDG&E	3.2	2.0	1.9	1.2	2.1	1.6	1.9	1.5	>1	>1	>1	>1	3.7	2.7	3.2	2.3
CZ08	SCE	1.9	2.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.2	1.5	>1	>1	>1	>1	2.2	2.7	1.9	2.4
CZ08-2	LA	1.2	2.0	0.7	1.2	0.7	1.7	0.7	1.5	>1	>1	>1	>1	1.3	2.7	1.1	2.4
CZ09	SCE	1.9	2.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.2	1.5	>1	>1	>1	>1	2.2	2.6	1.9	2.3
CZ09-2	LA	1.1	2.0	0.7	1.2	0.7	1.7	0.7	1.5	>1	>1	>1	>1	1.3	2.6	1.2	2.3
CZ10	SDG&E	3.8	1.9	2.2	1.1	2.1	1.6	1.9	1.5	>1	3.3	>1	6.3	3.3	2.3	2.9	2.0
CZ10-2	SCE	2.1	1.9	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.5	>1	3.3	>1	6.3	2.0	2.3	1.8	2.0
CZ11	PG&E	3.6	1.9	2.1	1.1	2.2	1.6	2.0	1.5	1.1	2.6	1.5	3.6	3.2	2.4	2.8	2.1
CZ12	PG&E	3.5	1.9	2.1	1.1	2.2	1.6	2.0	1.5	0.9	2.5	1.2	3.2	3.1	2.4	2.7	2.1
CZ12-2	SMUD	1.4	1.9	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.6	1.04	1.5	>1	2.5	>1	3.2	1.9	2.4	1.6	2.1
CZ13	PG&E	3.5	1.8	2.0	1.1	2.2	1.5	2.0	1.4	1.1	2.5	1.5	3.6	3.1	2.3	2.7	2.0
CZ14	SDG&E	3.4	2.3	2.0	1.3	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.7	>1	2.3	>1	3.1	3.6	2.8	3.2	2.5
CZ14-2	SCE	1.9	2.3	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.9	1.2	1.7	>1	2.3	>1	3.1	2.2	2.8	1.9	2.5
CZ15	SCE	1.8	2.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.1	1.6	>1	7.5	>1	>1	1.8	2.4	1.6	2.1
CZ16	PG&E	3.9	2.0	2.3	1.1	2.3	1.6	2.1	1.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	2.5	1.8	2.2	1.6
CZ16-2	LA	1.2	2.0	0.7	1.1	0.7	1.6	0.7	1.5	>1	0.4	>1	0.6	1.3	1.8	1.2	1.6



Figure 39. Cost Effectiveness for Medium Retail - PV and Battery

CZ		Mixed Fuel								All-Electric							
		3kW		3kW		90 kW		90 kW		3kW		3kW		90 kW		90 kW	
		0		5kWh		0		50kWh		0		5kWh		0		50kWh	
		On-Bill	TDV	On-Bill	TDV	On-Bill	TDV	On-Bill	TDV	On-Bill	TDV	On-Bill	TDV	On-Bill	TDV	On-Bill	TDV
CZ01	PG&E	2.3	1.5	1.3	0.9	1.8	1.3	1.6	1.2	>1	3.0	>1	2.7	2.5	1.6	2.2	1.5
CZ02	PG&E	3.2	1.8	1.9	1.1	1.9	1.5	1.8	1.5	>1	>1	>1	>1	2.7	2.1	2.3	1.9
CZ03	PG&E	2.7	1.8	1.6	1.1	2.2	1.5	2.0	1.4	>1	>1	>1	>1	3.0	2.1	2.6	1.9
CZ04	PG&E	3.3	1.9	1.9	1.1	2.0	1.6	1.9	1.5	>1	>1	>1	>1	2.7	2.1	2.5	2.0
CZ04-2	CPAU	2.1	1.9	1.2	1.1	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	>1	>1	>1	>1	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.0
CZ05	PG&E	2.8	1.9	1.6	1.1	2.3	1.6	2.0	1.5	>1	>1	>1	>1	3.2	2.1	2.7	2.0
CZ05-2	SCG	2.8	1.9	1.6	1.1	2.3	1.6	2.0	1.5	>1	>1	>1	>1	3.7	1.9	3.2	1.6
CZ06	SCE	2.0	1.9	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.1	1.5	>1	>1	>1	>1	1.7	2.2	1.5	2.0
CZ06-2	LA	1.3	1.9	0.7	1.1	0.7	1.6	0.6	1.5	>1	>1	>1	>1	1.01	2.2	0.9	2.0
CZ07	SDG&E	4.0	2.0	2.4	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	>1	>1	>1	>1	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.1
CZ08	SCE	2.1	2.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.1	1.6	>1	>1	>1	>1	1.7	2.4	1.5	2.1
CZ08-2	LA	1.3	2.0	0.8	1.2	0.7	1.7	0.6	1.6	>1	>1	>1	>1	1.01	2.4	0.9	2.1
CZ09	SCE	2.0	2.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.1	1.5	>1	>1	>1	>1	1.8	2.4	1.6	2.1
CZ09-2	LA	1.2	2.0	0.7	1.2	0.7	1.7	0.7	1.5	>1	>1	>1	>1	1.1	2.4	0.99	2.1
CZ10	SDG&E	3.8	2.0	2.2	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.5	>1	>1	>1	>1	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.0
CZ10-2	SCE	2.0	2.0	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.1	1.5	>1	>1	>1	>1	1.8	2.3	1.6	2.0
CZ11	PG&E	2.8	1.9	1.6	1.1	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.5	>1	>1	>1	>1	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.1
CZ12	PG&E	3.0	1.9	1.7	1.1	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.5	>1	>1	>1	>1	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.1
CZ12-2	SMUD	1.5	1.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.6	0.997	1.5	>1	>1	>1	>1	1.7	2.3	1.4	2.1
CZ13	PG&E	3.0	1.9	1.7	1.1	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.4	>1	>1	>1	>1	2.7	2.2	2.4	1.9
CZ14	SDG&E	3.5	2.2	2.1	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.6	>1	>1	>1	>1	2.5	2.6	2.2	2.2
CZ14-2	SCE	1.8	2.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.8	1.1	1.6	>1	>1	>1	>1	1.7	2.6	1.5	2.2
CZ15	SCE	1.9	2.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.7	1.02	1.5	>1	>1	>1	>1	1.7	2.4	1.5	2.1
CZ16	PG&E	3.7	2.0	2.1	1.2	2.1	1.7	1.9	1.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	2.7	2.0	2.3	1.8
CZ16-2	LA	1.3	2.0	0.7	1.2	0.7	1.7	0.6	1.6	>1	0.5	>1	0.4	1.2	2.0	1.0	1.8



Figure 40. Cost Effectiveness for Small Hotel - PV and Battery

CZ		Mixed Fuel								All-Electric							
		3kW		3kW		80kW		80kW		3kW		3kW		80kW		80kW	
		0		5kWh		0		50kWh		0		5kWh		0		50kWh	
		On-Bill	TDV	On-Bill	TDV	On-Bill	TDV	On-Bill	TDV	On-Bill	TDV	On-Bill	TDV	On-Bill	TDV	On-Bill	TDV
CZ01	PG&E	2.3	1.5	1.3	0.9	1.9	1.2	1.6	1.1	2.3	>1	2.3	>1	4.8	>1	4.7	>1
CZ02	PG&E	2.3	1.9	1.3	1.1	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.4	5.6	>1	5.6	>1	>1	>1	>1	>1
CZ03	PG&E	2.7	1.8	1.6	1.05	2.3	1.5	1.9	1.4	4.2	>1	4.2	>1	>1	>1	>1	>1
CZ04	PG&E	2.4	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	6.2	>1	6.2	>1	>1	>1	>1	>1
CZ04-2	CPAU	2.1	1.9	1.2	1.1	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	>1	>1	>1	>1	>1	>1	>1	>1
CZ05	PG&E	2.9	1.9	1.7	1.1	2.4	1.6	2.0	1.5	3.9	>1	3.9	>1	>1	>1	>1	>1
CZ05-2	SCG	2.9	1.9	1.7	1.1	2.4	1.6	2.0	1.5	>1	>1	>1	>1	>1	>1	>1	>1
CZ06	SCE	1.8	1.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.6	0.9	1.4	>1	>1	>1	>1	>1	>1	>1	>1
CZ06-2	LA	1.1	1.9	0.7	1.1	0.7	1.6	0.6	1.4	>1	>1	>1	>1	>1	>1	>1	>1
CZ07	SDG&E	2.6	2.0	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.5	>1	>1	>1	>1	>1	>1	>1	>1
CZ08	SCE	1.9	2.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.0	1.5	>1	>1	>1	>1	>1	>1	>1	>1
CZ08-2	LA	1.2	2.0	0.7	1.2	0.7	1.7	0.6	1.5	>1	>1	>1	>1	>1	>1	>1	>1
CZ09	SCE	1.9	1.9	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.6	0.997	1.4	>1	>1	>1	>1	>1	>1	>1	>1
CZ09-2	LA	1.1	1.9	0.7	1.1	0.7	1.6	0.6	1.4	>1	>1	>1	>1	>1	>1	>1	>1
CZ10	SDG&E	2.9	1.9	1.7	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.4	8.2	>1	8.2	>1	>1	>1	>1	>1
CZ10-2	SCE	1.7	1.9	0.99	1.1	1.2	1.6	0.99	1.4	>1	>1	>1	>1	>1	>1	>1	>1
CZ11	PG&E	2.6	1.9	1.5	1.1	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4	7.6	>1	7.6	>1	>1	>1	>1	>1
CZ12	PG&E	2.7	1.9	1.6	1.1	2.3	1.6	1.9	1.4	4.0	>1	4.0	>1	>1	>1	>1	>1
CZ12-2	SMUD	1.4	1.9	0.8	1.1	1.1	1.6	0.95	1.4	>1	>1	>1	>1	>1	>1	>1	>1
CZ13	PG&E	2.6	1.8	1.5	1.1	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.4	7.7	>1	7.7	>1	>1	>1	>1	>1
CZ14	SDG&E	3.0	2.2	1.7	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.6	4.2	>1	4.2	>1	>1	>1	>1	>1
CZ14-2	SCE	1.8	2.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.1	1.6	>1	>1	>1	>1	>1	>1	>1	>1
CZ15	SCE	1.7	2.0	1.002	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.003	1.4	>1	>1	>1	>1	>1	>1	>1	>1
CZ16	PG&E	2.7	2.0	1.6	1.2	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.5	2.1	5.7	2.1	5.6	5.8	>1	5.8	>1
CZ16-2	LA	1.02	2.0	0.6	1.2	0.6	1.6	0.6	1.5	>1	5.7	>1	5.6	>1	>1	>1	>1



5 Summary, Conclusions, and Further Considerations

The Reach Codes Team developed packages of energy efficiency measures as well as packages combining energy efficiency with PV generation and battery storage systems, simulated them in building modeling software, and gathered costs to determine the cost effectiveness of multiple scenarios. The Reach Codes team coordinated assumptions with multiple utilities, cities, and building community experts to develop a set of assumptions considered reasonable in the current market. Changing assumptions, such as the period of analysis, measure selection, cost assumptions, energy escalation rates, or utility tariffs are likely to change results.

5.1 Summary

Figure 41 through Figure 43 summarize results for each prototype and depict the compliance margins achieved for each climate zone and package. Because local reach codes must both exceed the Energy Commission performance budget (i.e., have a positive compliance margin) and be cost-effective, the Reach Code Team highlighted cells meeting these two requirements to help clarify the upper boundary for potential reach code policies:

- ◆ Cells highlighted in green depict a positive compliance margin and cost-effective results using both On-Bill and TDV approaches.
- ◆ Cells highlighted in yellow depict a positive compliance and cost-effective results using either the On-Bill or TDV approach.
- ◆ Cells not highlighted either depict a negative compliance margin or a package that was not cost effective using either the On-Bill or TDV approach.

For more detail on the results in the Figures, please refer to *Section 4 Results*. As described in Section 4.4, PV-only and PV+Battery packages in the mixed-fuel building were found to be cost effective across all prototypes, climate zones, and packages using the TDV approach, and results are not reiterated in the following figures.

Figure 41. Medium Office Summary of Compliance Margin and Cost Effectiveness

CZ	Utility	Mixed Fuel			All Electric			
		EE	EE + PV + B	HE	Fed Code	EE	EE + PV + B	HE
CZ01	PG&E	18%	18%	3%	-15%	7%	7%	-14%
CZ02	PG&E	17%	17%	4%	-7%	10%	10%	-5%
CZ03	PG&E	20%	20%	3%	-7%	16%	16%	-6%
CZ04	PG&E	14%	14%	5%	-6%	9%	9%	-3%
CZ04-2	CPAU	14%	14%	5%	-6%	9%	9%	-3%
CZ05	PG&E	18%	18%	4%	-8%	12%	12%	-6%
CZ05-2	SCG	18%	18%	4%	NA	NA	NA	NA
CZ06	SCE	20%	20%	3%	-4%	18%	18%	-2%
CZ06-2	LADWP	20%	20%	3%	-4%	18%	18%	-2%
CZ07	SDG&E	20%	20%	4%	-2%	20%	20%	1%
CZ08	SCE	18%	18%	4%	-2%	18%	18%	1%
CZ08-2	LADWP	18%	18%	4%	-2%	18%	18%	1%
CZ09	SCE	16%	16%	4%	-2%	15%	15%	2%
CZ09-2	LADWP	16%	16%	4%	-2%	15%	15%	2%
CZ10	SDG&E	17%	17%	4%	-4%	13%	13%	-1%
CZ10-2	SCE	17%	17%	4%	-4%	13%	13%	-1%
CZ11	PG&E	13%	13%	5%	-4%	10%	10%	0%
CZ12	PG&E	14%	14%	5%	-5%	10%	10%	-1%
CZ12-2	SMUD	14%	14%	5%	-5%	10%	10%	-1%
CZ13	PG&E	13%	13%	5%	-4%	9%	9%	0%
CZ14	SDG&E	14%	14%	5%	-5%	9%	9%	-1%
CZ14-2	SCE	14%	14%	5%	-5%	9%	9%	-1%
CZ15	SCE	12%	12%	5%	-2%	10%	10%	3%
CZ16	PG&E	14%	14%	5%	-27%	-15%	-15%	-26%
CZ16-2	LADWP	14%	14%	5%	-27%	-15%	-15%	-26%



Figure 42. Medium Retail Summary of Compliance Margin and Cost Effectiveness

CZ	Utility	Mixed Fuel			All Electric			
		EE	EE + PV + B	HE	Fed Code	EE	EE + PV + B	HE
CZ01	PG&E	18%	18%	2%	-4.1%	15%	15%	-2%
CZ02	PG&E	13%	13%	3%	-1.0%	13%	13%	3%
CZ03	PG&E	16%	16%	2%	-0.4%	16%	16%	2%
CZ04	PG&E	14%	14%	3%	-0.1%	14%	14%	3%
CZ04-2	CPAU	14%	14%	3%	-0.1%	14%	14%	3%
CZ05	PG&E	16%	16%	1%	-1.2%	15%	15%	1%
CZ05-2	SCG	16%	16%	1%	NA	NA	NA	NA
CZ06	SCE	10%	10%	3%	0.5%	11%	11%	3%
CZ06-2	LADWP	10%	10%	3%	0.5%	11%	11%	3%
CZ07	SDG&E	13%	13%	2%	0.3%	13%	13%	3%
CZ08	SCE	10%	10%	3%	0.4%	10%	10%	4%
CZ08-2	LADWP	10%	10%	3%	0.4%	10%	10%	4%
CZ09	SCE	10%	10%	4%	0.4%	10%	10%	4%
CZ09-2	LADWP	10%	10%	4%	0.4%	10%	10%	4%
CZ10	SDG&E	12%	12%	4%	0.1%	12%	12%	4%
CZ10-2	SCE	12%	12%	4%	0.1%	12%	12%	4%
CZ11	PG&E	13%	13%	4%	0.5%	12%	12%	5%
CZ12	PG&E	13%	13%	4%	-0.1%	12%	12%	4%
CZ12-2	SMUD	13%	13%	4%	-0.1%	12%	12%	4%
CZ13	PG&E	15%	15%	4%	-0.4%	14%	14%	4%
CZ14	SDG&E	13%	13%	4%	0.7%	15%	15%	5%
CZ14-2	SCE	13%	13%	4%	0.7%	15%	15%	5%
CZ15	SCE	12%	12%	5%	0.9%	12%	12%	6%
CZ16	PG&E	13%	13%	3%	-12.2%	3%	3%	-8%
CZ16-2	LADWP	13%	13%	3%	-12.2%	3%	3%	-8%



Figure 43. Small Hotel Summary of Compliance Margin and Cost Effectiveness

CZ	Utility	Mixed Fuel			All Electric			
		EE	EE + PV + B	HE	Fed Code	EE	EE + PV + B	HE
CZ01	PG&E	9%	9%	2%	-28%	1%	1%	-24%
CZ02	PG&E	7%	7%	3%	-12%	4%	4%	-11%
CZ03	PG&E	10%	10%	2%	-14%	6%	6%	-14%
CZ04	PG&E	6%	6%	2%	-13%	0.2%	0.2%	-13%
CZ04-2	CPAU	6%	6%	2%	-13%	0.2%	0.2%	-13%
CZ05	PG&E	9%	9%	2%	-15%	5%	5%	-15%
CZ05-2	SCG	9%	9%	2%	NA	NA	NA	NA
CZ06	SCE	8%	8%	2%	-5%	7%	7%	-15%
CZ06-2	LADWP	8%	8%	2%	-5%	7%	7%	-15%
CZ07	SDG&E	8%	8%	2%	-7%	7%	7%	-7%
CZ08	SCE	7%	7%	2%	-6%	3%	3%	-6%
CZ08-2	LADWP	7%	7%	2%	-6%	3%	3%	-6%
CZ09	SCE	6%	6%	3%	-6%	2%	2%	-4%
CZ09-2	LADWP	6%	6%	3%	-6%	2%	2%	-4%
CZ10	SDG&E	5%	5%	4%	-8%	2%	2%	-5%
CZ10-2	SCE	5%	5%	4%	-8%	2%	2%	-5%
CZ11	PG&E	4%	4%	4%	-10%	1%	1%	-7%
CZ12	PG&E	5%	5%	4%	-10%	2%	2%	-9%
CZ12-2	SMUD	5%	5%	4%	-10%	2%	2%	-9%
CZ13	PG&E	4%	4%	3%	-10%	0.3%	0.3%	-7%
CZ14	SDG&E	4%	4%	4%	-11%	0.1%	0.1%	-7%
CZ14-2	SCE	4%	4%	4%	-11%	0.1%	0.1%	-7%
CZ15	SCE	3%	3%	5%	-4%	2%	2%	0.04%
CZ16	PG&E	6%	6%	3%	-50%	-14%	-14%	-39%
CZ16-2	LADWP	6%	6%	3%	-50%	-14%	-14%	-39%

5.2 Conclusions and Further Considerations

Findings are specific to the scenarios analyzed under this specific methodology, and largely pertain to office, retail, and hotel-type occupancies. Nonresidential buildings constitute a wide variety of occupancy profiles and process loads, making findings challenging to generalize across multiple building types.

Findings indicate the following overall conclusions:

1. This study assumed that electrifying space heating and service water heating could eliminate natural gas infrastructure alone, because these were the only gas end-uses included the prototypes. Avoiding the installation of natural gas infrastructure results in significant cost savings and is a primary factor toward cost-effective outcomes in all-electric designs, even with necessary increases in electrical capacity.
2. There is ample opportunity for cost effective energy efficiency improvements, as demonstrated by the compliance margins achieved in many of the efficiency-only and efficiency + PV packages. Though much of the energy savings are attributable to lighting measures, efficiency measures selected for these prototypes are confined to the building systems that can be modeled. There is



likely further opportunity for energy savings through measures that cannot be currently demonstrated in compliance software, such as high-performance control sequences or variable speed parallel fan powered boxes.

3. High efficiency appliances triggering federal preemption do not achieve as high compliance margins as the other efficiency measures analyzed in this study. Cost effectiveness appears to be dependent on the system type and building type. Nonetheless, specifying high efficiency equipment will always be a key feature in integrated design.
4. Regarding the Small Hotel prototype:
 - a. The Small Hotel presents a challenging prototype to cost-effectively exceed the state's energy performance budget without efficiency measures. The Reach Code Team is uncertain of the precision of the results due to the inability to directly model either drain water heat recovery or a central heat pump water heater with a recirculation loop.
 - b. Hotel results may be applicable to high-rise (4 or more stories) multifamily buildings. Both hotel and multifamily buildings have the same or similar mandatory and prescriptive compliance options for hot water systems, lighting, and envelope. Furthermore, the Alternate Calculation Method Reference Manual specifies the same baseline HVAC system for both building types.
 - c. Hotel compliance margins were the lowest among the three building types analyzed, and thus the most conservative performance thresholds applicable to other nonresidential buildings not analyzed in this study. As stated previously, the varying occupancy and energy profiles of nonresidential buildings makes challenging to directly apply these results across all buildings.
5. Many all-electric and solar PV packages demonstrated greater GHG reductions than their mixed-fuel counterparts, contrary to TDV-based performance, suggesting a misalignment among the TDV metric and California's long-term GHG-reduction goals. The Energy Commission has indicated that they are aware of this issue and are seeking to address it.
6. Changes to the Nonresidential Alternative Calculation Method (ACM) Reference Manual can drastically impact results. Two examples include:
 - a. When performance modeling residential buildings, the Standard Design is electric if the Proposed Design is electric, which removes TDV-related penalties and associated negative compliance margins. This essentially allows for a compliance pathway for all-electric residential buildings. If nonresidential buildings were treated in the same way, all-electric cost effectiveness using the TDV approach would improve.
 - b. The baseline mixed-fuel system for a hotel includes a furnace in each guest room, which carries substantial plumbing costs and labor costs for assembly. A change in the baseline system would lead to different base case costs and different cost effectiveness outcomes.
7. All-electric federal code-minimum packages appear to be cost effective, largely due to avoided natural gas infrastructure, but in most cases do not comply with the Energy Commission's minimum performance budget (as described in item 7a above). For most cases it appears that adding cost-effective efficiency measures achieves compliance. All-electric nonresidential projects can leverage the initial cost savings of avoiding natural gas infrastructure by adding energy efficiency measures that would not be cost effective independently.



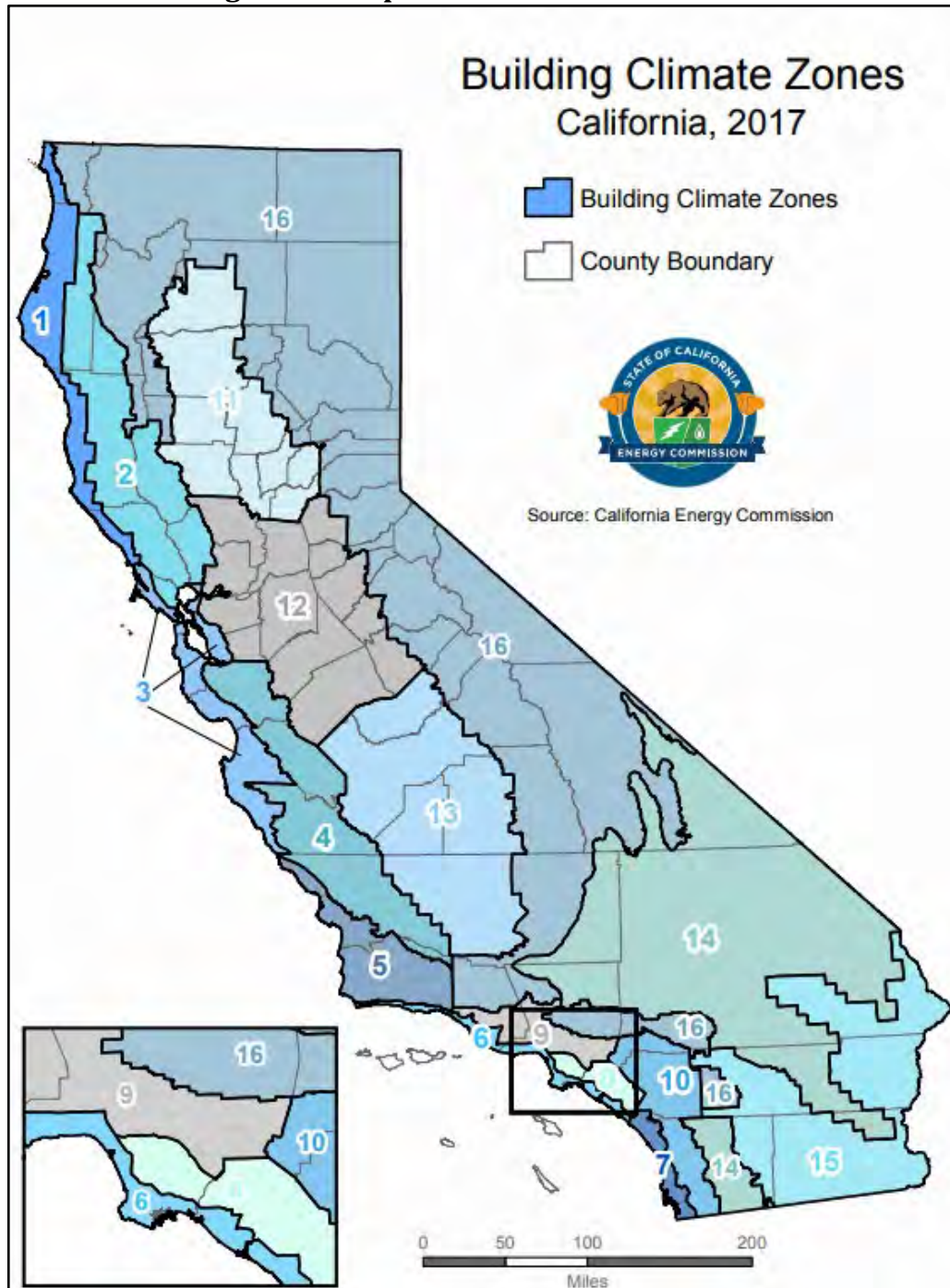
6 Appendices

6.1 Map of California Climate Zones

Climate zone geographical boundaries are depicted in Figure 44. The map in Figure 44 along with a zip-code search directory is available at:

https://ww2.energy.ca.gov/maps/renewable/building_climate_zones.html

Figure 44. Map of California Climate Zones



6.2 Lighting Efficiency Measures

Figure 45 details the applicability and impact of each lighting efficiency measure by prototype and space function and includes the resulting LPD that is modeled as the proposed by building type and by space function.

Figure 45. Impact of Lighting Measures on Proposed LPDs by Space Function

Space Function	Baseline	Impact				Modeled Proposed
	LPD (W/ft ²)	Interior Lighting Reduced LPD	Institutional Tuning	Daylight Dimming Plus OFF	Occupant Sensing in Open Office Plan	LPD (W/ft ²)
Medium Office						
Office Area (Open plan office) - Interior	0.65	15%	10%	-	17%	0.429
Office Area (Open plan office) - Perimeter	0.65	15%	5%	10%	30%	0.368
Medium Retail						
Commercial/Industrial Storage (Warehouse)	0.45	10%	5%	-	-	0.386
Main Entry Lobby	0.85	10%	5%	-	-	0.729
Retail Sales Area (Retail Merchandise Sales)	0.95	5%	5%	-	-	0.857
Small Hotel						
Commercial/Industrial Storage (Warehouse)	0.45	10%	5%	-	-	0.386
Convention, Conference, Multipurpose, and Meeting	0.85	10%	5%	-	-	0.729
Corridor Area	0.60	10%	5%	-	-	0.514
Exercise/Fitness Center and Gymnasium Areas	0.50	10%	-	-	-	0.450
Laundry Area	0.45	10%	-	-	-	0.405
Lounge, Breakroom, or Waiting Area	0.65	10%	5%	-	-	0.557
Mechanical	0.40	10%	-	-	-	0.360
Office Area (>250 ft ²)	0.65	10%	5%	-	-	0.557

6.3 Drain Water Heat Recovery Measure Analysis

To support potential DWHR savings in the Small Hotel prototype, the Reach Code Team modeled the drain water heat recovery measure in CBECC-Res 2019 in the all-electric and mixed fuel 6,960 ft² prototype residential buildings. The Reach Code Team assumed one heat recovery device for every three showers assuming unequal flow to the shower. Based on specifications from three different drain water heat recovery device manufacturers for device effectiveness in hotel applications, the team assumed a heat recovery efficiency of 50 percent.

The Reach Code Team modeled mixed fuel and all-electric residential prototype buildings both with and without heat recovery in each climate zone. Based on these model results, the Reach Code Team determined the percentage savings of domestic water heating energy in terms of gas, electricity, and TDV for mixed fuel and all-electric, in each climate zone. The Reach Code Team then applied the savings



percentages to the Small Hotel prototype domestic water heating energy in both the mixed-fuel and all-electric to determine energy savings for the drain water heat recovery measure in the Small Hotel. The Reach Code Team applied volumetric energy rates to estimate on-bill cost impacts from this measure.

6.4 Utility Rate Schedules

The Reach Codes Team used the IOU and POU rates depicted in Figure 46 to determine the On-Bill savings for each prototype.

Figure 46. Utility Tariffs Analyzed Based on Climate Zone – Detailed View

Climate Zones	Electric / Gas Utility	Electricity (Time-of-use)			Natural Gas
		Medium Office	Medium Retail	Small Hotel	All Prototypes
CZ01	PG&E	A-10	A-1	A-1 or A-10	G-NR1
CZ02	PG&E	A-10	A-10	A-1 or A-10	G-NR1
CZ03	PG&E	A-10	A-1 or A-10	A-1 or A-10	G-NR1
CZ04	PG&E	A-10	A-10	A-1 or A-10	G-NR1
CZ04-2	CPAU/PG&E	E-2	E-2	E-2	G-NR1
CZ05	PG&E	A-10	A-1	A-1 or A-10	G-NR1
CZ05-2	PG&E/SCG	A-10	A-1	A-1 or A-10	G-10 (GN-10)
CZ06	SCE/SCG	TOU-GS-2	TOU-GS-2	TOU-GS-2 or TOU-GS-3	G-10 (GN-10)
CZ06	LADWP/SCG	TOU-GS-2	TOU-GS-2	TOU-GS-2 or TOU-GS-3	G-10 (GN-10)
CZ07	SDG&E	AL-TOU+EECC (AL-TOU)	AL-TOU+EECC (AL-TOU)	AL-TOU+EECC (AL-TOU)	GN-3
CZ08	SCE/SCG	TOU-GS-2	TOU-GS-2	TOU-GS-2 or TOU-GS-3	G-10 (GN-10)
CZ08-2	LADWP/SCG	A-2 (B)	A-2 (B)	A-2 (B)	G-10 (GN-10)
CZ09	SCE/SCG	TOU-GS-2	TOU-GS-2	TOU-GS-2 or TOU-GS-3	G-10 (GN-10)
CZ09-2	LADWP/SCG	A-2 (B)	A-2 (B)	A-2 (B)	G-10 (GN-10)
CZ10	SCE/SCG	TOU-GS-2	TOU-GS-2	TOU-GS-2	G-10 (GN-10)
CZ10-2	SDG&E	AL-TOU+EECC (AL-TOU)	AL-TOU+EECC (AL-TOU)	AL-TOU+EECC (AL-TOU)	GN-3
CZ11	PG&E	A-10	A-10	A-10	G-NR1
CZ12	PG&E	A-10	A-10	A-1 or A-10	G-NR1
CZ12-2	SMUD/PG&E	GS	GS	GS	G-NR1
CZ13	PG&E	A-10	A-10	A-10	G-NR1
CZ14	SCE/SCG	TOU-GS-3	TOU-GS-3	TOU-GS-3	G-10 (GN-10)
CZ14-2	SDG&E	AL-TOU+EECC (AL-TOU)	AL-TOU+EECC (AL-TOU)	AL-TOU+EECC (AL-TOU)	GN-3
CZ15	SCE/SCG	TOU-GS-3	TOU-GS-2	TOU-GS-2	G-10 (GN-10)
CZ16	PG&E	A-10	A-10	A-1 or A-10	G-NR1
CZ16-2	LADWP/SCG	A-2 (B)	A-2 (B)	A-2 (B)	G-10 (GN-10)



6.5 Mixed Fuel Baseline Energy Figures

Figures 47 to 49 show the annual electricity and natural gas consumption and cost, compliance TDV, and GHG emissions for each prototype under the mixed fuel design baseline.

Figure 47. Medium Office – Mixed Fuel Baseline

Climate Zone	Utility	Electricity Consumption (kWh)	Natural Gas Consumption (Therms)	Electricity Cost	Natural Gas Cost	Compliance TDV	GHG Emissions (lbs)
Medium Office Mixed Fuel Baseline							
CZ01	PG&E	358,455	4,967	\$109,507	\$6,506	84	266,893
CZ02	PG&E	404,865	3,868	\$130,575	\$5,256	122	282,762
CZ03	PG&E	370,147	3,142	\$116,478	\$4,349	88	251,759
CZ04	PG&E	431,722	3,759	\$140,916	\$5,144	141	299,993
CZ04-2	CPAU	431,722	3,759	\$75,363	\$5,144	141	299,993
CZ05	PG&E	400,750	3,240	\$131,277	\$4,481	106	269,768
CZ05-2	SCG	400,750	3,240	\$131,277	\$3,683	106	269,768
CZ06	SCE	397,441	2,117	\$74,516	\$2,718	105	253,571
CZ06-2	LA	397,441	2,117	\$44,311	\$2,718	105	253,571
CZ07	SDG&E	422,130	950	\$164,991	\$4,429	118	257,324
CZ08	SCE	431,207	1,219	\$79,181	\$1,820	132	265,179
CZ08-2	LA	431,207	1,219	\$46,750	\$1,820	132	265,179
CZ09	SCE	456,487	1,605	\$86,190	\$2,196	155	287,269
CZ09-2	LA	456,487	1,605	\$51,111	\$2,196	155	287,269
CZ10	SDG&E	431,337	2,053	\$173,713	\$5,390	130	272,289
CZ10-2	SCE	431,337	2,053	\$80,636	\$2,603	130	272,289
CZ11	PG&E	464,676	3,062	\$150,520	\$4,333	163	310,307
CZ12	PG&E	441,720	3,327	\$142,902	\$4,647	152	299,824
CZ12-2	SMUD	441,720	3,327	\$65,707	\$4,647	152	299,824
CZ13	PG&E	471,540	3,063	\$150,919	\$4,345	161	316,228
CZ14	SDG&E	467,320	3,266	\$185,812	\$6,448	165	314,258
CZ14-2	SCE	467,320	3,266	\$92,071	\$3,579	165	314,258
CZ15	SCE	559,655	1,537	\$105,388	\$2,058	211	347,545
CZ16	PG&E	405,269	6,185	\$127,201	\$8,056	116	312,684
CZ16-2	LA	405,269	6,185	\$43,115	\$8,056	116	312,684



Figure 48. Medium Retail – Mixed Fuel Baseline

Climate Zone	Utility	Electricity Consumption (kWh)	Natural Gas Consumption (Therms)	Electricity Cost	Natural Gas Cost	Compliance TDV	GHG Emissions (lbs)
Medium Retail Mixed Fuel Baseline							
CZ01	PG&E	184,234	3,893	\$43,188	\$5,247	155	156,972
CZ02	PG&E	214,022	2,448	\$70,420	\$3,572	202	157,236
CZ03	PG&E	199,827	1,868	\$47,032	\$2,871	165	140,558
CZ04	PG&E	208,704	1,706	\$66,980	\$2,681	187	143,966
CZ04-2	CPAU	208,704	1,706	\$36,037	\$2,681	187	143,966
CZ05	PG&E	195,864	1,746	\$45,983	\$2,697	155	135,849
CZ05-2	SCG	195,864	1,746	\$45,983	\$2,342	155	135,849
CZ06	SCE	211,123	1,002	\$36,585	\$1,591	183	135,557
CZ06-2	LA	211,123	1,002	\$21,341	\$1,591	183	135,557
CZ07	SDG&E	211,808	522	\$75,486	\$4,055	178	130,436
CZ08	SCE	212,141	793	\$36,758	\$1,373	190	133,999
CZ08-2	LA	212,141	793	\$21,436	\$1,373	190	133,999
CZ09	SCE	227,340	970	\$40,083	\$1,560	218	146,680
CZ09-2	LA	227,340	970	\$23,487	\$1,560	218	146,680
CZ10	SDG&E	235,465	1,262	\$87,730	\$4,700	228	154,572
CZ10-2	SCE	235,465	1,262	\$41,000	\$1,853	228	154,572
CZ11	PG&E	234,560	2,415	\$76,670	\$3,547	244	170,232
CZ12	PG&E	228,958	2,309	\$75,084	\$3,426	234	165,133
CZ12-2	SMUD	228,958	2,309	\$32,300	\$3,426	234	165,133
CZ13	PG&E	242,927	1,983	\$81,995	\$3,034	258	170,345
CZ14	SDG&E	264,589	1,672	\$97,581	\$5,059	277	178,507
CZ14-2	SCE	264,589	1,672	\$46,217	\$2,172	277	178,507
CZ15	SCE	290,060	518	\$50,299	\$1,083	300	179,423
CZ16	PG&E	212,204	4,304	\$67,684	\$5,815	197	180,630
CZ16-2	LA	212,204	4,304	\$20,783	\$5,815	197	180,630



Figure 49. Small Hotel – Mixed Fuel Baseline

Climate Zone	Utility	Electricity Consumption (kWh)	Natural Gas Consumption (Therms)	Electricity Cost	Natural Gas Cost	Compliance TDV	GHG Emissions (lbs)
Small Hotel Mixed Fuel Baseline							
CZ01	PG&E	177,734	16,936	40,778	20,465	110	340,491
CZ02	PG&E	189,319	12,696	53,396	15,664	110	293,056
CZ03	PG&E	183,772	12,341	42,325	15,210	98	284,217
CZ04	PG&E	187,482	11,945	52,118	14,806	106	281,851
CZ04-2	CPAU	187,482	11,945	32,176	14,806	106	281,851
CZ05	PG&E	187,150	11,979	43,182	14,733	98	281,183
CZ05-2	SCG	187,150	11,979	43,182	10,869	98	281,183
CZ06	SCE	191,764	8,931	28,036	8,437	98	244,664
CZ06-2	LA	191,764	8,931	16,636	8,437	98	244,664
CZ07	SDG&E	189,174	8,207	58,203	10,752	90	233,884
CZ08	SCE	190,503	8,372	27,823	7,991	94	236,544
CZ08-2	LA	190,503	8,372	16,555	7,991	94	236,544
CZ09	SCE	198,204	8,421	30,262	8,030	103	242,296
CZ09-2	LA	198,204	8,421	17,951	8,030	103	242,296
CZ10	SDG&E	215,364	8,437	71,713	10,926	122	255,622
CZ10-2	SCE	215,364	8,437	33,736	8,043	122	255,622
CZ11	PG&E	219,852	10,271	63,724	12,882	131	282,232
CZ12	PG&E	199,499	10,422	46,245	13,022	115	270,262
CZ12-2	SMUD	199,499	10,422	26,872	13,022	115	270,262
CZ13	PG&E	226,925	10,048	65,559	12,629	132	284,007
CZ14	SDG&E	226,104	10,075	73,621	12,167	134	283,287
CZ14-2	SCE	226,104	10,075	35,187	9,350	134	283,287
CZ15	SCE	280,595	5,598	42,852	5,777	152	260,378
CZ16	PG&E	191,231	17,618	51,644	21,581	127	358,590
CZ16-2	LA	191,231	17,618	16,029	21,581	127	358,590

6.6 Hotel TDV Cost Effectiveness with Propane Baseline

The Reach Codes Team further analyzed TDV cost effectiveness of the all-electric packages with a mixed-fuel design baseline using propane instead of natural gas. Results for each package are shown in Figure 50. through Figure 53. below.

All electric models compared to a propane baseline have positive compliance margins in all climate zones when compared to results using a natural gas baseline. Compliance margin improvement is roughly 30 percent, which also leads to improved cost effectiveness for the all-electric packages. These outcomes are likely due to the TDV penalty associated with propane when compared to natural gas.



Across packages, TDV cost effectiveness with a propane baseline follows similar trends as the natural gas baseline. Adding efficiency measures increased compliance margins by 3 to 10 percent depending on climate zone, while adding high efficiency HVAC and SHW equipment alone increased compliance margins by smaller margins of about 2 to 4 percent compared to the All-Electric package.

Figure 50. TDV Cost Effectiveness for Small Hotel, Propane Baseline – Package 2 All-Electric Federal Code Minimum

Climate Zone	Compliance Margin (%)	Incremental Package Cost	\$-TDV Savings	B/C Ratio (TDV)	NPV (TDV)
CZ01	-4%	(\$1,271,869)	(\$28,346)	44.9	\$1,243,523
CZ02	27%	(\$1,272,841)	\$170,263	>1	\$1,443,104
CZ03	-3%	(\$1,275,114)	(\$16,425)	77.6	\$1,258,689
CZ04	26%	(\$1,274,949)	\$155,466	>1	\$1,430,414
CZ05	27%	(\$1,275,002)	\$154,709	>1	\$1,429,710
CZ06	17%	(\$1,275,143)	\$126,212	>1	\$1,401,355
CZ07	25%	(\$1,273,490)	\$117,621	>1	\$1,391,111
CZ08	24%	(\$1,271,461)	\$122,087	>1	\$1,393,548
CZ09	23%	(\$1,273,259)	\$123,525	>1	\$1,396,784
CZ10	18%	(\$1,270,261)	\$109,522	>1	\$1,379,783
CZ11	19%	(\$1,271,070)	\$129,428	>1	\$1,400,498
CZ12	-4%	(\$1,272,510)	(\$26,302)	48.4	\$1,246,208
CZ13	18%	(\$1,270,882)	\$124,357	>1	\$1,395,239
CZ14	17%	(\$1,271,241)	\$117,621	>1	\$1,388,861
CZ15	-7%	(\$1,269,361)	(\$45,338)	28.0	\$1,224,023
CZ16	9%	(\$1,275,637)	\$68,272	>1	\$1,343,908



Figure 51. TDV Cost Effectiveness for Small Hotel, Propane Baseline – Package 3A (All-Electric + EE)

Climate Zone	Compliance Margin (%)	Incremental Package Cost	\$-TDV Savings	B/C Ratio (TDV)	NPV (TDV)
CZ01	35%	(\$1,250,898)	\$252,831	>1	\$1,503,729
CZ02	34%	(\$1,251,870)	\$217,238	>1	\$1,469,108
CZ03	37%	(\$1,254,142)	\$218,642	>1	\$1,472,784
CZ04	31%	(\$1,250,769)	\$191,393	>1	\$1,442,162
CZ05	36%	(\$1,254,031)	\$208,773	>1	\$1,462,804
CZ06	25%	(\$1,250,964)	\$159,714	>1	\$1,410,677
CZ07	32%	(\$1,249,311)	\$154,111	>1	\$1,403,422
CZ08	29%	(\$1,247,282)	\$146,536	>1	\$1,393,818
CZ09	27%	(\$1,249,080)	\$146,671	>1	\$1,395,751
CZ10	22%	(\$1,246,081)	\$134,477	>1	\$1,380,559
CZ11	23%	(\$1,246,891)	\$157,138	>1	\$1,404,029
CZ12	27%	(\$1,248,330)	\$167,945	>1	\$1,416,276
CZ13	22%	(\$1,246,703)	\$149,270	>1	\$1,395,973
CZ14	21%	(\$1,247,061)	\$145,269	>1	\$1,392,331
CZ15	14%	(\$1,245,182)	\$93,647	>1	\$1,338,829
CZ16	20%	(\$1,254,665)	\$154,035	>1	\$1,408,701

Figure 52. TDV Cost Effectiveness for Small Hotel, Propane Baseline – Package 3B (All-Electric + EE + PV)

Climate Zone	Compliance Margin (%)	Incremental Package Cost	\$-TDV Savings	B/C Ratio (TDV)	NPV (TDV)
CZ01	35%	(\$1,043,528)	\$511,688	>1	\$1,555,215
CZ02	34%	(\$1,044,500)	\$524,460	>1	\$1,568,960
CZ03	37%	(\$1,046,772)	\$518,485	>1	\$1,565,257
CZ04	31%	(\$1,043,399)	\$505,579	>1	\$1,548,978
CZ05	36%	(\$1,046,660)	\$526,668	>1	\$1,573,328
CZ06	25%	(\$1,043,594)	\$469,623	>1	\$1,513,216
CZ07	32%	(\$1,041,941)	\$471,513	>1	\$1,513,454
CZ08	29%	(\$1,039,912)	\$475,973	>1	\$1,515,885
CZ09	27%	(\$1,041,710)	\$467,971	>1	\$1,509,681
CZ10	22%	(\$1,038,711)	\$454,832	>1	\$1,493,543
CZ11	23%	(\$1,039,521)	\$474,844	>1	\$1,514,364
CZ12	27%	(\$1,040,960)	\$484,667	>1	\$1,525,627
CZ13	22%	(\$1,039,333)	\$454,108	>1	\$1,493,441
CZ14	21%	(\$1,039,691)	\$505,398	>1	\$1,545,090
CZ15	14%	(\$1,037,811)	\$423,879	>1	\$1,461,691
CZ16	20%	(\$1,047,295)	\$480,407	>1	\$1,527,702



Figure 53. TDV Cost Effectiveness for Small Hotel, Propane Baseline – Package 3C (All Electric + HE)

Climate Zone	Compliance Margin (%)	Incremental Package Cost	\$-TDV Savings	B/C Ratio (TDV)	NPV (TDV)
CZ01	27%	(\$1,256,423)	\$194,975	>1	\$1,451,398
CZ02	28%	(\$1,258,328)	\$177,378	>1	\$1,435,706
CZ03	28%	(\$1,263,867)	\$164,094	>1	\$1,427,961
CZ04	26%	(\$1,262,963)	\$155,314	>1	\$1,418,277
CZ05	26%	(\$1,263,327)	\$153,271	>1	\$1,416,598
CZ06	17%	(\$1,263,779)	\$122,011	>1	\$1,385,790
CZ07	24%	(\$1,260,844)	\$116,751	>1	\$1,377,594
CZ08	25%	(\$1,256,326)	\$122,995	>1	\$1,379,321
CZ09	24%	(\$1,260,223)	\$128,482	>1	\$1,388,706
CZ10	20%	(\$1,253,181)	\$121,595	>1	\$1,374,776
CZ11	21%	(\$1,254,613)	\$143,658	>1	\$1,398,271
CZ12	23%	(\$1,257,919)	\$142,901	>1	\$1,400,820
CZ13	21%	(\$1,254,386)	\$138,625	>1	\$1,393,011
CZ14	20%	(\$1,254,978)	\$136,430	>1	\$1,391,407
CZ15	14%	(\$1,251,932)	\$96,087	>1	\$1,348,019
CZ16	15%	(\$1,263,534)	\$122,011	>1	\$1,385,545



6.7 PV-only and PV+Battery-only Cost Effectiveness Results Details

The Reach Code Tea evaluated cost effectiveness of installing a PV system and battery storage in six different measure combinations over a 2019 code-compliant baseline for all climate zones. The baseline for all nonresidential buildings is a mixed-fuel design.

All mixed fuel models are compliant with 2019 Title24, whereas all electric models can show negative compliance. The compliance margin is the same as that of their respective federal minimum design and is not affected by addition of solar PV or battery. These scenarios evaluate the cost effectiveness of PV and/or battery measure individually. The climate zones where all-electric design is not compliant will have the flexibility to ramp up the efficiency of appliance or add another measure to be code compliant, as per package 1B and 3B in main body of the report. The large negative lifecycle costs in all electric packages are due to lower all-electric HVAC system costs and avoided natural gas infrastructure costs. This is commonly applied across all climate zones and packages over any additional costs for PV and battery.

6.7.1 Cost Effectiveness Results – Medium Office

Figure 54 through Figure 61 contain the cost-effectiveness findings for the Medium Office packages. Notable findings for each package include:

- ◆ **Mixed-Fuel + 3 kW PV Only:** All packages are cost effective using the On-Bill and TDV approaches.
- ◆ **Mixed-Fuel + 3 kW PV + 5 kWh Battery:** The packages are mostly cost effective on a TDV basis except in CZ1. As compared to the 3 kW PV only package, battery reduces cost effectiveness. This package is not cost effective for LADWP and SMUD territories using an On-Bill approach.
- ◆ **Mixed-Fuel + PV only:** The packages are less cost effective as compared to 3 kW PV packages in most climate zones. In areas served by LADWP, the B/C ratio is narrowly less than 1 and not cost effective.
- ◆ **Mixed-Fuel + PV + 50 kWh Battery:** The packages are cost effective in all climate zones except for in the areas served by LADWP. On-Bill and TDV B/C ratios are slightly lower compared to the PV only package.
- ◆ **All-Electric + 3 kW PV:** Packages are on-bill cost effective in ten of sixteen climate zones. Climate zones 1,2,4,12, and 16 were not found to be cost-effective from an on-bill perspective. These zones are within PG&E's service area. Packages are cost effective using TDV in all climate zones except CZ16.
- ◆ **All-Electric + 3 kW PV + 5 kWh Battery:** Packages are slightly more cost effective than the previous minimal PV only package. Packages are on-bill cost effective in most climate zones except for 1,2 and 16 from an on-bill perspective. These zones are within PG&E's service area. Packages are cost effective using TDV in all climate zones except CZ16.
- ◆ **All-Electric + PV only:** All packages are cost effective and achieve savings using the On-Bill and TDV approaches.



- ◆ **All-Electric + PV + 50 kWh Battery:** All packages are cost effective and achieve savings using the On-Bill and TDV approaches. On-Bill and TDV B/C ratios are slightly lower compared to the PV only package.



Figure 54. Cost Effectiveness for Medium Office - Mixed Fuel + 3kW PV

CZ	IOU territory	Elec Savings (kWh)	Gas Savings (therms)	GHG savings (tons)	Incremental Package Cost	Lifecycle Energy Cost Savings	Lifecycle \$-TDV Savings	B/C Ratio (On-bill)	B/C Ratio (TDV)	NPV (On-bill)	NPV (TDV)
Mixed Fuel + 3kW PV											
CZ01	PG&E	3,941	0	0.8	\$5,566	\$15,743	\$8,448	2.8	1.5	\$10,177	\$2,882
CZ02	PG&E	4,785	0	0.9	\$5,566	\$20,372	\$10,500	3.7	1.9	\$14,806	\$4,934
CZ03	PG&E	4,660	0	0.9	\$5,566	\$20,603	\$9,975	3.7	1.8	\$15,037	\$4,409
CZ04	PG&E	5,056	0	1.0	\$5,566	\$20,235	\$11,073	3.6	2.0	\$14,669	\$5,507
CZ04-2	CPAU	5,056	0	1.0	\$5,566	\$11,945	\$11,073	2.1	2.0	\$6,379	\$5,507
CZ05	PG&E	5,027	0	1.0	\$5,566	\$23,159	\$10,834	4.2	1.9	\$17,593	\$5,268
CZ06	SCE	4,853	0	0.9	\$5,566	\$10,968	\$10,930	2.0	2.0	\$5,402	\$5,364
CZ06-2	LADWP	4,853	0	0.9	\$5,566	\$6,575	\$10,930	1.2	2.0	\$1,009	\$5,364
CZ07	SDG&E	4,960	0	1.0	\$5,566	\$17,904	\$11,025	3.2	2.0	\$12,338	\$5,459
CZ08	SCE	4,826	0	0.9	\$5,566	\$10,768	\$11,359	1.9	2.0	\$5,202	\$5,793
CZ08-2	LADWP	4,826	0	0.9	\$5,566	\$6,503	\$11,359	1.2	2.0	\$937	\$5,793
CZ09	SCE	4,889	0	1.0	\$5,566	\$10,622	\$11,216	1.9	2.0	\$5,056	\$5,650
CZ09-2	LADWP	4,889	0	1.0	\$5,566	\$6,217	\$11,216	1.1	2.0	\$651	\$5,650
CZ10	SDG&E	4,826	0	0.9	\$5,566	\$21,280	\$10,787	3.8	1.9	\$15,714	\$5,221
CZ10-2	SCE	4,826	0	0.9	\$5,566	\$11,598	\$10,787	2.1	1.9	\$6,032	\$5,221
CZ11	PG&E	4,701	0	0.9	\$5,566	\$19,869	\$10,644	3.6	1.9	\$14,303	\$5,078
CZ12	PG&E	4,707	0	0.9	\$5,566	\$19,643	\$10,644	3.5	1.9	\$14,077	\$5,078
CZ12-2	SMUD	4,707	0	0.9	\$5,566	\$8,005	\$10,644	1.4	1.9	\$2,439	\$5,078
CZ13	PG&E	4,633	0	0.9	\$5,566	\$19,231	\$10,262	3.5	1.8	\$13,665	\$4,696
CZ14	SDG&E	5,377	0	1.0	\$5,566	\$18,789	\$12,600	3.4	2.3	\$13,223	\$7,034
CZ14-2	SCE	5,377	0	1.0	\$5,566	\$10,512	\$12,600	1.9	2.3	\$4,946	\$7,034
CZ15	SCE	5,099	0	1.0	\$5,566	\$10,109	\$11,550	1.8	2.1	\$4,543	\$5,984
CZ16	PG&E	5,096	0	1.0	\$5,566	\$21,836	\$10,882	3.9	2.0	\$16,270	\$5,316
CZ16-2	LADWP	5,096	0	1.0	\$5,566	\$6,501	\$10,882	1.2	2.0	\$935	\$5,316



Figure 55. Cost Effectiveness for Medium Office – Mixed Fuel + 3kW PV + 5 kWh Battery

CZ	IOU territory	Elec Savings (kWh)	Gas Savings (therms)	GHG savings (tons)	Incremental Package Cost	Lifecycle Energy Cost Savings	\$-TDV Savings	B/C Ratio (On-bill)	B/C Ratio (TDV)	NPV (On-bill)	NPV (TDV)
Mixed Fuel + 3kW PV + 5kWh Battery											
CZ01	PG&E	3,941	0	0.8	\$9,520	\$15,743	\$8,448	1.7	0.9	\$6,223	(\$1,072)
CZ02	PG&E	4,785	0	0.9	\$9,520	\$20,372	\$10,500	2.1	1.1	\$10,852	\$980
CZ03	PG&E	4,660	0	0.9	\$9,520	\$20,603	\$9,975	2.2	1.0	\$11,083	\$455
CZ04	PG&E	5,056	0	1.0	\$9,520	\$20,235	\$11,073	2.1	1.2	\$10,714	\$1,553
CZ04-2	CPAU	5,056	0	1.0	\$9,520	\$11,945	\$11,073	1.3	1.2	\$2,425	\$1,553
CZ05	PG&E	5,027	0	1.0	\$9,520	\$23,159	\$10,834	2.4	1.1	\$13,639	\$1,314
CZ06	SCE	4,853	0	0.9	\$9,520	\$10,968	\$10,930	1.2	1.1	\$1,448	\$1,410
CZ06-2	LADWP	4,853	0	0.9	\$9,520	\$6,575	\$10,930	0.7	1.1	(\$2,945)	\$1,410
CZ07	SDG&E	4,960	0	1.0	\$9,520	\$17,904	\$11,025	1.9	1.2	\$8,384	\$1,505
CZ08	SCE	4,826	0	0.9	\$9,520	\$10,768	\$11,359	1.1	1.2	\$1,248	\$1,839
CZ08-2	LADWP	4,826	0	0.9	\$9,520	\$6,503	\$11,359	0.7	1.2	(\$3,017)	\$1,839
CZ09	SCE	4,889	0	1.0	\$9,520	\$10,622	\$11,216	1.1	1.2	\$1,102	\$1,696
CZ09-2	LADWP	4,889	0	1.0	\$9,520	\$6,217	\$11,216	0.7	1.2	(\$3,303)	\$1,696
CZ10	SDG&E	4,826	0	0.9	\$9,520	\$21,280	\$10,787	2.2	1.1	\$11,760	\$1,267
CZ10-2	SCE	4,826	0	0.9	\$9,520	\$11,598	\$10,787	1.2	1.1	\$2,078	\$1,267
CZ11	PG&E	4,701	0	0.9	\$9,520	\$19,869	\$10,644	2.1	1.1	\$10,349	\$1,123
CZ12	PG&E	4,707	0	0.9	\$9,520	\$19,643	\$10,644	2.1	1.1	\$10,123	\$1,123
CZ12-2	SMUD	4,707	0	0.9	\$9,520	\$8,005	\$10,644	0.8	1.1	(\$1,515)	\$1,123
CZ13	PG&E	4,633	0	0.9	\$9,520	\$19,231	\$10,262	2.0	1.1	\$9,711	\$742
CZ14	SDG&E	5,377	0	1.0	\$9,520	\$18,789	\$12,600	2.0	1.3	\$9,269	\$3,080
CZ14-2	SCE	5,377	0	1.0	\$9,520	\$10,512	\$12,600	1.1	1.3	\$992	\$3,080
CZ15	SCE	5,099	0	1.0	\$9,520	\$10,109	\$11,550	1.1	1.2	\$589	\$2,030
CZ16	PG&E	5,096	0	1.0	\$9,520	\$21,836	\$10,882	2.3	1.1	\$12,316	\$1,362
CZ16-2	LADWP	5,096	0	1.0	\$9,520	\$6,501	\$10,882	0.7	1.1	(\$3,019)	\$1,362



Figure 56. Cost Effectiveness for Medium Office – Mixed Fuel + 135kW PV

CZ	IOU territory	Elec Savings (kWh)	Gas Savings (therms)	GHG savings (tons)	Incremental Package Cost	Lifecycle Energy Cost Savings	Lifecycle TDV Savings	B/C Ratio (On-bill)	B/C Ratio (TDV)	NPV (On-bill)	NPV (TDV)
Mixed Fuel +135kW PV											
CZ01	PG&E	177,340	0	34.3	\$302,856	\$526,352	\$380,399	1.7	1.3	\$223,497	\$77,544
CZ02	PG&E	215,311	0	41.5	\$302,856	\$666,050	\$471,705	2.2	1.6	\$363,194	\$168,849
CZ03	PG&E	209,717	0	40.7	\$302,856	\$645,010	\$449,797	2.1	1.5	\$342,154	\$146,942
CZ04	PG&E	227,535	0	44.0	\$302,856	\$686,434	\$497,431	2.3	1.6	\$383,578	\$194,575
CZ04-2	CPAU	227,535	0	44.0	\$302,856	\$537,521	\$497,431	1.8	1.6	\$234,665	\$194,575
CZ05	PG&E	226,195	0	44.1	\$302,856	\$753,230	\$486,596	2.5	1.6	\$450,374	\$183,741
CZ06	SCE	218,387	0	42.3	\$302,856	\$401,645	\$492,515	1.3	1.6	\$98,789	\$189,659
CZ06-2	LADWP	218,387	0	42.3	\$302,856	\$233,909	\$492,515	0.8	1.6	(\$68,947)	\$189,659
CZ07	SDG&E	223,185	0	43.3	\$302,856	\$623,078	\$496,667	2.1	1.6	\$320,223	\$193,811
CZ08	SCE	217,171	0	42.0	\$302,856	\$389,435	\$510,270	1.3	1.7	\$86,579	\$207,414
CZ08-2	LADWP	217,171	0	42.0	\$302,856	\$222,066	\$510,270	0.7	1.7	(\$80,790)	\$207,414
CZ09	SCE	220,010	0	43.2	\$302,856	\$387,977	\$505,783	1.3	1.7	\$85,122	\$202,928
CZ09-2	LADWP	220,010	0	43.2	\$302,856	\$226,516	\$505,783	0.7	1.7	(\$76,340)	\$202,928
CZ10	SDG&E	217,148	0	42.5	\$302,856	\$632,726	\$485,451	2.1	1.6	\$329,870	\$182,595
CZ10-2	SCE	217,148	0	42.5	\$302,856	\$394,884	\$485,451	1.3	1.6	\$92,028	\$182,595
CZ11	PG&E	211,556	0	40.9	\$302,856	\$671,691	\$478,912	2.2	1.6	\$368,835	\$176,056
CZ12	PG&E	211,824	0	40.9	\$302,856	\$653,242	\$478,101	2.2	1.6	\$350,386	\$175,245
CZ12-2	SMUD	211,824	0	40.9	\$302,856	\$345,255	\$478,101	1.1	1.6	\$42,399	\$175,245
CZ13	PG&E	208,465	0	40.5	\$302,856	\$651,952	\$462,732	2.2	1.5	\$349,096	\$159,876
CZ14	SDG&E	241,965	0	46.7	\$302,856	\$659,487	\$566,351	2.2	1.9	\$356,632	\$263,496
CZ14-2	SCE	241,965	0	46.7	\$302,856	\$401,712	\$566,351	1.3	1.9	\$98,856	\$263,496
CZ15	SCE	229,456	0	43.9	\$302,856	\$378,095	\$520,102	1.2	1.7	\$75,239	\$217,246
CZ16	PG&E	229,317	0	44.8	\$302,856	\$707,095	\$489,508	2.3	1.6	\$404,239	\$186,652
CZ16-2	LADWP	229,317	0	44.8	\$302,856	\$223,057	\$489,508	0.7	1.6	(\$79,799)	\$186,652



Figure 57. Cost Effectiveness for Medium Office – Mixed Fuel + 135kW PV + 50 kWh Battery

CZ	IOU territory	Elec Savings (kWh)	Gas Savings (therms)	GHG savings (tons)	Incremental Package Cost	Lifecycle Energy Cost Savings	Lifecycle TDV Savings	B/C Ratio (On-bill)	B/C Ratio (TDV)	NPV (On-bill)	NPV (TDV)
Mixed Fuel + 135kW PV + 50 kWh Battery											
CZ01	PG&E	176,903	0	35.3	\$330,756	\$525,948	\$381,450	1.6	1.2	\$195,192	\$50,694
CZ02	PG&E	214,861	0	42.6	\$330,756	\$665,864	\$472,898	2.0	1.4	\$335,108	\$142,142
CZ03	PG&E	209,255	0	41.8	\$330,756	\$644,170	\$451,611	1.9	1.4	\$313,414	\$120,855
CZ04	PG&E	227,076	0	45.0	\$330,756	\$685,605	\$502,108	2.1	1.5	\$354,849	\$171,352
CZ04-2	CPAU	227,076	0	45.0	\$330,756	\$536,463	\$502,108	1.6	1.5	\$205,707	\$171,352
CZ05	PG&E	225,752	0	45.1	\$330,756	\$753,558	\$487,742	2.3	1.5	\$422,803	\$156,986
CZ06	SCE	217,939	0	43.4	\$330,756	\$401,356	\$494,042	1.2	1.5	\$70,601	\$163,286
CZ06-2	LADWP	217,939	0	43.4	\$330,756	\$233,673	\$494,042	0.7	1.5	(\$97,083)	\$163,286
CZ07	SDG&E	222,746	0	44.4	\$330,756	\$628,383	\$498,147	1.9	1.5	\$297,627	\$167,391
CZ08	SCE	216,724	0	43.1	\$330,756	\$389,184	\$511,511	1.2	1.5	\$58,428	\$180,755
CZ08-2	LADWP	216,724	0	43.1	\$330,756	\$221,839	\$511,511	0.7	1.5	(\$108,917)	\$180,755
CZ09	SCE	219,563	0	44.2	\$330,756	\$387,728	\$506,929	1.2	1.5	\$56,972	\$176,173
CZ09-2	LADWP	219,563	0	44.2	\$330,756	\$226,303	\$506,929	0.7	1.5	(\$104,453)	\$176,173
CZ10	SDG&E	216,700	0	43.5	\$330,756	\$638,040	\$486,644	1.9	1.5	\$307,284	\$155,888
CZ10-2	SCE	216,700	0	43.5	\$330,756	\$394,633	\$486,644	1.2	1.5	\$63,877	\$155,888
CZ11	PG&E	211,129	0	41.9	\$330,756	\$670,932	\$481,298	2.0	1.5	\$340,177	\$150,543
CZ12	PG&E	211,386	0	41.9	\$330,756	\$652,465	\$482,826	2.0	1.5	\$321,709	\$152,070
CZ12-2	SMUD	211,386	0	41.9	\$330,756	\$344,668	\$482,826	1.0	1.5	\$13,913	\$152,070
CZ13	PG&E	208,045	0	41.5	\$330,756	\$651,191	\$473,280	2.0	1.4	\$320,435	\$142,524
CZ14	SDG&E	241,502	0	47.7	\$330,756	\$672,601	\$569,454	2.0	1.7	\$341,846	\$238,698
CZ14-2	SCE	241,502	0	47.7	\$330,756	\$401,450	\$569,454	1.2	1.7	\$70,694	\$238,698
CZ15	SCE	229,062	0	44.8	\$330,756	\$377,827	\$521,963	1.1	1.6	\$47,071	\$191,208
CZ16	PG&E	228,825	0	45.9	\$330,756	\$706,201	\$496,190	2.1	1.5	\$375,445	\$165,434
CZ16-2	LADWP	228,825	0	45.9	\$330,756	\$222,802	\$496,190	0.7	1.5	(\$107,953)	\$165,434



Figure 58. Cost Effectiveness for Medium Office– All-Electric + 3kW PV

CZ	IOU territory	Elec Savings (kWh)	Gas Savings (therms)	GHG savings (tons)	Incremental Package Cost	Lifecycle Energy Cost Savings	Lifecycle TDV Savings	B/C Ratio (On-bill)	B/C Ratio (TDV)	NPV (On-bill)	NPV (TDV)
All-Electric + 3kW PV											
CZ01	PG&E	-49,716	4967	10.9	(\$80,523)	(\$84,765)	(\$49,972)	0.9	1.6	(\$4,242)	\$30,551
CZ02	PG&E	-44,899	3868	6.0	(\$66,965)	(\$83,115)	(\$30,928)	0.8	2.2	(\$16,150)	\$36,037
CZ03	PG&E	-31,226	3142	6.5	(\$75,600)	(\$39,441)	(\$19,617)	1.9	3.9	\$36,159	\$55,983
CZ04	PG&E	-43,772	3759	5.7	(\$62,282)	(\$70,999)	(\$29,496)	0.9	2.1	(\$8,717)	\$32,786
CZ04-2	CPAU	-43,772	3759	5.7	(\$62,282)	(\$8,050)	(\$29,496)	7.7	2.1	\$54,232	\$32,786
CZ05	PG&E	-35,504	3240	5.5	(\$77,773)	(\$42,559)	(\$29,162)	1.8	2.7	\$35,214	\$48,611
CZ06	SCE	-21,321	2117	4.0	(\$69,422)	\$35,862	(\$9,641)	>1	7.2	\$105,284	\$59,781
CZ06-2	LADWP	-21,321	2117	4.0	(\$69,422)	\$32,936	(\$9,641)	>1	7.2	\$102,358	\$59,781
CZ07	SDG&E	-7,943	950	1.9	(\$63,595)	\$64,781	(\$382)	>1	166.6	\$128,376	\$63,214
CZ08	SCE	-10,854	1219	2.5	(\$62,043)	\$28,651	(\$1,289)	>1	48.1	\$90,694	\$60,755
CZ08-2	LADWP	-10,854	1219	2.5	(\$62,043)	\$25,122	(\$1,289)	>1	48.1	\$87,165	\$60,755
CZ09	SCE	-14,878	1605	3.3	(\$56,372)	\$31,542	(\$3,246)	>1	17.4	\$87,913	\$53,126
CZ09-2	LADWP	-14,878	1605	3.3	(\$56,372)	\$28,145	(\$3,246)	>1	17.4	\$84,517	\$53,126
CZ10	SDG&E	-22,588	2053	3.1	(\$41,171)	\$59,752	(\$12,553)	>1	3.3	\$100,924	\$28,619
CZ10-2	SCE	-22,588	2053	3.1	(\$41,171)	\$32,039	(\$12,553)	>1	3.3	\$73,211	\$28,619
CZ11	PG&E	-35,455	3062	4.5	(\$57,257)	(\$53,776)	(\$22,194)	1.1	2.6	\$3,481	\$35,063
CZ12	PG&E	-38,704	3327	5.0	(\$61,613)	(\$66,808)	(\$24,819)	0.9	2.5	(\$5,195)	\$36,794
CZ12-2	SMUD	-38,704	3327	5.0	(\$61,613)	\$2,897	(\$24,819)	>1	2.5	\$64,510	\$36,794
CZ13	PG&E	-35,016	3063	4.7	(\$55,996)	(\$52,159)	(\$22,146)	1.1	2.5	\$3,836	\$33,849
CZ14	SDG&E	-38,945	3266	4.5	(\$58,426)	\$24,867	(\$25,821)	>1	2.3	\$83,293	\$32,605
CZ14-2	SCE	-38,945	3266	4.5	(\$58,426)	\$15,338	(\$25,821)	>1	2.3	\$73,764	\$32,605
CZ15	SCE	-14,818	1537	2.8	(\$29,445)	\$22,852	(\$3,914)	>1	7.5	\$52,298	\$25,532
CZ16	PG&E	-88,966	6185	6.6	(\$57,366)	(\$193,368)	(\$139,989)	0.3	0.4	(\$136,002)	(\$82,623)
CZ16-2	LADWP	-88,966	6185	6.6	(\$57,366)	\$36,354	(\$139,989)	>1	0.4	\$93,720	(\$82,623)



Figure 59. Cost Effectiveness for Medium Office – All-Electric + 3kW PV + 5 kWh Battery

CZ	IOU territory	Elec Savings (kWh)	Gas Savings (therms)	GHG savings (tons)	Incremental Package Cost	Lifecycle Energy Cost Savings	\$-TDV Savings	B/C Ratio (On-bill)	B/C Ratio (TDV)	NPV (On-bill)	NPV (TDV)
All-Electric + 3kW PV + 5 kWh Battery											
CZ01	PG&E	-49,716	4967	10.9	(\$78,897)	(\$84,765)	(\$49,972)	0.9	1.6	(\$5,868)	\$28,925
CZ02	PG&E	-44,899	3868	6.0	(\$78,897)	(\$83,115)	(\$30,928)	0.9	2.6	(\$4,218)	\$47,969
CZ03	PG&E	-31,226	3142	6.5	(\$78,897)	(\$39,441)	(\$19,617)	2.0	4.0	\$39,456	\$59,280
CZ04	PG&E	-43,772	3759	5.7	(\$78,897)	(\$70,999)	(\$29,496)	1.1	2.7	\$7,898	\$49,400
CZ04-2	CPAU	-43,772	3759	5.7	(\$78,897)	(\$8,050)	(\$29,496)	9.8	2.7	\$70,847	\$49,400
CZ05	PG&E	-35,504	3240	5.5	(\$78,897)	(\$42,559)	(\$29,162)	1.9	2.7	\$36,338	\$49,735
CZ06	SCE	-21,321	2117	4.0	(\$78,897)	\$35,862	(\$9,641)	>1	8.2	\$114,759	\$69,256
CZ06-2	LADWP	-21,321	2117	4.0	(\$78,897)	\$32,936	(\$9,641)	>1	8.2	\$111,833	\$69,256
CZ07	SDG&E	-7,943	950	1.9	(\$78,897)	\$64,781	(\$382)	>1	206.6	\$143,678	\$78,515
CZ08	SCE	-10,854	1219	2.5	(\$78,897)	\$28,651	(\$1,289)	>1	61.2	\$107,548	\$77,608
CZ08-2	LADWP	-10,854	1219	2.5	(\$78,897)	\$25,122	(\$1,289)	>1	61.2	\$104,019	\$77,608
CZ09	SCE	-14,878	1605	3.3	(\$78,897)	\$31,542	(\$3,246)	>1	24.3	\$110,439	\$75,651
CZ09-2	LADWP	-14,878	1605	3.3	(\$78,897)	\$28,145	(\$3,246)	>1	24.3	\$107,042	\$75,651
CZ10	SDG&E	-22,588	2053	3.1	(\$78,897)	\$59,752	(\$12,553)	>1	6.3	\$138,649	\$66,344
CZ10-2	SCE	-22,588	2053	3.1	(\$78,897)	\$32,039	(\$12,553)	>1	6.3	\$110,936	\$66,344
CZ11	PG&E	-35,455	3062	4.5	(\$78,897)	(\$53,776)	(\$22,194)	1.5	3.6	\$25,121	\$56,703
CZ12	PG&E	-38,704	3327	5.0	(\$78,897)	(\$66,808)	(\$24,819)	1.2	3.2	\$12,089	\$54,078
CZ12-2	SMUD	-38,704	3327	5.0	(\$78,897)	\$2,897	(\$24,819)	>1	3.2	\$81,794	\$54,078
CZ13	PG&E	-35,016	3063	4.7	(\$78,897)	(\$52,159)	(\$22,146)	1.5	3.6	\$26,738	\$56,751
CZ14	SDG&E	-38,945	3266	4.5	(\$78,897)	\$24,867	(\$25,821)	>1	3.1	\$103,764	\$53,076
CZ14-2	SCE	-38,945	3266	4.5	(\$78,897)	\$15,338	(\$25,821)	>1	3.1	\$94,235	\$53,076
CZ15	SCE	-14,818	1537	2.8	(\$78,897)	\$22,852	(\$3,914)	>1	20.2	\$101,749	\$74,983
CZ16	PG&E	-88,966	6185	6.6	(\$78,897)	(\$193,368)	(\$139,989)	0.4	0.6	(\$114,472)	(\$61,092)
CZ16-2	LADWP	-88,966	6185	6.6	(\$78,897)	\$36,354	(\$139,989)	>1	0.6	\$115,250	(\$61,092)



Figure 60. Cost Effectiveness for Medium Office – All-Electric + 135kW PV

CZ	IOU territory	Elec Savings (kWh)	Gas Savings (therms)	GHG savings (tons)	Incremental Package Cost	Lifecycle Energy Cost Savings	Lifecycle TDV Savings	B/C Ratio (On-bill)	B/C Ratio (TDV)	NPV (On-bill)	NPV (TDV)
All-Electric + 135kW PV											
CZ01	PG&E	123,683	4967	44.5	\$163,217	\$405,731	\$321,979	2.5	2.0	\$242,514	\$158,762
CZ02	PG&E	165,627	3868	46.6	\$176,775	\$562,528	\$430,276	3.2	2.4	\$385,753	\$253,501
CZ03	PG&E	173,831	3142	46.3	\$168,140	\$575,864	\$420,205	3.4	2.5	\$407,725	\$252,066
CZ04	PG&E	178,706	3759	48.7	\$181,458	\$601,431	\$456,861	3.3	2.5	\$419,973	\$275,403
CZ04-2	CPAU	178,706	3759	48.7	\$181,458	\$517,526	\$456,861	2.9	2.5	\$336,069	\$275,403
CZ05	PG&E	185,664	3240	48.6	\$165,967	\$664,842	\$446,600	4.0	2.7	\$498,875	\$280,633
CZ06	SCE	192,214	2117	45.3	\$174,317	\$423,657	\$471,944	2.4	2.7	\$249,340	\$297,626
CZ06-2	LADWP	192,214	2117	45.3	\$174,317	\$259,270	\$471,944	1.5	2.7	\$84,953	\$297,626
CZ07	SDG&E	210,282	950	44.3	\$180,145	\$669,979	\$485,260	3.7	2.7	\$489,834	\$305,115
CZ08	SCE	201,491	1219	43.5	\$181,696	\$407,277	\$497,622	2.2	2.7	\$225,580	\$315,925
CZ08-2	LADWP	201,491	1219	43.5	\$181,696	\$240,657	\$497,622	1.3	2.7	\$58,960	\$315,925
CZ09	SCE	200,242	1605	45.6	\$187,368	\$408,922	\$491,322	2.2	2.6	\$221,554	\$303,953
CZ09-2	LADWP	200,242	1605	45.6	\$187,368	\$248,452	\$491,322	1.3	2.6	\$61,084	\$303,953
CZ10	SDG&E	189,734	2053	44.7	\$202,568	\$667,551	\$462,111	3.3	2.3	\$464,982	\$259,543
CZ10-2	SCE	189,734	2053	44.7	\$202,568	\$412,659	\$462,111	2.0	2.3	\$210,091	\$259,543
CZ11	PG&E	171,399	3062	44.5	\$186,483	\$597,807	\$446,074	3.2	2.4	\$411,324	\$259,592
CZ12	PG&E	168,413	3327	45.0	\$182,127	\$571,758	\$442,638	3.1	2.4	\$389,632	\$260,511
CZ12-2	SMUD	168,413	3327	45.0	\$182,127	\$343,602	\$442,638	1.9	2.4	\$161,475	\$260,511
CZ13	PG&E	168,817	3063	44.3	\$187,744	\$581,964	\$430,324	3.1	2.3	\$394,220	\$242,580
CZ14	SDG&E	197,643	3266	50.1	\$185,314	\$667,762	\$527,930	3.6	2.8	\$482,449	\$342,616
CZ14-2	SCE	197,643	3266	50.1	\$185,314	\$408,424	\$527,930	2.2	2.8	\$223,110	\$342,616
CZ15	SCE	209,539	1537	45.7	\$214,294	\$390,267	\$504,638	1.8	2.4	\$175,972	\$290,343
CZ16	PG&E	135,255	6185	50.4	\$186,374	\$470,199	\$338,637	2.5	1.8	\$283,825	\$152,263
CZ16-2	LADWP	135,255	6185	50.4	\$186,374	\$250,807	\$338,637	1.3	1.8	\$64,433	\$152,263



Figure 61. Cost Effectiveness for Medium Office – All-Electric + 135kW PV + 50 kWh Battery

CZ	IOU territory	Elec Savings (kWh)	Gas Savings (therms)	GHG savings (tons)	Incremental Package Cost	Lifecycle Energy Cost Savings	Lifecycle TDV Savings	B/C Ratio (On-bill)	B/C Ratio (TDV)	NPV (On-bill)	NPV (TDV)
All-Electric + 135kW PV + 50 kWh Battery											
CZ01	PG&E	123,280	4967	45.4	\$191,117	\$404,994	\$323,077	2.1	1.7	\$213,877	\$131,960
CZ02	PG&E	165,200	3868	47.7	\$204,675	\$561,747	\$431,469	2.7	2.1	\$357,072	\$226,795
CZ03	PG&E	173,384	3142	47.4	\$196,040	\$575,043	\$422,019	2.9	2.2	\$379,003	\$225,979
CZ04	PG&E	178,259	3759	49.8	\$209,358	\$600,621	\$461,634	2.9	2.2	\$391,263	\$252,276
CZ04-2	CPAU	178,259	3759	49.8	\$209,358	\$516,495	\$461,634	2.5	2.2	\$307,137	\$252,276
CZ05	PG&E	185,229	3240	49.7	\$193,867	\$664,046	\$447,793	3.4	2.3	\$470,179	\$253,926
CZ06	SCE	191,767	2117	46.5	\$202,217	\$423,369	\$473,519	2.1	2.3	\$221,152	\$271,301
CZ06-2	LADWP	191,767	2117	46.5	\$202,217	\$259,033	\$473,519	1.3	2.3	\$56,816	\$271,301
CZ07	SDG&E	209,848	950	45.4	\$208,045	\$675,307	\$486,787	3.2	2.3	\$467,262	\$278,743
CZ08	SCE	201,047	1219	44.7	\$209,596	\$407,027	\$498,910	1.9	2.4	\$197,430	\$289,314
CZ08-2	LADWP	201,047	1219	44.7	\$209,596	\$240,432	\$498,910	1.1	2.4	\$30,835	\$289,314
CZ09	SCE	199,802	1605	46.6	\$215,268	\$408,676	\$492,515	1.9	2.3	\$193,408	\$277,246
CZ09-2	LADWP	199,802	1605	46.6	\$215,268	\$248,242	\$492,515	1.2	2.3	\$32,974	\$277,246
CZ10	SDG&E	189,293	2053	45.7	\$230,468	\$672,867	\$463,352	2.9	2.0	\$442,399	\$232,884
CZ10-2	SCE	189,293	2053	45.7	\$230,468	\$412,412	\$463,352	1.8	2.0	\$181,944	\$232,884
CZ11	PG&E	170,987	3062	45.5	\$214,383	\$597,062	\$448,509	2.8	2.1	\$382,680	\$234,126
CZ12	PG&E	167,995	3327	46.0	\$210,027	\$571,002	\$447,411	2.7	2.1	\$360,975	\$237,384
CZ12-2	SMUD	167,995	3327	46.0	\$210,027	\$343,043	\$447,411	1.6	2.1	\$133,017	\$237,384
CZ13	PG&E	168,408	3063	45.3	\$215,644	\$581,225	\$440,920	2.7	2.0	\$365,580	\$225,275
CZ14	SDG&E	197,188	3266	51.2	\$213,214	\$680,893	\$531,080	3.2	2.5	\$467,679	\$317,866
CZ14-2	SCE	197,188	3266	51.2	\$213,214	\$408,166	\$531,080	1.9	2.5	\$194,952	\$317,866
CZ15	SCE	209,148	1537	46.6	\$242,194	\$390,000	\$506,499	1.6	2.1	\$147,806	\$264,305
CZ16	PG&E	134,809	6185	51.4	\$214,274	\$469,378	\$341,978	2.2	1.6	\$255,105	\$127,704
CZ16-2	LADWP	134,809	6185	51.4	\$214,274	\$250,580	\$341,978	1.2	1.6	\$36,306	\$127,704



6.7.2 **Cost Effectiveness Results – Medium Retail**

Figure 62 through Figure 69 contain the cost-effectiveness findings for the Medium Retail packages. Notable findings for each package include:

- ◆ **Mixed-Fuel + 3 kW PV:** Packages are cost effective and achieve savings for all climate zones using the On-Bill and TDV approaches.
- ◆ **Mixed-Fuel + 3 kW PV + 5 kWh Battery:** The packages are less cost effective as compared to the 3 kW PV only package and not cost effective for LADWP and SMUD service area.
- ◆ **Mixed-Fuel + PV only:** Packages achieve positive energy cost savings and are cost effective using the On-Bill approach for all climate zones except for LADWP territory (CZs 6, 8, 9 and 16). Packages achieve positive savings and are cost effective using the TDV approach for all climate zones.
- ◆ **Mixed Fuel + PV + 5 kWh Battery:** Adding battery slightly reduces On-Bill B/C ratios but is still cost effective for all climate zones except for LADWP territory. Packages achieve savings and cost effective using the TDV approach for all climate zones.
- ◆ **All-Electric + 3 kW PV:** Packages are cost effective using the On-Bill and TDV approach for all climate zones except for CZ16 under PG&E service.
- ◆ **All-Electric + 3 kW PV + 5 kWh Battery:** Similar to minimal PV only package, adding battery is cost effective as well using the On-Bill and TDV approach for all climate zones except for CZ16 under PG&E service.
- ◆ **All-Electric + PV only:** Packages are cost effective and achieve savings in all climate zones for both the On-Bill and TDV approaches
- ◆ **All-Electric + PV + 50 kWh Battery:** Adding battery slightly reduces B/C ratios for both the On-Bill and TDV approaches. Packages are not cost effective for all climate zones except CZ6, CZ8 and CZ9 under LADWP service area.



Figure 62. Cost Effectiveness for Medium Retail – Mixed-Fuel + 3kW PV

CZ	IOU territory	Elec Savings (kWh)	Gas Savings (therms)	GHG savings (tons)	Incremental Package Cost	Lifecycle Energy Cost Savings	Lifecycle TDV Savings	B/C Ratio (On-bill)	B/C Ratio (TDV)	NPV (On-bill)	NPV (TDV)
Mixed Fuel + 3kW PV											
CZ01	PG&E	3,941	0	0.76	\$5,566	\$12,616	\$8,460	2.3	1.5	\$7,050	\$2,894
CZ02	PG&E	4,685	0	0.91	\$5,566	\$17,635	\$10,262	3.2	1.8	\$12,069	\$4,696
CZ03	PG&E	4,733	0	0.92	\$5,566	\$15,146	\$10,152	2.7	1.8	\$9,580	\$4,586
CZ04	PG&E	4,834	0	0.94	\$5,566	\$18,519	\$10,614	3.3	1.9	\$12,953	\$5,048
CZ04-2	CPAU	4,834	0	0.94	\$5,566	\$11,507	\$10,614	2.1	1.9	\$5,941	\$5,048
CZ05	PG&E	4,910	0	0.95	\$5,566	\$15,641	\$10,548	2.8	1.9	\$10,075	\$4,982
CZ06	SCE	4,769	0	0.93	\$5,566	\$11,374	\$10,724	2.0	1.9	\$5,808	\$5,158
CZ06-2	LA	4,769	0	0.93	\$5,566	\$7,069	\$10,724	1.3	1.9	\$1,503	\$5,158
CZ07	SDG&E	4,960	0	0.96	\$5,566	\$22,452	\$11,031	4.0	2.0	\$16,886	\$5,465
CZ08	SCE	4,826	0	0.93	\$5,566	\$11,838	\$11,339	2.1	2.0	\$6,272	\$5,773
CZ08-2	LA	4,826	0	0.93	\$5,566	\$7,342	\$11,339	1.3	2.0	\$1,776	\$5,773
CZ09	SCE	4,889	0	0.96	\$5,566	\$11,187	\$11,229	2.0	2.0	\$5,621	\$5,663
CZ09-2	LA	4,889	0	0.96	\$5,566	\$6,728	\$11,229	1.2	2.0	\$1,162	\$5,663
CZ10	SDG&E	4,948	0	0.97	\$5,566	\$20,999	\$10,987	3.8	2.0	\$15,433	\$5,421
CZ10-2	SCE	4,948	0	0.97	\$5,566	\$11,384	\$10,987	2.0	2.0	\$5,818	\$5,421
CZ11	PG&E	4,718	0	0.91	\$5,566	\$15,381	\$10,680	2.8	1.9	\$9,815	\$5,114
CZ12	PG&E	4,707	0	0.91	\$5,566	\$16,442	\$10,614	3.0	1.9	\$10,876	\$5,048
CZ12-2	SMUD	4,707	0	0.91	\$5,566	\$8,247	\$10,614	1.5	1.9	\$2,681	\$5,048
CZ13	PG&E	4,750	0	0.92	\$5,566	\$16,638	\$10,592	3.0	1.9	\$11,072	\$5,026
CZ14	SDG&E	5,258	0	1.01	\$5,566	\$19,576	\$12,218	3.5	2.2	\$14,010	\$6,652
CZ14-2	SCE	5,258	0	1.01	\$5,566	\$10,227	\$12,218	1.8	2.2	\$4,661	\$6,652
CZ15	SCE	4,997	0	0.96	\$5,566	\$10,476	\$11,339	1.9	2.0	\$4,910	\$5,773
CZ16	PG&E	5,336	0	1.04	\$5,566	\$20,418	\$11,361	3.7	2.0	\$14,852	\$5,795
CZ16-2	LA	5,336	0	1.04	\$5,566	\$6,987	\$11,361	1.3	2.0	\$1,421	\$5,795



Figure 63. Cost Effectiveness for Medium Retail – Mixed Fuel + 3kW PV + 5 kWh Battery

CZ	IOU territory	Elec Savings (kWh)	Gas Savings (therms)	GHG savings (tons)	Incremental Package Cost	Lifecycle Energy Cost Savings	\$-TDV Savings	B/C Ratio (On-bill)	B/C Ratio (TDV)	NPV (On-bill)	NPV (TDV)
Mixed Fuel + 3kW PV + 5 kWh Battery											
CZ01	PG&E	3,941	0	0.76	\$9,520	\$12,616	\$8,460	1.3	0.9	\$3,096	(\$1,060)
CZ02	PG&E	4,685	0	0.91	\$9,520	\$17,635	\$10,262	1.9	1.1	\$8,115	\$742
CZ03	PG&E	4,733	0	0.92	\$9,520	\$15,146	\$10,152	1.6	1.1	\$5,626	\$632
CZ04	PG&E	4,834	0	0.94	\$9,520	\$18,519	\$10,614	1.9	1.1	\$8,999	\$1,094
CZ04-2	CPAU	4,834	0	0.94	\$9,520	\$11,507	\$10,614	1.2	1.1	\$1,987	\$1,094
CZ05	PG&E	4,910	0	0.95	\$9,520	\$15,641	\$10,548	1.6	1.1	\$6,120	\$1,028
CZ05-2	SCG	4,910	0	0.95	\$9,520	\$15,641	\$10,548	1.6	1.1	\$6,120	\$1,028
CZ06	SCE	4,769	0	0.93	\$9,520	\$11,374	\$10,724	1.2	1.1	\$1,854	\$1,204
CZ06-2	LA	4,769	0	0.93	\$9,520	\$7,069	\$10,724	0.7	1.1	(\$2,452)	\$1,204
CZ07	SDG&E	4,960	0	0.96	\$9,520	\$22,452	\$11,031	2.4	1.2	\$12,932	\$1,511
CZ08	SCE	4,826	0	0.93	\$9,520	\$11,838	\$11,339	1.2	1.2	\$2,317	\$1,819
CZ08-2	LA	4,826	0	0.93	\$9,520	\$7,342	\$11,339	0.8	1.2	(\$2,178)	\$1,819
CZ09	SCE	4,889	0	0.96	\$9,520	\$11,187	\$11,229	1.2	1.2	\$1,667	\$1,709
CZ09-2	LA	4,889	0	0.96	\$9,520	\$6,728	\$11,229	0.7	1.2	(\$2,792)	\$1,709
CZ10	SDG&E	4,948	0	0.97	\$9,520	\$20,999	\$10,987	2.2	1.2	\$11,479	\$1,467
CZ10-2	SCE	4,948	0	0.97	\$9,520	\$11,384	\$10,987	1.2	1.2	\$1,863	\$1,467
CZ11	PG&E	4,718	0	0.91	\$9,520	\$15,381	\$10,680	1.6	1.1	\$5,861	\$1,160
CZ12	PG&E	4,707	0	0.91	\$9,520	\$16,442	\$10,614	1.7	1.1	\$6,922	\$1,094
CZ12-2	SMUD	4,707	0	0.91	\$9,520	\$8,247	\$10,614	0.9	1.1	(\$1,273)	\$1,094
CZ13	PG&E	4,750	0	0.92	\$9,520	\$16,638	\$10,592	1.7	1.1	\$7,117	\$1,072
CZ14	SDG&E	5,258	0	1.01	\$9,520	\$19,576	\$12,218	2.1	1.3	\$10,056	\$2,698
CZ14-2	SCE	5,258	0	1.01	\$9,520	\$10,227	\$12,218	1.1	1.3	\$707	\$2,698
CZ15	SCE	4,997	0	0.96	\$9,520	\$10,476	\$11,339	1.1	1.2	\$956	\$1,819
CZ16	PG&E	5,336	0	1.04	\$9,520	\$20,418	\$11,361	2.1	1.2	\$10,898	\$1,841
CZ16-2	LA	5,336	0	1.04	\$9,520	\$6,987	\$11,361	0.7	1.2	(\$2,533)	\$1,841



Figure 64. Cost Effectiveness for Medium Retail – Mixed-Fuel + 110kW PV

CZ	IOU territory	Elec Savings (kWh)	Gas Savings (therms)	GHG savings (tons)	Incremental Package Cost	Lifecycle Energy Cost Savings	Lifecycle TDV Savings	B/C Ratio (On-bill)	B/C Ratio (TDV)	NPV (On-bill)	NPV (TDV)
Mixed Fuel + 110kW PV											
CZ01	PG&E	144,499	0	27.97	\$201,904	\$454,462	\$309,935	2.3	1.5	\$252,558	\$108,031
CZ02	PG&E	171,790	0	33.31	\$201,904	\$477,584	\$376,300	2.4	1.9	\$275,681	\$174,396
CZ03	PG&E	173,534	0	33.55	\$201,904	\$538,530	\$372,146	2.7	1.8	\$336,626	\$170,243
CZ04	PG&E	177,229	0	34.42	\$201,904	\$489,934	\$389,067	2.4	1.9	\$288,030	\$187,163
CZ04-2	CPAU	177,229	0	34.42	\$201,904	\$418,173	\$389,067	2.1	1.9	\$216,269	\$187,163
CZ05	PG&E	180,044	0	34.84	\$201,904	\$556,787	\$386,958	2.8	1.9	\$354,883	\$185,054
CZ06	SCE	174,855	0	33.92	\$201,904	\$288,188	\$393,198	1.4	1.9	\$86,284	\$191,295
CZ06-2	LA	174,855	0	33.92	\$201,904	\$165,538	\$393,198	0.8	1.9	(\$36,366)	\$191,295
CZ07	SDG&E	181,854	0	35.32	\$201,904	\$373,974	\$404,713	1.9	2.0	\$172,070	\$202,809
CZ08	SCE	176,954	0	34.23	\$201,904	\$284,481	\$415,789	1.4	2.1	\$82,577	\$213,885
CZ08-2	LA	176,954	0	34.23	\$201,904	\$161,366	\$415,789	0.8	2.1	(\$40,538)	\$213,885
CZ09	SCE	179,267	0	35.18	\$201,904	\$289,050	\$412,097	1.4	2.0	\$87,146	\$210,193
CZ09-2	LA	179,267	0	35.18	\$201,904	\$168,822	\$412,097	0.8	2.0	(\$33,082)	\$210,193
CZ10	SDG&E	181,443	0	35.41	\$201,904	\$410,310	\$402,999	2.0	2.0	\$208,406	\$201,095
CZ10-2	SCE	181,443	0	35.41	\$201,904	\$291,236	\$402,999	1.4	2.0	\$89,332	\$201,095
CZ11	PG&E	172,983	0	33.46	\$201,904	\$464,776	\$391,550	2.3	1.9	\$262,872	\$189,646
CZ12	PG&E	172,597	0	33.33	\$201,904	\$467,870	\$389,573	2.3	1.9	\$265,966	\$187,669
CZ12-2	SMUD	172,597	0	33.33	\$201,904	\$267,086	\$389,573	1.3	1.9	\$65,182	\$187,669
CZ13	PG&E	174,151	0	33.81	\$201,904	\$478,857	\$387,968	2.4	1.9	\$276,953	\$186,065
CZ14	SDG&E	192,789	0	36.97	\$201,904	\$396,181	\$448,268	2.0	2.2	\$194,277	\$246,364
CZ14-2	SCE	192,789	0	36.97	\$201,904	\$288,782	\$448,268	1.4	2.2	\$86,878	\$246,364
CZ15	SCE	183,214	0	35.12	\$201,904	\$277,867	\$415,789	1.4	2.1	\$75,963	\$213,885
CZ16	PG&E	195,665	0	37.97	\$201,904	\$522,352	\$416,558	2.6	2.1	\$320,448	\$214,654
CZ16-2	LA	195,665	0	37.97	\$201,904	\$171,802	\$416,558	0.9	2.1	(\$30,101)	\$214,654



Figure 65. Cost Effectiveness for Medium Retail – Mixed-Fuel + 110 kW PV + 50 kWh Battery

CZ	IOU territory	Elec Savings (kWh)	Gas Savings (therms)	GHG savings (tons)	Incremental Package Cost	Lifecycle Energy Cost Savings	Lifecycle TDV Savings	B/C Ratio (On-bill)	B/C Ratio (TDV)	NPV (On-bill)	NPV (TDV)
Mixed Fuel + 110kW PV + 50 kWh Battery											
CZ01	PG&E	143,423	0	29.48	\$229,804	\$452,119	\$324,373	2.0	1.4	\$222,315	\$94,569
CZ02	PG&E	170,542	0	35.14	\$229,804	\$486,704	\$398,363	2.1	1.7	\$256,900	\$168,559
CZ03	PG&E	172,266	0	35.66	\$229,804	\$535,974	\$395,374	2.3	1.7	\$306,170	\$165,570
CZ04	PG&E	175,940	0	36.32	\$229,804	\$525,788	\$422,579	2.3	1.8	\$295,984	\$192,775
CZ04-2	CPAU	175,940	0	36.32	\$229,804	\$416,019	\$422,579	1.8	1.8	\$186,216	\$192,775
CZ05	PG&E	178,728	0	36.91	\$229,804	\$554,968	\$409,086	2.4	1.8	\$325,164	\$179,283
CZ06	SCE	173,567	0	35.99	\$229,804	\$290,599	\$412,690	1.3	1.8	\$60,795	\$182,886
CZ06-2	LA	173,567	0	35.99	\$229,804	\$169,786	\$412,690	0.7	1.8	(\$60,018)	\$182,886
CZ07	SDG&E	180,508	0	37.61	\$229,804	\$425,793	\$427,040	1.9	1.9	\$195,989	\$197,236
CZ08	SCE	175,616	0	36.29	\$229,804	\$296,318	\$434,687	1.3	1.9	\$66,514	\$204,883
CZ08-2	LA	175,616	0	36.29	\$229,804	\$170,489	\$434,687	0.7	1.9	(\$59,315)	\$204,883
CZ09	SCE	177,966	0	36.74	\$229,804	\$300,540	\$421,195	1.3	1.8	\$70,736	\$191,391
CZ09-2	LA	177,966	0	36.74	\$229,804	\$178,852	\$421,195	0.8	1.8	(\$50,952)	\$191,391
CZ10	SDG&E	180,248	0	36.91	\$229,804	\$459,486	\$410,537	2.0	1.8	\$229,683	\$180,733
CZ10-2	SCE	180,248	0	36.91	\$229,804	\$301,219	\$410,537	1.3	1.8	\$71,415	\$180,733
CZ11	PG&E	171,779	0	34.85	\$229,804	\$490,245	\$417,679	2.1	1.8	\$260,442	\$187,875
CZ12	PG&E	171,392	0	34.77	\$229,804	\$497,363	\$417,371	2.2	1.8	\$267,559	\$187,567
CZ12-2	SMUD	171,392	0	34.77	\$229,804	\$273,783	\$417,371	1.2	1.8	\$43,979	\$187,567
CZ13	PG&E	173,052	0	34.97	\$229,804	\$488,196	\$397,791	2.1	1.7	\$258,392	\$167,987
CZ14	SDG&E	191,703	0	38.31	\$229,804	\$420,241	\$452,641	1.8	2.0	\$190,437	\$222,837
CZ14-2	SCE	191,703	0	38.31	\$229,804	\$294,010	\$452,641	1.3	2.0	\$64,206	\$222,837
CZ15	SCE	182,299	0	36.01	\$229,804	\$279,036	\$416,382	1.2	1.8	\$49,232	\$186,578
CZ16	PG&E	194,293	0	40.00	\$229,804	\$535,137	\$432,951	2.3	1.9	\$305,333	\$203,147
CZ16-2	LA	194,293	0	40.00	\$229,804	\$175,573	\$432,951	0.8	1.9	(\$54,231)	\$203,147



Figure 66. Cost Effectiveness for Medium Retail – All-Electric + 3kW PV

CZ	IOU territory	Elec Savings (kWh)	Gas Savings (therms)	GHG savings (tons)	Incremental Package Cost	Lifecycle Energy Cost Savings	Lifecycle TDV Savings	B/C Ratio (On-bill)	B/C Ratio (TDV)	NPV (On-bill)	NPV (TDV)
All-Electric + 3kW PV											
CZ01	PG&E	-25,214	3893	14.61	(\$16,318)	\$4,288	(\$5,450)	>1	3.0	\$20,606	\$10,868
CZ02	PG&E	-17,101	2448	8.40	(\$20,734)	\$859	\$5,779	>1	>1	\$21,593	\$26,513
CZ03	PG&E	-9,851	1868	7.18	(\$17,381)	\$15,418	\$8,702	>1	>1	\$32,799	\$26,083
CZ04	PG&E	-9,353	1706	6.24	(\$16,166)	\$9,110	\$10,394	>1	>1	\$25,276	\$26,560
CZ04-2	CPAU	-9,353	1706	6.24	(\$16,166)	\$24,000	\$10,394	>1	>1	\$40,166	\$26,560
CZ05	PG&E	-9,423	1746	6.42	(\$18,776)	\$14,076	\$6,351	>1	>1	\$32,852	\$25,127
CZ06	SCE	-2,759	1002	4.24	(\$15,032)	\$29,710	\$12,592	>1	>1	\$44,741	\$27,623
CZ06-2	LA	-2,759	1002	4.24	(\$15,032)	\$26,292	\$12,592	>1	>1	\$41,324	\$27,623
CZ07	SDG&E	1,148	522	2.72	(\$17,032)	\$76,810	\$12,350	>1	>1	\$93,842	\$29,382
CZ08	SCE	-979	793	3.64	(\$20,192)	\$28,576	\$13,185	>1	>1	\$48,768	\$33,377
CZ08-2	LA	-979	793	3.64	(\$20,192)	\$24,475	\$13,185	>1	>1	\$44,667	\$33,377
CZ09	SCE	-2,352	970	4.28	(\$25,383)	\$29,776	\$13,207	>1	>1	\$55,159	\$38,590
CZ09-2	LA	-2,352	970	4.28	(\$25,383)	\$25,823	\$13,207	>1	>1	\$51,207	\$38,590
CZ10	SDG&E	-5,388	1262	4.95	(\$20,541)	\$75,458	\$11,493	>1	>1	\$95,999	\$32,034
CZ10-2	SCE	-5,388	1262	4.95	(\$20,541)	\$32,394	\$11,493	>1	>1	\$52,936	\$32,034
CZ11	PG&E	-14,533	2415	8.86	(\$25,471)	\$7,618	\$13,295	>1	>1	\$33,090	\$38,766
CZ12	PG&E	-14,764	2309	8.19	(\$25,774)	\$2,210	\$10,152	>1	>1	\$27,984	\$35,926
CZ12-2	SMUD	-14,764	2309	8.19	(\$25,774)	\$21,215	\$10,152	>1	>1	\$46,988	\$35,926
CZ13	PG&E	-12,069	1983	7.08	(\$21,428)	\$5,647	\$8,570	>1	>1	\$27,075	\$29,998
CZ14	SDG&E	-7,950	1672	6.45	(\$19,926)	\$60,412	\$16,679	>1	>1	\$80,338	\$36,605
CZ14-2	SCE	-7,950	1672	6.45	(\$19,926)	\$28,631	\$16,679	>1	>1	\$48,557	\$36,605
CZ15	SCE	2,534	518	3.10	(\$22,813)	\$27,271	\$17,162	>1	>1	\$50,084	\$39,976
CZ16	PG&E	-36,081	4304	14.26	(\$19,041)	(\$30,111)	(\$41,181)	0.6	0.5	(\$11,070)	(\$22,140)
CZ16-2	LA	-36,081	4304	14.26	(\$19,041)	\$45,706	(\$41,181)	>1	0.5	\$64,747	(\$22,140)



Figure 67. Cost Effectiveness for Medium Retail – All-Electric + 3kW PV + 5 kWh Battery

CZ	IOU territory	Elec Savings (kWh)	Gas Savings (therms)	GHG savings (tons)	Incremental Package Cost	Lifecycle Energy Cost Savings	\$-TDV Savings	B/C Ratio (On-bill)	B/C Ratio (TDV)	NPV (On-bill)	NPV (TDV)
All-Electric + 3kW PV + 5 kWh Battery											
CZ01	PG&E	-25,214	3893	14.61	(\$14,692)	\$4,288	(\$5,450)	>1	2.7	\$18,980	\$9,242
CZ02	PG&E	-17,101	2448	8.40	(\$14,692)	\$859	\$5,779	>1	>1	\$15,551	\$20,472
CZ03	PG&E	-9,851	1868	7.18	(\$14,692)	\$15,418	\$8,702	>1	>1	\$30,110	\$23,394
CZ04	PG&E	-9,353	1706	6.24	(\$14,692)	\$9,110	\$10,394	>1	>1	\$23,802	\$25,086
CZ04-2	CPAU	-9,353	1706	6.24	(\$14,692)	\$24,000	\$10,394	>1	>1	\$38,693	\$25,086
CZ05	PG&E	-9,423	1746	6.42	(\$14,692)	\$14,076	\$6,351	>1	>1	\$28,768	\$21,043
CZ06	SCE	-2,759	1002	4.24	(\$14,692)	\$29,710	\$12,592	>1	>1	\$44,402	\$27,284
CZ06-2	LA	-2,759	1002	4.24	(\$14,692)	\$26,292	\$12,592	>1	>1	\$40,984	\$27,284
CZ07	SDG&E	1,148	522	2.72	(\$14,692)	\$76,810	\$12,350	>1	>1	\$91,502	\$27,042
CZ08	SCE	-979	793	3.64	(\$14,692)	\$28,576	\$13,185	>1	>1	\$43,268	\$27,877
CZ08-2	LA	-979	793	3.64	(\$14,692)	\$24,475	\$13,185	>1	>1	\$39,167	\$27,877
CZ09	SCE	-2,352	970	4.28	(\$14,692)	\$29,776	\$13,207	>1	>1	\$44,468	\$27,899
CZ09-2	LA	-2,352	970	4.28	(\$14,692)	\$25,823	\$13,207	>1	>1	\$40,516	\$27,899
CZ10	SDG&E	-5,388	1262	4.95	(\$14,692)	\$75,458	\$11,493	>1	>1	\$90,150	\$26,185
CZ10-2	SCE	-5,388	1262	4.95	(\$14,692)	\$32,394	\$11,493	>1	>1	\$47,086	\$26,185
CZ11	PG&E	-14,533	2415	8.86	(\$14,692)	\$7,618	\$13,295	>1	>1	\$22,310	\$27,987
CZ12	PG&E	-14,764	2309	8.19	(\$14,692)	\$2,210	\$10,152	>1	>1	\$16,902	\$24,845
CZ12-2	SMUD	-14,764	2309	8.19	(\$14,692)	\$21,215	\$10,152	>1	>1	\$35,907	\$24,845
CZ13	PG&E	-12,069	1983	7.08	(\$14,692)	\$5,647	\$8,570	>1	>1	\$20,339	\$23,262
CZ14	SDG&E	-7,950	1672	6.45	(\$14,692)	\$60,412	\$16,679	>1	>1	\$75,104	\$31,371
CZ14-2	SCE	-7,950	1672	6.45	(\$14,692)	\$28,631	\$16,679	>1	>1	\$43,323	\$31,371
CZ15	SCE	2,534	518	3.10	(\$14,692)	\$27,271	\$17,162	>1	>1	\$41,963	\$31,855
CZ16	PG&E	-36,081	4304	14.26	(\$14,692)	(\$30,111)	(\$41,181)	0.5	0.4	(\$15,419)	(\$26,489)
CZ16-2	LA	-36,081	4304	14.26	(\$14,692)	\$45,706	(\$41,181)	>1	0.4	\$60,398	(\$26,489)



Figure 68. Cost Effectiveness for Medium Retail – All-Electric + 110kW PV

CZ	IOU territory	Elec Savings (kWh)	Gas Savings (therms)	GHG savings (tons)	Incremental Package Cost	Lifecycle Energy Cost Savings	Lifecycle TDV Savings	B/C Ratio (On-bill)	B/C Ratio (TDV)	NPV (On-bill)	NPV (TDV)
All-Electric + 110kW PV											
CZ01	PG&E	115,344	3893	41.82	\$143,932	\$454,277	\$296,025	3.2	2.1	\$310,345	\$152,093
CZ02	PG&E	150,004	2448	40.80	\$139,516	\$470,236	\$371,817	3.4	2.7	\$330,720	\$232,301
CZ03	PG&E	158,951	1868	39.82	\$142,869	\$544,095	\$370,696	3.8	2.6	\$401,226	\$227,827
CZ04	PG&E	163,043	1706	39.73	\$144,084	\$488,619	\$388,847	3.4	2.7	\$344,534	\$244,763
CZ04-2	CPAU	163,043	1706	39.73	\$144,084	\$432,905	\$388,847	3.0	2.7	\$288,821	\$244,763
CZ05	PG&E	165,711	1746	40.30	\$141,473	\$565,525	\$382,760	4.0	2.7	\$424,051	\$241,287
CZ06	SCE	167,328	1002	37.24	\$145,218	\$306,670	\$395,066	2.1	2.7	\$161,452	\$249,848
CZ06-2	LA	167,328	1002	37.24	\$145,218	\$184,797	\$395,066	1.3	2.7	\$39,579	\$249,848
CZ07	SDG&E	178,042	522	37.07	\$143,218	\$428,332	\$406,032	3.0	2.8	\$285,114	\$262,814
CZ08	SCE	171,149	793	36.94	\$140,058	\$301,219	\$417,635	2.2	3.0	\$161,161	\$277,577
CZ08-2	LA	171,149	793	36.94	\$140,058	\$178,419	\$417,635	1.3	3.0	\$38,361	\$277,577
CZ09	SCE	172,027	970	38.50	\$134,867	\$307,640	\$414,075	2.3	3.1	\$172,773	\$279,208
CZ09-2	LA	172,027	970	38.50	\$134,867	\$187,813	\$414,075	1.4	3.1	\$52,946	\$279,208
CZ10	SDG&E	171,107	1262	39.40	\$139,708	\$463,692	\$403,505	3.3	2.9	\$323,984	\$263,796
CZ10-2	SCE	171,107	1262	39.40	\$139,708	\$311,464	\$403,505	2.2	2.9	\$171,755	\$263,796
CZ11	PG&E	153,732	2415	41.41	\$134,778	\$467,356	\$394,165	3.5	2.9	\$332,578	\$259,387
CZ12	PG&E	153,126	2309	40.61	\$134,476	\$467,106	\$389,111	3.5	2.9	\$332,630	\$254,635
CZ12-2	SMUD	153,126	2309	40.61	\$134,476	\$283,343	\$389,111	2.1	2.9	\$148,867	\$254,635
CZ13	PG&E	157,332	1983	39.97	\$138,822	\$477,831	\$385,947	3.4	2.8	\$339,008	\$247,124
CZ14	SDG&E	179,582	1672	42.42	\$140,324	\$437,575	\$452,729	3.1	3.2	\$297,251	\$312,405
CZ14-2	SCE	179,582	1672	42.42	\$140,324	\$309,064	\$452,729	2.2	3.2	\$168,740	\$312,405
CZ15	SCE	180,751	518	37.26	\$137,436	\$294,877	\$421,612	2.1	3.1	\$157,440	\$284,176
CZ16	PG&E	154,248	4304	51.20	\$141,209	\$473,892	\$364,016	3.4	2.6	\$332,682	\$222,807
CZ16-2	LA	154,248	4304	51.20	\$141,209	\$211,677	\$364,016	1.5	2.6	\$70,467	\$222,807



Figure 69. Cost Effectiveness for Medium Retail – All-Electric + 110kW PV + 50 kWh Battery

CZ	IOU territory	Elec Savings (kWh)	Gas Savings (therms)	GHG savings (tons)	Incremental Package Cost	Lifecycle Energy Cost Savings	Lifecycle TDV Savings	B/C Ratio (On-bill)	B/C Ratio (TDV)	NPV (On-bill)	NPV (TDV)
All-Electric + 90kW PV + 50 kWh Battery											
CZ01	PG&E	114,356	3893	43.52	\$171,832	\$451,043	\$310,265	2.6	1.8	\$279,211	\$138,433
CZ02	PG&E	148,793	2448	42.89	\$167,416	\$475,081	\$394,099	2.8	2.4	\$307,664	\$226,683
CZ03	PG&E	157,707	1868	42.12	\$170,769	\$541,418	\$394,034	3.2	2.3	\$370,649	\$223,265
CZ04	PG&E	161,769	1706	41.82	\$171,984	\$523,603	\$422,535	3.0	2.5	\$351,618	\$250,551
CZ04-2	CPAU	161,769	1706	41.82	\$171,984	\$430,567	\$422,535	2.5	2.5	\$258,582	\$250,551
CZ05	PG&E	164,408	1746	42.68	\$169,373	\$561,966	\$405,087	3.3	2.4	\$392,592	\$235,714
CZ06	SCE	166,052	1002	39.48	\$173,118	\$306,697	\$414,756	1.8	2.4	\$133,579	\$241,638
CZ06-2	LA	166,052	1002	39.48	\$173,118	\$187,941	\$414,756	1.1	2.4	\$14,823	\$241,638
CZ07	SDG&E	176,705	522	39.47	\$171,118	\$479,038	\$428,490	2.8	2.5	\$307,920	\$257,372
CZ08	SCE	169,825	793	39.14	\$167,958	\$312,602	\$436,709	1.9	2.6	\$144,645	\$268,751
CZ08-2	LA	169,825	793	39.14	\$167,958	\$187,142	\$436,709	1.1	2.6	\$19,185	\$268,751
CZ09	SCE	170,747	970	40.23	\$162,767	\$318,113	\$423,370	2.0	2.6	\$155,346	\$260,604
CZ09-2	LA	170,747	970	40.23	\$162,767	\$197,006	\$423,370	1.2	2.6	\$34,240	\$260,604
CZ10	SDG&E	169,935	1262	41.08	\$167,608	\$503,504	\$411,284	3.0	2.5	\$335,896	\$243,675
CZ10-2	SCE	169,935	1262	41.08	\$167,608	\$317,927	\$411,284	1.9	2.5	\$150,319	\$243,675
CZ11	PG&E	152,559	2415	42.99	\$162,678	\$491,775	\$420,667	3.0	2.6	\$329,096	\$257,989
CZ12	PG&E	151,956	2309	42.21	\$162,376	\$494,703	\$417,063	3.0	2.6	\$332,327	\$254,687
CZ12-2	SMUD	151,956	2309	42.21	\$162,376	\$288,950	\$417,063	1.8	2.6	\$126,573	\$254,687
CZ13	PG&E	156,271	1983	41.25	\$166,722	\$485,422	\$395,770	2.9	2.4	\$318,699	\$229,047
CZ14	SDG&E	178,505	1672	43.94	\$168,224	\$452,456	\$457,387	2.7	2.7	\$284,232	\$289,163
CZ14-2	SCE	178,505	1672	43.94	\$168,224	\$311,520	\$457,387	1.9	2.7	\$143,296	\$289,163
CZ15	SCE	179,840	518	38.23	\$165,336	\$296,004	\$422,293	1.8	2.6	\$130,668	\$256,957
CZ16	PG&E	152,965	4304	53.53	\$169,109	\$483,205	\$378,299	2.9	2.2	\$314,096	\$209,190
CZ16-2	LA	152,965	4304	53.53	\$169,109	\$215,341	\$378,299	1.3	2.2	\$46,231	\$209,190



6.7.3 Cost Effectiveness Results – Small Hotel

Figure 70 through Figure 77 contain the cost-effectiveness findings for the Small Hotel packages. Notable findings for each package include:

- ◆ **Mixed-Fuel + 3 kW PV:** Packages are cost effective and achieve savings for all climate zones for both the On-Bill and TDV approaches.
- ◆ **Mixed-Fuel + 3 kW PV + 5 kWh Battery:** The packages are less cost effective as compared to the previous minimal PV only package and not cost effective for LADWP and SMUD service area. The addition of battery reduces the cost effectiveness of packages.
- ◆ **Mixed-Fuel + PV only:** Packages are cost effective and achieve savings for the On-Bill approach for all climate zones except for LADWP territory. Packages are cost effective and achieve savings for the TDV approach for all climate zones.
- ◆ **Mixed-Fuel + PV + 50 kWh Battery:** Adding battery slightly reduces On-Bill B/C ratios. Packages are not cost effective for LADWP territory, SMUD territory as well as for climate zones 6,8,9 under PG&E service area.
- ◆ **All-Electric + 3 kW PV:** All packages are cost effective using the On-Bill approach. All packages are cost effective using the TDV approach but do not achieve positive energy cost savings.
- ◆ **All-Electric + 3 kW PV + 5 kWh Battery:** Similar to minimal PV only package, all packages are cost effective using the On-Bill approach. All packages are cost effective using the TDV approach but do not achieve positive energy cost savings.
- ◆ **All-Electric + PV only:** All packages are cost effective for both On-Bill and TDV approaches. Packages achieve on-bill savings for all climate zones.
- ◆ **All-Electric + PV + 50 kWh Battery:** Adding battery slightly reduces On-Bill B/C ratios but is still cost effective for all climate zones.



Figure 70. Cost Effectiveness for Small Hotel – Mixed Fuel + 3kW PV

CZ	IOU territory	Elec Savings (kWh)	Gas Savings (therms)	GHG savings (tons)	Incremental Package Cost	Lifecycle Energy Cost Savings	Lifecycle \$-TDV Savings	B/C Ratio (On-bill)	B/C Ratio (TDV)	NPV (On-bill)	NPV (TDV)
Mixed Fuel + 3kW PV											
CZ01	PG&E	3,941	0	0.8	\$5,566	\$12,616	\$8,326	2.3	1.5	\$7,050	\$2,760
CZ02	PG&E	4,785	0	0.9	\$5,566	\$12,639	\$10,332	2.3	1.9	\$7,073	\$4,766
CZ03	PG&E	4,733	0	0.9	\$5,566	\$15,146	\$9,991	2.7	1.8	\$9,580	\$4,425
CZ04	PG&E	4,834	0	1.0	\$5,566	\$13,266	\$10,445	2.4	1.9	\$7,700	\$4,879
CZ04-2	CPAU	4,834	0	1.0	\$5,566	\$11,507	\$10,445	2.1	1.9	\$5,941	\$4,879
CZ05	PG&E	5,027	0	1.0	\$5,566	\$16,048	\$10,634	2.9	1.9	\$10,482	\$5,068
CZ06	SCE	4,769	0	0.9	\$5,566	\$10,276	\$10,559	1.8	1.9	\$4,710	\$4,993
CZ06-2	LA	4,769	0	0.9	\$5,566	\$6,307	\$10,559	1.1	1.9	\$741	\$4,993
CZ07	SDG&E	4,960	0	1.0	\$5,566	\$14,576	\$10,861	2.6	2.0	\$9,010	\$5,295
CZ08	SCE	4,824	0	0.9	\$5,566	\$10,837	\$11,202	1.9	2.0	\$5,271	\$5,636
CZ08-2	LA	4,824	0	0.9	\$5,566	\$6,505	\$11,202	1.2	2.0	\$939	\$5,636
CZ09	SCE	4,779	0	0.9	\$5,566	\$10,298	\$10,824	1.9	1.9	\$4,732	\$5,258
CZ09-2	LA	4,779	0	0.9	\$5,566	\$6,201	\$10,824	1.1	1.9	\$635	\$5,258
CZ10	SDG&E	4,905	0	1.0	\$5,566	\$16,302	\$10,710	2.9	1.9	\$10,736	\$5,144
CZ10-2	SCE	4,905	0	1.0	\$5,566	\$9,468	\$10,710	1.7	1.9	\$3,902	\$5,144
CZ11	PG&E	4,701	0	0.9	\$5,566	\$14,193	\$10,483	2.6	1.9	\$8,627	\$4,917
CZ12	PG&E	4,770	0	0.9	\$5,566	\$15,262	\$10,596	2.7	1.9	\$9,696	\$5,030
CZ12-2	SMUD	4,770	0	0.9	\$5,566	\$7,848	\$10,596	1.4	1.9	\$2,282	\$5,030
CZ13	PG&E	4,633	0	0.9	\$5,566	\$14,674	\$10,105	2.6	1.8	\$9,108	\$4,539
CZ14	SDG&E	5,377	0	1.1	\$5,566	\$16,615	\$12,375	3.0	2.2	\$11,049	\$6,809
CZ14-2	SCE	5,377	0	1.1	\$5,566	\$10,021	\$12,375	1.8	2.2	\$4,455	\$6,809
CZ15	SCE	4,997	0	1.0	\$5,566	\$9,542	\$11,164	1.7	2.0	\$3,976	\$5,598
CZ16	PG&E	5,240	0	1.0	\$5,566	\$14,961	\$10,975	2.7	2.0	\$9,395	\$5,409
CZ16-2	LA	5,240	0	1.0	\$5,566	\$5,670	\$10,975	1.0	2.0	\$104	\$5,409



Figure 71. Cost Effectiveness for Small Hotel – Mixed Fuel + 3kW PV + 5 kWh Battery

CZ	IOU territory	Elec Savings (kWh)	Gas Savings (therms)	GHG savings (tons)	Incremental Package Cost	Lifecycle Energy Cost Savings	\$-TDV Savings	B/C Ratio (On-bill)	B/C Ratio (TDV)	NPV (On-bill)	NPV (TDV)
Mixed Fuel + 3kW PV + 5kWh Battery											
CZ01	PG&E	3,941	0	0.8	\$9,520	\$12,616	\$8,326	1.3	0.9	\$3,096	(\$1,194)
CZ02	PG&E	4,785	0	0.9	\$9,520	\$12,639	\$10,332	1.3	1.1	\$3,119	\$811
CZ03	PG&E	4,733	0	0.9	\$9,520	\$15,146	\$9,991	1.6	1.0	\$5,626	\$471
CZ04	PG&E	4,834	0	1.0	\$9,520	\$13,266	\$10,445	1.4	1.1	\$3,746	\$925
CZ04-2	CPAU	4,834	0	1.0	\$9,520	\$11,507	\$10,445	1.2	1.1	\$1,987	\$925
CZ05	PG&E	5,027	0	1.0	\$9,520	\$16,048	\$10,634	1.7	1.1	\$6,528	\$1,114
CZ05-2	SCG	5,027	0	1.0	\$9,520	\$16,048	\$10,634	1.7	1.1	\$6,528	\$1,114
CZ06	SCE	4,769	0	0.9	\$9,520	\$10,276	\$10,559	1.1	1.1	\$756	\$1,039
CZ06-2	LA	4,769	0	0.9	\$9,520	\$6,307	\$10,559	0.7	1.1	(\$3,213)	\$1,039
CZ07	SDG&E	4,960	0	1.0	\$9,520	\$14,576	\$10,861	1.5	1.1	\$5,056	\$1,341
CZ08	SCE	4,824	0	0.9	\$9,520	\$10,837	\$11,202	1.1	1.2	\$1,317	\$1,682
CZ08-2	LA	4,824	0	0.9	\$9,520	\$6,505	\$11,202	0.7	1.2	(\$3,015)	\$1,682
CZ09	SCE	4,779	0	0.9	\$9,520	\$10,298	\$10,824	1.1	1.1	\$778	\$1,303
CZ09-2	LA	4,779	0	0.9	\$9,520	\$6,201	\$10,824	0.7	1.1	(\$3,319)	\$1,303
CZ10	SDG&E	4,905	0	1.0	\$9,520	\$16,302	\$10,710	1.7	1.1	\$6,782	\$1,190
CZ10-2	SCE	4,905	0	1.0	\$9,520	\$9,468	\$10,710	0.99	1.1	(\$52)	\$1,190
CZ11	PG&E	4,701	0	0.9	\$9,520	\$14,193	\$10,483	1.5	1.1	\$4,673	\$963
CZ12	PG&E	4,770	0	0.9	\$9,520	\$15,262	\$10,596	1.6	1.1	\$5,742	\$1,076
CZ12-2	SMUD	4,770	0	0.9	\$9,520	\$7,848	\$10,596	0.8	1.1	(\$1,672)	\$1,076
CZ13	PG&E	4,633	0	0.9	\$9,520	\$14,674	\$10,105	1.5	1.1	\$5,154	\$584
CZ14	SDG&E	5,377	0	1.1	\$9,520	\$16,615	\$12,375	1.7	1.3	\$7,095	\$2,855
CZ14-2	SCE	5,377	0	1.1	\$9,520	\$10,021	\$12,375	1.1	1.3	\$501	\$2,855
CZ15	SCE	4,997	0	1.0	\$9,520	\$9,542	\$11,164	1.0	1.2	\$22	\$1,644
CZ16	PG&E	5,240	0	1.0	\$9,520	\$14,961	\$10,975	1.6	1.2	\$5,441	\$1,455
CZ16-2	LA	5,240	0	1.0	\$9,520	\$5,670	\$10,975	0.6	1.2	(\$3,851)	\$1,455



Figure 72. Cost Effectiveness for Small Hotel - Mixed Fuel +80kW PV

CZ	IOU territory	Elec Savings (kWh)	Gas Savings (therms)	GHG savings (tons)	Incremental Package Cost	Lifecycle Energy Cost Savings	Lifecycle TDV Savings	B/C Ratio (On-bill)	B/C Ratio (TDV)	NPV (On-bill)	NPV (TDV)
Mixed Fuel + 80kW PV											
CZ01	PG&E	105,090	0	20.6	\$179,470	\$336,440	\$221,883	1.9	1.2	\$156,970	\$42,413
CZ02	PG&E	127,592	0	25.0	\$179,470	\$320,009	\$275,130	1.8	1.5	\$140,539	\$95,660
CZ03	PG&E	126,206	0	24.8	\$179,470	\$403,900	\$266,426	2.3	1.5	\$224,430	\$86,956
CZ04	PG&E	128,894	0	25.4	\$179,470	\$322,782	\$278,536	1.8	1.6	\$143,312	\$99,066
CZ04-2	CPAU	128,894	0	25.4	\$179,470	\$306,862	\$278,536	1.7	1.6	\$127,392	\$99,066
CZ05	PG&E	134,041	0	26.5	\$179,470	\$427,935	\$283,834	2.4	1.6	\$248,465	\$104,364
CZ06	SCE	127,168	0	25.0	\$179,470	\$200,425	\$281,488	1.1	1.6	\$20,955	\$102,018
CZ06-2	LA	127,168	0	25.0	\$179,470	\$119,357	\$281,488	0.7	1.6	(\$60,113)	\$102,018
CZ07	SDG&E	132,258	0	26.1	\$179,470	\$247,646	\$289,700	1.4	1.6	\$68,176	\$110,230
CZ08	SCE	128,641	0	25.3	\$179,470	\$207,993	\$298,594	1.2	1.7	\$28,523	\$119,124
CZ08-2	LA	128,641	0	25.3	\$179,470	\$122,591	\$298,594	0.7	1.7	(\$56,879)	\$119,124
CZ09	SCE	127,447	0	25.3	\$179,470	\$211,567	\$288,830	1.2	1.6	\$32,096	\$109,360
CZ09-2	LA	127,447	0	25.3	\$179,470	\$123,486	\$288,830	0.7	1.6	(\$55,984)	\$109,360
CZ10	SDG&E	130,792	0	25.8	\$179,470	\$274,832	\$285,386	1.5	1.6	\$95,361	\$105,916
CZ10-2	SCE	130,792	0	25.8	\$179,470	\$206,865	\$285,386	1.2	1.6	\$27,395	\$105,916
CZ11	PG&E	125,366	0	24.6	\$179,470	\$316,781	\$279,331	1.8	1.6	\$137,311	\$99,861
CZ12	PG&E	127,203	0	25.0	\$179,470	\$406,977	\$282,358	2.3	1.6	\$227,507	\$102,888
CZ12-2	SMUD	127,203	0	25.0	\$179,470	\$198,254	\$282,358	1.1	1.6	\$18,784	\$102,888
CZ13	PG&E	123,535	0	24.4	\$179,470	\$317,261	\$269,908	1.8	1.5	\$137,791	\$90,437
CZ14	SDG&E	143,387	0	28.1	\$179,470	\$309,521	\$330,345	1.7	1.8	\$130,051	\$150,875
CZ14-2	SCE	143,387	0	28.1	\$179,470	\$225,083	\$330,345	1.3	1.8	\$45,612	\$150,875
CZ15	SCE	133,246	0	25.9	\$179,470	\$207,277	\$297,648	1.2	1.7	\$27,807	\$118,177
CZ16	PG&E	139,738	0	27.3	\$179,470	\$341,724	\$292,728	1.9	1.6	\$162,254	\$113,258
CZ16-2	LA	139,738	0	27.3	\$179,470	\$114,215	\$292,728	0.6	1.6	(\$65,255)	\$113,258



Figure 73. Cost Effectiveness for Small Hotel – Mixed Fuel + 80kW PV + 50 kWh Battery

CZ	IOU territory	Elec Savings (kWh)	Gas Savings (therms)	GHG savings (tons)	Incremental Package Cost	Lifecycle Energy Cost Savings	Lifecycle TDV Savings	B/C Ratio (On-bill)	B/C Ratio (TDV)	NPV (On-bill)	NPV (TDV)
Mixed Fuel + 80kW PV + 50kWh Battery											
CZ01	PG&E	104,026	0	23.2	\$207,370	\$332,596	\$237,740	1.6	1.1	\$125,226	\$30,370
CZ02	PG&E	126,332	0	28.1	\$207,370	\$336,179	\$296,058	1.6	1.4	\$128,809	\$88,688
CZ03	PG&E	124,934	0	28.0	\$207,370	\$399,220	\$289,360	1.9	1.4	\$191,850	\$81,990
CZ04	PG&E	127,602	0	28.5	\$207,370	\$332,161	\$308,887	1.6	1.5	\$124,790	\$101,517
CZ04-2	CPAU	127,602	0	28.5	\$207,370	\$303,828	\$308,887	1.5	1.5	\$96,458	\$101,517
CZ05	PG&E	132,725	0	29.8	\$207,370	\$423,129	\$303,627	2.0	1.5	\$215,758	\$96,257
CZ06	SCE	125,880	0	28.4	\$207,370	\$193,814	\$297,950	0.9	1.4	(\$13,556)	\$90,580
CZ06-2	LA	125,880	0	28.4	\$207,370	\$123,083	\$297,950	0.6	1.4	(\$84,287)	\$90,580
CZ07	SDG&E	130,940	0	29.5	\$207,370	\$274,313	\$309,682	1.3	1.5	\$66,943	\$102,312
CZ08	SCE	127,332	0	28.5	\$207,370	\$199,786	\$312,899	1.0	1.5	(\$7,584)	\$105,529
CZ08-2	LA	127,332	0	28.5	\$207,370	\$124,651	\$312,899	0.6	1.5	(\$82,719)	\$105,529
CZ09	SCE	126,232	0	28.2	\$207,370	\$206,706	\$292,804	1.0	1.4	(\$664)	\$85,433
CZ09-2	LA	126,232	0	28.2	\$207,370	\$126,710	\$292,804	0.6	1.4	(\$80,660)	\$85,433
CZ10	SDG&E	129,683	0	28.4	\$207,370	\$292,202	\$287,278	1.4	1.4	\$84,832	\$79,908
CZ10-2	SCE	129,683	0	28.4	\$207,370	\$206,171	\$287,278	1.0	1.4	(\$1,199)	\$79,908
CZ11	PG&E	124,337	0	26.9	\$207,370	\$315,330	\$283,683	1.5	1.4	\$107,960	\$76,313
CZ12	PG&E	126,013	0	27.8	\$207,370	\$403,127	\$297,118	1.9	1.4	\$195,757	\$89,748
CZ12-2	SMUD	126,013	0	27.8	\$207,370	\$198,007	\$297,118	1.0	1.4	(\$9,363)	\$89,748
CZ13	PG&E	122,591	0	26.5	\$207,370	\$315,541	\$280,996	1.5	1.4	\$108,171	\$73,626
CZ14	SDG&E	142,257	0	30.7	\$207,370	\$317,565	\$334,697	1.5	1.6	\$110,195	\$127,327
CZ14-2	SCE	142,257	0	30.7	\$207,370	\$224,195	\$334,697	1.1	1.6	\$16,824	\$127,327
CZ15	SCE	132,418	0	27.8	\$207,370	\$208,044	\$299,199	1.0	1.4	\$674	\$91,829
CZ16	PG&E	138,402	0	30.7	\$207,370	\$358,582	\$315,699	1.7	1.5	\$151,212	\$108,329
CZ16-2	LA	138,402	0	30.7	\$207,370	\$118,770	\$315,699	0.6	1.5	(\$88,600)	\$108,329



Figure 74. Cost Effectiveness for Small Hotel – All-Electric + 3kW PV

CZ	IOU territory	Elec Savings (kWh)	Gas Savings (therms)	GHG savings (tons)	Incremental Package Cost*	Lifecycle Energy Cost Savings	Lifecycle TDV Savings	B/C Ratio (On-bill)	B/C Ratio (TDV)	NPV (On-bill)	NPV (TDV)
All-Electric + 3kW PV											
CZ01	PG&E	-155,861	16917	54.7	(\$1,265,139)	(\$568,892)	(\$106,835)	2.2	11.8	\$696,246	\$1,158,304
CZ02	PG&E	-113,954	12677	40.9	(\$1,266,111)	(\$229,433)	(\$41,288)	5.5	30.7	\$1,036,679	\$1,224,823
CZ03	PG&E	-105,862	12322	41.4	(\$1,268,383)	(\$309,874)	(\$41,175)	4.1	30.8	\$958,510	\$1,227,208
CZ04	PG&E	-108,570	11927	37.5	(\$1,268,218)	(\$208,239)	(\$42,689)	6.1	29.7	\$1,059,980	\$1,225,530
CZ04-2	CPAU	-108,570	11927	37.5	(\$1,268,218)	(\$6,261)	(\$42,689)	202.6	29.7	\$1,261,958	\$1,225,530
CZ05	PG&E	-103,579	11960	39.3	(\$1,268,272)	(\$332,879)	(\$44,051)	3.8	28.8	\$935,393	\$1,224,221
CZ06	SCE	-73,524	8912	30.3	(\$1,268,413)	\$48,898	(\$17,484)	>1	72.5	\$1,317,311	\$1,250,929
CZ06-2	LA	-64,859	8188	29.0	(\$1,266,760)	(\$120,842)	(\$12,337)	10.5	102.7	\$1,145,918	\$1,254,423
CZ07	SDG&E	-67,090	8353	29.2	(\$1,264,731)	(\$43,964)	(\$11,618)	28.8	108.9	\$1,220,767	\$1,253,113
CZ08	SCE	-67,090	8353	29.2	(\$1,264,731)	\$48,736	(\$11,618)	>1	108.9	\$1,313,467	\$1,253,113
CZ08-2	LA	-67,483	8402	29.3	(\$1,266,529)	(\$35,547)	(\$11,126)	35.6	113.8	\$1,230,982	\$1,255,403
CZ09	SCE	-67,483	8402	29.3	(\$1,266,529)	\$52,410	(\$11,126)	>1	113.8	\$1,318,939	\$1,255,403
CZ09-2	LA	-75,157	8418	27.2	(\$1,263,531)	(\$156,973)	(\$25,469)	8.0	49.6	\$1,106,558	\$1,238,061
CZ10	SDG&E	-75,157	8418	27.2	(\$1,263,531)	(\$54,711)	(\$25,469)	23.1	49.6	\$1,208,820	\$1,238,061
CZ10-2	SCE	-94,783	10252	31.9	(\$1,264,340)	(\$169,847)	(\$38,904)	7.4	32.5	\$1,094,493	\$1,225,436
CZ11	PG&E	-94,702	10403	33.0	(\$1,265,779)	(\$324,908)	(\$34,968)	3.9	36.2	\$940,872	\$1,230,811
CZ12	PG&E	-94,297	10403	33.1	(\$1,265,779)	\$13,603	(\$33,757)	>1	37.5	\$1,279,382	\$1,232,022
CZ12-2	SMUD	-92,196	10029	31.5	(\$1,264,152)	(\$168,358)	(\$40,229)	7.5	31.4	\$1,095,794	\$1,223,923
CZ13	PG&E	-96,021	10056	30.7	(\$1,264,510)	(\$308,542)	(\$44,202)	4.1	28.6	\$955,969	\$1,220,308
CZ14	SDG&E	-96,021	10056	30.7	(\$1,264,510)	(\$110,730)	(\$44,202)	11.4	28.6	\$1,153,780	\$1,220,308
CZ14-2	SCE	-44,856	5579	19.0	(\$1,262,631)	\$8,996	(\$10,256)	>1	123.1	\$1,271,627	\$1,252,375
CZ15	SCE	-211,468	17599	42.9	(\$1,268,907)	(\$625,671)	(\$228,203)	2.0	5.6	\$643,236	\$1,040,704
CZ16	PG&E	-211,468	17599	42.9	(\$1,268,907)	\$37,142	(\$228,203)	>1	5.6	\$1,306,049	\$1,040,704
CZ16-2	LA	-155,861	16917	54.7	(\$1,265,139)	(\$568,892)	(\$106,835)	2.2	11.8	\$696,246	\$1,158,304



Figure 75. Cost Effectiveness for Small Hotel – All-Electric + 3kW PV + 5 kWh Battery

CZ	IOU territory	Elec Savings (kWh)	Gas Savings (therms)	GHG savings (tons)	Incremental Package Cost	Lifecycle Energy Cost Savings	\$-TDV Savings	B/C Ratio (On-bill)	B/C Ratio (TDV)	NPV (On-bill)	NPV (TDV)
All-Electric + 3kW PV + 5kWh Battery											
CZ01	PG&E	-155,861	16917	54.7	(\$1,288,428)	(\$568,892)	(\$106,835)	2.3	12.1	\$719,536	\$1,181,593
CZ02	PG&E	-113,954	12677	40.9	(\$1,288,428)	(\$229,433)	(\$41,288)	5.6	31.2	\$1,058,996	\$1,247,140
CZ03	PG&E	-105,862	12322	41.4	(\$1,288,428)	(\$309,874)	(\$41,175)	4.2	31.3	\$978,554	\$1,247,253
CZ04	PG&E	-108,570	11927	37.5	(\$1,288,428)	(\$208,239)	(\$42,689)	6.2	30.2	\$1,080,190	\$1,245,740
CZ04-2	CPAU	-108,570	11927	37.5	(\$1,288,428)	(\$6,261)	(\$42,689)	205.8	30.2	\$1,282,167	\$1,245,740
CZ05	PG&E	-103,579	11960	39.3	(\$1,288,428)	(\$332,879)	(\$44,051)	3.9	29.2	\$955,549	\$1,244,377
CZ06	SCE	-73,524	8912	30.3	(\$1,288,428)	(\$52,341)	(\$17,484)	24.6	73.7	\$1,236,087	\$1,270,944
CZ06-2	LA	-73,524	8912	30.3	(\$1,288,428)	\$48,898	(\$17,484)	>1	73.7	\$1,337,326	\$1,270,944
CZ07	SDG&E	-64,859	8188	29.0	(\$1,288,428)	(\$120,842)	(\$12,337)	10.7	104.4	\$1,167,586	\$1,276,091
CZ08	SCE	-67,090	8353	29.2	(\$1,288,428)	(\$43,964)	(\$11,618)	29.3	110.9	\$1,244,464	\$1,276,810
CZ08-2	LA	-67,090	8353	29.2	(\$1,288,428)	\$48,736	(\$11,618)	>1	110.9	\$1,337,164	\$1,276,810
CZ09	SCE	-67,483	8402	29.3	(\$1,288,428)	(\$35,547)	(\$11,126)	36.2	115.8	\$1,252,881	\$1,277,302
CZ09-2	LA	-67,483	8402	29.3	(\$1,288,428)	\$52,410	(\$11,126)	>1	115.8	\$1,340,838	\$1,277,302
CZ10	SDG&E	-75,157	8418	27.2	(\$1,288,428)	(\$156,973)	(\$25,469)	8.2	50.6	\$1,131,455	\$1,262,959
CZ10-2	SCE	-75,157	8418	27.2	(\$1,288,428)	(\$54,711)	(\$25,469)	23.5	50.6	\$1,233,718	\$1,262,959
CZ11	PG&E	-94,783	10252	31.9	(\$1,288,428)	(\$169,847)	(\$38,904)	7.6	33.1	\$1,118,582	\$1,249,524
CZ12	PG&E	-94,702	10403	33.0	(\$1,288,428)	(\$324,908)	(\$34,968)	4.0	36.8	\$963,520	\$1,253,460
CZ12-2	SMUD	-94,297	10403	33.1	(\$1,288,428)	\$13,603	(\$33,757)	>1	38.2	\$1,302,031	\$1,254,671
CZ13	PG&E	-92,196	10029	31.5	(\$1,288,428)	(\$168,358)	(\$40,229)	7.7	32.0	\$1,120,071	\$1,248,199
CZ14	SDG&E	-96,021	10056	30.7	(\$1,288,428)	(\$308,542)	(\$44,202)	4.2	29.1	\$979,887	\$1,244,226
CZ14-2	SCE	-96,021	10056	30.7	(\$1,288,428)	(\$110,730)	(\$44,202)	11.6	29.1	\$1,177,698	\$1,244,226
CZ15	SCE	-44,856	5579	19.0	(\$1,288,428)	\$8,996	(\$10,256)	>1	125.6	\$1,297,425	\$1,278,172
CZ16	PG&E	-211,468	17599	42.9	(\$1,288,428)	(\$625,671)	(\$228,203)	2.1	5.6	\$662,757	\$1,060,225
CZ16-2	LA	-211,468	17599	42.9	(\$1,288,428)	\$37,142	(\$228,203)	>1	5.6	\$1,325,570	\$1,060,225



Figure 76. Cost Effectiveness for Small Hotel – All-Electric + 80kW PV

CZ	IOU territory	Elec Savings (kWh)	Gas Savings (therms)	GHG savings (tons)	Incremental Package Cost	Lifecycle Energy Cost Savings	\$-TDV Savings	B/C Ratio (On-bill)	B/C Ratio (TDV)	NPV (On-bill)	NPV (TDV)
All-Electric + 80kW PV											
CZ01	PG&E	-54,712	16917	74.6	(\$1,123,442)	(\$240,170)	\$106,722	4.7	>1	\$883,272	\$1,230,164
CZ02	PG&E	8,853	12677	65.0	(\$1,124,415)	\$128,649	\$223,510	>1	>1	\$1,253,063	\$1,347,925
CZ03	PG&E	15,612	12322	65.3	(\$1,126,687)	\$44,532	\$215,260	>1	>1	\$1,171,219	\$1,341,947
CZ04	PG&E	15,490	11927	62.0	(\$1,126,522)	\$145,778	\$225,402	>1	>1	\$1,272,300	\$1,351,924
CZ04-2	CPAU	15,490	11927	62.0	(\$1,126,522)	\$289,094	\$225,402	>1	>1	\$1,415,616	\$1,351,924
CZ05	PG&E	25,436	11960	64.8	(\$1,126,575)	\$56,019	\$229,149	>1	>1	\$1,182,594	\$1,355,724
CZ06	SCE	48,875	8912	54.4	(\$1,126,716)	\$163,343	\$253,445	>1	>1	\$1,290,060	\$1,380,161
CZ06-2	LA	62,439	8188	54.1	(\$1,125,064)	\$115,822	\$266,502	>1	>1	\$1,240,886	\$1,391,565
CZ07	SDG&E	56,727	8353	53.5	(\$1,123,034)	\$147,987	\$275,773	>1	>1	\$1,271,022	\$1,398,808
CZ08	SCE	56,727	8353	53.5	(\$1,123,034)	\$163,971	\$275,773	>1	>1	\$1,287,005	\$1,398,808
CZ08-2	LA	55,185	8402	53.7	(\$1,124,832)	\$155,101	\$266,880	>1	>1	\$1,279,933	\$1,391,712
CZ09	SCE	55,185	8402	53.7	(\$1,124,832)	\$169,010	\$266,880	>1	>1	\$1,293,843	\$1,391,712
CZ09-2	LA	50,731	8418	52.0	(\$1,121,834)	\$113,936	\$249,207	>1	>1	\$1,235,770	\$1,371,041
CZ10	SDG&E	50,731	8418	52.0	(\$1,121,834)	\$138,265	\$249,207	>1	>1	\$1,260,099	\$1,371,041
CZ10-2	SCE	25,882	10252	55.6	(\$1,122,643)	\$162,626	\$229,944	>1	>1	\$1,285,269	\$1,352,587
CZ11	PG&E	27,731	10403	57.1	(\$1,124,083)	\$12,954	\$236,794	>1	>1	\$1,137,037	\$1,360,876
CZ12	PG&E	28,136	10403	57.2	(\$1,124,083)	\$206,756	\$238,005	>1	>1	\$1,330,839	\$1,362,087
CZ12-2	SMUD	26,706	10029	55.0	(\$1,122,455)	\$165,991	\$219,574	>1	>1	\$1,288,446	\$1,342,030
CZ13	PG&E	41,989	10056	57.8	(\$1,122,814)	\$22,333	\$273,768	>1	>1	\$1,145,147	\$1,396,582
CZ14	SDG&E	41,989	10056	57.8	(\$1,122,814)	\$120,943	\$273,768	>1	>1	\$1,243,757	\$1,396,582
CZ14-2	SCE	83,393	5579	44.0	(\$1,120,934)	\$210,511	\$276,228	>1	>1	\$1,331,445	\$1,397,162
CZ15	SCE	-76,971	17599	69.2	(\$1,127,210)	(\$199,308)	\$53,550	5.7	>1	\$927,902	\$1,180,760
CZ16	PG&E	-76,971	17599	69.2	(\$1,127,210)	\$172,787	\$53,550	>1	>1	\$1,299,997	\$1,180,760
CZ16-2	LA	-54,712	16917	74.6	(\$1,123,442)	(\$240,170)	\$106,722	4.7	>1	\$883,272	\$1,230,164



Figure 77. Cost Effectiveness for Small Hotel – All-Electric + 80kW PV + 50 kWh Battery

CZ	IOU territory	Elec Savings (kWh)	Gas Savings (therms)	GHG savings (tons)	Incremental Package Cost	Lifecycle Energy Cost Savings	\$-TDV Savings	B/C Ratio (On-bill)	B/C Ratio (TDV)	NPV (On-bill)	NPV (TDV)
All-Electric + 80kW PV + 50kWh Battery											
CZ01	PG&E	-55,323	16917	75.7	(\$1,095,542)	(\$238,351)	\$118,605	4.6	>1	\$857,191	\$1,214,147
CZ02	PG&E	7,849	12677	67.4	(\$1,096,515)	\$129,794	\$239,632	>1	>1	\$1,226,309	\$1,336,146
CZ03	PG&E	14,594	12322	67.7	(\$1,098,787)	\$43,166	\$235,280	>1	>1	\$1,141,953	\$1,334,067
CZ04	PG&E	14,459	11927	64.4	(\$1,098,622)	\$148,698	\$249,244	>1	>1	\$1,247,320	\$1,347,866
CZ04-2	CPAU	14,459	11927	64.4	(\$1,098,622)	\$286,573	\$249,244	>1	>1	\$1,385,195	\$1,347,866
CZ05	PG&E	24,292	11960	67.6	(\$1,098,675)	\$53,719	\$244,514	>1	>1	\$1,152,394	\$1,343,189
CZ06	SCE	47,762	8912	57.2	(\$1,098,816)	\$165,763	\$267,221	>1	>1	\$1,264,579	\$1,366,037
CZ06-2	LA	61,252	8188	57.1	(\$1,097,164)	\$138,060	\$283,797	>1	>1	\$1,235,223	\$1,380,960
CZ07	SDG&E	55,588	8353	56.2	(\$1,095,134)	\$138,718	\$286,483	>1	>1	\$1,233,852	\$1,381,618
CZ08	SCE	55,588	8353	56.2	(\$1,095,134)	\$165,932	\$286,483	>1	>1	\$1,261,066	\$1,381,618
CZ08-2	LA	54,162	8402	56.1	(\$1,096,932)	\$149,615	\$269,453	>1	>1	\$1,246,548	\$1,366,386
CZ09	SCE	54,162	8402	56.1	(\$1,096,932)	\$171,168	\$269,453	>1	>1	\$1,268,101	\$1,366,386
CZ09-2	LA	49,832	8418	54.1	(\$1,093,934)	\$120,627	\$250,720	>1	>1	\$1,214,561	\$1,344,654
CZ10	SDG&E	49,832	8418	54.1	(\$1,093,934)	\$136,144	\$250,720	>1	>1	\$1,230,078	\$1,344,654
CZ10-2	SCE	25,148	10252	57.3	(\$1,094,743)	\$160,744	\$233,842	>1	>1	\$1,255,487	\$1,328,585
CZ11	PG&E	26,813	10403	59.2	(\$1,096,183)	\$10,314	\$247,504	>1	>1	\$1,106,497	\$1,343,686
CZ12	PG&E	27,217	10403	59.3	(\$1,096,183)	\$206,749	\$248,790	>1	>1	\$1,302,931	\$1,344,973
CZ12-2	SMUD	26,027	10029	56.5	(\$1,094,555)	\$164,506	\$229,300	>1	>1	\$1,259,061	\$1,323,856
CZ13	PG&E	41,123	10056	59.7	(\$1,094,914)	\$25,707	\$276,947	>1	>1	\$1,120,621	\$1,371,860
CZ14	SDG&E	41,123	10056	59.7	(\$1,094,914)	\$119,382	\$276,947	>1	>1	\$1,214,296	\$1,371,860
CZ14-2	SCE	82,697	5579	45.5	(\$1,093,034)	\$209,837	\$277,287	>1	>1	\$1,302,871	\$1,370,321
CZ15	SCE	-77,815	17599	71.1	(\$1,099,310)	(\$193,758)	\$65,850	5.7	>1	\$905,552	\$1,165,160
CZ16	PG&E	-77,815	17599	71.1	(\$1,099,310)	\$175,872	\$65,850	>1	>1	\$1,275,182	\$1,165,160
CZ16-2	LA	-55,323	16917	75.7	(\$1,095,542)	(\$238,351)	\$118,605	4.6	>1	\$857,191	\$1,214,147



6.8 List of Relevant Efficiency Measures Explored

The Reach Code Team started with a potential list of energy efficiency measures proposed for 2022 Title 24 codes and standards enhancement measures, as well as measures from the 2018 International Green Construction Code, which is based on ASHRAE Standard 189.1-2017. The team also developed new measures based on their experience. This original list was over 100 measures long. The measures were filtered based on applicability to the prototypes in this study, ability to model in simulation software, previously demonstrated energy savings potential, and market readiness. The list of 28 measures below represent the list of efficiency measures that meet these criteria and were investigated to some degree. The column to the far right indicates whether the measure was ultimately included in analysis or not.

Figure 78. List of Relevant Efficiency Measures Explored

Building Component	Measure Name	Measure Description	Notes	Include?
Water Heating	Drain water Heat Recovery	Add drain water heat recovery in hotel prototype	Requires calculations outside of modeling software.	Y
Envelope	High performance fenestration	Improved fenestration SHGC (reduce to 0.22).		Y
Envelope	High SHGC for cold climates	Raise prescriptive fenestration SHGC (to 0.45) in cold climates where additional heat is beneficial.		Y
Envelope	Allowable fenestration by orientation	Limit amount of fenestration as a function of orientation		Y
Envelope	High Thermal Mass Buildings	Increase building thermal mass. Thermal mass slows the change in internal temperature of buildings with respect to the outdoor temperature, allowing the peak cooling load during summer to be pushed to the evening, resulting in lower overall cooling loads.	Initial energy modeling results showed marginal cooling savings, negative heating savings.	N
Envelope	Opaque Insulation	Increases the insulation requirement for opaque envelopes (i.e., roof and above-grade wall).	Initial energy modeling results showed marginal energy savings at significant costs which would not meet c/e criteria.	N
Envelope	Triple pane windows	U-factor of 0.20 for all windows	Initial energy modeling results showed only marginal energy savings and, in some cases, increased energy use.	N



Building Component	Measure Name	Measure Description	Notes	Include?
Envelope	Duct Leakage Testing	Expand duct leakage testing requirements based on ASHRAE Standard 215-2018: Method of Test to Determine Leakage of Operating HVAC Air Distribution Systems (ANSI Approved).	More research needs to be done on current duct leakage and how it can be addressed.	N
Envelope	Fenestration area	Reduce maximum allowable fenestration area to 30%.	Instead of this measure, analyzed measure which looked at limiting fenestration based on wall orientation.	N
Envelope	Skinny triple pane windows	U-factor of 0.20 for all windows, with no changes to existing framing or building structure.	Market not ready. No commercially-available products for commercial buildings.	N
Envelope	Permanent projections	Detailed prescriptive requirements for shading based on ASHRAE 189. PF >0.50 for first story and >0.25 for other floors. Many exceptions. Corresponding SHGC multipliers to be used.	Title 24 already allows owner to trade off SHGC with permanent projections. Also, adding requirements for permanent projections would raise concerns.	N
Envelope	Reduced infiltration	Reduce infiltration rates by improving building sealing.	Infiltration rates are a fixed ACM input and cannot be changed. A workaround attempt would not be precise, and the practicality of implementation by developers is low given the modeling capabilities and the fact that in-field verification is challenging. Benefits would predominantly be for air quality rather than energy.	N



Building Component	Measure Name	Measure Description	Notes	Include?
HVAC	Heat recovery ventilation	For the hotel, recover and transfer heat from exhausted air to ventilation air.	<p>For small hotels, the ventilation requirement could be met by various approaches, and the most common ones are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Exhaust only system, and ventilation is met by infiltration or window operation. b. Through a Z-duct that connects the zone AC unit's intake to an outside air intake louver. c. Centralized ventilation system (DOAS) <p>The prototype developed for the small hotel is using Type 2 above. The major consideration is that currently, HRV + PTACs cannot be modeled at each guest room, only at the rooftop system. Option 1 would require the same type of HRV implementation as Option 2. Option 3 may be pursuable, but would require a significant redesign of the system, with questionable impacts. Previous studies have found heat recovery as cost effective in California only in buildings with high loads or high air exchange rates, given the relatively mild climate.</p>	N
HVAC	Require Economizers in Smaller Capacity Systems	Lower the capacity trigger for air economizers. Previous studies have shown cost effectiveness for systems as low as 3 tons.		Y
HVAC	Reduce VAV minimum flow limit	Current T24 and 90.1 requirements limit VAV minimum flow rates to no more than 20% of maximum flow. Proposal based on ASHRAE Guideline 36 which includes sequences that remove technical barriers that previously existed. Also, most new DDC controllers are now capable of lower limits. The new limit may be as low as the required ventilation rate. A non-energy benefit of this measure is a reduction in over-cooling, thus improving comfort.		Y



Building Component	Measure Name	Measure Description	Notes	Include?
HVAC	Building Automation System (BAS) improvements	With adoption of ASHRAE Guideline 36 (GDL-36), there is now a national consensus standard for the description of high-performance sequences of operation. This measure will update BAS control requirements to improve usability and enforcement and to increase energy efficiency. BAS control requirement language will be improved either by adoption of similar language to GDL-36, or reference to GDL-36. Specific T24 BAS control topics that will be addressed include at a minimum: DCV, demand-based reset of SAT, demand-based reset of SP, dual-maximum zone sequences, and zone groups for scheduling.	In order to realize any savings in the difference, we would need a very detailed energy model with space-by-space load/occupant diversity, etc. We would also need more modeling capability than is currently available in CBECC-Com.	N
HVAC	Fault Detection Devices (FDD)	Expand FDD requirements to a wider range of AHU faults beyond the economizer. Fault requirements will be based on NIST field research, which has consequently been integrated into ASHRAE Guideline 36 Best in Class Sequences of Operations. Costs are solely to develop the sequences, which is likely minimal, and much of the hardware required for economizer FDD is also used to detect other faults.	Market not ready.	N
HVAC	Small circulator pumps ECM, trim to flow rate	Circulator pumps for industry and commercial.	Hot water pump energy use is small already (<1% building electricity usage) so not much savings potential. More savings for CHW pumps. Modeling limitations as well.	N
HVAC	High Performance Ducts to Reduce Static Pressure	Revise requirements for duct sizing to reduce static pressure.	Preliminary energy modeling results showed only marginal energy savings compared to measure cost.	N
HVAC	Parallel fan-powered boxes	Use of parallel fan-powered boxes	Unable to model PFPB with variable speed fans in modeling software.	N
Lighting	Daylight Dimming Plus OFF	Automatic daylight dimming controls requirements include the OFF step.		Y
Lighting	Occupant Sensing in Open Plan Offices	Take the PAF without allowing for increased design wattage		Y
Lighting	Institutional tuning	Take the PAF without allowing for increased design wattage		Y



Building Component	Measure Name	Measure Description	Notes	Include?
Lighting	Reduced Interior Lighting Power Density	Reduced interior LPD values.		Y
Lighting	Shift from general to task illumination	Low levels of general illumination with task and accent lighting added to locations where higher light levels are required. The shift from general to task illumination measure is based on the assumption that proper lighting of a desk surface with high efficacy lighting can allow for the significant reduction of ambient general lighting.	This is a tough measure to require as the LPDs decrease.	N
Lighting	Future-proof lighting controls	Fill any holes in the current code that could lead to the situations where TLEDs or LED fixtures that are not dimmable or upgradable in the future, or any other issues with code that make it hard to transition to ALCS/IoT lighting in the future	Major lighting controls already covered in other measures being considered	N
Lighting	Integrated control of lighting and HVAC systems	Formalize the definition of "lighting and HVAC control integration" by defining the level of data sharing required between systems and the mechanism needed to share such data. The highest savings potential would likely be generated from VAV HVAC systems by closing the damper in unoccupied zones based on the occupancy sensor information from the lighting systems.	Not market ready enough.	N
Other	NR Plug Load Controls	Energy savings opportunities for plug loads, which may include: energy efficient equipment, equipment power management, occupancy sensor control, and occupant awareness programs. The proposal could be extending controlled receptacles requirements in Section 130.5(d) to more occupancy types. It would also consider circuit-level controls.	Office equipment now all have their own standby power modes that use very little power, making plug load controls very difficult to be cost-effective.	N



6.9 Additional Rates Analysis - Healdsburg

After the final version of the report was released, the Reach Code Team provided additional cost effectiveness analysis in Climate Zone 2 using City of Healdsburg electric utility rates and PG&E gas rates. All aspects of the methodology remain the same, and the results for each package and prototype are aggregated below in Figure 79 through Figure 81. Results generally indicate:

- ◆ Mixed fuel prototypes achieve positive compliance margins for EE packages and are cost effective.
- ◆ All-electric prototypes achieve slightly lower compliance margins than mixed fuel for EE packages and are cost effective.
- ◆ All PV and PV+Battery packages are cost effective both using an on-bill and TDV approach.



Figure 79. Healdsburg Utility Rates Analysis – Medium Office, All Packages Cost Effectiveness Summary

Prototype	Package	Elec Savings (kWh)	Gas Savings (therms)	GHG savings (tons)	Compliance Margin (%)	Incremental Package Cost	Lifecycle Energy Cost Savings	\$-TDV Savings	B/C Ratio (On-bill)	B/C Ratio (TDV)	NPV (On-bill)	NPV (TDV)
Medium Office	Mixed Fuel + EE	40,985	-505	8.1	17%	\$66,649	\$89,645	\$99,181	1.3	1.5	\$22,996	\$32,532
	Mixed Fuel + EE + PVB	255,787	-505	50.6	17%	\$359,648	\$510,922	\$573,033	1.4	1.6	\$151,274	\$213,385
	Mixed Fuel + HE	3,795	550	4.3	4%	\$68,937	\$24,204	\$24,676	0.4	0.4	-\$44,733	-\$44,261
	All-Electric	-49,684	3,868	5.0	-7%	-\$73,695	-\$7,042	-\$41,429	10.5	1.8	\$66,653	\$32,266
	All-Electric + EE	-11,811	3,868	15.2	10%	-\$7,046	\$83,285	\$58,563	>1	>1	\$90,331	\$65,609
	All-Electric + EE + PVB	203,026	3,868	57.8	10%	\$285,953	\$511,954	\$532,273	1.8	1.9	\$226,001	\$246,320
	All-Electric + HE	-45,916	3,868	6.1	-5%	-\$22,722	\$6,983	-\$26,394	>1	0.9	\$29,705	-\$3,672
	Mixed Fuel + 3kW	4,785	0	0.9	n/a	\$5,566	\$10,430	\$10,500	1.9	1.9	\$4,864	\$4,934
	Mixed Fuel + 3kW + 5kWh	4,785	0	0.9	n/a	\$8,356	\$10,430	\$10,500	1.2	1.3	\$2,074	\$2,144
	Mixed Fuel + 135kW	215,311	0	41.5	n/a	\$250,470	\$424,452	\$471,705	1.7	1.9	\$173,982	\$221,235
	Mixed Fuel + 135kW + 50kWh	214,861	0	42.6	n/a	\$278,370	\$423,721	\$472,898	1.5	1.7	\$145,351	\$194,528
	All-Electric + 3kW	-44,899	3,868	6.0	n/a	-\$68,129	\$3,299	-\$30,928	>1	2.2	\$71,429	\$37,201
	All-Electric + 3kW + 5kWh	-44,899	3,868	6.0	n/a	-\$65,339	\$3,299	-\$30,928	>1	2.1	\$68,639	\$34,411
	All-Electric + 135kW	165,627	3,868	46.6	n/a	\$176,775	\$424,146	\$430,276	2.4	2.4	\$247,371	\$253,501
	All-Electric + 135kW + 50kWh	165,200	3,868	47.7	n/a	\$204,675	\$423,466	\$431,469	2.1	2.1	\$218,792	\$226,795
	All-Electric + 80kW + 50kWh	40,985	-505	8.1	17%	\$66,649	\$89,645	\$99,181	1.3	1.5	\$22,996	\$32,532



Figure 80. Healdsburg Utility Rates Analysis – Medium Retail, All Packages Cost Effectiveness Summary

Prototype	Package	Elec Savings (kWh)	Gas Savings (therms)	GHG savings (tons)	Compliance Margin (%)	Incremental Package Cost	Lifecycle Energy Cost Savings	\$-TDV Savings	B/C Ratio (On-bill)	B/C Ratio (TDV)	NPV (On-bill)	NPV (TDV)
Medium Retail	Mixed Fuel + EE	18,885	613	8.7	13%	\$5,569	\$49,546	\$59,135	8.9	10.6	\$43,977	\$53,566
	Mixed Fuel + EE + PVB	189,400	613	43.8	13%	\$249,475	\$376,219	\$465,474	1.5	1.9	\$126,744	\$215,999
	Mixed Fuel + HE	2,288	229	2.0	3%	\$9,726	\$13,143	\$13,998	1.4	1.4	\$3,417	\$4,273
	All-Electric	-21,786	2,448	7.5	-1%	-\$27,464	\$9,228	-\$4,483	>1	6.1	\$36,692	\$22,981
	All-Electric + EE	2,843	2,448	14.6	13%	-\$21,895	\$61,918	\$56,893	>1	>1	\$83,813	\$78,788
	All-Electric + EE + PVB	173,387	2,448	49.9	13%	\$222,012	\$391,257	\$463,431	1.8	2.1	\$169,245	\$241,419
	All-Electric + HE	-16,989	2,448	8.9	3%	-\$4,211	\$23,567	\$11,251	>1	>1	\$27,779	\$15,463
	Mixed Fuel + 3kW	4,685	0	0.9	n/a	\$5,566	\$10,256	\$10,262	1.8	1.8	\$4,690	\$4,696
	Mixed Fuel + 3kW + 5kWh	4,685	0	0.9	n/a	\$8,356	\$10,256	\$10,262	1.2	1.2	\$1,900	\$1,906
	Mixed Fuel + 110kW	171,790	0	33.3	n/a	\$204,087	\$316,293	\$376,300	1.5	1.8	\$112,206	\$172,213
	Mixed Fuel + 110kW + 50kWh	170,542	0	35.1	n/a	\$231,987	\$320,349	\$398,363	1.4	1.7	\$88,363	\$166,376
	All-Electric + 3kW	-17,101	2,448	8.4	n/a	-\$21,898	\$19,523	\$5,779	>1	>1	\$41,421	\$27,677
	All-Electric + 3kW + 5kWh	-17,101	2,448	8.4	n/a	-\$19,108	\$19,523	\$5,779	>1	>1	\$38,631	\$24,887
	All-Electric + 110kW	150,004	2,448	40.8	n/a	\$176,623	\$332,213	\$371,817	1.9	2.1	\$155,591	\$195,194
	All-Electric + 110kW + 50kWh	148,793	2,448	42.9	n/a	\$204,523	\$335,043	\$394,099	1.6	1.9	\$130,520	\$189,577



Figure 81. Healdsburg Utility Rates Analysis – Small Hotel, All Packages Cost Effectiveness Summary

Prototype	Package	Elec Savings (kWh)	Gas Savings (therms)	GHG savings (tons)	Compliance Margin (%)	Incremental Package Cost	Lifecycle Energy Cost Savings	\$-TDV Savings	B/C Ratio (On-bill)	B/C Ratio (TDV)	NPV (On-bill)	NPV (TDV)
Small Hotel	Mixed Fuel + EE	3,802	976	3.9	7%	\$20,971	\$22,829	\$29,353	1.1	1.4	\$1,857	\$8,381
	Mixed Fuel + EE + PVB	130,144	976	31.1	7%	\$205,967	\$254,577	\$336,575	1.2	1.6	\$48,610	\$130,608
	Mixed Fuel + HE	981	402	2.7	3%	\$23,092	\$12,291	\$11,808	0.5	0.5	-\$10,801	-\$11,284
	All-Electric	-	12,677	40.0	-12%	-\$1,297,757	-\$24,318	-\$51,620	53.4	25.1	\$1,273,439	\$1,246,137
	All-Electric + EE	-88,410	12,677	45.9	5%	-\$1,265,064	\$45,918	\$20,860	>1	>1	\$1,310,982	\$1,285,924
	All-Electric + EE + PVB	38,115	12,677	73.5	5%	-\$1,080,068	\$296,233	\$317,296	>1	>1	\$1,376,301	\$1,397,365
	All-Electric + HE	-	12,677	41.2	-11%	-\$1,283,243	-\$83,994	-\$44,505	15.3	28.8	\$1,199,249	\$1,238,738
	Mixed Fuel + 3kW	4,785	0	0.9	n/a	\$5,566	\$8,927	\$10,332	1.6	1.9	\$3,361	\$4,766
	Mixed Fuel + 3kW + 5kWh	4,785	0	0.9	n/a	\$8,356	\$8,927	\$10,332	1.1	1.2	\$571	\$1,976
	Mixed Fuel + 80kW	127,592	0	25.0	n/a	\$148,427	\$229,794	\$275,130	1.5	1.9	\$81,367	\$126,703
	Mixed Fuel + 80kW + 50kWh	126,332	0	28.1	n/a	\$176,327	\$236,570	\$296,058	1.3	1.7	\$60,243	\$119,731
	All-Electric + 3kW	-	12,677	40.9	n/a	-\$1,292,191	-\$14,447	-\$41,288	89.4	31.3	\$1,277,744	\$1,250,902
	All-Electric + 3kW + 5kWh	-	12,677	40.9	n/a	-\$1,289,401	-\$14,447	-\$41,288	89.3	31.2	\$1,274,954	\$1,248,112
	All-Electric + 80kW	8,853	12,677	65.0	n/a	-\$1,149,330	\$222,070	\$223,510	>1	>1	\$1,371,400	\$1,372,840
	All-Electric + 80kW + 50kWh	7,849	12,677	67.4	n/a	-\$1,121,430	\$223,812	\$239,632	>1	>1	\$1,345,241	\$1,361,062



CALGREEN – DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TIER 1 AND TIER 2 MEASURES – RESIDENTIAL OCCUPANCIES ^{1,2}			
	Tier 1	Tier 2	Notes
Planning & Design (Division A4.1)			
Permeable Paving (min %)	20%	30%	
EV Parking (min %)			
Multi-family dwellings	15%	20%	
Hotels/Motels	Less	More	e.g., 100 spaces provided = Tier 1 (7 EV spaces); Tier 2 (9 EV spaces)
Elective Measures	2	4	See Division A4.1 for list.
Energy Efficiency (Division A4.2)			
Total Energy Design Rating	Less	More	Provides standard for mixed fuel and all-electric buildings. For Climate Zone 2 (i.e., Petaluma), all-electric building TDR targets are: (Tier 1) 16; (Tier 2) 0.
Water Efficiency & Conservation (Division A4.3)			
Elective Measures	2	3	See Division A4.3 for list.
Material Conservation & Resource Efficiency (Division A4.4)			
Cement Reduction (min %)	20%	25%	
Recycled Content (min %)	10%	15%	
Construction Waste Reduction (min %)	65%	75%	
Elective Measures	2	4	See Division A4.4 for list.
Environmental Quality (Division A4.5)			
Resilient Flooring Systems	90	100	Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) emission limit; see Sec. A4.504.2 for compliance approaches.
Thermal Insulation Requirements	VOC compliant	VOC compliant + No Formaldehyde	
Elective Measures	1	1	

For Title 24, Part 11 (CALGreen), see <https://www.dgs.ca.gov/BSC/Resources/Page-Content/Building-Standards-Commission-Resources-List-Folder/CALGreen>

¹ Only the differences are shown; some requirements are the same for each Tier.

² Chapter 4 (Residential Mandatory Measures) applies to both Tiers.

ATTACHMENT 4

CITY OF PETALUMA

CLIMATE EMERGENCY FRAMEWORK: BUILDING & ENERGY SECTOR

Equity and Social Justice (Page 29)Sample Action List

- a) Create programs to increase awareness of the benefits and increase the pace of implementation of affordable energy retrofits.
- b) Support and/or develop programs to assess, incentivize, fund, and/or finance home energy and indoor air quality retrofits for all residents, prioritizing frontline and underserved communities. Conduct fair housing evaluations of existing housing units.
- c) Explore landlord training and collaborate with affordable housing developers to review funding and code requirements.
- d) Meet the City's allotted affordable housing goals without creating detrimental climate effects.

Mitigation and Sequestration (Page 31 to 32)Overview

- a) Emissions - In 2010, 37% of the City's sector-based emissions originated with buildings and energy. By 2015, this had decreased to 28%, largely due to the advent of Sonoma Clean Power, the county's community choice program, which allowed the purchase of more clean and renewable energy.
- b) Five approaches can help us achieve our buildings and energy emission reduction goals:
 - Energy efficiency – to reduce demand for energy
 - Electrification – to eliminate fossil fuel use in buildings (i.e., switch end uses from natural gas or propane to electricity)
 - Renewable electricity – to ensure that 100% of the electricity needed is obtained from clean and renewable sources such as solar, wind, geothermal, tidal, and (some) hydro
 - Embodied carbon reduction – to dramatically reduce adverse climate impacts of new construction and retrofitting of buildings in the near term with sustainable design and careful selection of materials with low climate impact
 - Resiliency – to enable the City to maintain basic functions and its residents' safety, health, and well-being during power disruptions and other critical or emergency events

Co-Benefits

- a) Building energy efficiency and decarbonization carry numerous benefits above and beyond climate protection. These include improvements in health, safety, comfort, resiliency, community self-reliance, and insulation against future utility rate hikes.

ATTACHMENT 4

- b) Improved thermal comfort – Many low-income households live in older residences built under less stringent building codes. As a result, they may suffer from energy poverty – they sacrifice thermal comfort and sometimes even health to avoid unaffordable utility bills. Excess summer heat and winter cold represent elevated health risks for many vulnerable individuals, including the very young, the old, and those with health challenges. Energy efficient construction improves health outcomes by improving “passive survivability.” This is the ability of homes to maintain a stable interior temperature with reduced reliance on mechanical heating and/or cooling.
- c) Improved indoor air quality
- d) Reduced utility bills and reduced increase in future energy costs
- e) Creation of well-paid green jobs in retrofitting and new construction - Retrofitting existing residences with energy efficiency and electrification measures will create local, well paid jobs. and reduce the cost of maintaining comfort.

Sample Action List

- a) Mandate all-electric new construction to eliminate fossil fuel use in new buildings.
- b) Phase out fossil fuel-powered equipment and appliances.
- c) Require all new construction, additions, and major rehab projects to use low embodied carbon materials, starting with concrete.

Adaptation & Social Resilience (Page 44)

Infrastructure and Development

- g) Increase energy-efficient, zero-carbon, and green construction and retrofits, incorporating passive strategies and low-carbon equipment.

POTENTIAL PRIORITY CLIMATE ACTIONS: BUILDING & ENERGY SECTOR

January 11, 2021 City Council Staff Report

- Adopt a natural gas ban for new construction and adopt a policy to phase in building energy retrofits for existing buildings to meet climate targets. Provide resources and programs to ensure retrofits are available and affordable to low-income residents and do not cause rent increases for tenants over and above monthly savings on utility bills from the upgrades and include tenant protections to avoid displacement and eviction.
- Develop an initial outreach and engagement plan that the city funds as part of resourcing and educating Petalumans, including outreach campaigns and events to increase knowledge of energy efficiency and building electrification benefits and ensure that local energy providers or businesses that sell home energy equipment provide up-to-date and climate-smart options.



April 7, 2021

Chair Heidi Bauer
Planning Commission
City of Petaluma
11 English Street
Petaluma, CA 94952

RE: Request for Exemption from All-Electric REACH Code

Dear Chair Bauer:

I am submitting these comments relating to the All-Electric REACH Code being considered by the Petaluma Planning Commission on April 13, 2021. More specifically, we are requesting a specific exemption for residential and commercial gas swimming pool and spa heaters as there are no commercially practical alternatives today, as well as other outdoor appliances such as BBQs, outdoor kitchens, fire pits, fireplaces, and space heaters for which alternatives are either not practically available or severely disappointing in quality.

My name is John Norwood, and I am the Chief of Government Relations for the California Pool & Spa Association (CPSA). CPSA is a statewide trade association that represents all segments of the swimming pool and hot tub industry in California. This includes manufacturers of equipment to operate swimming pools, hot tubs, ancillary equipment, testing and safety products, outdoor kitchen and recreation area builders, swimming pool and spa builders, subcontractors, and the swimming pool maintenance and service industry.

Eliminating the use of natural gas in California, providing incentives for home builders to construct new housing tracts without natural gas lines or hookups, or otherwise phasing out the use of natural gas, will undermine the swimming pool and hot tub business in California, resulting in a significant economic blow to the state, as well as depriving millions of Californians of a backyard place for staycations. On the commercial side, hotels, motels, apartment complexes, health clubs, and condominiums all use swimming pools and spas to help attract tourists and customers. These facilities will not be able to continue the use of swimming pools and spas without the use of natural gas as will be explained.

In the swimming pool and spa industry, pool heaters, fire pits, fireplaces, decorative fire features, pizza ovens, barbecues, outdoor ranges, and outdoor space heating all operate on natural gas or propane. Together these elements produce spaces in backyards that provide families a place for recreation, exercise, entertainment, and relaxation. The pool and spa industry does utilize solar heating and electric heating where possible, especially for stand-alone hot tubs, but there are no current alternatives to heating swimming pools in numerous commercial settings, in coastal and mountain residential areas of the state, or at night for homeowners. The same is true for outdoor kitchens and recreational areas relative to fire pits, fireplaces, outdoor space heating, and outdoor cooking equipment.

Both swimming pools and in-ground spas require a significant volume of water to be heated for consumer use. As outdoor temperatures decrease, the time necessary to heat the water increases. In Petaluma, temperatures fall below the optimal ambient temperature of 80 degrees Fahrenheit for a majority of the calendar year, especially in the evening hours when consumers want to be able to use their in-ground spas.

Pool & Hot Tub Alliance
2111 Eisenhower Avenue, Suite 500
Alexandria, Virginia 22314
703-838-0083 | www.phta.org

California Pool & Spa Association
915 L Street, Suite 1110
Sacramento, CA 95814-3705
916-447-4113 | www.thecpsa.org

Products that are designed to heat water react to this lower temperature requiring additional time to complete the heating of the water and subsequently alter consumer activity.

One British thermal unit (BTU) is required to heat one pound of water by one degree Fahrenheit. The average residential pool has approximately 14,000 gallons of water. At 8 pounds per gallon, 112,000 pounds of water must be heated. The largest and most powerful electric heat pump currently available on the market has a maximum output capacity of 110K BTUs. In order to achieve that maximum output, the outside ambient temperature must be 80 degrees and the input water to the heat pump must also be 80 degrees. For every 10 degree drop in ambient outside temperature or water temperature, the heat pump will lose approximately 10,000 BTUs. Therefore, at 40 degrees Fahrenheit a 110K BTU heat pump would have an output capacity of only 70,000 BTUs. This lack of output will create extended heating times and frustration for consumers.

In comparison to the 110K BTU electric heat pump, the majority of gas-powered pool heaters used on residential pools have an output capacity of 400K BTUs. As long as gas is supplied to that heater, the output would remain at 400K BTUs. Plainly stated, the gas-powered pool heater is more adaptable to Petaluma's climate, requires less time to heat water, and is better designed to meet the needs of consumers.

What does this mean for the consumer? A gas-powered heater can heat the average spa from 60 degrees to 104 degrees in under 40 minutes. An electric-powered heater in the same conditions would require more than three to five hours to heat the average inground spa.

The situation is even worse for commercial swimming pools, meaning those at hotels, condominiums, apartments, colleges, high schools, local health clubs, and YMCAs. For example, a competition pool at UC Santa Barbara would require five high-efficiency gas pool heaters in order to maintain the pool water temperature at an average of 80 degrees which is roughly what is required for competitive events. The gas heaters would have to run approximately 14 hours per day to maintain this temperature. However, if electric heat pumps were to be used, it would require 18 heat pumps running 24-hours per day to accomplish the same task.

Another relevant comparison between gas and electric powered heating pumps includes the cost to consumers. Electric heat pumps require a separate 50-amp power supply to operate. This represents nearly half the power capacity supplied to most of the residential housing stock in California. As such, any required use of heat pumps to heat pool and spa water would no doubt also require the homeowner to expend thousands of dollars to upgrade the power supply to accommodate an installation of a heat pump on a residential home.

Swimming pool equipment manufacturers are now building gas pool heaters that are 95% efficient. In addition, the industry is building hybrid gas/heat pump swimming pool heaters but these appliances still require natural gas as a baseline. Pools and hot tubs use less than 4% of the natural gas demand in California. This industry should not be the target of these efforts and could be exempted from efforts to reduce the carbon footprint from the way we heat residential buildings and water systems. Without natural gas hookups in new residential and commercial construction, citizens of Petaluma will be deprived of the many benefits associated with access to swimming pools and hot tubs.

Harm to the pool and spa industry and the extreme cost and inconvenience to consumers can be avoided with a simple exemption in the proposed ordinance for gas-fired pool and spa heaters as has been provided by various other cities, recently the City of Sunnyvale and the City of Ojai, California.

For all of the above reasons, we would urge the Petaluma Planning Commission to provide recommendation for a specific exemption for gas swimming pool and spa heaters as well as the other outdoor appliances mentioned previously.

Sincerely,

JOHN A. NORWOOD
Norwood Associates, LLC
916-447-5053

Cc: D'Lynda Fischer, Council Member
Sandi Potter, Commissioner
Blake Hooper, Commissioner
Richard Marzo, Commissioner
Scott Alonso, Commissioner