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2022 Cost-Effectiveness Study: Multifamily New Construction

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Acronym List

2023 PV\$ – Present value costs in 2023

ACH50 – Air Changes per Hour at 50 pascals pressure differential

ACM – Alternative Calculation Method

ADU – Accessory Dwelling Unit

AFUE – Annual Fuel Utilization Efficiency

B/C – Lifecycle Benefit-to-Cost Ratio

BEopt – Building Energy Optimization Tool

BSC – Building Standards Commission

CA IOUs – California Investor-Owned Utilities

CASE – Codes and Standards Enhancement

CBECC-Res – Computer program developed by the California Energy Commission for use in demonstrating compliance with the California Residential Building Energy Efficiency Standards

CFI – California Flexible Installation

CFM – Cubic Feet per Minute

CO₂ – Carbon Dioxide

CPAU – City of Palo Alto Utilities

CPUC – California Public Utilities Commission

CZ – California Climate Zone

DHW – Domestic Hot Water

DOE – Department of Energy

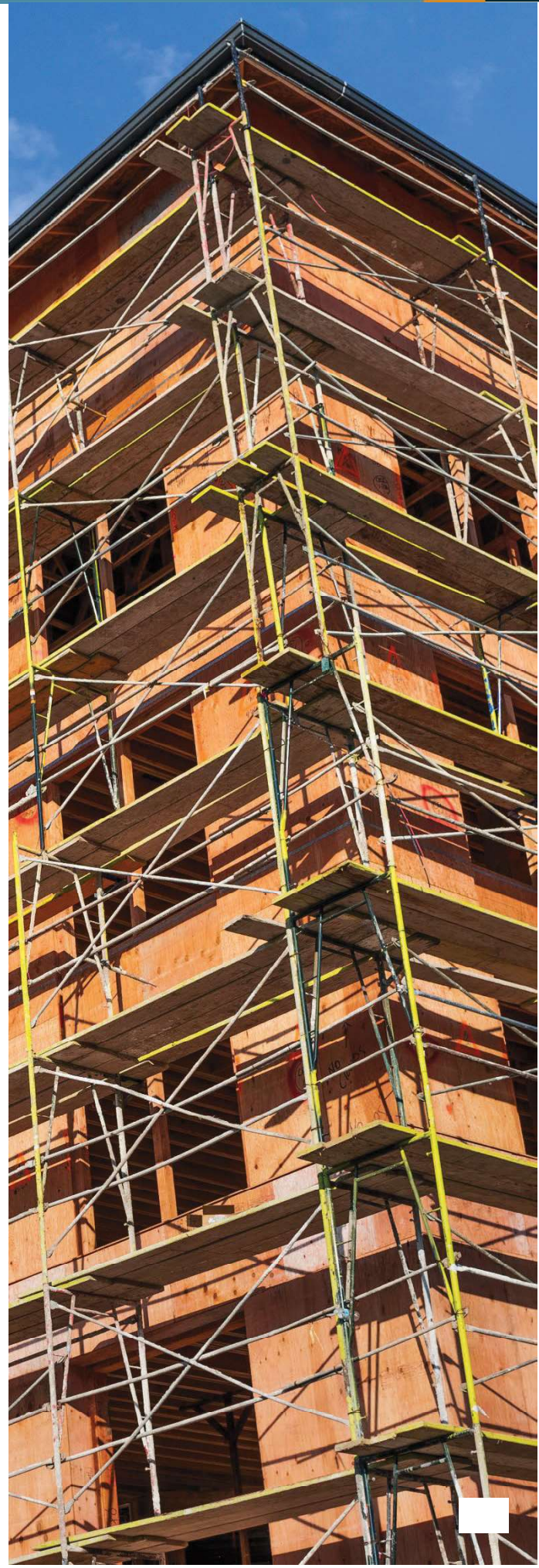
DWHR – Drain Water Heat Recovery

EDR – Energy Design Rating

EER – Energy Efficiency Ratio

EF – Energy Factor

GHG – Greenhouse Gas



HERS Rater – Home Energy Rating System Rater
HPA – High Performance Attic
HPWH – Heat Pump Water Heater
HSPF – Heating Seasonal Performance Factor
HVAC – Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning
IECC – International Energy Conservation Code
IOU – Investor Owned Utility
kBtu – kilo-British thermal unit
kWh – Kilowatt Hour
LBNL – *Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory*
LCC – Lifecycle Cost
LLAHU – Low Leakage Air Handler Unit
VLLDCS – Verified Low Leakage Ducts in Conditioned Space
MF – Multifamily
NEEA – Northwest Energy Efficiency Alliance
NEM – Net Energy Metering
NPV – Net Present Value
NREL – *National Renewable Energy Laboratory*
PG&E – Pacific Gas and Electric Company
POU – Publicly-Owned-Utilities
PV – Photovoltaic
SCE – Southern California Edison
SDG&E – San Diego Gas and Electric
SEER – Seasonal Energy Efficiency Ratio
SF – Single Family
SMUD – Sacramento Municipal Utility District
SoCalGas – Southern California Gas Company
TDV – Time Dependent Valuation
Therm – Unit for quantity of heat that equals 100,000 British thermal units
Title 24 – Title 24, Part 6
TOU – Time-Of-Use
UEF – Uniform Energy Factor
ZNE – Zero-net Energy

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Executive Summary

The California Codes and Standards (C&S) 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 efficiency 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 report documents cost-effective combinations of measures that exceed the minimum state requirements, the 2022 Building Energy Efficiency Standards (Title 24, Part 6 or Energy Code), effective January 1, 2023, for newly constructed multifamily buildings. The analysis considers low-rise and mid-rise multifamily building types and evaluates mixed fuel and all-electric package options in all sixteen California climate zones (CZs). Packages include a code compliant electrification package and a mixed fuel efficiency package, as well as the addition of above-code on-site solar photovoltaic (PV) capacity and battery energy storage. The 2022 Energy Code established electric heat pumps as the prescriptive baseline for space heating in most climate zones. As a result, this analysis primarily focuses on the electrification of central water heating. Space heating electrification was also evaluated where the prescriptive heat pump baseline didn't apply: In Climate Zone 16 for multifamily buildings three habitable stories or fewer, and Climate Zones 1 and 16 for multifamily buildings greater than three habitable stories.

This analysis used two different metrics to assess the cost-effectiveness of the proposed upgrades. Both methodologies require estimating and quantifying the incremental costs and energy savings associated with each energy efficiency measure over a 30-year analysis period. On-Bill cost-effectiveness is a customer-based lifecycle cost (LCC) approach that values energy based upon estimated site energy usage and customer utility bill savings using today's electricity and natural gas utility tariffs. Time Dependent Valuation (TDV) is the California Energy Commission's LCC methodology, which is intended to capture the long-term projected cost of energy including costs for providing energy during peak periods of demand, carbon emissions, grid transmission and distribution impacts. This is the methodology used by the Energy Commission in evaluating cost-effectiveness for efficiency measures in Title 24, Part 6.

Two multifamily prototypes were evaluated in this study. A 3-story loaded corridor and a 5-story mixed use prototype, which combined are estimated to represent 91 percent of new multifamily construction in California.

The following summarizes key results from the study:

- The Reach Codes Team found all-electric new construction to be feasible and cost-effective based on the California Energy Commission's Time Dependent Valuation (TDV) metric in all cases. In many cases all-electric prescriptive code construction results in an increase in utility costs and is not cost-effective On-Bill. Some exceptions include the SMUD and CPAU territories where lower electricity rates relative to gas rates result in lower overall utility bills.
- All-electric packages have lower GHG emissions than mixed fuel packages in all cases, due to the clean power sources currently available from California's power providers.
- The 2022 Energy Code's new source energy metric combined with the heat pump space heating baseline in most climate zones encourages all-electric construction. While the code does not include an electric baseline for water heating, the penalty for central electric water heating observed in the performance approach in past code cycles has been removed and a credit is provided for well-designed central heat pump water heaters in most cases.
- Electrification combined with increased PV capacity results in utility cost savings and was found to be On-Bill cost-effective in all cases.
- The results in this study are based on today's net energy metering (NEM 2.0) rules and do not account for recently approved changes to the NEM tariff (referred to as the net billing tariff). The net billing tariff decreases the value of PV to the consumer as compared to NEM 2.0. As a result, the cost-effectiveness of the packages that include above-code PV capacity is expected to be less under the net billing tariff. Conversely, the net

billing tariff is expected to increase On-Bill cost-effectiveness of the all-electric prescriptive code scenario. An all-electric home has better on-site utilization of generated electricity from PV than a mixed fuel home with a similar sized PV system, and as a result exports less electricity to the grid. Since the net-billing tariff values exports less than under NEM 2.0, the relative impact on annual utility costs to the mixed fuel baseline is greater.

- This analysis does justify a modest reach based on either efficiency TDV or source energy for all-electric buildings. However, this may be challenging for some projects given the recent changes to which the industry must adapt, including the efficiency updates and multifamily restructuring in the 2022 Title 24, Part 6 code. While project compliance margins using a CO₂ refrigerant heat pump water heating system are high, the Reach Code Team found lower compliance margins using other heat pump water heater system designs. Focusing on supporting projects to electrify water heating is expected to support the market shift towards more central heat pump water heaters.
- For jurisdictions interested in a reach code that allows for mixed fuel buildings, a mixed fuel efficiency and PV package (and battery for the 3-story prototype) was found to be cost-effective based on TDV in all cases and cost-effective On-Bill in most climate zones. This path, referred to as “Electric-Preferred”, allows for mixed fuel buildings but requires a higher building performance than for all-electric buildings. The efficiency measures evaluated in this study did not provide significant compliance benefit. As a result, the Reach Codes Team recommends establishing a compliance margin target based on source energy or total TDV. This would allow for PV and battery above minimum code requirements to be used to meet the target.
- Jurisdictions interested in increasing affordable multifamily housing should know that applying the CARE rates has the overall impact of increasing utility cost savings for an all-electric building in most climate zones compared to a code compliant mixed fuel building, improving On-Bill cost-effectiveness.

Table ES-1 summarizes results for each prototype and depicts the efficiency TDV compliance margins achieved for each climate zone and package. All results presented in the table have a positive compliance margin (greater than zero percent). Cells highlighted in **green** depict cases with a positive compliance margin and cost-effective results using both On-Bill and TDV approaches. Cells highlighted in **yellow** depict cases with a positive compliance margin and cost-effective results using either the On-Bill or TDV approach. Cells **not highlighted** depict cases with a positive compliance margin but that were not cost-effective using either the On-Bill or TDV approach.

Table ES-1. Summary of Efficiency TDV Compliance Margins and Cost-Effectiveness

Climate Zone	Electric /Gas Utility	3-Story				5-Story			
		All-Electric Prescriptive Code	All-Electric + PV	Mixed Fuel Efficiency	Mixed Fuel Efficiency + PV + Battery	All-Electric Prescriptive Code	All-Electric + PV	Mixed Fuel Efficiency	Mixed Fuel Efficiency + PV
CZ01	PGE	26%	26%	1%	1%	14%	14%	0%	0%
CZ02	PGE	20%	20%	1%	1%	9%	9%	1%	1%
CZ03	PGE	21%	21%	1%	1%	11%	11%	0%	0%
CZ04	PGE	18%	18%	1%	1%	9%	9%	1%	1%
CZ04	CPAU	18%	18%	1%	1%	9%	9%	1%	1%
CZ05	PGE	23%	23%	1%	1%	12%	12%	0%	0%
CZ05	PGE/SCG	23%	23%	1%	1%	12%	12%	0%	0%
CZ06	SCE/SCG	18%	18%	1%	1%	9%	9%	0%	0%
CZ07	SDGE	20%	20%	0%	0%	11%	11%	0%	0%
CZ08	SCE/SCG	13%	13%	1%	1%	8%	8%	1%	1%
CZ09	SCE	13%	13%	1%	1%	7%	7%	1%	1%
CZ10	SCE/SCG	14%	14%	3%	3%	7%	7%	2%	2%
CZ10	SDGE	14%	14%	3%	3%	7%	7%	2%	2%
CZ11	PGE	14%	14%	3%	3%	8%	8%	2%	2%
CZ12	PGE	17%	17%	2%	2%	9%	9%	2%	2%
CZ12	SMUD/PGE	17%	17%	2%	2%	9%	9%	2%	2%
CZ13	PGE	13%	13%	4%	4%	7%	7%	2%	2%
CZ14	SCE/SCG	13%	13%	3%	3%	6%	6%	2%	2%
CZ14	SDGE	13%	13%	3%	3%	6%	6%	2%	2%
CZ15	SCE/SCG	5%	5%	5%	5%	3%	3%	3%	3%
CZ16	PG&E	24%	24%	5%	5%	9%	9%	2%	2%

Local jurisdictions may also adopt ordinances that amend different Parts of the California Building Standards Code or may elect to amend other state or municipal codes. The decision regarding which code to amend will determine the specific requirements that must be followed for an ordinance to be legally enforceable. Reach codes that amend Part 6 of the CA Building Code and require energy performance (including PV and storage) beyond state code minimums must demonstrate that the proposed changes are cost-effective and obtain approval from the Energy Commission prior to filing with the BSC.

Model ordinance language and other resources are posted on the C&S Reach Codes Program website at LocalEnergyCodes.com. Local jurisdictions that are considering adopting an ordinance may contact the program for further technical support at info@localenergycodes.com.

1 Introduction

This report documents cost-effective combinations of measures that exceed the minimum state requirements, the 2022 Building Energy Efficiency Standards, effective January 1, 2023, for newly constructed multifamily 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 Codes Team. The CA IOU Codes and Standards Program is comprised of IOUs representatives from Pacific Gas and Electric (PG&E), Southern California Edison (SCE) and San Diego Gas and Electric (SDG&E) and two Publicly-Owned-Utilities (POUs) – Sacramento Municipal Utility District (SMUD) and City of Palo Alto Utilities (CPAU),

The analysis considers low-rise and mid-rise multifamily building types and evaluates mixed fuel and all-electric package options in all sixteen California climate zones (CZs)¹ Packages include combinations of efficiency measures, on-site renewable energy, and battery energy storage.

The California Building Energy Efficiency Standards Title 24, Part 6 (Energy Code) (California Energy Commission, 2022a) 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 (California Energy Commission, 2022a)). 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.

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.

¹ See Appendix 7.1 Map of California Climate Zones for a graphical depiction of climate zone locations.

2 Methodology and Assumptions

2.1 Analysis for Reach Codes

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

2.1.1 Modeling

The Reach Codes Team performed energy simulations using software approved for 2022 Title 24 Code compliance analysis, CBECC 2022.2.0.

Using the 2022 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, and electricity and natural gas tariffs for each of the investor-owned utilities (IOUs).

This analysis focused on residential apartments only (a prior study and report analyzed the cost-effectiveness of above code packages for nonresidential buildings (Statewide Reach Codes Team, 2022b). The Statewide Reach Codes Team selected measures for evaluation based on the single family 2022 reach code analysis (Statewide Reach Codes Team, 2022a) and the multifamily 2019 reach code analysis [(Statewide Reach Codes Team, 2020), (Statewide Reach Codes Team, 2021)] as well as experience with and outreach to architects, builders, and engineers.

2.1.2 Cost-Effectiveness

2.1.2.1 Benefits

This analysis used two different metrics to assess the cost-effectiveness of the proposed upgrades. Both methodologies require estimating and quantifying the incremental costs and energy savings associated with each energy efficiency measure. 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): This customer-based lifecycle cost (LCC) approach values energy based upon estimated site energy usage and customer utility bill savings using the latest electricity and natural gas utility tariffs available at the time of writing this report. Total savings are estimated over a 30-year duration and include discounting of future utility costs and energy cost inflation.

Time Dependent Valuation (TDV): This reflects the Energy Commission's current LCC methodology, which is intended to capture the total value or cost of energy use over 30 years. This method accounts for long-term projected costs, such as the cost of providing energy during peak periods of demand, costs for carbon emissions, and 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 due to the less inefficient energy generation sources providing peak electricity (Horii, Cutter, Kapur, Arent, & Conotyannis, 2014). This is the methodology used by the Energy Commission in evaluating cost-effectiveness for efficiency measures in the 2022 Energy Code.

2.1.2.2 Costs

The Reach Codes Team assessed the incremental costs of the measures and packages over a 30-year lifecycle. Incremental costs represent the equipment, installation, replacements, and maintenance costs of the proposed measure relative to the 2022 Energy Code minimum requirements or standard industry practices. Present value of replacement cost is included for measures with lifetimes less than the evaluation period.

2.1.2.3 Metrics

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

NPV: The lifetime NPV is reported as a cost-effectiveness metric, Equation 1 demonstrates how this is calculated. If the NPV of a measure or package is positive, it is considered cost-effective. A negative values represent net costs.

B/C Ratio: This is the ratio of the present value (PV) of all benefits to the present value of all costs over 30 years (PV benefits divided by PV costs). The criteria benchmark 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 2.

Equation 1

$$NPV = PV \text{ of lifetime benefit} - PV \text{ of lifetime cost}$$

Equation 2

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

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 is represented by incremental first cost and replacement costs. 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”.

The lifetime costs or benefits are calculated according to Equation 3.

Equation 3

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

Where:

- n = analysis term in years
- r = discount rate

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

- Analysis term of 30 years
- Real discount rate of three percent

TDV is a normalized monetary format and there is a unique procedure for calculating the present value benefit of TDV energy savings. The present value of the energy cost savings in dollars is calculated by multiplying the TDV savings (reported by the CBECC simulation software) by a NPV factor developed by the Energy Commission (see E3’s 2022 TDV report for details (Energy + Environmental Economics, 2020)). The 30-year residential NPV factor is \$0.173/kTDV for the 2022 Energy Code.

Equation 4

$$TDV \text{ PV of lifetime benefit} = TDV \text{ energy savings} * NPV \text{ factor}$$

2.1.3 Utility Rates

In coordination with the CA IOU rate team (comprised of representatives from PG&E, SCE, SDG&E, SMUD, and CPAU), the Reach Codes Team determined appropriate utility rates for each climate zone in order to calculate utility costs and determine On-Bill cost-effectiveness for the proposed measures and packages. The utility tariffs, summarized in Table 1, were determined based on the most prevalent active rate in each territory. Utility rates were applied to each climate zone based on the predominant IOU serving the population of each zone, with a few climate zones evaluated multiple times under different utility scenarios. Climate Zones 10 and 14 were evaluated with both

SCE for electricity and Southern California Gas Company (SoCalGas) for gas and SDG&E tariffs for both electricity and gas since each utility has customers within these climate zones. Climate Zone 5 is evaluated under both PG&E and SoCalGas natural gas rates. Two POU or municipal utility rates were also evaluated: SMUD in Climate Zone 12 and CPAU in Climate Zone 4.

For the IOUs in-unit gas was evaluated under the G1 rate and central gas for water heating was evaluated under the relevant master metered gas tariff, GM. Electricity use for central water heating was evaluated using the residential TOU rates. The water heating utility bill was calculated separately from the in-unit electricity bill. Photovoltaic (PV) and battery energy storage benefits were applied according to virtual net energy metering (VNEM) rules.² PV was first assigned to the central water heating meter to offset 100 percent of the electricity use. The remaining PV and all of the battery impacts were then split evenly across the apartment meters. The same approach was applied for CPAU and SMUD using the rates described in Table 1.

The multifamily prototypes used in this analysis include common area spaces that serve the residents (lobby, leasing office, corridors, etc.). Most of the energy use for these spaces could not be separated from that for the dwelling units within the CBECC model. As a result, average per dwelling unit hourly energy use was calculated to include both the dwelling unit and common space energy use.

First-year utility costs were calculated using hourly electricity and natural gas output from CBECC and applying the utility tariffs summarized in Table 1. Annual costs were also estimated for customers eligible for the CARE tariff discounts on both electricity and natural gas bills. The CARE tariff was only applied to the in-unit apartment meters. Appendix 7.2 Utility Rate Schedules includes details of each utility tariff.

For cases with PV generation, the approved NEM 2.0 tariffs were applied along with minimum daily use billing and mandatory non-bypassable charges. In December the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) issued a decision adopting a net billing tariff (NBT) as a successor to NEM 2.0 that will go into effect April of 2023³ Given the recent timing of this decision there was not time to incorporate these changes into this analysis. The Reach Codes Team conducted a limited sensitivity analysis on the impacts of NBT relative to NEM 2.0 on utility bills. It was found that utility costs will increase for all homes with PV systems; however, the increase was less for an all-electric building compared to a mixed fuel building with a similarly sized PV system. As a result of better onsite utilization of PV generation and thus fewer exports to the grid, the Reach Codes Team expects the cost-effectiveness for the electrification scenarios for the all-electric home evaluated in this report to improve under NBT. Conversely, cost-effectiveness of increasing PV capacity is expected to be reduced under NBT.

² PG&E: https://www.pge.com/tariffs/assets/pdf/tariffbook/ELEC_SCHEDS_NEM2V.pdf
SDG&E: https://tariff.sdge.com/tm2/pdf/tariffs/ELEC_ELEC-SCHEDS_NEM-V-ST.pdf
SCE:

<https://edisonintl.sharepoint.com/teams/Public/TM2/Shared%20Documents/Forms/AllItems.aspx?ga=1&id=%2Fteams%2FPublic%2FTM2%2FShared%20Documents%2FPublic%2FRegulatory%2FTariff%2DSCE%20Tariff%20Books%2FElectric%2FSchedules%2FOther%20Rates%2FELECTRIC%5FSCHEDULES%5FNEM%2DV%2DST%2Epdf&parent=%2Fteams%2FPublic%2FTM2%2FShared%20Documents%2FPublic%2FRegulatory%2FTariff%2DSCE%20Tariff%20Books%2FElectric%2FSchedules%2FOther%20Rates>

³ <https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/nemrevisit>

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 / PG&E	E-TOU Option C	G1 (in-unit) & GM (central water heating) ¹
5	PG&E / SoCalGas	E-TOU Option C	GM
6, 8-10, 14, 15	SCE / SoCalGas	TOU-D Option 4-9	GM
7, 10, 14	SDG&E / SDG&E	TOU-DR-1	GM
POUs			
4	CPAU / CPAU	E-1 (in-unit) & E-2 (central water heating)	G-2
12	SMUD / PG&E	R-TOD, RT02 (in-unit) & RSMM (central water heating)	GM

¹G1 rate applied to gas use within the apartment units, which only occurs in Climate Zones 1 and 16, see Section 3 for details. GM rate applied to gas use for central water heating.

Utility rates are assumed to escalate over time according to the assumptions from the CPUC 2021 En Banc hearings on utility costs through 2030 (California Public Utilities Commission, 2021a). Escalation rates through the remainder of the 30-year evaluation period are based on the escalation rate assumptions within the 2022 TDV factors. See Appendix 7.2.7 Fuel Escalation Assumptions for details.

2.2 2022 T24 Compliance Metrics

2022 Title 24, Part 6 Section 170.1 defines the energy budget of the building based on source energy and TDV energy for space-conditioning, indoor lighting, mechanical ventilation, PV and battery storage systems, service water heating and covered process loads. In 2022, the Energy Commission introduced the new compliance metric of source energy, which differs by fuel source (as does TDV) and is a reasonable proxy for greenhouse gas emissions. Additionally, for multifamily buildings four habitable stories and higher prescriptive requirements for PV and battery systems were also introduced. This led to the need to differentiate an efficiency compliance metric, which ensured that the building met minimum efficiency standards, and a total energy compliance metric which incorporated the PV and battery standards. In order to be compliant with the building code a building needs to comply with all three compliance metrics described below:

- **Efficiency TDV.** Efficiency TDV accounts for all regulated end-uses but does not include the impacts of PV and battery storage.
- **Total TDV.** Total TDV includes regulated end-uses and accounts for PV and battery storage contributions.
- **Source Energy.** Source energy is based on fuel used for power generation and distribution.

2.3 Greenhouse Gas Emissions

The analysis reports the greenhouse gas (GHG) emission estimates based on assumptions within CBECC. There are 8,760 hourly multipliers accounting for time dependent energy use and carbon based on source emissions, including renewable portfolio standard projections. There are two series of multipliers—one for Northern California climate zones, and another for Southern California climate zones.⁴ GHG emissions are reported as average annual metric tons of CO₂ equivalent over the 30-year building lifetime.

⁴ CBECC multipliers are the same for CZs 1-5 and 11-13 (Northern California), while there is another set of multipliers for CZs 6-10 and 14-16 (Southern California).

3 Prototypes, Measure Packages, and Costs

This section describes the prototypes, measures, costs, and the scope of analysis drawing from previous reach code research where appropriate.

3.1 Prototype Characteristics

The Energy Commission defines building prototypes which it uses to evaluate the cost-effectiveness of proposed changes to Title 24 requirements. There are 4 multifamily prototypes used in code development: a 2-story garden style, a 3-story loaded corridor, a 5-story mixed use and a 10-story mixed use. Based on work completed for the 2022 Title 24 code development, the 3-story and the 5-story represent 33 percent and 58 percent, respectively, of new multifamily construction in California. As a result, these two prototypes are used in this analysis. Additional details on all four prototypes can be found in the Multifamily Prototypes Report (TRC, 2019).

Table 2 describes the basic characteristics of each prototype.

Table 2. Prototype Characteristics

Characteristic	3-Story Loaded Corridor	5-Story Mixed Use
Conditioned Floor Area	39,372 ft ²	113,100 ft ² total: 33,660 ft ² nonresidential 79,440 ft ² residential
Num. of Stories	3	6 Stories total: 1 story parking garage (below grade) 1 story of nonresidential space 4 stories of residential space
Num. of Bedrooms	(6) Studio (12) 1-bed (12) 2-bed (6) 3-bed	(8) studios (40) 1-bed units (32) 2-bed units (8) 3-bed units
Window-to-Wall Area Ratio	25%	25%
Wall Type	Wood framed	Wood frame over a first-floor concrete podium
Roof Type	Flat roof	Flat roof
Foundation	Slab-on-grade	Concrete podium with underground parking

The methodology used in the analyses for each of the prototypical building types begins with a design that precisely meets the minimum 2022 prescriptive requirements.⁵ Table 170.2-A and 170.2-B in the 2022 Standards (California Energy Commission, 2022a) list the prescriptive measures that determine the baseline design in each climate zone. Other features are designed to meet, but not exceed, the minimum requirements and are consistent with the Standard Design in the ACM Reference Manual (California Energy Commission, 2022c). The analysis also assumed electric resistance cooking in the apartment units to reflect current market data. The 3-story building prototype includes a central laundry facility, and the 5-story assumes laundry in the units. Laundry equipment was assumed to be electric in all cases; electrification of laundry equipment was not addressed in this study. The nonresidential 2022 reach code analysis (Statewide Reach Codes Team, 2022b) did consider electrification of central laundry facilities within the small hotel prototype.

Table 3 describes characteristics as they were applied to the base case energy model in this analysis. In a shift from the 2019 Standards, the 2022 Standards define a prescriptive fuel source for space heating establishing an electric

⁵Due to planned software updates to how the prescriptive requirements are applied in the Standard Design and challenges for certain space types with sizing heating and cooling equipment the same in the Proposed Design as in the Standards, the results compliance margins for the base case models were not exactly zero percent..

heat pump baseline in all climate zones except 16 for multifamily buildings three habitable stories and fewer and 1 and 16 for multifamily buildings four habitable stories and greater.

Table 3. Base Case Characteristics of the Prototypes

Characteristic	3-Story Loaded Corridor	5-story Mixed Use
Space Heating/Cooling ¹	Individual split systems with ducts in conditioned space CZ 1-15: Heat pump CZ 16: Natural gas furnace with air conditioner	Individual split systems with ducts in conditioned space CZ2-15: Heat pump CZ1, 16: Dual-fuel heat pump with natural gas backup
Ventilation	Individual balanced fans, continuously operating	Individual balanced fans, continuously operating
Water Heater ¹	Natural gas central boiler with solar thermal sized to meet the prescriptive requirements by climate zone.	Natural gas central boiler with solar thermal sized to meet the prescriptive requirements by climate zone.
Hot Water Distribution	Central recirculation	Central recirculation
Cooking	Electric	Electric
Clothes Drying	Electric (central)	Electric (in-unit)
PV System	Sized according to the prescriptive requirements in Equation 170.2-C of the 2022 Title 24 Standards. Size differs by climate zone ranging from 1.60 kW to 2.90 kW per dwelling unit, see Table 4.	Sized according to the prescriptive requirements in Equation 170.2-D of the 2022 Title 24 Standards. Size differs by climate zone ranging from 2.26 kW to 3.34 kW per dwelling unit, see Table 4.
Battery System	None	None

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

Table 4 summarizes the PV capacities for the base case packages.

Table 4. Base Package PV Capacities (kW-DC)

Climate Zone	Base Package	
	3-Story	5-Story
CZ01	2.00	2.26
CZ02	1.79	2.68
CZ03	1.70	2.26
CZ04	1.75	2.68
CZ05	1.60	2.26
CZ06	1.77	2.68
CZ07	1.67	2.68
CZ08	1.91	2.68
CZ09	1.92	2.68
CZ10	1.98	2.68
CZ11	2.21	2.68
CZ12	1.96	2.68
CZ13	2.33	2.68
CZ14	1.94	2.68
CZ15	2.90	3.34
CZ16	1.76	2.26

3.2 Measure Definitions and Costs

Measures evaluated in this study fall into two categories: those associated with general efficiency, onsite generation, and demand flexibility and those associated with building electrification. The Reach Codes Team selected measures based on cost-effectiveness as well as decades of experience with residential architects, builders, and engineers along with general knowledge of the relative consumer acceptance of many measures. This analysis focused on measures that impacted the residential dwelling units only.

The following sections describe the details and incremental cost assumptions for each of the measures. Incremental costs represent the equipment, installation, replacement, and maintenance costs of the proposed measures relative to the base case. Replacement costs are applied for roofs, mechanical equipment, PV inverters and battery systems over the 30-year evaluation period. Incremental maintenance costs are estimated for PV systems, but not any other measures. Costs were estimated to reflect costs to the building owner. All costs are provided as present value in 2023 (2023 PV\$).

The Reach Codes Team obtained measure costs from distributors, contractors, literature review, and online sources such as Home Depot and RS Means. Contractor markups are incorporated. These are the Reach Codes Team best estimate of average costs statewide. Regional variation in costs is not accounted for, although it's recognized that local costs may differ. Cost increases due to recent high inflation rates and supply chain delays are not included.

3.2.1 Efficiency, Solar PV, and Batteries

The following are descriptions of each of the efficiency, PV, and battery measures evaluated under this analysis and applied in at least one of the packages presented in this report. Table 5 summarizes the incremental cost assumptions for each of these measures. These measures were evaluated for all climate zones but were ultimately adopted in a subset of climate zones based on cost-effectiveness outcomes.

Lower U-Factor Fenestration: Reduce window U-factor to 0.24. The prescriptive U-factor is 0.30 in all climate zones except Climate Zones 7 and 8 where it is 0.34. This measure is included in Climate Zone 16 only.

Cool Roof: Install a roofing product that's rated by the Cool Roof Rating Council to have an aged solar reflectance (ASR) equal to or greater than 0.70. Low-sloped roofs were assumed in all cases. The 2022 Title 24 specifies a prescriptive ASR of 0.63 for Climate Zones 9 through 11 and 13 through 15. This measure is included in Climate Zones 9 through 15.

Low Pressure Drop Ducts: Upgrade the duct distribution system to reduce external static pressure and meet a maximum fan efficacy of 0.35 Watts per cfm. This may involve upsizing ductwork, reducing the total effective length of ducts, and/or selecting low pressure drop components such as filters. Fan watt draw must be verified by a HERS rater according to the procedures outlined in the 2022 Reference Appendices RA3.3 (California Energy Commission, 2022b). This measure is included in Climate Zones 1 and 10 through 16.

Verified Low Leakage Ducts in Conditioned Space: Seal the ducts to achieve a measured leakage no greater than 25 cfm leakage to outside. This may be verified using a guarded blower door test to isolate leakage to outside. Alternatively, this can also be satisfied by demonstrating that total leakage is not greater than 25 cfm. Ducts are assumed to already be located in conditioned space in the baseline. This measure is included in all climate zones.

Solar PV: Installation of on-site PV is required in the 2022 residential code unless an exception is met. The PV sizing methodology in each package was developed to offset annual building electricity use and avoid oversizing which would violate net energy metering (NEM) rules.⁶ In all cases, PV is evaluated in CBECC according to the California Flexible Installation (CFI) assumptions. This measure is included in all climate zones.

Battery Energy Storage: A battery system was evaluated in CBECC-Res with control type set to "Time-of-Use" and with default efficiencies of 95% for both charging and discharging. This control option assumes the battery system will

⁶ NEM rules apply to the IOU territories only.

charge or discharge based on a utility tariff time-of use signal. To qualify, the battery system must meet the requirements outlined in the 2022 Reference Appendices JA12.2.3.2 (California Energy Commission, 2022b). This measure is included in all climate zones but only for the 3-story prototype. A 100kWh battery was applied following the battery sizing requirements for multifamily buildings more than three habitable stories per Equation 170.2-E of the 2022 Energy Code.

Table 5. Incremental Cost Assumptions

Measure	Performance Level	Incremental Cost per Dwelling Unit (2023 PV\$)		Source & Notes
		3-Story	5-Story	
Non-Preempted Measures				
Window U-factor	0.24 vs 0.30	\$536	\$489	\$4.23/ft ² of window area based on analysis conducted for the 2019 and 2022 Title 24 cycles (Statewide CASE Team, 2018).
Low-Sloped Cool Roof Aged Solar Reflectance	0.63 vs 0.10	\$314	\$222	\$0.525/ft ² of roof area first incremental cost based on the 2022 Residential Additions and Alterations CASE Report (Statewide CASE Team, 2020b). Total costs assume present value of replacement at year 15.
	0.70 vs 0.63	\$24	\$17	\$0.04/ft ² of roof area first incremental cost based on the 2022 Nonresidential High Performance Envelope CASE Report (Statewide CASE Team, 2020a). Costs assume a blended average across roofing product types. Total costs assume present value of replacement at year 15.
Low Pressure Drop Ducts	0.35 vs 0.45 W/cfm	\$44	\$44	Costs assume half-hour labor per multifamily dwelling unit. Labor rate of \$88 per hour is from 2022 RS Means for sheet metal workers and includes a weighted average City Cost Index for labor for California.
Verified Low Leakage Ducts in Conditioned Space	≤25 cfm leakage to outside	\$132	\$132	Costs assume half-hour labor per multifamily dwelling unit and a \$100 HERS Rater fee. Labor rate of \$88 per hour is from 2022 RS Means for sheet metal workers and includes a weighted average City Cost Index for labor for California. Ducts are already assumed to be located in conditioned space and the incremental costs reflect additional sealing and testing only.
PV + Battery				
PV System	First Cost	\$1.47/W	\$1.47/W	First costs from LBNL's Tracking the Sun 2022 costs (Barbose, Darghouth, O'Shaughnessy, & Forrester, 2022) and represent median costs in California in 2021 of \$2.10/WDC for nonresidential greater than 100kWDC systems. The first cost was reduced by the solar energy Investment Tax Credit (ITC) of 30%. ¹ Costs are presented as the average of 2023, 2024, and 2025.
	Inverter replacement	\$0.14/W	\$0.14/W	Inverter replacement cost of \$0.14/WDC present value includes replacements at year 11 at \$0.15/WDC (nominal) and at year 21 at \$0.12/WDC (nominal) per the 2019 PV CASE Report (California Energy Commission, 2017).
	Maintenance	\$0.31/W	\$0.31/W	System maintenance costs of \$0.31/WDC present value assume \$0.02/WDC (nominal) annually per the 2019 PV CASE Report (California Energy Commission, 2017).

Measure	Performance Level	Incremental Cost per Dwelling Unit (2023 PV\$)		Source & Notes
		3-Story	5-Story	
Battery	First cost	\$700/kWh	n/a	First cost of \$1,000/kWh from LBNL's Tracking the Sun 2022 costs (Barbose, Darghouth, O'Shaughnessy, & Forrester, 2022) for residential systems > 30kWh. The report derived costs from California's Self-Generation Incentive Program (SGIP) residential participant cost data. First cost is reduced by the solar energy ITC of 30%. ¹ No SGIP incentives are included. Costs are assumed to remain consistent at \$1,000/kWh through 2025 and then reduced by 7% annually based on SDG&E's Behind-the-Meter Battery Market Study (E-Source companies, 2020) over a 10 year period. Replacement is assumed at years 10 and 20. At year 10 the replacement cost is based on the average of expected 2033, 2034, and 2035 costs after applying the ITC for a future value cost of \$435. Replacement cost at year 20 is based on a future value cost of \$484 and does not include any ITC reduction.
	Replacement cost	\$564/kWh	n/a	

¹As part of the Inflation Reduction Act in August 2022 the Section 25D Investment Tax Credit was extended and raised to 30% through 2032 with a step-down to 26% in 2033 and 22% in 2034. It's assumed that the ITC is not renewed and is 0% starting in 2035. <https://www.irs.gov/pub/txpropos/fs-2022-40.pdf>.

3.2.2 All-Electric

This analysis compared a code compliant mixed fuel prototype, which uses natural gas for water heating only in most climate zones, with a code compliant all-electric prototype. In these cases, the relative costs between natural gas and electric appliances and natural gas infrastructure and the associated infrastructure costs for not providing natural gas to the building were included.

To estimate costs the Reach Codes Team leveraged costs from the 2022 Multifamily All-Electric CASE Report (Statewide CASE Team, 2020c) and the 2019 reach code multifamily cost-effectiveness studies (Statewide Reach Codes Team, 2020), (Statewide Reach Codes Team, 2021)), and online equipment research. Present value replacement costs are included in the total lifetime incremental costs.

3.2.2.1 Water Heating

Federal regulations establish minimum efficiency requirements for heat pump water heaters with rated storage volume less than 120 gallons. While some heat pump water heaters falling into this regulated category can be used in a central water heater design, they are not required and therefore this measure does not trigger federal preemption and heat pump equipment of any efficiency level may be used for this analysis to justify the basis of a reach code.

For the central heat pump water heating system in the 3-story prototype the system design was based on the 2022 All-Electric Multifamily CASE Report (Statewide CASE Team, 2020c) and used CO₂ refrigerant based heat pump water heaters (four Sanden GS3-45HPA-US units), 525 gallons of storage, and a 250 gallon electric resistance swing tank. The 2022 CASE work based the 5-story system design on Colmac R-134a refrigerant heat pump water heaters. While this is an acceptable design, R-134a or R-410a refrigerant heat pump water heaters were found to be less cost-effective for the prototypes evaluated in this analysis due to higher incremental costs and lower overall performance relative to CO₂ refrigerant products. As such, the Reach Codes Team evaluated a CO₂ refrigerant system for the 5-story prototype for this analysis. As part of the 2025 Energy Code update cycle, designs for both multifamily prototypes are being reexamined using CO₂ refrigerant heat pump water heaters. While full design and cost information was not yet available for this analysis, preliminary design data was used to inform sizing of a Sanden system for this prototype. The system used 10 heat pump water heaters (Sanden GS3-45HPA-US units), 800 gallons of storage, and a 200 gallon electric resistance swing tank.

Table 6 reports costs for the central heat pump water heating systems relative to a gas boiler system with solar thermal that meets the prescriptive requirements of 20% solar fraction in Climate Zones 1 through 9 and 35% solar fraction in Climate Zones 10 through 16. Costs include equipment and labor, gas piping within the building for the boiler system, and additional electrical service necessary for the heat pump system. Replacement costs are based on an effective useful life of 15 years for the water heaters and tanks, and 20 years for the solar thermal collectors. For the solar thermal systems, it's also assumed that the glycol is replaced at years 9, 18 and 27. Additional details on cost assumptions are presented in Appendix 7.3 Cost Details.

Table 6. Heat Pump Water Heater Incremental System Costs (Present Value (2023\$))

Item		3-Story		5-Story		Source & Notes	
		Central Gas Boiler	Central Heat Pump	Central Gas Boiler	Central Heat Pump		
First Cost	CZs 1-9	\$173,772	\$211,531	\$279,163	\$343,920	3-story costs directly from 2022 Multifamily All-Electric CASE Report. 5-story costs estimated based on component costs for the 3-story from the CASE report.	
	CZs 10-16	\$182,810		\$300,883			
Replacement Cost	CZs 1-9	\$32,297	\$44,263	\$59,930	\$110,659		
	CZs 10-16	\$36,943		\$69,361			
Total Incremental Cost	CZs 1-9	n/a		\$49,725	n/a		\$115,486
	CZs 10-16			\$36,041			\$84,335
Incremental Cost per Dwelling Unit	CZs 1-9			\$1,381		\$1,312	
	CZs 10-16			\$1,001		\$958	

3.2.2.2 Space Heating

Table 7 presents the costs for heat pump space heater conversion from gas equipment. In most climate zones the baseline per the 2022 Energy Code is a heat pump space heater, so these costs are only applied in a couple of instances. For the 3-story prototype the baseline in Climate Zone 16 is a gas furnace and air conditioner. For the 5-story prototype the baseline in Climate Zones 1 and 16 is a dual fuel heat pump with a gas furnace as backup. Costs include equipment and labor, gas piping within the building for the boiler system, and additional electrical service necessary for the heat pump system. Most of the cost difference between the two systems is attributed to higher labor costs to install the gas system as a result of gas piping and venting. Additional details on cost assumptions are presented in Appendix 7.3 Cost Details.

Table 7. Heat Pump Space Heater Costs per Dwelling Unit (Present Value (2023\$))

Item	3-Story		5-Story		Source & Notes
	Furnace + Split AC	Heat Pump	Furnace + Split HP	Heat Pump	
First Cost	\$20,667	\$16,776	\$21,245	\$16,597	Costs largely based on the 2022 Multifamily All-Electric CASE Report with some updates to reflect online equipment cost research and labor cost alignments. See lifetimes referenced in Table 8. Residual value at the end of the 30-year analysis period was accounted for to represent the remaining life of any equipment.
Replacement Cost	\$8,059	\$7,326	\$9,052	\$7,326	
Residual Value	(\$1,591)	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Total	\$27,135	\$24,102	\$30,296	\$23,924	
Incremental Cost		(\$3,032)		(\$6,373)	

Equipment lifetimes applied in this analysis for the space conditioning measures are summarized in Table 8. The lifetime for the heat pump, furnace, and air conditioner are based on the Database for Energy Efficient Resources (DEER) (California Public Utilities Commission, 2021b). In DEER, heat pump and air conditioner measures are assigned an effective useful lifetime (EUL) of 15 years and a furnace an EUL of 20 years. The heating and cooling system components are typically replaced at the same time when one reaches the end of its life and the other is near

it. Therefore, it is assumed that both the furnace and air conditioner are replaced at the same time at year 17.5, halfway between 15 and 20 years. For HVAC system costing, air-conditioning is included in all cases in both the base case and proposed models.

Table 8. Lifetime of Water Heating & Space Conditioning Equipment Measures

Measure	Lifetime
Gas Furnace	17.5
Air Conditioner	17.5
Heat Pump	15
Dual Fuel Heat Pump	15

3.2.2.3 Natural Gas Infrastructure

Eliminating natural gas to a building saves 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. This section focuses on the first item, not connecting gas service to the building. The latter two are captured in the appliance costs and the utility bill analysis. Cost savings for removing natural gas infrastructure to a multifamily building in IOU territory are presented in Table 9 and Table 10. These costs are applied as cost savings for the all-electric case when compared to the mixed fuel baseline.

These costs are project dependent and may be significantly impacted by such factors as utility territory, site characteristics, distance to the nearest natural gas main and main location, joint trenching, whether work is conducted by the utility or a private contractor, and number of dwelling units per development. All gas utilities participating in this study were solicited for cost information.

Service Extension: Service extension costs to the building were taken from a PG&E memo dated December 5, 2019 to Energy Commission staff (see Appendix 7.4 PG&E Gas Infrastructure Cost Memo for a copy of the memo). The estimated cost of \$6,750 excludes costs for trenching and assumes nonresidential new construction within a developed area. For the 5-story building the cost is apportioned between the residential and nonresidential spaces in the building based on associated conditioned floor areas where 84 percent is residential. All of the spaces in the 3-story building are residential based.

Today, total costs are reduced to account for deductions per the Utility Gas Main Extensions rules.⁷ These rules categorize distribution line extensions as “refundable” costs, which are offset or subsidized by all other ratepayers. The CPUC issued a Decision in September 2022 that eliminates the subsidies effective July 1, 2023 (California Public Utilities Commission, 2022). Since most of the development that will occur during the three-year 2022 code cycle (2023-2025) will not be subject to these deduction allowances they are not included in this analysis.

Meter: Cost per meter provided by PG&E of \$3,600 for a commercial meter to serve the central water heating and \$600 per multifamily dwelling unit. The \$600 dwelling unit meter is only applied in Climate Zone 16 for the 3-story prototype and Climate Zones 1 and 16 for the 5-story prototypes where gas is used either for primary or backup space heating. Two scenarios are presented in the tables. One is the case with electric space heating, no in-unit gas and the only residential gas use is to serve the central water heating system. The other case represents the scenario where there is in-unit gas to service space heating.

⁷ PG&E Rule 15: https://www.pge.com/tariffs/assets/pdf/tariffbook/GAS_RULES_15.pdf.
 SoCalGas Rule 20: <https://www.socalgas.com/regulatory/tariffs/tm2/pdf/20.pdf>.
 SDG&E Rule 15: https://tariff.sdge.com/tm2/pdf/GAS_GAS-RULES_GRULE15.pdf.

Natural Gas Plan Review: Total costs are based on TRC’s 2019 reach code analysis for Palo Alto (TRC, 2018). The cost for the 5-story prototype is apportioned between the residential and nonresidential spaces in the building in the same way as was done for the service extension costs.

Table 9. IOU Natural Gas Infrastructure Cost Savings for All-Electric Building

Item		3-Story	5-Story
Service Extension		\$6,750	\$5,695
Meter	No In-Unit Gas (Gas DHW only)	\$3,600	\$3,600
	In-Unit Gas	\$25,200	\$56,400
Plan Review		\$2,316	\$1,954

Table 10. Multifamily IOU Total Natural Gas Infrastructure Costs

Prototype	Scenario	Total Building	Per Dwelling Unit
3-Story	No In-Unit Gas	\$12,666	\$352
	In-Unit Gas	\$34,266	\$952
5-Story	No In-Unit Gas	\$11,248	\$128
	In-Unit Gas	\$64,048	\$728

CPAU provides gas service to its customers and therefore separate costs were evaluated based on CPAU gas service connection fees.⁸ Table 11 presents the breakdown of gas infrastructure costs used in this analysis for CPAU. The same approach to apportioning the total building costs to the residential spaces as described in the IOU section was applied here for the service extension and plan review costs for the 5-story prototype. Meter costs were based on \$1,772 for an 800 cubic foot per hour commercial meter for the central water heating system.

Table 11. Multifamily CPAU Total Natural Gas Infrastructure Costs

Item	3-Story	5-Story
Service Extension	\$5,892	\$4,971
Meter	\$1,772	\$1,772
Plan Review	\$2,557	\$2,157

3.3 Measure Packages

The Reach Codes Team evaluated three packages for mixed fuel homes and five packages for all-electric homes for each prototype and climate zone, as described below.

1. All-Electric Prescriptive Code: This package meets all the prescriptive requirements of the 2022 Energy Code.
2. All-Electric Prescriptive Code + PV: Using the code minimum package as a starting point, PV capacity was added to offset 100 percent of the estimated annual electricity use.
3. Mixed Fuel Efficiency Only: This package uses only efficiency measures that do not trigger federal preemption including envelope and duct distribution efficiency measures.

⁸ CPAU Schedule G-5 effective 09-01-2019: <https://www.cityofpaloalto.org/files/assets/public/utilities/utilities-engineering/general-specifications/gas-service-connection-fees.pdf>

4. Mixed Fuel Efficiency + PV + Battery: Using the Efficiency Package as a starting point, PV capacity was added to offset 100 percent of the estimated annual electricity use. A battery system was also added. This package only applies to the 3-story prototype. The 5-story prototype includes a battery system in the baseline per the 2022 prescriptive requirements.
5. Mixed Fuel Efficiency + PV: Using the Efficiency Package as a starting point, PV capacity was added to offset 100 percent of the estimated annual electricity use. This package only applies to the 5-story prototype.

4 Results

Cost-effectiveness results are presented per prototype and measure packages described in Section 3.3. The TDV and On-Bill based cost-effectiveness results are presented in terms of B/C ratio and NPV. Energy savings, compliance margin, utility bill savings, and incremental costs are also shown.

In the following figures, **green** highlighting indicates that the case is cost-effective with a B/C ratio greater than or equal to 1 and a NPV greater than or equal to 0. **Red** highlighting indicates the case is not cost-effective.

Compliance margins are presented as percentages both for the efficiency TDV and the source energy metrics. A compliance margin that is equal to or greater than 0 indicates the case is code compliant.

4.1 All-Electric Prescriptive Code

Table 12 and Table 13 shows results for the multifamily all-electric prescriptive code case compared to the 2022 baseline. For both prototypes this scenario is cost-effective based on TDV in all climate zones. This scenario is only On-Bill cost-effective in a few climate zones. The 3-story all-electric case is cost-effective On-Bill in Climate Zones 1 through 3, 4 in CPAU territory, 12 in SMUD territory, and 16. The 5-story all-electric case is cost-effective On-Bill in Climate Zones 1, 4, 12 in SMUD territory, and 16.

In most cases there is a small net increase in utility cost in the first year.

There is an incremental cost for the central heat pump water heater ranging from \$361 to \$697 per dwelling unit.

The all-electric packages applied to the 3-story prototype in Climate Zone 16 and the 5-story prototype in Climate Zones 1 and 16 incorporate both gas to electric water heating and gas to electric space heating measures. In these cases, there are significant cost savings due to the avoided first costs of installing a gas furnace as compared to a heat pump. As a result, these cases are On-Bill cost-effective.

These results reflect a CO₂ refrigerant based central heat pump water heating system. The 5-story prototype was also evaluated with a R-134a refrigerant based central heat pump water heater and these results are shown in Appendix 7.5 Central Heat Pump Water Heater Comparison.

Table 12. 3-Story Cost-Effectiveness Results per Dwelling Unit: All-Electric Prescriptive Code

Climate Zone	Electric /Gas Utility	Efficiency TDV Comp Margin	Source Comp Margin	Annual Elec Savings (kWh)	Annual Gas Savings (therms)	Utility Cost Savings		Incremental Cost		On-Bill		TDV	
						First Year	Lifecycle (2022\$)	First Year	Lifecycle (2022\$)	B/C Ratio	NPV	B/C Ratio	NPV
CZ01	PGE	26%	15%	-904	135	(\$19)	\$1,676	\$97	\$429	3.9	\$1,247	>1	\$4,158
CZ02	PGE	20%	11%	-801	115	(\$30)	\$1,061	\$697	\$1,029	1.0	\$32	9.9	\$2,998
CZ03	PGE	21%	10%	-789	115	(\$26)	\$1,148	\$697	\$1,029	1.1	\$119	9.9	\$2,990
CZ04	PGE	18%	9%	-759	109	(\$31)	\$922	\$697	\$1,029	0.9	(\$108)	9.2	\$2,767
CZ04	CPAU	18%	9%	-759	109	\$233	\$8,191	\$765	\$1,097	7.5	\$7,094	7.7	\$2,700
CZ05	PGE	23%	9%	-789	112	(\$30)	\$1,009	\$697	\$1,029	0.98	(\$21)	9.3	\$2,782
CZ05	PGE/SCG	23%	9%	-789	112	(\$79)	(\$515)	\$697	\$1,029	0.0	(\$1,545)	9.3	\$2,782
CZ06	SCE/SCG	18%	7%	-709	100	(\$61)	(\$226)	\$697	\$1,029	0.0	(\$1,255)	8.6	\$2,551
CZ07	SDGE	20%	8%	-704	102	(\$69)	(\$427)	\$697	\$1,029	0.0	(\$1,456)	9.1	\$2,712
CZ08	SCE/SCG	13%	6%	-689	96	(\$61)	(\$302)	\$697	\$1,029	0.0	(\$1,331)	8.2	\$2,432
CZ09	SCE	13%	5%	-698	96	(\$64)	(\$351)	\$697	\$1,029	0.0	(\$1,380)	8.0	\$2,363
CZ10	SCE/SCG	14%	7%	-701	83	(\$88)	(\$1,109)	\$446	\$649	0.0	(\$1,758)	>1	\$1,959
CZ10	SDGE	14%	7%	-701	83	(\$112)	(\$1,803)	\$446	\$649	0.0	(\$2,452)	>1	\$1,959
CZ11	PGE	14%	10%	-740	91	(\$64)	(\$177)	\$446	\$649	0.0	(\$826)	>1	\$2,212
CZ12	PGE	17%	11%	-755	94	(\$62)	(\$70)	\$446	\$649	0.0	(\$719)	>1	\$2,297
CZ12	SMUD/PGE	17%	11%	-755	94	\$68	\$2,942	\$446	\$649	4.5	\$2,293	>1	\$2,297
CZ13	PGE	13%	9%	-717	86	(\$65)	(\$291)	\$446	\$649	0.0	(\$940)	>1	\$2,050
CZ14	SCE/SCG	13%	7%	-748	83	(\$102)	(\$1,413)	\$446	\$649	0.0	(\$2,063)	>1	\$1,759
CZ14	SDGE	13%	7%	-748	83	(\$128)	(\$2,191)	\$446	\$649	0.0	(\$2,841)	>1	\$1,759
CZ15	SCE/SCG	5%	2%	-607	64	(\$89)	(\$1,403)	\$446	\$649	0.0	(\$2,053)	>1	\$1,305
CZ16	PG&E	24%	29%	-1,928	185	(\$178)	(\$1,066)	(\$4,045)	(\$2,983)	2.8	\$1,917	>1	\$4,352

Table 13. 5-Story Cost-Effectiveness Results per Dwelling Unit: All-Electric Prescriptive Code

Climate Zone	Electric /Gas Utility	Efficiency TDV Comp Margin	Source Comp Margin	Annual Elec Savings (kWh)	Annual Gas Savings (therms)	Utility Cost Savings		Incremental Cost		On-Bill		TDV	
						First Year	Lifecycle (2022\$)	First Year	Lifecycle (2022\$)	B/C Ratio	NPV	B/C Ratio	NPV
CZ01	PGE	14%	9%	-1,146	147	(\$49)	\$1,209	(\$4,639)	(\$5,788)	>1	\$6,998	>1	\$9,816
CZ02	PGE	9%	6%	-888	120	(\$45)	\$809	\$608	\$1,185	0.7	(\$375)	3.0	\$2,270
CZ03	PGE	11%	7%	-874	120	(\$46)	\$778	\$608	\$1,185	0.7	(\$407)	3.1	\$2,421
CZ04	PGE	9%	6%	-824	113	\$18	\$2,130	\$608	\$1,185	1.8	\$945	3.1	\$2,393
CZ04	CPAU	9%	6%	-824	113	\$230	\$8,205	\$635	\$1,211	6.8	\$6,994	3.0	\$2,367
CZ05	PGE	12%	6%	-871	117	(\$47)	\$706	\$608	\$1,185	0.6	(\$479)	2.8	\$2,065
CZ05	PGE/SCG	12%	6%	-871	117	(\$99)	(\$919)	\$608	\$1,185	0.0	(\$2,103)	2.8	\$2,065
CZ06	SCE/SCG	9%	5%	-739	104	(\$10)	\$986	\$608	\$1,185	0.8	(\$199)	2.9	\$2,183
CZ07	SDGE	11%	6%	-735	106	(\$74)	(\$500)	\$608	\$1,185	0.0	(\$1,685)	2.9	\$2,215
CZ08	SCE/SCG	8%	4%	-710	100	(\$79)	(\$644)	\$608	\$1,185	0.0	(\$1,829)	3.0	\$2,259
CZ09	SCE	7%	4%	-725	100	(\$53)	(\$51)	\$608	\$1,185	0.0	(\$1,236)	3.0	\$2,274
CZ10	SCE/SCG	7%	4%	-729	84	(\$111)	(\$1,615)	\$361	\$831	0.0	(\$2,445)	2.7	\$1,374
CZ10	SDGE	7%	4%	-729	84	(\$137)	(\$2,404)	\$361	\$831	0.0	(\$3,234)	2.7	\$1,374
CZ11	PGE	8%	5%	-790	92	(\$86)	(\$663)	\$361	\$831	0.0	(\$1,494)	3.1	\$1,656
CZ12	PGE	9%	6%	-809	96	(\$83)	(\$527)	\$361	\$831	0.0	(\$1,358)	3.0	\$1,620
CZ12	SMUD/PGE	9%	6%	-809	96	\$62	\$2,831	\$361	\$831	3.4	\$2,000	3.0	\$1,620
CZ13	PGE	7%	5%	-754	88	(\$83)	(\$686)	\$361	\$831	0.0	(\$1,517)	3.0	\$1,570
CZ14	SCE/SCG	6%	3%	-803	84	(\$131)	(\$2,085)	\$361	\$831	0.0	(\$2,916)	2.2	\$928
CZ14	SDGE	6%	3%	-803	84	(\$165)	(\$3,106)	\$361	\$831	0.0	(\$3,937)	2.2	\$928
CZ15	SCE/SCG	3%	1%	-602	65	(\$105)	(\$1,775)	\$361	\$831	0.0	(\$2,606)	1.9	\$695
CZ16	PG&E	9%	11%	-1,388	142	(\$127)	(\$675)	(\$4,886)	(\$6,142)	9.1	\$5,467	>1	\$6,704

4.2 All-Electric Plus PV

Table 14 and Table 15 present cost-effectiveness results for the all-electric plus PV packages for the 3-story and 5-story prototypes, respectively. All cases are cost-effective both On-Bill and based on TDV.

Table 14. 3-Story Cost-Effectiveness Results per Dwelling Unit: All-Electric 100% PV

Climate Zone	Electric /Gas Utility	Efficiency TDV Comp Margin	Source Comp Margin	Annual Elec Savings (kWh)	Annual Gas Savings (therms)	Utility Cost Savings		Incremental Cost		On-Bill		TDV	
						First Year	Lifecycle (2022\$)	First Year	Lifecycle (2022\$)	B/C Ratio	NPV	B/C Ratio	NPV
CZ01	PGE	26%	24%	2,127	135	\$782	\$20,242	\$3,638	\$5,034	4.0	\$15,208	3.2	\$9,448
CZ02	PGE	20%	20%	1,835	115	\$653	\$16,910	\$3,294	\$4,406	3.8	\$12,504	3.3	\$8,632
CZ03	PGE	21%	20%	1,711	115	\$614	\$15,998	\$3,076	\$4,123	3.9	\$11,875	3.4	\$8,209
CZ04	PGE	18%	18%	1,558	109	\$559	\$14,587	\$2,841	\$3,818	3.8	\$10,770	3.6	\$8,230
CZ04	CPAU	18%	18%	1,558	109	\$489	\$14,138	\$2,909	\$3,886	3.6	\$10,253	3.6	\$8,162
CZ05	PGE	23%	20%	1,604	112	\$579	\$15,137	\$2,826	\$3,798	4.0	\$11,338	3.6	\$8,026
CZ05	PGE/SCG	23%	20%	1,604	112	\$531	\$13,613	\$2,826	\$3,798	3.6	\$9,814	3.6	\$8,026
CZ06	SCE/SCG	18%	17%	1,207	100	\$378	\$9,795	\$2,364	\$3,197	3.1	\$6,598	3.8	\$7,092
CZ07	SDGE	20%	21%	1,528	102	\$723	\$19,318	\$2,777	\$3,734	5.2	\$15,584	3.5	\$7,623
CZ08	SCE/SCG	13%	17%	1,393	96	\$426	\$10,842	\$2,569	\$3,464	3.1	\$7,378	3.9	\$7,908
CZ09	SCE	13%	15%	1,204	96	\$379	\$9,756	\$2,335	\$3,160	3.1	\$6,596	3.9	\$7,158
CZ10	SCE/SCG	14%	18%	1,381	83	\$404	\$10,130	\$2,237	\$2,978	3.4	\$7,152	4.1	\$7,031
CZ10	SDGE	14%	18%	1,381	83	\$621	\$16,493	\$2,237	\$2,978	5.5	\$13,514	4.1	\$7,031
CZ11	PGE	14%	19%	1,843	91	\$625	\$15,782	\$2,940	\$3,893	4.1	\$11,889	3.4	\$7,748
CZ12	PGE	17%	19%	1,704	94	\$579	\$14,777	\$2,756	\$3,654	4.0	\$11,124	3.6	\$7,607
CZ12	SMUD/PGE	17%	19%	1,704	94	\$399	\$10,615	\$2,756	\$3,654	2.9	\$6,961	3.6	\$7,607
CZ13	PGE	13%	17%	1,572	86	\$544	\$13,822	\$2,567	\$3,408	4.1	\$10,415	3.6	\$7,148
CZ14	SCE/SCG	13%	18%	1,572	83	\$449	\$11,152	\$2,300	\$3,060	3.6	\$8,092	4.2	\$7,668
CZ14	SDGE	13%	18%	1,572	83	\$688	\$18,158	\$2,300	\$3,060	5.9	\$15,098	4.2	\$7,668
CZ15	SCE/SCG	5%	11%	1,163	64	\$330	\$8,164	\$1,966	\$2,626	3.1	\$5,539	3.9	\$5,567
CZ16	PG&E	24%	38%	1,371	185	\$700	\$19,307	(\$1,064)	\$894	21.6	\$18,412	58.9	\$11,596

Table 15. 5-Story Cost-Effectiveness Results per Dwelling Unit: All-Electric 100% PV

Climate Zone	Electric /Gas Utility	Efficiency TDV Comp Margin	Source Comp Margin	Annual Elec Savings (kWh)	Annual Gas Savings (therms)	Utility Cost Savings		Incremental Cost		On-Bill		TDV	
						First Year	Lifecycle (2022\$)	First Year	Lifecycle (2022\$)	B/C Ratio	NPV	B/C Ratio	NPV
CZ01	PGE	14%	21%	1,437	147	\$629	\$16,919	(\$1,574)	(\$1,803)	>1	\$18,721	>1	\$18,222
CZ02	PGE	9%	14%	428	120	\$262	\$7,918	\$1,930	\$2,904	2.7	\$5,015	4.0	\$8,679
CZ03	PGE	11%	16%	682	120	\$327	\$9,417	\$2,121	\$3,152	3.0	\$6,265	4.0	\$9,285
CZ04	PGE	9%	13%	92	113	\$207	\$6,524	\$1,476	\$2,313	2.8	\$4,211	4.1	\$7,054
CZ04	CPAU	9%	13%	92	113	\$337	\$10,667	\$1,502	\$2,340	4.6	\$8,327	4.0	\$7,027
CZ05	PGE	12%	16%	451	117	\$259	\$7,806	\$1,815	\$2,754	2.8	\$5,052	4.0	\$8,096
CZ05	PGE/SCG	12%	16%	451	117	\$207	\$6,182	\$1,815	\$2,754	2.2	\$3,427	4.0	\$8,096
CZ06	SCE/SCG	9%	12%	-163	104	\$98	\$3,449	\$1,127	\$1,859	1.9	\$1,590	3.8	\$5,035
CZ07	SDGE	11%	15%	74	106	\$192	\$6,131	\$1,387	\$2,198	2.8	\$3,934	3.9	\$6,204
CZ08	SCE/SCG	8%	14%	265	100	\$154	\$4,666	\$1,516	\$2,365	2.0	\$2,301	4.0	\$7,053
CZ09	SCE	7%	12%	60	100	\$122	\$3,930	\$1,307	\$2,093	1.9	\$1,837	3.7	\$5,636
CZ10	SCE/SCG	7%	13%	289	84	\$131	\$3,912	\$1,266	\$2,007	1.9	\$1,905	3.9	\$5,749
CZ10	SDGE	7%	13%	289	84	\$238	\$6,951	\$1,266	\$2,007	3.5	\$4,945	3.9	\$5,749
CZ11	PGE	8%	17%	1,091	92	\$417	\$10,990	\$2,226	\$3,256	3.4	\$7,734	4.2	\$10,472
CZ12	PGE	9%	16%	594	96	\$263	\$7,487	\$1,712	\$2,587	2.9	\$4,901	4.3	\$8,544
CZ12	SMUD/PGE	9%	16%	594	96	\$260	\$7,419	\$1,712	\$2,587	2.9	\$4,889	4.3	\$8,544
CZ13	PGE	7%	17%	1,036	88	\$398	\$10,479	\$2,064	\$3,045	3.4	\$7,434	4.2	\$9,715
CZ14	SCE/SCG	6%	11%	182	84	\$102	\$3,250	\$1,170	\$1,883	1.7	\$1,368	4.0	\$5,515
CZ14	SDGE	6%	11%	182	84	\$194	\$5,858	\$1,170	\$1,883	3.1	\$3,975	4.0	\$5,515
CZ15	SCE/SCG	3%	10%	387	65	\$153	\$4,119	\$1,238	\$1,971	2.1	\$2,148	3.6	\$4,998
CZ16	PG&E	9%	23%	1,007	142	\$501	\$13,864	(\$2,682)	(\$3,275)	>1	\$17,139	>1	\$16,140

4.3 Mixed Fuel Efficiency

Table 16 and Table 17 show results for the Mixed Fuel Efficiency packages. The packages are cost-effective based on at least one of the two metrics in Climate Zones 1, 2, 4, and 8 through 16 for the 3-story prototype and in Climate Zones 2, 4, 6, and 8 through 15 for the 5-story prototype. In all cases the NPV values, whether negative or positive, are small. The compliance impacts are also small.

A summary of measures included in each package is provided in Appendix 7.6 Summary of Measures by Package.

Table 16. 3-Story Cost-Effectiveness Results per Dwelling Unit: Mixed Fuel Efficiency

Climate Zone	Electric /Gas Utility	Efficiency TDV Comp Margin	Source Comp Margin	Annual Elec Savings (kWh)	Annual Gas Savings (therms)	Utility Cost Savings		Incremental Cost		On-Bill		TDV	
						First Year	Lifecycle (2022\$)	First Year	Lifecycle (2022\$)	B/C Ratio	NPV	B/C Ratio	NPV
CZ01	PGE	1%	1%	41	0	\$12	\$273	\$176	\$176	1.6	\$98	1.2	\$38
CZ02	PGE	1%	0%	24	0	\$7	\$162	\$132	\$132	1.2	\$30	1.5	\$62
CZ03	PGE	1%	0%	17	0	\$5	\$111	\$132	\$132	0.8	(\$21)	0.8	(\$27)
CZ04	PGE	1%	0%	21	0	\$6	\$141	\$132	\$132	1.1	\$9	1.3	\$46
CZ04	CPAU	1%	0%	21	0	\$3	\$74	\$132	\$132	0.6	(\$58)	1.3	\$46
CZ05	PGE	1%	0%	19	0	\$5	\$123	\$132	\$132	0.9	(\$9)	0.8	(\$32)
CZ05	PGE/SCG	1%	0%	19	0	\$5	\$123	\$132	\$132	0.9	(\$9)	0.8	(\$32)
CZ06	SCE/SCG	1%	0%	9	0	\$2	\$56	\$132	\$132	0.4	(\$75)	0.7	(\$44)
CZ07	SDGE	0%	0%	7	0	\$3	\$72	\$132	\$132	0.5	(\$60)	0.4	(\$81)
CZ08	SCE/SCG	1%	0%	20	0	\$6	\$140	\$132	\$132	1.1	\$9	1.5	\$59
CZ09	SCE	1%	0%	28	0	\$8	\$192	\$146	\$156	1.2	\$36	1.6	\$88
CZ10	SCE/SCG	3%	1%	65	0	\$20	\$447	\$190	\$199	2.2	\$247	2.4	\$277
CZ10	SDGE	3%	1%	65	0	\$27	\$683	\$190	\$199	3.4	\$484	2.4	\$277
CZ11	PGE	3%	1%	91	0	\$30	\$699	\$190	\$199	3.5	\$499	3.5	\$489
CZ12	PGE	2%	0%	98	0	\$33	\$766	\$381	\$514	1.5	\$252	1.5	\$273
CZ12	SMUD/PGE	2%	0%	98	0	\$17	\$396	\$381	\$514	0.8	(\$118)	1.5	\$273
CZ13	PGE	4%	1%	99	0	\$33	\$765	\$190	\$199	3.8	\$566	3.9	\$574
CZ14	SCE/SCG	3%	1%	88	0	\$26	\$585	\$190	\$199	2.9	\$385	3.1	\$427
CZ14	SDGE	3%	1%	88	0	\$36	\$886	\$190	\$199	4.4	\$686	3.1	\$427
CZ15	SCE/SCG	5%	2%	182	0	\$54	\$1,226	\$190	\$199	6.1	\$1,026	5.8	\$957
CZ16	PG&E	5%	4%	16	12	\$34	\$1,012	\$712	\$712	1.4	\$300	1.3	\$184

Table 17. 5-Story Cost-Effectiveness Results per Dwelling Unit: Mixed Fuel Efficiency

Climate Zone	Electric /Gas Utility	Efficiency TDV Comp Margin	Source Comp Margin	Annual Elec Savings (kWh)	Annual Gas Savings (therms)	Utility Cost Savings		Incremental Cost		On-Bill		TDV	
						First Year	Lifecycle (2022\$)	First Year	Lifecycle (2022\$)	B/C Ratio	NPV	B/C Ratio	NPV
CZ01	PGE	0%	0%	5	0	\$2	\$39	\$176	\$176	0.2	(\$137)	0.2	(\$136)
CZ02	PGE	1%	0%	11	0	\$2	\$38	\$132	\$132	0.3	(\$94)	1.9	\$118
CZ03	PGE	0%	0%	7	0	\$2	\$46	\$132	\$132	0.3	(\$86)	0.8	(\$23)
CZ04	PGE	1%	0%	12	0	\$2	\$40	\$132	\$132	0.3	(\$92)	1.9	\$114
CZ04	CPAU	1%	0%	12	0	\$2	\$39	\$132	\$132	0.3	(\$93)	1.9	\$114
CZ05	PGE	0%	0%	6	0	\$1	\$17	\$132	\$132	0.1	(\$114)	0.4	(\$73)
CZ05	PGE/SCG	0%	0%	6	0	\$1	\$17	\$132	\$132	0.1	(\$114)	0.4	(\$73)
CZ06	SCE/SCG	0%	0%	12	0	\$2	\$51	\$132	\$132	0.4	(\$81)	1.4	\$49
CZ07	SDGE	0%	0%	10	0	\$0	\$0	\$132	\$132	0.0	(\$132)	0.9	(\$7)
CZ08	SCE/SCG	1%	0%	24	0	\$8	\$184	\$132	\$132	1.4		2.2	\$152
CZ09	SCE	1%	0%	28	0	\$4	\$96	\$142	\$149	0.6	(\$52)	2.1	\$163
CZ10	SCE/SCG	2%	1%	66	0	\$21	\$491	\$186	\$192	2.6		3.2	\$425
CZ10	SDGE	2%	1%	66	0	\$30	\$751	\$186	\$192	3.9		3.2	\$425
CZ11	PGE	2%	1%	83	0	\$29	\$665	\$186	\$192	3.5		4.2	\$621
CZ12	PGE	2%	0%	84	0	\$29	\$681	\$321	\$414	1.6		2.3	\$546
CZ12	SMUD/PGE	2%	0%	84	0	\$16	\$372	\$321	\$414	0.9	(\$42)	2.3	\$546
CZ13	PGE	2%	1%	95	0	\$33	\$765	\$186	\$192	4.0		4.9	\$742
CZ14	SCE/SCG	2%	1%	75	0	\$11	\$246	\$186	\$192	1.3		3.9	\$561
CZ14	SDGE	2%	1%	75	0	\$34	\$847	\$186	\$192	4.4		3.9	\$561
CZ15	SCE/SCG	3%	2%	172	0	\$55	\$1,257	\$186	\$192	6.5		7.3	\$1,212
CZ16	PG&E	2%	2%	40	4	\$23	\$616	\$665	\$665	0.9	(\$49)	0.999	(\$0)

4.4 Mixed Fuel Plus PV (Plus Battery for the 3-Story Prototype)

Table 18 presents the Mixed Fuel Efficiency + PV + Battery package for the 3-story prototype. The battery system is a 100kWh battery. This scenario is cost-effective for all climate zones and under both metrics except for On-Bill in Climate Zone 4 in CPAU territory. Table 19 presents the Mixed Fuel Efficiency + PV package for the 5-story prototype. This package is cost-effective under TDV in all climate zones and cost-effective On-Bill everywhere except in Climate Zones 6 and 7. In the cases where it is not cost-effective, it is very close to being so with small negative NPV. In Climate Zone 6 in the 5-story prototype there is no upgrade to the PV system capacity as the prescriptive PV system already offset all of the estimated electricity use.

Table 18. 3-Story Cost-Effectiveness Results per Dwelling Unit: Mixed Fuel Efficiency + PV + Battery

Climate Zone	Electric /Gas Utility	Efficiency TDV Comp Margin	Source Comp Margin	Annual Elec Savings (kWh)	Annual Gas Savings (therms)	Utility Cost Savings		Incremental Cost		On-Bill		TDV	
						First Year	Lifecycle (2022\$)	First Year	Lifecycle (2022\$)	B/C Ratio	NPV	B/C Ratio	NPV
CZ01	PGE	1%	16%	2,068	0	\$543	\$12,588	\$4,603	\$6,917	1.8	\$5,671	1.5	\$3,724
CZ02	PGE	1%	16%	1,757	0	\$462	\$10,718	\$3,881	\$5,990	1.8	\$4,728	1.6	\$3,820
CZ03	PGE	1%	17%	1,624	0	\$423	\$9,797	\$3,700	\$5,754	1.7	\$4,043	1.5	\$3,157
CZ04	PGE	1%	17%	1,476	0	\$383	\$8,878	\$3,518	\$5,518	1.6	\$3,360	1.6	\$3,067
CZ04	CPAU	1%	17%	1,476	0	\$171	\$3,967	\$3,518	\$5,518	0.7	(\$1,551)	1.6	\$3,067
CZ05	PGE	1%	18%	1,520	0	\$393	\$9,107	\$3,503	\$5,498	1.7	\$3,609	1.6	\$3,526
CZ05	PGE/SCG	1%	18%	1,520	0	\$393	\$9,107	\$3,503	\$5,498	1.7	\$3,609	1.6	\$3,526
CZ06	SCE/SCG	1%	18%	1,112	0	\$336	\$7,677	\$3,127	\$5,009	1.5	\$2,668	1.4	\$1,917
CZ07	SDGE	0%	20%	1,431	0	\$550	\$13,713	\$3,498	\$5,493	2.5	\$8,220	1.6	\$3,159
CZ08	SCE/SCG	1%	18%	1,311	0	\$413	\$9,427	\$3,328	\$5,270	1.8	\$4,156	1.4	\$2,277
CZ09	SCE	1%	17%	1,129	0	\$367	\$8,375	\$3,129	\$5,017	1.7	\$3,359	1.4	\$1,937
CZ10	SCE/SCG	3%	19%	1,342	0	\$420	\$9,584	\$3,321	\$5,254	1.8	\$4,331	1.5	\$2,588
CZ10	SDGE	3%	19%	1,342	0	\$533	\$13,303	\$3,321	\$5,254	2.5	\$8,049	1.5	\$2,588
CZ11	PGE	3%	17%	1,833	0	\$500	\$11,587	\$3,914	\$6,025	1.9	\$5,562	1.6	\$3,852
CZ12	PGE	2%	17%	1,701	0	\$442	\$10,239	\$3,926	\$6,105	1.7	\$4,133	1.6	\$3,583
CZ12	SMUD/PGE	2%	17%	1,701	0	\$285	\$6,609	\$3,926	\$6,105	1.1	\$503	1.6	\$3,583
CZ13	PGE	4%	17%	1,568	0	\$431	\$9,983	\$3,594	\$5,609	1.8	\$4,374	1.7	\$3,944
CZ14	SCE/SCG	3%	19%	1,556	0	\$477	\$10,886	\$3,388	\$5,341	2.0	\$5,545	1.6	\$3,434
CZ14	SDGE	3%	19%	1,556	0	\$607	\$15,155	\$3,388	\$5,341	2.8	\$9,815	1.6	\$3,434
CZ15	SCE/SCG	5%	19%	1,241	0	\$421	\$9,616	\$3,136	\$5,013	1.9	\$4,603	1.6	\$3,076
CZ16	PG&E	5%	17%	1,286	12	\$357	\$8,508	\$3,894	\$5,833	1.5	\$2,674	1.6	\$3,219

Table 19. 5-Story Cost-Effectiveness Results per Dwelling Unit: Mixed Fuel Efficiency + PV

Climate Zone	Electric /Gas Utility	Efficiency TDV Comp Margin	Source Comp Margin	Annual Elec Savings (kWh)	Annual Gas Savings (therms)	Utility Cost Savings		Incremental Cost		On-Bill		TDV	
						First Year	Lifecycle (2022\$)	First Year	Lifecycle (2022\$)	B/C Ratio	NPV	B/C Ratio	NPV
CZ01	PGE	0%	5%	1,446	0	\$341	\$7,917	\$1,889	\$2,403	3.3	\$5,514	3.0	\$4,757
CZ02	PGE	1%	2%	444	0	\$55	\$1,275	\$567	\$697	1.8	\$578	4.4	\$2,365
CZ03	PGE	0%	4%	693	0	\$119	\$2,766	\$801	\$1,002	2.8	\$1,764	4.4	\$3,423
CZ04	PGE	1%	1%	112	0	\$14	\$324	\$226	\$254	1.3	\$69	3.5	\$632
CZ04	CPAU	1%	1%	112	0	\$13	\$307	\$226	\$254	1.2	\$53	3.5	\$632
CZ05	PGE	0%	3%	464	0	\$56	\$1,310	\$550	\$676	1.9	\$634	4.2	\$2,165
CZ05	PGE/SCG	0%	3%	464	0	\$56	\$1,310	\$550	\$676	1.9	\$634	4.2	\$2,165
CZ06	SCE/SCG	0%	0%	12	0	\$2	\$51	\$132	\$132	0.4	(\$81)	1.4	\$49
CZ07	SDGE	0%	1%	95	0	\$0	\$0	\$212	\$237	0.0	(\$237)	2.8	\$423
CZ08	SCE/SCG	1%	3%	299	0	\$42	\$968	\$388	\$465	2.1	\$504	4.3	\$1,527
CZ09	SCE	1%	1%	99	0	\$12	\$284	\$204	\$230	1.2	\$54	3.0	\$465
CZ10	SCE/SCG	2%	3%	364	0	\$57	\$1,296	\$450	\$536	2.4	\$759	4.2	\$1,720
CZ10	SDGE	2%	3%	364	0	\$103	\$2,566	\$450	\$536	4.8	\$2,030	4.2	\$1,720
CZ11	PGE	2%	7%	1,178	0	\$281	\$6,521	\$1,276	\$1,610	4.1	\$4,911	4.8	\$6,162
CZ12	PGE	2%	4%	683	0	\$120	\$2,791	\$898	\$1,164	2.4	\$1,627	4.2	\$3,716
CZ12	SMUD/PGE	2%	4%	683	0	\$102	\$2,362	\$898	\$1,164	2.0	\$1,198	4.2	\$3,716
CZ13	PGE	2%	7%	1,137	0	\$274	\$6,347	\$1,179	\$1,484	4.3	\$4,863	4.8	\$5,599
CZ14	SCE/SCG	2%	2%	266	0	\$33	\$748	\$342	\$395	1.9	\$353	4.7	\$1,447
CZ14	SDGE	2%	2%	266	0	\$62	\$1,554	\$342	\$395	3.9	\$1,158	4.7	\$1,447
CZ15	SCE/SCG	3%	5%	567	0	\$125	\$2,851	\$535	\$646	4.4	\$2,204	5.6	\$2,994
CZ16	PG&E	2%	6%	1,051	4	\$237	\$5,569	\$1,601	\$1,883	3.0	\$3,686	3.1	\$4,011

4.5 CARE Rate Comparison

Table 20 presents a comparison of On-Bill cost-effectiveness results for CARE tariffs relative to standard tariffs for the all-electric prescriptive code case. The CARE rates apply to the apartment meters only and don't impact the central water heating utility costs. Applying the CARE rates lowers both electric and gas utility bills for the consumer and the net impact for an all-electric building in most climate zones is lower overall bills and improved cost-effectiveness relative to the standard tariffs. Although not presented here, the all-electric + PV packages are all still On-Bill cost-effective using the CARE tariffs.

Table 20. On-Bill IOU Cost-Effectiveness Comparison with CARE Tariffs, Results per Dwelling Unit: All-Electric Prescriptive Code

Climate Zone	Electric /Gas Utility	3-Story				5-Story			
		Standard		CARE		Standard		CARE	
		B/C Ratio	NPV	B/C Ratio	NPV	B/C Ratio	NPV	B/C Ratio	NPV
CZ01	PGE	3.9	\$1,247	9.5	\$3,637	>1	\$6,998	>1	\$10,045
CZ02	PGE	1.0	\$32	3.1	\$2,139	0.7	(\$375)	2.5	\$1,831
CZ03	PGE	1.1	\$119	3.1	\$2,187	0.7	(\$407)	2.6	\$1,901
CZ04	PGE	0.9	(\$108)	2.8	\$1,884	1.8	\$945	2.9	\$2,218
CZ05	PGE	0.98	(\$21)	3.0	\$2,041	0.6	(\$479)	2.5	\$1,773
CZ05	PGE/SCG	0.0	(\$1,545)	1.5	\$517	0.0	(\$2,103)	1.1	\$148
CZ06	SCE/SCG	0.0	(\$1,255)	0.9	(\$57)	0.8	(\$199)	2.1	\$1,349
CZ07	SDGE	0.0	(\$1,456)	1.8	\$856	0.0	(\$1,685)	1.3	\$343
CZ08	SCE/SCG	0.0	(\$1,331)	0.8	(\$165)	0.0	(\$1,829)	1.2	\$271
CZ09	SCE	0.0	(\$1,380)	0.8	(\$204)	0.0	(\$1,236)	1.6	\$750
CZ10	SCE/SCG	0.0	(\$1,758)	0.1	(\$574)	0.0	(\$2,445)	0.5	(\$447)
CZ10	SDGE	0.0	(\$2,452)	0.8	(\$162)	0.0	(\$3,234)	0.0	(\$1,590)
CZ11	PGE	0.0	(\$826)	2.7	\$1,119	0.0	(\$1,494)	1.7	\$616
CZ12	PGE	0.0	(\$719)	2.9	\$1,263	0.0	(\$1,358)	2.0	\$793
CZ13	PGE	0.0	(\$940)	2.4	\$936	0.0	(\$1,517)	1.6	\$491
CZ14	SCE/SCG	0.0	(\$2,063)	0.0	(\$803)	0.0	(\$2,916)	0.3	(\$613)
CZ14	SDGE	0.0	(\$2,841)	0.0	(\$3,407)	0.0	(\$3,937)	1.1	\$61
CZ15	SCE/SCG	0.0	(\$2,053)	0.0	(\$1,036)	0.0	(\$2,606)	0.0	(\$1,452)
CZ16	PG&E	2.8	\$1,917	>1	\$5,527	9.1	\$5,467	>1	\$8,557

Error! Not a valid bookmark self-reference. presents the comparison for the mixed fuel efficiency and PV packages. Generally, the opposite trend occurs here for the mixed fuel packages where the CARE rate lowers utility cost savings and the benefit-to-cost ratios decline.

Table 21. On-Bill IOU Cost-Effectiveness Comparison with CARE Tariffs, Results per Dwelling Unit: Mixed Fuel Packages

Climate Zone	Electric /Gas Utility	3-Story (Efficiency + PV + Battery)				5-Story (Efficiency + PV)			
		Standard		CARE		Standard		CARE	
		B/C Ratio	NPV	B/C Ratio	NPV	B/C Ratio	NPV	B/C Ratio	NPV
CZ01	PGE				\$1,113	3.3	\$5,514	2.2	\$2,765
CZ02	PGE				\$907	1.8	\$578	1.5	\$337
CZ03	PGE				\$579	2.8	\$1,764	2.0	\$1,028
CZ04	PGE				\$259	1.3	\$69	0.8	(\$44)
CZ05	PGE				\$414	1.9	\$634	1.7	\$442
CZ05	PGE/SCG				\$414	1.9	\$634	1.7	\$442
CZ06	SCE/SCG			0.9	(\$515)	0.4	(\$81)	0.3	(\$92)
CZ07	SDGE				\$4,106	0.0	(\$237)	0.0	(\$237)
CZ08	SCE/SCG				\$446	2.1	\$504	1.3	\$137
CZ09	SCE			0.99	(\$26)	1.2	\$54	0.9	(\$28)
CZ10	SCE/SCG				\$577	2.4	\$759	1.3	\$180
CZ10	SDGE				\$4,180	4.8	\$2,030	0.0	(\$536)
CZ11	PGE				\$1,435	4.1	\$4,911	2.7	\$2,744
CZ12	PGE				\$517	2.4	\$1,627	1.8	\$905
CZ13	PGE				\$883	4.3	\$4,863	2.9	\$2,777
CZ14	SCE/SCG				\$1,395	1.9	\$353	1.3	\$136
CZ14	SDGE				\$2,292	3.9	\$1,158	0.0	(\$395)
CZ15	SCE/SCG				\$887	4.4	\$2,204	1.9	\$586
CZ16	PG&E			0.97	(\$162)	3.0	\$3,686	2.0	\$1,908

4.6 Greenhouse Gas Reductions

Figure 1 and Figure 2 compare greenhouse gas reductions across all the packages for the multifamily 3-story and 5-story prototypes, respectively. Savings represent average annual savings per dwelling unit over the 30-year lifetime of the analysis. Electrification of gas uses represents the greatest greenhouse gas reductions, followed by PV. Greenhouse gas reductions are greatest for the all-electric + PV package.

Figure 1. 3-Story greenhouse gas reductions (metric tons) per dwelling unit

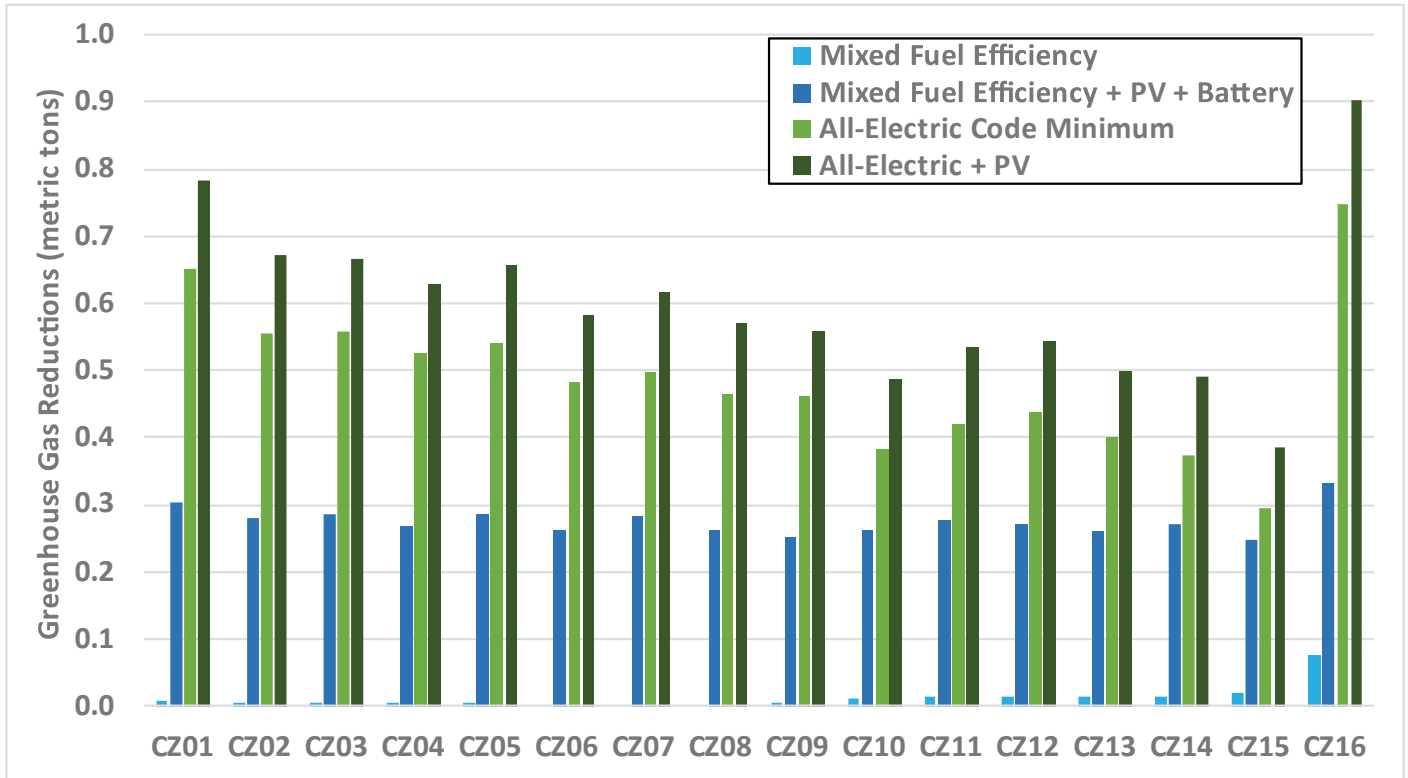
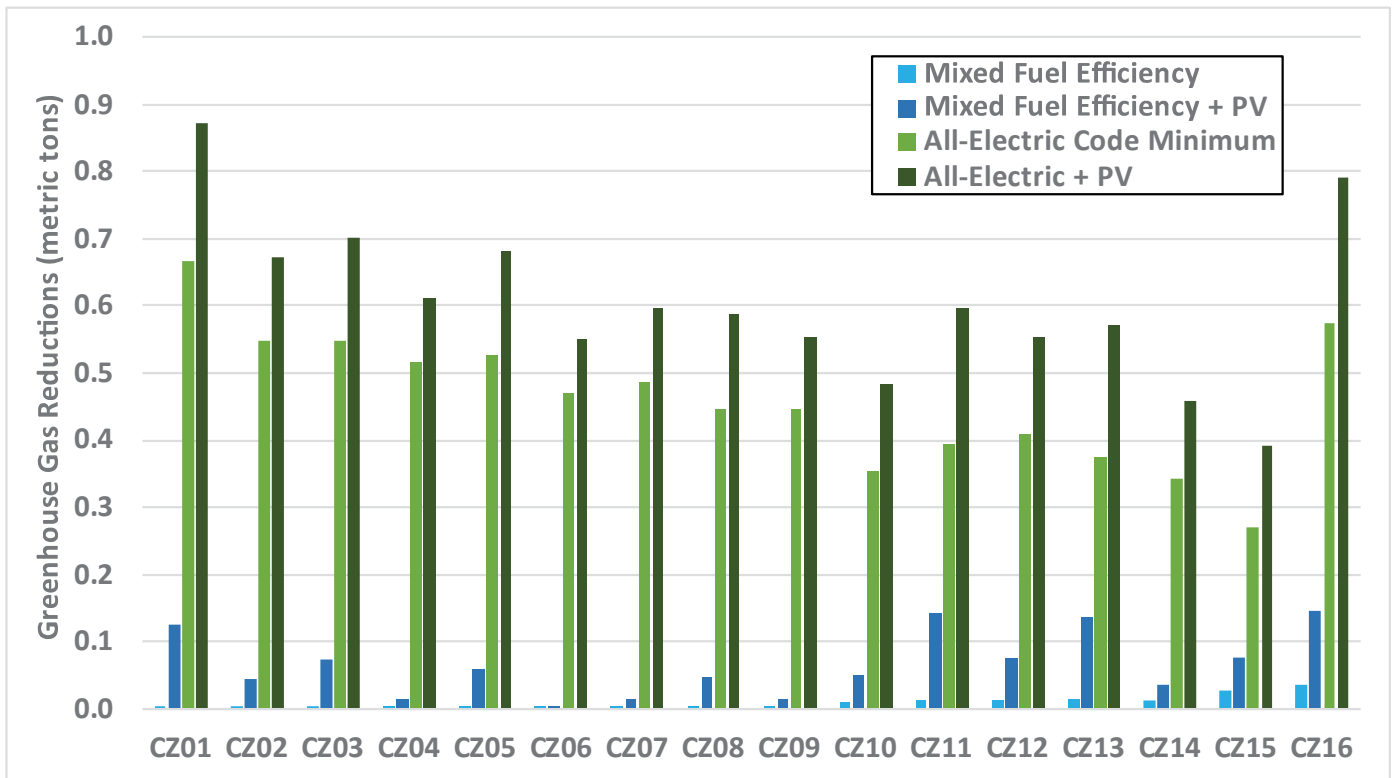


Figure 2. 5-Story greenhouse gas savings (metric tons) per dwelling unit



5 Summary

The Reach Codes Team identified packages of electrification and energy efficiency measures as well as packages combining these measures with solar PV generation and battery storage, simulated them using building modeling software, and gathered costs to determine the cost-effectiveness of multiple scenarios. The Reach Codes Team coordinated 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 22 summarizes results for each prototype and depicts the efficiency TDV 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 Codes Team highlighted cells meeting these two requirements to help clarify the upper boundary for potential reach code policies. All results presented in this study have a positive compliance margin.

- Cells highlighted in **green** depict cases with a positive compliance margin and cost-effective results using both On-Bill and TDV approaches.
- Cells highlighted in **yellow** depict cases with a positive compliance margin and cost-effective results using either the On-Bill or TDV approach.
- Cells **not highlighted** depict cases with a positive compliance margin but that were not cost-effective using either the On-Bill or TDV approach.

Following are key takeaways and recommendations from the analysis.

- The Reach Codes Team found all-electric new construction to be feasible and cost-effective based on the California Energy Commission's Time Dependent Valuation (TDV) metric in all cases. In many cases all-electric prescriptive code construction results in an increase in utility costs and is not cost-effective On-Bill. Some exceptions include the SMUD and CPAU territories where lower electricity rates relative to gas rates result in lower overall utility bills.
- All-electric packages have lower GHG emissions than mixed fuel packages in all cases, due to the clean power sources currently available from California's power providers.
- The 2022 Energy Code's new source energy metric combined with the heat pump space heating baseline in most climate zones encourages all-electric construction. While the code does not include an electric baseline for water heating, the penalty for central electric water heating observed in the performance approach in past code cycles has been removed and a credit is provided for well-designed central heat pump water heaters in most cases.
- Electrification combined with increased PV capacity results in utility cost savings and was found to be On-Bill cost-effective in all cases.
- The results in this study are based on today's net energy metering (NEM 2.0) rules and do not account for recently approved changes to the NEM tariff (referred to as the net billing tariff). The net billing tariff decreases the value of PV to the consumer as compared to NEM 2.0. As a result, the cost-effectiveness of the packages that include above-code PV capacity is expected to be less under the net billing tariff. Conversely, the net billing tariff is expected to increase On-Bill cost-effectiveness of the all-electric prescriptive code scenario. An all-electric home has better on-site utilization of generated electricity from PV than a mixed fuel home with a similar sized PV system, and as a result exports less electricity to the grid. Since the net-billing tariff values exports less than under NEM 2.0, the relative impact on annual utility costs to the mixed fuel baseline is greater.
- This analysis does justify requiring a modest reach based on either efficiency TDV or source energy for all-electric buildings. However, this may be challenging for some projects given the recent changes to which the industry must adapt, including the efficiency updates and multifamily restructuring in the 2022 Title 24, Part 6 code. While project compliance margins using a CO₂ refrigerant heat pump water heating system are high, the Reach Code Team found lower compliance margins using other heat pump water heater system designs.

Focusing on supporting projects to electrify water heating is expected to support the market shift towards more central heat pump water heaters.

- For jurisdictions interested in a reach code that allows for mixed fuel buildings, a mixed fuel efficiency and PV package (and battery for the 3-story prototype) was found to be cost-effective based on TDV in all cases and cost-effective On-Bill in most climate zones. This path, referred to as “Electric-Preferred”, allows for mixed fuel buildings but requires a higher building performance than for all-electric buildings. The efficiency measures evaluated in this study did not provide significant compliance benefit. As a result, the Reach Codes Team recommends establishing a compliance margin target based on source energy or total TDV. This would allow for PV and battery above minimum code requirements to be used to meet the target.
- Jurisdictions interested in increasing affordable multifamily housing should know that applying the CARE rates has the overall impact of increasing utility cost savings for an all-electric building in most climate zones compared to a code compliant mixed fuel building, improving On-Bill cost-effectiveness.

Local jurisdictions may also adopt ordinances that amend different parts of the California Building Standards Code or may elect to amend other state or municipal codes. The decision regarding which code to amend will determine the specific requirements that must be followed for an ordinance to be legally enforceable. Reach codes that amend Part 6 of the California Building Code and require energy performance beyond state code minimums must demonstrate the proposed changes are cost-effective and obtain approval from the Energy Commission.

Table 22. Summary of Efficiency TDV Compliance Margins and Cost-Effectiveness

Climate Zone	Electric /Gas Utility	3-Story				5-Story			
		All-Electric Prescriptive Code	All-Electric + PV	Mixed Fuel Efficiency	Mixed Fuel Efficiency + PV + Battery	All-Electric Prescriptive Code	All-Electric + PV	Mixed Fuel Efficiency	Mixed Fuel Efficiency + PV
CZ01	PGE	26%	26%	1%	1%	14%	14%	0%	0%
CZ02	PGE	20%	20%	1%	1%	9%	9%	1%	1%
CZ03	PGE	21%	21%	1%	1%	11%	11%	0%	0%
CZ04	PGE	18%	18%	1%	1%	9%	9%	1%	1%
CZ04	CPAU	18%	18%	1%	1%	9%	9%	1%	1%
CZ05	PGE	23%	23%	1%	1%	12%	12%	0%	0%
CZ05	PGE/SCG	23%	23%	1%	1%	12%	12%	0%	0%
CZ06	SCE/SCG	18%	18%	1%	1%	9%	9%	0%	0%
CZ07	SDGE	20%	20%	0%	0%	11%	11%	0%	0%
CZ08	SCE/SCG	13%	13%	1%	1%	8%	8%	1%	1%
CZ09	SCE	13%	13%	1%	1%	7%	7%	1%	1%
CZ10	SCE/SCG	14%	14%	3%	3%	7%	7%	2%	2%
CZ10	SDGE	14%	14%	3%	3%	7%	7%	2%	2%
CZ11	PGE	14%	14%	3%	3%	8%	8%	2%	2%
CZ12	PGE	17%	17%	2%	2%	9%	9%	2%	2%
CZ12	SMUD/PGE	17%	17%	2%	2%	9%	9%	2%	2%
CZ13	PGE	13%	13%	4%	4%	7%	7%	2%	2%
CZ14	SCE/SCG	13%	13%	3%	3%	6%	6%	2%	2%
CZ14	SDGE	13%	13%	3%	3%	6%	6%	2%	2%
CZ15	SCE/SCG	5%	5%	5%	5%	3%	3%	3%	3%
CZ16	PG&E	24%	24%	5%	5%	9%	9%	2%	2%

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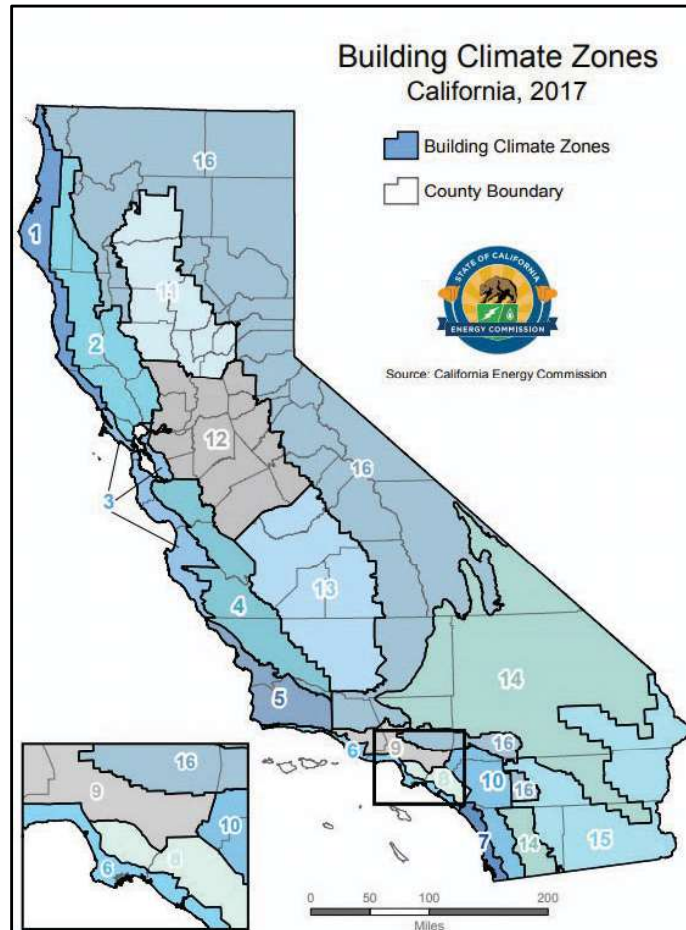
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7 Appendices

7.1 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.



7.2 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. The California Climate Credit was applied for both electricity and natural gas service for the IOUs using the 2022 credits shows below.⁹ The credits were applied to reduce the total calculated annual bill, including any fixed fees or minimum bill amounts.

2022 Electric California Climate Credit Schedule

	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct
PG&E	\$39.30						\$39.30
SCE	\$59.00						\$59.00
SDG&E					\$64.17	\$64.17	

Residential Natural Gas California Climate Credit

The 2022 Natural Gas California Climate Credit is distributed in April.

	2018 [†]	2019	2020	2021	2022	Total Value Received Per Household 2018-2022
PG&E	\$30	\$25	\$27	\$25	\$47.83	\$154
SDG&E	*	\$34	\$21	\$18	\$43.06	\$116
Southwest Gas	\$22	\$25	\$27	\$28	\$49.44	\$150
SoCalGas	*	\$50	\$26	\$22	\$44.17	\$142

Electricity rates reflect the most recent approved tariffs. Monthly gas rates were estimated based on the latest available gas rate (December 2022) and a curve to reflect how natural gas prices fluctuate with seasonal supply and demand. The seasonal curve was estimated from monthly residential tariffs between 2012 and 2022 (between 2020 and 2022 for CPAU). 12-month curves were created from monthly gas rates for each of the eleven years (three years for CPAU). These annual curves were then averaged to arrive at an average normalized annual curve. This was conducted separately for baseline and excess energy rates. Costs used in this analysis were then derived by establishing the most recent baseline and excess rate from the latest tariff as a reference point (December 2022), and then using the normalized curve to estimate the cost for the remaining months relative to the reference point rate.

⁹ <https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/industries-and-topics/natural-gas/greenhouse-gas-cap-and-trade-program/california-climate-credit>

7.2.1 Pacific Gas & Electric

The following pages provide details on the PG&E electricity and natural gas tariffs applied in this study. **Error! Reference source not found.** describes the baseline territories that were assumed for each climate zone. A net surplus compensation rate of \$0.0474/ kWh was applied to any net annual electricity generation based on a one-year average of the rates between November 2021 and October 2022.

Table 23. PG&E Baseline Territory by Climate Zone

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 according to the rates shown in **Error! Reference source not found.** These are applied to both the G-1 and GM rates. These rates are based on applying a normalization curve to the December 2022 tariff based on eleven years of historical gas data. See the beginning of Section **Error! Reference source not found. Error! Reference source not found.** for further details. The corresponding CARE rates are shown in **Error! Reference source not found.** and reflect the 20 percent discount per the GL-1 tariff. The GM master metered wather heating baseline quantity of 0.43 therms per dwelling unit per day in all baseline territories and in both seasons was applied to the centrally metered gas water heating.

Table 24. PG&E Monthly Gas Rate (\$/therm)

Month	Total Charge	
	Baseline	Excess
January	\$2.20579	\$2.66008
February	\$2.24291	\$2.69637
March	\$2.11750	\$2.58278
April	\$2.08101	\$2.55500
May	\$2.08062	\$2.55844
June	\$2.09104	\$2.56928
July	\$2.10404	\$2.58189
August	\$2.15162	\$2.63251
September	\$2.18718	\$2.67910
October	\$2.23153	\$2.71934
November	\$2.32121	\$2.79158
December	\$2.34123	\$2.80922

Table 25. PG&E Monthly CARE (GL-1) Gas Rate (\$/therm)

Month	Total CARE Charge	
	Baseline	Excess
January	\$1.76463	\$2.12806
February	\$1.79433	\$2.15710
March	\$1.69400	\$2.06622
April	\$1.66480	\$2.04400
May	\$1.66449	\$2.04675
June	\$1.67283	\$2.05543
July	\$1.68323	\$2.06551
August	\$1.72129	\$2.10601
September	\$1.74974	\$2.14328
October	\$1.78523	\$2.17547
November	\$1.85697	\$2.23327
December	\$1.87298	\$2.24738

**Residential
 GAS**

Baseline Territories and Quantities ^{1/}

Effective April 1, 2022 - Present

BASELINE QUANTITIES (Therms Per Day Per Dwelling Unit)

Individually Metered			
Baseline Territories	Summer (April-October) Effective Apr. 1, 2022	Winter Off-Peak (Nov, Feb, Mar) Effective Nov. 1, 2022	Winter On-Peak (Dec, Jan) Effective Dec. 1, 2022
P	0.39	1.88	2.19
Q	0.56	1.48	2.00
R	0.36	1.24	1.81
S	0.39	1.38	1.94
T	0.56	1.31	1.68
V	0.59	1.51	1.71
W	0.39	1.14	1.68
X	0.49	1.48	2.00
Y	0.72	2.22	2.58

Master Metered			
Baseline Territories	Summer (April-October) Effective Apr. 1, 2022	Winter Off-Peak (Nov, Feb, Mar) Effective Nov. 1, 2022	Winter On-Peak (Dec, Jan) Effective Dec. 1, 2022
P	0.29	1.01	1.13
Q	0.56	0.67	0.77
R	0.33	0.87	1.16
S	0.29	0.61	0.65
T	0.56	1.01	1.10
V	0.59	1.28	1.32
W	0.26	0.71	0.87
X	0.33	0.67	0.77
Y	0.52	1.01	1.13

Summer Season: Apr-Oct
 Winter Off-Peak: Nov, Feb, Mar
 Winter On-Peak: Dec, Jan

Advice Letter: 4589-G
 Decision 21-11-016
 GRC 2020 Ph II [Application 19-11-019]
 Filed: Nov 22, 2019



Pacific Gas and Electric Company
 U 39 San Francisco, California

Cancelling Revised Cal. P.U.C. Sheet No. 53472-E
 Revised Cal. P.U.C. Sheet No. 52702-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 BUNDLED RATES** (T)

Total Energy Rates (\$ per kWh)	PEAK		OFF-PEAK	
<i>Summer</i>				
Total Usage	\$0.48902	(I)	\$0.42558	(I)
Baseline Credit (Applied to Baseline Usage Only)	(\$0.09054)	(R)	(\$0.09054)	(R)
<i>Winter</i>				
Total Usage	\$0.39193	(I)	\$0.37460	(I)
Baseline Credit (Applied to Baseline Usage Only)	(\$0.09054)	(R)	(\$0.09054)	(R)
Delivery Minimum Bill Amount (\$ per meter per day)	\$0.34810			
California Climate Credit (per household, per semi-annual payment occurring in the April and October bill cycles)	(\$39.30)			

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, Wildfire Fund Charge, and New System Generation Charges based on kWh usage times the corresponding unbundled rate component per kWh, with any residual revenue assigned to Distribution.

(Continued)

Advice Decision	6603-E-A	Issued by Robert S. Kenney Vice President, Regulatory Affairs	Submitted Effective Resolution	<table border="0"> <tr><td style="border-top: 1px solid black;">May 31, 2022</td></tr> <tr><td style="border-top: 1px solid black;">June 1, 2022</td></tr> <tr><td style="border-top: 1px solid black;"></td></tr> </table>	May 31, 2022	June 1, 2022	
May 31, 2022							
June 1, 2022							



Pacific Gas and Electric Company

U 39

San Francisco, California

Cancelling Revised Cal. P.U.C. Sheet No. 53474-E
 Revised Revised Cal. P.U.C. Sheet No. 50175-E

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:

Baseline Territory*	BASELINE QUANTITIES (kWh PER DAY)							
	Code B - Basic Quantities				Code H - All-Electric Quantities			
	Summer		Winter		Summer		Winter	
	Tier 1	(R)	Tier 1	(R)	Tier 1	(R)	Tier 1	(R)
P	13.5	(R)	11.0	(R)	15.2	(R)	26.0	(R)
Q	9.8	(R)	11.0	(R)	8.5	(R)	26.0	(R)
R	17.7	(R)	10.4	(R)	19.9	(R)	26.7	(R)
S	15.0	(R)	10.2	(R)	17.8	(R)	23.7	(R)
T	6.5	(R)	7.5	(R)	7.1	(R)	12.9	(R)
V	7.1	(R)	8.1	(R)	10.4	(R)	19.1	(I)
W	19.2	(R)	9.8	(R)	22.4	(R)	19.0	(R)
X	9.8	(R)	9.7	(R)	8.5	(R)	14.6	(R)
Y	10.5	(R)	11.1	(R)	12.0	(R)	24.0	(R)
Z	5.9	(R)	7.8	(R)	6.7	(R)	15.7	(R)

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

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

(Continued)

Advice	6603-E-A	Issued by	Submitted	May 31, 2022
Decision		Robert S. Kenney	Effective	June 1, 2022
		Vice President, Regulatory Affairs	Resolution	



Pacific Gas and Electric Company
 U 39 San Francisco, California

Revised Cal. P.U.C. Sheet No. 53424-E
 Cancelling Revised Cal. P.U.C. Sheet No. 52653-E

ELECTRIC SCHEDULE D-CARE Sheet 1
 LINE-ITEM DISCOUNT FOR CALIFORNIA ALTERNATE RATES FOR ENERGY (CARE)
 CUSTOMERS

APPLICABILITY: This schedule is applicable to single-phase and polyphase residential service in single-family dwellings and in flats and apartments separately metered by PG&E and domestic submetered tenants residing in multifamily accommodations, mobilehome parks and to qualifying recreational vehicle parks and marinas and to farm service on the premises operated by the person whose residence is supplied through the same meter, where the applicant qualifies for California Alternate Rates for Energy (CARE) under the eligibility and certification criteria set forth in Electric Rule 19.1. CARE service is available on Schedules E-1, E-6, E-TOU-B, E-TOU-C, E-TOU-D, EV2, EM, ES, ESR, ET and EM-TOU.

TERRITORY: This rate schedule applies everywhere PG&E provides electric service.

RATES: Customers taking service on this rate schedule will receive a percentage discount ("A" below) on their total bundled charges on their otherwise applicable rate schedule (except for the California Climate Credit, which will not be discounted). In addition, customers will receive a percentage discount ("B" below) on the delivery minimum bill amount, if applicable. The CARE discount will be calculated for direct access and community choice aggregation customers based on the total charges as if they were subject to bundled service rates. Discounts will be applied as a residual reduction to distribution charges, after D-CARE customers are exempted from the Wildfire Fund Charge, Recovery Bond Charge, Recovery Bond Credit, and the CARE surcharge portion of the public purpose program charge used to fund the CARE discount. These conditions also apply to master-metered customers and to qualified sub-metered tenants where the master-meter customer is jointly served under PG&E's Rate Schedule D-CARE and either Schedule EM, ES, ESR, ET, or EM-TOU. (T)
(T)

For master-metered customers where one or more of the submetered tenants qualifies for CARE rates under the eligibility and certification criteria set forth in Rule 19.1, 19.2, or 19.3, the CARE discount is equal to a percentage ("C" below) of the total bundled charges, multiplied by the number of CARE units divided by the total number of units. In addition, master-metered customers eligible for D-CARE will receive a percentage discount ("D" below) on the delivery minimum bill amount, if applicable.

It is the responsibility of the master-metered customer to advise PG&E within 15 days following any change in the number of dwelling units and/or any decrease in the number of qualifying CARE applicants that results when such applicants move out of their submetered or non-submetered dwelling unit, or submetered permanent-residence RV or permanent-residence boat.

- A. D-CARE Discount: 34.947 % (Percent) (I)
- B. Delivery Minimum Bill Discount: 50.000 % (Percent)
- C. Master-Meter D-CARE Discount: 34.947 % (Percent) (I)
- D. Master-Meter Delivery Minimum Bill Discount: 50.000 % (Percent)

SPECIAL CONDITIONS: 1. OTHERWISE APPLICABLE SCHEDULE: The Special Conditions of the Customer's otherwise applicable rate schedule will apply to this schedule.

(Continued)

Advice	6603-E-A	Issued by	Submitted	May 31, 2022
Decision		Robert S. Kenney	Effective	June 1, 2022
		Vice President, Regulatory Affairs	Resolution	

7.2.2 Southern California Edison

The following pages provide details on are the SCE electricity tariffs applied in this study. **Error! Reference source not found.** describes the baseline territories that were assumed for each climate zone. A net surplus compensation rate of \$ 0.04361/ kWh was applied to any net annual electricity generation based on a one-year average of the rates between November 2021 and October 2022

Table 26: SCE Baseline Territory by Climate Zone

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

Summer Daily Allocations (June through September)

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

Winter Daily Allocations (October through May)

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

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

Sheet 12 (T)

SPECIAL CONDITIONS

1. Applicable rate time periods are defined as follows:

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

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

(T)



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

Revised
 Revised

Cal. PUC Sheet No. 74502-E
 Cal. PUC Sheet No. 73968-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 days, 4:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m., as described in Special Conditions 1 and 3, below:

Option 4-9 PM / Option 4-9 PM-CPP Energy Charge - \$/kWh	Delivery Service Total ¹	Generation ²	
		UG ³	DWREC ⁴
Summer Season - On-Peak	0.29820 (R)	0.23706 (I)	0.00000
Mid-Peak	0.29820 (R)	0.13648 (I)	0.00000
Off-Peak	0.25471 (I)	0.07539 (R)	0.00000
Winter Season - Mid-Peak	0.29820 (R)	0.17235 (I)	0.00000
Off-Peak	0.25471 (I)	0.10199 (R)	0.00000
Super-Off-Peak	0.23907 (I)	0.08508 (I)	0.00000
Baseline Credit ⁵ - \$/kWh	(0.09086) (I)	0.00000	
Fixed Recovery Charge - \$/kWh	0.00117 (I)		
Basic Charge - \$/day			
Single-Family Residence	0.031		
Multi-Family Residence	0.024		
Minimum Charge ⁶ - \$/day			
Single-Family Residence	0.346		
Multi-Family Residence	0.346		
Minimum Charge (Medical Baseline) ⁷ - \$/day			
Single-Family Residence	0.173		
Multi-Family Residence	0.173		
California Climate Credit ⁸	(59.00)		
California Alternate Rates for Energy Discount - %	100.00 ⁹		
Family Electric Rate Assistance Discount - %	100.00		
Option 4-9 PM-CPP			
CPP Event Energy Charge - \$/kWh		0.80000	
Summer CPP Non-Event Credit		(0.15170)	
On-Peak Energy Credit - \$/kWh			
Maximum Available Credit - \$/kWh ¹⁰ Summer Season		(0.50662) (I)	

¹ Represents 100% of the discount percentage as shown in the applicable Special Condition of this Schedule.
² The Minimum Charge is applicable when the Delivery Service Energy Charge, plus the applicable Basic Charge is less than the Minimum Charge.
³ The ongoing Competition Transition Charge (CTC) of (\$0.00019) per kWh is recovered in the UG component of Generation. (R)
⁴ The Baseline Credit applies up to 100% of the Baseline Allocation, regardless of Time-of-Use time period. Additional Baseline Allocations apply for Customers with Heat Pump Water Heaters served under this Option. The Baseline Allocations are set forth in Preliminary Statement, Part H. (T)
⁵ The Maximum Available Credit is the capped credit amount for CPP Customers dual participating in other demand response programs. (T)
⁶ 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-ORR or Schedule CCA-ORR.
⁷ Generation = The Gen rates are applicable only to Bundled Service Customers. See Special Condition below for PCIA recovery.
⁸ 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.
⁹ 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 4864-E
 Decision 22-08-001

Issued by
Michael Backstrom
 Vice President

(To be inserted by Cal. PUC)
 Date Submitted Sep 15, 2022
 Effective Oct 1, 2022
 Resolution _____

2017



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

Revised Cal. PUC Sheet No. 74493-E
 Revised Cal. PUC Sheet No. 73964-E

Schedule D-CARE
CALIFORNIA ALTERNATE RATES FOR ENERGY
DOMESTIC SERVICE

Sheet 1

APPLICABILITY

Applicable to domestic service to CARE households residing in a permanent Single-Family Accommodation or Multifamily Accommodation where the customer meets all the Special Conditions of this Schedule. Customers enrolled in the CARE program are not eligible for the Family Electric Rate Assistance (FERA) program.

Pursuant to Special Condition 12 herein, customers receiving service under this Schedule are eligible to receive the California Climate Credit as shown in the Rates section below.

TERRITORY

Within the entire territory served.

RATES

The applicable charges set forth in Schedule D shall apply to Customers served under this Schedule.

CARE Discount:

A 28.9 percent discount is applied to a CARE Customer's bill prior to the application of the Public Utilities Commission Reimbursement Fee (PUCRF) and any applicable user fees, taxes, and late payment charges. CARE Customers are required to pay the PUCRF and any applicable user fees, taxes, and late payment charges in full. In addition, CARE Customers are exempt from paying the CARE Surcharge of \$0.00931 per kWh and the Wildfire Fund Non-Bypassable Charge of \$0.00652 per kWh. The 28.9 percent discount, in addition to these exemptions result in an average effective CARE Discount of 32.5 percent.

(Continued)

(To be inserted by utility)
 Advice 4864-E
 Decision 22-08-001

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Michael Backstrom
 Vice President

(To be inserted by Cal. PUC)
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 Resolution _____

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7.2.3 Southern California Gas

Following are the SoCalGas natural gas tariffs applied in this study. **Error! Reference source not found.** describes the baseline territories that were assumed for each climate zone.

Table 27. SoCalGas Baseline Territory by Climate Zone

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 according to the rates shown in **Error! Reference source not found.** These rates are based on applying a normalization curve to the December 2022 tariff based on eleven years of historical gas data. See the beginning of Section **Error! Reference source not found.** **Error! Reference source not found.** for further details. Long-term historical natural gas rate data was only available for SoCalGas’ procurement charges.¹⁰ The baseline and excess transmission charges were found to be consistent over the course of a year and applied for the entire year based on 2022 rates. CARE rates reflect the 20 percent discount per the GR tariff.

Table 28. SoCalGas Monthly Gas Rate (\$/therm)

Month	Procurement Charge	Transportation Charge		Total Charge	
		Baseline	Excess	Baseline	Excess
January	\$0.90581	\$0.82487	\$1.23877	\$1.73068	\$2.14458
February	\$0.83669	\$0.82487	\$1.23877	\$1.66156	\$1.84967
March	\$0.80596	\$0.82487	\$1.23877	\$1.63083	\$1.82938
April	\$0.71941	\$0.82487	\$1.23877	\$1.54428	\$1.75890
May	\$0.77049	\$0.82487	\$1.23877	\$1.59536	\$1.78548
June	\$0.86253	\$0.82487	\$1.23877	\$1.68740	\$1.83337
July	\$0.87687	\$0.82487	\$1.23877	\$1.70174	\$1.86833
August	\$0.95391	\$0.82487	\$1.23877	\$1.77878	\$1.91089
September	\$0.85896	\$0.82487	\$1.23877	\$1.68383	\$1.83611
October	\$0.84147	\$0.82487	\$1.23877	\$1.66634	\$1.84936
November	\$0.89018	\$0.82487	\$1.23877	\$1.71505	\$1.88836
December	\$1.05329	\$0.82487	\$1.23877	\$1.87816	\$1.98294

¹⁰ The SoCalGas procurement and transmission charges were obtained from the following site: <https://www.socalgas.com/for-your-business/energy-market-services/gas-prices>

Schedule No. GM	Sheet 2		
<u>MULTI-FAMILY SERVICE</u>			
(Includes GM-E, GM-C, GM-EC, GM-CC, GT-ME, GT-MC and all GMB Rates)			
(Continued)			
<u>APPLICABILITY</u> (Continued)			
Multi-family Accommodations built prior to December 15, 1981 and currently served under this schedule may also be eligible for service under Schedule No. GS. If an eligible Multi-family Accommodation served under this schedule converts to an applicable submetered tariff, the tenant rental charges shall be revised for the duration of the lease to reflect removal of the energy related charges.			
Eligibility for service hereunder is subject to verification by the Utility.			
<u>TERRITORY</u>			
Applicable throughout the service territory.			
<u>RATES</u>			
Customer Charge, per meter, per day:	<u>GM/GT-M</u> 16.438¢	<u>GMB/GT-MB</u> \$19.792	
For "Space Heating Only" customers, a daily Customer Charge applies during the winter period from November 1 through April 30 ^{1/2} :			
	33.149¢		
<u>GM</u>			
Baseline Rate, per therm (baseline usage defined per Special Conditions 3 and 4):	<u>GM-E</u>	<u>GM-EC^{1/2}</u>	<u>GT-ME</u>
Procurement Charge: ²	110.870¢	110.870¢	N/A
Transmission Charge:	90.256¢	90.256¢	90.256¢
Total Baseline Charge (all usage):	201.126¢	201.126¢	90.256¢
Non-Baseline Rate, per therm (usage in excess of baseline usage):			
Procurement Charge: ²	110.870¢	110.870¢	N/A
Transmission Charge:	135.367¢	135.367¢	135.367¢
Total Non Baseline Charge (all usage):	246.237¢	246.237¢	135.367¢

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.

	<u>Daily Therm Allowance for Climate Zones*</u>		
<u>Per Residence</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
Summer (May 1- Oct.31)	0.424	0.424	0.424
Winter On-Peak (Dec., Jan., and Feb.)	1.600	1.867	2.600
Winter Off-Peak (Nov., Mar., and Apr.)	0.874	0.923	1.714

7.2.4 San Diego Gas & Electric

Following are the SDG&E electricity and natural gas tariffs applied in this study. **Error! Reference source not found.** describes the baseline territories that were assumed for each climate zone. A net surplus compensation rate of \$0.04174 / kWh was applied to any net annual electricity generation based on a one-year average of the rates between January 2022 and December 2022.

Table 29. SDG&E Baseline Territory by Climate Zone

Climate Zone	Baseline Territory
CZ07	Coastal
CZ10	Inland
CZ14	Mountain

The SDG&E monthly gas rate in \$/therm was applied on a monthly basis according to the rates shown in **Error! Reference source not found.** These rates are based on applying a normalization curve to the December 2022 tariff based on eleven years of historical gas data. See the beginning of Section **Error! Reference source not found.** **Error! Reference source not found.** for further details. CARE rates reflect the 20 percent discount per the G-CARE tariff.

Table 30. SDG&E Monthly Gas Rate (\$/therm)

Month	Total Charge	
	Baseline	Excess
January	\$2.33762	\$2.34748
February	\$2.26751	\$2.28440
March	\$2.25119	\$2.27016
April	\$2.20192	\$2.22744
May	\$2.24252	\$2.26403
June	\$2.31819	\$2.33060
July	\$2.32406	\$2.33630
August	\$2.37527	\$2.38090
September	\$2.33542	\$2.34971
October	\$2.30366	\$2.32151
November	\$2.31722	\$2.33381
December	\$2.45653	\$2.73517

Baseline Usage: The following quantities of gas used in individually metered residences are to be billed at the baseline rates:

<u>All Customers:</u>	<u>Daily Therm Allowance</u>
Summer (May to Oct)	0.359
Winter On-Peak (Dec, Jan & Feb)	1.233
Winter Off-Peak (Nov, Mar, & Apr)	0.692

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	\$1.05454	\$1.42421	I	N/A
Transmission Charge.....	\$1.40199	\$1.40199		\$1.40201
Total Baseline Charge.....	\$2.45653	\$2.82620	I	\$1.40201
Non-Baseline Rate (usage in excess of baseline usage)				
Procurement Charge ²	\$1.05454	\$1.42421	I	N/A
Transmission Charge.....	\$1.68063	\$1.68063		\$1.68065
Total Non-Baseline Charge.....	\$2.73517	\$3.10484	I	\$1.68065
Minimum Bill, per day³				
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)

2H7	Issued by	Submitted	Dec 9, 2022
Advice Ltr. No. <u>3145-G</u>		Effective	Dec 10, 2022



San Diego Gas & Electric Company
 San Diego, California

Revised Cal. P.U.C. Sheet No. 36337-E

Canceling Revised Cal. P.U.C. Sheet No. 35747-E

SCHEDULE TOU-DR1
RESIDENTIAL TIME-OF-USE

Sheet 2

RATES

Total Rates:

Description – TOU DR1	UDC Total Rate	DWR BC + WF-NBC	EECC Rate + DWR Credit	Total Rate
Summer:				
On-Peak	0.26467	I 0.00309 R	0.42232 R	0.69008 R
Off-Peak	0.26467	I 0.00309 R	0.19003 R	0.45779 I
Super Off-Peak	0.26467	I 0.00309 R	0.06802 R	0.33578 I
Winter:				
On-Peak	0.39848	I 0.00309 R	0.14268 R	0.54425 R
Off-Peak	0.39848	I 0.00309 R	0.08004 R	0.48161 I
Super Off-Peak	0.39848	I 0.00309 R	0.06187 R	0.46344 I
Summer Baseline Adjustment Credit up to 130% of Baseline	(0.10182)	R		(0.10182) R
Winter Baseline Adjustment Credit up to 130% of Baseline	(0.10182)	R		(0.10182) R
Minimum Bill (\$/day)	0.350			0.350

Note:

- (1) Total Rates consist of UDC, Schedule DWR-BC (Department of Water Resources Bond Charge), Schedule WF-NBC (CA Wildfire Fund charge) and Schedule EECC (Electric Energy Commodity Cost) rates, with the EECC rates reflecting a DWR Credit. EECC rates are applicable to bundled customers only. See Special Condition 16 for PCIA (Power Charge Indifference Adjustment) recovery.
- (2) Total Rates presented are for customers that receive commodity supply and delivery service from Utility.
- (3) DWR-BC and WF-NBC 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.
- (5) WF-NBC rate is 0.00652 + DWR-BC Bond Charge is (0.00343).

R

(Continued)

2C10

Advice Ltr. No. 4004-E

Decision No. 22-03-003

Issued by
Dan Skopec
 Vice President
 Regulatory Affairs

Submitted May 16, 2022

Effective Jun 1, 2022

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

15. **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)	6.0	8.7	15.2	17.0
Winter (November 1 to May 31)	8.8	12.2	22.1	17.1

* 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.

- (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 of \$0.00000 that customers receive on their monthly bills.
- (2) Total Rates presented are for customers that receive commodity supply and delivery service from Utility. Differences in total rates paid by Direct Access (DA) and Community Choice Aggregation (CCA) customers are identified in Schedule DA-CRS and CCA-CRS, respectively.
- (3) DWR-BC charges do not apply to CARE or Medical Baseline customers.
- (4) Total Effective CARE Rate is presented for illustrative purposes only, and reflects the average effective CARE discount CARE customers receive which consists of (a) exemptions from paying the CARE Surcharge, DWR-BC, California Solar Initiative (CSI) and Vehicle-Grid Integration (VGI) Costs; (b) a 50% minimum bill relative to Non-CARE; and (c) a separate line-item bill discount for all qualified residential CARE customers.
- (5) Current DWR-BC as presented is now used for collecting the California Wildfire Fund Charge effective Oct 1, 2020 (See Schedule WF – NBC). DWR BC will be renamed at implementation of SDG&E’s new customer information system.



San Diego Gas & Electric Company
 San Diego, California

Revised Cal. P.U.C. Sheet No. 35718-E

Canceling Revised Cal. P.U.C. Sheet No. 32576-E

SCHEDULE E-CARE

Sheet 1

CALIFORNIA ALTERNATE RATES FOR ENERGY

APPLICABILITY

This schedule provides a California Alternate Rates for Energy (CARE) discount to each of the following types of customers listed below that meet the requirements for CARE eligibility as defined in Rule 1, Definitions, and herein, and is taken in conjunction with the customer's otherwise applicable service schedule.

- 1) Customers residing in a permanent single-family accommodation, separately metered by the Utility.
- 2) Multi-family dwelling units and mobile home parks supplied through one meter on a single premises where the individual unit is submetered.
- 3) Non-profit group living facilities.
- 4) Agricultural employee housing facilities.

TERRITORY

Within the entire territory served by the Utility.

DISCOUNT

- 1) **Residential CARE:** Qualified residential CARE customers will receive a total effective discount according to the following:

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 and beyond
Effective Discount	40%	39%	38%	38%	36% R	35%

Pursuant to Commission Decision (D.) 15-07-001, the average effective CARE discount for residential customers will decrease 1% each year until an average effective discount of 35% is reached in 2020.

The average effective CARE discount consists of: (a) exemptions from paying the CARE Surcharge, Department of Water Resources Bond Charge (DWR-BC), Vehicle-Grid Integration (VGI) costs, and California Solar Initiative (CSI); (b) a 50% minimum bill relative to Non-CARE; (c) the California Wildfire Fund Charge (WF-NBC) and (d) a separate line-item bill discount for all qualified residential CARE customers with the exclusion of CARE Medical Baseline customers taking service on tiered rates schedules. D.15-07-001 retained the rate subsidies in Non-CARE Medical Baseline tiered rates and thereby a separate line-item discount is provided for these CARE Medical Baseline customers

(Continued)

1C5

Advice Ltr. No. 3928-E

Issued by
Dan Skopec
 Vice President

Submitted Dec 30, 2021
 Effective Jan 1, 2022

7.2.5 City of Palo Alto Utilities

Following are the CPAU electricity and natural gas tariffs applied in this study. The CPAU monthly gas rate in \$/therm was applied on a monthly basis according to the rates shown in **Error! Reference source not found.** These rates are based on applying a normalization curve to the December 2022 tariff based on three years of historical gas data. See the beginning of Section **Error! Reference source not found. Error! Reference source not found.** for further details. The monthly service charge applied was \$106.90 per month per the December 2022 G-2 tariff.

Table 31. CPAU Monthly Gas Rate (\$/therm)

Month	G2 Volumetric Totals
January	\$1.80964
February	\$1.67009
March	\$1.68480
April	\$1.68698
May	\$1.78478
June	\$1.88288
July	\$1.88355
August	\$2.06943
September	\$2.06798
October	\$2.08553
November	\$2.09681
December	\$2.45700

RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC SERVICE

UTILITY RATE SCHEDULE E-1

A. APPLICABILITY:

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

B. TERRITORY:

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

C. UNBUNDLED RATES:

<u>Per kilowatt-hour (kWh)</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Distribution</u>	<u>Public Benefits</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tier 1 usage				
	\$0.08547	\$0.05429	\$0.00469	\$0.14445
Tier 2 usage Any usage over Tier 1				
	0.11858	0.08008	0.00469	0.20335
<u>Minimum Bill (\$/day)</u>				0.3447

RESIDENTIAL MASTER-METERED AND SMALL NON-RESIDENTIAL ELECTRIC SERVICE

UTILITY RATE SCHEDULE E-2

A. APPLICABILITY:

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

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

B. TERRITORY:

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

C. UNBUNDLED RATES:

<u>Per kilowatt-hour (kWh)</u>	<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Distribution</u>	<u>Public Benefits</u>	<u>Total</u>
Summer Period	\$0.12151	\$0.09276	\$0.00469	\$0.21896
Winter Period	0.08715	0.06171	0.00469	0.15355
<u>Minimum Bill (\$/day)</u>				0.8777

EXPORT ELECTRICITY COMPENSATION

UTILITY RATE SCHEDULE E-EEC-1

A. APPLICABILITY:

This Rate Schedule applies in conjunction with the otherwise applicable Rate Schedules for each Customer class. This Rate Schedule may not apply in conjunction with any time-of-use Rate Schedule. This Rate Schedule applies to Customer-Generators as defined in Rule and Regulation 2 who are either not eligible for Net Energy Metering or who are eligible for Net Energy metering but elect to take Service under this Rate Schedule.

B. TERRITORY:

Applies to locations within the service area of the City of Palo Alto.

C. RATE:

The following buyback rate shall apply to all electricity exported to the grid.

	<u>Per kWh</u>
Export electricity compensation rate	\$0.1045

7.2.6 Sacramento Municipal Utilities District (Electric Only)

Following are the SMUD electricity tariffs applied in this study. The rates effective January 2023 were used.

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

II. Firm Service Rates

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

	Effective as of October 1, 2021	Effective as of March 1, 2022	Effective as of January 1, 2023
Time-of-Day (5-8 p.m.) Rate (RT02)			
Non-Summer Season (October - May)			
System Infrastructure Fixed Charge per month per meter	\$22.70	\$23.05	\$23.50
Electricity Usage Charge			
Peak \$/kWh	\$0.1494	\$0.1516	\$0.1547
Off-Peak \$/kWh	\$0.1082	\$0.1098	\$0.1120
Summer Season (June - September)			
System Infrastructure Fixed Charge per month per meter	n/a	\$23.05	\$23.50
Electricity Usage Charge			
Peak \$/kWh	n/a	\$0.3215	\$0.3279
Mid-Peak \$/kWh	n/a	\$0.1827	\$0.1864
Off-Peak \$/kWh	n/a	\$0.1323	\$0.1350

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

- 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.
- The TOD (5-8 p.m.) Rate is an optional rate for customers who have an eligible renewable electrical generation facility under Rate Schedule NEM1 that was approved for installation by SMUD prior to January 1, 2018.
- 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

C. Master-Metered Multifamily Accommodation and Mobile Home Park Billing (Rate Category RSMM) Closed

	Effective as of October 1, 2021	Effective as of March 1, 2022	Effective as of January 1, 2023
Master Metered Multifamily and Mobile Home Park Billing (Closed)			
Non-Summer Season (October - May)			
System Infrastructure Fixed Charge <i>per month per meter</i>	\$22.70	\$23.05	\$23.50
Electricity Usage Charge			
All kWh usage per month <i>\$/kWh</i>	\$0.1279	\$0.1298	\$0.1324
Summer Season (June - September)			
System Infrastructure Fixed Charge <i>per month per meter</i>	n/a	\$23.05	\$23.50
Electricity Usage Charge			
All kWh usage per month <i>\$/kWh</i>	n/a	\$0.1486	\$0.1516

7.2.7 Fuel Escalation Assumptions

The average annual escalation rates in **Error! Reference source not found.** were used in this study. These are based on assumptions from the CPUC 2021 En Banc hearings on utility costs through 2030 (California Public Utilities Commission, 2021a). Escalation rates through the remainder of the 30-year evaluation period are based on the escalation rate assumptions within the 2022 TDV factors. No data was available to estimate electricity escalation rates for CPAU and SMUD, therefore electricity escalation rates for PG&E and statewide natural gas escalation rates were applied.

Table 32: Real Utility Rate Escalation Rate Assumptions

	Statewide Natural Gas Residential Average Rate (%/year, real)	Electric Residential Average Rate (%/year, real)		
		PG&E	SCE	SDG&E
2023	4.6%	1.8%	1.6%	2.8%
2024	4.6%	1.8%	1.6%	2.8%
2025	4.6%	1.8%	1.6%	2.8%
2026	4.6%	1.8%	1.6%	2.8%
2027	4.6%	1.8%	1.6%	2.8%
2028	4.6%	1.8%	1.6%	2.8%
2029	4.6%	1.8%	1.6%	2.8%
2030	4.6%	1.8%	1.6%	2.8%
2031	2.0%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
2032	2.4%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
2033	2.1%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
2034	1.9%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
2035	1.9%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
2036	1.8%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
2037	1.7%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
2038	1.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
2039	2.1%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
2040	1.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
2041	2.2%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
2042	2.2%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
2043	2.3%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
2044	2.4%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
2045	2.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
2046	1.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
2047	1.3%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
2048	1.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
2049	1.3%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
2050	1.5%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
2051	1.8%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%
2052	1.8%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%

7.3 Cost Details

Table 33 presents additional detail on the first cost assumptions for the central water heating systems. For the 5-story prototype costs are provided both for a CO₂ refrigerant Sanden-based and R-134a refrigerant Colmac-based heat pump water heater designs. The results presented in the main body of this report are based on the Sanden design. A sensitivity analysis was also conducted for a Colmac design (see Appendix 7.5 Central Heat Pump Water Heater Comparison) and the cost comparison is presented here. All costs are based on data from the 2022 Multifamily All-Electric CASE Report (Statewide CASE Team, 2020c).

Table 33. Heat Pump Water Heater First Costs per Building (Present Value (2023\$))

Item	3-Story (36-units)			5-Story (88-units)			
	Gas Boiler (CZs 1-9)	Gas Boiler (CZs 10-16)	Heat Pump	Gas Boiler (CZs 1-9)	Gas Boiler (CZs 10-16)	Heat Pump (Sanden)	Heat Pump (Colmac)
Water Heating Equipment	\$87,602	\$87,602	\$140,907	\$135,146	\$135,146	\$244,742	\$319,485
Solar Thermal Collector	\$39,800	\$46,888	n/a	\$74,740	\$91,776	n/a	n/a
Gas Piping	\$8,890	\$8,890	n/a	\$9,065	\$9,065	n/a	n/a
Electrical Circuits	n/a	n/a	\$25,000	n/a	n/a	\$25,000	\$25,000
Overhead & Markup	\$37,480	\$39,430	\$45,624	\$60,212	\$64,896	\$74,179	\$94,733
Total	\$173,772	\$182,810	\$211,531	\$279,163	\$300,883	\$343,920	\$439,218

Table 34 presents additional detail on the first cost assumptions for the space heating systems.

Table 34. Heat Pump Space Heater First Costs per Dwelling Unit (Present Value (2023\$))

Item	3-Story		5-Story		Source & Notes
	Furnace + Split AC	Heat Pump	Furnace + Split HP	Heat Pump	
Dwelling Unit HVAC	\$5,651	\$5,460	\$6,109	\$5,460	Gas system costs based on 2022 Multifamily All-Electric CASE Report. Heat pump costs based on online equipment research indicating a 2-ton HP is \$191 less than a furnace/AC of the same size.
Refrigerant Piping	\$563	\$563	\$423	\$423	2022 Multifamily All-Electric CASE Report.
Gas Piping	\$92	\$0	\$227	\$0	
Electrical Circuits	\$0	\$150	\$0	\$150	
Labor	\$9,904	\$6,985	\$9,904	\$6,985	Based on the 2022 Multifamily All-Electric CASE Report with adjustments to align with updated equipment costs.
Overhead & Markup	\$4,457	\$3,618	\$4,582	\$3,579	Based on a 27% markup
Total	\$20,667	\$16,776	\$21,245	\$16,597	
Incremental Cost		(\$3,891)		(\$4,647)	

7.4 PG&E Gas Infrastructure Cost Memo



Janice Berman
Director – Grid Edge
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Mail Code B9F
P.O. Box 770000
San Francisco, CA 94177-0001

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

Table 1: PG&E Gas Infrastructure Cost Estimates

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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	<u>Large Commercial</u> \$32,000 per meter ⁶	<u>Large Commercial</u> \$32,000 per meter ⁶
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Note: Service extension cost estimates for New Greenfield Subdivisions include mainline extension costs as well. Therefore, mainline cost estimates can be ignored for the purpose of estimating total project costs.

Table 2: Gas Infrastructure Cost Estimates from Other Sources

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

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

Best regards,

⁷ Frontier Energy, Inc., 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>

7.5 Central Heat Pump Water Heater Comparison

Table 35 presents energy and cost-effectiveness results for a R-134a refrigerant based system design using a Colmac central heat pump water heater in the 5-story prototype. This was only found to be cost-effective based on at least one of the two metrics in Climate Zones 1, 4 in CPAU territory, and 16.

Table 35. 5-Story Cost-Effectiveness: All-Electric Prescriptive Code with R-134a Heat Pump Water Heater

Climate Zone	Electric /Gas Utility	Efficiency TDV Comp Margin	Source Comp Margin	Annual Elec Savings (kWh)	Annual Gas Savings (therms)	Utility Cost Savings		Incremental Cost		On-Bill		TDV	
						First Year	Lifecycle (2022\$)	First Year	Lifecycle (2022\$)	B/C Ratio	NPV	B/C Ratio	NPV
CZ01	PGE	6%	6%	-1,496	147	(\$155)	(\$1,240)	(\$3,556)	(\$4,223)	0.0	(\$4,262)	0.5	(\$1,287)
CZ02	PGE	4%	2%	-1,197	120	(\$145)	(\$1,513)	\$1,691	\$2,749	0.0	(\$4,109)	0.8	(\$523)
CZ03	PGE	6%	3%	-1,166	120	(\$138)	(\$1,360)	\$1,691	\$2,749	0.0	(\$2,798)	0.7	(\$949)
CZ04	PGE	4%	2%	-1,116	113	(\$76)	(\$49)	\$185	\$7,144	0.0	(\$4,140)	0.5	(\$1,412)
CZ04	CPAU	4%	2%	-1,116	113	\$185	\$7,144	\$1,718	\$2,776	0.0	(\$5,765)	0.5	(\$1,412)
CZ05	PGE	5%	2%	-1,161	117	(\$137)	(\$1,391)	\$1,691	\$2,749	0.0	(\$4,140)	0.5	(\$1,412)
CZ05	PGE/SCG	5%	2%	-1,161	117	(\$189)	(\$3,016)	\$1,691	\$2,749	0.0	(\$5,765)	0.5	(\$1,412)
CZ06	SCE/SCG	4%	1%	-1,000	104	(\$92)	(\$879)	\$1,691	\$2,749	0.0			
CZ07	SDGE	5%	2%	-996	106	(\$183)	(\$3,216)	\$1,691	\$2,749	0.0			
CZ08	SCE/SCG	3%	1%	-948	100	(\$156)	(\$2,413)	\$1,691	\$2,749	0.0	(\$5,162)	0.7	(\$695)
CZ09	SCE	3%	0%	-966	100	(\$132)	(\$1,863)	\$1,691	\$2,749	0.0	(\$4,612)	0.7	(\$738)
CZ10	SCE/SCG	3%	1%	-962	84	(\$188)	(\$3,375)	\$1,444	\$2,395	0.0	(\$5,770)	0.3	(\$1,596)
CZ10	SDGE	3%	1%	-962	84	(\$239)	(\$4,959)	\$1,444	\$2,395	0.0	(\$7,354)	0.3	(\$1,596)
CZ11	PGE	4%	3%	-1,029	92	(\$165)	(\$2,487)	\$1,444	\$2,395	0.0	(\$4,882)	0.4	(\$1,367)
CZ12	PGE	4%	3%	-1,081	96	(\$172)	(\$2,591)	\$1,444	\$2,395	0.0	(\$4,986)	0.3	(\$1,667)
CZ12	SMUD/PGE	4%	3%	-1,081	96	\$26	\$1,988	\$1,444	\$2,395	0.8	(\$407)	0.3	(\$1,667)
CZ13	PGE	3%	2%	-976	88	(\$156)	(\$2,361)	\$1,444	\$2,395	0.0	(\$4,756)	0.4	(\$1,452)
CZ14	SCE/SCG	2%	-1%	-1,045	84	(\$210)	(\$3,880)	\$1,444	\$2,395	0.0	(\$6,275)	0.1	(\$2,056)
CZ14	SDGE	2%	-1%	-1,045	84	(\$270)	(\$5,725)	\$1,444	\$2,395	0.0	(\$8,120)	0.1	(\$2,056)
CZ15	SCE/SCG	2%	-1%	-718	65	(\$146)	(\$2,713)	\$1,444	\$2,395	0.0	(\$5,108)	0.3	(\$1,564)
CZ16	PG&E	-5%	6%	-1,913	142	(\$276)	(\$4,142)	(\$3,803)	(\$4,577)	1.1	\$435	1.2	\$746

7.6 Summary of Measures by Package

Table 36 provides the details of the measures in each of the efficiency package by climate zone. The measures are the same for the 3-story and 5-story prototypes. Table 37 presents the PV capacities per dwelling unit in the upgrade packages. In Climate Zone 6 for the mixed fuel case in the 5-story prototype there is no upgrade to the PV system capacity as the prescriptive PV system already offset all of the estimated electricity use.

Table 36. Mixed Fuel Efficiency Package Measures

Climate Zone	0.70 Roof Solar Reflectance	0.24 U-Factor Windows	0.35 W/cfm	Verified Low Leakage Ducts in Conditioned Space
1			X	X
2				X
3				X
4				X
5				X
6				X
7				X
8				X
9	X			X
10	X		X	X
11	X		X	X
12	X		X	X
13	X		X	X
14	X		X	X
15	X		X	X
16		X	X	X

Table 37. Upgrade Package PV Capacities (kW-DC)

Climate Zone	All-Electric + PV		Mixed Fuel + PV	
	3-Story	5-Story	3-Story	5-Story
CZ01	4.41	4.35	3.69	3.43
CZ02	3.56	3.58	3.02	2.98
CZ03	3.31	3.29	2.80	2.72
CZ04	3.21	3.27	2.73	2.75
CZ05	3.04	3.08	2.57	2.55
CZ06	2.91	3.04	2.49	2.68
CZ07	3.09	3.21	2.64	2.74
CZ08	3.18	3.30	2.76	2.86
CZ09	3.04	3.16	2.63	2.73
CZ10	3.20	3.30	2.79	2.86
CZ11	3.90	3.95	3.42	3.43
CZ12	3.53	3.60	3.05	3.08
CZ13	3.77	3.84	3.32	3.36
CZ14	3.20	3.23	2.79	2.79
CZ15	3.93	3.94	3.58	3.58
CZ16	3.79	3.76	2.60	2.90

Get In Touch

The adoption of reach codes can differentiate jurisdictions as efficiency leaders and help accelerate the adoption of new equipment, technologies, code compliance, and energy savings strategies.

As part of the Statewide Codes & Standards Program, the Reach Codes Subprogram is a resource available to any local jurisdiction located throughout the state of California.

Our experts develop robust toolkits as well as provide specific technical assistance to local jurisdictions (cities and counties) considering adopting energy reach codes. These include cost-effectiveness research and analysis, model ordinance language and other code development and implementation tools, and specific technical assistance throughout the code adoption process.

If you are interested in finding out more about local energy reach codes, the Reach Codes Team stands ready to assist jurisdictions at any stage of a reach code project.



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