

Questions and Answers
from the September 29, 2016 Applicant Workshop for the
2016 Water-Energy Grant Program Solicitation

We received the following questions about the backup documentation required for modifiable cells:

Question 1: Why do applicants need to provide backup documentation for all of the applicable modifiable cells for which they are proposing to replace a project measure?

Question 2: If we need to provide backup documentation to ALL yellow modifiable cells, can you please provide the citations for the research studies ARB used for the defaults in the cells?

Answer: One obligation of the Water-Energy Grant Program is to collect and report accurate data.

To help guide the applicant, ARB has provided industry average usage rates and specifications in the yellow cells of the GHG calculator. Links to the sources for ARB's default values are at the bottom of each "Calcs" tab. The values presented in the yellow cells are default values that may be used in the absence of project-specific values. DWR expects that applicants will have reasons why they use certain values in the yellow cells. Applicant must explain their rationale in Attachment 2b, as well as explain how the values presented in the yellow cells were determined. By doing this, it will confirm to DWR that the water, energy, and GHG calculations are accurate and reportable.

In the calculator, applicants will identify:

- The project measure type (devices),
- The quantity being installed,
- The usage rate,
- The specifications of the project measure(s) model being installed (e.g. the modified energy factor, water factor, etc.) and
- The site-specific specifications of the facility type where the project measures are to be installed (e.g. natural gas vs. electric)

Out of all these elements DWR anticipates usage rates may be the most challenging feature for an applicant to gather. DWR understands this. However, there are a number of options applicants may approach this challenge without it being too cost-prohibitive. Among others, these options may include:

- Conducting user surveys: For example, if the applicant is proposing to install commercial dishwashers, surveys could be distributed to ask the quantity, racks washed per day and operating days per year. With these data the applicant can aggregate and then average to get an accurate estimate.
- Performing a statistical sample to estimate project-wide usage rates.
- Using the default usage rates provided by ARB. If an applicant does this they will need to explain why each respective default value is appropriate for their project.

Question 3: Are Energy Star appliances required or can non-energy star appliances be used?

Answer: The 2016 Water-Energy Guidelines & PSP does not specify that a project measure needs to be Energy Star rated.

Question 4: Do continuous batch "tunnel" washers used in Hotels qualify as commercial clothes washers?

Answer: Yes, the proposed measure is eligible if installed in eligible commercial/institutional facilities, as specified in the 2016 Water-Energy Guidelines & PSP. However, in order to estimate GHG emission reductions, energy savings, and water savings, applicants **must** be able to appropriately modify the GHG Calculator tool to reflect the proposed project measure(s) without changing locked cells or modifying equations.

Question 5: What is the difference between commercial and industrial operations with respect to clothes washing operations? Does a uniform supply company with tunnel washers qualify as commercial?

Answer: Industrial facilities are not eligible. The 2016 Water-Energy Guidelines & PSP defines commercial as "light industry and light or non-manufacturing business establishments that provide or distribute a product or service, including food processing plants, retail services, office buildings, restaurants, dry cleaners, and other consumer-oriented services or businesses. This also includes employee uses and recreational facilities (temporary lodging) and may include institutional or governmental use, as well." The uniform supply company would qualify as a commercial facility, and the tunnel washer would qualify as a commercial clothes washer as long as the applicant can modify the GHG Calculator tool to reflect its specifications.

Question 6: Do commercial appliance leasing companies that lease and distribute clothes washers to multi-family residential units qualify as commercial clothes washer for a commercial rebate program?

Answer: If the end user is residential, either multi-family or single family homes, then they must be located in a Disadvantaged Community. Leasing companies would qualify to receive funding through the grantee as long as they abide by the requirements outlined in the 2016 Water-Energy Grant Program Guidelines and PSP.

Question 7: Would a system that works with commercial washers to re-use water qualify for this program? An example of this type of equipment is the Aqua Recycle system being used at the Loews Hotel in Santa Monica.

Answer: This type of system could be eligible as long as the applicant is able to show the water savings in the calculator. The backup documentation should include an explanation of how the water savings input was determined.

We received the following questions related to term "laundromat" in the calculator:

Question 8: Can you change Commercial Clothes Washer calculation tab Cell e37 which refers to laundromats?

Question 9: How do we explain if our commercial clothes washer is something other than a laundromat (like a hotel or hospital)?

Answer: The term Laundromat refers to any room or establishment for washing clothes, linens, etc. The cells in this area can also be used for institutional laundries (like a hospital's laundry facilities). Your project description should include information that explains the type of facility the washer will be used in.

We received the following questions about using alternate data for the devices:

Question 10: If we do capture data on the existing technology, can we use that data to determine water/energy/GHG savings vs. the calculator factor for the new technology?

Question 11: Sac State recently conducted a study to determine if automatic faucets save water compared to manual faucets. Our study found that infrared faucets resulted in a reduction of approximately 32% of water use using a 0.5 aerator and an even greater savings of approximately 54% when using a 0.35 aerator compared to manual faucets using 0.5 aerators. This 54% water savings is the basis for our decision to pursue the Water-Energy Grant Program, with a goal to switch out all campus restroom manual faucets with automatic faucets if awarded grant funding. My question is, what is the best way to share the findings of our

study when we submit for the grant because we have found that the water savings being calculated on the Greenhouse Gas Quantification spreadsheet when we enter our data isn't as significant as our study's water savings and we want to be sure we reflect in our submission the water savings we captured?

Answer: In both these questions we assume the applicants have real data to substantiate the values, and in that case you can use real data in the modifiable yellow cells. The backup documentation should include information on how the real data was gathered, the results, and why it fits your project.

Question 12: Does the "Faucet" device measure include retrofit installations of reduced flow rate faucet aerators and under the sink "flow restrictors" as well?

Answer: Yes, this is eligible.

Question 13: Am I correct in that this grant only applies to applicants that show energy savings on site not upstream from a site? (I have a project that will save energy from City supplying water by significantly reducing water consumption.)

Answer: Both the energy and water savings must be realized at the project site.

Question 14: What is the difference between guests and employees? For example, are students attending college considered employees or guests? Also, who are those living in the residence halls considered?

Answer: An employee is defined as a person who works for another person or for a company for wages or a salary; a guest is defined as a person who pays for the services of an establishment (as a hotel or restaurant). By default, the ARB GHG Calculator tool assumes commercial faucet use is for unrestricted public use by multiple individuals (i.e., employees and guests); however, commercial shower use is assumed for employee use only.

However, the applicant should not view these terms as limiting. For example, think of "employees" as User Group 1 and "guests" as User Group 2. If User Group 1 uses faucets but User Group 2 does not, the GHG calculator allows the applicant to make the distinction. The applicant can input user-specific values/estimates for each user group based off each group usage rate. If the applicant does re-define the term to another user group other than employees or guests (such as students) the applicant should explain this in the Attachment 2B backup documentation.

Alternatively, if an applicant is proposing a showerhead-related project for multiple user groups (e.g., employees, guests, and/or students), applicants should calculate an aggregated average since there is only one input cell in the ARB GHG Calculator tool. Applicants will need to do the calculation outside the GHG Calculator to determine the appropriate input. For example, the applicant can calculate the aggregated average by combining the number of different users with their respective number of showers and shower duration; the applicant should explain this in the Attachment 2B backup documentation.

Question 15: Will applicants need to create or follow an existing application process for deciding who in their jurisdiction will receive appliance replacements? For example, could we create an application process for the DAC residents where they would apply to us to receive a replacement of a dishwasher in their homes, and our crews would install the appliance? What happens to the old appliances that are replaced through this program? Is disposal/recycling an eligible cost?

Answer: Applicants will need to determine their own process and how it will be implemented. Disposal or recycling of old appliances could be counted as an eligible cost, however, applicants should be aware that adding costs, that cannot be counted in the GHG calculator, will add to the overall Total Project Cost. Funding

Priority (Table 3 of PSP) for the Water-Energy Program prioritizes proposals that will save the most water and reduce the most GHG at the lowest Total Project Cost.