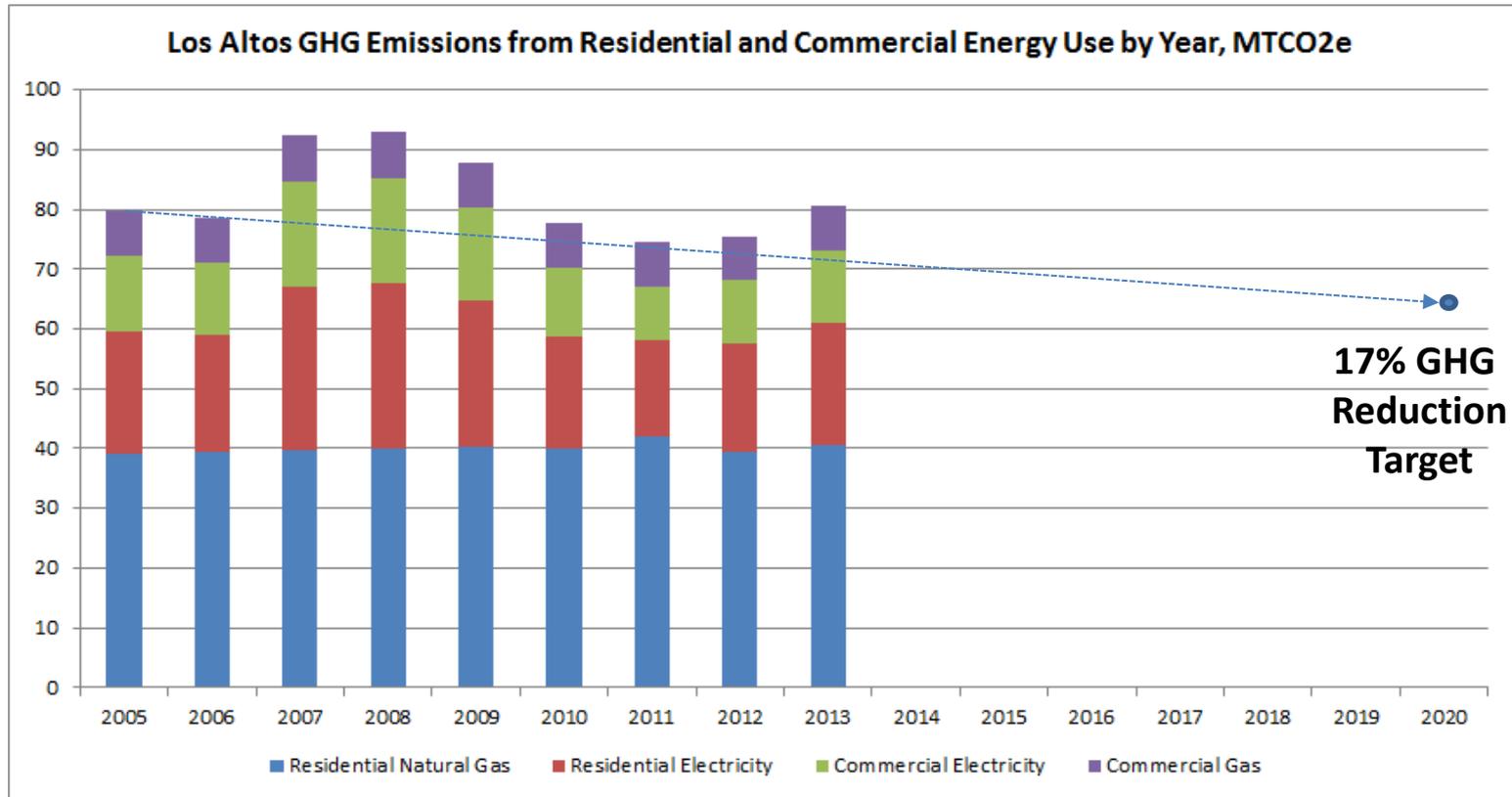


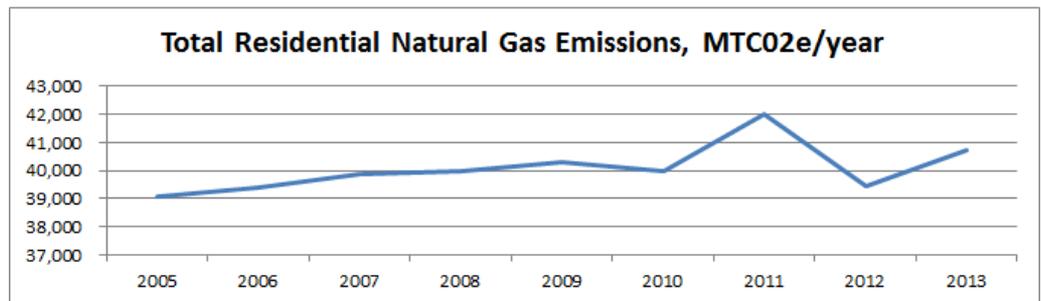
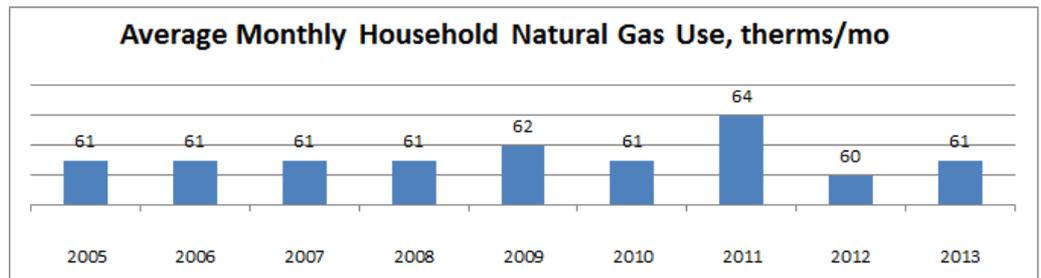
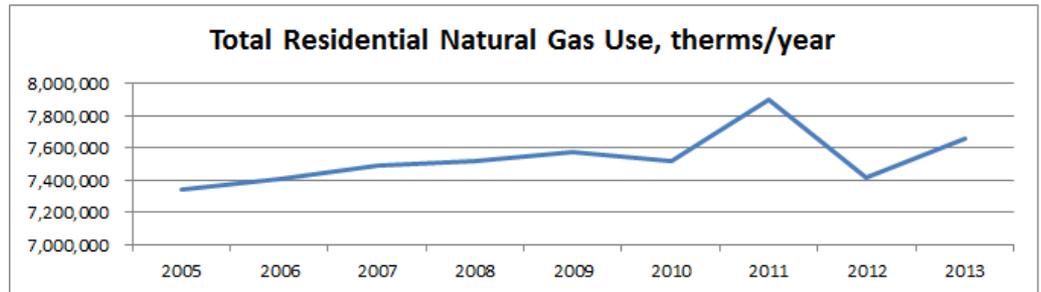
GHG Emissions Summary (from Electricity and Natural Gas Use Only)



- Overall GHG emissions from electricity and gas use are 1.3% higher in 2013 than 2005 (versus a prorated ~10% reduction target)
- While electricity use has trended down, associated GHG emissions have trended up, down, and up again due to year-to-year changes in PG&E grid power carbon intensity
- GHG emissions from natural gas have risen steadily, up 3.6% between 2005 and 2013

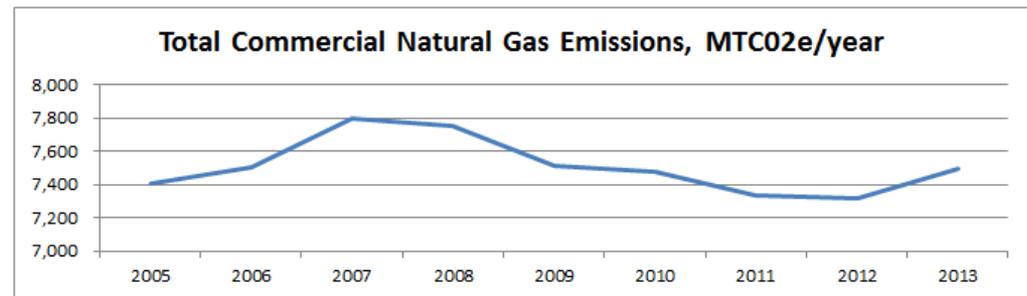
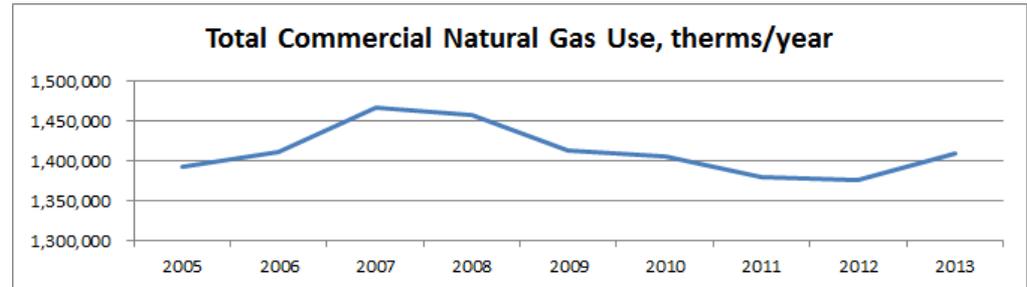
Trends in Residential Natural Gas Use and Associated GHGs

- Total residential natural gas use and associated emissions are 4.3% higher in 2013 than 2005
- Average monthly household usage has remained fairly constant – colder or warmer weather introduces some year-to-year variation
- While homes are generally becoming better insulated and more energy efficient, square footage is increasing and offsetting efficiency gains



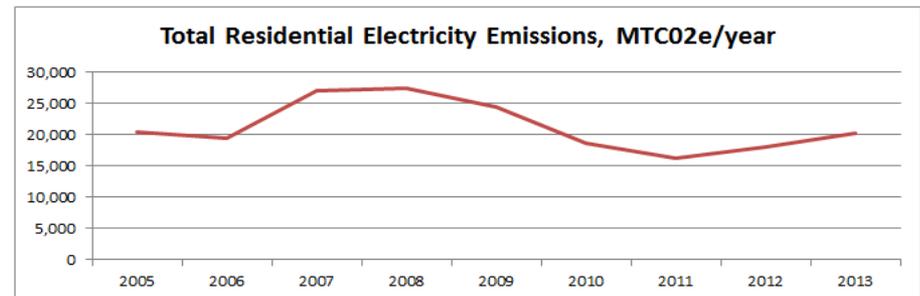
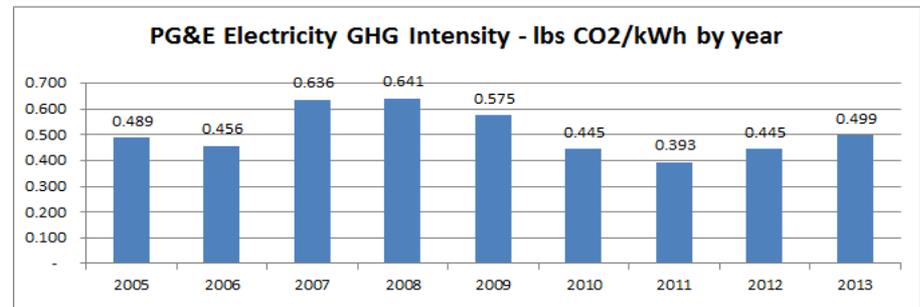
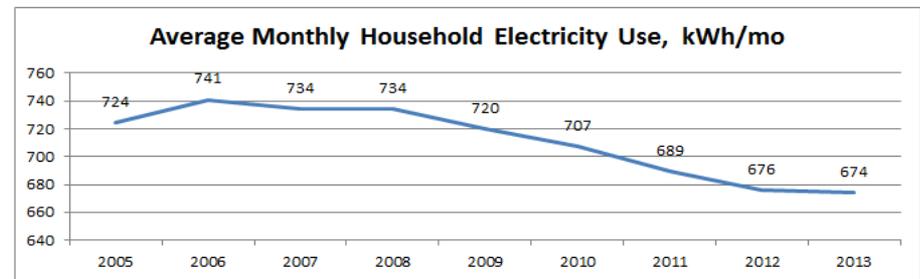
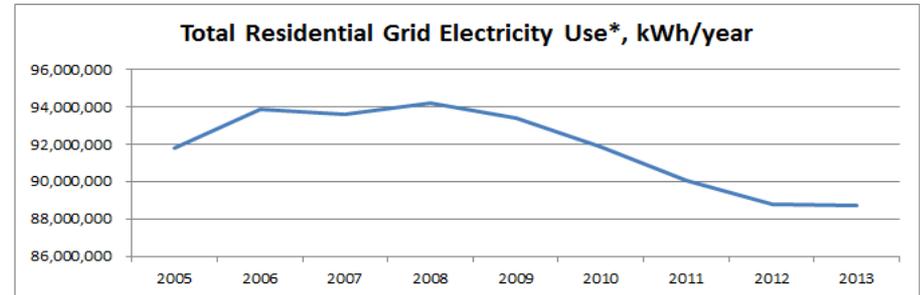
Trends in Commercial Natural Gas Use and Associated GHGs

- Commercial natural gas use and associated GHG emissions are 1.2% higher in 2013 than in 2005
- Commercial buildings are generally becoming better insulated and more energy efficient, but smaller older buildings are often being replaced with larger buildings
- Year to year, commercial sector natural gas use is significantly influenced by current economic conditions



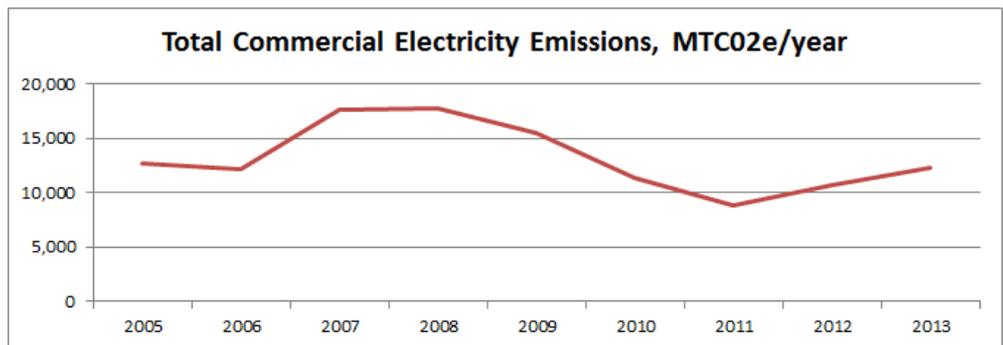
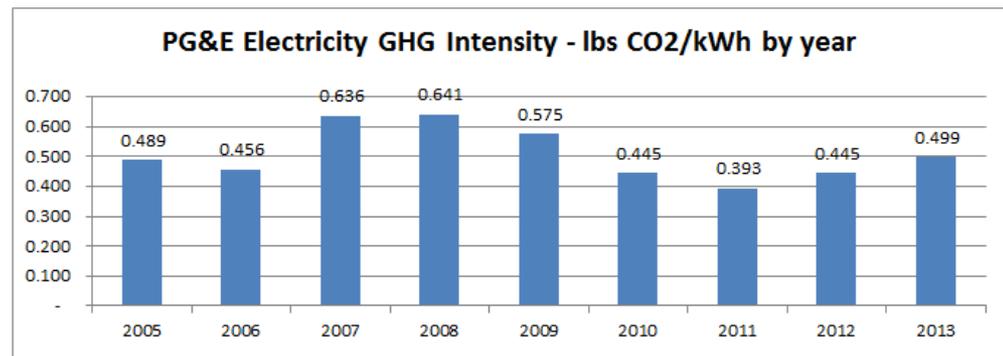
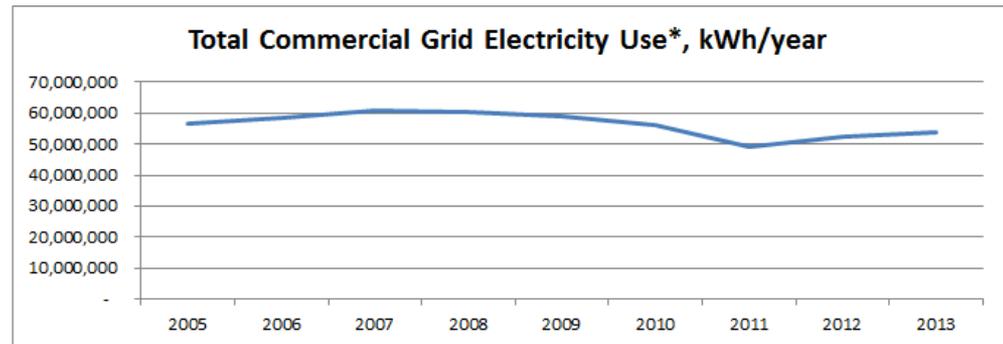
Trends in Residential Electricity Use and Associated GHGs

- Use of grid electricity was 3.3% lower in 2013 than 2005, due to growth in residential solar, and more efficient lighting and electronics
- Los Altos households used an average of 56 kWh of grid electricity per month in 2013, 7% less than in 2005
- In 2013, the PG&E energy mix was more CO2 intensive than in 2005, as the drought has reduced the amount clean hydropower on the grid
- While grid electricity use has fallen, CO2 intensity has increased; overall GHG emissions from residential electricity are 1.4% lower in 2013 than 2005



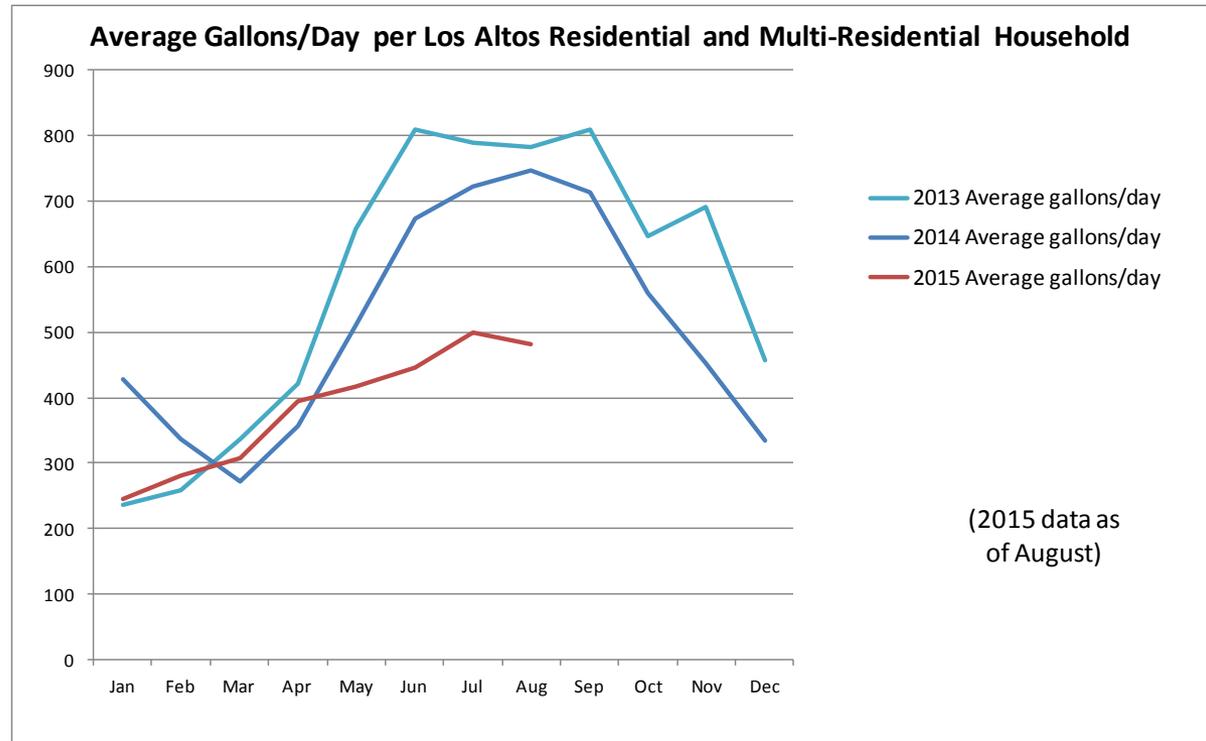
Trends in Commercial Electricity Use and Associated GHGs

- Overall commercial electricity use is 4.9% lower in 2013 than 2005
- Recently, significant improvements in commercial energy efficiency are being offset by economic growth, and usage is trending upward again
- The PG&E energy mix is more CO₂ intensive in 2013 than in 2005, as the drought has reduced the amount of clean hydropower on the grid
- Commercial electricity use has fallen, but the carbon intensity of electricity has risen – resulting GHG emissions are 3.0% lower in 2013 than in 2005



Los Altos Residential Water Use by Month, and by Year

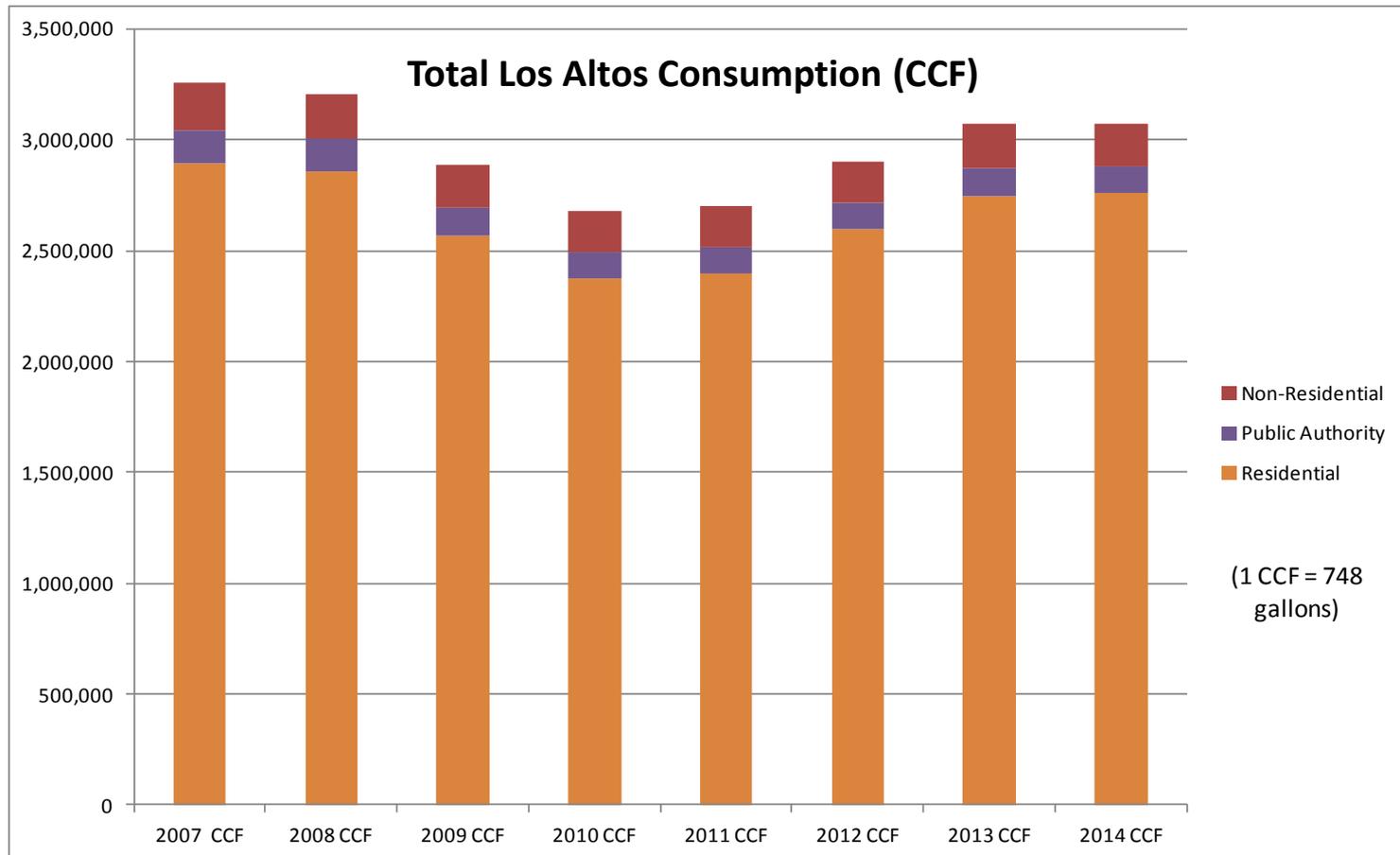
- Residential water use in Los Altos is three times higher in the summer than in the winter, due mainly to landscape irrigation
- Water budgets beginning in 2015 aim to reduce usage by 32% from 2013; monthly average residential usage for 2013 is shown below



Los Altos Average Household Water Consumption by Month, 2013

	Minimum Subsistence (CalWater)	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	2013 Average
Gallons/Day/Household	145	236	258	337	400	636	784	765	758	786	628	678	439	559
Gallons per Month/Household	4,488	7,327	8,007	10,452	12,397	19,706	24,300	23,726	23,511	24,363	19,461	21,007	13,603	17,322
CCF per month/Household	6	10	11	14	17	26	32	32	31	33	26	28	18	23

Los Altos Water Usage Summary and Trends, by Sector



- Households use the majority of water in Los Altos, an average of 519 gallons per household per day in 2014
- In 2014, households in Los Altos used a total of over 2 billion gallons of water, an average of 189,482 gallons/household/year.