Exhibit B

CALIFORNIA ENERGY CODES & STANDARDS

A STATEWIDE UTILITY PROGRAM

Title 24, Parts 6 and 11
Local Energy Efficiency Ordinances

2019 Cost-effectiveness Study: Low-Rise Multifamily Residential New Construction Addendum – Passive House Equivalency Analysis for 2019 Energy Efficiency Ordinances

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1 Introduction

This addendum presents results from analysis of energy efficiency packages that meet minimum Passive House requirements as a potential approach to meeting 2019 local energy efficiency ordinances. The analysis scope is limited to newly constructed low-rise multifamily projects and is based upon the CEC multifamily 8-unit prototype design. The analysis was a collaborative effort between Passive House California (PHCA) and the Statewide Reach Codes Team. The PHCA team provided defined energy efficiency measure packages from the Passive House Planning Package (PHPP) for each climate zone that reflect the minimum requirements to meet the Passive House standard. The Reach Codes team completed energy modeling for each package using the certified version of the 2019 CBECC-Res compliance software for both mixed fuel (gas space heating, water heating, cooking and clothes drying) and all-electric prototypes to determine if buildings that meet Passive House requirements will also comply with proposed local energy efficiency ordinances.

This analysis builds upon the results of the 2019 Cost-effectiveness Study: Low-Rise Residential New Construction (Statewide Reach Codes Team, 2019) conducted for the California Statewide Codes and Standards Program and last modified August 1, 2019, which evaluated compliance packages across all sixteen California climate zones. Reference this report for additional details on methodology and results.

2 Methodology and Assumptions

Table *1* below shows a breakdown of the building specifications modeled for each climate zone. The highlighted cells in the table indicate where measures differ from either the Title 24, Part 6 prescriptive requirements as listed in Table 150.1-B of the 2019 Building Energy Efficiency Standards (California Energy Commission, 2018a) or the Standard Design in CBECC-Res as defined by the 2019 Residential Alternative Calculation Method Reference Manual (California Energy Commission, 2018b). Values highlighted in green reflect measures that are more stringent than the Standard Design reflected in 2019 prescriptive requirements, whereas values highlighted in orange reflect measures that are less stringent than the Standard Design. Values highlighted in blue reflect additional measures required, in addition to meeting minimum Passive House requirements, to meet the EDR Margins for the efficiency packages identified in the 2019 Cost-effectiveness study (Statewide Reach Codes Team, 2019). See the Results & Discussion section for further details.

Some modeling adjustments were made in CBECC-Res to be able to better evaluate Passive House characteristics as described below.

1. Infiltration: The maximum allowable infiltration for Passive House certified projects is 0.6 air changes per hour at 50 Pascals (ACH50). CBECC-Res does not allow credit for reduced infiltration in multifamily buildings and applies a default assumption in the model of 7 ACH50. The Reach Code Team used a research mode in CBECC-Res to be able to model 0.6 ACH50 for this analysis by adjusting the effective leakage area multipliers for the walls and ceiling to reflect a 92% reduction (0.6 ACH50 vs 7 ACH50).
2. Heat Recovery Ventilation (HRV): Most HRVs installed in Passive House certified projects operate with a bypass mode where the heat exchanger is bypassed during the summer when outdoor air conditions are cooler than the thermostat setpoint. This credit was included in the PHPP modeling. While CBECC-Res can model HRVs, it is not able to model this strategy. To estimate the energy impact, the Reach Code Team conducted two simulations, one with an HRV with the proposed heat exchanger effectiveness (70%) and another with an HRV with 0% effectiveness. The second run represents the cooling impact if the bypass mode were engaged throughout the entire summer. Cooling TDV energy use applied in the EDR Margin calculation was determined to be the lower of that from either the 0% or the 70% effectiveness run.

The Reach Code Team reviewed the Home Ventilating Institute's (HVI's) current list of certified equipment and determined that 1 Watt/cfm and 70% effectiveness was a good average representation of the products available. These also align with the values that were used in the PHPP modeling. The impact of 0.5 Watt/cfm and 75% effectiveness was investigated in the mild climates and because the same fan efficacy is applied to the basecase the impact on compliance was minimal.

3. Duct Leakage: Research from a prior study on high performance attics included measured data from 20 homes with ducts located in an unvented attic (PG&E 2015). For these 20 homes, the average total duct leakage to outside was below 25 cfm for all homes and average duct leakage to outside was 0.7% of total system airflow. Most Passive House certified projects do not have vented attics, therefore it is expected that duct leakage in a Passive House will be similar or better than the results from these 20 homes, particularly since total house leakage must be tested to not exceed 0.6 ACH50. It is assumed that duct leakage to outside is 1% of total system airflow for this analysis.
4. Attic Design: The attic insulation levels modeled for Climate Zones 2, 4, and 8-16 are lower than what is assumed for the Standard in CBECC-Res. PHPP modeling used prescriptive Option C, which allows for lower levels of attic insulation if ducts are located within the conditioned space. Prescriptive Option B requires higher levels of attic insulation (and a high performance attic in some climate zones) but allows for ducts to be located in an unvented attic. However, in CBECC-Res the Standard for multifamily buildings assumes Option B in addition to ducts in conditioned space which results in an energy penalty for the Passive House design.

   Most Passive House certified projects do not have a vented attic space, but rather incorporate either a sealed attic with ducts in conditioned space or no attic at all and ductless heat pumps. The Reach Code Team compared the modeled impacts an unvented attic with R-30 insulation at the roof level with a vented attic with R-30 at the ceiling. In both cases ducts are located within conditioned space. Performance between these two cases was very similar based on CBECC-Res results.

Refer to the 2019 Cost-effectiveness Study: Low-Rise Residential New Construction (Statewide Reach Codes Team, 2019) for further details.

Table 1 – Modeled Building Specifications by Climate Zone

CZ	Duct[1]	Infiltration[2]	Wall	Attic[1]	Roof	Glazing (U-factor/SHGC)	Slab[3]	DHW	HVAC	HRV[4]
1	DCS, 1% leakage	QII + 0.6 ACH50	R-21 + R-8	Code Min (R-38)	Code Min (Std roof)	0.15/0.35 (Std Design = 0.30/0.35)	R-20, 4ft edge ins.	Code Min	Code Min	1 W/cfm, 70% effect., free cooling bypass
2	DCS, 1% leakage	QII + 0.6 ACH50	R-21 + R-8	R-30 + Radiant Barrier (Std Design = R-38 + RB)	Code Min (Std roof)	0.25/0.25 (Std Design = 0.30/0.23)	R-10, 4ft edge ins.	Code Min	Code Min	1 W/cfm, 70% effect., free cooling bypass
3	DCS, 1% leakage	QII + 0.6 ACH50	Code Min (R-21 + R-4)	Code Min (R-30 + RB)	Code Min (Std roof)	Code Min (0.30/0.35)	Code Min (uninsulated)	Code Min	Code Min	1 W/cfm, 70% effect., free cooling bypass
4	DCS, 1% leakage	QII + 0.6 ACH50	Code Min (R-21 + R-4)	R-30 + Radiant Barrier (Std Design = R-38 + R-19)	Code Min (Std roof)	Code Min (0.30/0.23)	Code Min (uninsulated)	Code Min	Code Min	1 W/cfm, 70% effect., free cooling bypass
5	DCS, 1% leakage	QII + 0.6 ACH50	Code Min (R-21 + R-4)	Code Min (R-30 + RB)	Code Min (Std roof)	Code Min (0.30/0.35)	Code Min (uninsulated)	Code Min	Code Min	1 W/cfm, 70% effect., free cooling bypass
6	DCS, 1% leakage	QII + 0.6 ACH50	Code Min (R-15 + R-4)	Code Min (R-30 + RB)	Code Min (Std roof)	Code Min (0.30/0.23)	Code Min (uninsulated)	Code Min	Code Min	1 W/cfm, 70% effect., free cooling bypass
7	DCS, 1% leakage	QII + 0.6 ACH50	Code Min (R-15 + R-4)	Code Min (R-30 + RB)	Code Min (Std roof)	Code Min (0.30/0.23)	Code Min (uninsulated)	Basic compact distribution credit	Code Min	1 W/cfm, 70% effect., free cooling bypass
8	DCS, 1% leakage	QII + 0.6 ACH50	Code Min (R-21 + R-4)	R-30 + Radiant Barrier (Std Design = R-38 + R-19)	0.20 solar reflectance cool roof	Code Min (0.30/0.23)	Code Min (uninsulated)	Enhanced compact distribution credit	Code Min	1 W/cfm, 70% effect., free cooling bypass
9	DCS, 1% leakage	QII + 0.6 ACH50	Code Min (R-21 + R-4)	R-30 + Radiant Barrier (Std Design = R-38 + R-19)	Code Min (Std roof)	Code Min (0.30/0.23)	Code Min (uninsulated)	Code Min	Code Min	1 W/cfm, 70% effect., free cooling bypass
10	DCS, 1% leakage	QII + 0.6 ACH50	Code Min (R-21 + R-4)	R-30 + Radiant Barrier (Std Design = R-38 + R-13)	Code Min (Cool roof)	Code Min (0.30/0.23)	Code Min (uninsulated)	Code Min	Code Min	1 W/cfm, 70% effect., free cooling bypass
11	DCS, 1% leakage	QII + 0.6 ACH50	R-21 + R-8	R-42 + Radiant Barrier (Std Design = R-38 + R-19)	Code Min (Cool roof)	Code Min (0.30/0.23)	R-20, 4ft edge ins.	Code Min	Code Min	1 W/cfm, 70% effect., free cooling bypass
12	DCS, 1% leakage	QII + 0.6 ACH50	R-21 + R-8	R-42 + Radiant Barrier (Std Design = R-38 + R-19)	Code Min (Cool roof)	Code Min (0.30/0.23)	R-20, 4ft edge ins.	Code Min	Code Min	1 W/cfm, 70% effect., free cooling bypass
13	DCS, 1% leakage	QII + 0.6 ACH50	R-21 + R-12	R-38 + Radiant Barrier (Std Design = R-38 + R-19)	Code Min (Cool roof)	0.30/0.15 + 2ft overhangs (Std Design = 0.30/0.23)	R-20, 4ft edge ins.	Code Min	Code Min	1 W/cfm, 70% effect., free cooling bypass
14	DCS, 1% leakage	QII + 0.6 ACH50	Code Min (R-21 + R-4)	R-38 + Radiant Barrier (Std Design = R-38 + R-19)	Code Min (Cool roof)	Code Min (0.30/0.23)	Code Min (uninsulated)	Code Min	Code Min	1 W/cfm, 70% effect., free cooling bypass
15	DCS, 1% leakage	QII + 0.6 ACH50	R-21 + R-16	R-46 + Radiant Barrier (Std Design = R-38 + R-19)	Code Min (Cool roof)	0.12/0.12 + 3ft overhangs (Std Design = 0.30/0.23)	R-20, 4ft edge ins.	Code Min	Code Min	1 W/cfm, 70% effect., free cooling bypass
16	DCS, 1% leakage	QII + 0.6 ACH50	R-21 + R-16	R-38 (Std Design = R-38 + R-13)	Code Min (Std roof)	0.18/0.50 + 3ft overhangs (Std Design = 0.30/0.35)	Code Min (R-7, 16in edge ins.)	Code Min	Code Min	1 W/cfm, 70% effect., free cooling bypass

[1]PHPP modeling used prescriptive Option C, this results in a penalty in CBECC-Res because Option B (high performance attic) is assumed in the Standard Design in addition to ducts in conditioned space. DCS signifies ducts in conditioned space; RB signifies radiant barrier.

[2]Reduced infiltration for multifamily buildings cannot be modeled as a compliance credit. 0.6 ACH50 was evaluated using a research mode of CBECC-Res. QII is prescriptive in all climate zones except 7.

[3]CBECC can only model edge insulation, max R-20 & 4ft depth. BEopt modeling was done to correlate under slab insulation with perimeter insulation.

[4]Standard Design is balanced ventilation 1 W/cfm and no heat recovery. % value is recovery effectiveness percentage of the HRV system. The impact of a free cooling bypass cannot be directly evaluated in CBECC-Res and was estimated.

Highlighted Cells: Green = More stringent than base (2019 T-24 Standard design); Orange = Less stringent than base; Blue = Required in addition to PH to meet ordinance

3 Results & Discussion

Results are summarized by comparing the final Energy Design Rating (EDR) Margin of each Passive House run to the EDR Margin targets that were determined in the statewide report. Table 2 summarizes the calculated EDR Margin for each of the climate zones broken down by fuel type and compared to the targets as identified in the 2019 reach code cost-effectiveness report. In almost all cases, the EDR Margins achieved by the Passive House designs exceed the EDR Margin targets, and in most cases, the Passive House EDR Margin is significantly higher than the target EDR Margins defined in the report.

Table 2 – EDR Margin Comparison of 2019 Reach Code Target vs. Passive House Model

	Mixed Fuel EDR Margin		All-Electric EDR Margin	
Climate Zone	**2019 Reach Code Targets**	**Passive House Model**	**2019 Reach Code Targets**	**Passive House Model**
1 - Arcata	2.0	10.0	3.0	11.1
2 – Santa Rosa	1.5	5.6	1.5	7.4
3 - Oakland	0.5	3.6	0.0	3.6
4 – San Jose	1.0	3.2	1.0	4.0
5 – Santa Maria	0.5	3.5	0.5	4.0
6 – Torrance	1.0	1.5	1.0	2.8
7 – San Diego	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.3
8 – Fullerton	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.4
9 – Burbank	1.5	1.6	1.5	2.6
10 – Riverside	1.5	2.2	1.5	3.5
11 – Red Bluff	2.5	6.4	3.5	8.2
12 – Sacramento	1.5	5.2	2.5	6.3
13 – Fresno	3.0	8.2	3.0	8.8
14 – Palmdale	3.0	6.0	3.5	7.1
15 – Palm Springs	4.0	11.5	4.0	11.8
16 – Blue Canyon	2.0	9.8	3.0	13.8

The exceptions are the mixed fuel cases in Climate Zones 7 and 8 (highlighted in Table 2), which fall short of the cost effective non-preempted efficiency packages developed in the 2019 reach code cost-effectiveness report. Meeting reach code targets are more challenging in mild climates. To meet the reach code targets for mixed fuel in Climate Zone 7, Passive House buildings would need to prescriptively require the basic compact water heating distribution credit. Mixed fuel buildings in Climate Zone 8 would need to prescriptively require expanded compact water heating credit (with verified 0.6 compactness factor) and a cool roof with minimum 0.20 solar reflectance in addition to meeting Passive House certification (see *Table 1*). All-electric buildings do not need to include the additional prescriptive measures to meet the reach code target requirements in these climates.

4 References

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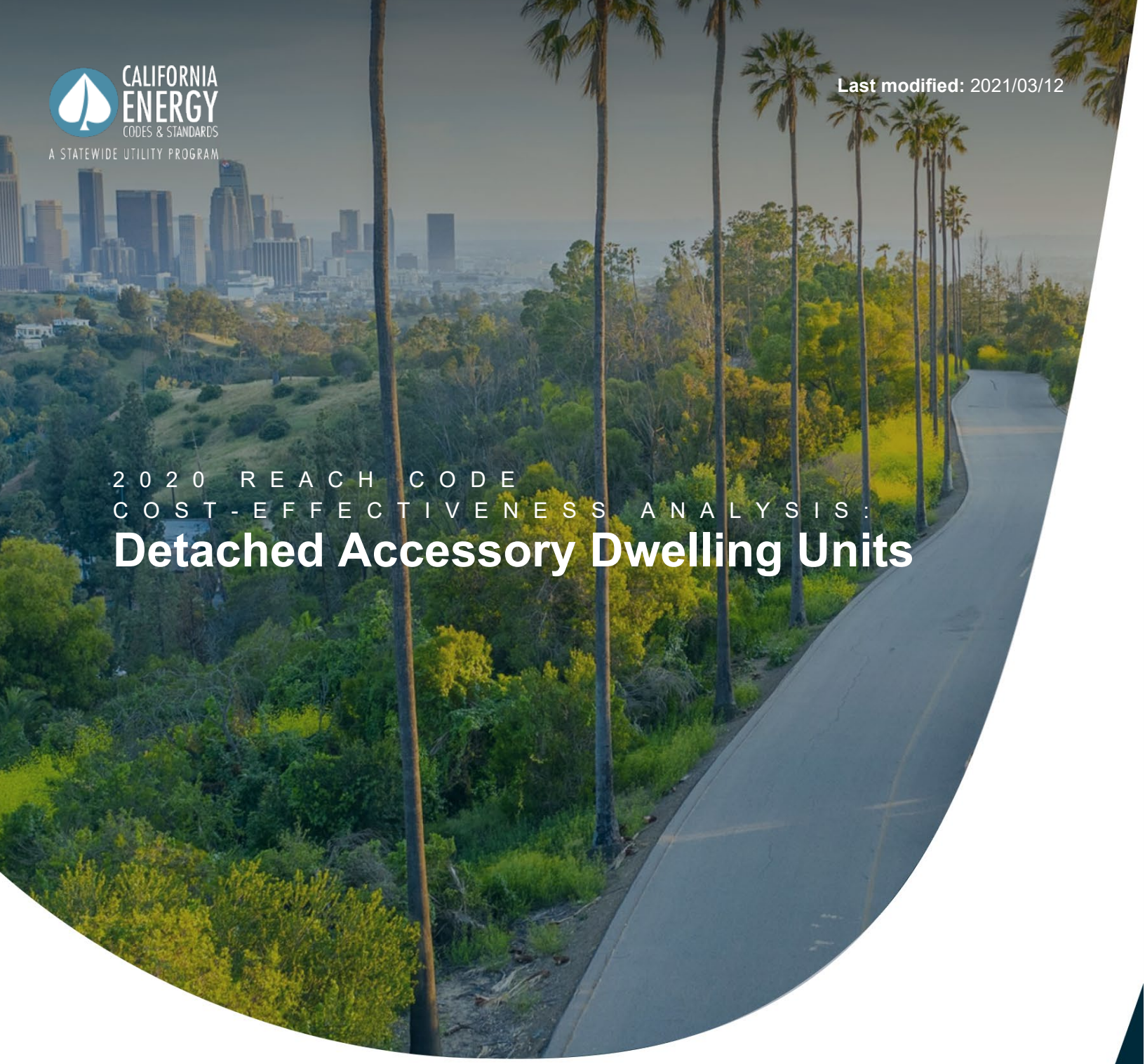

CALIFORNIA ENERGY CODES & STANDARDS
A STATEWIDE UTILITY PROGRAM

Last modified: 2021/03/12

2020 REACH CODE
COST-EFFECTIVENESS ANALYSIS:

Detached Accessory Dwelling Units

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Legal Notice

Acronym List

B/C – Benefit-to-Cost Ratio

CBECC - California Building Energy Code Compliance

CBSC - California Building Standards Commission

CEC - California Energy Commission

CZ – Climate Zone

GHG - Greenhouse Gas

IOU – Investor-Owned Utility

POU – Publicly Owned Utility

PG&E – Pacific Gas & Electric (utility)

SCE – Southern California Edison (utility)

SCG – Southern California Gas (utility)

SDG&E – San Diego Gas & Electric (utility)

CPAU – City of Palo Alto Utilities

SMUD – Sacramento Municipal Utility District

LADWP – Los Angeles Department of Water and Power

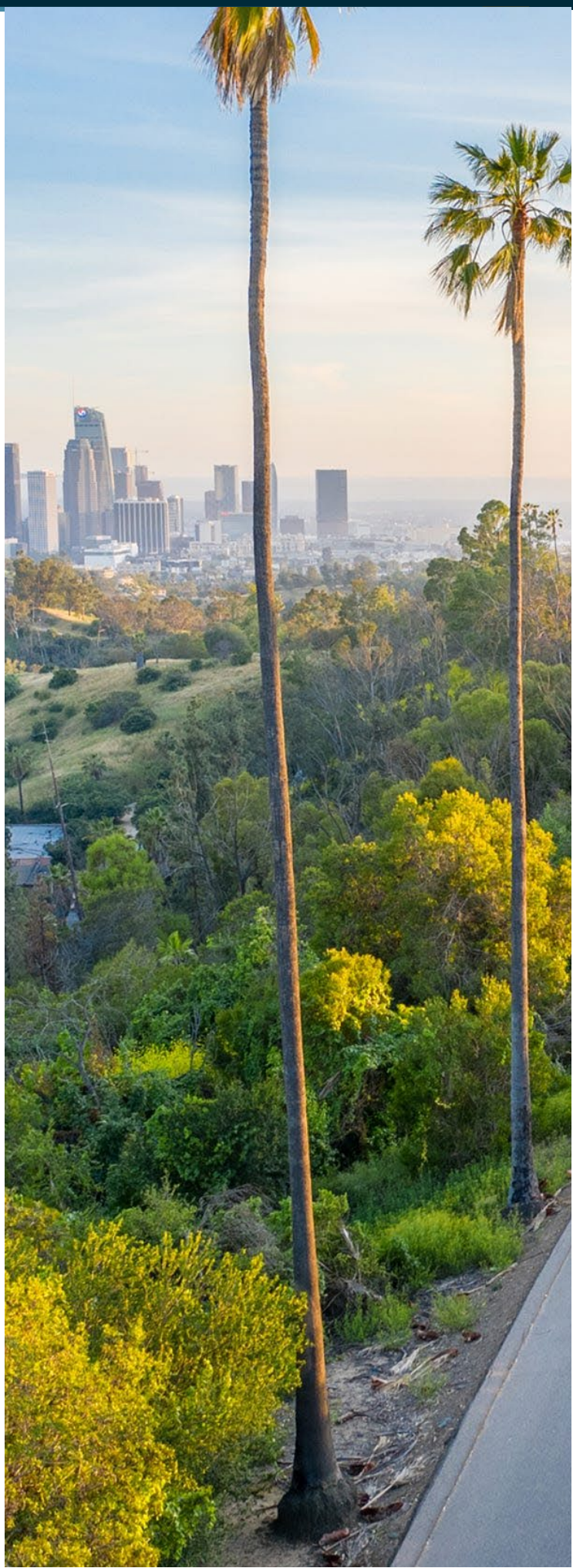
kWh – Kilowatt Hour

NPV – Net Present Value

PV - Solar Photovoltaic

TDV - Time Dependent Valuation

Title 24 – California Code of Regulations Title 24, Part 6



Summary of Revisions		
Date	**Description**	**Reference (page or section)**
3/12/2021	Original Release	NA

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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 documents cost-effective combinations of measures that exceed the minimum state requirements, the 2019 Building Energy Efficiency Standards, effective January 1, 2020, for newly constructed detached Accessory Dwelling Unit (ADU) buildings. This report was developed in coordination with the California Statewide Investor-Owned Utilities (CA IOUs) Codes and Standards Program, key consultants, and engaged cities—collectively known as the Reach Code Team.

The Reach Code Team published a residential new construction report in 2019 that documented the cost-effectiveness of energy measure packages of single family and low-rise multifamily prototypes (Statewide Reach Code Team, 2019). Based on stakeholder requests, this report extends that analysis to Residential Detached Accessory Dwelling Units (ADUs). Measures include energy efficiency, electrification, solar photovoltaics (PV), and battery storage.

The Department of Energy (DOE) sets minimum efficiency standards for equipment and appliances that are federally regulated under the National Appliance Energy Conservation Act, including heating, cooling, and water heating equipment (E-CFR, 2020). Since state and local governments are prohibited from adopting 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 heating, cooling, and water heating equipment. High efficiency appliances are often the easiest and most affordable measures to increase energy performance. While federal preemption limits reach code mandatory requirements for covered appliances, in practice, builders may install any package of compliant measures to achieve the performance requirements.

2 Methodology and Assumptions

The Reach Codes Team analyzed one prototype design to represent a detached ADU building using the cost-effectiveness methodology detailed in this section below. The general methodology is consistent with analyses of other prototypes, whereas some specifics such as utility rate selection are customized for the residential detached ADU prototype.

2.1 Reach Codes

This section describes the approach to calculating cost-effectiveness including benefits, costs, metrics, and utility rate selection.

2.1.1 Benefits

This analysis used both on-bill and time dependent valuation (TDV) of energy-based approaches to evaluate cost-effectiveness. Both on-bill and TDV require estimating and quantifying the energy savings and costs associated with energy measures. The primary difference between on-bill and TDV is how energy is valued:

- On-Bill: Customer-based lifecycle cost 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 for the detached ADU accounting for a three percent discount rate and energy cost inflation per Appendix 7.4 .
- TDV: 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 and grid transmission 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.

The Reach Code Team performed energy simulations using the most recent software available for 2019 Title 24 code compliance analysis, CBECC-Res 2019.1.3. The Team also used CBECC-Res 2022.0.1 RV for testing the impacts of updated weather files and 2022 TDV multipliers on cost-effectiveness. 2022 weather files have more cooling loads and less heating loads, and 2022 TDV multipliers increased significantly for fossil-fuel sources to reflect CO2 price forecasts and emissions abatement, while comparatively reducing for electricity to reflect increased renewable generation penetration (California Energy Commission, 2019).

2.1.2 Costs

The Reach Code Team assessed the incremental costs and savings of the energy packages over the lifecycle of 30 years. Incremental costs represent the equipment, installation, replacements, and maintenance costs of the proposed measure relative to the 2019 Title 24 Standards minimum requirements or standard industry practices. The Reach Code Team obtained measure costs from manufacturer distributors, contractors, literature review, and online sources such as Home Depot and RS Means. Taxes and contractor markups were added as appropriate. Maintenance and replacement costs are included.

2.1.3 Metrics

Cost-effectiveness is presented using net present value (NPV) and benefit-to-cost (B/C) ratio metrics.

- 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 net savings represent net costs to the consumer. A measure that has negative energy cost benefits (energy cost increase) can still be cost effective if the costs to implement the measure are even more negative (i.e., construction 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 (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. A value greater than one represents a positive return on investment.

Improving the energy performance of a building often requires an initial 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.

2.1.4 Utility Rates

In coordination with the CA IOU rate team, and the publicly available information for several Publicly-Owned-Utilities (POUs), the Reach Code Team determined appropriate utility rates for each climate zone and package. The utility tariffs, summarized in Table 1, were determined based on the annual load profile of the prototype and the corresponding package, the most prevalent rate in each territory, and information assuring that the rates were not getting phased out.

TRC assumed that the ADU would have a separate electric and gas meter. A time-of-use (TOU) rate was applied to all cases. For cases with PV generation, the approved NEM 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. For a more detailed breakdown of the rates selected refer to Appendix 7.2 - Utility Rate Schedules.

Table 1. Utility Tariffs Used Based on Climate Zone

Climate Zones	Electric / Gas Utility	Electricity	Natural Gas
IOUs			
1-5,11-13,16	PG&E	E-TOU Option C	G-1
6, 8-10, 14, 15	SCE / Southern California Gas Company	TOU-D Option 4-9	GM
7, 10, 14	San Diego Gas and Electric Company (SDG&E)	TOU-DR-1	GM
POUs			
4	City of Palo Alto (CPAU)	E-1	G-1
12	Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD) / PG&E	R TOD Option 5-8	G-1
6, 8, 9	Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) / SCG	R-1	GM (GM-E)
16	Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) / PG&E	R-1	G-1

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 2020 and 2022 is based on the currently

filed General Rate Cases for PG&E, SoCalGas and SDG&E. From 2023 through 2025, gas rates are assumed to escalate at four percent per year above inflation, which reflects historical rate increases between 2013 and 2018. Escalation of electricity rates from 2020 through 2025 is assumed to be four 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 7.4 - ***Utility Rate Schedules*** for additional details.

2.2 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

The analysis uses the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions estimates built-in to CBECC-Res. There are 8760 hourly multipliers accounting for time dependent energy use and carbon emissions based on source emissions, including renewable portfolio standard projections. Natural gas fugitive emissions, which are shown to be substantial, are not included. There are two strings of multipliers—one for Northern California climate zones, and another for Southern California climate zones.[1].

[1] 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).

3 Prototypes, Measure Packages, and Costs

This section describes the prototype and the scope of analysis drawing from previous 2019 Reach Code research where necessary.

A customized detached ADU prototype was built to reflect California construction. TRC designed the baseline prototype to be mixed fuel and have total EDR margins as close to zero as possible to reflect a prescriptively compliant new construction building in each climate zone.

ADUs are additional dwelling units typically built on the property of an existing single-family parcel. ADUs are defined as new construction in the energy code when they are ground-up developments, do not convert an existing space to livable space, and are not attached to the primary dwelling. The Reach Code Team leveraged prior research and performed interviews to help define the detached ADU baseline and measure packages, primarily to include infrastructural costs.

3.1 Prior Reach Code Research

In 2019, the Statewide CA IOU Reach Codes Team analyzed the cost-effectiveness of residential new construction projects for mixed-fuel plus efficiency, all-electric plus efficiency, and demand flexibility packages (Statewide Reach Codes Team 2019a). Using this analysis, several cities and counties in California adopted local energy code amendments encouraging or requiring that low-rise residential new construction to be all-electric. However, many jurisdictions exempted ADUs from these requirements due to uncertainties around how infrastructural and operational costs may be different between mixed-fuel and all-electric detached ADUs, and to avoid potentially stifling ADU development.

Because the mixed-fuel packages plus efficiency ADUs are not subject to jurisdictional exemptions, this study focuses on a new construction all-electric detached ADU and discerns how infrastructural costs and operational costs may impact the cost-effectiveness compared to a mixed-fuel baseline.

3.2 Prototype Characteristics

To determine a typical set of ADU characteristics, the Reach Code team contacted over twenty ADU builders and city staff members from regions representing Sacramento, the San Francisco Bay Area, the Los Angeles area, and the San Diego area. Ultimately, four builders with construction experience with multiple projects and two city staff members with experience reviewing and approving ADU project plans were interviewed. Respondents indicated that there are not particular determinants for siting and sizing detached ADUs other than the site conditions—maximizing available space is the key consideration. Responses varied greatly on detached ADU size, as client preference, location, and avoidance of impact fees were expressed as considerations. Sizes can range from roughly 300 ft^2 for a studio to over 1200 ft^2 for a two-bedroom unit. The Reach Code team selected an average size of 750 ft^2 as a typical size for a detached ADU. 750 ft^2 also relates to a threshold for state regulation over which impact fees and discretionary approval would be applied. Some other findings include:

- **Setback requirements** follow the four-foot setback requirements of state Assembly Bill 881. Mechanical equipment may not reside in the setbacks, however, interviewees indicated that there is always one side of the ADU that isn't against a setback. Mechanical equipment can usually be placed along those sides and be hidden by a shed or fence.
- Mechanical **equipment footprints** may be too big to include inside an ADU with limited floor area, so clients tend to want to locate the mechanical equipment outside. This is reflected in the all-electric Package 2 (see *Section **3.4***).
- Some cities have **noise ordinances** that limit maximum decibels at the property line, which may pose issues for exterior heat pump water heaters or heating, ventilation, and air-conditioning (HVAC) equipment. These maximum noise requirements range from 50-66 decibels (dBs), and exterior heat pump equipment commonly ranges between 45-60 decibels at the equipment. Interviewees did not express significant concerns about

noise ordinances because manufacturers can provide sound blankets to reduce the decibel rating by five or more decibels, or developers can locate equipment in an insulated shed to reduce noise.

- When adding a detached ADU the primary dwelling's **electrical panel and service connection** nearly always needs to be upgraded at least to a 125-amp panel, and at least a 200-amp panel where solar PV is being installed. A 225-amp panel is also common. Electrical upgrades cost roughly $3500, for most common existing panel sizes or upgraded panel sizes.
- The **distance** between the detached ADU and primary dwelling can range widely due to lot size and location of meter and other infrastructure, from as little as five feet to over 100 feet. Based on respondent feedback, the Reach Code Team used an average distance of 50 feet as the length for both the natural gas and electrical line extensions for costing purposes.
- Cities do not impose a differing **fee structure** between all-electric or mixed-fuel ADU design. Fees range from $4,000 - $6,000 including inspections.

Table 2 summarizes the ADU prototype characteristics, based on prescriptive Title 24 new construction requirements.

Table 2. Detached ADU Baseline Mixed-fuel Prototype Characteristics

Conditioned floor area (ft^2)	750
Number of stories	1
Distance from primary dwelling (ft)	50
Wall U-factor	0.048 (CZ 1-5, 8-16), 0.065 (CZ 6,7)
Roof Assembly	Option B in Table 150.1-A of Title 24 2019
Window-to-floor area ratio	20%
Solar PV size	Each climate zone sized as 'Specific PV System Scaling' = 1 offsetting 100% of electricity load

3.3 Measure Definitions and Costs

ADU measures fall into two categories: those associated with building all-electric, and those associated with general efficiency and demand flexibility.

3.3.1 All-Electric

For HVAC and water heating appliance-related costs, the Reach Code Team primarily leveraged measure definitions and costs from the 2019 Residential New Construction Reach Code Cost-Effectiveness Study. For HVAC system, air-conditioning is included in both baseline and proposed models. For in-house and site infrastructure the Reach Code Team developed new data based on interviews and RS Means.

The Reach Code Team found that a new detached ADU would require that the building owner upgrade the service connection to the lot in both the mixed-fuel ADU design and the all-electric design. The most common size for this upgrade is 225A, which would not represent an incremental cost from the mixed-fuel project to the all-electric project. Feeder wiring to the ADU and the ADU subpanel will need to be slightly upgraded for the all-electric design. Electric vehicle (EV) infrastructure upgrades are excluded from this analysis as ADUs are not required to have dedicated parking – however, a 225-amp panel is likely to be sufficient for some EV infrastructure for a majority of existing homes. The total cost for the all-electric measures is summarized in Table 3.

Table 3. New Construction Detached ADU Construction Costs, All CZs

	Mixed-Fuel Cost	All-Electric Measure	All-Electric Cost	All-Electric Incremental Cost	Source
Appliances: Space heater, water heater, clothes dryer, range.				($221)	Residential New Construction Report (2019) Table 6
In-house gas plumbing	$540	In-house electrical upgrades for branch circuits	$600	$60	RSMeans
Site gas service extension	$1,998	No site gas service	$0	($1998)	Interviews, RSMeans
Site electrical service connection upgrade 225A	$3,500	Site electrical service connection upgrade 225A	$3,500	$0	
100A Feeder to ADU with breaker	$933	125A feeder to ADU	$1,206	$273	
100A ADU subpanel	$733	125A ADU subpanel	$946	$213	
Outdoor closet	n/a	Heat pump water heater closet*	$650	$650	
Total (HPWH outside closet)	**$7,704**		**$6,901**	**($1,024)**	
Total (HPWH in conditioned space)	**$7,704**		**$6,251**	**($1,674)**	

* Additional cost for outdoor closet is required only for climate zones where heat pump water heater is located 'Outside'.

3.3.2 Efficiency and Solar PV

The Reach Code team used the efficiency measures and costs developed in the 2019 Residential New Construction report (2019). The measures are summarized below by climate zone, including measure costs, in Table 4.

Table 4. Measures for Detached ADU

Measure Name	Applicable Climate Zones	Incremental Cost Description	Cost for ADU Prototype
Verified low leakage ducts in conditioned space (including HERS* verification)	All	$0.31/ft^2 of floor area + $110 HERS test	$343
Low pressure drop ducts - 2% vs 5%	All	$96/hr labor for installation	$96
Reduced infiltration: 3ACH50 vs 5ACH50	13, 14, 16	$0.115/ft^2 + $100 HERS test	$186
Exterior wall insulation: R-7.5 vs R-5 (U-0.043)	15	$0.36/ft^2 of floor area	$272
High performance attics: R-38 attic floor + R-30 Under Deck	1, 11-16	$0.34/ft^2 attic floor + $1.61/ft^2 roof	$1,563
Cool roof - 0.25 vs 0.20	9-15	$0.09/ft^2 of roof	$73
Improved fenestration	1, 2, 16	$4.23/ft$^{2\ of}$ window	$381

Measure Name	Applicable Climate Zones	Incremental Cost Description	Cost for ADU Prototype
Slab edge insulation: R-10 vs R-0	1-5, 10-15	$4/linear foot	$339
Solar PV to offset 90% of the annual electricity use**	All	$3.99/Wdc	$800-$6,200 depending on climate zone
Total Costs			$4,500 - $10,253 depending on climate zone.

*HERS = Home Energy Rating System
**Incremental cost for added PV over and above the prescriptive PV size in baseline models.

The cost for solar PV is derived from an LBNL study (Barbose, 2019) and Rooftop Solar PV System Measure Study (California Energy Commission, 2017), summarized in Table 5. Solar PV prices have been discounted to reflect the federal solar investment tax credit, by an average of 26% over 2021 and 2022.

Table 5. Solar PV Measure Cost Breakdown

	Unit Cost, $2020 Present Value	Useful Life (yrs.)	Source
Solar PV System	$3.70 / Wdc	30	LBNL Study
Inverter Replacement, year 11	$0.15 / Wdc	10	E3 Rooftop Solar PV System Report (CEC 2017)[2]
Inverter Replacement, year 21	$0.12 / Wdc	10	
Annual Maintenance Costs	$0.02 / Wdc	1	
Total	**$3.99 / Wdc**		

3.4 Measure Packages

The Reach Code Team examined the two electrification packages against a baseline mixed-fuel prescriptive package:

- Detached ADU Baseline Package: Mixed-fuel prescriptively built, including gas utility extension from primarily dwelling to detached ADU.
- All-Electric Prescriptive Minimum: All-electric prescriptively built, including heat pump water heater location per Residential Alternate Calculation Method (ACM), shown in Table 6. Includes electric utility extension upgrade from the primary dwelling to the detached ADU and avoided cost of gas utility extension. This package has the same PV size as mixed-fuel prescriptive baseline model, offsetting 100 percent of annual electricity demand.
- All-Electric Energy Efficiency + PV: All-electric prescriptively built as above, except water heater location is outside in exterior closet in all climate zones except Climate Zones 14, 15, and 16, plus energy efficiency measures, and additional solar PV (offsetting 90 percent of kWh load) to improve cost-effectiveness based on prior reach code research.

[2] Available at: https://efiling.energy.ca.gov/getdocument.aspx?tn=221366

Table 6. Heat Pump Water Heater Location, All-Electric Prescriptive Baseline

Climate Zone	Single-Family
01	Outside
02	Conditioned
03	Outside
04	Conditioned
05	Outside
06	Outside
07	Outside
08	Conditioned
09	Conditioned
10	Conditioned
11	Conditioned
12	Conditioned
13	Conditioned
14	Conditioned
15	Conditioned
16	Conditioned

Source: California Energy Commission, Residential ACM

The Reach Code Team analyzed some additional measure packages:

- 2022 TDV: Both electrification packages, 'Prescriptive Minimum' and 'Energy Efficiency + PV' are analyzed against the mixed-fuel baseline package using 2022 TDV multipliers and weather files in CBECC-Res 2022 software.
- Efficiency-Only: The All-Electric Energy Efficiency + PV package is analyzed using CBECC-Res 2019 without solar PV measure to evaluate the impact of efficiency measures alone, in the case that solar PV cannot be installed due to shading.

4 Results

Results are presented as per the prototype-specific Measure Packages described in Section 3.

There are several overarching factors to keep in mind when reviewing the results include:

- 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 the 'cost.'
- All-electric packages will have lower **GHG emissions** than mixed-fuel packages in all cases, due to the clean power sources currently available from California's power providers.
- Since January 2020, compliance of low-rise residential building is analyzed using **Energy Design Rating (EDR)**. This rating scales from 1 to 100 with 100 being the performance equivalent of a 2006 International Energy Conservation Code (IECC). This study uses 'Total EDR Margin' as a compliance metric that accounts for all compliant loads along with renewable energy and battery storage. 'Total EDR Margin' of 0 represents a prescriptively compliant building that exactly matches the minimum energy budget prescribed by the 2019 T24 code.
- To receive the Energy Commission's approval, local reach codes that amend the energy code must **both be cost effective** compared to the mixed-fuel baseline package **and exceed the energy performance budget** using 'Total EDR Margin' metric (i.e., have a positive compliance margin) compared to the standard model in the compliance software. To emphasize these two important factors, the figures in this Section highlight in green the modeling results that have a positive compliance margin and/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 5* only highlights results that have **both** a positive compliance margin and are cost effective, to allow readers to identify reach code-ready scenarios.
- When performance modeling residential buildings of three stories or less (such as the Detached ADU), 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**.
- As mentioned in *Section 2.1.4*, 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 although utility rate changes or updates can affect on-bill cost-effectiveness results.
- As a point of comparison, **mixed-fuel baseline** energy figures are provided in *Appendix **7.2***.
- The cost-effectiveness results for 2022 analysis differs from 2019 mainly in $TDV savings, but also differs slightly in energy consumption which translates in minor difference in on-bill energy savings. The Reach Code Team has not reported the software outputs for 2022 EDR margins as the 2022 Title 24 Part 6 code is still being developed.

4.1 All-Electric Prescriptive Minimum Results

Table 7 shows results of the ADU all-electric prescriptive minimum compared to a mixed-fuel baseline using 2019 TDV, with heat pump water heater location as per Residential ACM manual (reference Table 6). With federal-minimum efficiencies for mechanical equipment, the all-electric prescriptive pathway is not cost effective in any climate zone using IOU rates with 2019 TDV. However, with relatively lower electric prices and higher gas prices of POUs, the package is on-bill cost effective in some climate zones.

Table 7. Cost-Effectiveness for ADU: All-Electric Prescriptive Minimum, 2019 TDV

CZ	Utility	Annual Elec Savings (kWh)	Annual Gas Savings (therms)	Annual GHG Reductions (mtons)	Total EDR Margin	Incremental Package Cost	Lifecycle Utility Cost Savings	Lifecycle $TDV Savings	B/C Ratio (On-bill)	B/C Ratio (TDV)	NPV (On-bill)	NPV (TDV)
CZ01	PG&E	(3,600)	259	0.1	0.00	($1,024)	($7,213)	($6,951)	0.1	0.1	($6,190)	($5,927)
CZ02	PG&E	(2,646)	198	0.3	0.00	($1,674)	($3,753)	($3,897)	0.4	0.4	($2,079)	($2,223)
CZ03	PG&E	(2,397)	174	0.3	0.00	($1,024)	($3,518)	($4,366)	0.3	0.2	($2,495)	($3,342)
CZ04	PG&E	(2,263)	170	0.3	0.00	($1,674)	($2,996)	($2,765)	0.6	0.6	($1,322)	($1,092)
CZ04-2	CPAU	(2,263)	170	0.3	0.00	($1,674)	$1,389	($2,765)	>1	0.6	$3,062	($1,092)
CZ05	PG&E	(2,524)	170	0.2	0.00	($1,024)	($4,969)	($4,883)	0.2	0.2	($3,945)	($3,860)
CZ05-2	SCG	(2,524)	170	0.2	0.00	($1,024)	($4,842)	($4,883)	0.2	0.2	($3,818)	($3,860)
CZ06	SCE	(1,853)	136	0.3	0.00	($1,024)	($2,943)	($3,154)	0.3	0.3	($1,920)	($2,131)
CZ06-2	LA	(1,853)	136	0.3	0.00	($1,024)	$1,357	($3,154)	>1	0.3	$2,381	($2,131)
CZ07	SDG&E	(1,604)	121	0.3	0.00	($1,024)	($3,993)	($3,035)	0.3	0.3	($2,970)	($2,012)
CZ08	SCE	(1,594)	122	0.4	0.00	($1,674)	($2,282)	($2,279)	0.7	0.7	($609)	($605)
CZ08-2	LA	(1,594)	122	0.4	0.00	($1,674)	$1,477	($2,279)	>1	0.7	$3,151	($605)
CZ09	SCE	(1,669)	128	0.6	0.00	($1,674)	($2,403)	($2,476)	0.7	0.7	($729)	($803)
CZ09-2	LA	(1,669)	128	0.6	0.00	($1,674)	$1,509	($2,476)	>1	0.7	$3,183	($803)
CZ10	SDG&E	(1,714)	130	0.5	0.00	($1,674)	($5,035)	($2,544)	0.3	0.7	($3,362)	($871)
CZ10-2	SCE	(1,714)	130	0.5	0.00	($1,674)	($2,549)	($2,544)	0.7	0.7	($876)	($871)
CZ11	PG&E	(2,333)	177	0.4	0.00	($1,674)	($3,533)	($3,676)	0.5	0.5	($1,859)	($2,003)
CZ12	PG&E	(2,319)	182	0.5	0.00	($1,674)	($2,695)	($3,257)	0.6	0.5	($1,022)	($1,584)
CZ12-2	SMUD	(2,319)	182	0.5	0.00	($1,674)	$627	($3,257)	>1	0.5	$2,301	($1,584)
CZ13	PG&E	(2,158)	167	0.3	0.00	($1,674)	($2,683)	($3,334)	0.6	0.5	($1,009)	($1,661)
CZ14	SDG&E	(2,388)	175	0.7	0.00	($1,674)	($7,894)	($3,378)	0.2	0.5	($6,220)	($1,705)
CZ14-2	SCE	(2,388)	175	0.7	0.00	($1,674)	($4,476)	($3,378)	0.4	0.5	($2,803)	($1,705)
CZ15	SCE	(1,330)	99	(0.2)	0.00	($1,674)	($1,766)	($2,398)	0.9	0.7	($92)	($724)
CZ16	PG&E	(3,439)	274	(0.3)	0.00	($1,674)	($5,558)	($6,187)	0.3	0.3	($3,885)	($4,514)
CZ16-2	LA	(3,439)	274	(0.3)	0.00	($1,674)	$2,821	($6,187)	>1	0.3	$4,495	($4,514)

As shown in Table 8 below, the all-electric prescriptive minimum detached ADU is cost effective on TDV basis in all climate zones except 1 and 16 when using 2022 TDV and weather files, in contrast with results using 2019 TDV.

Table 8. Cost-Effectiveness for ADU: All-Electric Prescriptive Minimum, 2022 TDV

CZ	Utility	Annual Elec Savings (kWh)	Annual Gas Savings (therms)	Annual GHG Reductions (mtons)	Total EDR Margin	Upfront Incremental Package Cost	Lifecycle Utility Cost Savings	Lifecycle $TDV Savings	B/C Ratio (On-bill)	B/C Ratio (TDV)	NPV (On-bill)	NPV (TDV)
CZ01	PG&E	(3,353)	242	0.7	0.00	($1,024)	($6,533)	($1,656)	0.2	0.6	($5,509)	($632)
CZ02	PG&E	(2,445)	180	0.7	0.00	($1,674)	($3,617)	$219	0.5	>1	($1,944)	$1,893
CZ03	PG&E	(2,111)	153	0.6	0.00	($1,024)	($3,192)	($7)	0.3	137.2	($2,168)	$1,016
CZ04	PG&E	(1,880)	142	0.6	0.00	($1,674)	($2,437)	($167)	0.7	10.0	($763)	$1,507
CZ04-2	CPAU	(1,880)	142	0.6	0.00	($1,674)	$2,513	($167)	>1	10.0	$4,186	$1,507
CZ05	PG&E	(2,113)	145	0.6	0.00	($1,024)	($3,904)	($811)	0.3	1.3	($2,880)	$212
CZ05-2	SCG	(2,113)	145	0.6	0.00	($1,024)	($3,564)	($811)	0.3	1.3	($2,541)	$212
CZ06	SCE	(1,623)	121	0.4	0.00	($1,024)	($2,545)	$62	0.4	>1	($1,521)	$1,086
CZ06-2	LA	(1,623)	121	0.4	0.00	($1,024)	$1,381	$62	>1	>1	$2,405	$1,086
CZ07	SDG&E	(1,563)	117	0.4	0.00	($1,024)	($4,231)	$98	0.2	>1	($3,207)	$1,122
CZ08	SCE	(1,426)	114	0.4	0.00	($1,674)	($1,738)	$606	1.0	>1	($64)	$2,279
CZ08-2	LA	(1,426)	114	0.4	0.00	($1,674)	$1,598	$606	>1	>1	$3,271	$2,279
CZ09	SCE	(1,517)	119	0.4	0.00	($1,674)	($1,986)	$239	0.8	>1	($312)	$1,912
CZ09-2	LA	(1,517)	119	0.4	0.00	($1,674)	$1,556	$239	>1	>1	$3,229	$1,912
CZ10	SDG&E	(1,631)	125	0.4	0.00	($1,674)	($4,978)	$537	0.3	>1	($3,304)	$2,210
CZ10-2	SCE	(1,631)	125	0.4	0.00	($1,674)	($2,363)	$537	0.7	>1	($689)	$2,210
CZ11	PG&E	(2,155)	163	0.7	0.00	($1,674)	($3,472)	$192	0.5	>1	($1,798)	$1,865
CZ12	PG&E	(2,108)	163	0.7	0.00	($1,674)	($2,788)	$244	0.6	>1	($1,114)	$1,917
CZ12-2	SMUD	(2,108)	163	0.7	0.00	($1,674)	$464	$244	>1	>1	$2,138	$1,917
CZ13	PG&E	(1,887)	143	0.7	0.00	($1,674)	($2,765)	($93)	0.6	18.0	($1,092)	$1,581
CZ14	SDG&E	(2,187)	158	0.4	0.00	($1,674)	($7,311)	($321)	0.2	5.2	($5,638)	$1,353
CZ14-2	SCE	(2,187)	158	0.4	0.00	($1,674)	($4,058)	($321)	0.4	5.2	($2,385)	$1,353
CZ15	SCE	(1,286)	97	0.5	0.00	($1,674)	($1,636)	($112)	1.0	15.0	$38	$1,562
CZ16	PG&E	(3,137)	249	0.5	0.00	($1,674)	($4,873)	($2,248)	0.3	0.7	($3,200)	($575)
CZ16-2	LA	(3,137)	249	0.5	0.00	($1,674)	$2,502	($2,248)	>1	0.7	$4,175	($575)

4.2 All Electric Plus Efficiency and PV Results

Table 9 shows results of the all-electric prescriptive minimum using 2019 TDV with 1) heat pump water heater location is outside in exterior closet in all climate zones except Climate Zones 14, 15, and 16, 2) energy efficiency measures, and 3) additional solar PV capacity. The all-electric detached ADU is cost effective using either the on-bill or TDV approach in several climate zones. Also, similar to the package above, it is always on-bill cost effective using POU rates.

Table 9. Cost-Effectiveness for ADU: All-Electric Energy Efficiency + Additional PV, 2019 TDV

CZ	Utility	Annual Elec Savings (kWh)	Annual Gas Savings (therms)	Annual GHG Reductions (mtons)	Total EDR Margin	Upfront Incremental Package Cost	Lifecycle Utility Cost Savings	Lifecycle $TDV Savings	B/C Ratio (On-bill)	B/C Ratio (TDV)	NPV (On-bill)	NPV (TDV)
CZ01	PG&E	(524)	259	0.8	29.30	$5,794	$4,323	$4,123	0.7	0.7	($1,472)	($1,671)
CZ02	PG&E	(497)	198	0.8	18.70	$3,207	$2,159	$3,333	0.7	1.0	($1,048)	$126
CZ03	PG&E	(459)	174	0.8	19.00	$2,363	$2,331	$2,348	1.0	1.0	($32)	($15)
CZ04	PG&E	(465)	170	0.7	16.10	$2,314	$1,934	$2,635	0.8	1.1	($380)	$320
CZ04-2	CPAU	(465)	170	0.7	16.10	$2,314	$5,434	$2,635	2.3	1.1	$3,120	$320
CZ05	PG&E	(472)	170	0.7	20.00	$2,339	$2,538	$2,206	1.1	0.9	$199	($133)
CZ05-2	SCG	(472)	170	0.7	20.00	$2,339	$2,664	$2,206	1.1	0.9	$326	($133)
CZ06	SCE	(427)	136	0.6	16.10	$1,512	$1,836	$1,898	1.2	1.3	$324	$386
CZ06-2	LA	(427)	136	0.6	16.10	$1,512	$4,487	$1,898	3.0	1.3	$2,975	$386
CZ07	SDG&E	(404)	121	0.6	14.00	$1,170	$2,843	$1,134	2.4	1.0	$1,672	($36)
CZ08	SCE	(421)	122	0.6	12.20	$1,244	$1,503	$1,618	1.2	1.3	$260	$375
CZ08-2	LA	(421)	122	0.6	12.20	$1,244	$4,058	$1,618	3.3	1.3	$2,814	$375
CZ09	SCE	(439)	128	0.8	12.90	$1,317	$1,641	$2,170	1.2	1.6	$324	$853
CZ09-2	LA	(439)	128	0.8	12.90	$1,317	$4,227	$2,170	3.2	1.6	$2,910	$853
CZ10	SDG&E	(449)	130	0.8	12.20	$1,680	$2,168	$2,065	1.3	1.2	$488	$385
CZ10-2	SCE	(449)	130	0.8	12.20	$1,680	$1,632	$2,065	1.0	1.2	($49)	$385
CZ11	PG&E	(535)	177	0.9	15.00	$3,975	$1,994	$3,433	0.5	0.9	($1,980)	($542)
CZ12	PG&E	(494)	182	0.9	15.60	$4,121	$1,508	$3,510	0.4	0.9	($2,613)	($611)
CZ12-2	SMUD	(494)	182	0.9	15.60	$4,121	$4,685	$3,510	1.1	0.9	$564	($611)
CZ13	PG&E	(525)	167	0.7	13.30	$3,991	$1,917	$3,109	0.5	0.8	($2,074)	($881)
CZ14	SDG&E	(515)	175	1.1	15.90	$3,316	$3,257	$3,874	1.0	1.2	($59)	$558
CZ14-2	SCE	(515)	175	1.1	15.90	$3,316	$2,363	$3,874	0.7	1.2	($953)	$558
CZ15	SCE	(544)	99	0.2	7.40	$1,744	$1,630	$1,534	0.9	0.9	($115)	($210)
CZ16	PG&E	(547)	274	0.4	23.10	$4,091	$3,785	$3,801	0.9	0.9	($306)	($290)
CZ16-2	LA	(547)	274	0.4	23.10	$4,091	$9,042	$3,801	2.2	0.9	$4,951	($290)

Table 10 shows that All-Electric detached ADUs are TDV cost effective in all climate zones using 2022 TDV when including efficiency measures and additional solar PV. Note that the EDR margins have been removed since the 2022 Title 24 Part 6 code has not yet completed rulemaking at the time of the draft, but preliminary results indicate that all EDR margins will be positive.

Table 10. Cost-Effectiveness for ADU: All-Electric Energy Efficiency + Additional PV, 2022 TDV Results

CZ	Utility	Annual Elec Savings (kWh)	Annual Gas Savings (therms)	Annual GHG Reductions (mtons)	Total EDR Margin	Upfront Incremental Package Cost	Lifecycle Utility Cost Savings	Lifecycle $TDV Savings	B/C Ratio (On-bill)	B/C Ratio (TDV)	NPV (On-bill)	NPV (TDV)
CZ01	PG&E	(512)	242	0.3	>0	$5,648	$3,588	$7,903	0.6	1.4	($2,060)	$2,255
CZ02	PG&E	(479)	180	0.4	>0	$3,012	$1,936	$6,490	0.6	2.2	($1,076)	$3,478
CZ03	PG&E	(441)	153	0.3	>0	$2,070	$2,119	$5,235	1.0	2.5	$49	$3,165
CZ04	PG&E	(444)	142	0.4	>0	$1,875	$1,780	$4,473	0.9	2.4	($95)	$2,597
CZ04-2	CPAU	(444)	142	0.4	>0	$1,875	$5,210	$4,473	2.8	2.4	$3,335	$2,597
CZ05	PG&E	(443)	145	0.4	>0	$1,949	$2,121	$4,416	1.1	2.3	$173	$2,468
CZ05-2	SCG	(443)	145	0.4	>0	$1,949	$2,461	$4,416	1.3	2.3	$513	$2,468
CZ06	SCE	(413)	121	0.3	>0	$1,049	$1,550	$4,256	1.5	4.1	$501	$3,208
CZ06-2	LA	(413)	121	0.3	>0	$1,049	$4,067	$4,256	3.9	4.1	$3,018	$3,208
CZ07	SDG&E	(409)	117	0.3	>0	$1,073	$2,480	$3,899	2.3	3.6	$1,407	$2,826
CZ08	SCE	(431)	114	0.3	>0	$975	$1,458	$4,086	1.5	4.2	$483	$3,110
CZ08-2	LA	(431)	114	0.3	>0	$975	$3,825	$4,086	3.9	4.2	$2,850	$3,110
CZ09	SCE	(434)	119	0.3	>0	$1,049	$1,608	$4,002	1.5	3.8	$560	$2,954
CZ09-2	LA	(434)	119	0.3	>0	$1,049	$3,960	$4,002	3.8	3.8	$2,912	$2,954
CZ10	SDG&E	(457)	125	0.3	>0	$1,485	$1,760	$4,404	1.2	3.0	$274	$2,919
CZ10-2	SCE	(457)	125	0.3	>0	$1,485	$1,525	$4,404	1.0	3.0	$40	$2,919
CZ11	PG&E	(524)	163	0.4	>0	$3,853	$1,517	$5,752	0.4	1.5	($2,336)	$1,899
CZ12	PG&E	(481)	163	0.4	>0	$3,829	$1,293	$5,448	0.3	1.4	($2,535)	$1,619
CZ12-2	SMUD	(481)	163	0.4	>0	$3,829	$4,066	$5,448	1.1	1.4	$237	$1,619
CZ13	PG&E	(514)	143	0.4	>0	$3,503	$2,400	$4,852	0.7	1.4	($1,103)	$1,349
CZ14	SDG&E	(496)	158	0.3	>0	$2,731	$2,772	$5,873	1.0	2.2	$41	$3,142
CZ14-2	SCE	(496)	158	0.3	>0	$2,731	$2,090	$5,873	0.8	2.2	($641)	$3,142
CZ15	SCE	(539)	97	0.5	>0	$1,549	$1,608	$3,383	1.0	2.2	$58	$1,834
CZ16	PG&E	(526)	249	0.3	>0	$3,871	$3,173	$6,689	0.8	1.7	($698)	$2,818
CZ16-2	LA	(526)	249	0.8	>0	$3,871	$8,099	$6,689	2.1	1.7	$4,227	$2,818

5 Summary

The Reach Codes Team developed packages of energy efficiency measures as well as packages combining energy efficiency with solar PV generation, 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.

Table 11 summarizes results for each prototype and depicts 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.

The Reach Code Team found that all-electric detached ADUs can have positive compliance margins and are cost effective in all climate zones through either the utility bill or TDV metrics when compared to a mixed fuel baseline. This is true for either prescriptive minimum or efficiency + PV packages. To promote decarbonization, local jurisdictions may choose to include new construction detached ADUs in all-electric requirements.

Table 11. Detached ADU Summary of EDR Margin and Cost-Effectiveness

CZ	Utility	All Electric, 2019 EDR		All Electric, 2022 EDR	
		Code Minimum	EE+PV	Code Minimum	EE+PV
CZ01	PG&E	0.0	29.3	0.0	>0
CZ02	PG&E	0.0	18.7	0.0	>0
CZ03	PG&E	0.0	19.0	0.0	>0
CZ04	PG&E	0.0	16.1	0.0	>0
CZ04-2	CPAU	0.0	16.1	0.0	>0
CZ05	PG&E	0.0	20.0	0.0	>0
CZ05-2	SCG	0.0	20.0	0.0	>0
CZ06	SCE	0.0	16.1	0.0	>0
CZ06-2	LADWP	0.0	16.1	0.0	>0
CZ07	SDG&E	0.0	14.0	0.0	>0
CZ08	SCE	0.0	12.2	0.0	>0
CZ08-2	LADWP	0.0	12.2	0.0	>0
CZ09	SCE	0.0	12.9	0.0	>0
CZ09-2	LADWP	0.0	12.9	0.0	>0
CZ10	SDG&E	0.0	12.2	0.0	>0
CZ10-2	SCE	0.0	12.2	0.0	>0
CZ11	PG&E	0.0	15.0	0.0	>0
CZ12	PG&E	0.0	15.6	0.0	>0
CZ12-2	SMUD	0.0	15.6	0.0	>0
CZ13	PG&E	0.0	13.3	0.0	>0
CZ14	SDG&E	0.0	15.9	0.0	>0
CZ14-2	SCE	0.0	15.9	0.0	>0
CZ15	SCE	0.0	7.4	0.0	>0
CZ16	PG&E	0.0	23.1	0.0	>0
CZ16-2	LADWP	0.0	23.1	0.0	>0

6 References

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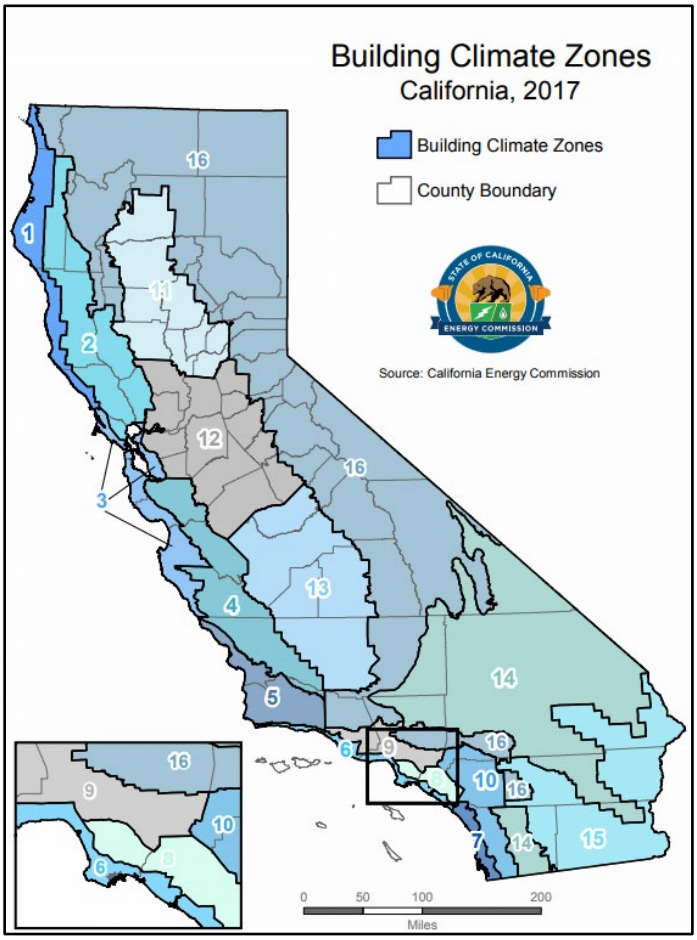
7 Appendices

7.1 Map of California Climate Zones

Climate zone geographical boundaries are depicted in Figure 1. The map in Figure 1 along with a zip-code search directory is available at: https://ww2.energy.ca.gov/maps/renewable/building_climate_zones.html

Figure 1. Map of California climate zones.



7.2 Mixed Fuel Baseline Energy Figures

Table 12 show the annual electricity and natural gas consumption and on-bill cost, total EDR margin, and GHG emissions for each prototype under the mixed-fuel design baseline. The non-zero EDR margins are largely a result of compliance software complexities, and they are not expected to significantly impact the proposed case results or nature of recommendations. The annual kWh usage is 0 since code requires that PV offset 100 percent of kWh usage.

Table 12. Detached ADU Mixed Fuel Baseline

CZ	Utility	Annual Electricity Consumption (kWh)	Annual Natural Gas Consumption (Therms)	Annual Electricity Cost	Annual Natural Gas Cost	Total Annual Utility Cost	Annual GHG Emissions (mtons)
CZ01	PG&E	0	259	$194	$358	$552	1.0
CZ02	PG&E	0	198	$194	$269	$463	0.9
CZ03	PG&E	0	174	$189	$237	$425	0.9
CZ04	PG&E	0	170	$185	$231	$416	0.8
CZ04-2	CPAU	0	170	$131	$297	$429	0.8
CZ05	PG&E	0	170	$167	$232	$399	0.8
CZ05-2	SCG	0	170	$167	$237	$404	0.8
CZ06	SCE	0	136	$156	$202	$358	0.8
CZ06-2	LA	0	136	$124	$202	$326	0.8
CZ07	SDG&E	0	121	$160	$200	$359	0.8
CZ08	SCE	0	122	$161	$187	$348	0.9
CZ08-2	LA	0	122	$124	$187	$311	0.9
CZ09	SCE	0	128	$172	$193	$366	1.1
CZ09-2	LA	0	128	$125	$193	$318	1.1
CZ10	SDG&E	0	130	$166	$215	$381	1.0
CZ10-2	SCE	0	130	$183	$195	$379	1.0
CZ11	PG&E	0	177	$205	$244	$450	1.0
CZ12	PG&E	0	182	$197	$250	$447	1.0
CZ12-2	SMUD	0	182	$293	$250	$542	1.0
CZ13	PG&E	0	167	$224	$231	$454	0.9
CZ14	SDG&E	0	175	$178	$290	$468	1.4
CZ14-2	SCE	0	175	$212	$243	$455	1.4
CZ15	SCE	0	99	$333	$163	$496	0.5
CZ16	PG&E	0	274	$181	$379	$560	0.6
CZ16-2	LA	0	274	$123	$379	$502	0.6

7.3 All-Electric Energy Efficiency Only Results

Table 13 and Table 14 show the cost-effectiveness results for the all-electric energy efficiency package without PV compared to the mixed-fuel baseline without PV, in scenarios where PV cannot be installed. Without PV, the efficiency packages selected are cost effective under 2022 TDV in most Climate Zones. It is likely that a different set of efficiency measures can improve cost effectiveness, given that the all-electric prescriptive minimum is TDV cost-effective (reference Table 8), though optimization of efficiency measure packages have not been examined in this study.

Note that the 2022 EDR margins have been removed since the 2022 Title 24 Part 6 code has not yet completed rulemaking at the time of the draft, but preliminary results indicate that all EDR margins will be positive.

Table 13. Cost-Effectiveness for ADU: All-Electric Energy Efficiency Without PV, 2019 TDV

CZ	Utility	Elec Savings (kWh)	Gas Savings (therms)	GHG Reductions (mtons)	Total EDR Margin	Incremental Package Cost	Lifecycle Utility Cost Savings	$TDV Savings	B/C Ratio (On-bill)	B/C Ratio (TDV)	NPV (On-bill)	NPV (TDV)
CZ01	PG&E	(2,760)	259	0.8	9.30	$1,698	($7,485)	($3,679)	-4.4	-2.2	($9,183)	($5,377)
CZ02	PG&E	(2,492)	198	0.6	1.00	$135	($7,004)	($3,739)	-51.9	-27.7	($7,139)	($3,874)
CZ03	PG&E	(2,151)	174	0.5	2.80	($246)	($6,522)	($3,578)	0.0	0.1	($6,276)	($3,332)
CZ04	PG&E	(2,171)	170	0.5	0.30	($246)	($6,890)	($3,428)	0.0	0.1	($6,644)	($3,182)
CZ04-2	CPAU	(2,171)	170	0.5	0.30	($246)	($3,483)	($3,428)	0.1	0.1	($3,237)	($3,182)
CZ05	PG&E	(2,284)	170	0.5	2.70	($246)	($7,393)	($4,140)	0.0	0.1	($7,147)	($3,894)
CZ05-2	SCG	(2,284)	170	0.5	2.70	($246)	($7,266)	($4,140)	0.0	0.1	($7,021)	($3,894)
CZ06	SCE	(1,790)	136	0.4	1.70	($585)	($3,428)	($2,823)	0.2	0.2	($2,843)	($2,238)
CZ06-2	LA	(1,790)	136	0.4	1.70	($585)	$1,475	($2,823)	>1	0.2	$2,060	($2,238)
CZ07	SDG&E	(1,592)	121	0.4	0.70	($585)	($5,304)	($3,042)	0.1	0.2	($4,719)	($2,457)
CZ08	SCE	(1,622)	122	0.4	0	($585)	($2,987)	($2,644)	0.2	0.2	($2,402)	($2,059)
CZ08-2	LA	(1,622)	122	0.4	0	($585)	$1,405	($2,644)	>1	0.2	$1,990	($2,059)
CZ09	SCE	(1,685)	128	0.4	1.50	($512)	($2,763)	($2,198)	0.2	0.2	($2,251)	($1,686)
CZ09-2	LA	(1,685)	128	0.4	1.50	($512)	$1,481	($2,198)	>1	0.2	$1,993	($1,686)
CZ10	SDG&E	(1,714)	130	0.4	1.60	($173)	($6,070)	($2,211)	0.0	0.1	($5,897)	($2,038)
CZ10-2	SCE	(1,714)	130	0.4	1.60	($173)	($2,821)	($2,211)	0.1	0.1	($2,649)	($2,038)
CZ11	PG&E	(2,255)	177	0.5	2.60	$1,390	($5,976)	($2,879)	-4.3	-2.1	($7,366)	($4,270)
CZ12	PG&E	(2,282)	182	0.5	1.20	$1,390	($6,151)	($3,012)	-4.4	-2.2	($7,541)	($4,403)
CZ12-2	SMUD	(2,282)	182	0.5	1.20	$1,390	$730	($3,012)	0.5	-2.2	($661)	($4,403)
CZ13	PG&E	(2,084)	167	0.5	2.40	$1,577	($5,407)	($2,465)	-3.4	-1.6	($6,983)	($4,041)
CZ14	SDG&E	(2,066)	175	0.6	4.50	$927	($5,783)	($1,635)	-6.2	-1.8	($6,710)	($2,562)
CZ14-2	SCE	(2,066)	175	0.6	4.50	$927	($3,804)	($1,635)	-4.1	-1.8	($4,731)	($2,562)
CZ15	SCE	(949)	99	0.4	4.80	$1,013	($413)	($10)	-0.4	0.0	($1,426)	($1,023)
CZ16	PG&E	(2,872)	274	0.9	5.10	$799	($6,367)	($4,021)	-8.0	-5.0	($7,166)	($4,820)
CZ16-2	LA	(2,872)	274	0.9	5.10	$799	$3,889	($4,021)	4.9	-5.0	$3,090	($4,820)

Table 14. Cost-Effectiveness for ADU: All-Electric Energy Efficiency Without PV, 2022 TDV

CZ	Utility	Elec Savings (kWh)	Gas Savings (therms)	GHG Reductions (mtons)	Total EDR Margin	Incremental Package Cost	Lifecycle Utility Cost Savings	$TDV Savings	B/C Ratio (On-bill)	B/C Ratio (TDV)	NPV (On-bill)	NPV (TDV)
CZ01	PG&E	(2,629)	242	0.7	>0	$1,698	($7,361)	$1,769	-4.3	1.0	($9,059)	$71
CZ02	PG&E	(2,279)	180	0.5	>0	$135	($6,500)	$1,060	-48.2	7.9	($6,635)	$925
CZ03	PG&E	(1,958)	153	0.4	>0	($246)	($6,269)	$764	0.0	>1	($6,023)	$1,009
CZ04	PG&E	(1,852)	142	0.4	>0	($246)	($6,124)	$57	0.0	>1	($5,879)	$303
CZ04-2	CPAU	(1,852)	142	0.4	>0	($246)	($3,703)	$57	0.1	>1	($3,457)	$303
CZ05	PG&E	(1,984)	145	0.4	>0	($246)	($6,680)	($167)	0.0	1.5	($6,434)	$78
CZ05-2	SCG	(1,984)	145	0.4	>0	($246)	($6,340)	($167)	0.0	1.5	($6,095)	$78
CZ06	SCE	(1,585)	121	0.4	>0	($585)	($2,706)	$615	0.2	>1	($2,121)	$1,200
CZ06-2	LA	(1,585)	121	0.4	>0	($585)	$1,466	$615	>1	>1	$2,051	$1,200
CZ07	SDG&E	(1,520)	117	0.4	>0	($585)	($5,017)	$528	0.1	>1	($4,432)	$1,113
CZ08	SCE	(1,499)	114	0.3	>0	($585)	($2,627)	$493	0.2	>1	($2,042)	$1,078
CZ08-2	LA	(1,499)	114	0.3	>0	($585)	$1,456	$493	>1	>1	$2,041	$1,078
CZ09	SCE	(1,545)	119	0.3	>0	($512)	($2,351)	$421	0.2	>1	($1,839)	$933
CZ09-2	LA	(1,545)	119	0.3	>0	($512)	$1,511	$421	>1	>1	$2,023	$933
CZ10	SDG&E	(1,641)	125	0.4	>0	($173)	($5,824)	$674	0.0	>1	($5,651)	$847
CZ10-2	SCE	(1,641)	125	0.4	>0	($173)	($2,814)	$674	0.1	>1	($2,641)	$847
CZ11	PG&E	(2,087)	163	0.4	>0	$1,390	($5,602)	$1,063	-4.0	0.8	($6,993)	($328)
CZ12	PG&E	(2,094)	163	0.4	>0	$1,390	($5,856)	$634	-4.2	0.5	($7,246)	($757)
CZ12-2	SMUD	(2,094)	163	0.4	>0	$1,390	$500	$634	0.4	0.5	($890)	($757)
CZ13	PG&E	(1,786)	143	0.4	>0	$1,577	($4,659)	$995	-3.0	0.6	($6,236)	($582)
CZ14	SDG&E	(1,887)	158	0.5	>0	$927	($5,466)	$1,460	-5.9	1.6	($6,393)	$534
CZ14-2	SCE	(1,887)	158	0.5	>0	$927	($3,266)	$1,460	-3.5	1.6	($4,193)	$534
CZ15	SCE	(917)	97	0.3	>0	$1,013	($361)	$2,200	-0.4	2.2	($1,374)	$1,187
CZ16	PG&E	(2,642)	249	0.8	>0	$799	($6,054)	$354	-7.6	0.4	($6,853)	($445)
CZ16-2	LA	(2,642)	249	0.8	>0	$799	$3,419	$354	4.3	0.4	$2,620	($445)

7.4 Utility Rate Schedules

The Reach Codes Team used the CA IOU and POU rate tariffs detailed below to determine the On-Bill savings for each package.

7.4.1 Pacific Gas & Electric

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	
Summer				
Total Usage	$0.41333	(I)	$0.34989	(I)
Baseline Credit (Applied to Baseline Usage Only)	($0.08633)	(R)	($0.08633)	(R)
Winter				
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)			

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

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	18.6	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:

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

Pacific Gas and Electric Company®
U 39 San Francisco, California

Revised Cal. P.U.C. Sheet No. 35808-G
Cancelling Revised Cal. P.U.C. Sheet No. 35753-G

GAS SCHEDULE G-1 Sheet 1
RESIDENTIAL SERVICE

APPLICABILITY: This rate schedule[1] 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:

	Per Day	
Minimum Transportation Charge:[5]	$$0.13151	
	Per Therm	
	Baseline	Excess
Procurement:	$0.23187 (R)	$0.23187 (R)
Transportation Charge:	$1.13126	$1.64861
Total:	$1.36313 (R)	$1.88048 (R)
California Natural Gas Climate Credit (per Household, annual payment occurring in the April bill cycle)	($27.18)	

GAS SCHEDULE G-1 Sheet 2
RESIDENTIAL SERVICE

BASELINE QUANTITIES: The delivered quantities of gas shown below are billed at the rates for baseline use.

BASELINE QUANTITIES (Therms Per Day Per Dwelling Unit)

Baseline Territories ***	Summer (April-October) Effective Apr. 1, 2020		Winter Off-Peak (Nov,Feb,Mar) Effective Nov. 1, 2019		Winter On-Peak (Dec, Jan) Effective Dec. 1, 2019	
P	0.39	(R)	1.88	(R)	2.16	(I)
Q	0.59	(R)	1.55	(R)	2.16	(I)
R	0.36	(R)	1.28	(R)	1.97	(I)
S	0.39	(R)	1.38	(R)	2.06	(I)
T	0.59	(R)	1.38	(R)	1.81	(I)
V	0.62	(R)	1.51	(R)	1.84	(I)
W	0.39	(R)	1.18	(R)	1.84	(I)
X	0.49	(R)	1.55	(R)	2.16	(I)
Y	0.69	(R)	2.15	(R)	2.65	(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.

7.4.2 Southern California Edison

Southern California Edison
Rosemead, California (U 338-E)

Revised Cal. PUC Sheet No. 68632-E
Cancelling Revised Cal. PUC Sheet No. 68540-E

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		
Option 4-9 PM / Option 4-9 PM-CPP		Total[1]	UG***	DWREC[3]
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		
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. (I)
**** 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.

(Continued)

(To be inserted by utility)
Advice 4172-E-A
Decision
2C12

Issued by
Carla Peterman
Senior Vice President

(To be inserted by Cal. PUC)
Date Submitted Mar 13, 2020
Effective Apr 13, 2020
Resolution

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

Sheet 12

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

7.4.3 Southern California Gas

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA GAS COMPANY Revised CAL. P.U.C. SHEET NO. 57658-G
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA CANCELING Revised CAL. P.U.C. SHEET NO. 57573-G

Schedule No. GM Sheet 2
MULTI-FAMILY SERVICE
(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

	GM/GT-M	GMB/GT-MB	
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

	GM-E	GM-EC[3/]	GT-ME	
Baseline Rate, per therm (baseline usage defined per Special Conditions 3 and 4):				
Procurement Charge:[2/]	27.580¢	25.654¢	N/A	I
Transmission Charge:	77.909¢	77.909¢	77.909¢	
Total Baseline Charge (all usage):	105.489¢	103.563¢	77.909¢	I
Non-Baseline Rate, per therm (usage in excess of baseline usage):				
Procurement Charge:[2/]	27.580¢	25.654¢	N/A	I
Transmission Charge:	114.709¢	114.709¢	114.709¢	
Total Non Baseline Charge (all usage):	142.289¢	140.363¢	114.709¢	I

	GM-C	GM-CC[3/]	GT-MC	
Non-Baseline Rate, per therm (usage in excess of baseline usage):				
Procurement Charge:[2/]	27.580¢	25.654¢	N/A	I
Transmission Charge:	114.709¢	114.709¢	114.709¢	
Total Non Baseline Charge (all usage):	142.289¢	140.363¢	114.709¢	I

[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. 5636
DECISION NO. 98-07-068
208

ISSUED BY
Dan Skopec
Vice President
Regulatory Affairs

(TO BE INSERTED BY CAL. PUC)
SUBMITTED May 29, 2020
EFFECTIVE Jun 1, 2020
RESOLUTION NO.

3. Baseline Usage: The following usage is to be billed at the Baseline rate for Multi-family Accommodation units. Usage in excess of applicable Baseline allowances will be billed at the Non-Baseline rate.

Per Residence	Daily Therm Allowance for Climate Zones*		
	1	2	3
Summer (May 1-Oct.31)	0.473	0.473	0.473
Winter (Nov. 1-Apr.30)	1.691	1.823	2.950

* Climate Zones are described in the Preliminary Statement.

7.4.4 San Diego Gas & Electric

SCHEDULE TOU-DR1

RESIDENTIAL TIME-OF-USE

RATES

Total Rates:

Description – TOU DR1	UDC Total Rate	DWR-BC Rate	EECC Rate + DWR Credit	Total Rate
Summer:				
On-Peak	0.20577	0.00580	0.29042	0.50199
Off-Peak	0.20577	0.00580	0.09305	0.30462
Super Off-Peak	0.20577	0.00580	0.04743	0.25900
Winter:				
On-Peak	0.27206	0.00580	0.07844	0.35630
Off-Peak	0.27206	0.00580	0.06961	0.34747
Super Off-Peak	0.27206	0.00580	0.05981	0.33767
Summer Baseline Adjustment Credit up to 130% of Baseline	(0.07136)			(0.07136)
Winter Baseline Adjustment Credit up to 130% of Baseline	(0.07136)			(0.07136)
Minimum Bill ($/day)	0.338			0.338

SDGE
San Diego Gas & Electric Company
San Diego, California

Revised Cal. P.U.C. Sheet No. 24762-G
Canceling Revised Cal. P.U.C. Sheet No. 24749-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]
Baseline Rate, per therm (baseline usage defined in Special Condition 4)				
Procurement Charge[2]	$0.26263	$0.26263	R	N/A
Transmission Charge	$1.39202	$1.39202		$1.40414
Total Baseline Charge	$1.65465	$1.65465	R	$1.40414
Non-Baseline Rate (usage in excess of baseline usage)				
Procurement Charge[2]	$0.26263	$0.26263	R	N/A
Transmission Charge	$1.62888	$1.62888		$1.64100
Total Non-Baseline Charge	$1.89151	$1.89151	R	$1.64100
Minimum Bill, per day[3]				
Non-CARE customers	$0.13151	$0.13151		$0.13151
CARE customers	$0.10521	$0.10521		$0.10521

Franchise Fee Differential:

A Franchise Fee Differential of 1.03% will be applied to the monthly billings calculated under this schedule for all customers within the corporate limits of the City of San Diego. Such Franchise Fee Differential shall be so indicated and added as a separate item to bills rendered to such customers.

Additional Charges

Rates may be adjusted to reflect any applicable taxes, franchise fees or other fees, regulatory surcharges, and interstate or intrastate pipeline charges that may occur.

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

1. Definitions. The definitions of principal terms used in this schedule are found either herein or in Rule 1, Definitions.

2. Number of Therms. The number of therms to be billed shall be determined in accordance with Rule 2. The daily therm allowance in the Baseline Usage, shown in Special Condition 4, shall be multiplied by the number of qualified residential units. It is the responsibility of the customer to advise the Utility within 15 days following any change in the submetering arrangements or the number of dwelling units or Mobilehome Park spaces provided gas service. The number of qualifying units is subject to verification by the Utility.

3. Exclusions. Gas service for non-domestic enterprises such as rooming houses, boarding houses, dormitories, rest homes, military barracks, transient trailer parks, stores, restaurants, service stations, and other similar establishments will be separately metered and billed under the applicable schedules.

[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, 2020, the minimum bill is calculated as the minimum bill charge of $0.13151 per day times the number of days in the billing cycle (approximately $4 per month) with a 20% discount applied for CARE customer resulting in a minimum bill charge of $0.10521 per day (approximately $3.20 per month).

(Continued)

2C6
Advice Ltr. No. 2889-G
Decision No.

Issued by
Dan Skopec
Vice President
Regulatory Affairs

Submitted Aug 7, 2020
Effective Aug 10, 2020
Resolution No.

7.4.5 City of Palo Alto Utilities

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:

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

D. SPECIAL NOTES:

1. Calculation of Cost Components

The actual bill amount is calculated based on the applicable rates in Section C above and adjusted for any applicable discounts, surcharges and/or taxes. On a Customer's bill statement, the bill amount may be broken down into appropriate components as calculated under Section C.

2. Calculation of Usage Tiers

Tier 1 Electricity usage shall be calculated and billed based upon a level of 11 kWh per day, prorated by Meter reading days of Service. As an example, for a 30-day bill, the Tier 1 level would be 330 kWh. For further discussion of bill calculation and proration, refer to Rule and Regulation 11.

{End}

CITY OF PALO ALTO UTILITIES
Issued by the City Council

Supersedes Sheet No E-1-1
dated 7-1-2018

CITY OF PALO ALTO UTILITIES

Sheet No **E-1-1**
Effective 7-1-2019

RESIDENTIAL GAS SERVICE

UTILITY RATE SCHEDULE G-1

A. APPLICABILITY:

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

1. Separately-metered single-family residential Customers.
2. Separately-metered multi-family 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:	$10.37

Tier 1 Rates:	Per Therm
Supply Charges:	
1. Commodity (Monthly Market Based)	$0.10-$2.00
2. Cap and Trade Compliance Charge	$0.00-$0.25
3. Transportation Charge	$0.00-$0.15
4. Carbon Offset Charge	$0.00-$0.10
Distribution Charge:	$0.5038

Tier 2 Rates: (All usage over 100% of Tier 1)	
Supply Charges:	
1. Commodity (Monthly Market Based)	$0.10-2.00
2. Cap and Trade Compliance Charge	$0.00-$0.25
3. Transportation Charge	$0.00-$0.15
4. Carbon Offset Charge	$0.00-$0.10
Distribution Charge:	$1.2882

D. SPECIAL NOTES:

1. Calculation of Cost Components

CITY OF PALO ALTO UTILITIES
Issued by the City Council

Supersedes Sheet No G-1-1 dated 7-1-2019

CITY OF PALO ALTO UTILITIES

Sheet No G-1-1
Effective 7-1-2020

The 'Commodity and Volumetric Rates' are selected for the latest available month of December 2020.[3]

7.4.6 Sacramento Municipal Utilities District (Electric Only)

Residential Time-of-Day Service Rate Schedule R-TOD

I. Applicability

This Rate Schedule R-TOD applies to single- and three-phase service for the following types of residential premises:

1. Individual or dual metered residences with digital communicating meter installed, including single-family homes, duplexes, apartments, and condominiums; and
2. General farm service where the meter also serves the residence or additional meters on a farm where the electricity consumed is solely for domestic purposes.

Master-metered service to a qualifying multifamily accommodation or mobile home parks are not eligible for Time-of-Day rates under rate schedule R-TOD.

For the purposes of this schedule a "month" is considered to be a single billing period of 27 to 34 days.

A. Time-of-Day (5-8 p.m.) Rate (rate category RT02)

1. The TOD (5-8 p.m.) Rate is the standard rate for SMUD's residential customers. Eligible customers can elect the Fixed Rate under Rate Schedule R as an alternative rate.
2. Customers who have an eligible renewable electrical generation facility under Rate Schedule NEM1 that was approved for installation by SMUD after December 31, 2017, must be on the TOD (5-8 p.m.) Rate.
3. Customers who have an eligible renewable electrical generation facility under Rate Schedule NEM2 must be on the TOD (5-8 p.m.) Rate.
4. This rate has five kilowatt-hour (kWh) prices, depending on the time-of-day and season as shown below. Holidays are detailed in Section V. Conditions of Service.

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].

[1] See Section V. Conditions of Service

[3] https://www.cityofpaloalto.org/civicax/filebank/documents/30399

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.

7.4.7 Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (Electric Only)

Residential Service Rate Summary Time of Use R-1(B)
Eligibility
Applicable to service to single-family, single-family with guest house, individually metered accommodations, as well as to separately metered common areas of condominiums and cooperatives devoted primarily to residential uses and whose energy and capacity requirements do not exceed those for Small General Service Schedule A-1. Battery chargers, motors and appliances, which conform in capacities to applicable electrical codes, and meet requirements of the Department's Rules, may be served under this schedule. Not applicable to single-family residential customers with an on-site transformer dedicated solely to that individual customer.

The Department requires mandatory service under Rate B for customers whose annual monthly average consumption reach or exceed 3000 kWh during the preceding 12 month period. If a customer's annual monthly average consumption does not reach or exceed 3,000 kWh in a year's period, a customer may choose to receive service either under Rate A or B. However, when a customer served under Rate B requests a change to Rate A, that customer may not revert to Rate B before 12 months have elapsed.

Monthly rates beginning July 1, 2019	High Season June - Sep.			Low Season Oct. - May		
Residential R-1(B)	Capped	Incremental	Total	Capped	Incremental	Total
Rate B - Time of Use						
Service Charge $ per month	$8.00	$4.00	**$12.00**	$8.00	$4.00	**$12.00**
Energy Charge - $ per kWh						
High Peak Period	$0.16061	-$0.00203	**$0.15858**	$0.06515	$0.03503	**$0.10018**
Low Peak Period	$0.08144	$0.01874	**$0.10018**	$0.06515	$0.03503	**$0.10018**
Base Period	$0.04655	$0.02619	**$0.07274**	$0.05045	$0.02619	**$0.07664**
Electric Vehicle Discount $ (1)	-$0.02500	$0.00000	**-$0.02500**	-$0.02500	$0.00000	**-$0.02500**
Rates below are in addition to above Charges						
Elements Only in Capped Ordinance						
ECA - per kWh	$0.05690	$0.00000	**$0.05690**	$0.05690	$0.00000	**$0.05690**
ESA - per kWh	$0.00147	$0.00000	**$0.00147**	$0.00147	$0.00000	**$0.00147**
RCA - per kWh	$0.00300	$0.00000	**$0.00300**	$0.00300	$0.00000	**$0.00300**
Elements Only in Incremental Ordinance						
VEA - per kWh*	Refer to www.LADWP.com >About Us >Power Rates >Variable Energy Factors and Reliability Cost Adjustment Factor for current Quarterly Electric Adjustment Factors					
CRPSEA - per kWh*						
VRPSEA - per kWh*						
IRCA - per kWh						

ECA- Energy Cost Adjustment
ESA - Electric Subsidy Adjustment
RCA - Reliability Cost Adjustment
VEA - Variable Energy Adjustment
CRPSEA - Capped Renewable Portfolio Standard Energy Adjustment
VRPSEA - Variable Renewable Portfolio Standard Energy Adjustment
IRCA - Incremental Reliability Cost Adjustment
High Peak Period : 1:00 p.m. – 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday
Low Peak Period: 10:00 a.m. – 1:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, and 5:00 p.m. – 8:00 p.m., Monday through Friday.
Base Period: 8:00 p.m. – 10:00 a.m., Monday through Friday, all day Saturday and Sunday.
(1) Conditions for this element set in the capped ordinance.
*This value will be computed quarterly in accordance with the incremental electric rate ordinance.

7.4.8 Fuel Escalation Rates

Escalation of natural gas rates between 2020 and 2022 is based on the currently filed General Rate Cases for PG&E, SoCalGas, and SDG&E. From 2023 through 2025, gas rates are assumed to escalate at 4 percent per year above inflation, which reflects historical rate increases between 2013 and 2018. Escalation of electricity rates from 2020 through 2025 is assumed to be 2 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 1 percent escalation per year above inflation for long-term rate trajectories beginning in 2026 through 2050.

Table 15 below demonstrate the escalation rates used for residential (detached ADU) buildings.

Table 15. 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%

Source: Energy & Environmental Economics, 2019, Reach Code Team

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A STATEWIDE UTILITY PROGRAM

Title 24, Parts 6 and 11
Local Energy Efficiency Ordinances

2019 Mid-Rise New Construction Reach Code Cost-Effectiveness Study

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Last Modified: June 22, 2020

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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.

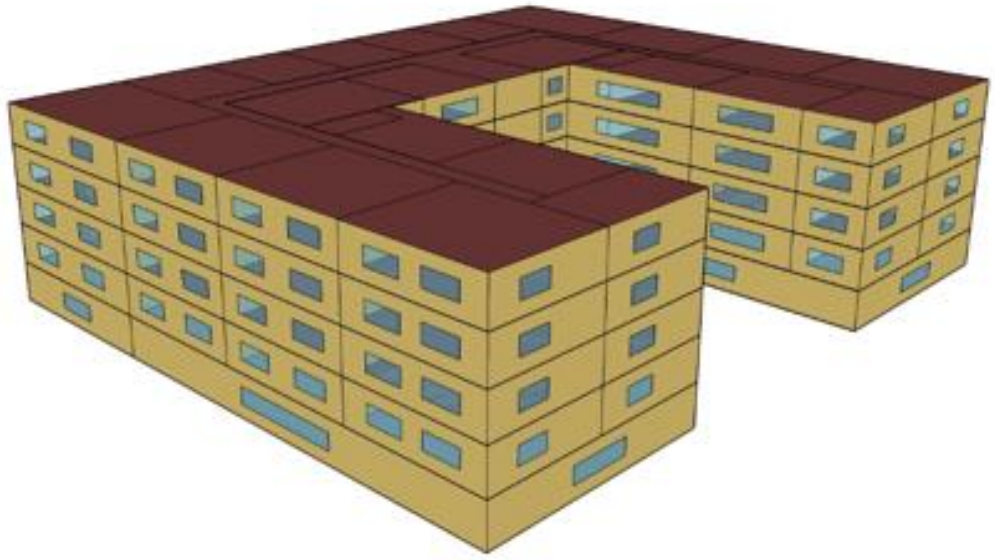
2.1 Building Prototypes

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-ft^2-°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.

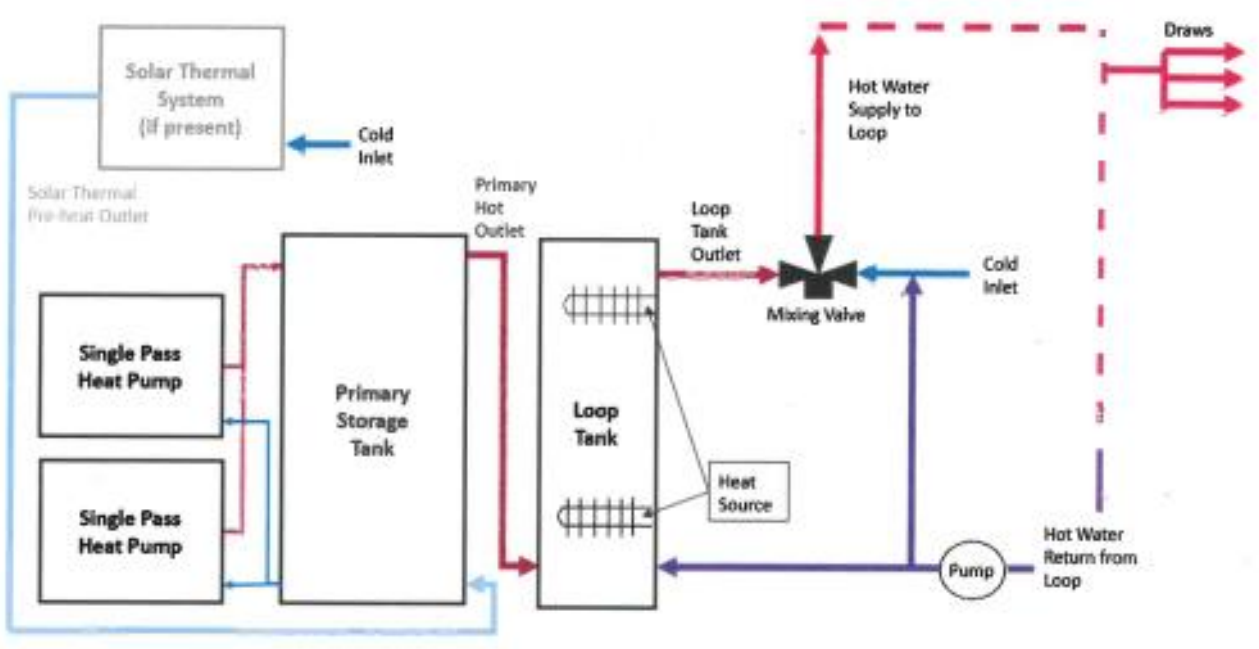


Figure 2: Prescriptive central heat pump water heater system schematic.

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 hourshrs 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***

[1]Service 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 rules[1]. 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

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

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

$$\boldsymbol{PV\ of\ lifetime\ cost/benefit = \sum_{t=1}^{n} Annual\ cost/benefit_t * (1+r)^t}$$

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

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

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. 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	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. 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	-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 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

			Mixed-Fuel				All-Electric			
Climate Zone	Elec Utility	Gas Utility	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

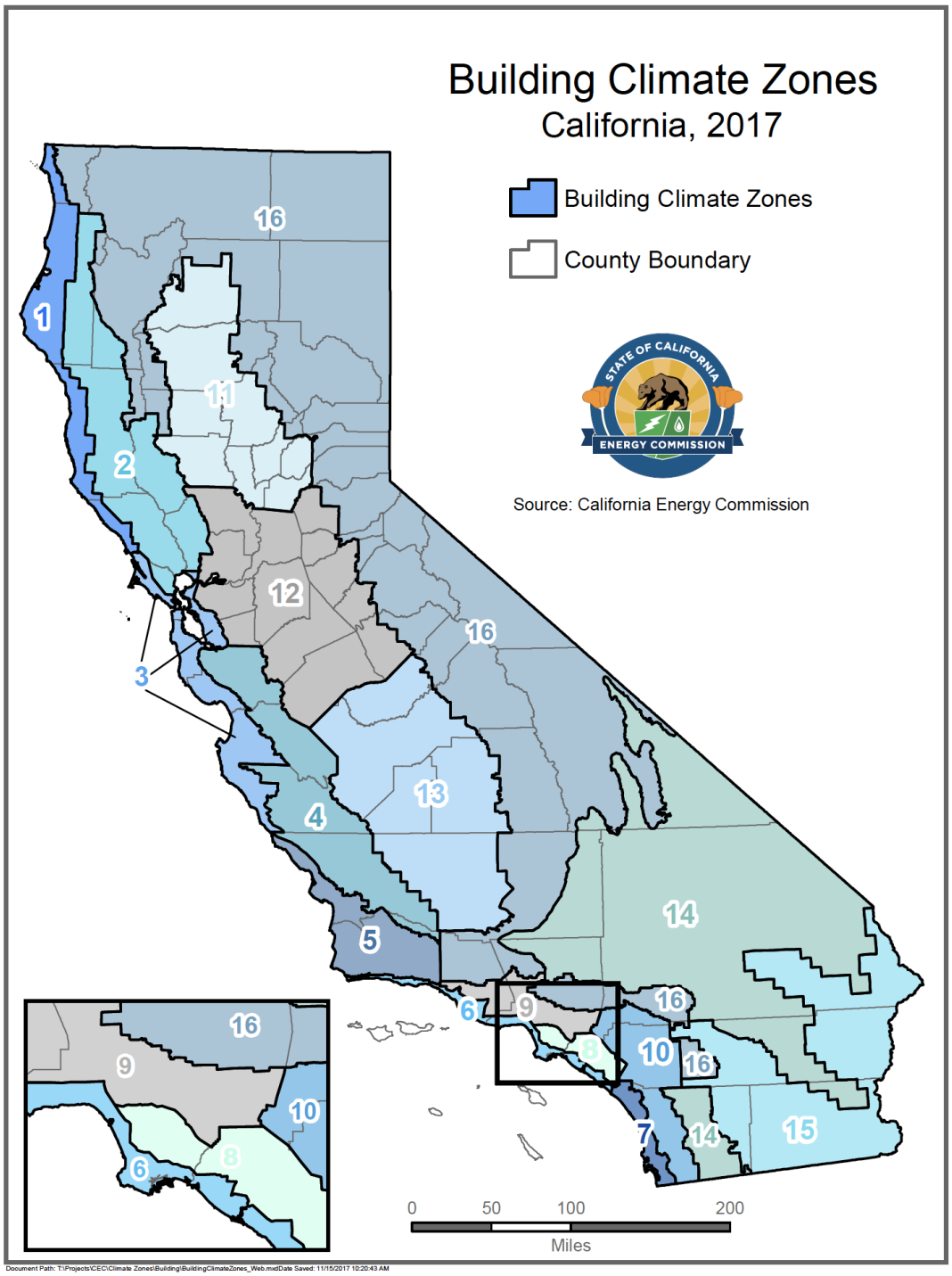

Figure 3: Map of California climate zones. (Source, California Energy Commission[3])

[3] https://ww2.energy.ca.gov/maps/renewable/building_climate_zones.html

Appendix B – Utility Tariff Details

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

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

Pacific Gas and Electric Company
San Francisco, California
U 39

Revised Cal. P.U.C. Sheet No. 46539-E
Cancelling Revised 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	
Summer				
Total Usage	$0.41333	(I)	$0.34989	(I)
Baseline Credit (Applied to Baseline Usage Only)	($0.08633)	(R)	($0.08633)	(R)
Winter				
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)[1]	($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.

[1] 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)

Pacific Gas and Electric Company
U 39 San Francisco, California

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

Issued by
Robert S. Kenney
Vice President, Regulatory Affairs

Submitted April 28, 2020
Effective May 1, 2020
Resolution

Pacific Gas and Electric Company
San Francisco, California
U 39

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

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

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 Tier I	Winter Tier I	Summer Tier I	Winter Tier I
P	14.2	12.0	16.0	27.4
Q	10.3	12.0	8.9	27.4
R	18.6	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)

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

Pacific Gas and Electric Company
San Francisco, California
U 39

Revised Cal. P.U.C. Sheet No. 35762-G
Cancelling Revised Cal. P.U.C. Sheet No. 35696-G

GAS SCHEDULE GM Sheet 2
MASTER-METERED MULTIFAMILY SERVICE

RATES: Customers on this schedule pay a Procurement Charge and a Transportation Charge, per meter, as follows:

	Per Therm Baseline		Per Therm Excess	
Procurement Charge:	$0.23856	(R)	$0.23856	(R)
Transportation Charge:	$1.13126		$1.64861	
Total:	$1.36982	(R)	$1.88717	(R)
California Natural Gas Climate Credit (per Household, annual payment occurring in the April bill cycle)	($27.18)			

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.

Pacific Gas and Electric Company
U 39 *San Francisco, California*

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

GAS SCHEDULE GM Sheet 3
MASTER-METERED MULTIFAMILY SERVICE

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 QUANTITIES (Therms Per Day Per Dwelling Unit)

Baseline Territories **	Summer (April-October) Effective Apr. 1, 2020		Winter Off-Peak (Nov,Feb,Mar) Effective Nov. 1, 2019		Winter On-Peak (Dec, Jan) Effective Dec. 1, 2019		(T) | (T)
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		
Option 4-9 PM / Option 4-9 PM-CPP		Total[1]	UG***	DWREC[3]
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		
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 $0.00069 per kWh is recovered in the UG component of Generation. (I)
**** 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 charges[5]. To estimate total costs by month, the baseline and excess transmission charges were assumed to be relatively consistence 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 Sheet 2
MULTI-FAMILY SERVICE
(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

	GM/GT-M	GMB/GT-MB	
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

	GM-E	GM-EC[3/]	GT-ME	
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

	GM-C	GM-CC[3/]	GT-MC	
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.
2C7

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 Sheet 5
MULTI-FAMILY SERVICE
(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. T N

   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

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 Sheet 2

RESIDENTIAL TIME-OF-USE

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.

SDGE

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]
Baseline Rate, per therm (baseline usage defined in Special Condition 4)				
Procurement Charge[2]	$0.20327	R	$0.22130	N/A
Transmission Charge	$1.35946		$1.35946	$1.37374
Total Baseline Charge	$1.56273	R	$1.58076	$1.37374
Non-Baseline Rate (usage in excess of baseline usage)				
Procurement Charge[2]	$0.20327	R	$0.22130	N/A
Transmission Charge	$1.59125		$1.59125	$1.60553
Total Non-Baseline Charge	$1.79452	R	$1.81255	$1.60553
Minimum Bill, per day[3]				
Non-CARE customers	$0.09863		$0.09863	$0.09863
CARE customers	$0.07890		$0.07890	$0.07890

(Continued)

2C6 Issued by Submitted Mar 31, 2020

Advice Ltr. No. 2858-G **Dan Skopec** Effective Apr 1, 2020

Vice President

Decision No. Regulatory Affairs 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.

	Daily Therm Allowance Per Residential Unit
Summer (May 1 to October 31, inclusive)	0.345
Winter (November 1 to April 30, inclusive)	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 charges[6]. To estimate total costs by month, the baseline and excess transmission charges were assumed to be relatively consistence 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:

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

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

G-2 Rate Schedule:

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

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
j8/1/19	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

Pacific Gas and Electric Company

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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.

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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 15[1] and Rule 16[2] 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]	Single-Family $17/ft[4] Multi-Family $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	Residential Single Family $300 per meter[5] Residential Multi-Family $300 per meter + $300 per meter manifold outlet[5] Small/Medium Commercial $3600 per meter[6]	Residential Single Family $300 per meter[5] Residential Multi-Family $300 per meter + $300 per meter manifold outlet[5] Small/Medium Commercial $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

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	Large Commercial $32,000 per meter[6]	Large Commercial $32,000 per meter[6]

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	Single-Family $800[7] Multi-Family $600 per unit[7] Medium Office $600-4500[7,8] Medium Retail $10,000[8]	Single-Family $800[7] Multi-Family $600 per unit[7] Medium Office $600-4500[7,8] Medium Retail $10,000[8]
Plan Review (Will vary by city and often not a fixed fee)	Residential Palo Alto - $850[9] Nonresidential Palo Alto - $2316[9]	Residential Palo Alto - $850[9] Nonresidential Palo Alto - $2316[9]

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

Best regards,

[7] Frontier Energy, Inc., Misti Bruceri & 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]

			Apartments			Central Water Heating			Total	Savings (2020 PV$)			B/C Ratio[1]	
Climate Zone	Elec Utility	Gas Utility	Gas Savings (therms)	Elec Savings (kWh)	Year 1 Utility Cost Savings	Gas Savings (therms)	Elec Savings (kWh)	Year 1 Utility Cost Savings	Year 1 Utility Cost Savings	On-Bill Utility Cost Savings	TDV Cost Savings	Total Inc. Cost ($)	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]

			0.1 kW_{DC} per Apartment					0.2 kW_{DC} per Apartment				
Climate Zone	Elec Utility	Gas Utility	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]

			0.3 kW_{DC} per Apartment					1 kW_{DC} per Apartment				
Climate Zone	Elec Utility	Gas Utility	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]

			Apartments			Central Water Heating			Total	Savings (2020 PV$)			B/C Ratio	
Climate Zone	Elec Utility	Gas Utility	Gas Savings (therms)	Elec Savings (kWh)	Year 1 Utility Cost Savings	Gas Savings (therms)	Elec Savings (kWh)	Year 1 Utility Cost Savings	Year 1 Utility Cost Savings	On-Bill Utility Cost Savings	TDV Cost Savings	Total Inc. Cost ($)	On-Bill	TDV
CZ01	PGE	PGE	0.0	26	$6	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]

			0.1 kW_{DC} per Apartment					0.2 kW_{DC} per Apartment				
Climate Zone	Elec Utility	Gas Utility	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]

			0.3 kW_{DC} per Apartment					1.0 kW_{DC} per Apartment				
Climate Zone	Elec Utility	Gas Utility	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

CALIFORNIA ENERGY CODES & STANDARDS
A STATEWIDE UTILITY PROGRAM

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

Last Modified: 2021-02-22

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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.

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.

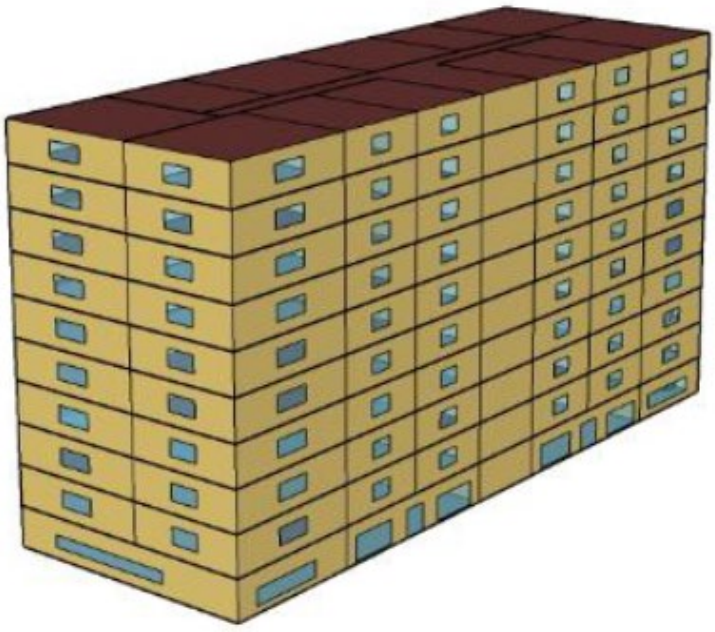

Figure 1: Ten-story high-rise multifamily prototype depiction.

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-ft^2-°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 Climates 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.

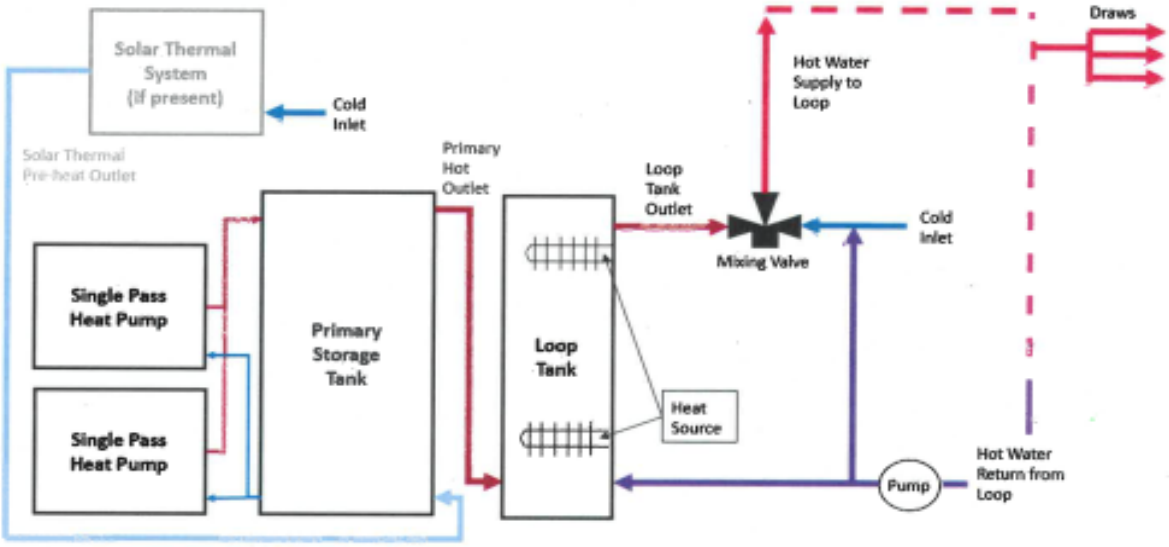

Figure 2: Prescriptive central HPWH system schematic.

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 ft^2 this requires 780 to 1,560 ft^2 of the 12,540 ft^2 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}$	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. 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 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 ft^2 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 rules[2]. 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

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

[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

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

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

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

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 CO_2 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 CO_2-equivalent (CO_2e) 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

	MEASURE SPECIFICATION			
Climate Zone	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]

				Central Recirculating						Clustered					
							B/C Ratio						B/C Ratio		
Climate Zone	Elec Utility	Gas Utility	Total Gas Savings (therm)	Comp Margin	Total Electric Savings (kWh)	Incremental Cost (2020 PV$)	On-Bill	2019 TDV	2022 TDV	Comp Margin	Total Electric Savings (kWh)	Incremental Cost (2020 PV$)	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]

			Comp Margin		No PV			0.1 kW_{DC}/dwelling unit			0.2 kW_{DC}/dwelling unit		
Climate Zone	Elec Utility	Gas Utility	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.

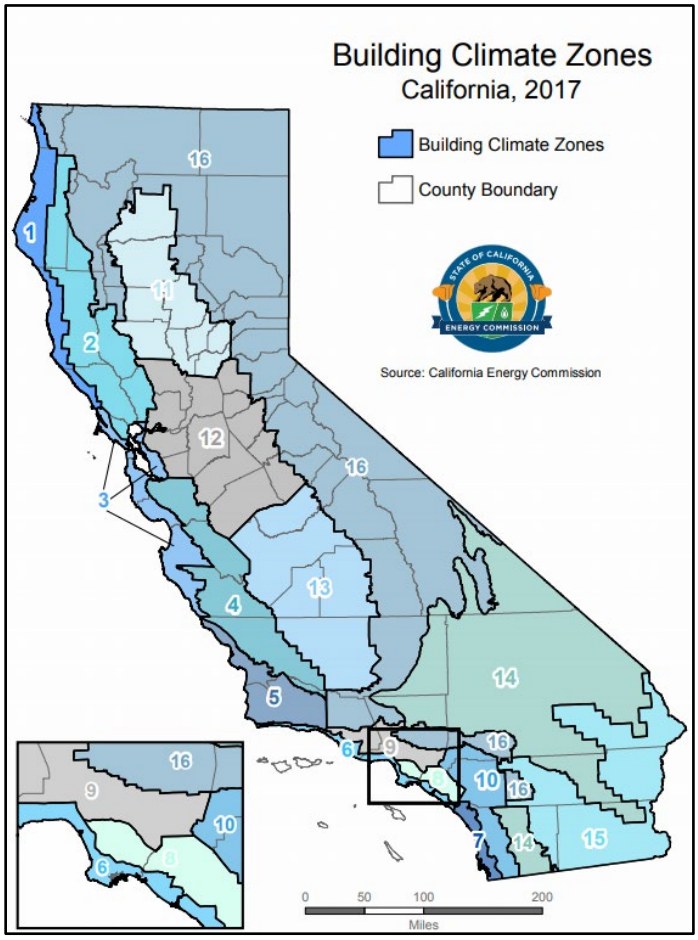

Figure 3: Map of California climate zones.

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#RESGAShttps://www.pge.com/tariffs/GRF.SHTML#RESGAS

Pacific Gas and Electric Company
U 39 San Francisco, California

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

GAS SCHEDULE GM Sheet 3
MASTER-METERED MULTIFAMILY SERVICE

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 QUANTITIES (Therms Per Day Per Dwelling Unit)

Baseline Territories **	Summer (April-October) Effective Apr. 1, 2020		Winter Off-Peak (Nov,Feb,Mar) Effective Nov. 1, 2019		Winter On-Peak (Dec, Jan) Effective Dec. 1, 2019		(T) | (T)
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.

Pacific Gas and Electric Company
U 39 San Francisco, California

Revised Cal. P.U.C. Sheet No. 46539-E
Cancelling Revised 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	
Summer				
Total Usage	$0.41333	(I)	$0.34989	(I)
Baseline Credit (Applied to Baseline Usage Only)	($0.08633)	(R)	($0.08633)	(R)
Winter				
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)[1]	($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.

[1] 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)

Pacific Gas and Electric Company
San Francisco, California
U 39

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

Pacific Gas and Electric Company
U 39 San Francisco, California

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

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

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 Tier I	Winter Tier I	Summer Tier I	Winter Tier I
P	14.2	12.0	16.0	27.4
Q	10.3	12.0	8.9	27.4
R	18.6	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)

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 : (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

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		
Option 4-9 PM / Option 4-9 PM-CPP		Total[1]	UG***	DWREC[3]
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		
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. (I)
**** 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.

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 consistence 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
MULTI-FAMILY SERVICE
(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

	GM/GT-M	GMB/GT-MB
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[/]:	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 Sheet 5
MULTI-FAMILY SERVICE
(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. T N

   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 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 charges[6] 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

RATES	GM	GM-C	GTC/GTCA[1]
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

Sheet 2

SCHEDULE TOU-DR1

RESIDENTIAL TIME-OF-USE

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	

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 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:

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

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

Pacific Gas and Electric Company

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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.

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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 15[1] and Rule 16[2] 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]	Single-Family $17/ft[4] Multi-Family $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	Residential Single Family $300 per meter[5] Residential Multi-Family $300 per meter + $300 per meter manifold outlet[5] Small/Medium Commercial $3600 per meter[6]	Residential Single Family $300 per meter[5] Residential Multi-Family $300 per meter + $300 per meter manifold outlet[5] Small/Medium Commercial $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

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	Large Commercial $32,000 per meter[6]	Large Commercial $32,000 per meter[6]

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	Single-Family $800[7] Multi-Family $600 per unit[7] Medium Office $600-4500[7,8] Medium Retail $10,000[8]	Single-Family $800[7] Multi-Family $600 per unit[7] Medium Office $600-4500[7,8] Medium Retail $10,000[8]
Plan Review (Will vary by city and often not a fixed fee)	Residential Palo Alto - $850[9] Nonresidential Palo Alto - $2316[9]	Residential Palo Alto - $850[9] Nonresidential Palo Alto - $2316[9]

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

Best regards,

[7] Frontier Energy, Inc., Misti Bruceri & 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]

			Dwelling Units		Central Water Heating			Total			On-Bill		2019 TDV		2022 TDV	
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	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]

			Dwelling Units		Central Water Heating			Total			On-Bill		2019 TDV		2022 TDV	
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)	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]

			Dwelling Units		Central Water Heating			Total			On-Bill		2019 TDV		2022 TDV	
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	$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]

			Dwelling Units		Central Water Heating			Total			On-Bill		2019 TDV		2022 TDV	
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	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]

			Dwelling Units		Central Water Heating			Total			On-Bill		2019 TDV		2022 TDV	
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	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

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.

CALIFORNIA ENERGY CODES & STANDARDS

A STATEWIDE UTILITY PROGRAM

Title 24, Parts 6 and 11
Local Energy Efficiency Ordinances

2019 Nonresidential New Construction Reach Code Cost Effectiveness Study

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Last Modified: July 25, 2019

SDGE A Sempra Energy utility
SoCalGas A Sempra Energy utility
Southern California Edison An EDISON INTERNATIONAL Company
PG&E Pacific Gas and Electric Company

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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	Nonresidential: Packaged DX VAV with hot water coil + VAV terminal units with hot water reheat. Central gas hot water boilers. Residential: Single zone DX AC unit with gas furnaces
Baseline Water Heating System	30-gallon electric resistance water heater	30-gallon electric resistance water heater	Nonresidential: 30-gallon electric resistance water heater Residential: 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.

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[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 ≥ 33,000 Btu/hr and ≤ 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 ft^2, 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 ● Included in Packages 1A, 1B, 3A, 3C – Not applicable				Incremental Cost	Sources & Notes
				Small Hotel			
		Med Office	Med Retail	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 ● Included in Packages 1A, 1B, 3A, 3C – Not applicable				Incremental Cost	Sources & Notes
				Small Hotel			
		Med Office	Med Retail	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 ● Included in Packages 1A, 1B, 3A, 3C – Not applicable				Incremental Cost	Sources & Notes
				Small Hotel			
		Med Office	Med Retail	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/ft^2	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 ft^2/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/ft^2 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

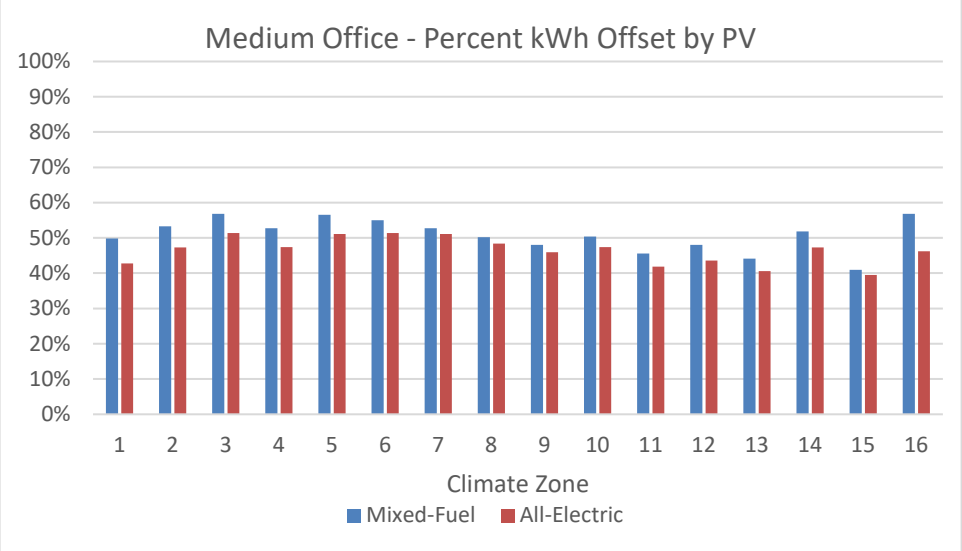


Figure 6. Medium Retail – Annual Percent kWh Offset with 110 kW Array

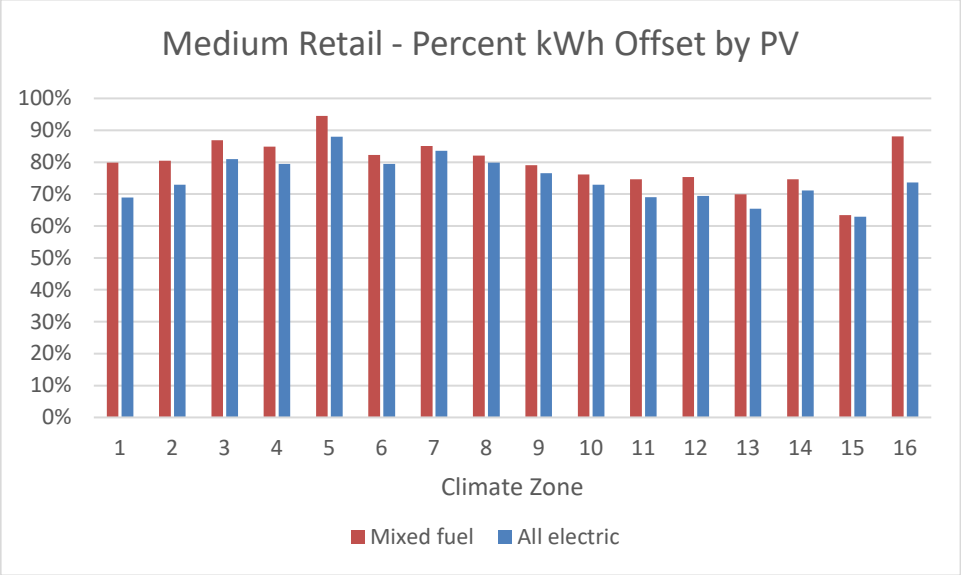
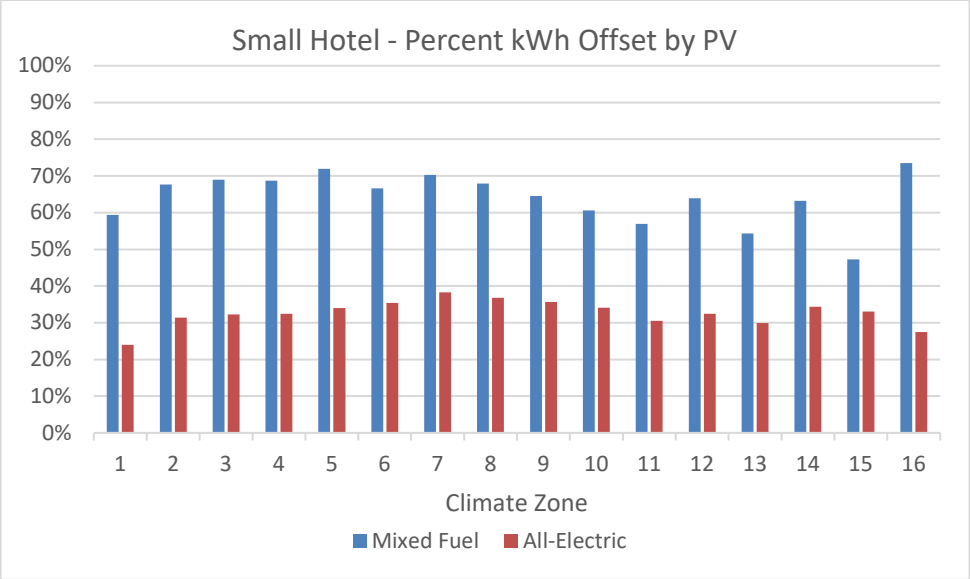


Figure 7. Small Hotel – Annual Percent kWh Offset with 80 kW Array



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/ft^2 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	NonRes: Packaged DX + VAV with HW reheat. Central **gas** boilers. Res: Single zone DX AC unit with **gas** furnaces
	Proposed All-Electric	Packaged DX + VAV with electric **resistance** reheat.	Single zone packaged **heat pumps**	NonRes: Packaged DX + VAV with electric **resistance** reheat Res: Single zone **heat pumps**
Water Heating System	Baseline	Electric **resistance** with storage	Electric **resistance** with storage	NonRes: **Electric** resistance storage Res: Central **gas** storage with recirculation
	Proposed All-Electric	Electric **resistance** with storage	Electric **resistance** with storage	NonRes: Electric **resistance** storage Res: 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 ≥ 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 ft^2 of conditioned space and has a heating capacity of 5 kW (15 kBtu/hr/ft^2). 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	(AxB - CxD)/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	GxH	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	JxK	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 Reduc-tions (mtons)	Comp-liance 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)	Comp-liance 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)	Comp-liance 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)	Comp-liance 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)	Comp-liance 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)	Comp-liance 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)	Comp-liance 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)	Comp-liance 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)	Comp-liance 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)	Comp-liance 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)	Comp-liance 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)	Comp-liance 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)	Comp-liance 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)	Comp-liance 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)	Comp-liance 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)	Comp-liance 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)	Comp-liance 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)	Comp-liance 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

		Mixed Fuel								All-Electric							
	PV	3kW		3kW		135kW		135kW		3kW		3kW		135kW		135kW	
	Battery	0		5kWh		0		50kWh		0		5kWh		0		50kWh	
CZ	Utility	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

		Mixed Fuel								All-Electric							
	PV	3kW		3kW		90 kW		90 kW		3kW		3kW		90 kW		90 kW	
	Battery	0		5kWh		0		50kWh		0		5kWh		0		50kWh	
CZ	Utility	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

		Mixed Fuel								All-Electric							
	PV	3kW		3kW		80kW		80kW		3kW		3kW		80kW		80kW	
	Battery	0		5kWh		0		50kWh		0		5kWh		0		50kWh	
CZ	Utility	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.

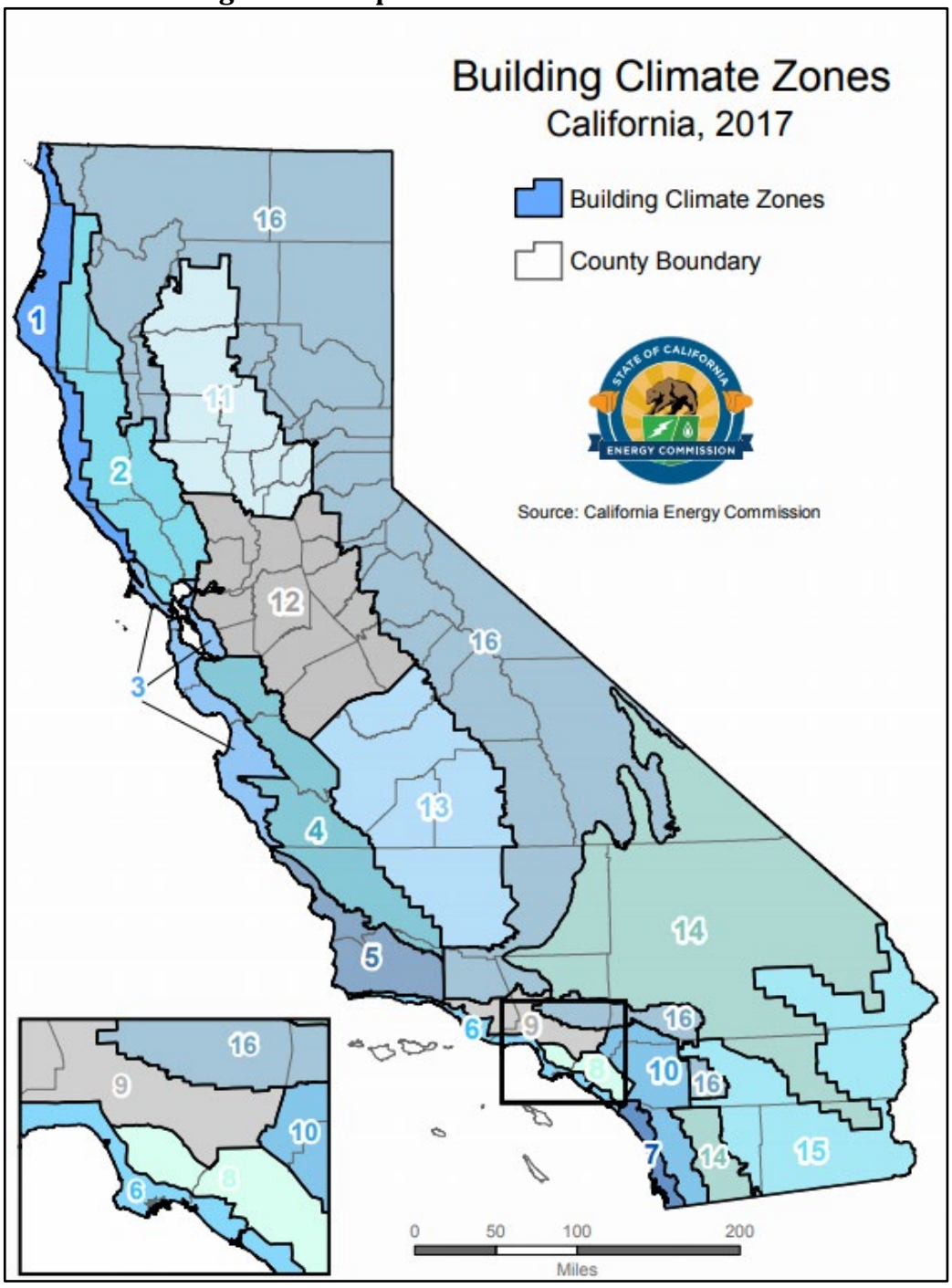
3. High efficiency appliances triggering federal preemption do not achieve as high compliance margins as the other efficiency measures analyzed in this study. Cost effectiveness appears to be dependent on the system type and building type. Nonetheless, specifying high efficiency equipment will always 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

	Baseline	Impact				Modeled Proposed
Space Function	LPD (W/ft2)	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.	For small hotels, the ventilation requirement could be met by various approaches, and the most common ones are: 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) 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.	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)	Comp-liance 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)	Comp-liance 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)	Comp-liance 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	-118,739	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	-118,284	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	-113,954	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	-113,954	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