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Energy Efficiency Assessment Methods and Tools Evaluation

Bolling Air Force Base

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Preface

The goal of the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP) is to facilitate energy-efficiency improvements at federal facilities. This is accomplished by a balanced program of technology development, facility assessment, and use of cost-sharing procurement mechanisms. Technology development focuses upon the tools, software, and procedures used to identify and evaluate energy-efficiency technologies and improvements. For facility assessment, FEMP provides metering equipment and trained analysts to federal agencies exhibiting a commitment to improve energy use efficiency. To assist in procurement of energy-efficiency measures, FEMP helps federal agencies devise and implement performance contracting and utility demand-side management strategies.

Pacific Northwest Laboratory (PNL)^(a) supports the FEMP mission of energy systems modernization. Under this charter, the Laboratory and its contractors work with federal facility energy managers to assess and implement energy-efficiency improvements at federal facilities nationwide.

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Executive Summary

Many different methods of assessing the energy savings potential at federal installations, and identifying attractive projects for capital investment have been used by the different federal agencies. These methods range from high-level estimating tools to detailed design tools, both manual and software assisted. These methods have different purposes and provide results that are used for different parts of the project identification, and implementation process.

Seven different assessment methods are evaluated in this study. These methods were selected by the program managers at the DoD Energy Policy Office, and DOE Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP). Each of the methods was applied to similar buildings at Bolling Air Force Base (AFB), unless it was inappropriate or the method was designed to make an installation-wide analysis, rather than focusing on particular buildings. Staff at Bolling AFB controlled the collection of data.

The methods evaluated include:

- Renewables and Energy Efficiency Planning (REEP)
- Facility Energy Decision Screening (FEDS)-Level 1
- Facility Energy Decision Screening (FEDS)-Level 2
- Systems Engineering and Management Corporation (Systems Corp.) Manual Audit
- XenCAP™
- Federal Lighting Energy eXpert (FLEX)
- Lighting Technology Screening Matrix (LTSM).

The Greenlights Decision Support System was not evaluated, as the analysis and documentation were not completed when this report was written. This report may be amended later to include Greenlights.

The main body of the report describes each of these assessment methods, summarized in the following headings:

- Overview - summary of the assessment tool;
- Scope - level of detail of the Bolling AFB analysis;
- Key Strengths - prominent capabilities relative to the other assessment tools evaluated;
- Key Limitations - prominent limitations relative to the other assessment tools evaluated;
- Conclusion - identifies the best application of the tool relative to the others.

Detailed descriptions of the assessment tools and the evaluation criteria upon which the key strengths, key limitations, and conclusions are based, are included in the appendixes.

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1.0 Introduction

Many different methods of assessing the energy savings potential at federal installations and identifying attractive projects for capital investment have been used by the different federal agencies. These methods range from high-level estimating tools to detailed design tools, both manual and software assisted. These methods have different purposes and provide results that are used for different parts of the project identification and implementation process.

The objective of this study is to compare and contrast a number of energy efficiency assessment methods and tools based on their application to a selected set of buildings at Bolling Air Force Base (AFB). Specific goals are:

- To describe the product from the application of each method — primary outputs, methodology, scope of analysis.
- To discuss the most appropriate way to use the method in the federal sector to determine projects to be designed and funded.
- To characterize the capabilities of each method, and where possible, report the level of effort to produce the output and the input data requirements.

To some extent this effort is much like a "Consumer Reports" comparison of the various assessment methods, comparing the features and potential uses of each. Because of the range of methods included, direct comparison of the quantitative results at Bolling AFB was limited to two or three methods at a time which were applied to the same buildings and/or technologies (see Section 4). The results are largely a qualitative comparison of the capabilities of each method, where they can and should be used to identify and implement projects, how much it costs to use the methods, and the type of output to expect. This comparison should be of value to energy managers at federal sites that need to select the appropriate tools to use in assessing energy conservation and fuel-switching opportunities.

2.0 Background

Seven different assessment methods have been evaluated in this study. These methods were selected by the program managers at the DoD Energy Policy Office, and DOE Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP). Each of the methods was applied to similar buildings at Bolling AFB, unless it was inappropriate or the method was designed to make an installation-wide analysis, rather than focusing on particular buildings. Staff at Bolling AFB controlled the collection of data.

The assessment methods evaluated in this study include:

- Renewables and Energy Efficiency Planning (REEP)
- Facility Energy Decision Screening (FEDS)-Level 1
- Facility Energy Decision Screening (FEDS) Level 2
- Systems Engineering and Management Corporation (Systems Corp) Manual Audit
- XenCAP™
- Federal Energy Relighting eXpert (FLEX)
- Lighting Technology Screening Matrix (LTSM).

The Greenlights Decision Support System was not evaluated, as the analysis and documentation were not completed when this report was written. This report may be amended later to include Greenlights.

Individual reports on the application of each method at Bolling AFB are shown in the reference section (Section 5). These reports may be requested from the organizations that did the work.

3.0 Assessment Tool Summaries

The main body of the report describes each of the assessment methods summarized in the following headings:

- Overview - summary of the assessment tool.
- Scope - level of detail of the Bolling AFB analysis.
- Key Strengths - prominent capabilities relative to the other assessment tools evaluated.
- Key Limitations - prominent limitations relative to the other assessment tools evaluated.
- Conclusion - identifies the best application of the tool relative to the others.

At the end of this section, following the assessment tool summaries, Table 1, *Capability Matrix*, provides an overview of the evaluation criteria depicting the capabilities of each method. Attached appendixes include detailed descriptions of the assessment tools and a description of the evaluation criteria upon which the key strengths, key limitations, and conclusions are based. The definitions of all the evaluation criteria are provided in Appendix H.

3.1 Renewables and Energy Efficiency Planning (REEP)

Overview

The Renewables and Energy Efficiency Planning (REEP) software developed by Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL) is a Windows-based program designed to assess the economic potential for investment in energy efficiency and renewable resource technologies. REEP determines approximate energy, cost savings, and pollution-abatement potential for major Department of Defense (DoD) installations. REEP is intended to provide budgetary direction, estimate energy savings and pollution-abatement potential, and indicate which energy conservation opportunities (ECOs) should be further considered at an individual or group of installations. See Appendix A for more details on REEP.

Scope

This analysis was performed on the entire Bolling AFB installation using the Renewables and Energy Efficiency analysis software system. The analysis was performed by staff at CERL.

Key Strengths

- Requires data input that is generally available from standard reporting data (does not require a site visit).
- Calculates and presents potential pollution savings from the reduction of fuels associated with each ECO. The method of electricity production is taken into account for the location and servicing utility in order to determine actual pollution from electricity use.
- Utilizes well engineered analysis methodologies to assess potential savings from ECOs. Most methodologies are a far cut above typical "rules of thumb."

Key Limitations

- Does not evaluate all major potential retrofit options for each end use or ECO category. ECOs are chosen before running the software, which potentially ignores more cost-effective or fuel-switching options.
- Does not evaluate interactive effects between individual ECOs.
- Does not use actual energy rate structures in real time to calculate energy consumption or effect on demand. A marginal electrical consumption and blended demand rate compiled from actual rate structures is used.
- Relies on aggregated data from agency reports that may not always accurately represent characteristics of the installation. The level of detailed engineering LCO analysis methodologies may not match the rough level of input data used.

Conclusion

REEP is intended to be used by DoD site energy or facility managers for estimating site energy and cost savings potential. REEP is an installation-level energy savings potential estimation tool. It identifies potential energy savings and applicable energy technologies for entire installations or groups of installations. It is primarily a *gross* level estimating tool but provides additional details such as proposed technologies and potential pollution abatement.

REEP performs this analysis based on installation data provided by various published or installation-supplied documents and/or databases. With this level of data input, collection time is kept to a minimum. This level of detail also precludes the use of some site-specific characteristics and more accurate modeling of energy use rates and consumption.

See Appendix A for a detailed description of REEP and the complete evaluation of the software.

3.2. Facility Energy Decision Screening (FEDS) Level-1

Overview

The Facility Energy Decision Screening (FEDS) system developed by PNL for DOE/FEMP is a multi-level energy analysis software system designed to provide a comprehensive approach to fuel-neutral, technology-independent, integrated (energy) resource planning and acquisition. FEDS Level-1 is a top-down, first-pass energy systems analysis and energy resource acquisition decision software model for buildings and facilities. The objective of FEDS Level-1 is to provide a top-level screen as a preliminary indication of what actions should be initiated; further analysis is required before a project is designed and implemented. FEDS Level-1 depends upon numerous assumptions about the "typical" federal installation, with only minimal energy price and installation configuration information needed as input. FEDS Level-1 *never* requires the input of engineering parameters. In addition to FEDS Level-1, the FEDS software package provides a Level-2 software model, which allows specific engineering inputs and provides detailed output.

Scope

The entire base was modeled with FEDS Level-1 software, performed by Systems Engineering and Management Corporation (Systems Corp.). Systems Corp. inspected the base and collected the information required to run FEDS Level-1. The entire base was modeled to properly track site-wide electric demand, and therefore the demand impact from each individual retrofit.

Key Strengths

- Requires minimum user input with no engineering parameters.
- Uses time-of-use electric energy rates and actual demand ratchets.
- Calculates site-wide electric demand.
- Calculates interactive effects between retrofit measures.
- Optimizes retrofit selection based on minimum life-cycle cost.
- Includes operations and maintenance savings.

Key Limitations

- Does not recommend individual retrofits.
- Does not reconcile to actual energy consumption.
- Does not model central plants.
- Minimum recommended computer requirements may be hard to meet.

Conclusion

FEDS Level-1 performs detailed modeling of a installation while only requiring very limited information from the user. The results from FEDS Level-1 are intended to be used as a gross indication of the required investment, and the energy and cost savings potential at an installation. The results can indicate which building types and end uses have the greatest savings potential. Therefore, FEDS Level-1 is most appropriately applied to installations with large numbers of buildings. This approach make the application of FEDS Level-1 to single buildings less accurate than when it is used to model multi-building installations.

See Appendix B for a detailed description of FEDS Level-1 and the complete evaluation of the software.

3.3. Facility Energy Decision Screening (FEDS) Level-2

Overview

The Federal Energy Decision Screening (FEDS) model developed by PNL for DOE/FEMP is a multi-level energy analysis software system designed to provide a comprehensive approach to fuel-neutral, technology-independent, integrated (energy) resource planning and acquisition. The FEDS system includes Level-1, a top-down, first-pass energy systems analysis and energy resource acquisition decision software model for buildings and facilities; and the Level-2 software model, which allows specific engineering inputs and provides detailed output.

The objective of FEDS Level-2 is to allow a knowledgeable user to override the default building and energy-using/generating equipment parameters that were set in FEDS Level-1. The user may generate a FEDS Level-2 input file from FEDS Level-1 input data. A text editor may then be used to edit the FEDS Level-2 input file in order to change the various default parameter values generated by FEDS Level-1. Unlike other models which require detailed inputs, this approach allows, but does not require, a user to enter site-specific information that is readily available.

Scope

The entire base was modeled with the Level-2 software. Since PNL did not conduct a site visit at Bolling AFB, the data collected by Systems Corp. and XENERGY Inc. were used in the FEDS Level-2 analysis. The 26 buildings that XENERGY inspected were modified significantly from the Level-1 defaults. These buildings were split into building sets of one building each to fully utilize the amount of available data. The rest of the buildings were included (one building set per building type) to properly track site-wide electric demand. These building sets were not modified from the Level-1 defaults.

Key Strengths

- Calculates interactive effects of all retrofits.
- Calculates site-wide electric demand (including demand ratchets).
- Uses actual site energy and demand rate schedules.
- Detailed output reports in text and spreadsheet-ready formats.
- Access to almost all input assumptions, allows the user to change input parameters to match actual conditions.
- Optimizes retrofit selection based on minimum life-cycle cost.
- Includes operations and maintenance savings.

Key Limitations

- Awkward user interface. Level-2 input files must be edited using separate text editor. A new Windows-based user interface is scheduled to be available by July 1994.
- Retrofit categories are limited to heating, cooling, envelope, service hot water, and lighting. Retrofit categories do not include motors, central plants, outdoor lighting, windows, renewable energy, etc.
- Time and effort involved (editing input files and computer run-time).
- Does not reconcile to actual energy consumption.
- Does not analyze central thermal energy plant ECOs.

Conclusion

FEDS Level-2 contains complex energy and economic modeling capabilities, which are utilized by a sophisticated optimization algorithm in the determination of the most life-cycle cost effective energy resource options for an installation. The FEDS approach allows an estimation of the installation-wide energy and peak demand which is used in conjunction with complex electric rate schedules to determine the actual value of electric savings associated with each individual retrofit. Although FEDS Level-2 is intended to be used by the facility manager, the FEDS process is very time consuming and complex; therefore, a trained user may be a preferable option. Specific capabilities of FEDS Level-2 include:

- Estimate current energy consumption for all energy systems under consideration.
- Determine minimum LCC retrofits to systems within a facility (considering all interactive effects). This includes pre- and post-retrofit energy consumption, first cost of the retrofits, recurring O&M costs for the retrofits, the value of the energy, demand, and O&M savings, and the net present value of the retrofits.
- Allow the user to identify specific projects that are cost-effective and appropriate to the installation. This is done by allowing the user to change Level-1 inferences, generate multiple building sets for a building type, and describe multiple use buildings.

See Appendix C for a detailed description of FEDS Level-2 and the complete evaluation of the software.

3.4. Systems Engineering and Management Corporation's Manual Audit

Overview

Systems Engineering and Management Corporation (Systems Corp.) was commissioned to do an energy audit on 23 buildings at Bolling AFB using its energy analysis program. System Corp.'s program consists of four steps: field survey, energy calculations, cost estimates, and energy conservation measure life-cycle cost analysis. The field survey is a detailed walk-through inspection of each audited building; data are gathered on standardized forms. Energy calculations are performed using spreadsheet models for both baseline and post-ECO energy and demand. Cost estimates are primarily obtained from Means Data for LOTUS estimating software. Costs are adjusted for local labor, project design, and contractor overhead. Life-cycle costing is performed using the Life Cycle Cost in Design (LCCID) Version 1.0, Level 72 computer program.

Systems Corp.'s assessment was analyzed as representative of the "manual or hand calculation" method of ECO analysis. This was done since the other tools included in this assessment are being judged on their full capabilities, not just on the particular results for Bolling AFB. This method was, and still is, used for many types of ECO analysis, due to the lack of advanced software tools. Most of the specific details of System Corp.'s report will not be mentioned since most of the details of the manual calculation method are dependent on the preferences/abilities of the analyst.

The evaluation criteria developed for this assessment are geared toward the more advanced computer-based analysis methods. These techniques often have formal input/output structures which accept certain data and report certain results. The manual method allows the analyst to include any available useful data and report results using whichever metrics (simple payback, net present value, savings-to-investment ratio, etc.) are required. This flexibility makes it difficult to judge manual methods using fixed criteria.

Scope

The Systems Corp. audit was limited to the 23 buildings in the statement of work (SOW). However, manual calculation methods can be used for as large, or as small, of an assessment as time and funding will allow.

Key Strengths

- Audits of this type can be done by base engineering personnel with minimal training.
- Easy to view all ECO calculations since they are in spreadsheet form.
- Possible ECOs limited only by the training/expertise of the auditor/analyst.
- Specific analysis of individual buildings or pieces of equipment can be performed, resulting in the level of detail required for project design and implementation.

Key Limitations

- Interactive effects are almost impossible to estimate using manual calculations.
- Very difficult to track site-wide demand using manual methods.
- Detailed walk-through audits are generally required for each building.
- ECO analysis may be limited by the training/expertise of the auditor/analyst.
- May overlook optimal life-cycle cost retrofit.

Conclusion

The manual calculation is perhaps the most flexible method for assessing ECOs. Unfortunately, it can also be the most expensive and time-consuming. The range of ECO options is limited only by the technical abilities and funding resources of the auditor/analyst. Almost any specific information can be included in the results if required for particular funding mechanisms. Since all computer-based analysis tools originated as manual calculations, the sum knowledge in their development is available for reference by the auditor/analyst.

Perhaps the greatest strength of manual methods is that the analysis can be completed "full-circle" — from project screening to implementation (and verification). In fact, manual methods are probably the analysis of choice once a "screening" of the installation (perhaps using one of the other analysis methods included in the survey) has been completed. Once the most cost-effective projects have been identified, further analysis and project design using detailed manual calculations can be completed.

See Appendix D for the complete evaluation of Systems Corp.'s manual method.

3.5. XenCAP™

Overview

XenCAP™ is an energy analysis and evaluation software program developed by XENERGY Inc. Given building inventory data, energy use and bills for each individual site audited, it evaluates and organizes that data relative to an energy auditor's recommendations for conservation and equipment maintenance. The system performs energy use and savings calculations and prepares word processed reports, where the auditor has several options for specific facility customization, adding comments where necessary.

As part of the analysis, XenCAP™ also estimates what percentages of the current energy bills are used for lighting, cooling, ventilation, heat, hot water, etc., at the facility. Estimates are based on equipment inventory use patterns and local weather data. Detailed data are collected in a convenient set of forms, then entered into the program, after which XenCAP™ produces two classes of reports. The first class consists of audit-customer reports and any of several formats, and the second class contains a wide range of database reports for the use of the client who is providing audits to its customers, members, or citizens. The entire package is called *the XenCAP™ System*.

Scope

XENERGY Incorporated (XENERGY) performed detailed audits and ran the XenCAP™ software on 26 buildings at Bolling AFB, including the central plant. Trained XenCAP™ auditors specified ECOs and ran the XenCAP™ software for each individual building.

Key Strengths

- Complete and detailed audits with specific ECO recommendations in individual buildings.
- Utility billing data reconciliation with energy calculations.
- Flexibility with client-based engineering and financial parameters.
- Analyzes environmental benefits including the CFC issue.
- Possible ECOs limited only by the training/expertise of the auditor/analyst.
- Increase auditor efficiency, allowing more ECOs to be selected at a lower labor cost.

Key Limitations

- The process is more time-intensive than a level-1 screening when analyzing an entire base because individual building audits are required.
- XenCAP™ is proprietary and only trained and licensed XenCAP™ auditors can perform the analysis.
- ECO analysis may be limited by the training/expertise of the auditor/analyst.

Conclusion

XenCAP™ is most appropriately used for detailed analysis of individual buildings. The results from XenCAP™ are intended to identify specific ECOs for each audited building. Detailed information is given on each ECO, showing energy and cost savings, financial analysis, and general implementation concerns about the technology. XenCAP™ also has the capability to develop cost sheets that can be used in funding proposals for the Energy Conservation Investment Program (ECIP).

See Appendix E for a detailed description of XenCAP™ and the complete evaluation of the software.

3.6. Federal Lighting Energy eXpert (FLEX)

Overview

FLEX is a lighting system analysis tool developed by National Renewable Energy Laboratory (NREL) for DOE/FEMP that performs several lighting analyses. FLEX analyzes existing lighting on a room-by-room basis and evaluates and identifies potential lighting efficiency and energy reduction options.

Scope

This analysis was performed on the eight selected Bolling AFB buildings for which characteristics data were provided. The analysis was completed by staff from the NREL and Fishbaugher and Associates.

Key Strengths

- FLEX reports output for complete buildings or groups of buildings.
- FLEX includes the effect of lighting operations on heating and cooling systems in a building.
- FLEX calculates estimated lighting levels to assist in determining delamping-type retrofit options when actual levels are unobtainable.
- FLEX expert system option automatically generates potential retrofits and combinations of retrofits.

Key Limitations

- FLEX output results do not provide details on the actual proposed retrofit in the same report that provides economic analysis data. Technologies are noted in the economic comparison report, but a different report must be used to identify the details of the proposed retrofits.
- FLEX requires detailed room-by-room input data that may hamper quick analysis when specific room analysis is not wanted.
- Some FLEX analysis algorithms are based on calculated lighting levels that may not accurately represent existing conditions. These calculated values are considered primary to actual metered values when not within 30% of each other.

Conclusion

FLEX is a useful lighting system analysis tool that provides a variety of report formats for ease in presentation of results. FLEX incorporates useful features such as the inclusion of lighting system effects on heating and cooling, and calculation of estimated lighting levels. The additional detailed inputs used in FLEX provide the basis for this additional analysis capability but may hamper the quick use of the tool for general potential savings analysis. A "quick inputs" method is currently under development that will reduce the data input requirements. FLEX output reports that present economic results do not provide adequate descriptions of the proposed retrofit equipment for use in future planning and analysis. FLEX should be used by facility/energy managers and planners as a tool to help identify and/or justify appropriate lighting retrofit options. Because of the detailed nature of input data, it is most suited to analysis of individual or small groups of buildings on a space-by-space basis.

See Appendix F for a detailed description of FLEX and the complete evaluation of the software.

3.7. Lighting Technology Screening Matrix (LTSM)

Overview

LTSM is a lighting technology screening tool developed by PNL for DOE/FEMP that performs lighting analysis on a fixture-by-fixture basis. LTSM analyzes existing lighting energy consumption, cost, and light output and evaluates and identifies potential lighting efficiency and energy reduction options.

Scope

This analysis was performed on the eight selected Bolling AFB buildings for which characteristics data were provided. The analysis was completed by staff from the Pacific Northwest Laboratory (PNL).

Key Strengths

- LTSM requires a minimum of lighting system and utility system information. LTSM can estimate potential savings for entire sites by extrapolation of lighting system data from representative facilities.
- LTSM inputs and changes are made on one screen that provides for easy variation in parameters for "what-if" scenarios.
- LTSM presents LCC and other characteristics data for all potential retrofit options ranked by LCC, allowing the user to identify appropriate technology changes.
- LTSM automatically generates potential retrofit options that are LCC effective and provide a desired comparable lighting level.
- No formal training required to use.

Key Limitations

- LTSM is not able to present the analysis output for multiple different fixtures or facilities in the same report.
- LTSM does not include effects of lighting on heating and cooling energy.
- LTSM uses only a blended energy cost value.

Conclusion

LTSM is a useful lighting system analysis tool that provides a quick screening of potential retrofit technologies for a wide variety of existing lighting systems. LTSM is easy to use with a minimum of field-collected data inputs. LTSM provides appropriate descriptions of potential retrofit options but is not able to prepare analysis results of multiple fixtures or fixture types. Each fixture type must be run individually. LTSM should be used by facility/energy managers and planners as a tool to help identify and/or justify appropriate lighting retrofit options. Because of its fixture level analysis, LTSM is most suited to identify individual lighting technologies that can be separately extrapolated to entire groups of facilities.

See Appendix G for a detailed description of LTSM and the complete evaluation of the software.

Table 1: Capability Matrix

Capabilities/Requirements	REEP	FEDS-1	FEDS-2	SysCorp Manual Audit	XENCAP	FLEX	LTSM
Input Requirements	●	●	●	○	○	○	○
Existing Databases	●	●	●	○	●	●	●
Readily Available Information	●	●	●	○	○	○	●
Selected Bldg Walk Throughs	○	○	●	●	●	●	○
Comprehensive Audits	○	○	○	●	○	●	○
Actual Facility Energy Rates	○	●	●	●	○	●	○
Analysis Methods	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Rules of Thumb	○	○	○	●	●	○	○
Engineering Calculations	○	●	●	○	○	○	○
Simulation Modeling	○	●	●	○	○	○	○
Output Data-Installation Wide	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Total Energy Conservation Potential (MBtu)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Total Capital Investment (\$)	●	●	●	○	●	○	○
Total Demand Savings (\$)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Total Energy Conservation Potential (\$)	●	●	●	○	●	○	○
Fuel Switching Potential	●	●	●	○	●	●	●
Life Cycle Cost Analysis (10 CFR part 436)	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Utility Rebates	○	●	●	●	●	●	●
Output Data-ECO Specific Analysis	●	N/A	●	●	●	●	●
Life Cycle Costs	○	N/A	●	○	○	○	○
Fuel Neutral	●	N/A	●	●	●	●	●
Technology Recommendations	●	N/A	●	●	●	●	●
ECO Categories (ECOs)	8(72)	N/A	5(615)	○	15(150+)	●	●
Net Present Value	○	N/A	●	●	●	●	●
Savings to Investment Ratio	●	N/A	●	●	●	○	●
Simple Payback	●	N/A	●	●	●	○	●
Discounted Payback	○	N/A	●	●	●	○	●
Energy Savings (MBtu)	●	N/A	●	●	●	●	●
Demand Savings (kW)	●	N/A	●	●	○	○	○
				●	Has Complete Capability		
				○	Has Partial Capability		
				○	Does not have Capability		

Table 1: Capability Matrix (cont'd)

Capabilities/Requirements	REEP	FEDS-1	FEDS-2	SysCorp Manual Audit	XENCAP	FLEX	LTSM
Output Data-ECO Specific Analysis							
Environmental Benefits	●	N/A	○	○	●	○	○
O&M Savings	○	N/A	●	●	●	●	●
Design Specifications	○	N/A	○	●	○	○	○
Procurement Specifications	○	N/A	○	●	○	○	○
Retrofits	●	N/A	●	●	●	●	●
New Construction	○	N/A	○	●	●	●	●
Computer Models/Tools							
Models demand (meter level)	○	●	●	N/A	○	○	○
Models individual buildings	○	○	○	N/A	●	○	○
Models Building types	10	48	48	N/A	18	○	○
Energy Reconciled	○	○	○	N/A	●	○	○
Interactive Effects	○	●	●	N/A	●	○	○
Optimization	○	●	●	N/A	○	○	○
Vary financial parameters by funding source	○	●	●	N/A	●	●	●
What-if Analysis (funding, fuel availability, etc.)	●	●	●	N/A	●	●	●
Analysis Resources Required							
Labor-hr/1000 sqft	0.0032	0.006	0.04	0.95	0.54	0.204	0.062
Hardware	PC	PC	PC	PC/manual	Mini-computer	PC	PC
Training/Expertise Required	not required	recommended	recommended	required	required	recommended	not required
Intended User	energy manager	energy manager	energy manager	energy engineer	XENERGY	energy manager	energy manager
Funding/Implementation Input							
Initial Feasibility/Proposal Preparation	○	●	●	●	●	○	○
Project Funding/Contracting	○	○	●	●	●	○	○
Detailed Design	○	○	○	●	○	○	○
Implementation	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
Capability Level							
1: Screening	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
2: Characterization	○	○	●	●	●	○	●
3: Specification	○	○	○	●	○	○	○
4: Design	○	○	○	●	○	○	○
				●	Has Complete Capability		
				○	Has Partial Capability		
				○	Does not have Capability		

4.0 Quantitative Results

This section details the quantitative results of the analysis methods applied to Bolling AFB. Because of subtle differences in each method, it is difficult to directly relate them to one another. Therefore, appropriate comparisons are discussed in detail to describe the reasons for any difference in results. The comparisons were chosen based on the number of buildings and end uses analyzed in each method. The subsequent sections show the comparison of two or more assessment methods at a time as follows:

- REEP, FEDS Level-1, and Level-2: These methods were all applied to the entire installation.
- XenCAP™ and FEDS Level-2: The FEDS Level-2 results for the 25 buildings audited by Xenergy were compared with the XenCAP™ results for those buildings.
- LTSM and FLEX: These models both address the lighting end use only.

The following is a description of each column heading for the quantitative results in the subsequent tables.

Current Annual Energy Use (MBtu or kWh): This value represents the existing, estimated annual energy use.

Predicted Post-Retrofit Annual Energy Use (MBtu or kWh): This value represents the estimated annual energy use after implementation of the energy conservation opportunities (ECOs) recommended by each method.

Predicted Annual Energy Savings (MBtu or kWh): This value is the difference between the current and post-retrofit energy use.

Current Annual Demand (kW): This value represents the existing estimated annual demand.

Predicted Annual Demand (kW): This value represents the estimated annual demand after implementation of the retrofits recommended by each method.

Predicted Annual Demand Savings (kW and %): This value is the difference between the current and post-retrofit demand.

Predicted Annual Energy and Demand Savings (\$): This value is the difference between the current and post-retrofit energy and demand cost.

Predicted Capital Investment (\$): This value is the sum of all the retrofit installed costs.

4.1 REEP, FEDS Level-1, and FEDS Level-2

Table 4.1 depicts the quantitative results from REEP, FEDS Level-1, and Level-2 analysis. These values are representative of the entire base, and are a summary of the results from each method. There are subtle differences between some of the values from FEDS Level-1, -2, and REEP. The section following Table 4.1 discusses the reasons for the major differences in the results.

Table 4.1 - REEP, FEDS Level-2, and FEDS Level-2 Quantitative Results

Assessment Tool	Current Annual Energy Use (MBtu)	Predicted Post-Retrofit Annual Energy Use (MBtu)	Annual Energy Savings (MBtu)	Estimated % Energy Savings	Current Annual Demand (kW)	Predicted Post-Retrofit Annual Demand (kW)	Annual Demand Savings (kW)	Estimated % Demand Savings	Predicted Annual Energy and Demand Savings (\$)	Predicted Capital Investment (\$)
REEP	456,831*	260,693*	196,138	43%*	12,573	8,137	4,436	35%	1,668,790	11,377,215
FEDS-1	313,885	244,797	69,089	22%	11,716	9,767	1,949	17%	1,106,840	4,448,147
FEDS-2	328,162	252,000	76,162	23%	13,321	10,762	2,559	19%	1,322,080	4,902,962

* REEP's current energy use is based on the total site consumption, including non-building energy use; therefore, the predicted post-retrofit energy use also includes non-building use. In this case, the percent energy savings is the building energy savings divided by total site energy use.

REEP, FEDS Level-1, and Level -2 Discussion

Current Annual Energy Use (MBtu)

- REEP uses the actual total annual energy use for FY93 for the entire base, in this case obtained from a Systems Engineering Corp. study. REEP does not use this annual energy use in the calculation of savings.
- The FEDS Level-1 and Level-2 values are the estimated total annual energy use for buildings only. They do not include other energy use at the site, such as process energy, electric distribution systems losses, outdoor lighting, central plant energy, etc. FEDS uses Typical Meteorological Year (TMY) weather data and Weather Year for Energy Calculations (WYEC) weather data, which represent typical temperatures derived from 30 years of weather data. This means that FEDS estimates an average energy consumption, rather than modeling a particular year. It is not very likely that this estimate of the average building total energy use will agree with the installation-wide consumption for a particular year.

Predicted Post-Retrofit Annual Energy Use (MBtu): The following are some typical retrofits recommended by REEP and FEDS Level-1 and Level-2:

- REEP recommends building and non-building energy conservation measures in several areas including lighting, DHW, envelope, heating, cooling, motors, renewable energy (i.e., solar), and distributed utilities. Specific examples which REEP recommends are high efficiency and

adjustable speed motors, wall insulation, lighting controls, transformer replacement, etc. However, in the above table, the value represents only building energy use for comparison purposes. The technologies include motors, lighting, DHW, envelope, heating, and cooling. Examples of typical retrofits as they appear in the REEP output can be found in Appendix A.

- FEDS Level-1 does not recommend any specific conservation measures; however, specific end-use areas are examined to estimate energy use in lighting, DHW, envelope, ventilation, heating, and cooling. Examples of typical retrofits as they appear in the FEDS Level-1 output can be found in Appendix B.
- FEDS Level-2 recommends building-specific energy conservation measures in several areas including lighting, DHW, envelope, ventilation, heating, and cooling. More specifically, retrofits consist of high-efficiency lamps and ballasts replacement, insulate hot water pipes, replace inefficient air conditioning systems with high-efficiency units, etc. Examples of typical retrofits as they appear in the FEDS Level-2 output can be found in Appendix C.

Predicted Annual Energy Savings (MBtu)

- There may be several reasons for the disparity in energy savings between REEP and FEDS Level-1 and -2, including differences in analysis methodology and options analyzed. For example, REEP includes some building retrofit options not available in FEDS such as motors.
- In addition, FEDS Level-2 included site-specific information on the 26 buildings audited by XENERGY. Using this more detailed information allowed FEDS Level-2 to model these buildings more precisely, and refine the energy savings estimates. REEP did not use site-specific information to modify the buildings that differed from the standard building types. With site-specific information, some of the ECOs identified by REEP may not be appropriate or have lower predicted annual energy savings.

Current Annual Demand (kW)

- REEP uses the actual demand, obtained from a Systems Engineering Corp. study for FY93, which is the average demand per month with no peak tracking.
- FEDS Level-1 and Level-2 model demand at the appropriate utility billing meter (building, feeder, installation), calculating the impact on the installation monthly peak. For this comparison, the value is the FEDS estimate of the contribution that the all buildings on the base make to the installation coincident peak--the value used by the utility in the calculation of the installation's demand charge.

Predicted Annual Demand (kW)

- REEP's value is the difference between the current annual demand (see above) and predicted annual demand savings (see below).
- For FEDS, this value is the contribution the new retrofitted buildings make to the installation coincident peak.

Predicted Annual Demand Savings (kW and %)

- REEP calculates demand savings as a weighted annualized single value based on applicable rate structures. REEP estimates the decrease in demand based on internal assumptions about operating schedule and the capacity of the equipment. This decrease is then applied to the current value to obtain the predicted demand.
- The large difference between REEP and FEDS may be due to the fact that FEDS tracks the peak of the equipment to the installation peak. Also, REEP analyzes non-building energy savings, which will contribute more to demand savings. REEP was run again by CERL without the non-building ECOs and the demand savings was much closer to FEDS Level-2.

Predicted Annual Energy and Demand Savings (\$)

- The REEP and FEDS Level-1 and -2 values are the first year energy and demand cost savings due to retrofits which is the sum of the energy cost savings for each fuel across the entire installation, plus the electric demand cost savings.

Predicted Capital Investment (\$)

- There may be several reasons for the disparity in capital costs between REEP and FEDS Level-1 and -2, including differences in the retrofit costs, cost estimation techniques, and the number of retrofits analyzed.

4.2 XenCAP™ and FEDS Level-2

Table 4.2 depicts the quantitative results from the XenCAP™ and FEDS Level-2 Bolling AFB analysis. The XenCAP™ and FEDS Level-2 analysis were performed on the same set of 25 buildings. The values in Table 4.2 represent a summary of the results from each method. However, there are subtle differences between some of the values from FEDS and XenCAP™. The section following Table 4.2 discusses the reasons for the major differences in the results.

Table 4.2 - XenCAP™ and FEDS Level-2 Quantitative Results

Assessment Tool	Current Annual Energy Use (MBtu)	Predicted Post-Retrofit Annual Energy Use (MBtu)	Annual Energy Savings (MBtu)	Estimated % Energy Savings	Current Annual Demand (kW)	Predicted Post-Retrofit Annual Demand (kW)	Annual Demand Savings (kW)	Estimated % Demand Savings	Predicted Annual Energy and Demand Savings (\$)	Predicted Capital Investment (\$)
XenCAP™	147,150	88,171	58,980	40%	4,639	3,401	1,238	27%	384,979	1,043,420
FEDS-2	90,428	78,471	11,957	13%	4,264	3,526	738	17%	271,576	963,267

XenCAP™ and FEDS Level-2 Discussion

Current Annual Energy Use (MBtu)

- FEDS Level-2 value is the estimated total annual energy use for buildings only. It does not include other energy use at the site, such as process energy, electric distribution systems losses, outdoor lighting, central plant energy, etc. FEDS uses Typical Meteorological Year (TMY) weather data and Weather Year for Energy Calculations (WYEC) weather data, which represent typical temperatures derived from 30 years of weather data. This means that FEDS estimates an average energy consumption, rather than modeling a particular year. It is not very likely that this estimate of the average building total energy use will agree with the installation-wide consumption for a particular year.
- XenCAP™ annual energy use is based on energy use indices, which are estimates of the buildings' equipment energy use. This energy consumption includes building energy and non-building energy such as outdoor lighting, motors, and industrial process. This contributes to the larger energy use estimated by XenCAP™ relative to FEDS Level-2. This value is reconciled with actual metered data when available. In the Bolling AFB study, metered data were not available for each individual building. Therefore, energy estimates for each building were made by prorating (on a square-foot basis) the base total energy use. This prorated value was further adjusted based on assumption of energy use intensity for each building type.

Predicted Post-Retrofit Annual Energy Use (MBtu): The following are some typical retrofits recommended by XenCAP™ and FEDS Level-2:

- XenCAP™ recommended energy conservation measures in several areas, including lighting, motors, domestic hot water (DHW), heating, and air conditioning. More specifically, retrofits consisted of technologies/techniques such as lower DHW temperature, implement night time setback, install fluorescent lighting system, install high-efficiency motors, etc. Examples of typical retrofits as they appear in the XenCAP™ output can be found in Appendix E.
- FEDS Level-2 recommends building-specific energy conservation measures in several areas including lighting, DHW, heating, and cooling. More specifically, retrofits consist of replace T12 lamps with high-efficiency lamps and ballasts, insulate hot water pipes, replace inefficient air conditioning systems with high-efficiency units, etc. Examples of typical retrofits as they appear in the FEDS Level-2 output can be found in Appendix C.

Predicted Annual Energy Savings (MBtu and %)

- XenCAP™ recommends "non-building" conservation measures such as motors and outdoor lighting, and FEDS Level-2 concentrates on building technologies only. This contributes to a vast portion of the disparity in energy savings between the two methods.

Current Annual Demand (kW)

- FEDS Level-2 models demand at the appropriate utility billing meter (building, feeder, installation), calculating the impact on the installation monthly peak. For this comparison, the value is the contribution that the 25 buildings make to the installation coincident peak--the value used by the utility in the calculation of the installation's demand charge.
- XenCAP™ estimates the demand of each technology to be retrofitted. This estimate is based on the audit information about the equipment capacity and the building operating schedule, and the XenCAP™ auditor's assumptions regarding the utilization of the technology. This aggregate value is the sum of the individual technology demand estimates. This sum does not account for the relationship in time between the individual peaks and the installation peak.

Predicted Annual Demand (kW)

- For FEDS, this value is the contribution that the 25 retrofitted buildings make to the installation coincident peak, with all the rest of the buildings on the installation retrofitted as well.
- XenCAP™ estimates the decrease in demand based on operating schedule and the capacity of the equipment. This decrease is then applied to the current value to obtain the predicted demand.

Predicted Annual Demand Savings (kW and %)

- The difference seen in the demand savings for XenCAP™ and FEDS may be contributed to the different techniques in calculating demand. Also, XenCAP™ examines non-building energy loads, which will estimate higher demand savings.

Predicted Annual Energy and Demand Savings (\$)

- XenCAP's total savings is the first year energy and demand savings due to retrofits, which is the sum of the energy cost savings for each fuel across the 25 selected buildings plus the electric demand savings.
- FEDS Level-2 value is the first year energy and demand savings due to retrofits, which is the sum of the energy cost savings for each fuel across the 25 selected buildings plus the electric demand savings. The energy savings is \$189,920 and the demand savings is \$81,656.

Predicted Capital Investment (\$)

- XenCAP™'s value for total investment does not include the utility rebate. The available rebate is \$436,938.
- FEDS value for total investment represents the present value of the installed cost, including the utility rebate.

4.3 FLEX and LTSM

Table 4.3 depicts the quantitative results from FLEX and LTSM. The values in Table 4.3 represent a summary of the results from each method. However, there are subtle differences between some of the values from FLEX and LTSM. The section following Table 4.3 discusses the reasons for the major differences in the results.

Table 4.3 - FLEX and LTSM Quantitative Results

Assessment Tool	Current Lighting Annual Energy Use (kWh)	Predicted Post-Retrofit Annual Energy Use (kWh)	Annual Energy Savings (kWh)	Estimated % Energy Savings	Predicted Annual Energy Savings (\$)	Predicted Capital Investment (\$)
FLEX	729,529	291,304	438,225	60%	19,238	5,039
LTSM	713,767	450,418	263,349	37%	11,561	122,793

FLEX and LTSM Discussion

Current Annual Energy Use (kWh)

- This value for both LTSM and FLEX represents the estimated lighting energy use based on actual lighting equipment counts. The typical wattage draws assigned by each of the models may differ slightly, causing a difference in the two estimates.

Predicted Post-Retrofit Annual Energy Use (kWh): The following are some typical retrofits recommended by FLEX and LTSM:

- FLEX recommends standard retrofit options which include more efficient lamps and ballasts. FLEX internally analyzes delamping retrofits, which are based on calculated light levels that indicate over-lit conditions. FLEX estimates a lighting level in each room based on room characteristics. FLEX compares this with a pre-set targeted lighting level (in this case it includes 30-foot candles for office and 15-foot candles of hallway) and recommends appropriate delamping options. Examples of typical retrofits as they appear in the FLEX output can be found in Appendix F.
- LTSM recommends standard retrofit options which include more efficient lamps and ballasts. LTSM does not include delamping as an internal analyzed option. It provides ratios of light output for each retrofit option, which allows the user to choose any level of delamping. Because actual lighting levels were not available for Bolling AFB, no delamping was chosen. Examples of typical retrofits as they appear in the LTSM output can be found in Appendix G.

Predicted Annual Energy Savings (kWh and %)

- There is a large difference between the FLEX and LTSM estimated savings. As stated above, FLEX chose many delamping options, which accounts for the vast portion of the difference in energy savings in the methods.

Predicted Annual Energy Savings (\$)

- Differences are based on reasons noted above. Both figures are based on the same blended electricity rate and do not include any demand effects.

Predicted Capital Investment (\$)

- The enormous difference between FLEX and LTSM capital investment can be attributed to many factors, including different recommendations (see delamping explanation above), different typical equipment and labor costs determined by each model, and application of rebates. The application of the rebates by FLEX appears to be used inappropriately. Both FLEX and LTSM applied actual equipment component rebates offered by the local utility. FLEX also applied site-specific utility rebate (\$350 per kW) values, which created much lower than expected capital costs. According to the rebate instructions, the site-specific rebate is only to be applied when no other rebate is in effect and not in addition to other rebates.

Demand use and savings data were not available for either FLEX or LTSM

5.0 References

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Appendix A

Renewables and Energy Efficiency Planning (REEP)

Appendix A

Renewables and Energy Efficiency Planning (REEP)

DESCRIPTION

Purpose

The Renewables and Energy Efficiency Planning (REEP) software was developed as a gross screening tool. It is intended to provide budgetary direction, estimate energy savings and pollution-abatement potential, and identify energy conservation opportunities (ECOs) that should be examined in more detail. The REEP analysis takes place at the installation level, and REEP can be used to screen several installations at a time. The calculational approach used in REEP (e.g., the gross set of assumptions about technology penetration rates, pre-ordered ECO selection, etc.) make it inappropriate for use as a project identification tool.

Features

REEP assesses the economic potential for investment in energy efficiency and renewable resource technologies. REEP estimates the potential energy and cost savings, and pollution abatement potential for major Department of Defense (DoD) installations.

REEP evaluates each ECO using algorithms that are derived from energy engineering principles and calculations. Most algorithms include some defaulted characteristics such as operating hours, equipment capacities, etc., that can be revised if considered appropriate. REEP uses marginal electricity rates and a calculated aggregate demand value derived from existing rate structures. In addition to the standard energy, cost, and financial analysis calculations, REEP also estimates the pollution reduction resulting from the reduction in fuel use associated with each ECO. These values, calculated on a per square foot basis, are then extrapolated to the square footage for all applicable facility types at the installation. REEP also screens each ECO to determine if it meets the Energy Conservation Investment Program (ECIP) economic criteria.

REEP selects ECO technologies from a pre-selected and pre-ordered list. The first ECO on the list to pass the user specified criteria (SIR, payback, pollution, etc.) is the technology that is selected. REEP does not evaluate all ECOs and compare economic criteria to choose a "winner."

Input Data

The program relies on 103 input data points specific to the installation being analyzed that include:

- site characteristics
- energy consumption
- large energy equipment characterization
- square footage values for facilities
- weather and location data
- energy costs and characteristics.

Building Types

The facility square footage values are aggregated to 10 major categories:

- training
- maintenance
- research and development (R&D)
- storage
- hospital/medical
- administrative
- barracks
- commercial
- family housing
- other.

End Use Categories

REEP considers ECOs in the following eight end-use categories, for a total of 72 different ECOs (quantity noted in brackets):

- Electrical [6]
- Envelope [9]
- Heating/Cooling [23]
- Lighting [8]
- Miscellaneous [2]
- Renewables [7]
- Utilities [6]
- Water [11].

EVALUATION

Input Requirements

- **Existing Databases** - REEP relies heavily on information derived from databases of information normally retained by military and other federal sites. These include real property, Defense Energy Information System (DEIS), the "Redbook," the Army Engineering Weather Data Manual TM5-785, the Insulation Data Manual, the Mechanical Design, Heating, Ventilation, and Air-Conditioning manual TM-810-1, the Construction Cost Estimating for Military Programming AR 415-17, MEANS Cost Estimating, Competitek, NIST, and other cost and facility information sources. REEP also uses data from commercially and federally available databases and engineering assessments that are not specifically maintained by the site. These include national weather databases and various applicable engineering studies.
- **Readily Available Information** - REEP also relies on information that can be obtained from local utilities, electric and mechanical shops, and on-site facilities/utilities departments. These include locally read meters, equipment inventories, on-site billing calculation information, and site personnel data.
- **Selected Building Walk-Throughs** - N/A.

- **Comprehensive Audits - N/A.**

Analysis Methods

- **Rules of Thumb -** REEP uses "rules of thumb" generally as part of engineering calculations. These are usually taken from other engineering studies or published sources based on existing research or actual application.
- **Engineering Calculations -** REEP uses engineering estimates based on technology-specific performance and cost data, estimated operating hours, site-specific weather conditions (i.e., heating and cooling degree days), assumed pre-retrofit technologies, and aggregated floor areas by building type.
- **Simulation Modeling - N/A.**

Output Data - Installation Wide

- **Total Energy Conservation Potential (MBtu) -** REEP presents total energy consumption that could be saved at an installation due to cost-effective retrofits for electric and natural gas separately in MBtu and fuel standard units. Fuel-switching is handled on a preselected basis where potential technologies are pre-ordered for analysis rather than allowing the economic merits of each to determine winning technologies.
- **Total Capital Investment (\$)** - The total capital cost for those retrofits that passed the ECIP economic threshold is presented in text and the financial table.
- **Total Demand Savings (\$)** - The demand (kW) portion of the savings from those retrofits that passed the ECIP economic threshold is presented in the energy table.
- **Total Energy Conservation Potential (\$)** - The usage (kWh or MBtu) portion of the savings from those retrofits that passed the ECIP economic threshold is presented in the energy table.
- **Fuel-Switching Potential (MBtu, \$)** - The energy change and cost savings from fuel-switching retrofits are not separately accounted for. Fuel increases or decreases associated with specific retrofits can be found in the energy table.
- **Life-Cycle Cost Analysis (10 CFR part 436)** - REEP does not evaluate all ECOs and compare economic criteria to select the most cost-effective technology.
- **Utility Rebates** - Utility rebates are not included in the general evaluation of potential retrofit projects. A separate section comparing economic parameters for six retrofits with and without rebate is included in the output.
- **Actual Facility Energy Rates** - Cost savings calculations are not based on actual real time installation utility rates (consumption and demand) for all fuels. A marginal consumption rate and a derived demand rate based on the actual rate structure are used.

Output Data - ECO-Specific Analysis

- **Life-Cycle Costs** - REEP does not evaluate all ECOs and compare economic criteria to select the most cost-effective technology.
- **Fuel Neutral** - Fuel availability on the site is considered when the pre-selected list of ECOs is created.
- **Technology Recommendations** - Specific technologies are recommended for each ECO. The user can select the criteria (SIR, payback, pollution abatement, etc.) to be used in selecting competing technologies.
- **ECO Categories (ECOs)** - REEP evaluated 72 ECOs in 8 different end-use or ECO categories.
- **Financial Indicators** - The following financial parameters are calculated for the ECO:
 - Savings to Investment Ratio
 - Simple Payback
 - Adjusted Internal Rate of Return.
- **Energy Savings (MBtu)** - Yes.
- **Demand Savings (kW)** - Yes.
- **Environmental Benefits** - Any environmental benefits within the installation boundaries are identified and calculated. This includes reduction (from reduced fuel use) of sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, particulate matter, and hydrocarbons.
- **O&M Savings** - The operations and maintenance savings for ECOs is internally calculated but not specifically presented as part of the output.
- **Design Specifications** - N/A.
- **Procurement Specifications** - N/A.
- **Retrofits** - Yes.
- **New Construction** - REEP does present the elements necessary to evaluate new construction options but does not specifically perform this analysis.

Computer Models/Tools

- **Models demand (meter level)** - Demand is not modeled at the utility billing meter (building, feeder, installation). Demand is calculated as a weighted annualized single value based on applicable rate structures.
- **Models individual buildings** - N/A.
- **Models building types** - The impact of each ECO is not modeled but is calculated for a typical representative building (sometimes by building type when applicable) and extrapolated to the rest. The number of building types and building count are not included in the output.

- **Energy Reconciled** - While REEP reports the actual energy consumption reported in DEIS, it does not model total building/site consumption, and so it does not reconcile the energy calculations to the energy consumption.
- **Interactive effects** - Within a given building or building type, the interactive effects of the ECO with other energy consuming equipment is determined for that ECO but not adjusted based on other ECO effects.
- **Optimization** - N/A.
- **Vary financial parameters by funding source** - ECIP is the only funding source used for economic analysis.
- **What-if Analysis (funding, fuel availability, etc.)** - The fuel availability, fuel cost, and building stock and conditions, etc. inputs used to evaluate cost-effective ECOs can be changed to determine how sensitive the technology selection is to these assumptions.

Analysis Resources Required

- **Labor-hours/1000 sq-ft** - The majority of the data for the analysis of military sites are pre-loaded into REEP. Therefore, assessments of these sites, such as Bolling AFB, require minimal labor-hours. According to the personnel who completed this REEP assessment, approximately 0.0032 labor-hours/1000 sq-ft were required.
- **Hardware** - REEP requires at least a 386 class machine with 8 Mbyte of RAM and runs in a Windows environment.
- **Training/Expertise Required** - External training to learn how to use the method or tool is not necessarily required. Basic energy knowledge and computer familiarity is all that is absolutely required. In order to adjust methodology assumptions or to further understand details of the methodologies some assistance from the developers may be needed. No formal training is available.
- **Intended user of tool** - The intended user of REEP is a headquarters energy engineer or equivalent.

Funding/Implementation Input

- **Initial Feasibility/Proposal Preparation** - REEP does provide costs, savings, and cost-effectiveness indications of the potential for energy savings at the installation.
- **Project Funding/Contracting** - N/A.
- **Detailed Design** - N/A.
- **Implementation** - N/A.

Capability Level

- **Level 1: Screening** - REEP provides top-level screening that can estimate the resource potential and investment requirements by energy source at a given facility. Methods at this level could be used to provide budgetary estimates of energy potential.
- **Level 2: Characterization** - REEP calculational method is done on a technology basis, and so individual ECO technologies are identified and characterized. However, many aspects of this calculational approach (e.g., the gross set of assumptions about technology penetration rates, pre-ordered ECO selection, etc.) make it inappropriate for use as a project identification tool.
- **Level 3: Specification** - N/A.
- **Level 4: Design** - N/A.

Example Output
REEP

Table 1 - Financial Savings Summary

ECOTYPE	ECO	Units	Total Investment \$	Annual Savings \$	Simple Payback Yrs	SIR	AIRR	Societal Costs \$	
1	Electrical	High Efficiency Motors (Large)	49	85084	16941	5.02	3.08	10.02%	18134
2	Electrical	High Efficiency Motors (Medium)	71	75544	15089	5.01	3.09	10.04%	16116
3	Electrical	High Efficiency Motors (Small)	554	279216	41370	6.75	2.29	8.40%	44893
4	Electrical	Ventilation Motor Adjustable Speed Drives (L)	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0
5	Electrical	Ventilation Motor Adjustable Speed Drives (M)	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0
6	Electrical	Ventilation Motor Adjustable Speed Drives (S)	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0
7	Envelope	6.0 inch Additional Ceiling Insulation - FH	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0
8	Envelope	6.5 inch Additional Ceiling Insulation	725000	446900	71926	6.21	3.08	10.02%	36892
9	Envelope	EIPS Analysis	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0
10	Envelope	FH Wall Insulation (Blown-in Rockwool)	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0
11	Envelope	High Reflectance Roof Membrane	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0
12	Envelope	Radiant Barriers	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0
13	Envelope	Shading Devices	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0
14	Envelope	Storm Windows	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0
15	Envelope	Window Film	48182	106309	17829	6.03	1.84	9.27%	8104
16	Heating/Cooling	Duct Seals in FH	1056	177408	82117	2.16	8.81	15.96%	51308
17	Heating/Cooling	Elec. Ignition & Flue Dampers for FH Furnaces	1408	346932	66867	5.19	4.04	11.52%	15948
18	Heating/Cooling	Gas Engine Driven Heat Pumps for FH	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0
19	Heating/Cooling	Ground Source Heat Pumps for FH	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0
20	Heating/Cooling	Heat Pumps for FH	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0
21	Heating/Cooling	High Efficiency Air Conditioning for FH	1056	1419264	163266	8.69	1.78	7.04%	170076
22	Heating/Cooling	High Efficiency Furnaces	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0
23	Heating/Cooling	High Efficiency Modular Hot Water Boilers	10	85245	9713	8.78	1.81	8.20%	2317
24	Heating/Cooling	Insulate Ducts FH	84480	160650	22003	7.31	2.61	9.11%	11280
25	Heating/Cooling	Nominal (81%) Efficiency Furnaces for FH	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0
26	Heating/Cooling	Programmable Thermostats in FH	1408	150001	30539	4.91	3.2	12.39%	9556
27	Heating/Cooling	Single Loop Digital Control Panels	157	2178196	285178	7.63	2.42	8.70%	159443
28	Heating/Cooling	Ventilation Heat Recovery	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0
29	Lighting	4 Foot Fluorescent Lighting	30226	4103659	454501	9.03	1.34	6.05%	346895
30	Lighting	Compact Fluorescent Lighting	8945	105093	73961	1.42	8.51	19.96%	58048
31	Lighting	Constant Level Lighting	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0
32	Lighting	Efficient Street Lighting	121	5622	3002	1.94	6.41	17.71%	3935
33	Lighting	Exit Lighting	1829	61454	59942	1.03	11.7	22.50%	19654
34	Lighting	High Pressure Sodium Lights	63	3009	1768	1.7	7.19	18.62%	1539
35	Lighting	Occupancy Sensor	3941	358151	57955	6.18	1.98	8.85%	52532
36	Miscellaneous	Efficient Computers	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0
37	Miscellaneous	High Efficiency Refrigerator Replacement	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0
38	Renewables	Microclimate Modifications	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0
39	Renewables	Photovoltaic Peaking Station	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0
40	Renewables	Solar Street Lighting	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0
41	Renewables	Solar Water Heating for Barracks	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0
42	Renewables	Solar Water Heating for FH	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0
43	Renewables	SolarWall for Maintenance Buildings	1940	39110	4939	7.92	2.59	9.07%	1499
44	Renewables	Wind Energy	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0
45	Utilities	Amorphous Core Transformers	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0
46	Utilities	Direct Fired Natural Gas Chillers > 100 Tons	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0
47	Utilities	Energy Monitoring and Control Systems (EMCS)	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0
48	Utilities	Manhole Sump-Pump Inspection/Repair Prgm	16	18128	37293	0.43	51.3	26.63%	14358
49	Utilities	Storage Cooling Systems	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0
50	Utilities	Undergrnd Heat Dist. System Leak Repairs	4	18300	29651	0.62	33.2	23.90%	9117
51	Water	Desuperheaters for FH	1408	1103872	140132	7.88	2.16	8.08%	98666
52	Water	Distribution Leak Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0
53	Water	Faucet Aerators	4224	23654	8854	2.67	3.91	19.19%	2162
54	Water	Horizontal Axis Washing Machines	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0
55	Water	Hot Water Heat Pump for FH	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0
56	Water	Low Flow Toilets	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0
57	Water	Tankless Water Heaters for FH	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0
58	Water	Ultra Low Flow Toilets	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0
59	Water	Water Conserving Dishwashers	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%	0
60	Water	Water Heater Insulation Blanket	1743	39044	15933	2.45	4.24	20.16%	3800
61	Water	Water Saving Shower Head	1408	31540	28149	1.12	9.27	29.94%	6714
Totals			11,417,465	1,738,736	6.57			1,164.984	

Table 2 - Energy Savings Summary

ECOTYPE	ECO	Demand Savings KW	Elec. Savings MBtu/Yr	Gas Savings MBtu/Yr	Oil Savings MBtu/Yr	Total Savings MBtu/Yr	
1	Electrical	High Efficiency Motors (Large)	78	1249	0	0	1249
2	Electrical	High Efficiency Motors (Medium)	70	1110	0	0	1110
3	Electrical	High Efficiency Motors (Small)	194	3092	0	0	3092
4	Electrical	Ventilation Motor Adjustable Speed Drives (L)	0	0	0	0	0
5	Electrical	Ventilation Motor Adjustable Speed Drives (M)	0	0	0	0	0
6	Electrical	Ventilation Motor Adjustable Speed Drives (S)	0	0	0	0	0
7	Envelope	6.0 Inch Additional Ceiling Insulation - FH	0	0	0	0	0
8	Envelope	6.5 Inch Additional Ceiling Insulation	81	1524	12096	1092	14712
9	Envelope	EIFS Analysis	0	0	0	0	0
10	Envelope	FH Wall Insulation (Blown-in Rockwool)	0	0	0	0	0
11	Envelope	High Reflectance Roof Membrane	0	0	0	0	0
12	Envelope	Radiant Barriers	0	0	0	0	0
13	Envelope	Shading Devices	0	0	0	0	0
14	Envelope	Storm Windows	0	0	0	0	0
15	Envelope	Window Film	21	292	3165	286	3743
16	Heating/Cooling	Duct Seals in FH	0	2671	13935	0	16606
17	Heating/Cooling	Elec. Ignition & Flue Dampers for FH Furnaces	0	0	17740	0	17740
18	Heating/Cooling	Gas Engine Driven Heat Pumps for FH	0	0	0	0	0
19	Heating/Cooling	Ground Source Heat Pumps for FH	0	0	0	0	0
20	Heating/Cooling	Heat Pumps for FH	0	0	0	0	0
21	Heating/Cooling	High Efficiency Air Conditioning for FH	1188	11714	0	0	11714
22	Heating/Cooling	High Efficiency Furnaces	0	0	0	0	0
23	Heating/Cooling	High Efficiency Modular Hot Water Boilers	0	0	2577	0	2577
24	Heating/Cooling	Insulate Ducts FH	25	488	3698	334	4498
25	Heating/Cooling	Nominal (81%) Efficiency Furnaces for FH	0	0	0	0	0
26	Heating/Cooling	Programmable Thermostats in FH	0	1	7375	817	8193
27	Heating/Cooling	Single Loop Digital Control Panels	0	7442	39720	4402	51564
28	Heating/Cooling	Ventilation Heat Recovery	0	0	0	0	0
29	Lighting	4 Foot Fluorescent Lighting	1709	24409	-4504	-407	19498
30	Lighting	Compact Fluorescent Lighting	398	4061	-749	-68	3244
31	Lighting	Constant Level Lighting	0	0	0	0	0
32	Lighting	Efficient Street Lighting	0	271	0	0	271
33	Lighting	Exit Lighting	40	1375	-253	-23	1099
34	Lighting	High Pressure Sodium Lights	12	106	0	0	106
35	Lighting	Occupancy Sensor	0	3683	-770	-70	2843
36	Miscellaneous	Efficient Computers	0	0	0	0	0
37	Miscellaneous	High Efficiency Refrigerator Replacement	0	0	0	0	0
38	Renewables	Microclimate Modifications	0	0	0	0	0
39	Renewables	Photovoltaic Peaking Station	0	0	0	0	0
40	Renewables	Solar Street Lighting	0	0	0	0	0
41	Renewables	Solar Water Heating for Barracks	0	0	0	0	0
42	Renewables	Solar Water Heating for FH	0	0	0	0	0
43	Renewables	Solar/Wall for Maintenance Buildings	0	0	1132	135	1267
44	Renewables	Wind Energy	0	0	0	0	0
45	Utilities	Amorphous Core Transformers	0	0	0	0	0
46	Utilities	Direct Fired Natural Gas Chillers > 100 Tons	0	0	0	0	0
47	Utilities	Energy Monitoring and Control Systems (EMCS)	0	0	0	0	0
48	Utilities	Manhole Sump-Pump Inspection/Repair Prgm	0	0	11096	1230	12326
49	Utilities	Storage Cooling Systems	0	0	0	0	0
50	Utilities	Undergrnd Heat Dist. System Leak Repairs	0	0	6729	861	7590
51	Water	Desuperheaters for FH	620	6110	11073	0	17183
52	Water	Distribution Leak Repair	0	0	0	0	0
53	Water	Faucet Aerators	0	0	2405	0	2405
54	Water	Horizontal Axis Washing Machines	0	0	0	0	0
55	Water	Hot Water Heat Pump for FH	0	0	0	0	0
56	Water	Low Flow Toilets	0	0	0	0	0
57	Water	Tankless Water Heaters for FH	0	0	0	0	0
58	Water	Ultra Low Flow Toilets	0	0	0	0	0
59	Water	Water Conserving Dishwashers	0	0	0	0	0
60	Water	Water Heater Insulation Blanket	0	0	4227	0	4227
61	Water	Water Saving Shower Head	0	0	7468	0	7468
Totals (MBtu/Yr)		4,436	69,576	138,160	8,589	216,325	

Table 3 - Pollution Savings Summary

ECOTYPE	ECO	SOx Tons	NOx Tons	PART Tons	CO Tons	CO2 Tons	HC Tons	
1	Electrical	High Efficiency Motors (Large)	2.28	0.97	0.19	0.07	372.51	0.01
2	Electrical	High Efficiency Motors (Medium)	2.03	0.87	0.17	0.07	331.05	0.01
3	Electrical	High Efficiency Motors (Small)	5.64	2.41	0.46	0.19	922.17	0.03
4	Electrical	Ventilation Motor Adjustable Speed Drives (L)	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Electrical	Ventilation Motor Adjustable Speed Drives (M)	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Electrical	Ventilation Motor Adjustable Speed Drives (S)	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Envelope	6.0 inch Additional Ceiling Insulation - FH	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Envelope	6.5 inch Additional Ceiling Insulation	3.35	2.19	0.28	0.32	1242.87	0.02
9	Envelope	EIFS Analysis	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Envelope	FH Wall Insulation (Blown-in Rockwool)	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Envelope	High Reflectance Roof Membrane	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Envelope	Radiant Barriers	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Envelope	Shading Devices	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Envelope	Storm Windows	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Envelope	Window Film	0.68	0.49	0.05	0.08	293.39	0
16	Heating/Cooling	Duct Seals in FH	4.88	3.04	0.42	0.4	1597.87	0.03
17	Heating/Cooling	Elec. Ignition & Flue Dampers for FH Furnaces	0.01	1.22	0.03	0.3	1020.05	0.01
18	Heating/Cooling	Gas Engine Driven Heat Pumps for FH	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Heating/Cooling	Ground Source Heat Pumps for FH	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Heating/Cooling	Heat Pumps for FH	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Heating/Cooling	High Efficiency Air Conditioning for FH	21.38	9.14	1.76	0.7	3493.64	0.12
22	Heating/Cooling	High Efficiency Furnaces	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Heating/Cooling	High Efficiency Modular Hot Water Boilers	0	0.18	0	0.04	148.18	0
24	Heating/Cooling	Insulate Ducts FH	1.03	0.67	0.08	0.1	380.01	0.01
25	Heating/Cooling	Nominal (81%) Efficiency Furnaces for FH	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Heating/Cooling	Programmable Thermostats in FH	0.43	0.64	0.02	0.14	493.81	0.01
27	Heating/Cooling	Single Loop Digital Control Panels	15.88	9.22	1.25	1.19	4877.61	0.1
28	Heating/Cooling	Ventilation Heat Recovery	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Lighting	4 Foot Fluorescent Lighting	44.33	18.67	3.65	1.38	6986.29	0.24
30	Lighting	Compact Fluorescent Lighting	7.38	3.11	0.61	0.23	1162.33	0.04
31	Lighting	Constant Level Lighting	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Lighting	Efficient Street Lighting	0.49	0.21	0.04	0.02	80.82	0
33	Lighting	Exit Lighting	2.5	1.05	0.21	0.08	393.58	0.01
34	Lighting	High Pressure Sodium Lights	0.19	0.08	0.02	0.01	31.61	0
35	Lighting	Occupancy Sensor	6.68	2.81	0.55	0.21	1048.21	0.04
36	Miscellaneous	Efficient Computers	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	Miscellaneous	High Efficiency Refrigerator Replacement	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	Renewables	Microclimate Modifications	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	Renewables	Photovoltaic Peaking Station	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	Renewables	Solar Street Lighting	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	Renewables	Solar Water Heating for Barracks	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	Renewables	Solar Water Heating for FH	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	Renewables	SolarWall for Maintenance Buildings	0.07	0.1	0	0.02	76.57	0
44	Renewables	Wind Energy	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	Utilities	Amorphous Core Transformers	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	Utilities	Direct Fired Natural Gas Chillers > 100 Tons	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	Utilities	Energy Monitoring and Control Systems (EMCS)	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	Utilities	Manhole Sump-Pump Inspection/Repair Prgm	0.64	0.95	0.04	0.21	742.57	0.01
49	Utilities	Storage Cooling Systems	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	Utilities	Undergrnd Heat Dist. System Leak Repairs	3.45	0.8	0.02	0.13	460.1	0.01
51	Water	Desuperheaters for FH	11.15	5.52	0.93	0.55	2458.97	0.08
52	Water	Distribution Leak Repair	0	0	0	0	0	0
53	Water	Faucet Aerators	0	0.16	0	0.04	138.29	0
54	Water	Horizontal Axis Washing Machines	0	0	0	0	0	0
55	Water	Hot Water Heat Pump for FH	0	0	0	0	0	0
56	Water	Low Flow Toilets	0	0	0	0	0	0
57	Water	Tankless Water Heaters for FH	0	0	0	0	0	0
58	Water	Ultra Low Flow Toilets	0	0	0	0	0	0
59	Water	Water Conserving Dishwashers	0	0	0	0	0	0
60	Water	Water Heater Insulation Blanket	0	0.29	0.01	0.07	243.05	0
61	Water	Water Saving Shower Head	0	0.51	0.01	0.13	429.41	0
Totals (Tons)		131.47	65.1	10.78	6.68	29,424.96	0.76	

Appendix B

Facility Energy Decision Screening (FEDS) Level-1

Appendix B

Facility Energy Decision Screening (FEDS) Level-1

DESCRIPTION

Purpose

The purpose of the FEDS Level-1 tool is to provide utility, institution, agency, energy, or installation managers with a simple 3-4 hour method to:

- estimate resource efficiency potential at a single multi-building installation with limited metered energy-use data,
- characterize and prioritize the most promising building and end-use retrofit project opportunities, and
- estimate capital investment requirements and potential energy and cost savings based upon federal life-cycle cost economics.

The tool can also be used at the headquarters or agency level to characterize opportunities at all sites, thereby providing a way to prioritize among these sites.

Features

Specific FEDS Level-1 capabilities include:

- Accepting input data of a generic and/or aggregated nature. For example, the percentage of a building type that uses a particular heating fuel is entered, but the individual heating technologies are not specified.
- Estimating current and post-retrofit energy consumption for all energy systems under consideration.
- Determining the optimal retrofits to the current system (considering interactive effects) and estimating the post-retrofit energy consumption, initial installed cost of the retrofits, recurring costs of the retrofits, value of the change in energy consumption and operation and maintenance (O&M) requirements, and the net present value of the retrofit. (The net present value is the difference between the LCC of the existing technology and the LCC of the retrofit technology.)

Input Data

FEDS Level-1 requires the minimum possible information for making a reasonable first cut estimate at the energy resource efficiency potential. Following are the required FEDS Level-1 inputs and purposes:

- **Installation Location:** This information is used to determine the appropriate climate zone, weather data, and DOE region.
- **Installation Energy Consumption Data:** These data determine current fuel mix used by buildings and central plants.

- **Installation Energy Price Data:** These data include detailed electric rate structure information for time-of-day rates and demand ratchets. These data also include fuel price information for all other fuels used or available at the installation including: oil, natural gas, coal, purchased steam, site-generated steam, purchased hot water, site-generated hot water, and other fuels.
- **Building Types:** These include 17 civilian (commercial and residential) and 31 military building types which are listed in Table B.1. Buildings with common purposes and/or functions are grouped together into building sets defined by the available building types.
- **Building Physical Data:** These data include vintage (construction year), size, and number of buildings of each type in the building set.
- **Types of Energy and Technologies Used in Each Different Building Set:** These include the percentage of building set end use service provided by each heating fuel type, cooling technology, service hot water fuel type, and lighting technology.
- **Building Operating/Occupancy Hours:** This includes occupancy starting and ending hours for weekdays, Saturdays, and Sundays.
- **Financial Parameters:** These includes the real discount rate, the appropriate real escalation rates for all fuels, and the level of gas and electric utility rebates or cost sharing for energy efficient retrofit technologies.

Building Types

Table B.1. FEDS Building Types

FEDS Civilian Building Types

Assembly	Public Order/Safety
Education	Warehouse & Storage
Food Sales	Other
Food Service	Single Family Detached
Health Care	Single Family Attached
Lodging	2 to 4 Unit Buildings
Mercantile & Service	5 or More Unit Buildings
Office	Mobile Homes
Post Office	

Table B.1. (contd)

FEDS Military Building Types

Administration	Laundry
Administration/Storage	Morale, Welfare, & Recreation
Barracks	Military Other
Barracks/Administration	Production and/or Process
Barracks/Dining Hall	Recreation
Chapel	Schools and/or Training
Clinic	Security
Clubs	Shops
Commissaries	Storage
Dining Halls	Warehouse
Electronics	Single Family Detached House
Exchange Facilities	Single Family Attached House
Guest Houses	Duplex
Hangar	Multi-family 3 or More Unit
Hospital	Military Mobile Homes
Labs	

End Use Categories

FEDS models energy consumption in six end uses:

- Heating
- Cooling
- Ventilation
- Lighting
- Service Hot Water
- Miscellaneous.

FEDS analyzes ECO retrofits for these areas:

- Lighting
- Service Hot Water
- Envelope improvements (e.g., addition of roof insulation)
- Heating Equipment
- Cooling Equipment.

EVALUATION

Input Requirements

- **Existing Databases** - FEDS Level-1 requires information from real property databases for information on building types, number of building in each type, area of each facility, vintage, and equipment type in each facility. Other information is needed such as energy consumption which must either be estimated or found from other sources such as DEIS reports and equipment inventories.
- **Readily Available Information** - Installation energy consumption of each available fuel type is needed. Also, information is needed on detailed electric rate structure for time-of-day rates and demand ratchets.
- **Selected Building Walk-Throughs** - N/A.
- **Comprehensive Audits** - N/A.

Analysis Methods

- **Rules of Thumb** - N/A.
- **Engineering Calculations** - N/A.
- **Simulation Modeling** - FEDS Level-1 and Level-2 use the same analysis "engine" — a simulation model based on 3 weather days (hottest, coldest, and average temperatures) and 3 day types (weekday, Saturday, and Sunday/holiday) per month. The software simulates monthly 24-hr load shapes for each weather type on each day type. The coldest and hottest day load shapes are used to represent the shape of the peak demand profile for each month. And, the day of average temperature is used to estimate the average energy consumption. This approach allows the model to cover all the possible building conditions without the computation time required for a full 8760-hr simulation. The level of accuracy achieved by the abbreviated simulation is appropriate for the level of detail of the input data.

Output Data - Installation Wide

- **Total Energy Conservation Potential (MBtu)** - This value is represented by the estimated installation annual energy savings in MBtu. In addition, energy savings is provided in the form of % change from existing to post-retrofit, broken up by fuel type and end use for each building type.
- **Total Capital Investment (\$)** - Yes, given as the total estimated investment required for retrofits.
- **Total Demand Savings (\$)** - This value is represented for each building type showing the existing and post-retrofit conditions with the difference and % change between the two cases.
- **Total Energy Conservation Potential (\$)** - This figure is presented as the present value of life-cycle energy and O&M savings.

- **Fuel-Switching Potential (MBtu, \$)** - This value is represented in the Annual Installation Energy Use by Fuel Type table. This table shows the change from existing to post-retrofit conditions for each available fuel at the installation. An increase in use of a fuel type denotes a switch to that particular fuel.
- **Life-Cycle Cost Analysis (10 CFR part 436)** - FEDS Level-1 determines the cost-effective projects which are based on what achieves the minimum life-cycle cost, as defined in 10 CFR part 436.
- **Utility Rebates** - FEDS Level-1 provides a user option to specify if the gas or electric utility will pay for a portion of the cost of energy conservation to the facility through cost sharing, rebates, or other mechanisms.
- **Actual Facility Energy Rates** - All electric cost savings calculations are based on actual installation energy rates with the option of using time-or-day rates and demand ratchets.

Output Data - ECO-Specific Analysis

- **Life-Cycle Costs** - The determination of the most cost-effective technologies is based on what achieves the minimum life-cycle cost, as defined in 10 CFR part 436.
- **Fuel Neutral** - Savings are determined based on minimum life-cycle cost, regardless of the fuel type. The selection of the best ECO is truly blind to the fuel type (as long as that fuel is available at the site).
- **Technology Recommendations** - Specific retrofits are not recommended at Level-1.
- **ECO Categories (ECOs)** - The FEDS model estimates the energy consumption of each end use and considers a replacement or modification of the equipment with a diverse set of ECOs associated with the end use, increasing the equipment's energy efficiency. However, this is intended to give a gross indication of the energy savings potential without specifying a particular retrofit.
- **Financial Indicators** - These values are given in the summary of results for each building type
 - Total Life-Cycle Cost - This value is not given directly; however, the present value of life-cycle energy, demand, and O&M savings is given
 - Net Present Value - Yes
 - Savings to Investment Ratio - Not included in the output
 - Simple Payback - Not included in the output
 - Discounted Payback - Not included in the output.
- **Energy Savings (MBtu)** - N/A for individual ECOs.
- **Demand Savings (kW)** - N/A for individual ECOs.
- **Environmental Benefits** - N/A.
- **O&M Savings** - N/A for individual ECOs.
- **Design Specifications** - N/A.
- **Procurement Specifications** - N/A.

- **Retrofits** - Specific retrofits are not recommended in FEDS Level-1.
- **New Construction** - N/A.

Computer Models/Tools

- **Models demand (meter level)** - Demand is modeled at the appropriate utility billing meter (building, feeder, installation), calculating the impact on the installation monthly peak.
- **Models individual buildings** - N/A.
- **Models building types** - The FEDS model infers building parameters for each building type (equipment type and energy consumption), calculating the energy consumption associated with each building type based on these parameters.
- **Energy Reconciled** - No, FEDS Level-1 calculates the current energy consumption, but does not reconcile this consumption to actual usage. FEDS Level-1 estimates the total annual energy use for the facility, not including process energy, electric distribution systems losses, outdoor lighting, central plant energy, etc. This value does not accurately represent the actual annual energy consumption of the base. In addition, the annual energy consumption may not match the actual because FEDS uses Typical Meteorological Year (TMY) weather data and Weather Year for Energy Calculations (WYEC) weather data, which represent typical temperatures from long-term historical data (30 years). This may not accurately represent temperatures from the actual year of analysis.
- **Interactive Effects** - Within a given building or building type, the interactive effects of the ECO with other energy consuming equipment is determined (i.e., lighting, heating, cooling, etc.). The interaction of the building peak with the installation-wide peak is also determined.
- **Optimization** - The selection of all retrofit technologies for a given building or building type are optimized based on the minimum life-cycle cost.
- **Vary financial parameters by funding source** - The financial parameters (which parameters, screening level) can be changed to evaluate the appropriateness of different funding sources.
- **What-if Analysis (funding, fuel availability, etc.)** - The user input (fuel availability, fuel cost, building stock and vintage, etc.) used to evaluate cost-effective ECOs can be changed easily to determine how sensitive the estimation savings are to these assumptions.

Analysis Resources Required

- **Labor-hours/1000 sq-ft** - This number is hard to estimate because it depends on resources available to the energy manager, and the level of detail of the analysis (i.e., the number of building types at the base which are analyzed). However, a rough estimate of an average facility of 5,000,000 sq-ft with 17 total building types is 0.006 labor-hours/1000 sq-ft to collect and enter the data into FEDS Level-1, and approximately 10 to 20 hours to run the software.
- **Hardware** - FEDS minimum computer requirements are as follows:
 - a DOS-based personal computer
 - recommended 80486DX/25MHz for fast computing (but not required)
 - 3.5 inch 1.44 Mbyte floppy drive (for loading the software)

- VGA Graphics Adaptor and monitor
- 580 Kbytes of available RAM
- DOS 3.3 or higher
- Microsoft-compatible mouse is highly recommended
- "config.sys" must have at least 40 files defined

- Training/Expertise Required - External training to perform a FEDS analysis is both recommended and available (for both FEDS Level-1 and Level-2).
- Intended user of tool - Intended user is installation energy manager

Funding/Implementation Input

- Initial Feasibility/Proposal Preparation - FEDS Level-1 gives a gross indication of the required investment, and the energy and cost savings potential at an installation.
- Project Funding/Contracting - N/A.
- Detailed Design - N/A.
- Implementation - N/A.

Capability Level

- Level 1: Screening - FEDS Level-1 provides top-level screening that can estimate the resource potential and investment requirements by energy source at a given facility. This information can be used for budgetary estimates of energy potential, but not specific projects to implement in order to achieve these savings.
- Level 2: Characterization - Because of the extensive inferences made within the FEDS Level-1 analysis, it does not report specific projects.
- Level 3: Specification - N/A.
- Level 4: Design - N/A.

Example Output FEDS Level-1

Annual Energy Use by Building Type and Fuel Type

Building Type ... ADMINISTRATION

Fuel	Energy	Dollars (1993)
Electricity (kw-hr)		
existing	9,406,282	670,159
post-retrofit	7,231,044	523,616
difference	2,175,238	146,543
% change	-23	-22
Natural Gas (therms)		
existing	21,556	10,929
post-retrofit	43,219	21,911
difference	-21,663	-10,983
% change	100	100
District Hot Water (MBtu) *		
existing	7,047	54,112
post-retrofit	4,509	34,621
difference	2,538	19,491
% change	-36	-36
Chilled Water (ton-hours)		
existing	512,014	21,952
post-retrofit	413,541	17,730
difference	98,474	4,222
% change	-19	-19
Total (MBtu)		
existing	47,451	757,152
post-retrofit	38,473	597,878
difference	8,978	159,273
% change	-19	-21

* These dollar values reflect the value of distribution system losses.

Annual Electric Demand by Building Type

Building Type... ADMINISTRATION

	Demand (kW)	
Building Type Peak Demand:		
existing	2,895	
post-retrofit	2,321	
difference	575	
% change	-20	

Time of Building Type	Existing	Post-Retrofit
Peak Demand:		
Month	July	August
Day Type	Weekday	Weekday
Hour	1400	1300

	Demand (kW)		Dollars (1993)
Building Type Coincident			
Peak Demand			
existing	2,886		293,317
post-retrofit	2,321		217,821
difference	565		75,497
% change	-20		-26

Annual Energy Use by Building Type, Fuel Type, and End Use Technology

Building Type ... ADMINISTRATION

Fuel	Heating	Cooling	Vent	Lights	Misc Equip	Hot Water
Electricity (kw-hr)						
existing	0	1,365,115	688,151	3,199,224	4,131,078	22,714
post-retrofit	0	1,103,682	573,473	1,415,434	4,131,078	7,378
difference	0	261,434	114,678	1,783,790	0	15,336
% change	0	-19	-17	-56	0	-68
Natural Gas (therms)						
existing	19,837	0	0	0	0	1,719
post-retrofit	20,605	0	0	0	0	22,614
difference	-768	0	0	0	0	-20,894
% change	4	0	0	0	0	1,215
District Hot Water (MBtu)						
existing	4,341	0	0	0	0	2,707
post-retrofit	4,509	0	0	0	0	0
difference	-168	0	0	0	0	2,707
% change	4	0	0	0	0	-100
Chilled Water (ton-hours)						
existing	0	512,014	0	0	0	0
post-retrofit	0	413,541	0	0	0	0
difference	0	98,474	0	0	0	0
% change	0	-19	0	0	0	0
Total (MBtu)						
existing	6,324	10,804	2,349	10,919	14,099	2,956
post-retrofit	6,569	8,730	1,957	4,831	14,099	2,287
difference	-245	2,074	391	6,088	0	670
% change	4	-19	-17	-56	0	-23

Appendix C

Facility Energy Decision Screening (FEDS) Level-2

Appendix C

Facility Energy Decision Screening (FEDS) Level-2

DESCRIPTION

Purpose

The purpose of FEDS Level-2 is to allow a knowledgeable user to override the default building and energy-using/generating equipment parameters that were set in FEDS Level-1. The user may generate a FEDS Level-2 input file from FEDS Level-1 input data. The Level-2 user can then change any of the default parameter values generated by Level-1. Unlike other models which require detailed inputs, this approach allows, but does not require, a user to enter any site-specific information that is readily available.

Features

In addition to the FEDS Level-1 capabilities (see Appendix B), FEDS Level-2 capabilities include:

- **Modeling a user-defined building that has two distinct uses (termed "use areas").** Two types of these dual use buildings are supported — those with use areas that share a common HVAC system (termed "dual use, common HVAC buildings"), and those with use areas served by different HVAC systems (termed "dual use, separate HVAC buildings").
- **Access to nearly 500 existing lighting technology configurations.** The model uses all of the data that were collected and analyzed as part of the Lighting Technology Screening Matrix (LTSM) development.
- **Specification of an unlimited number of building groupings, including multiple groups of the same building type.** These groupings are termed building sets. At a minimum, building sets should consist of a number of buildings of the same type, of about the same age and size, with the same kind of fuels available.
- **Ability to model buildings that are used only part of the year.** At Level-2, a user may specify which months a building is in use. The user may also indicate the heating thermostat set point to be used during the unoccupied months.
- **Ability to specify which fuels to consider for potential fuel-switching retrofits for individual building sets.** When considering fuel-switching retrofits at Level-1, it is assumed that the fuels available to the installation are available to each building in the installation. Level-2 allows the user to change this assumption to better reflect the actual fuel availability on different parts of an installation.

Through the Level-2 file, the user has access to almost all the default parameter values used to describe the Level-1 building prototypes. These defaults include:

- **Building envelope characteristics.** The user may change the Level-1 default for the construction materials used for the walls, roof, floor and windows. The user may also specify different insulation R-values and thicknesses than those assumed in Level-1; or the user may simply specify the desired overall U-value for the windows, walls, roofs and floor.

- **Lighting systems.** The user may change the Level-1 default assumptions for the lighting technology configuration(s), the lighting fixture density, utilization levels for occupied and unoccupied periods, and lighting heat to space.
- **Heating and cooling equipment.** The Level-1 assumptions for equipment type, number of units, nominal output capacity, and efficiency (or coefficient of performance) for heating and cooling equipment may be changed by the Level-2 user.
- **Ventilation system.** Fan and fan motor capacities and efficiencies, as well as the ventilation system control mode, may be changed by the user.
- **Service water heating system.** Level-1 assumptions regarding the hot water consumption levels, system type, equipment efficiency, equipment capacity, and size may all be changed.
- **Miscellaneous equipment.** The user may change the Level-1 default assumptions for miscellaneous equipment densities, utilization levels and heat to space.

Additional information provided by a FEDS Level-2 user is used to recalculate (where appropriate) any dependant default values. The user may then examine these resulting defaults and, if desired, make further changes to them, before running the FEDS model.

Building Types

Table B.1. FEDS Building Types

FEDS Civilian Building Types

Assembly	Public Order/Safety
Education	Warehouse & Storage
Food Sales	Other
Food Service	Single Family Detached
Health Care	Single Family Attached
Lodging	2 to 4 Unit Buildings
Mercantile & Service	5 or More Unit Buildings
Office	Mobile Homes
Post Office	

Table B.1. (contd)

FEDS Military Building Types

Administration	Laundry
Administration/Storage	Morale, Welfare & Recreation
Barracks	Military Other
Barracks/Administration	Production and/or Process
Barracks/Dining Hall	Recreation
Chapel	Schools and/or Training
Clinic	Security
Clubs	Shops
Commissaries	Storage
Dining Halls	Warehouse
Electronics	Single Family Detached House
Exchange Facilities	Single Family Attached House
Guest Houses	Duplex
Hangar	Multi-family 3 or More Unit
Hospital	Military Mobile Homes
Labs	

End Use Categories

FEDS models energy consumption in six end uses:

- Heating
- Cooling
- Ventilation
- Lighting
- Service Hot Water
- Miscellaneous.

FEDS analyzes ECO retrofits for these areas:

- Lighting
- Service Hot Water
- Envelope improvements (e.g., addition of roof insulation)
- Heating Equipment
- Cooling Equipment.

EVALUATION

Input Requirements

- **Existing Databases** - Real property list, DEIS reports, and equipment inventories are all useful data sources for Level-2. FEDS Level-2 can start with previously entered FEDS Level-1 data.
- **Readily Available Information** - Electric rate schedules and other utility prices are required. In addition, level-2 can use almost any available data as long as they can be specifically traced back to one building or set of similar buildings.
- **Selected Building Walk-Throughs** - This was the intended level of effort for data collection. Inspections should be completed in one building per building set. However, due to the built-in defaults of Level-2, even this level of detail is not explicitly required. Accuracy will improve with the amount of information input into the model.
- **Comprehensive Audits** - Useful, but not required (see above).

Analysis Methods

- **Rules of Thumb** - N/A.
- **Engineering Calculations** - N/A.
- **Simulation Modeling** - FEDS Level-2 and Level-1 use the same analysis "engine" — a simulation model based on 3 weather days (hottest, coldest and average temperatures) and 3 day types (weekday, Saturday, and Sunday/holiday) per month. The software simulates monthly 24-hr load shapes for each weather type on each day type. The coldest and hottest day load shapes are used to represent the shape of the peak demand profile for each month. And, the day of average temperature is used to estimate the average energy consumption. This approach allows the model to cover all the possible building conditions without the computation time required for a full 8760-hr simulation. The level of accuracy achieved by the abbreviated simulation is appropriate for the level of detail of the input data.

Output Data - Installation Wide

- **Total Energy Conservation Potential (MBtu)** - This value is represented by the estimated installation annual energy savings in MBtu. In addition, energy savings is provided in the form of % change from existing to post-retrofit, broken up by fuel type and end use for each building type.
- **Total Capital Investment (\$)** - Reported for the installation and by building set.
- **Total Demand Savings (\$)** - Reported for the installation and by building set.
- **Total Energy Conservation Potential (\$)** - Reported for the installation and by end use and building set.
- **Fuel-Switching Potential (MBtu, \$)** - Reported for the installation and by building set. This value is represented in the Annual Installation Energy Use by Fuel Type table. This table shows the change from existing to post-retrofit conditions for each available fuel at the installation. An increase in use of a fuel type denotes a switch to that particular fuel.

- **Life-Cycle Cost Analysis (10 CFR part 436) - Yes.**
- **Utility Rebates - Where applicable. Rebates are input as percent of capital cost by end use.**
- **Actual Facility Energy Rates - All electric cost savings calculations are based on actual installation energy rates with the option of using time-or-day rates and demand ratchets.**

Output Data - ECO-Specific Analysis

- **Life-Cycle Costs - The determination of the most cost-effective technologies is based on what achieves the minimum life-cycle cost, as defined in 10 CFR part 436.**
- **Fuel Neutral - ECOs are selected based on minimum life-cycle cost, regardless of the fuel type. The selection of the best ECO is truly blind to the fuel type (as long as that fuel is available at the site).**
- **Technology Recommendations - Yes.**
- **ECO Categories (ECOs) - Six categories: heating (34 ECOs), cooling (11 ECOs), hot water (50 ECOs), lighting (approx. 500 ECOs), roof insulation (10 ECOs), and wall insulation (10 ECOs).**
- **Financial Indicators - The following financial parameters are calculated for the ECO:**
 - Total Life-Cycle Cost - This value is represented as life-cycle cost savings**
 - Net Present Value - Yes**
 - Savings to Investment Ratio - Yes**
 - Simple Payback - Yes**
 - Discounted Payback - No.**
- **Energy Savings (MBtu) - Yes.**
- **Demand Savings (kW) - Both electric peak demand and coincident peak demand in kW are modeled and represented in the output for each recommended technology.**
- **Environmental Benefits - No.**
- **O&M Savings - This figure is represented by the life-cycle cost savings of the annual and non-annual maintenance costs.**
- **Design Specifications - No.**
- **Procurement Specifications - No.**
- **Retrofits - Yes.**
- **New Construction - Limited application.**

Computer Models/Tools

- **Models demand (meter level) - Demand is modeled at the appropriate utility billing meter (building, feeder, installation), calculating the impact on the installation monthly peak.**

- **Models individual buildings** - This would be an extreme use of Level-2. It was intended that similar buildings be grouped together.
- **Models Building types** - Level-2 can be used at this level; however, better results are achieved if the building types are broken up into multiple building sets.
- **Energy Reconciled** - No, FEDS Level-2 calculates the current energy consumption, but does not reconcile this consumption to actual usage. FEDS Level-2 estimates the total annual energy use for the facility, not including process energy, electric distribution systems losses, outdoor lighting, central plant energy, etc. This value does not accurately represent the actual annual energy consumption of the base. In addition, the annual energy consumption may not match the actual because FEDS uses Typical Meteorological Year (TMY) weather data and Weather Year for Energy Calculations (WYEC) weather data, which represent typical temperatures from long-term historical data (30 years). This may not accurately represent temperatures from the actual year of analysis.
- **Interactive effects** - Within a given building or building type, the interactive effects of the ECO with other energy-consuming equipment is determined (i.e., lighting, heating, cooling, etc.). The interaction of the building peak with the installation-wide peak is also determined.
- **Optimization** - The selection of all retrofit technologies (i.e., lighting, heating, cooling, envelope) for a given building or building type is optimized based on the minimum life-cycle cost.
- **Vary financial parameters by funding source** - Yes; Level-2 can screen by SIR or simple payback.
- **What-if Analysis (funding, fuel availability, etc.)** - This type of analysis can be done, but may involve some amount of work changing the input file.

Analysis Resources Required

- **Labor-hours/1000 sq-ft** - This number is hard to estimate because it depends on resources available to the energy manager and the level of detail of the analysis (i.e., the number of building sets at the base which are analyzed). However, a rough estimate of an average facility of 5,000,000 sq-ft with 40 total building sets is 0.04 labor-hours/1000 sqft¹, and approximately 24 to 30 hours to run the software. These figures assume that the person running the analysis is experienced with the FEDS Level-2 software and the hardware meets the minimum requirements (see below).
- **Hardware** - FEDS minimum computer requirements are as follows:
 - a DOS-based personal computer
 - recommended 80486DX/25MHz for fast computing (but not required)
 - 3.5 inch 1.44 Mbyte floppy drive (for loading the software)
 - VGA Graphics Adaptor and monitor
 - 40 Mbytes of disk space
 - 580 Kbytes of available RAM.
 - DOS 3.3 or higher
 - Microsoft-compatible mouse is highly recommended
 - "config.sys" must have at least 40 files defined

¹ This figure is not representative of the actual time to perform the FEDS analysis on Bolling AFB because PNL did not do the audits of selected buildings.

- **Training/Expertise Required** - External training to learn how to use the method or tool is recommended (and available).
- **Intended user of tool** - Intended user is the installation energy manager.

Funding/implementation input

- **Initial Feasibility/Proposal Preparation** - FEDS Level-2 can be used for this level of analysis, but Level-1 (which must be run before Level-2 anyway) is better suited for this level of detail.
- **Project Funding/Contracting** - Yes, Level-2 provides detailed output for preparing all applicable funding documents.
- **Detailed Design** - N/A.
- **Implementation** - N/A.

Capability Level

- **Level 1: Screening** - Level-2 can be used at this level, but FEDS Level-1 is a more appropriate tool.
- **Level 2: Characterization** - Level-2 is intended to allow the user to identify specific projects that are cost-effective and appropriate to the installation. This is done by allowing the user to change Level-2 inferences, generate multiple building sets for a building type, and describe dual-use buildings.
- **Level 3: Specification** - N/A.
- **Level 4: Design** - N/A.

Example Output
FEDS Level-2

Annual Energy Use by Building Type and Fuel Type

Building Type ... ADMIN01 Bldg 20

Fuel	Energy	Dollars (1993)
Electricity (kw-hr)		
existing	1,192,473	82,824
post-retrofit	1,173,362	81,930
difference	19,111	895
% change	-2	-1
District Hot Water (MBtu) *		
existing	1,053	8,088
post-retrofit	1,054	8,092
difference	0	-4
% change	0	0
Total (MBtu)		
existing	5,123	90,913
post-retrofit	5,059	90,022
difference	65	891
% change	-1	-1

* These dollar values reflect the value of distribution system losses.

Annex A Electric Demand by Building Type

Building Type... ADMIN01 Bldg 20

	Demand (kW)	
Building Type Peak Demand:		
existing	271	
post-retrofit	268	
difference	3	
% change	-1	
Time of Building Type	Existing	Post-Retrofit
Peak Demand:		
Month	April	April
Day Type	Weekday	Weekday
Hour	1100	1100
Building Type Coincident	Demand (kW)	Dollars (1993)
Peak Demand		
existing	271	32,679
post-retrofit	268	31,570
difference	3	1,109
% change	-1	-3

Annual Energy Use by Building Type, Fuel Type, and End Use Technology

Building Type ... ADMIN01 Bldg 20

Fuel	Heating	Cooling	Vent	Lights	Misc Equip	Hot Water
Electricity (kw-hr)						
existing	0	178,110	14,903	191,044	788,554	19,863
post-retrofit	0	178,231	14,914	184,001	788,554	7,663
difference	0	-121	-11	7,043	0	12,200
% change	0	0	0	-4	0	-61
District Hot Water (MBtu)						
existing	1,053	0	0	0	0	0
post-retrofit	1,054	0	0	0	0	0
difference	0	0	0	0	0	0
% change	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (MBtu)						
existing	1,053	608	51	652	2,691	68
post-retrofit	1,054	608	51	628	2,691	26
difference	0	0	0	24	0	42
% change	0	0	0	-4	0	-61

Summary for Building Set #1: ADMIN01 Bldg 20
Building Type(s): ADMIN01 Bldg 20
Number of Buildings in this Set: 1
Total Floor Area in this Set (sf): 98,584

Building Set Cost Summary:

Bld. Set Energy/Demand Cost	Existing	Post-Retrofit	Difference
Energy	\$ 54,656	\$ 53,937	\$ -719
Annual Electric Demand	\$ 32,679	\$ 31,570	\$ -1,109

Life-Cycle Costs Savings	Present Values
Installed Cost	\$ -3,189
Annual Maintenance	\$ 0
Non-Annual Maintenance	\$ 5,212
Annualized Energy/Demand	\$ 12,169
Total LCC Savings (NPV)	\$ 14,191

Installed Capital Cost:	\$ 3,189
-------------------------	----------

Technology Retrofit Information for Building Set #1: ADMIN01 Bldg 20

End Use: Lights

Use Area: ADMINISTRATION

Existing Lighting Configuration: 1

Existing Technology: EX1: EXIT - INC (2x20)

Percent of Building Set Served by this Technology: 100.00%

Retrofit Technology: EX6: EXIT - LED

Retrofit Technology	Existing	Retrofit	Difference
Watts/fixture	40	5	-35
Operating hours/Year	8,760	8,760	0
Fixtures in this Bldg. Set	23	23	0
Vintage	1933	New	
Remaining Life (years)	25	25	

Technology Energy Use/Demand (this technology)

	Existing	Retrofit	Difference
Energy (user units)	8,049 (kWh)	1,006 (kWh)	-7,043
Energy (MBtu)	27	3	-24
Electric Peak Demand (kW)	1	0	-1
Coincident Pk Demand (kW)	1	0	-1

Building Set Energy Use/Demand (All technologies at minimum LCC sans technology being retrofit)

	Existing	Retrofit	Difference
Heating (MBtu)	1,053	1,054	0
Cooling (MBtu)	608	608	0
Ventilation (MBtu)	51	51	0
Lighting (MBtu)	652	628	-24
Misc. Equip. (MBtu)	2,691	2,691	0
Service Water Heating (MBtu)	26	26	0
Total	5,082	5,059	-23
Peak Electric Demand (kW)	269	268	-1

Building Set Energy/Demand Cost--First Year

(All technologies at minimum LCC sans technology being retrofit)

This technology	Existing	Retrofit	Difference
Energy	\$ 297	\$ 37	\$ -260
Annual Electric Demand	\$ 119	\$ 15	\$ -105

Balance of Building Set

(All technologies other than the one being retrofit--includes systems and retrofit interactions)

Energy	\$ 53,891	\$ 53,900	\$ 8
Annual Electric Demand	\$ 31,658	\$ 31,555	\$ -102

Life-Cycle Costs Savings	Present Values	Annual Values
Installed Cost	\$ -2,685	\$ -156
Annual Maintenance	\$ 0	\$ 0
Non-Annual Maintenance	\$ 5,212	\$ 303
Annualized Energy/Demand	\$ 8,211	\$ 477
Total LCC Savings (NPV)	\$ 10,738	\$ 624
Simple Payback (years)	3.5	
AIRR(percent/year)	10.0	
SIR	5.0	

Installed Capital Cost: \$ 2,685

Appendix D

Systems Corp.'s Manual Audit

Appendix D

Systems Corp.'s Manual Audit

A general description cannot be given for Systems Engineering and Management Corporation's (Systems Corp's) manual audit methodology because each energy efficient retrofit analysis is performed differently depending on the nature of the technology, end use, etc.

EVALUATION

Input Requirements

- Existing Databases - Information from the real property database is used on a limited basis concerning the facility data: the building area and type.
- Readily Available Information - The auditor may use weather bin data, utility rate schedules, utility meter readings as inputs to the analysis spreadsheets.
- Selected Building Walk-Throughs - Manual methods can use data from selected buildings (to complete analysis) on similar buildings, but detailed information on individual buildings is more effective.
- Comprehensive Audits - Requires detailed audits of individual buildings (including information on equipment type, efficiency/COP, operating hours, lighting fixture counts, etc.) performed by experienced auditors.

Analysis Methods

- Rules of Thumb - May be used for some types of analysis depending on amount of available data and knowledge of the analyst.
- Engineering Calculations - Spreadsheet templates are used to calculate energy savings potential of conservation methods recommended by the auditors. The templates are based on fundamental engineering principles.
- Simulation Modeling - N/A.

Output Data - Installation Wide

- Total Energy Conservation Potential (MBtu) - Available if requested.
- Total Capital Investment (\$) - Available if requested.
- Total Demand Savings (\$) - This usually takes the form of the total demand savings for each ECO; it may or may not take into account the time when each ECO's peak occurs in relation to the installation peak. This level of detail is difficult to achieve using manual methods.
- Total Energy Conservation Potential (\$) - Available if requested.

- **Fuel-Switching Potential (MBtu, \$)** - Not analyzed in this assessment, but fuel-switching ECOs can be analyzed if potential is identified by the auditor/analyst.
- **Life-Cycle Cost Analysis (10 CFR part 436)** - Systems Corp. used LCCID, which calculates savings to investment ratio (SIR) and simple payback, but not net present value (NPV). There are several other software packages that also perform this type of analysis. However, the use of software is not required to perform LCC calculations; manual methods can be developed following the guidelines in 10 CFR 436.
- **Utility Rebates** - Available if requested.
- **Actual Facility Energy Rates** - Analysis using actual rates can be performed if required.

Output Data - ECO-Specific Analysis

- **Life-Cycle Costs** - Systems Corp. used LCCID, which calculates SIR and simple payback, but not NPV. There are several other software packages that also perform this type of analysis. However, the use of software is not required to perform LCC calculations; manual methods can be developed following the guidelines in 10 CFR 436.
- **Fuel Neutral** - ECOs should be selected based on minimum life-cycle cost, regardless of the fuel type, but the list of potential ECOs is made by the auditor. Depending on the training and knowledge of the analyst, potential fuel-switching opportunities may be overlooked.
- **Technology Recommendations** - Specific technologies are recommended for each ECO.
- **ECO Categories (ECOs)** - Systems Corp. does not present a list of possible ECOs or ECO categories. Possible options are limited to the technical abilities (and imagination?) of the auditor.
- **Financial Indicators** - The following financial parameters are calculated for the ECO:
 - Total Life-Cycle Cost - Available if requested
 - Net Present Value - Available if requested
 - Savings to Investment Ratio - Available if requested
 - Simple Payback - Available if requested
 - Discounted Payback - Available if requested.
- **Energy Savings (MBtu)** - Calculated per ECO. Interactive effects between ECOs are difficult to calculate.
- **Demand Savings (kW)** - Are calculated as the difference between the existing and retrofit kW. All equipment is assumed to contribute to the peak demand.
- **Environmental Benefits** - Not normally calculated, but may be available.
- **O&M Savings** - Are calculated where there are differences from the existing conditions.
- **Design Specifications** - Available if requested.
- **Procurement Specifications** - Available if requested.

- **Retrofits** - The manual calculation method has been applied countless times in retrofit applications.
- **New Construction** - Manual calculation methods can be applied to new construction.

Computer Models/Tools

- **Models demand (meter level)** - N/A.
- **Models individual buildings** - N/A.
- **Models Building types** - N/A.
- **Energy Reconciled** - N/A.
- **Interactive effects** - N/A.
- **Optimization** - N/A.
- **Vary financial parameters by funding source** - N/A.
- **What-if Analysis (funding, fuel availability, etc.)** - N/A.

Analysis Resources Required

- **Labor-hours/1000 sq-ft** - It took approximately 1,000 hours to perform the manual analysis on 1,048,498 sq-ft of building space at Bolling AFB, which is 0.95 labor-hours/1000 sq-ft.
- **Hardware** - Most analysts now use computer-based spreadsheets, but analysis could be done by hand.
- **Training/Expertise Required** - Analysis could be done by anyone with training in energy management or engineering. This may limit the number and type of ECOs that are identified and analyzed. A experienced energy engineer is usually recommended to identify the most cost-effective measures.
- **Intended user of tool** - Intended user is the installation energy manager, support contractor, or consulting A&E firm.

Funding/implementation input

- **Initial Feasibility/Proposal Preparation** - The manual calculation method can be used to develop numbers for this stage of project development.
- **Project Funding/Contracting** - The manual calculation method can be used to develop the information required for authorization from all funding sources (ECIP, DSM, FEEF).
- **Detailed Design** - Manual calculation methods can be used to develop the information needed for detailed project design.
- **Implementation** - N/A.

Capability Level

- **Level 1: Screening** - The manual calculation method can be used to develop numbers for screening projects. However, using this method to perform a comprehensive screening of an installation would be cost and time prohibitive.
- **Level 2: Characterization** - The manual calculation method can be used to develop numbers for project characterization. However, using this method to perform a comprehensive characterization of ECOs on an installation would be cost and time prohibitive.
- **Level 3: Specification** - The manual calculation method can be used to develop numbers for project specification.
- **Level 4: Design** - The manual calculation method is normally used at this level.

Example Output
Systems Corp. Manual Audit

```

=====
Estimate:  MEANSDATA           Date:    DEC 8, 1993
Description: INDOOR LIGHTING
Project:    BOLLING AFB        Bid Date: DEC 8, 1993
Location:   BUILDING 1         Job #:   93013.00
Sq. footage:                City indx: WASHINGTON, DC
=====

```

Line #	Description	Manhours	Matl	Labor	Equipment	Sub	Total
1661100161	LED EXIT SIGN					11.00 Ea.	
Unit values	1.20	121.45	35.00	0.00	0.00		156.45
Totals	13.20	\$1,336	\$385	\$0	\$0		\$1,721
166130001	OCCUPANCY SENSOR - WALL MOUNTED - >200 WATT AND < 500 WATT CONNECTED LOAD					2.00 Ea.	
Unit values	0.50	48.00	16.50	0.00	0.00		64.50
Totals	1.00	\$96	\$33	\$0	\$0		\$129
1661300104	18 WATT COMPACT FLUORESCENT SURFACE MOUNTED FIXTURE INCLUDING LAMP AND BALLAST					11.00 EA.	
Unit values	0.83	31.00	25.00	0.00	0.00		56.00
Totals	9.13	\$341	\$275	\$0	\$0		\$616
1661300302	2 X 2 FLUORESCENT FIXTURE W/ 2 U-TUBE LAMPS, ELECTRONIC BALLAST W/O REFLECTORS					170.00 Ea.	
Unit values	1.40	85.00	40.00	0.00	0.00		125.00
Totals	238.00	\$14,450	\$6,800	\$0	\$0		\$21,250
1661300401	2 x 4 FLUORESCENT FIXTURE W/ 1 T8 LAMP, ELECTRONIC BALLAST W/O REFLECTORS					3.00 Ea.	
Unit values	1.50	75.00	45.00	0.00	0.00		120.00
Totals	4.50	\$225	\$135	\$0	\$0		\$360
1661300402	2 X 4 FLUORESCENT FIXTURE W/ 1 T8 LAMPS, ELECTRONIC BALLAST, AND REFLECTORS					426.00 Ea.	
Unit values	1.50	91.75	45.00	0.00	0.00		136.75
Totals	639.00	\$39,086	\$19,170	\$0	\$0		\$58,256
1661300403	2 X 4 FLUORESCENT FIXTURE W/ 2 T8 LAMPS, ELECTRONIC BALLAST, AND REFLECTORS					270.00 Ea.	
Unit values	1.50	109.75	45.00	0.00	0.00		154.75
Totals	405.00	\$29,633	\$12,150	\$0	\$0		\$41,783

23-Nov-93

MeansData for Lotus

Page 2

1661304291	250 WATT METAL HALIDE HIGH BAY FIXTURE						
	INCLUDING LAMP AND BALLAST				17.00	Ea.	
Unit values	3.48	86.50	100.00	0.00	0.00		186.50
Totals	59.16	\$1,471	\$1,700	\$0	\$0		\$3,171

```
=====
Line #      Description
-----
      Manhours   Matl    Labor   Equipment   Sub    Total
=====
U16 ELECTRICAL   1369   $86,638   $40,648         $0         $0  $127,286

ESTIMATE TOTAL   1369   $86,638   $40,648         $0         $0  $127,286

SALES TAX        0.00%         $0
MATL MARKUP      5.00%   $4,332
LABOR MARKUP     5.00%         $2,032
EQUIPT MARKUP    5.00%         $0
SUB MARKUP       5.00%         $0

TOTAL BEFORE CONTINGEN  $90,970   $42,680         $0         $0  $133,650
CONTINGENCY      10.00%         $13,365
BOND             2.50%         $3,341
PROFIT           7.50%         $10,024

JOB TOTAL                                     $160,380
=====
```

```

=====
Estimate:      MEANSDATA           Date:      DEC 8, 1993
Description:   INDOOR LIGHTING
Project:       BOLLING AFB         Bid Date: DEC 8, 1993
Location:      BUILDING 1          Job #:      93013.00
Sq. footage:   City indx:WASHINGTON, DC
=====

```

SUMMARY

	Manhours	Matl	Labor	Equipment	Sub	Total
U16 ELECTRICAL	1369	\$86,638	\$40,648	\$0	\$0	\$127,286
TOTAL	1369	\$86,638	\$40,648	\$0	\$0	\$127,286
SALES TAX	0.00%	\$0				
MATL MARKUP	5.00%	\$4,332				
LABOR MARKUP	5.00%		\$2,032			
EQUIPT MARKUP	5.00%			\$0		
SUB MARKUP	5.00%				\$0	
TOTAL BEFORE CONTINGEN		\$90,970	\$42,680	\$0	\$0	\$133,650
CONTINGENCY	10.00%					\$13,365
BOND	2.50%					\$3,341
PROFIT	7.50%					\$10,024
JOB TOTAL						\$160,380

LIFE CYCLE COST ANALYSIS SUMMARY

STUDY: 0002ECO1
LCCID 1.072

ENERGY CONSERVATION INVESTMENT PROGRAM (ECIP)

INSTALLATION & LOCATION: BOLLING AFB REGION NOS. 3 CENSUS: 3

PROJECT NO. & TITLE: 001-0002 INTERIOR LIGHTING REPLACEMENT BLDG 2

FISCAL YEAR 95 DISCRETE PORTION NAME: INTERIOR LIGHTING

ANALYSIS DATE: 11-23-93 ECONOMIC LIFE 15 YEARS PREPARED BY: J. HOLLENSBE

1. INVESTMENT

A. CONSTRUCTION COST	\$	37898.	
B. SIOH	\$	1894.	
C. DESIGN COST	\$	1894.	
D. TOTAL COST (1A+1B+1C)	\$	41686.	
E. SALVAGE VALUE OF EXISTING EQUIPMENT	\$	0.	
F. PUBLIC UTILITY COMPANY REBATE	\$	0.	
G. TOTAL INVESTMENT (1D - 1E - 1F)	\$		41686.

2. ENERGY SAVINGS (+) / COST (-)

DATE OF NISTIR 85-3273-X USED FOR DISCOUNT FACTORS OCT 1992

FUEL	UNIT COST \$/MBTU(1)	SAVINGS MBTU/YR(2)	ANNUAL \$ SAVINGS(3)	DISCOUNT FACTOR(4)	DISCOUNTED SAVINGS(5)
A. ELECT	\$ 13.11	131.	\$ 1717.	11.77	\$ 20214.
B. DIST	\$.00	0.	\$ 0.	13.83	\$ 0.
C. RESID	\$.00	0.	\$ 0.	16.15	\$ 0.
D. NAT G	\$.00	0.	\$ 0.	15.34	\$ 0.
E. COAL	\$.00	0.	\$ 0.	12.82	\$ 0.
F. PPG	\$.00	0.	\$ 0.	11.12	\$ 0.
M. DEMAND SAVINGS			\$ 1742.	11.12	\$ 19371.
N. TOTAL		131.	\$ 3459.		\$ 39585.

3. NON ENERGY SAVINGS(+) / COST(-)

A. ANNUAL RECURRING (+/-)		\$	0.
(1) DISCOUNT FACTOR (TABLE A)	11.12		
(2) DISCOUNTED SAVING/COST (3A X 3A1)		\$	0.

B. NON RECURRING SAVINGS(+) / COSTS(-)

ITEM	SAVINGS(+) COST(-) (1)	YR OC (2)	DISCNT FACTR (3)	DISCOUNTED SAVINGS(+)/ COST(-)(4)
d. TOTAL	\$ 0.			0.

C. TOTAL NON ENERGY DISCOUNTED SAVINGS(+)/COST(-)(3A2+3Bd4)\$ 0.

4. FIRST YEAR DOLLAR SAVINGS $2N3+3A+(3B1d/(YRS\ ECONOMIC\ LIFE))$ \$ 3459.

5. SIMPLE PAYBACK PERIOD (1G/4) 12.05 YEARS

6. TOTAL NET DISCOUNTED SAVINGS (2N5+3C) \$ 39585.

7. SAVINGS TO INVESTMENT RATIO (SIR)=(5 / 1G)= .95
(IF < 1 PROJECT DOES NOT QUALIFY)

8. ADJUSTED INTERNAL RATE OF RETURN (AIRR): 3.64 %

LIFE CYCLE COST ANALYSIS SUMMARY

STUDY: 0002ECO1

LCCID 1.072

ENERGY CONSERVATION INVESTMENT PROGRAM (ECIP)

INSTALLATION & LOCATION: BOLLING AFB REGION NOS. 3 CENSUS: 3

PROJECT NO. & TITLE: 001-0002 INTERIOR LIGHTING REPLACEMENT BLDG 2

FISCAL YEAR 95 DISCRETE PORTION NAME: INTERIOR LIGHTING

ANALYSIS DATE: 12-03-93 ECONOMIC LIFE 15 YEARS PREPARED BY: J. HOLLENSBE

1. INVESTMENT

A. CONSTRUCTION COST	\$	37898.	
B. SIOH	\$	1894.	
C. DESIGN COST	\$	1894.	
D. TOTAL COST (1A+1B+1C)	\$	41686.	
E. SALVAGE VALUE OF EXISTING EQUIPMENT	\$	0.	
F. PUBLIC UTILITY COMPANY REBATE	\$	7638.	
G. TOTAL INVESTMENT (1D - 1E - 1F)	\$		34048.

2. ENERGY SAVINGS (+) / COST (-)

DATE OF NISTIR 85-3273-X USED FOR DISCOUNT FACTORS OCT 1992

FUEL	UNIT COST \$/MBTU(1)	SAVINGS MBTU/YR(2)	ANNUAL \$ SAVINGS(3)	DISCOUNT FACTOR(4)	DISCOUNTED SAVINGS(5)
A. ELECT	\$ 13.11	131.	\$ 1717.	11.77	\$ 20214.
B. DIST	\$.00	0.	\$ 0.	13.83	\$ 0.
C. RESID	\$.00	0.	\$ 0.	16.15	\$ 0.
D. NAT G	\$.00	0.	\$ 0.	15.34	\$ 0.
E. COAL	\$.00	0.	\$ 0.	12.82	\$ 0.
F. PPG	\$.00	0.	\$ 0.	11.12	\$ 0.
M. DEMAND SAVINGS			\$ 1742.	11.12	\$ 19371.
N. TOTAL		131.	\$ 3459.		\$ 39585.

3. NON ENERGY SAVINGS(+) / COST(-)

A. ANNUAL RECURRING (+/-)	\$	0.
(1) DISCOUNT FACTOR (TABLE A)	11.12	
(2) DISCOUNTED SAVING/COST (3A X 3A1)	\$	0.

B. NON RECURRING SAVINGS(+) / COSTS(-)

ITEM	SAVINGS(+) COST(-) (1)	YR OC (2)	DISCNT FACTR (3)	DISCOUNTED SAVINGS(+)/ COST(-)(4)
d. TOTAL	\$ 0.			0.

C. TOTAL NON ENERGY DISCOUNTED SAVINGS(+)/COST(-)(3A2+3Bd4)\$ 0.

4. FIRST YEAR DOLLAR SAVINGS 2N3+3A+(3B1d/(YRS ECONOMIC LIFE))\$ 3459.

5. SIMPLE PAYBACK PERIOD (1G/4) 9.84 YEAR.

6. TOTAL NET DISCOUNTED SAVINGS (2N5+3C) \$ 39585.

7. SAVINGS TO INVESTMENT RATIO (SIR)=(5 / 1G)= 1.16
(IF < 1 PROJECT DOES NOT QUALIFY)

8. ADJUSTED INTERNAL RATE OF RETURN (AIRR): 5.05 %

BOLLING AFB ENERGY STUDY

ECO 1: IMPROVE LIGHTING EFFICIENCY WITH ENERGY EFFICIENT LIGHTING

08 DECEMBER 1993

FACILITY LIGHTING REPLACEMENT

BUILDING #: 2
BUILDING NAME: BAY D CENTER
BUILDING USE:
HOURS/WEEK 55

ELECTRIC COSTS:
ENERGY CHARGE \$0.0447 PER KWH
DEMAND CHARGE \$10.833 PER KW

EXISTING FIXTURE DATA

4 FOOT FLUORESCENT

15	1 LAMP @	46 WATTS/FIXT =	690 WATTS
0	1 LAMP @	58 WATTS/FIXT =	0 WATTS
162	2 LAMP @	88 WATTS/FIXT =	14,256 WATTS
0	2 LAMP @	96 WATTS/FIXT =	0 WATTS
35	3 LAMP @	121 WATTS/FIXT =	4,235 WATTS
0	3 LAMP @	154 WATTS/FIXT =	0 WATTS
24	4 LAMP @	175 WATTS/FIXT =	4,200 WATTS
0	4 LAMP @	192 WATTS/FIXT =	0 WATTS

2 FOOT FLUORESCENT

0	2 LAMP @	46 WATTS/FIXT =	0 WATTS
0	2 LAMP U @	88 WATTS/FIXT =	0 WATTS
0	2 LAMP U @	96 WATTS/FIXT =	0 WATTS

8 FOOT FLUORESCENT

0	1 LAMP @	168 WATTS/FIXT =	0 WATTS
0	2 LAMP @	180 WATTS/FIXT =	0 WATTS

INCANDESCENT

0	1 LAMP @	75 WATTS/FIXT =	0 WATTS
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MERCURY VAPOR

0	1 LAMP @	454 WATTS/FIXT =	0 WATTS
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TOTAL EXISTING KW 23.4
TOTAL EXISTING MBTU 228

NET ENERGY SAVINGS 130.897 MBTU/YR

REPLACEMENT FIXTURE DATA

4 FOOT FLUORESCENT

15	1 LAMP @	37 WATTS/FIXT =	555 WATTS
162	1 LAMP W/ REFLECTORS	37 WATTS/FIXT =	5,994 WATTS
35	2 LAMP W/ REFLECTORS	58 WATTS/FIXT =	2,030 WATTS
24	2 LAMP W/ REFLECTORS	58 WATTS/FIXT =	1,392 WATTS

2 FOOT FLUORESCENT

0	1 LAMP @	20 WATTS/FIXT =	0 WATTS
0	2 LAMP U @	58 WATTS/FIXT =	0 WATTS

8 FOOT FLUORESCENT

0	1 LAMP W/ REFLECTORS	58 WATTS/FIXT =	0 WATTS
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COMPACT FLUORESCENT

0	1 LAMP @	18 WATTS/FIXT =	0 WATTS
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METAL HALIDE

0	1 LAMP @	300 WATTS/FIXT =	0 WATTS
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TOTAL REPLACEMENT KW 10.0
TOTAL REPLACEMENT MBTU 97

NET DOLLAR SAVINGS \$3,458

Appendix E

XenCAP™

Appendix E

XenCAP™

DESCRIPTION

Purpose

XenCAP™ is a computer-assisted audit. The XenCAP™ software helps an auditor use the available information about the building energy use (i.e., the billing histories) to choose potential ECO retrofits. The software also performs the economic calculations to determine the cost-effectiveness of the ECOs chosen by the auditor.

The XenCAP™ program was developed and is maintained by Xenergy Inc., an international energy engineering firm whose corporate headquarters are in Burlington, MA. First introduced in 1981, XenCAP™ has had annual new version releases since then.

Features

XenCAP™ is an energy analysis and evaluation software program. Given building inventory data, energy use and bills for each individual site audited, it evaluates and organizes that data relative to an energy auditor's recommendations for conservation and equipment maintenance. As part of the analysis, XenCAP™ also estimates what percentages of the current energy bills are used for lighting, cooling, ventilation, heat, hot water, etc., at the facility. Detailed data are collected in a convenient set of forms, then entered into the program, after which XenCAP™ produces two classes of reports. The first class consists of audit-customer reports in any of several formats, and the second contains a wide range of database reports for clients who are providing audits to their customers, members, or citizens. The entire package is called *The XenCAP™ System*.

Input Data

XenCAP™ requires input from detailed building audits, including:

- Billing histories
- Energy using equipment inventories
- Building operation (building use, schedule, etc.).

Building Types

Following are the types of facilities for which XenCAP™ estimates end use indices:

Office Building	Hotel or Motel	Primary School
Retail Store	Bakery	Secondary School
Food Store	Laundry	Hospital
Small Services	Warehouse	Nursing Home
Auto Dealer	Industrial Shop	Multifamily
Service Station	Religious Building	Restaurant

Energy use is given in thousands of British thermal units (MBtu/sqft)

End Use Categories

XenCAP™ can allocate the energy currently being used at a facility among the following end uses:

Lighting	Refrigeration	Cooking
Heating	Cooling	Ventilation
Hot Water	Exterior Lights	Elevators
Process	Laundry Dryers	Laundry Motors
Tenant Use	Miscellaneous	Custom

* Auditors can customize each audit by adding additional end uses and designating the percent of the bill to be allocated to that end use in the analysis.

XenCAP™ evaluates over 150 potential measures, which are grouped in "modules" as follows:

Lighting	Pipe Insulation	Swimming Pools
Temperature	Tank Insulation	Motors
Heating Equipment	Steam Distribution	Wall Insulation
Cooling Equipment	Refrigeration	Window/Doors
Ventilation Equipment	Air Compressors	Roof/Floors
Hot Water Equipment	Cooking	Custom*

* Auditors can add any measure to the audit that they wish by using a feature called "Free Forms."

EVALUATION

Input Requirements

- Existing Databases - Information from existing databases is required on a limited basis concerning the facility data: the area of buildings, building type, and operating schedules which are manual inputs in the software.
- Readily Available Information - XenCAP™ requires billing data obtained from utilities, which are used to reconcile the estimated energy consumption allocated for each end use.
- Selected Building Walk-Throughs - N/A.
- Comprehensive Audits - XenCAP™ requires detailed audits of individual building (including information on equipment type, efficiency/COP, operating hours, lighting fixture counts) performed by XenCAP™ auditors.

Analysis Methods

- Rules of Thumb - N/A.
- Engineering Calculations - Equations in XenCAP™ are used to calculate energy savings potential of conservation methods recommended by the auditors. These equations are based on fundamental engineering principles. The heating and cooling savings are estimated by using the bin method, other

equations subtract the replacement energy use from the existing equipment taking into account the change in efficiency. An entire list of equations can be found in XENERGY's Bolling AFB Aggregate Report.

- **Simulation Modeling** - In generating the building's thermal model, XenCAP™ uses the methodology developed by ASHRAE Technical Committee 4.7 (TC 4.7). This model uses the Bin Method on an hourly basis to estimate the annual heating and cooling requirements.

Output Data - Installation Wide

- **Total Energy Conservation Potential (MBtu)** - Yes.
- **Total Capital Investment (\$)** - Yes.
- **Total Demand Savings (\$)** - Yes.
- **Total Energy Conservation Potential (\$)** - Yes.
- **Fuel-Switching Potential (MBtu, \$)** - N/A.
- **Life-Cycle Cost Analysis (10 CFR part 436)** -XenCAP™ adapts to client-specified financial parameters. XenCAP™ has the ability to analyze life-cycle costs under 10 CFR part 436 specifications; information from the software is downloaded into an additional spreadsheet which has the capability of adapting to ECIP requirements.
- **Utility Rebates** - are included in the evaluation of cost-effective measures.
- **Actual Facility Energy Rates** - XenCAP™ uses the incremental cost of fuel when calculating energy savings. (Incremental cost represents the last unit of fuel purchased.) Time-of-day rate structure can be entered by calculating a weighted average of incremental costs.

Output Data - ECO-Specific Analysis

- **Life-Cycle Costs** - XenCAP™ has the capability to run a life-cycle cost analysis on the ECOs; however, simple payback is usually performed depending on the client's criteria.
- **Fuel Neutral - Analysis** is not truly fuel neutral. Each ECO is selected by the XenCAP™ auditor based on his or her observations and knowledge of the facility. If the ECO does not meet the prescribed economic parameters, then an alternative ECO may be evaluated but not necessarily include all fuels.
- **Technology Recommendations** - Specific technologies are selected by a XenCAP™ auditor and run through the XenCAP™ system. The ECO is recommended if it meets the financial criteria of the client. Detailed information is given on each ECO.
- **ECO Categories (ECOs)** - XenCAP™ analyzes 15 end-use categories (see list of categories in Background section above) and over 150 conservation measures.

- **Financial Indicators** - The following financial parameters are calculated for the ECO:
 Total Life-Cycle Cost - is performed based on client's financial requirements
 Net Present Value - Yes
 Savings to Investment Ratio - This value is not given; however, the Internal Rate of Return is calculated in the financial analysis which can be used in place of the SIR
 Simple Payback - Yes
 Discounted Payback - Yes.
- **Energy Savings (MBtu)** - Yes.
- **Demand Savings (kW)** - This value is given, representing an average demand, but only if applicable to the ECO (evaluated by the XenCAP™ auditor).
- **Environmental Benefits** - The associated environmental benefits with the conservation measures are identified by the potential reductions in SO₂, NO_x and CO₂. The quantities of each compound are based on national averages for gas contact per kWh. Also, XENERGY Inc. addresses the CFC issue, outlining options involved in phasing out CFCs.
- **O&M Savings** - The differential maintenance cost is itemized in the financial analysis.
- **Design Specifications** - Detailed specifications are not given; however, fairly detailed descriptions of the ECOs are outlined.
- **Procurement Specifications** - N/A; however, specifications can be added in the text library if needed.
- **Retrofits** - Yes.
- **New Construction** - XenCAP™ has the capability to evaluate new construction; however, the results are less accurate because a proposed building does not have a well-defined inventory.

Computer Models/Tools

- **Models demand (meter level)** - Demand is not modeled. Demand is estimated for a technology *if* the XenCAP™ auditor determines that the technology can contribute to the demand. The demand change for each retrofit can be aggregated to estimate the peak demand of the entire installation. However, the coincident demand of the technologies is not actually calculated.
- **Models individual buildings** - Yes.
- **Models Building types** - N/A.
- **Energy Reconciled** - The base energy consumption for an installation is reconciled to the actual utility bill. XenCAP™ utilizes the thermal model and energy use indices to allocate energy consumption to each end use. XenCAP™ then reconciles these data with actual bills for each fuel type available to the building. If there are not metered data available for each building, the total energy bill for the base is divided to represent each audited building's energy consumption based on sq ft of the building adjusted for the specific facility. This figure is used to reconcile with the energy use estimated by the engineering estimate.

- Interactive effects - XenCAP™ has the ability to account for interactions between different measures that affect the same zone across different pieces of equipment (e.g., lighting to heating and cooling).
- Optimization - N/A.
- Vary financial parameters by funding source - XenCAP™ has the ability to meet the client's financial criteria, including life-cycle cost requirements.
- What-if Analysis (funding, fuel availability, etc.) - The assumptions (fuel availability, fuel cost, building stock and conditions, etc.) used to evaluate cost-effective ECOs can be changed easily to determine how sensitive the technology selection is to these assumptions.

Analysis Resources Required

- Labor-hours/1000 sq-ft - This figure is very difficult to predict. The Bolling AFB assessment analyzed 26 buildings (1,370,000 sq-ft) in 620 labor-hours, which is approximately 0.54 labor-hours/1000 sq-ft.
- Hardware - XenCAP™ is run exclusively by XENERGY Inc., which is run on a VAX and has remote key input capability.
- Training/Expertise Required - trained XenCAP™ auditors and engineers are required to run XenCAP™.
- Intended user of tool - XenCAP™ is proprietary used only by licensed and trained XenCAP™ auditors. XenCAP™ will train and license outside agencies for their own use.

Funding/implementation Input

- Initial Feasibility/Proposal Preparation - Identify the scope of the project, and assess the initial economic feasibility. This may include a preliminary design in order to develop the initial cost estimates. Providing that the investment criteria are met for the appropriate funding mechanism, a proposal for funding or request for proposal is prepared.
- Project Funding/Contracting: - XenCAP™ has the capability to develop cost sheets which can be used in funding proposals for ECIP. This is a relatively new development where results from a run are electronically downloaded to a separate spreadsheet analysis.
- Detailed Design - N/A.
- Implementation - N/A.

Capability Level

- Level 1: Screening - N/A.
- Level 2: Characterization - XenCAP™ gives details on each recommended ECO. A general description is outlined with standard guidelines and information about the technology. XenCAP™ also has the capability to develop cost sheets which can be used in funding proposals for ECIP. This is a relatively new development where results from a run are electronically downloaded to a separate spreadsheet analysis.

- **Level 3: Specification - N/A; however, specifications can be provided in the text library by the user if needed.**
- **Level 4: Design - N/A.**

Example Output
XenCAP™

3.9 INSTALL ENERGY EFFICIENT MOTORS

Conservation Opportunity

The new, high efficiency motors now available as replacements for the standard types will reduce both demand and energy usage to produce savings.

Conservation Project Description

Replace standard motors with high efficiency units as designated to save approximately \$293 at a cost estimated at \$1,162.

Description

It always pays to replace burned out standard efficiency motors with high efficiency motors, rather than buy new standard efficiency ones. Generally speaking, the additional cost for buying a high efficiency motor instead of a new standard motor will be paid back in electricity saved in less than two years.

When a new high efficiency motor is bought instead of having a standard motor rewound, the savings are not so dramatic because the difference in initial costs is greater. The difference in the price of the rewind motor and the high efficiency motor will be paid back in electricity savings in four to nine years. It probably makes sense to buy high efficiency motors instead of rewind motors for motors of less than 50 HP. Of course, if the motor cannot be rewind, then replacement with a high efficiency unit is warranted upon burnout for even the larger sizes. It does not usually pay to replace functioning standard motors with new high efficiency ones. You just will not save enough in electricity charges to warrant getting rid of a standard motor that is still running unless that motor is substantially oversized.

Because original motor sizes may have been selected very conservatively or because the original design load has been reduced, it is often possible to reduce motor size substantially. Motors that are not loaded to at least 50 percent of their rated output are relatively inefficient and reduce the power factor of the entire electrical system. In many cases, it pays to replace these underloaded units immediately or to exchange them with others you may have.

Most of the larger motors used in business and industry are three-phase motors from one HP to 200 HP. Standard three-phase motors are relatively efficient at converting electrical energy to mechanical work, but new motors have been developed which are even more efficient. These new high efficiency motors reduce power losses, losses which in older motors will cause excessive heating of the motor windings and therefore a decrease in motor life. New high efficiency motors have the following characteristics:

- **A steel core** with thinner laminations to reduce eddy current losses, but with more steel to reduce operating flux density,
- **Windings** with larger wire diameters to reduce electrical resistance,
- **Improved bearing lubrication systems and smaller internal fans** since efficient motors are easier to keep cool, and
- **Tighter manufacturing tolerances** and other improvements to increase efficiency and overall quality.

When compared to a standard motor, a high efficiency motor can save three to nine percent of power demand (in KW) and energy costs per year. High efficiency motors cost between 10 and 20 percent more than standard ones, but the savings in electricity can quickly overcome this initial difference.

Based on a review of motors in your operation, the strategies outlined in Figure 3-13 are recommended.

For assistance, contact your local motor sales representative. High efficiency motors generally have special names. Most sales representatives can confirm your savings and estimate exact costs for your application.

<i>Install High Efficiency Motors</i>				
<i>Identifier</i>	<i>Action</i>	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Rebates</i>	<i>Savings</i>
AH-1	Replace 1 7.5-hp standard motor with its energy efficient equivalent now.	\$396	\$124	\$167
AH-2	Replace 1 1.5-hp standard motor with its energy efficient equivalent now.	\$173	\$67	\$39
PUMP 1	Replace 1 .75-hp standard motor with its energy efficient equivalent now.	\$126		\$21
PUMP 2	Replace 1 .75-hp standard motor with its energy efficient equivalent now.	\$126		\$21
KITCHEN EXHAUST	Replace 1 1.5-hp standard motor with its energy efficient equivalent now.	\$173	\$67	\$19
IN-LINE FANS	Replace 2 .5-hp standard motors with their energy efficient equivalents now.	\$168		\$27
Total		\$1,162	\$258	\$293

Figure 3-13: Install High Efficiency Motors

Appendix F

Federal Lighting Energy eXpert (FLEX)

Appendix F

Federal Lighting Energy eXpert (FLEX)

DESCRIPTION

Purpose

Federal Lighting Energy eXpert (FLEX) is a software tool developed as part of the Department of Energy's (DOE) Federal Energy Management Program (FEMP) and the Federal Relighting Initiative (FRI). FLEX performs analysis at a room or lighted space level. It is designed to screen projects and recommend relighting options. The analysis is based on given electricity rates, available utility rebates, and operating parameters. FLEX also estimates current lighting levels based on room characteristics to be used in identifying potential delamping scenarios.

Features

FLEX calculates the life-cycle cost of an existing system of lighting fixtures (in their current environment and operating situation) and a number of potential energy-efficient replacements by building, lighting system, and lighted space. FLEX takes into account the operating and energy characteristics of the lamps, ballasts, and fixture housings to determine appropriate energy consumption and life characteristics of each fixture analyzed. FLEX also calculates annual energy savings for each retrofit alternative, as well as the levelized energy cost, total capital costs, annual maintenance costs, and energy costs. FLEX can be used to evaluate retrofits for many common configurations of fluorescent, incandescent, HID, and exit lighting fixtures for any level of operation, electricity price, discount rate, and utility rebate program. FLEX provides various output reporting formats that include building level assessments and lighting level information. FLEX is a DOS-based program that is set up to run on a 386 or better PC with 2MB RAM and hard disk. The program, once installed, takes approximately 3 to 5 megabytes of hard disk space.

Input Data

FLEX requires room-by-room descriptions, which include:

- Lighting system type(s)
- Tasks performed in the room
- Lighting system condition
- Physical description of the room--ceiling height, reflectances, etc.

Building Types

FLEX does not model building types. It does offer the user a menu of tasks that could be performed in a room. Example of these tasks include light typing, work using a video display terminal, photocopying, and hallways.

End Use Categories

FLEX only models lighting.

EVALUATION

Input Requirements

- Existing Databases - N/A.
- Readily Available Information - FLEX uses actual utility rate structures, local labor rates, and lighting maintenance information.
- Selected Building Walk-Throughs - N/A, see below.
- Comprehensive Audits - FLEX uses specific (room by room) facility information that must be collected by means of detailed building walk-throughs. These data include occupant age, dirt condition, IES categorization/function, lighting system info, dimensions, surface reflectance, and HVAC system type. Much of these data are assigned defaults that can be used.

Analysis Methods

- Rules of Thumb - FLEX uses a rule of thumb system to identify the retrofit alternatives that are to be included in a comprehensive LCC analysis.
- Engineering Calculations - FLEX uses the "zonal cavity" (space by space accounting of light) calculation method for estimating existing lighting levels in building spaces. FLEX also uses actual utility rate structures to calculate energy use and costs.
- Simulation Modeling - N/A.

Output Data - Installation Wide

- Total Energy Conservation Potential (kWh) - Yes.
- Total Capital Investment (\$) - Yes.
- Total Demand Savings (\$) - N/A (to be included in a later version)
- Total Energy Conservation Potential (\$) - Yes.
- Fuel-Switching Potential (MBtu, \$) - N/A.
- Life-Cycle Cost Analysis (10 CFR part 436) - Yes.
- Utility Rebates - Yes.
- Actual Facility Energy Rates - FLEX uses actual consumption rates. Demand rate data and analysis are optional.

Output Data - ECO-Specific Analysis

- Life-Cycle Costs - Yes.
- Fuel Neutral - N/A.
- Technology Recommendations - Specific technologies are recommended for each ECO.
- ECO Categories (ECOs) - FLEX evaluates a wide variety of fixture retrofits.
- Financial Indicators - The following financial parameters are calculated for the ECO:
 - Total Life-Cycle Cost
 - Net Present Value
 - Savings to Investment Ratio.
- Energy Savings (kWh) - The energy consumption savings associated with the ECO are calculated.
- Demand Savings (kW) - The demand savings associated with the ECO are calculated as an optional input based on a blended value.
- Environmental Benefits - N/A.
- O&M Savings - The operations and maintenance savings for both labor and equipment are calculated.
- Design Specifications - N/A.
- Procurement Specifications - N/A.
- Retrofits - Retrofit ECOs can be evaluated.
- New Construction - ECOs for new construction can be evaluated.

Computer Models/Tools

- Models demand (meter level) - Demand is not modeled but is input as a single blended \$/kW value.
- Models individual buildings - N/A (see interactive effects below).
- Models Building types - N/A. The impact of each ECO is not calculated by building types.
- Energy Reconciled - N/A.
- Interactive Effects - Within a given building, the interactive effects of the ECO with heating and cooling are estimated and applied to net energy consumption values.
- Optimization - The ranking of retrofit technologies for a given lighting system for a building are based on the minimum life-cycle cost. However, the choice of technologies to perform full LCC analysis on is based on "rule of thumb" algorithms (see Analysis Methods above).

- Vary financial parameters by funding source - The financial parameters (discount rate, study period, labor rates) can be changed to evaluate the appropriateness of different funding sources.
- What-if Analysis - the values/assumptions for rebates, discount rates, analysis period, utility rates, etc., used to evaluate cost-effective ECOs can be changed to determine how sensitive the technology selection is to these assumptions.

Analysis Resources Required

- Labor-hours/1000 sq-ft - Based on times associated with various data-gathering activities provided by the software operator, a basic analysis similar to the Bolling AFB analysis requires ~0.204 labor-hours per 1000 sq-ft. This includes only the actual time collecting data and running a standard FLEX analysis (no travel or other report generation time included).
- Hardware - 386 or better PC with a VGA monitor, 2 MB of memory, and 3 to 5 MB of free hard disk space. A mouse or track-ball is highly recommended for operation of the FLEX graphical use interface.
- Training/Expertise Required - External training to learn how to use the method or tool is recommended. Basic knowledge of lighting and lighting systems is needed to effectively run the software. Specific knowledge of lighting-related data collection such as reflectance and dirt conditions is necessary in order to collect appropriate data for a detailed application of the software.
- Intended user of tool - Intended user is installation energy manager, HQ energy engineer, support contractor, and/or others involved in the selection of lighting retrofit technologies prior to actual retrofit design.

Funding/Implementation Input

- Initial Feasibility/Proposal Preparation - FLEX does provide costs, savings, and cost-effectiveness indications of the potential for energy savings at the facility.
- Project Funding/Contracting - N/A.
- Detailed Design - N/A.
- Implementation - N/A.

Capability Level

- **Level 1: Screening** - FLEX provides top-level screening that can estimate the resource potential and investment requirements for lighting improvement at a given facility. FLEX output could be used to provide budgetary estimates of energy potential.
- **Level 2: Characterization** - FLEX output can identify and characterize individual projects and provide the information to develop project proposals for funding. FLEX provides most (no payback) of the economic data to develop funding proposals for ECIP or DSM projects.
- **Level 3: Specification** - N/A.
- **Level 4: Design** - N/A.

Example Output
FLEX

2 of 2

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Lighting System Survey Summary
One Page for Each Defined System
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```

Project: CIVIL ENGINEERING
 Case: new-ballast
 File: C:\ZFLEX\OUTPUT\GEN15.LSR
 Date: 3/7/1994

System Number: 1 Descrip: F3

SPECIFICATION

Fixture Type: FLUORESCENT
 Description1: Lay-in troffer with lens
 Description2: Flat Bottom Prismatic, 4 lamp 2' wide
 Lamp/Ball Typ: F32T8 ,POE-4
 Lamps/Fix: 2
 Lamp Per Ball: 4 Lamps
 Watts/Ballast: 95 Watts
 Ballast/Fix: 0.5 Ballasts
 Ballast Fact: 0.78 BF
 Relamp Method: Spot
 Relamp Time : 123 Months

SUMMARY

Rooms Served: 21
 Floor Area: 7388 SqFt
 Possible kW: 5.747
 Working kW: 5.747
 Capacity kW: 5.747
 Lighting: 15806 Annual kWh
 Heating: 5786 Annual kWh
 Cooling: 3823 Annual kWh
 Op Hours/Year: 2750 Annual Hrs
 Power Density: 0.778 Watts/SqFt

Equipment	Fixtures	Lamps	Ballasts
Possible	121	242	57.0
Working	121	242	57.0
Capacity	121	242	57.0
Disconnected	0	0	0.0
Broken/Burned	0	0	0.0

Costs	Energy	Maint.	Cooling	Heating	Total
PVLCC \$	11429	5169	3065	-2391	20637
AVLCC \$	664	300	178	-139	1198

System Number: 3 Descrip: F16

SPECIFICATION

Fixture Type: FLUORESCENT
 Description1: Fluorescent strip unit with
 Description2: 2 Standard lamps
 Lamp/Ball Typ: F42T10 ,POE-2
 Lamps/Fix: 1
 Lamp Per Ball: 2 Lamps
 Watts/Ballast: 40 Watts
 Ballast/Fix: 0.5 Ballasts
 Ballast Fact: 0.41 BF
 Relamp Method: Spot
 Relamp Time : 148 Months

SUMMARY

Rooms Served: 3
 Floor Area: 6240 SqFt
 Possible kW: 2.240
 Working kW: 2.240
 Capacity kW: 2.240
 Lighting: 6160 Annual kWh
 Heating: 2255 Annual kWh
 Cooling: 1489 Annual kWh
 Op Hours/Year: 2750 Annual Hrs
 Power Density: 0.359 Watts/SqFt

Equipment	Fixtures	Lamps	Ballasts
Possible	112	112	56.0
Working	112	112	56.0
Capacity	112	112	56.0
Disconnected	0	0	0.0
Broken/Burned	0	0	0.0

Costs	Energy	Maint.	Cooling	Heating	Total
PVLCC \$	4454	3862	1198	-932	11519
AVLCC \$	259	224	70	-54	669

System Number: 4 Descrip: F19

SPECIFICATION

Fixture Type: FLUORESCENT
 Description1: One lamp surface mounted, wraparound
 Description2: prismatic lens
 Lamp/Ball Typ: F32T8 ,ELC-2
 Lamps/Fix: 1
 Lamp Per Ball: 2 Lamps
 Watts/Ballast: 63 Watts
 Ballast/Fix: 0.5 Ballasts
 Ballast Fact: 0.92 BF
 Relamp Method: Spot
 Relamp Time : 123 Months

SUMMARY

Rooms Served: 1
 Floor Area: 180 SqFt
 Possible kW: 0.094
 Working kW: 0.094
 Capacity kW: 0.094
 Lighting: 259 Annual kWh
 Heating: 95 Annual kWh
 Cooling: 63 Annual kWh
 Op Hours/Year: 2750 Annual Hrs
 Power Density: 0.523 Watts/SqFt

Equipment	Fixtures	Lamps	Ballasts
Possible	3	3	1.0
Working	3	3	1.0
Capacity	3	3	1.0
Disconnected	0	0	0.0
Broken/Burned	0	0	0.0

Costs	Energy	Maint.	Cooling	Heating	Total
PVLCC \$	187	87	50	-39	328
AVLCC \$	11	5	3	-2	19

System Number: 5 Descrip: F28

SPECIFICATION

Fixture Type: FLUORESCENT
 Description1: 3" Deep Parabolic 9 Cell
 Description2: 2-U6 Lamps
 Lamp/Ball Typ: F31T8 U31 .POE-2
 Lamps/Fix: 2
 Lamp Per Ball: 2 Lamps
 Watts/Ballast: 50 Watts
 Ballast/Fix: 1.0 Ballasts
 Ballast Fact: 0.72 BF
 Relamp Method: Spot
 Relamp Time : 123 Months

SUMMARY

Rooms Served: 7
 Floor Area: 2188 SqFt
 Possible kW: 3.300
 Working kW: 3.300
 Capacity kW: 3.300
 Lighting: 9075 Annual kWh
 Heating: 3322 Annual kWh
 Cooling: 2193 Annual kWh
 Op Hours/Year: 2750 Annual Hrs
 Power Density: 1.508 Watts/SqFt

Equipment	Fixtures	Lamps	Ballasts
Possible	66	132	66.0
Working	66	132	66.0
Capacity	66	132	66.0
Disconnected	0	0	0.0
Broken/Burned	0	0	0.0

Costs	Energy	Maint.	Cooling	Heating	Total
PVLCC \$	6562	3998	1765	-1373	14434
AVLCC \$	381	232	103	-80	838

System Number: 6 Descrip: F5

SPECIFICATION

Fixture Type: FLUORESCENT
 Description1: 2'x2' lay-in, 2 U-tube lamps
 Description2: Flat Prismatic, 2 lamp
 Lamp/Ball Typ: F31T8 U31 .ELC-2
 Lamps/Fix: 1
 Lamp Per Ball: 2 Lamps
 Watts/Ballast: 60 Watts
 Ballast/Fix: 0.5 Ballasts
 Ballast Fact: 0.94 BF
 Relamp Method: Spot
 Relamp Time : 123 Months

SUMMARY

Rooms Served: 13
 Floor Area: 4164 SqFt
 Possible kW: 3.780
 Working kW: 3.780
 Capacity kW: 3.780
 Lighting: 10395 Annual kWh
 Heating: 3805 Annual kWh
 Cooling: 2512 Annual kWh
 Op Hours/Year: 2750 Annual Hrs
 Power Density: 0.908 Watts/SqFt

Equipment	Fixtures	Lamps	Ballasts
Possible	126	126	61.0
Working	126	126	61.0
Capacity	126	126	61.0
Disconnected	0	0	0.0
Broken/Burned	0	0	0.0

Costs	Energy	Maint.	Cooling	Heating	Total
PVLCC \$	7517	4694	2022	-1572	15939
AVLCC \$	437	273	117	-91	926

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| Expert Recommendations |

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Project: CIVIL ENGINEERING
Case: new-ballast
File: C:\ZFLEX\OUTPUT\GEN15.REC
Date: 3/7/1994

New FLUORESCENT BALLASTS, System: F3

Change to a new type of ballast and lamp for this system.
Look at the lamp/ballast selection for this analysis case to
see what was selected and be sure to review the 'Lighting
Levels Report' for this case comparing it with your base case
lighting levels.

New FLUORESCENT BALLASTS, System: F16

New FLUORESCENT BALLASTS, System: F19

New FLUORESCENT BALLASTS, System: F28

New FLUORESCENT BALLASTS, System: F5

Try ELECTROSTATIC cleaning, Maintenance: F28

If your fixture has difficult to clean surfaces, consider
using an electrostatic bath. Many cleaning services rent the
equipment to do this kind of cleaning. Usually, a wet
solution will suffice.

Room OVERLIT, Room: 118-2

This room is lighted above the recommended IES footcandle
level for the tasks performed in the room by at least 20%.
Consider reducing the number of fixtures in this room.

Room UNDERLIT, Room: LG CS

This room is lighted below the recommended IES footcandle level
for the tasks performed in the room by at least 20%. You may
want to consider adding more fixtures to this room.

Fixture Count Decreased, Room: PLN OF

Fixture Count Decreased, Room: SM AR1

Fixture Count Decreased, Room: SM AR2

Fixture Count Decreased, Room: SM PLD

Fixture Count Decreased, Room: SM S O

Fixture Count Decreased, Room: 118-3

Fixture Count Decreased, Room: CHIEF

Fixture Count Decreased, Room: COF RO

Fixture Count Decreased, Room: HALL1

Fixture Count Decreased, Room: ICF PH

Fixture Count Decreased, Room: SM OF6

Room OVERLIT, Room: 118-3

Room OVERLIT, Room: COMP R

Room OVERLIT, Room: HALL1

Room OVERLIT, Room: ICF OF

Room OVERLIT, Room: OFF AC

Room OVERLIT, Room: SHOP 3

Room OVERLIT, Room: SM AR1

Room UNDERLIT, Room: SM AR3

Room UNDERLIT, Room: SM CS1

Room UNDERLIT, Room: SM CS2

Room UNDERLIT, Room: SM OF3

=====

| Whole Building Summary Report |

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Project: CIVIL ENGINEERING
Case: new-ballast
File: C:\ZFLEX\OUTPUT\GEN15.WBR
Date: 3/7/1994

Lighting Annual : 41695 kWh
Lighting Capacity : 15.162 kW
Annual Cooling Effect : 10080 kWh
Annual Heating Effect : 15263 kWh
Total Surveyed Floor Area: 20160 SqFt
Percent Survey Completed : 40 %
Lighting Power Density : 0.752 W/sqft

Costs	Initial	Energy	Maint.	Cooling	Heating	Total
PVLCC \$	13104	30150	17810	8101	-6307	62858
AVLCC \$	761	1751	1034	470	-366	3650

Appendix G

Lighting Technology Screening Matrix (LTSM)

Appendix G

Lighting Technology Screening Matrix (LTSM)

DESCRIPTION

Purpose

The Lighting Technology Screening Matrix (LTSM) is a software tool developed by PNL as part of the Department of Energy's (DOE) Federal Relighting Initiative (FRI), whose objective is to relight all federal facilities with life-cycle cost (LCC) effective lighting technologies. The LTSM operates at a lighting fixture level. It is designed to determine whether there is likely to be a cost-effective, lighting-efficient resource for a given type of technology under given electricity rates, utility rebates, and operating parameters. If a resource is identified, the LTSM will provide the magnitude of the resource, the cost to acquire it, and a ranking of the most promising retrofit technologies.

Features

The LTSM calculates the life-cycle cost of an existing lighting fixture (in its current environment and operating situation) and a number of potential energy-efficient replacements, both for one-to-one fixture replacements and/or on a lumen equivalent basis. The LTSM takes into account the operating and energy characteristics of the lamps, ballasts, and fixture housings to determine appropriate energy consumption, light output, and life characteristics of each fixture analyzed. The LTSM also calculates annual energy savings and energy cost savings for each retrofit alternative, as well as the annualized total cost, including annualized capital costs, maintenance costs, and energy costs. The LTSM can be used to evaluate retrofits for many common configurations of fluorescent, incandescent, HID, and exit lighting fixtures for any level of operation, electricity price, discount rate, and utility rebate program. The LTSM is a DOS-based program that is set up to run on an IBM 80286 (IBM AT class)-compatible machine with 640K RAM and hard disk. The program, once installed, takes approximately 3.5 megabytes of memory.

Input Data

Consistent with its intended use as a screening tool, the LTSM requires very little data. The required data include:

- Existing fixture type
- Hours of operation
- Merged electric rate.

Building Type

The LTSM screens for cost-effective retrofits to individual lighting fixture types. This analysis is done for retrofits which would yield approximately the equivalent lumen output. The LTSM does not require or use information about building types.

End Use Categories

The LTSM only models lighting.

EVALUATION

Input Requirements

- Existing Databases - N/A.
- Readily Available Information - LTSM uses a blended utility rate derived from local utility rate structures.
- Selected Building Walk-Throughs - LTSM uses fixture identification data and operation characteristics of lighting systems. These data may or may not be gathered from selected building walk-throughs.
- Comprehensive Audits - N/A.

Analysis Methods

- Rules of Thumb - LTSM uses rules of thumb to assess differences in categorization of lighting system types and retrofit components.
- Engineering Calculations - LTSM uses published data points derived from research studies performed by others in its algorithms.
- Simulation Modeling - N/A.

Output Data - Installation Wide

- Total Energy Conservation Potential (kWh) - Yes.
- Total Capital Investment (\$) - Yes.
- Total Demand Savings (\$) - N/A.
- Total Energy Conservation Potential (\$) - Yes.
- Fuel-Switching Potential (MBtu, \$) - N/A.
- Life-Cycle Cost Analysis (10 CFR part 436) - Yes.
- Utility Rebates - Yes.
- Actual Facility Energy Rates - LTSM uses a blended consumption rate.

Output Data - ECO-Specific Analysis

- Life-Cycle Costs - Yes.
- Fuel Neutral - N/A.
- Technology Recommendations - Specific technologies are recommended for each ECO.

- **ECO Categories (ECOs)** - LTSM evaluates a wide variety of lamp and ballast retrofits.
- **Financial Indicators** - The following financial parameters are calculated for the ECO:
 - Total Life-Cycle Cost
 - Net Present Value
 - Savings to Investment Ratio
 - Discounted Payback.
- **Energy Savings (kWh)** - The energy consumption savings associated with the ECO are calculated.
- **Demand Savings (kW)** - This is only included if input as part of the blended consumption rate.
- **Environmental Benefits** - N/A.
- **O&M Savings** - The operations and maintenance savings for both labor and equipment are calculated.
- **Design Specifications** - N/A.
- **Procurement Specifications** - N/A.
- **Retrofits** - Retrofit ECOs can be evaluated.
- **New Construction** - ECOs for new construction can be evaluated.

Computer Models/Tools

- **Models demand (meter level)** - Demand is not modeled.
- **Models individual buildings** - N/A. LTSM works on a fixture level not associated with a particular building.
- **Models Building types** - N/A. The impact of each ECO is not calculated by building types.
- **Energy Reconciled** - N/A.
- **Interactive Effects** - N/A.
- **Optimization** - The ranking of all retrofit technologies for a given lighting system for a building is based on the minimum life-cycle cost.
- **Vary financial parameters by funding source** - The financial parameters (discount rate, study period, labor rates) can be changed to evaluate the appropriateness of different funding sources.
- **What-if Analysis** - the values/assumptions for rebates, discount rates, analysis period, utility rates, etc. used to evaluate cost-effective ECOs can be changed to determine how sensitive the technology selection is to these assumptions.

Analysis Resources Required

- Labor-hours/1000 sq-ft - Based on times associated with various data-gathering activities provided by the software operator, a basic analysis similar to the Bolling AFB analysis requires ~0.062 labor-hours per 1000 sq-ft. This includes only the actual time collecting data, running a standard set of LTSM runs, and extrapolating the results to all fixtures in the eight buildings (no travel or other report generation time included).
- Hardware - 286 (IBM AT class) or better PC, 640 K of memory, and 3.5 MB of free hard disk space.
- Training/Expertise Required - External training to learn how to use the method or tool is not necessary. However, basic knowledge of lighting and lighting systems is needed to effectively collect and/or apply the lighting information necessary to run the software.
- Intended user of tool - Intended user is installation energy manager, HQ energy engineer, support contractor, and/or others involved in the selection of lighting retrofit technologies prior to actual retrofit design.

Funding/Implementation Input

- Initial Feasibility/Proposal Preparation - LTSM does provide costs, savings, and cost-effectiveness indications of the potential for energy savings at the facility.
- Project Funding/Contracting - N/A.
- Detailed Design - N/A.
- Implementation - N/A.

Capability Level

- Level 1: Screening - LTSM provides top-level screening that can estimate the resource potential and investment requirements for lighting improvement at a fixture level. LTSM output could be used to provide budgetary estimates of energy potential.
- Level 2: Characterization - LTSM output can identify and characterize individual projects, and provide the information to develop project proposals for funding. LTSM provides all of the economic data to develop funding proposals for ECIP or DSM projects.
- Level 3: Specification - N/A.
- Level 4: Design - N/A.

Example Output LTSM

Lighting Technology Analysis Results

Existing fixture name:	FL 1X4 1F40T12 EEF1
Existing fixture code:	FL17
Input filename:	UNTITLED
Output filename:	141ECE.TXT
Minimum lumen ratio:	0.750
Discount rate (decimal form):	0.031
Average cent / kwh:	4.39
Annual operating hours:	2860
State (or US average):	DC
Census region:	South
Installation materials cost multiplier:	0.973
Installation labor cost multiplier:	0.925
Replacement materials cost multiplier:	0.973
Replacement labor cost multiplier:	0.925
Analysis period years:	20
End-Use sector:	Commercial
Reflectors retrofits excluded:	No
Cross technology retrofits excluded:	No
Data type:	Commercial
Building vintage:	Existing
Rebate type:	Fixed \$ / Unit
Rebate assignments:	
FL 1X4 1F40T12 EEF1	0.00
FL 1X4 1F40T12 EEF1 REF	0.00
FL 1X4 1F40T12 ELC1	14.0
FL 1X4 1F40T12 ELC1 REF	14.0
FL 1X4 1F32T8 EEF1	0.00
FL 1X4 1F32T8 EEF1 REF	0.00
FL 1X4 1F32T8 ELC1	15.0
FL 1X4 1F32T8 ELC1 REF	15.0
FL 1X4 1F40T12ES EEF1 REF	0.00
FL 1X4 1F40T12ES ELC1 REF	14.0
MH 32 PEND	0.00

One-for-One Analysis Results

Fixture Name	Code	Activity Type
FL 1X4 1F40T12 EEf1	FL17	NONE
FL 1X4 1F40T12 ELC1	FL29	ELC (1or2)
FL 1X4 1F32T8 ELC1	FL53	T8+ELC (1or2)
FL 1X4 1F32T8 EEf1	FL41	T8+EEf
FL 1X4 1F40T12 ELC1 REF	FL35	REF+ELC (1or2)
FL 1X4 1F40T12ES ELC1 REF	FL113	LW+REF+ELC (1or2)
FL 1X4 1F32T8 ELC1 REF	FL59	T8+REF+ELC (1or2)
FL 1X4 1F40T12 EEf1 REF	FL23	REF
FL 1X4 1F40T12ES EEf1 REF	FL101	LW+REF
FL 1X4 1F32T8 EEf1 REF	FL47	T8+REF+EEf
MH 32 PEND	MH29	MH 1

One-for-One Analysis Results

Fixture Code	Lumen Ratio	Watts	Ballast Life (yrs)	Lamp Life (yrs)	Data Type
FL17	1.00	44.00	15.73	6.99	COM
FL29	1.07	35.00	20.98	6.99	COM
FL53	1.12	35.00	20.98	6.99	COM
FL41	1.05	37.00	20.98	6.99	COM
FL35	1.30	35.00	20.98	6.99	COM
FL113	1.08	34.00	20.98	6.99	COM
FL59	1.36	35.00	20.98	6.99	COM
FL23	1.22	44.00	15.73	6.99	COM
FL101	1.02	43.00	15.73	6.99	COM
FL47	1.27	37.00	20.98	6.99	COM
MH29	1.05	42.00	15.73	3.50	COM

One-for-One Analysis Results (cont.)

Fixture	Installed	Rebate	Annual kWh	Value of 1st Year	Annualized O&M Costs
					AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

Code	Cost	Value	Savings	Savings	Ballast	Lamp	Total
FL17	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00	\$0.00	\$2.07	\$0.60	\$2.67
FL29	\$39.53	\$14.00	25.74	\$1.13	\$0.00	\$0.60	\$0.60
FL53	\$44.66	\$15.00	25.74	\$1.13	\$0.00	\$0.57	\$0.57
FL41	\$54.79	\$0.00	20.02	\$0.88	\$0.00	\$0.57	\$0.57
FL35	\$93.35	\$14.00	25.74	\$1.13	\$0.00	\$0.60	\$0.60
FL113	\$98.83	\$14.00	28.60	\$1.26	\$0.00	\$0.51	\$0.51
FL59	\$98.48	\$15.00	25.74	\$1.13	\$0.00	\$0.57	\$0.57
FL23	\$53.82	\$0.00	0.00	\$0.00	\$2.07	\$0.60	\$2.67
FL101	\$59.30	\$0.00	2.86	\$0.13	\$2.07	\$0.51	\$2.58
FL47	\$108.61	\$0.00	20.02	\$0.88	\$0.00	\$0.57	\$0.57
MH29	\$191.62	\$0.00	5.72	\$0.25	\$2.56	\$13.61	\$16.17

One-for-One Analysis Results (cont.)

Fixture Code	Annualized Costs Capital	Annualized Costs Energy	Annualized Life- Total Cost	Life- Cycle Cost	Levelized Energy Cost (cts)	Pay- back Net Savings (yrs)
FL17	\$0.00	\$5.59	\$8.26	\$121.73	0.000	NA
FL29	\$2.68	\$4.45	\$7.73	\$113.97	2.400	12.4
FL53	\$3.03	\$4.45	\$8.05	\$118.63	3.620	13.8
FL41	\$3.72	\$4.70	\$8.99	\$132.50	8.090	18.4
FL35	\$6.33	\$4.45	\$11.38	\$167.79	16.580	29.2
FL113	\$6.70	\$4.32	\$11.53	\$170.02	15.900	29.0
FL59	\$6.68	\$4.45	\$11.70	\$172.45	17.810	30.5
FL23	\$3.65	\$5.59	\$11.91	\$175.55	0.000	NA
FL101	\$4.02	\$5.46	\$12.06	\$177.78	137.410	>99.9
FL47	\$7.37	\$4.70	\$12.64	\$186.32	26.330	36.5
MH29	\$13.00	\$5.33	\$34.50	\$508.54	463.200	NA

Lumen Equivalent Analysis Results

Fixture Name	Code	Activity Type
AA		

FL 1X4 1F40T12 EEF1	FL17	NONE
FL 1X4 1F32T8 ELC1	FL53	T8+ELC (1or2)
FL 1X4 1F40T12 ELC1	FL29	ELC (1or2)
FL 1X4 1F32T8 EEF1	FL41	T8+EEF
FL 1X4 1F32T8 ELC1 REF	FL59	T8+REF+ELC (1or2)
FL 1X4 1F40T12 ELC1 REF	FL35	REF+ELC (1or2)
FL 1X4 1F40T12 EEF1 REF	FL23	REF
FL 1X4 1F32T8 EEF1 REF	FL47	T8+REF+EEF
FL 1X4 1F40T12ES ELC1 REF	FL113	LW+REF+ELC (1or2)
FL 1X4 1F40T12ES EEF1 REF	FL101	LW+REF
MH 32 PEND	MH29	MH 1

■ Lumen Equivalent Analysis Results

Fixture Code	Lumen Ratio	Watts	Ballast Life (yrs)	Lamp Life (yrs)	Data Type
AA					
FL17	1	44	15.73	6.99	COM
FL53	1	31	20.98	6.99	COM
FL29	1	33	20.98	6.99	COM
FL41	1	35	20.98	6.99	COM
FL59	1	26	20.98	6.99	COM
FL35	1	27	20.98	6.99	COM
FL23	1	36	15.73	6.99	COM
FL47	1	29	20.98	6.99	COM
FL113	1	31	20.98	6.99	COM
FL101	1	42	15.73	6.99	COM
MH29	1	40	15.73	3.50	COM

■ Lumen Equivalent Analysis Results (cont.)

Fixture Installed Code	Rebate Cost	Value	Annual kWh Savings	Value of 1st Year Savings	Annualized O&M Costs Ballast	Lamp	Total
AA							
FL17	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00	\$0.00	\$2.07	\$0.60	\$2.67
FL53	\$39.96	\$13.42	36.26	\$1.59	\$0.00	\$0.51	\$0.51

FL29	\$36.87	\$13.06	32.47	\$1.43	\$0.00	\$0.56	\$0.56
FL41	\$52.38	\$0.00	24.69	\$1.08	\$0.00	\$0.55	\$0.55
FL59	\$72.52	\$11.05	52.13	\$2.29	\$0.00	\$0.42	\$0.42
FL35	\$71.65	\$10.75	49.01	\$2.15	\$0.00	\$0.46	\$0.46
FL23	\$44.28	\$0.00	22.30	\$0.98	\$1.70	\$0.50	\$2.20
FL47	\$85.43	\$0.00	42.60	\$1.87	\$0.00	\$0.45	\$0.45
FL113	\$91.53	\$12.97	35.78	\$1.57	\$0.00	\$0.47	\$0.47
FL101	\$58.32	\$0.00	4.89	\$0.21	\$2.03	\$0.50	\$2.53
MH29	\$182.07	\$0.00	11.71	\$0.51	\$2.43	\$12.93	\$15.36

■ Lumen Equivalent Analysis Results (cont.)

Fixture Code	Annualized Costs Capital Energy		Annualized Total Cost	Life- Cycle Cost	Levelized Energy Cost (cts)	Net Savings (\$)	Pay- back (yrs)
FL17	\$0.00	\$5.59	\$8.26	\$121.73	0.000	\$0.00	NA
FL53	\$2.71	\$3.98	\$7.20	\$106.15	1.530	\$15.57	12.4
FL29	\$2.50	\$4.15	\$7.21	\$106.31	1.220	\$15.42	11.5
FL41	\$3.55	\$4.49	\$8.59	\$126.66	5.800	\$-4.93	17.6
FL59	\$4.92	\$3.27	\$8.61	\$126.98	5.120	\$-5.25	22.5
FL35	\$4.86	\$3.41	\$8.74	\$128.79	5.420	\$-7.06	22.4
FL23	\$3.00	\$4.60	\$9.80	\$144.44	0.000	\$-22.71	NA
FL47	\$5.80	\$3.70	\$9.94	\$146.56	8.390	\$-24.83	28.7
FL113	\$6.21	\$4.00	\$10.68	\$157.47	11.220	\$-35.74	26.8
FL101	\$3.96	\$5.37	\$11.86	\$174.85	78.140	\$-53.12	267.1
MH29	\$12.35	\$5.07	\$32.78	\$483.20	213.920	\$-361.47	NA

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Appendix H

Definition of Capability Matrix Parameters and Rating Scales

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Definition of Capability Matrix Parameters and Rating Scales

The evaluation criteria that follow are an attempt to categorize the major capabilities desired in a comprehensive energy assessment tool, and the requirements for using these tools. In the final analysis, each method will be qualitatively measured by these criteria — as either having the complete capability, having partial capability, or not having the capability at all. In addition, the analysis will discuss how each method supports the identification of projects, as well as the level of effort required to use the assessment method.

The capabilities and requirements for each assessment method are evaluated in eight major categories (listed below). The intent of evaluating the methods in these categories is described in each category below.

1. **Input Requirements** - the level of effort and the type of data required to use these methods.

Existing Databases - Requires information that can be easily obtained from existing federal agency databases (real property, defense energy information system (DEIS), etc.).

Readily Available Information - Information that can be obtained from local utilities, electric and mechanical shops (locally read meters, equipment inventory, bulb replacement records, etc.).

Selected Building Walk-Throughs - Audits of representative buildings where the lighting, heating and cooling, envelope, water heating, etc., technologies are examined, and extrapolated to the other buildings at the site.

Comprehensive Audits - Detailed audits of all buildings included in the assessment (fixture counts, lighting levels, name plate information, etc.).

2. **Analysis Methods** - the basis for the calculations made with each method, and the sources of these algorithms. That is, providing that the information is available (not proprietary).

Rules of Thumb - Generally accepted guidelines for estimating energy and demand savings are used; based on assumed pre- and post-retrofit technologies, operational characteristics, and loads.

Engineering Calculations - Engineering estimates based on technology-specific performance and cost data, actual operating hours, site-specific weather conditions, known pre-retrofit technologies, etc.

Simulation Modeling - A stochastic simulation of the buildings or areas within the buildings is used to develop the specific requirements for the new or retrofit technology.

3. **Output Data - Installation Wide** - the type of data coming out of the method (energy usage/demand changes, dollar savings, financial parameters, environmental benefits, etc.), what is included in these calculations (i.e., utility rebates, NIST discount rate, and fuel escalation rates), and how these results can be used. These parameters can be aggregated at the installation level, if desired.

Total Energy Conservation Potential (MBtu) - The total amount of energy consumption that could be saved at an installation due to cost-effective retrofits, and fuel-switching opportunities.

Total Capital Investment (\$) - The total capital costs of implementing the cost-effective retrofits at the installation.

Total Demand Savings (\$) - The demand (kW) portion of the savings from cost-effective retrofits as measured at the billing meter.

Total Energy Conservation Potential (\$) - The usage (kWh or MBtu) portion of the savings from cost-effective retrofits.

Fuel-Switching Potential (MBtu, \$) - The energy change and cost savings from cost-effective fuel-switching opportunities.

Life-Cycle Cost Analysis (10 CFR part 436) - The determination of cost-effective projects is based on what achieves the minimum life-cycle cost, as defined in 10 CFR part 436.

Utility Rebates - Utility rebates are included in the evaluation of cost-effective projects.

Actual Facility Energy Rates - The complete energy rate structure (consumption and demand charges, time of day rates, demand ratchets, etc.) is used in determining the cost-effective projects. Using a melded or blended rate only partially meets this capability.

4. Output Data - ECO-Specific Analysis - the type of data coming out of the method (energy usage/demand changes, dollar savings, financial parameters, environmental benefits, etc.), what is included in these calculations (i.e., utility rebates, NIST discount rate, and fuel escalation rates), and how these results can be used. These parameters are calculated for each specific energy conservation opportunity (ECO).

Life-Cycle Costs - The determination of the most cost-effective technologies is based on what achieves the minimum life-cycle cost, as defined in 10 CFR part 436.

Fuel Neutral - ECOs are selected based on minimum life-cycle cost, regardless of the fuel type. The selection of the best ECO is truly blind to the fuel type (as long as that fuel is available at the site).

Technology Recommendations - Specific technologies are recommended for each ECO. **ECO Categories (ECOs)** - The number of end-use or ECO categories, and the total number of ECOs evaluated by the method.

Financial Indicators - The following financial parameters are calculated for the ECO:

- Total Life-Cycle Cost
- Net Present Value
- Savings to Investment Ratio
- Simple Payback
- Discounted Payback.

Energy Savings (MBtu) - The energy consumption savings associated with the ECO is calculated.

Demand Savings (kW) - The demand savings associated with the ECO is calculated at the appropriate billing meter.

Environmental Benefits - Any environmental benefits within the installation boundaries are identified and calculated.

O&M Savings - The operations and maintenance savings for both labor and equipment are calculated whether done by the government or contracted.

Design Specifications - Specifications are produced that can be directly used to purchase and install the equipment.

Procurement Specifications - Specifications are produced that can be directly used to procure energy-related services to implement the ECOs.

Retrofits - Retrofit ECOs can be evaluated.

New Construction - ECOs for new construction can be evaluated.

5. Computer Models/Tools - The following parameters are only analyzed for the computer tools.

Models demand (meter level) - Demand is modeled at the appropriate utility billing meter (building, feeder, installation), calculating the impact on the installation monthly peak.

Models individual buildings - The impact on each individual building or building area affected by the ECO is calculated separately.

Models Building types - The impact of each ECO is calculated for one representative building of each building type, and extrapolated to the rest. The number of building types included in the model is shown in brackets [].

Energy Reconciled - The base energy consumption for an installation is reconciled to the actual utility bill.

Interactive effects - Within a given building or building type, the interactive effects of the ECO with other energy-consuming equipment is determined (i.e., lighting, heating, cooling, etc.).

Optimization - The selection of all retrofit technologies (i.e., lighting, heating, cooling, envelope, etc.) for a given building or building type is optimized based on the minimum life-cycle cost.

Vary financial parameters by funding source - The financial parameters (which parameters, screening level) can be changed to evaluate the appropriateness of different funding sources.

What-if Analysis (funding, fuel availability, etc.) - The assumptions (fuel availability, fuel cost, building stock and conditions, etc.) used to evaluate cost-effective ECOs can be changed easily to determine how sensitive the technology selection is to these assumptions.

6. Analysis Resources Required - the cost of using each method, and the hardware (if needed), training, and expertise required.

Labor-hr./1000 sq-ft - Level of effort required to use each method or software tool.

Hardware - Hardware requirements for software tools.

Training/Expertise Required - External training to learn how to use the method or tool is a) not necessary, b) recommended (and available), or c) outside expertise is required to employ the tool.

Intended user of tool - Intended user is a) installation energy manager, b) HQ energy engineer or equivalent, c) support contractor, and/or d) other.

7. Funding/Implementation Input - One of the goals of this evaluation is to identify how each of the energy assessment methods fit into and support the project identification, funding, and implementation process. The major funding mechanisms available to federal energy managers include the Energy Conservation Investment Program (ECIP), Demand Side Management (DSM), Energy Savings Performance (ESP) contracting, Operations & Maintenance (OMA), and the Federal Energy Efficiency Fund (FEEF). Each funding mechanism has its own requirements for identifying, designing, and implementing projects. Although many different funding mechanisms are available to federal energy managers, the generic stages in the project identification and implementation process generally include:

Initial Feasibility/Proposal Preparation - Identify the scope of the project, and assess the initial economic feasibility. This may include a preliminary design in order to develop the initial cost estimates. Providing that the investment criteria are met for the appropriate funding mechanism, a proposal for funding or request for proposal are prepared.

Project Funding/Contracting - For ECIP, DSM, and FEEF, this step would be the authorization of the capital funding to proceed with the project. With ESP contracting, this step would include the competitive procurement of the energy services provider.

Detailed Design - Once funding is authorized, the detailed design of the project (35%, 65%, 100%) can be completed. This includes detailed audits by energy service providers, complete drawings and equipment specifications, and a project management plan.

Implementation - This step includes the procurement of equipment, installation, start-up, and validation of the performance. All the project management activities (oversight of the project, administration of the contracts), and continuing assessment of performance and maintenance of the retrofit would be included in this step.

8. Capability Level - This will define the level of capability each method can provide. These capability levels define the comprehensiveness of the methods, including the level of detail, complexity, and specificity of the output. The methods can be classified in a hierarchy as follows (going from the least to the most comprehensive):

1: Screening - Top-level screening that can estimate the resource potential and investment requirements by energy source at a given facility. Methods at this level could be used to provide budgetary estimates of energy potential, but not specific projects to implement to achieve these savings.

2: Characterization - More intensive analysis that can identify and characterize individual projects, and provide the information to develop project proposals for funding. Methods at this level would be expected to provide the economic data to develop funding proposals for ECIP or DSM projects.

3: Specification - End use analysis to develop specifications to support procurement. Methods at this level would provide the detailed technical requirements for an RFP. This level of detail is usually required for ESP contracting.

4: Design - End-use-specific design tools to support implementation. These tools would be capable of producing engineering drawings and construction plans for implementation of projects.

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