Comprehensive Energy Audit
For
Police Department

Prepared For
Native Village of Kipnuk

June 27, 2012

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Table of Contents

PREFACE

The Energy Projects Group at the Alaska Native Tribal Health Consortium (ANTHC) prepared this document for the Native Village of Kipnuk. The authors of this report are Carl Remley, Certified Energy Auditor (CEA) and Certified Energy Manager (CEM) and Gavin Dixon.

The purpose of this report is to provide a comprehensive document that summarizes the findings and analysis that resulted from an energy audit conducted over the past couple months by the Energy Projects Group of ANTHC. This report analyzes historical energy use and identifies costs and savings of recommended energy efficiency measures. Discussions of site specific concerns and an Energy Efficiency Action Plan are also included in this report.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Energy Projects Group gratefully acknowledges the assistance of the Shelia Carl and Bernie John.

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report was prepared for the Kipnuk Police Department. The scope of the audit focused on Police Department. The scope of this report is a comprehensive energy study, which included an analysis of building shell, interior and exterior lighting systems, HVAC systems, and plug loads.

Based on electricity and fuel oil prices in effect at the time of the audit, the annual predicted energy costs for the buildings analyzed are $12,833 for electricity. This is the total energy cost since it is the only energy consumed in the Police Department.

It should be noted that this facility did not receive the power cost equalization (PCE) subsidy from the state of Alaska last year as it is not eligible. Minimizing electricity use is especially important in this facility.

Table 1.1 below summarizes the energy efficiency measures analyzed for the Police Department. Listed are the estimates of the annual savings, installed costs, and two different financial measures of investment return.

Table 1.1						
PRIORITY LIST – ENERGY EFFICIENCY MEASURES						
Rank	Feature	Improvement Description	Annual Energy Savings	Installed Cost	Savings to Investment Ratio, SIR[1]	Simple Payback (Years)[2]
1	Lighting - Controls Retrofit: Attic CFL	Turn off attic light when not in use.	$101	$1	623.17	0.0
2	Setback Thermostat: Police Department	Implement a Heating Temperature Unoccupied Setback to 60.0 deg F for the Police Department space by installing a new setback thermostat to control boiler.	$1,192	$500	27.99	0.4
3	Air Tightening: Door, attic hatch, electrical outlets, old exhaust fans, and hole in wall near front desk.	Perform air sealing to reduce air leakage by 150 cfm at 50 Pascals.	$598	$500	10.07	0.8
4	HVAC And DHW	Eliminate electric heat and use existing boiler after re-commissioning.	$5,811	$10,000	7.66	1.7
5	Lighting - Controls Retrofit: Night Lighting	Improve Manual Switching	$178	$200	5.37	1.1
6	Attic	Add R-30 fiberglass batts to attic with Standard Truss.	$336	$2,536	3.13	7.6
	TOTAL, all measures		**$8,215**	**$13,737**	**7.66**	**1.7**

Table Notes:

[1] Savings to Investment Ratio (SIR) is a life-cycle cost measure calculated by dividing the total savings over the life of a project (expressed in today's dollars) by its investment costs. The SIR is an indication of the profitability of a measure; the higher the SIR, the more profitable the project. An SIR greater than 1.0 indicates a cost-effective project (i.e. more savings than cost). Remember that this profitability is based on the position of that Energy Efficiency Measure (EEM) in the overall list and assumes that the measures above it are implemented first.

[2] Simple Payback (SP) is a measure of the length of time required for the savings from an EEM to payback the investment cost, not counting interest on the investment and any future changes in energy prices. It is calculated by dividing the investment cost by the expected first-year savings of the EEM.

With all of these energy efficiency measures in place, the annual utility cost can be reduced by $8,215 per year, or 64.0% of the buildings' total energy costs. These measures are estimated to cost $13,737, for an overall simple payback period of 1.7 years.

Table 1.2 below is a breakdown of the annual energy cost across various energy end use types, such as Space Heating and Water Heating. The first row in the table shows the breakdown for the building as it is now. The second row shows the expected breakdown of energy cost for the building assuming all of the retrofits in this report are implemented. Finally, the last row shows the annual energy savings that will be achieved from the retrofits.

Table 1.2 Annual Energy Cost Estimate										
Description	Space Heating	Space Cooling	Water Heating	Lighting	Refrigeration	Other Electrical	Cooking	Clothes Drying	Ventilation Fans	Total Cost
Existing Building	$10,681	$0	$0	$1,433	$203	$516	$0	$0	$0	**$12,833**
With All Proposed Retrofits	$2,824	$0	$0	$1,075	$203	$516	$0	$0	$0	**$4,618**
SAVINGS	$7,857	$0	$0	$358	$0	$0	$0	$0	$0	**$8,215**

2. AUDIT AND ANALYSIS BACKGROUND

2.1 Program Description

This audit included services to identify, develop, and evaluate energy efficiency measures at the Police Department. The scope of this project included evaluating building shell, lighting and other electrical systems, and HVAC equipment, motors and pumps. Measures were analyzed based on life-cycle-cost techniques, which include the initial cost of the equipment, life of the equipment, annual energy cost, annual maintenance cost, and a discount rate of 3.0%/year in excess of general inflation.

2.2 Audit Description

Preliminary audit information was gathered in preparation for the site survey. The site survey provides critical information in deciphering where energy is used and what opportunities exist within a building. The entire site was surveyed to inventory the following to gain an understanding of how each building operates:

- Building envelope (roof, windows, etc.)
- Heating, ventilation, and air conditioning equipment (HVAC)
- Lighting systems and controls
- Building-specific equipment

The building site visit was performed to survey all major building components and systems. The site visit included detailed inspection of energy consuming components. Summary of building occupancy schedules, operating and maintenance practices, and energy management programs provided by the building manager were collected along with the system and components to determine a more accurate impact on energy consumption.

Details collected from Police Department enable a model of the building's energy usage to be developed, highlighting the building's total energy consumption, energy consumption by specific building component, and equivalent energy cost. The analysis involves distinguishing the different fuels used on site, and analyzing their consumption in different activity areas of the building.

Police Department is classified as being made up of the following activity areas:

    1) Police Department: 897 square feet

 In addition, the methodology involves taking into account a wide range of factors specific to the building. These factors are used in the construction of the model of energy used. The factors include:

  • Occupancy hours
  • Local climate conditions
  • Prices paid for energy

2.3. Method of Analysis

Data collected was processed using AkWarm© Energy Use Software to estimate energy savings for each of the proposed energy efficiency measures (EEMs). The recommendations focus on the building envelope; HVAC; lighting, plug load, and other electrical improvements; and motor and pump systems that will reduce annual energy consumption.

EEMs are evaluated based on building use and processes, local climate conditions, building construction type, function, operational schedule, existing conditions, and foreseen future plans. Energy savings are calculated based on industry standard methods and engineering estimations.

Our analysis provides a number of tools for assessing the cost effectiveness of various improvement options. These tools utilize **Life-Cycle Costing**, which is defined in this context as a method of cost analysis that estimates the total cost of a project over the period of time that includes both the construction cost and ongoing maintenance and operating costs.

Savings to Investment Ratio (SIR) = **Savings** divided by **Investment**

Savings includes the total discounted dollar savings considered over the life of the improvement. When these savings are added up, changes in future fuel prices as projected by the Department of Energy are included. Future savings are discounted to the present to account for the time-value of money (i.e. money's ability to earn interest over time). The **Investment** in the SIR calculation includes the labor and materials required to install the

measure. An SIR value of at least 1.0 indicates that the project is cost-effective—total savings exceed the investment costs.

 Simple payback is a cost analysis method whereby the investment cost of a project is divided by the first year's savings of the project to give the number of years required to recover the cost of the investment. This may be compared to the expected time before replacement of the system or component will be required. For example, if a boiler costs $12,000 and results in a savings of $1,000 in the first year, the payback time is 12 years. If the boiler has an expected life to replacement of 10 years, it would not be financially viable to make the investment since the payback period of 12 years is greater than the project life.

The Simple Payback calculation does not consider likely increases in future annual savings due to energy price increases. As an offsetting simplification, simple payback does not consider the need to earn interest on the investment (i.e. it does not consider the time-value of money). Because of these simplifications, the SIR figure is considered to be a better financial investment indicator than the Simple Payback measure.

Measures are implemented in order of cost-effectiveness. The program first calculates individual SIRs, and ranks all measures by SIR, higher SIRs at the top of the list. An individual measure must have an individual SIR>=1 to make the cut. Next the building is modified and re-simulated with the highest ranked measure included. Now all remaining measures are re-evaluated and ranked, and the next most cost-effective measure is implemented. AkWarm goes through this iterative process until all appropriate measures have been evaluated and installed.

It is important to note that the savings for each recommendation is calculated based on implementing the most cost effective measure first, and then cycling through the list to find the next most cost effective measure. Implementation of more than one EEM often affects the savings of other EEMs. The savings may in some cases be relatively higher if an individual EEM is implemented in lieu of multiple recommended EEMs. For example implementing a reduced operating schedule for inefficient lighting will result in relatively high savings. Implementing a reduced operating schedule for newly installed efficient lighting will result in lower relative savings, because the efficient lighting system uses less energy during each hour of operation. If multiple EEM's are recommended to be implemented, AkWarm calculates the combined savings appropriately.

Cost savings are calculated based on estimated initial costs for each measure. Installation costs include labor and equipment to estimate the full up-front investment required to implement a change. Costs are derived from Means Cost Data, industry publications, and local contractors and equipment suppliers.

2.4 Limitations of Study

All results are dependent on the quality of input data provided, and can only act as an approximation. In some instances, several methods may achieve the identified savings. This report is not intended as a final design document. The design professional or other persons following the recommendations shall accept responsibility and liability for the results.

3. Police Department

3.1. Building Description

The 897 square foot Police Department was constructed in 1978, with a normal occupancy of one person. The number of hours of operation for this building average 11.5 hours per day, considering all seven days of the week.

Description of Building Shell

The exterior walls are 2x6 construction with 5.5 inches of damaged fiberglass batt insulation.

The roof of the building is a cold roof with six inches of blown cellulose insulation.

The floor of the building is built on pilings with six inches of damaged fiberglass batt insulation.

Typical windows throughout the building are double paned wood frame windows.

Doors are metal with a polyurethane core and a metal edge.

Description of Heating Plants

The Heating Plants used in the building are:

Electric Heater
      Nameplate Information: Model M08-FUH546
      Fuel Type: Electricity
      Input Rating: 0 BTU/hr
      Steady State Efficiency: 100 %
      Idle Loss: 0.5 %
      Heat Distribution Type: Air
Electric Heater
      Fuel Type: Electricity
      Input Rating: 0 BTU/hr
      Steady State Efficiency: 100 %
      Idle Loss: 0.5 %
      Heat Distribution Type: Air
Weil McLain Hot Water Boiler
      Fuel Type: #1 Oil
      Input Rating: 93,800 BTU/hr
      Steady State Efficiency: 85 %
      Idle Loss: 0 %
      Heat Distribution Type: Water
      Boiler Operation: Sep - Jun

<u>Space Heating Distribution Systems</u>

The heat in the facility is distributed by the fans built into the electric ceiling mounted unit heaters. The Weil McLain boiler is not presently used. The building is entirely heated with the electric heat.

<u>Lighting</u>

Lighting in the facility is made up of ten T8 electronic ballast fixtures with two 28 watt bulbs each. There is a pair of 20 watt spiral CFL bulbs in the attic and the storage area respectively.

<u>Plug Loads</u>

Plug loads in the facility include a computer and printer, a small coffee pot, a VHF radio, a Fax machine, and a Kenmore refrigerator/freezer.

3.2 Predicted Energy Use

3.2.1 Energy Usage / Tariffs

The electric usage profile charts (below) represents the predicted electrical usage for the building. If actual electricity usage records were available, the model used to predict usage was calibrated to approximately match actual usage. The electric utility measures consumption in kilowatt-hours (kWh) and maximum demand in kilowatts (kW).
The fuel oil usage profile shows the fuel oil usage for the building. Fuel oil consumption is measured in gallons. One gallon of #1 Fuel Oil provides approximately 132,000 BTUs of energy.

The following is a list of the utility companies providing energy to the building and the class of service provided:

Electricity: Kipnuk Light Plant - Commercial - Sm

The average cost for each type of fuel used in this building is shown below in Table 3.1. This figure includes all surcharges, subsidies, and utility customer charges:

Table 3.1 – Average Energy Cost	
Description	**Average Energy Cost**
Electricity	$ 0.5800/kWh
#1 Oil	$ 6.15/gallons

3.2.1.1 Total Energy Use and Cost Breakdown

At current rates, Kipnuk Police Department pays approximately $12,833 annually for electricity and other fuel costs for the Police Department.

Figure 3.1 below reflects the estimated distribution of costs across the primary end uses of energy based on the AkWarm© computer simulation.   Comparing the "Retrofit" bar in the figure to the "Existing" bar shows the potential savings from implementing all of the energy efficiency measures shown in this report.

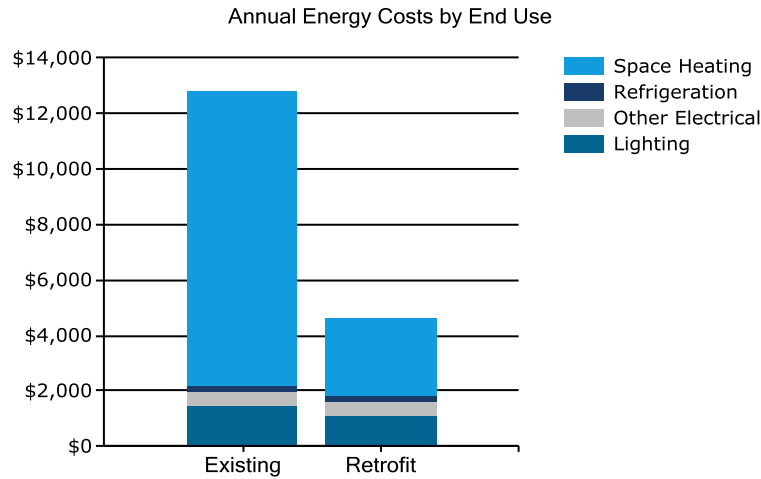**Figure 3.1**
Annual Energy Costs by End Use

Figure 3.2 below shows how the annual energy cost of the building splits between the different fuels used by the building. The "Existing" bar shows the breakdown for the building as it is now; the "Retrofit" bar shows the predicted costs if all of the energy efficiency measures in this report are implemented.

Figure 3.2
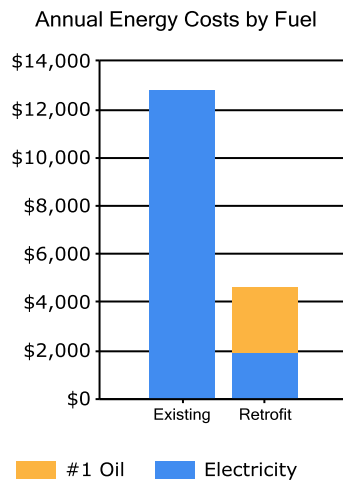**Annual Energy Costs by Fuel Type**

Figure 3.3 below addresses only Space Heating costs. The figure shows how each heat loss component contributes to those costs; for example, the figure shows how much annual space heating cost is caused

by the heat loss through the Walls/Doors. For each component, the space heating cost for the Existing building is shown (blue bar) and the space heating cost assuming all retrofits are implemented (yellow bar) are shown.

Figure 3.3
Annual Space Heating Cost by Component

Annual Space Heating Cost by Component
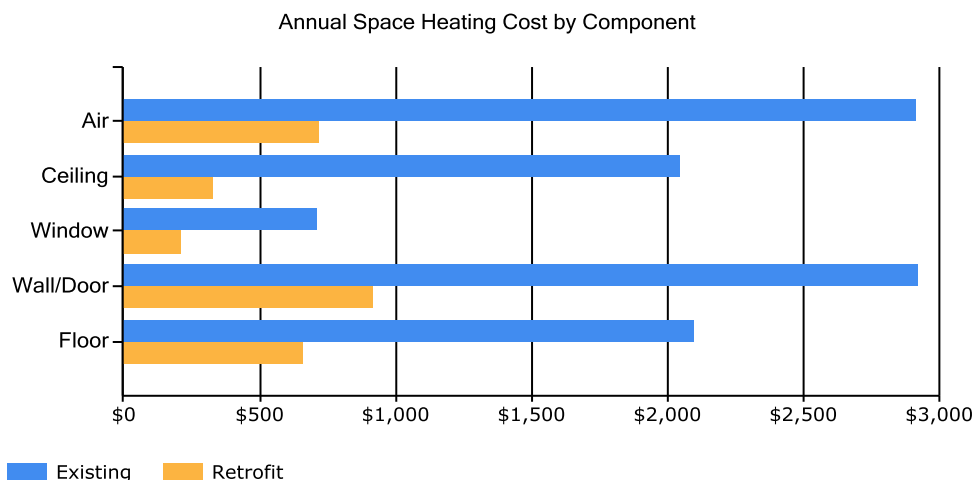
The tables below show AkWarm's estimate of the monthly fuel use for each of the fuels used in the building. For each fuel, the fuel use is broken down across the energy end uses. Note, in the tables below "DHW" refers to Domestic Hot Water heating.

Electrical Consumption (kWh)												
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Lighting	210	191	210	203	210	203	210	210	203	210	203	210
Refrigeration	30	27	30	29	30	29	30	30	29	30	29	30
Other_Electrical	76	69	76	73	76	73	76	76	73	76	73	76
Space_Heating	2876	2553	2406	1614	849	357	227	342	688	1498	2115	2891

3.2.2 Energy Use Index (EUI)

Energy Use Index (EUI) is a measure of a building's annual energy utilization per square foot of building. This calculation is completed by converting all utility usage consumed by a building for one year, to British Thermal Units (Btu) or kBtu, and dividing this number by the building square footage. EUI is a good measure of a building's energy use and is utilized regularly for comparison of energy performance for similar building types. The Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL) Buildings Technology Center under a contract with the U.S. Department of Energy maintains a Benchmarking Building Energy Performance Program. The ORNL website determines how a building's energy use compares with similar facilities throughout the U.S. and in a specific region or state.

Source use differs from site usage when comparing a building's energy consumption with the national average. Site energy use is the energy consumed by the building at the building site

only. Source energy use includes the site energy use as well as all of the losses to create and distribute the energy to the building. Source energy represents the total amount of raw fuel that is required to operate the building. It incorporates all transmission, delivery, and production losses, which allows for a complete assessment of energy efficiency in a building. The type of utility purchased has a substantial impact on the source energy use of a building. The EPA has determined that source energy is the most comparable unit for evaluation purposes and overall global impact. Both the site and source EUI ratings for the building are provided to understand and compare the differences in energy use.

The site and source EUIs for this building are calculated as follows. (See Table 3.4 for details):

Building Site EUI   =   (Electric Usage in kBtu + Fuel Oil Usage in kBtu)
                                                            Building Square Footage

Building Source EUI =   (Electric Usage in kBtu X SS Ratio + Fuel Oil Usage in kBtu X SS Ratio)
                                                              Building Square Footage
where "SS Ratio" is the Source Energy to Site Energy ratio for the particular fuel.

Table 3.4
Police Department EUI Calculations

Energy Type	Building Fuel Use per Year	Site Energy Use per Year, kBTU	Source/Site Ratio	Source Energy Use per Year, kBTU
Electricity	22,127 kWh	75,518	3.340	252,231
#1 Oil	0 gallons	0	1.010	0
Total		**75,518**		**252,231**
BUILDING AREA		897	Square Feet	
BUILDING SITE EUI		84	kBTU/Ft²/Yr	
BUILDING SOURCE EUI		**281**	**kBTU/Ft²/Yr**	

* Site - Source Ratio data is provided by the Energy Star Performance Rating Methodology for Incorporating Source Energy Use document issued March 2011.

3.3 AkWarm© Building Simulation

An accurate model of the building performance can be created by simulating the thermal performance of the walls, roof, windows and floors of the building. The HVAC system and central plant are modeled as well, accounting for the outside air ventilation required by the building and the heat recovery equipment in place.

The model uses local weather data and is trued up to historical energy use to ensure its accuracy. The model can be used now and in the future to measure the utility bill impact of all types of energy projects, including improving building insulation, modifying glazing, changing air handler schedules, increasing heat recovery, installing high efficiency boilers, using variable air volume air handlers, adjusting outside air ventilation and adding cogeneration systems.

For the purposes of this study, the Police Department was modeled using AkWarm© energy use software to establish a baseline space heating and cooling energy usage. Climate data from Kipnuk was used for analysis. From this, the model was be calibrated to predict the impact of theoretical energy savings measures.   Once annual energy savings from a particular measure were predicted and the initial capital cost was estimated, payback scenarios were approximated. Equipment cost estimate calculations are provided in Appendix D.

Limitations of AkWarm© Models

• The model is based on typical mean year weather data for Kipnuk. This data represents the average ambient weather profile as observed over approximately 30 years. As such, the gas and electric profiles generated will not likely compare perfectly with actual energy billing information from any single year. This is especially true for years with extreme warm or cold periods, or even years with unexpectedly moderate weather.

• The heating and cooling load model is a simple two-zone model consisting of the building's core interior spaces and the building's perimeter spaces. This simplified approach loses accuracy for buildings that have large variations in cooling/heating loads across different parts of the building.

• The model does not model HVAC systems that simultaneously provide both heating and cooling to the same building space (typically done as a means of providing temperature control in the space).

The energy balances shown in Section 3.1 were derived from the output generated by the AkWarm© simulations.

4. ENERGY COST SAVING MEASURES

4.1 Summary of Results

The energy saving measures are summarized in Table 4.1. Please refer to the individual measure descriptions later in this report for more detail.

<table>
<tr><td colspan="7">Table 4.1
Police Department, Kipnuk, Alaska
PRIORITY LIST – ENERGY EFFICIENCY MEASURES</td></tr>
<tr><th>Rank</th><th>Feature</th><th>Improvement Description</th><th>Annual Energy Savings</th><th>Installed Cost</th><th>Savings to Investment Ratio, SIR</th><th>Simple Payback (Years)</th></tr>
<tr><td>1</td><td>Lighting - Controls Retrofit: Attic CFL</td><td>Turn off light when not in use.</td><td>$101</td><td>$1</td><td>623.17</td><td>0.0</td></tr>
<tr><td>2</td><td>Setback Thermostat: Police Department</td><td>Implement a Heating Temperature Unoccupied Setback to 60.0 deg F for the Police Department space by installing a new setback thermostat to control boiler.</td><td>$1,192</td><td>$500</td><td>27.99</td><td>0.4</td></tr>
<tr><td>3</td><td>Air Tightening: Door, attic hatch, electrical outlets, old exhaust fans, and hole in wall near front desk.</td><td>Perform air sealing to reduce air leakage by 150 cfm at 50 Pascals.</td><td>$598</td><td>$500</td><td>10.07</td><td>0.8</td></tr>
<tr><td>4</td><td>HVAC And DHW</td><td>Eliminate electric heat and use existing boiler after re-commissioning.</td><td>$5,811</td><td>$10,000</td><td>7.66</td><td>1.7</td></tr>
<tr><td>5</td><td>Lighting - Controls Retrofit: Night Lighting</td><td>Improve Manual Switching</td><td>$178</td><td>$200</td><td>5.37</td><td>1.1</td></tr>
<tr><td>6</td><td>Attic</td><td>Add R-30 fiberglass batts to attic with Standard Truss.</td><td>$336</td><td>$2,536</td><td>3.13</td><td>7.6</td></tr>
</table>

Table 4.1 Police Department, Kipnuk, Alaska PRIORITY LIST – ENERGY EFFICIENCY MEASURES						
Rank	Feature	Improvement Description	Annual Energy Savings	Installed Cost	Savings to Investment Ratio, SIR	Simple Payback (Years)
	TOTAL, all measures		$8,215	$13,737	7.66	1.7

4.2 Interactive Effects of Projects

The savings for a particular measure are calculated assuming all recommended EEMs coming before that measure in the list are implemented. If some EEMs are not implemented, savings for the remaining EEMs will be affected. For example, if ceiling insulation is not added, then savings from a project to replace the heating system will be increased, because the heating system for the building supplies a larger load.

In general, all projects are evaluated sequentially so energy savings associated with one EEM would not also be attributed to another EEM. By modeling the recommended project sequentially, the analysis accounts for interactive affects among the EEMs and does not "double count" savings.

Interior lighting, plug loads, facility equipment, and occupants generate heat within the building. When the building is in cooling mode, these items contribute to the overall cooling demands of the building; therefore, lighting efficiency improvements will reduce cooling requirements in air-conditioned buildings. Conversely, lighting-efficiency improvements are anticipated to slightly increase heating requirements. Heating penalties and cooling benefits were included in the lighting project analysis.

4.3 Building Shell Measures

4.3.1 Insulation Measures

Rank	Location	Existing Type/R-Value	Recommendation Type/R-Value
6	Attic	Framing Type: Standard Framing Spacing: 24 inches Insulated Sheathing: None Bottom Insulation Layer: Cellulose/blown, 6 inches Top Insulation Layer: None Insulation Quality: Damaged Modeled R-Value: 22.5	Add R-30 fiberglass batts to attic with Standard Truss.

Installation Cost	$2,536	Estimated Life of Measure (yrs)	30	Energy Savings (/yr)	$336
Breakeven Cost	$7,931	Savings-to-Investment Ratio	3.1	Simple Payback yrs	8
Auditors Notes: It is fairly easy to add blown in insulation to the attic and would reduce heat losses in the facility significantly.					

4.3.2 Air Sealing Measures

Rank	Location	Existing Air Leakage Level (cfm@50/75 Pa)	Recommended Air Leakage Reduction (cfm@50/75 Pa)
3	Door, attic hatch, electrical outlets, old exhaust fans, and hole in wall near front desk.	Air Tightness from Blower Door Test: 740 cfm at 50 Pascals	Perform air sealing to reduce air leakage by 150 cfm at 50 Pascals.

Installation Cost	$500	Estimated Life of Measure (yrs)	10	Energy Savings (/yr)	$598
Breakeven Cost	$5,035	Savings-to-Investment Ratio	10.1	Simple Payback yrs	1

Auditors Notes: Need to weather strip the door, remove old exhaust fans that are not used, seal the large hole in the wall near the front desk and seal the weather strip the attic hatch.

4.4 Mechanical Equipment Measures

4.4.1 Heating Measure

Rank	Recommendation
4	Eliminate electric heat and use existing boiler after re-commissioning.

Installation Cost	$10,000	Estimated Life of Measure (yrs)	20	Energy Savings (/yr)	$5,811
Breakeven Cost	$76,611	Savings-to-Investment Ratio	7.7	Simple Payback yrs	2

Auditors Notes: Electric heat is very expensive, especially with no PCE. Fixing the current boilers, keeping it maintained and installing a setback programmable thermostat to control the heating in the facility would drastically reduce heating costs.

4.4.2 Night Setback Thermostat Measures

Rank	Building Space	Recommendation
2	Police Department	Implement a Heating Temperature Unoccupied Setback to 60.0 deg F for the Police Department space.

Installation Cost	$500	Estimated Life of Measure (yrs)	15	Energy Savings (/yr)	$1,192
Breakeven Cost	$13,996	Savings-to-Investment Ratio	28.0	Simple Payback yrs	0

Auditors Notes: A programmable thermostat should be installed in conjunction with the boiler that will allow the building to be heated to only 60 degrees when the facility is unoccupied, such as at night and on weekends.

4.5 Electrical & Appliance Measures

4.5.1 Lighting Measures

The goal of this section is to present any lighting energy conservation measures that may also be cost beneficial. It should be noted that replacing current bulbs with more energy-efficient equivalents will have a small effect on the building heating and cooling loads. The building cooling load will see a small decrease from an upgrade to more efficient bulbs and the heating load will see a small increase, as the more energy efficient bulbs give off less heat.

4.5.1a Lighting Measures – Lighting Controls

Rank	Location	Existing Condition		Recommendation	
1	Attic CFL	FLUOR CFL, A Lamp 20W with Manual Switching		Improve Manual Switching	
Installation Cost	$1	**Estimated Life of Measure (yrs)**	7	**Energy Savings (/yr)**	$101
Breakeven Cost	$623	**Savings-to-Investment Ratio**	623.2	**Simple Payback yrs**	0
Auditors Notes: Turn off when not in attic.					

Rank	Location	Existing Condition		Recommendation	
5	Night Lighting	2 FLUOR (2) T8 4' F32T8 28W Energy-Saver Instant Electronic with Manual Switching		Improve Manual Switching	
Installation Cost	$200	**Estimated Life of Measure (yrs)**	7	**Energy Savings (/yr)**	$178
Breakeven Cost	$1,074	**Savings-to-Investment Ratio**	5.4	**Simple Payback yrs**	1
Auditors Notes: Rewire feed to front two lights to only one is on during off hours.					

5. ENERGY EFFICIENCY ACTION PLAN

Through inspection of the energy-using equipment on-site and discussions with site facilities personnel, this energy audit has identified several energy-saving measures. The measures will reduce the amount of fuel burned and electricity used at the site. The projects will not degrade the performance of the building and, in some cases, will improve it.

Several types of EEMs can be implemented immediately by building staff, and others will require various amounts of lead time for engineering and equipment acquisition. In some cases, there are logical advantages to implementing EEMs concurrently. For example, if the same electrical contractor is used to install both lighting equipment and motors, implementation of these measures should be scheduled to occur simultaneously.

APPENDICES   (Please Attach Documents for Appendixes A through D)

Appendix A – Listing of Energy Conservation and Renewable Energy Websites

Lighting
Illumination Engineering Society - http://www.iesna.org/

Energy Star Compact Fluorescent Lighting Program - www.energystar.gov/index.cfm?c=cfls.pr_cfls

DOE Solid State Lighting Program - http://www1.eere.energy.gov/buildings/ssl/

DOE office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy - http://apps1.eere.energy.gov/consumer/your_workplace/

Energy Star – http://www.energystar.gov/index.cfm?c=lighting.pr_lighting

Hot Water Heaters

Heat Pump Water Heaters - http://apps1.eere.energy.gov/consumer/your_home/water_heating/index.cfm/mytopic=12840

Solar Water Heating

FEMP Federal Technology Alerts – http://www.eere.energy.gov/femp/pdfs/FTA_solwat_heat.pdf

Solar Radiation Data Manual – http://rredc.nrel.gov/solar/pubs/redbook

Plug Loads

DOE office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy – http:apps1.eere.energy.gov/consumer/your_workplace/

Energy Star – http://www.energystar.gov/index.cfm?fuseaction=find_a_product

The Greenest Desktop Computers of 2008 - http://www.metaefficient.com/computers/the-greenest-pcs-of-2008.html

Wind

AWEA Web Site – http://www.awea.org

National Wind Coordinating Collaborative – http:www.nationalwind.org

Utility Wind Interest Group site: http://www.uwig.org

WPA Web Site – http://www.windpoweringamerica.gov

Homepower Web Site: http://homepower.com

Windustry Project: http://www.windustry.com

Solar

NREL – http://www.nrel.gov/rredc/

Firstlook – http://firstlook.3tiergroup.com

TMY or Weather Data – http://rredc.nrel.gov/solar/old_data/nsrdb/1991-2005/tmy3/

State and Utility Incentives and Utility Policies - http://www.dsireusa.org