

**Massachusetts Department
of Energy Resources**

**Energy Conservation
Improvement Program
Energy Audit**

The Town of Tewksbury Public Schools

**Tewksbury Loella Dewing School
Tewksbury, MA**

May 15, 2008



Prepared by



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SECTION 1: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

American Development Institute (ADI) has been retained by the Division of Energy Resources (MA – DOER) to prepare a scoping energy audit for a number of municipal buildings and school department buildings for the Town of Tewksbury, Massachusetts.

This energy study for the Tewksbury Loella Dewing School was commissioned in order to identify cost-effective energy conservation measures (ECMs) that would qualify for funding under the Energy Conservation Improvement Program (ECIP). The ECIP may fund a portion of this project.

The ECMs recommended in this study, if implemented, will yield annual energy savings of approximately \$15,205, or 84,053 kWh and 233 MMBTU. These savings represent 12.3% of the present annual energy costs of \$123,288. With a total installed cost of approximately \$108,550, the overall project payback is 7.1 years. There may be utility incentives available from NGrid Electric Company, the electric utility company, for lighting occupancy sensors and efficient lighting retrofits, which will improve the retrofit payback to 5.8 years. In addition to the proposed measures, ADI recommends the facility implement retro-commissioning to optimize the operational efficiency of the building systems.

The costs, annual savings, and simple paybacks for the qualified ECMs are summarized in Table 1.1 below. Detailed descriptions of each ECM are presented in Section 3. To estimate cost savings, we have used the school's blended electric rate of \$0.1344 per kWh and \$16.77 per MMBtu for fuel. Savings calculations are estimates only, based on field observations, building plans, interviews with school employees, or assumptions based on ADI's experience on similar projects. Similarly, cost estimates were made using R.S. Means, vendor information, or ADI experience.

Acknowledgements

The cooperation and assistance of Scott Durkee of the Massachusetts DOER and John Quinn of the Town of Tewksbury is greatly appreciated in making this study possible.

Table 1.1: Summary of Energy Efficiency Measures

ECM #	ECM Description	Annual Savings		Installed Cost (\$)	Simple Payback (Years)	Utility Funding (\$)	Net Cost \$	Net Payback Yrs
		Electricity (kWh)	Fuel (MMBTU)					
	Retro-commissioning		233	\$ 7,830	2.0		\$ 7,830	2.0
ECM 87	Use High-Efficiency Fluorescent Lighting	80,354		\$ 97,210	9.0	\$ 19,020	\$ 78,190	7.2
ECM 91	Install Occupancy Sensors	3,699		\$ 3,510	7.1	\$ 900	\$ 2,610	5.3
Totals		84,053	233	\$ 106,550	7.1	\$ 19,920	\$ 86,630	5.8

SECTION 2: FACILITY OVERVIEW

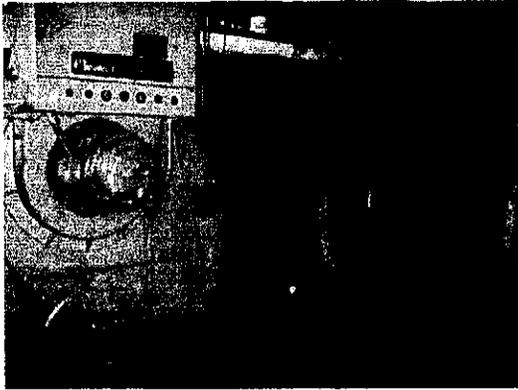
BUILDING DESCRIPTION

The Tewksbury Loella Dewing School building was constructed in 1970 and comprises 78,207 ft² of floor space. The building is of masonry construction with a brick exterior. The operating hours for the building are Monday through Friday from 7 am to 4 pm. The exterior windows double pane and are in fair condition. The primary lighting systems in the school are older technology fluorescent T12 fixtures. The gymnasium and cafeteria are served by metal halide lighting systems. Exit signs are incandescent.

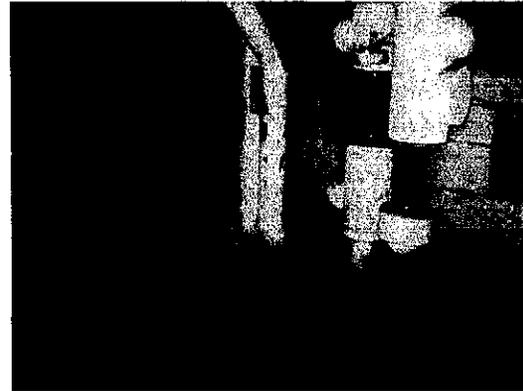
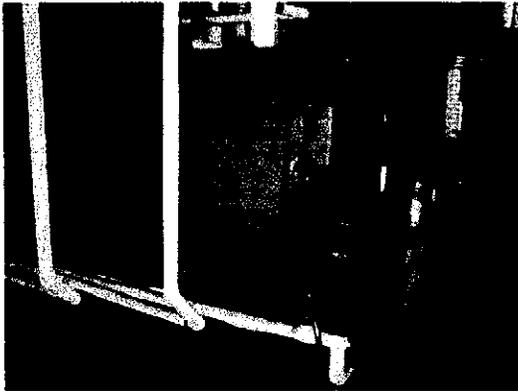
The building is heated by a central steam system that is supplied by two gas-fired fire tube boilers. Terminal equipment consists primarily of unit ventilators in the individual classrooms, with associated cabinet unit heaters, fintube convectors, and some heating and ventilating units. Administrative offices are cooled by window air conditioning units. Domestic hot water is provided by a steam to hot water heat exchanger from the heating boiler system.

Temperature control systems are pneumatic. A Honeywell Energy Management System (EMS) provides supervisory and scheduling control and monitoring of the boiler plant and the HVAC systems. ADI staff reviewed the operation of the EMS in the field including a review of the schedules implemented for unoccupied setback control. The building staff members are operating the EMS effectively with aggressive scheduling in place to maximize efficiency.

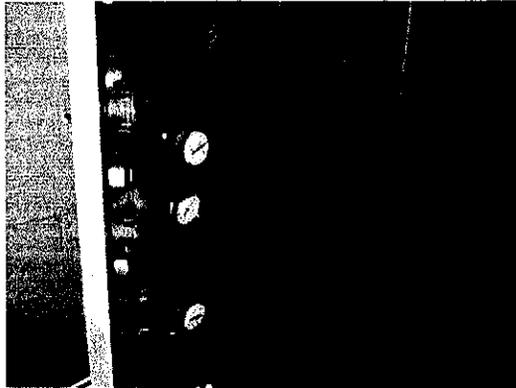
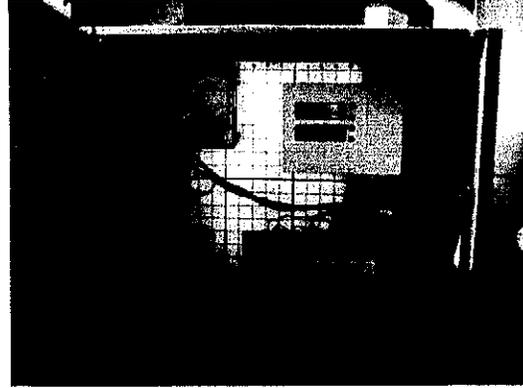
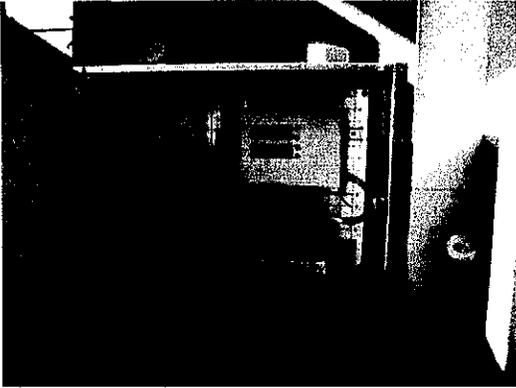
The Annual Energy Index (AEI) for the school, as shown in the Facility Energy Profile presented here, is 74,285 BTU/SF/Year. This value could be lower for a building of this type in the New England climate, reflecting a relatively lower level of energy efficiency, primarily due to the lighting systems in place.



Steam Boiler Plant



Domestic Hot Water System



Energy Management System



Lighting Systems

ENERGY PROFILE

Based on the electric billing history for fiscal year 2006-2007, the total electrical consumption for the school was 335,400 kWh, with a total cost of \$45,067. Electricity is provided by NGrid Electric Company. ADI has utilized the average blended rate for the School of \$0.1344 per kWh for our electric energy saving calculations.

The facility utilizes natural gas for heating and domestic hot water, with an annual total of 45,290 ccf of natural gas annually for a total of \$78,221. ADI has used the average cost of \$16.77/MMBtu for our energy savings calculations.

Table 2.1: Profile of Annual Energy Use

	Electric	Fuel	Total
Total Energy Usage	335,400 kWh	4,665 MMBtu	5,810 MMBtu
Total Energy Cost	\$ 45,067	\$ 78,221	\$ 123,288
Total Energy per sf	4.289 kWh per sf	0.060 MMBtu per sf	0.074 MMBtu per sf
Total Cost per unit	\$ 0.13 \$/kWh	\$ 16.77 \$/MMBtu	\$ 21.22 \$/MMBtu
Total Cost per sf	\$ 0.58	\$ 1.00	\$ 1.58

UTILITY PURCHASING SAVINGS OPPORTUNITIES

There are a number of ways that the Town of Tewksbury can reduce their energy bills in addition to energy conservation. They are outlined below.

Energy Procurement

Municipalities can derive large savings by employing a number of energy procurement strategies:

1. **Electricity:** Municipalities should consider getting their electricity supply from a licensed electricity supplier.¹
 - a. **Real-time Pricing:** The savings from a variable priced offering can be great because the customer assumes the risk of price fluctuations. It is important for customers to understand the risk and potential savings of a real-time index product as compared to a fixed price contract by looking carefully at electricity usage during peak price periods and comparing those trends to the elements of the variable priced offerings. In the event that a customer's usage tends to be during off-peak periods, large savings can be derived. Suppliers should be asked if they have a real-time rate and be requested to give an estimate for what a customer would have paid in the last year using the customer's specific usage data, indicating the supplier's charge (in \$/kWh) for such a product and other charges that may apply.
2. **Aggregation:** It is recommended for municipal offices to aggregate as many electric and gas accounts as possible when going out to bid for energy procurement contracts. In some cases, municipalities have benefited even more by aggregating with other bordering municipalities.

Demand Response

ADI has determined that the Town of Tewksbury may be a good candidate for enrolling in the ISO New England Demand Response Program. This program pays customers for reducing their demand by at least 100 kW *when called upon*. This location may not be individually eligible but could be included in an aggregation of all the Town of Tewksbury accounts, if acceptable to the ISO New England Demand Response Program.

- There are a number of ways that customers can reduce their load when called upon: onsite generation, shifting usage to *non event periods*.
- ISO-NE usually calls upon participants depending upon the system conditions.-reliability and or high prices. In 2007 there were three DR events and 10 in 2006.
- Response time depends on the program; either day ahead or within 30 minutes.
- Entities can enroll in demand response through their utility or a third party.

Forward Capacity Payments

ADI has determined that the Town of Tewksbury may be a good candidate for enrolling in the ISO New England Forward Capacity Market. This program pays customers for reducing their demand by at least 100 kW *during performance hours*

Things to consider:

¹ A list of licensed suppliers can be found at the Dept. of Public Utilities Commission website:
<http://db.state.ma.us/dpu/qorders/fmElectricitySuppliers.asp>

- There are a number of things that customers can enroll: onsite generation, shifting usage to off peak periods.
- The measure (or project) enrolled must be metered or verified to demonstrate the customer's demand was reduced during the performance hours.
- Energy efficiency measures that received a rebate from the utility are NOT eligible.
- It is recommended for entities to enroll in FCM through their utility or a third party; this reduces the payment, but, requires less attention from facility managers.

It is recommended for the proper representative to contact the Division of Energy Resources to learn more about opportunities for the Energy Procurement, Forward Capacity Market, and Demand Response. These programs would apply to the aggregation of all buildings in the Town of Tewksbury.

SECTION 3: ENERGY CONSERVATION MEASURES

This section describes all the ECMs that are recommended for inclusion in the ECIP. The selected measures meet the cost-effectiveness criteria of the program, and are eligible for funding under the ECIP.

The following measures were considered in our evaluation:

Table 3.1: Energy Conservation Measures Evaluated

Building System	Category	ECM#	ECM Name	Y/N
BUILDING EQUIPMENT OPERATION	Reduce Operating Hours	ECM 1	Reduce Operating Hours for Space Heating and Cooling Systems	NO
		ECM 2	Reduce Operating Hours for Ventilation Systems	NO
		ECM 3	Reduce Operating Hours for Water Heating Systems	NO
		ECM 4	Reduce Operating Hours for Lighting Systems	NO
		ECM 5	Reduce Operating Hours for Escalators and Elevators	NO
		ECM 6	Reduce Operating Hours for Equipment and Machines	NO
	Adjust Space Temperature and Humidity Setpoints	ECM 7	Maintain Heating and Coolers Cooling Temperature at recommended Setpoints	NO
		ECM 8	Maintain Humidification and Dehumidification at Setpoints	NO
		ECM 9	Adjust Heating and Cooling Setpoints When the Building is Not Occupied	NO
		ECM 10	Insulate Ceilings and Roofs	NO
		ECM 11	Install Vapor Barriers in Ceilings and Roofs	NO
BUILDING ENVELOPE	Reduce Heat Conduction Through Ceilings and Roofs	ECM 12	Install Reflective Roof Services	NO
		ECM 13	Insulate Walls	NO
	Reduce Solar Heat Gain Through Roofs	ECM 14	Install Vapor Barriers in Walls	NO
		ECM 15	Insulate Floors	NO
	Reduce Heat Conduction Through Floors	ECM 16	Install Storm Windows and Multiple-Glazed Windows	NO
		ECM 17	Insulate Movable Windows	NO
		ECM 18	Install Operable Windows	NO
	Reduce Heat Conduction and Long-Wave Radiation Through Glazing Areas	ECM 19	Install Exterior Shading	NO
		ECM 20	Install Interior Shading	NO
		ECM 21	Use Tinted or Reflective Glazing or Films	NO
	Control Solar Heat Gain Through Glazing Areas	ECM 22	Plant Shade Trees	NO
		ECM 23	Seal Vertical Shafts and Stairways	NO
	Reduce Infiltration	ECM 24	Caulk and Weatherstrip Doors and Windows	NO
		ECM 25	Install Revolving Doors or Construct Vestibules	NO

Section 3: Energy Conservation Measures

Building System	Category	ECM	ECM Name	Y/N	
HEATING, VENTILATION AND AIR-CONDITIONING (HVAC) SYSTEMS	Electric to Fossil Fuel Conversions	ECM 26	Convert Existing Electric Domestic Hot Water System to Fossil Fuel or Heat Pump	NO	
		ECM 27	Convert Existing Heating System from Electric to Domestic Hot Water	NO	
	Reduce Ventilation	ECM 28	Reduce Ventilation Rates Without Affecting Indoor Air Quality	NO	
		ECM 29	Reduce the Generation of Indoor Pollutants	NO	
		ECM 30	Install Air-to-Air Heat Exchangers	NO	
		ECM 31	Install Air Cleaners	NO	
		ECM 32	Install Local Ventilation Systems	NO	
		ECM 33	Clean Evaporator and Condenser Surfaces of Fouling	NO	
	Improve Chiller Efficiency	ECM 34	Raise Evaporator or Lower Condenser Water Temperature	NO	
		ECM 35	Isolate Off-Line Chillers and Cooling Towers	NO	
		ECM 36	Install Evaporation-Cooled or Water-Cooled Condensers	NO	
	Improve Boiler or Furnace Efficiency	ECM 37	Clean Boiler Surfaces of Fouling	NO	
		ECM 38	Check Flue for Improper Draft and repair if necessary	NO	
		ECM 39	Check for Air Leaks and repair if necessary	NO	
		ECM 40	Install Flue Gas Analyzers for Boilers	NO	
		ECM 41	Preheat Combustion Air, Feed Water or Fuel Oil with Reclaimed Waste Heat	NO	
		ECM 42	Isolate Off-Line Boilers	NO	
		ECM 43	Install Automatic Vent Dampers	NO	
		ECM 44	Install Automatic Boiler Blow-Down Control	NO	
		ECM 45	Install Pulses or Condensing Boilers/Furnaces	NO	
		ECM 46	Install Air-Atomizing Burners (for Oil-Fired Systems)	NO	
	Improve Air-Conditioner or Heat Pump Efficiency	ECM 47	Install Low-Excess-Air Burners (for Oil-Fired Systems)	NO	
		ECM 48	Install Modular Units	NO	
		ECM 49	Clean Air Filters	NO	
		ECM 50	Install Add-On Heat Pumps	NO	
		ECM 51	Install Ground or Ground-Water Source Heat Pump	NO	
		ECM 52	Install Variable Air Volume Systems	NO	
		ECM 53	Reset Supply Air Temperatures	NO	
		ECM 54	Reset Hot/Chilled Water Temperatures	NO	
		ECM 55	Install Economizer Cooling Systems	NO	
		ECM 56	Install Evaporative Cooling Systems	NO	
	Reduce Energy Used for Tempering Supply Air	ECM 57	Install Desiccant Cooling Systems	NO	
		ECM 58	Install Cooling Tower Cooling Systems	NO	
		ECM 59	Install Roof-Spray Cooling Systems	NO	
		ECM 60	Create Air Movement with Fans	NO	
		ECM 61	Exhaust Hot Air From Attics	NO	
	Use Energy-Efficient Cooling Systems				

Section 3: Energy Conservation Measures

Building System	Category	ECM#	ECM Name	Y/N	
HVAC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS	Reduce Distribution System Energy Losses	ECM 62	Repair Ducting and Piping Leaks	NO	
		ECM 63	Maintain Steam Traps	NO	
	Reduce System Flow Rates	ECM 64	Insulate Ducts	NO	
		ECM 65	Insulate HVAC System Pipes	NO	
		ECM 66	Reduce System Air Flow Rates	NO	
		ECM 67	Reduce Heating/Cooling Water or Steam Flow Rates	NO	
		ECM 68	Clean Air Filters in Ducts	NO	
		ECM 69	Remove Scale from Water and Steam Pipes	NO	
		ECM 70	Rebalance Piping Systems	NO	
		ECM 71	Rebalance Ducting Systems	NO	
WATER HEATING SYSTEMS	Reduce Steam Resistance	ECM 72	Design Ducting Systems to Reduce Flow Resistance	NO	
		ECM 73	Install Booster Pumps	NO	
	Reduce Hot Water Loads	ECM 74	Reduce Hot Water Consumption	NO	
		ECM 75	Lower Hot Water Temperatures	NO	
	Reduce Hot Water Heating System Losses	ECM 76	Preheat Feedwater With Reclaimed Waste Heat	NO	
		ECM 77	Insulate Hot Water Pipes	NO	
		ECM 78	Insulate Water Storage Tanks	NO	
		ECM 79	Install Decentralized Water Heaters	NO	
	Use Energy-Efficient Water Heating Systems	ECM 80	Use Smaller Water Heaters for Seasonal Requirements	NO	
		ECM 81	Use Heat Pump Water Heaters	NO	
ECM 82		Heat Water with Solar Energy	NO		
LIGHTING	Reduce Illumination Requirements	ECM 83	Clean and Maintain Systems	NO	
		ECM 84	Reduce Illumination to recommended levels	NO	
	Install Energy-Efficient Lighting Systems	ECM 85	Reduce Time of Operations	NO	
		ECM 86	Use Task Lighting	NO	
		ECM 87	Use High-Efficiency Fluorescent Lighting	YES	
		ECM 88	Use High-Pressure Sodium Lighting in Selected Areas	NO	
	Use Daylight	ECM 89	Install Pulse Start Metal Halide Lighting in Selected Areas	NO	
		ECM 90	Install High-Efficiency Ballasts	NO	
	POWER SYSTEMS	Reduce Power System Losses	ECM 91	Install Occupancy Sensors	YES
			ECM 92	Install Dimming Controls with Windows	NO
Install Energy Efficient Motors		ECM 93	Install Dimming Controls with Skylights	NO	
		ECM 94	Correct Power Factors	NO	
Reduce Peak Power Demand		ECM 95	Install Energy-Efficient Transformers	NO	
		ECM 96	Replace Oversized Motors	NO	
			ECM 97	Use High-Efficiency Motors	NO
			ECM 98	Use Variable Speed Motors	NO
			ECM 99	Use Load-Shedding	NO
			ECM 100	Install a Cogeneration System	NO
		ECM 101	Install a Cool Storage System	NO	

Section 3: Energy Conservation Measures

Building System	Category	ECM#	ECM Name	Y/N
ENERGY MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS	Use Energy Management and Control Systems	ECM 102	Install Temperature Setup/Setback Control System	NO
		ECM 103	Install Time-of-Day Control System	NO
		ECM 104	Install Duty-Cycling Control System	NO
		ECM 105	Install Supply Air Temperature Reset Control System	NO
		ECM 106	Install Hot/Chilled Water Supply Temperature Reset Control System	NO
		ECM 107	Install Ventilation Purging Control System	NO
		ECM 108	Install Economizer Cooling Control System	NO
		ECM 109	Install Demand Limiting Control System	NO
		ECM 110	Install Double-Bundle Chillers	NO
		ECM 111	Reclaim Heat from Boiler Blowdown	NO
MISC.	Heat Reclaim Systems	ECM 112	Reclaim Incinerator Heat	NO
		ECM 113	Reclaim Heat from Composition System Flue	NO
		ECM 114	Install Water-Loop Heat Pump System	NO
		ECM 115	Reclaim Heat from Prime Movers	NO
		ECM 116	Install Piggyback Absorption Systems	NO
		ECM 117	Recover Heat from Light Systems	NO
		ECM 118	Reclaim Heat from Refrigerator Hot Gas	NO
		ECM 119	Reclaim Heat from Steam Condensate	NO
		ECM 120	Reclaim Heat from Waste Water	NO
		ECM 121	Install Energy-Efficient Appliances	NO
	Appliances	ECM 122	Convert Electric Dryers to Natural Gas	NO
		WCM 1	Install Low Flow Aerators on Sinks	NO
		WCM 2	Install Low Flow Toilets, Urinals	NO
		WCM 3	Install Low Flow Shower Heads	NO
		WCM 4	Install Reverse Osmosis Water Demineralizing Systems	NO
	Domestic Water Conservation	WCM 5	Install Cooling Towers Where Once Through Cooling is Prevalent	NO

RECOMMENDED MEASURES

Based on the scoping audit and analysis, ADI recommends that the following Energy Conservation Measures be further evaluated with a detailed study. ADI believes that the implementation of these ECM's will provide a relatively short simple payback period.

Retro-Commissioning

Measure Description

ADI proposes that facility personnel enhance the operation of the HVAC and lighting systems in the buildings by providing complete Retro-Commissioning of the existing control and operation of the systems in the building. While the systems that serve the building were most likely commissioned at startup, it is our experience that regular post-commissioning or Retro-Commissioning is required in order to ensure that the HVAC systems are properly optimized and adapt to changing building requirements.

Commissioning is a systematic process to ensure that all building systems and controls perform interactively according to the current operational needs of the building occupants/users while operating at peak energy efficiency. Commissioning activities involve actual performance review and testing with upgrades and changes to building control strategies as necessary to meet the building performance requirements.

When commissioning of existing building control systems is properly executed, substantial operational cost savings opportunities can be identified. Effective commissioning has been proven to increase the energy efficiency of buildings with more complex HVAC systems and controls by as much as 5% to 10%, with lower savings resulting from less complex systems. Improved integration and optimization of the building systems will also result in improved comfort and operation of the buildings in addition to increases in energy efficiency.

Implementation of Retro-Commissioning will involve the following scope of work:

1. Gathering all available existing information on the existing systems and controls, including drawings, specifications, control point listings, control sequences, schedules, and control hardware specifications.
2. Interviewing building operating staff and building users regarding the current operation of the buildings, noting any potential problems with temperature, humidity, indoor air quality, and areas where improvement is required.
3. Reviewing existing operating control sequences and observe the operation of HVAC system components, including fans, pumps, chillers, heat exchangers, and cooling towers, and comparing existing operating schedules, ventilation rates, pressures, temperatures, etc to specifications and plans.
4. Using portable data loggers and the data logging capabilities of the existing systems to gather operating data to analyze the operation of the existing systems.
5. Based on the above steps, developing a list of recommended improvements to each system or subsystem to improve overall performance and efficiency. Improvements may include control sequence changes and/or additions of control and monitoring points.
6. Revisiting the above Retro-Commissioning process seasonally to cover the heating season, the cooling season, and in-between seasons.

Retro-Commissioning guidelines, published by the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), The United States Green Buildings Council (USGBC) and Portland

Energy Conservation, inc. (PECI), can be utilized in the performance of the Retro-Commissioning process.

Economic Summary

The following table provides an economic summary of this ECM.

ECM #	Savings			Total Cost \$	Payback yrs	Utility Funding (\$)	Net Cost \$	Net Payback yrs
	Electricity kWh	Fuel MMBTU	\$					
	0	233	\$ 3,911	\$ 7,830	2.0	\$ -	\$ 7,830	2.0

ECM 87: Use High-Efficiency Fluorescent Lighting

Measure Description

The existing lighting systems in the facility are aging and inefficient and in need of replacement. The fluorescent fixtures throughout the facility are older technology T12 fixtures. The exit signs have incandescent bulbs. The gymnasium is served by 400 Watt metal halide fixtures and the cafeteria is served by 250 W metal halide fixtures.

The replacement of these existing fixtures with new higher efficiency fixtures would provide significant annual energy savings in addition to improvements in light levels. ADI recommends that the existing T12 fluorescent fixtures be retrofit with higher efficiency super T8 lamps and ballasts, which utilize 30% less energy for the same light output. Retrofitting the exit signs to LED technology will not only save energy, it will also reduce the maintenance needed on these fixtures, as the lamps last up to 10 times longer. Longer lasting bulbs will also improve life safety in the facility, as the number of burnt out fixtures at any given time will be reduced. The metal halide fixtures in the gym and cafeteria should be replaced with new T5 HO fixtures, which will not only result in lighting energy savings but will also offer instant start to 100% light level, which is currently not available with the existing metal halide fixtures.

With an investment of \$97,210 and estimated annual energy cost savings of \$10,797, the payback for this retrofit will be 9.0 years. Incentives of approximately \$19,920 may be available from National Grid USA to improve the simple payback period for the retrofit to 7.2 years.

Economic Summary

The following table provides an economic summary of this ECM.

ECM #	Savings			Total Cost \$	Payback yrs	Utility Funding (\$)	Net Cost \$	Net Payback yrs
	Electricity kWh	Fuel MMBTU	\$					
ECM 87	80,354	0	\$ 10,797	\$ 97,210	9.0	\$ 19,020	\$ 78,190	7.2

ECM 91: Lighting Control—Install Occupancy Sensors

Measure Description

The existing metal halide fixtures in the gymnasium and cafeteria require a warm up period before the lights operate at full lighting levels, requiring the fixtures to be operated for more hours than these spaces are actually operated. Typically, the lights are turned on in the mornings and left on all day, regardless of the space usage. Retrofitting the lights to T5 technology will allow the lights to be controlled by occupancy sensors, which will greatly reduce the hours of operation. Incentives may be available from National Grid USA to improve simple payback periods. Costs and incentive calculations are based on fixture mounted sensors.

Cost-effective lighting control may also be provided for the proposed retrofit T8 systems throughout the facility by installing occupancy sensors to control the fixture operation. Ceiling-mount sensors could be installed to control classroom lighting while smaller rooms, such as individual offices, could be controlled by wall-mount sensors (replacement of the existing wall switch).

The energy savings and quantities are preliminary based on ADI's scoping audit of the facility and currently reflect the installation of sensors for the proposed retrofit gymnasium and cafeteria T5 fixtures only. Based on preliminary estimates, the payback for installation of sensors in other areas will result in payback periods longer than acceptable. For further detailed evaluation of the potential energy savings for the installation of occupancy sensors in other areas, ADI recommends the use of temporary data loggers in representative areas to log the percent of time that the lights may be "on" while the spaces are unoccupied. Some vendors can provide this service.

Economic Summary

The following table provides an economic summary of this ECM.

ECM #	Savings			Total Cost \$	Payback yrs	Utility Funding (\$)	Net Cost \$	Net Payback yrs
	Electricity kWh	Fuel MMBTU	\$					
ECM 91	3,699	0	\$ 497	\$ 3,510	7.1	\$ 900	\$ 2,610	5.3

MEASURES CONSIDERED BUT NOT RECOMMENDED

ADI reviewed the systems in the school and considered a number of potential Energy Conservation Measures (ECM's). Based on a preliminary review, most of the possible ECM's were deemed to be not applicable for implementation due to long payback periods:

Boiler Replacement

The existing space heating boilers and domestic water heater could be replaced with higher efficiency equipment to reduce fuel usage. However, due to the high capital costs involved in replacing boilers, the simple payback period would likely be in the range of 20 years.

Temperature Control Upgrades

The existing combination of older pneumatic control systems and the Honeywell EMS are evidently very effective since the AEI for the building is relatively low, making the payback for controls upgrades less attractive. Therefore, no upgrades to the temperature control systems are recommended.

Motor and Variable Frequency Drive Installations

In some facilities, the installation of premium efficiency motors and variable frequency drives (VFD's) can reduce energy costs. In the case of this school, the existing electric motors that drive the HVAC systems are of relatively small HP. Generally, smaller HP motors do not lend themselves to cost-effective motor and VFD retrofit opportunities.