

# DERs ON THE CUSP

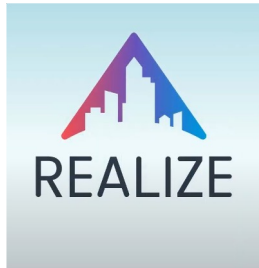


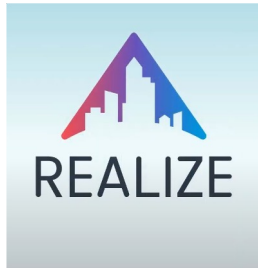
**Tim McDonald**

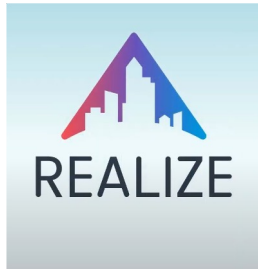
**[tim@onionflats.com](mailto:tim@onionflats.com)**

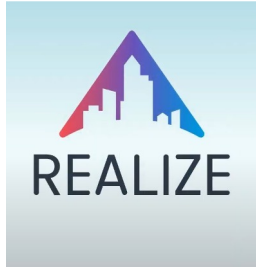
**215.783.5591**







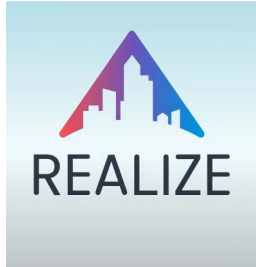




**DEVELOPERS**



**FACILITATOR**



**SOLUTION PROVIDER**

**ARCHITECT  
ENERGY MODELING  
R+D PANELIZATION**



**CONSTRUCTION  
MANAGER**



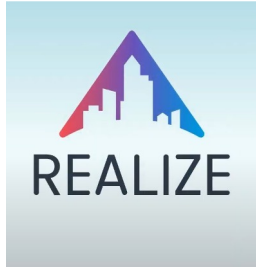
**BUILDING EVOLUTION CORPORATION**  
*Achieve Performance & Durability Through A Holistic Approach™*

**HVAC / ENVELOP ENGINEER**

DEVELOPERS



FACILITATOR



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PANELIZERS

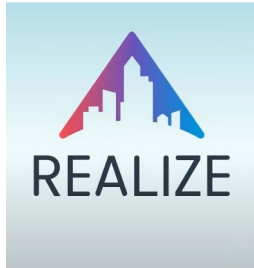


**\* NOTE: ALL PROJECTS ARE IN FEASIBILITY PHASE**

**DEVELOPERS**

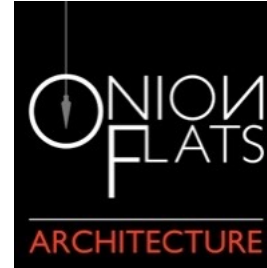


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**HVAC / ENVELOP ENGINEER**

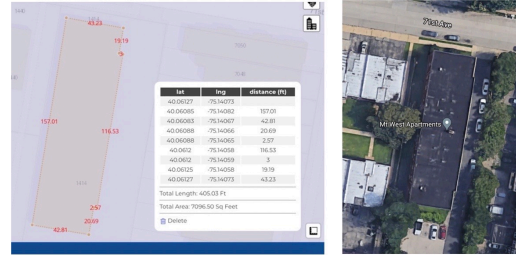


**PANELIZERS**

Odin affiliates currently own and manage approximately 9,000 apartments and 200,000 square feet of commercial space in 14 US States.

- Mount West 2

1414 71st Ave, Philadelphia, PA 19126

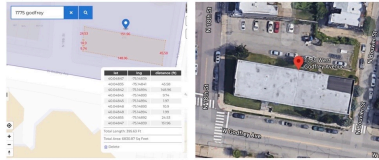


- 7101 N. 15th St

7101 N. 15th St, Philadelphia, PA 19126



- 1775 Godfrey St, Philadelphia, PA 19126



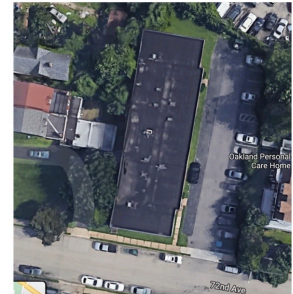
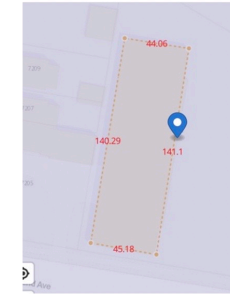
- Bentley Manor

1410 72nd Ave, Philadelphia, PA 19126



- Mount West 1

1411 76th Ave, Philadelphia, PA 19126





## Bldg Info

Mount West

1414 71st Ave, Philadelphia, PA 19126

Year Built - 1950s-1960s

Size - 20,901 GSF

Units - 28 (22 1 Bed, 6 2 Bed)

Materials - Brick, CMU, 2x floor framing and roof framing



Existing Thru-wall Air-Conditioning



Existing Hydronic Baseboard Heating



Existing Bath Ventilation

## Existing Systems Analysis

Summary of replacement strategy, options, and age of equipment



Existing Gas Water Heating

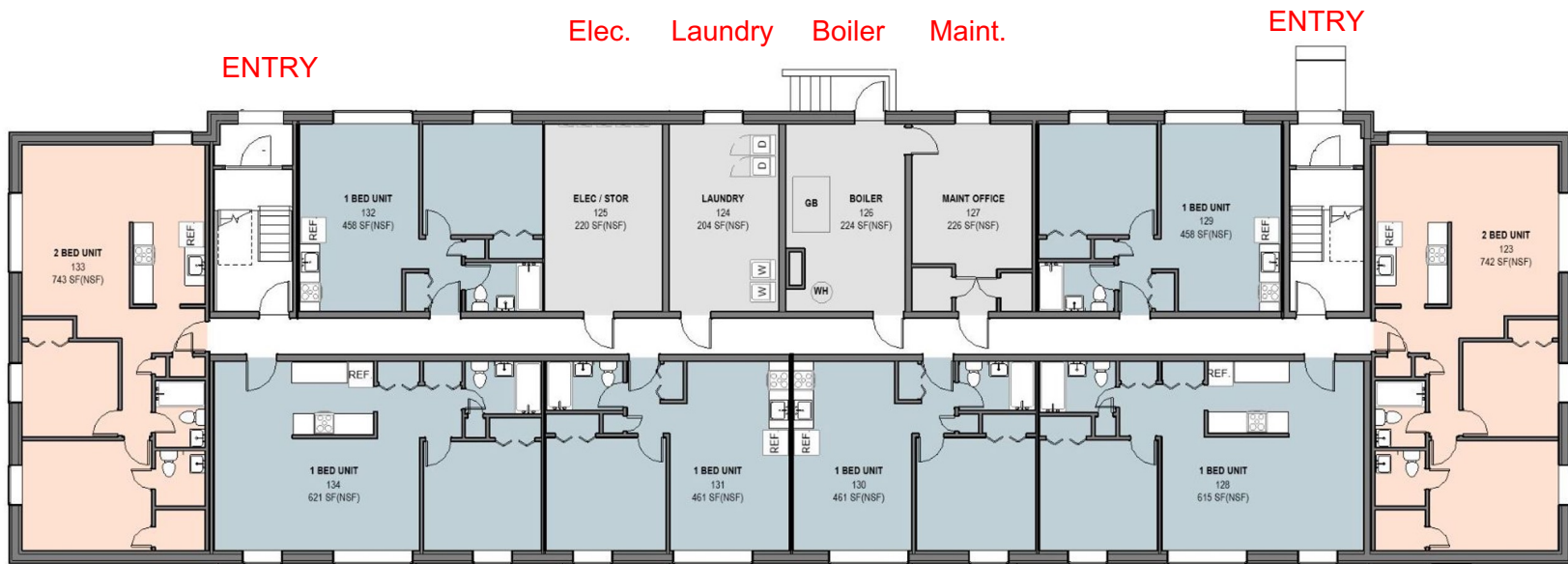


Existing Centralized Gas Boiler for Heating



Existing 40 Amp Panel in Unit

71st Ave

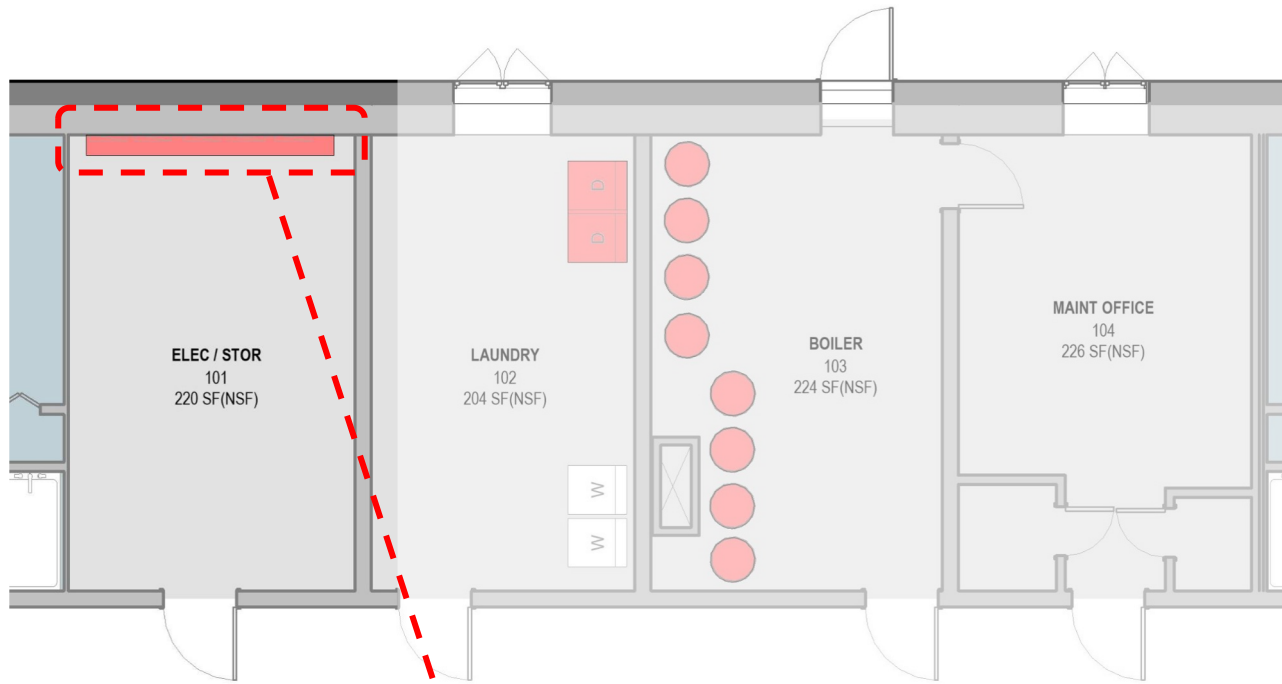


1 BED UNITS: 458 - 615 SF  
2 BED UNITS: 742 SF

Department Legend

- 1 BED
- 2 BED
- MECH

Basement Layout

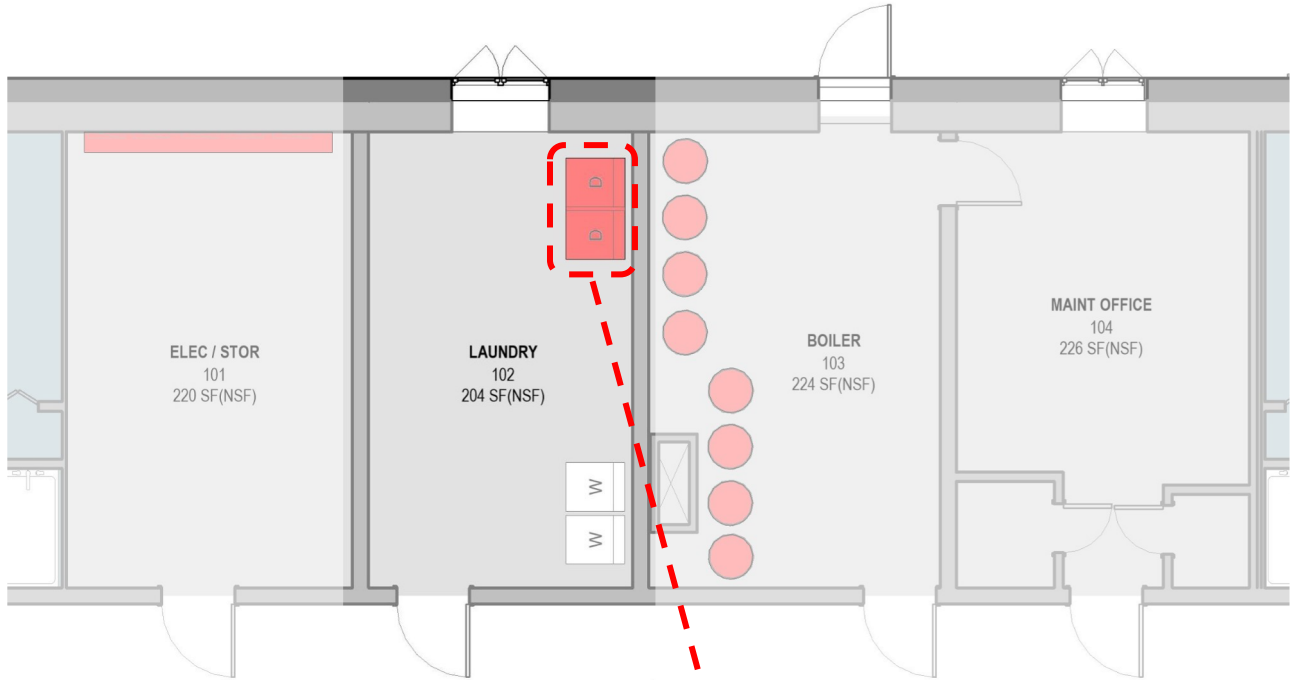


Existing elec. panel  
and sub-meters

## Mechanical Spaces Electrical Meter Room:

- Replace existing 800 amp service with 1200 amp service



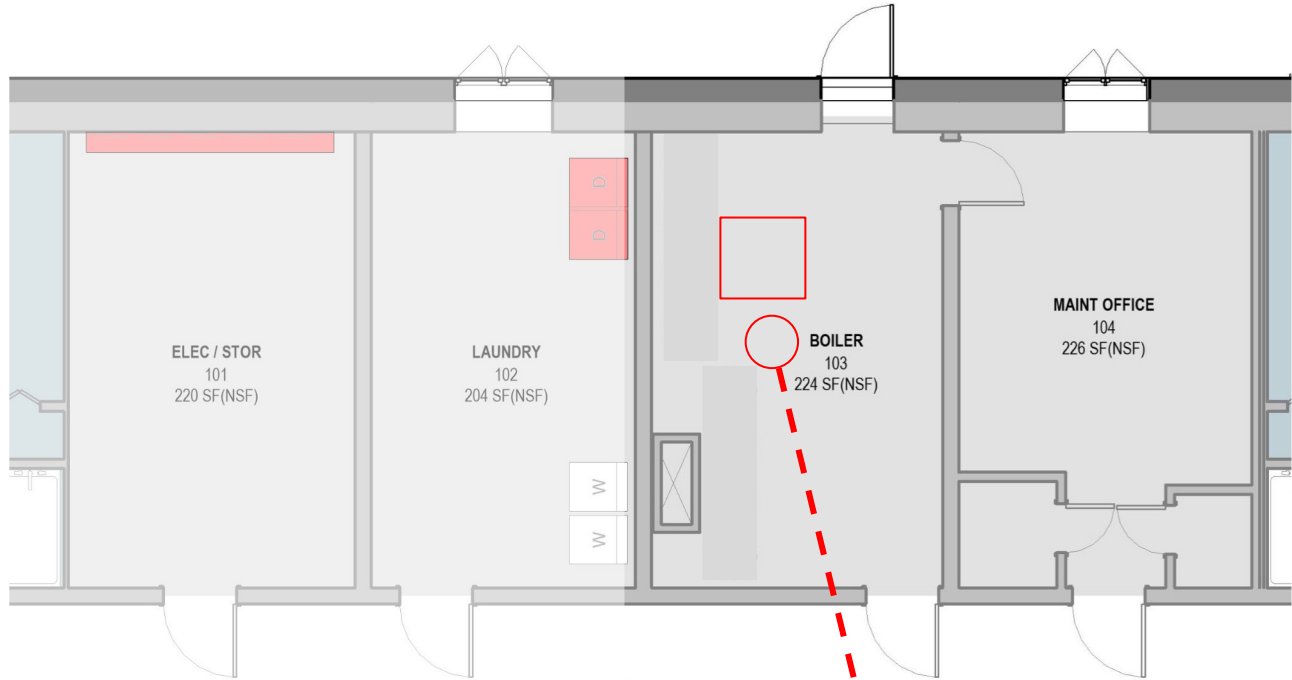


Existing vented  
gas dryers

### Mechanical Spaces Laundry Room:

- Replace Gas dryers w/ condensing HP dryers
- Eliminate dryer vents





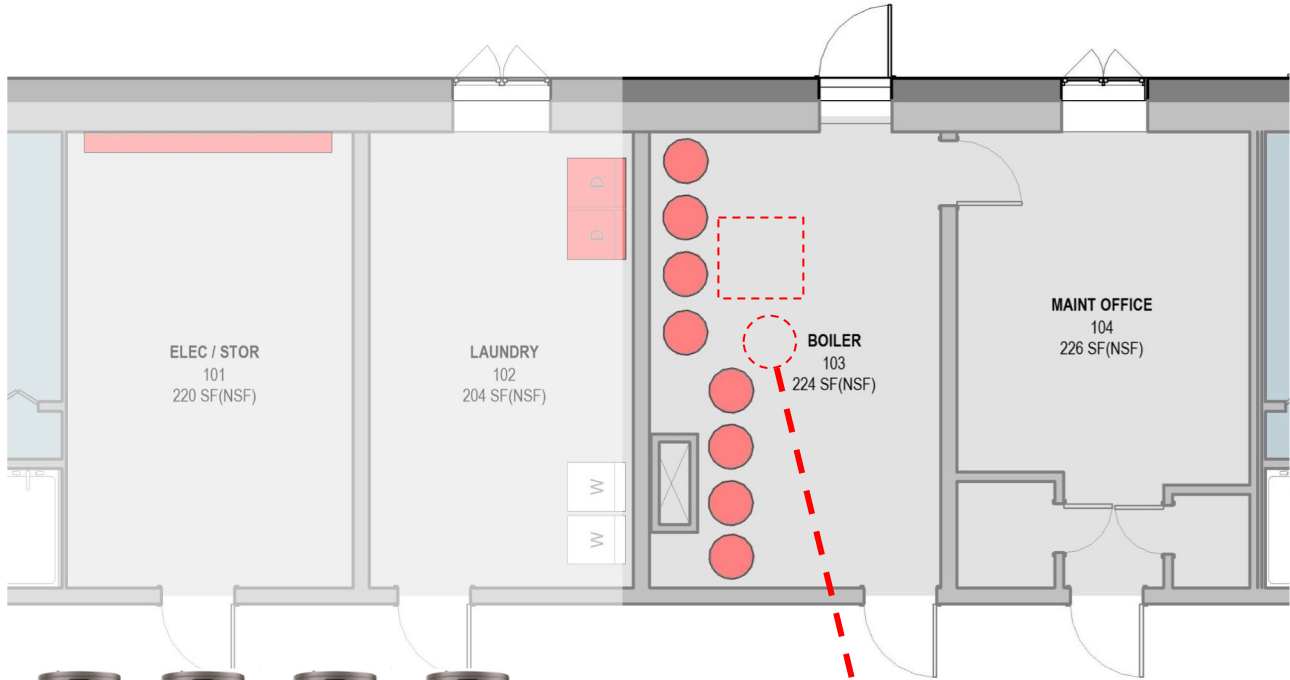
## Mechanical Spaces Boiler Room:

- Remove Gas-fired boiler

Existing boiler and  
gas HW heater







**Mechanical Spaces  
Boiler Room:**

- Remove boiler
- Replace with HP water heaters
- Cap & abandon pipes
- Install (8) 80 gal Rheem HP WH



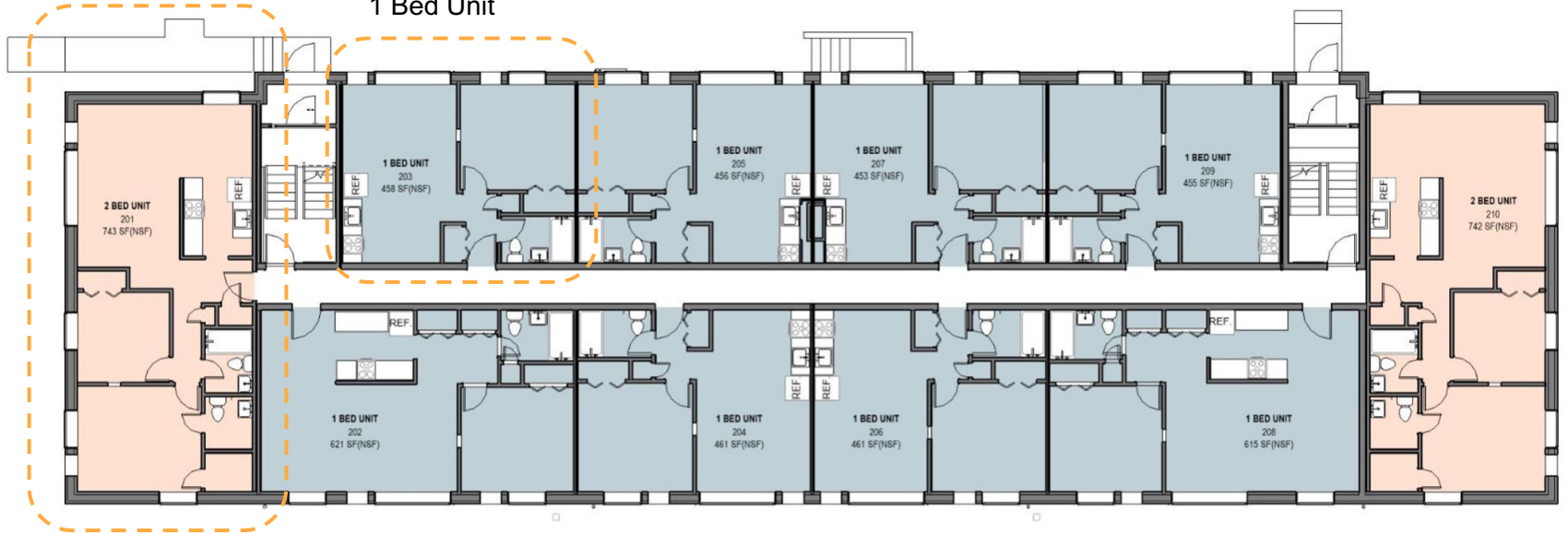
Heat pump Water Heater Cost - \$2000 per unit

Existing boiler and gas HW heater



2 Bed Unit

1 Bed Unit

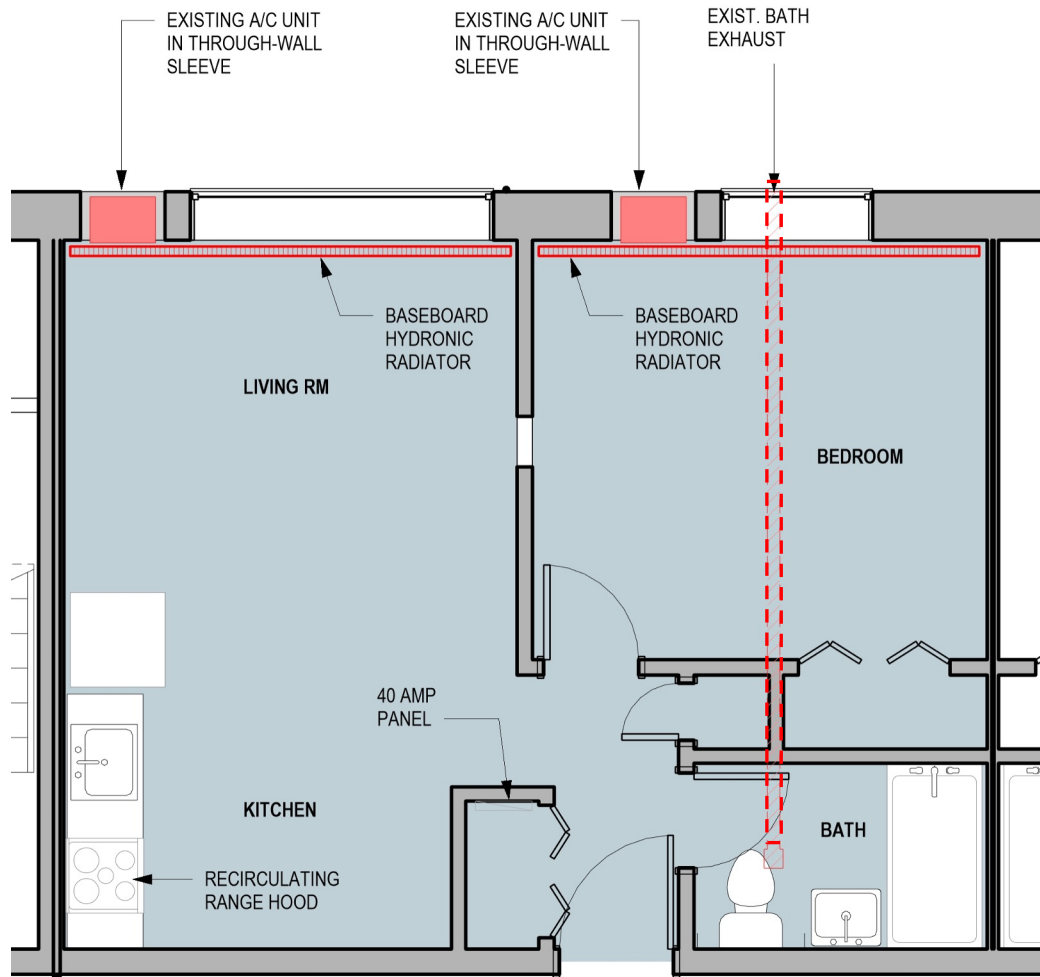


1 BED UNITS: 458 - 615 SF  
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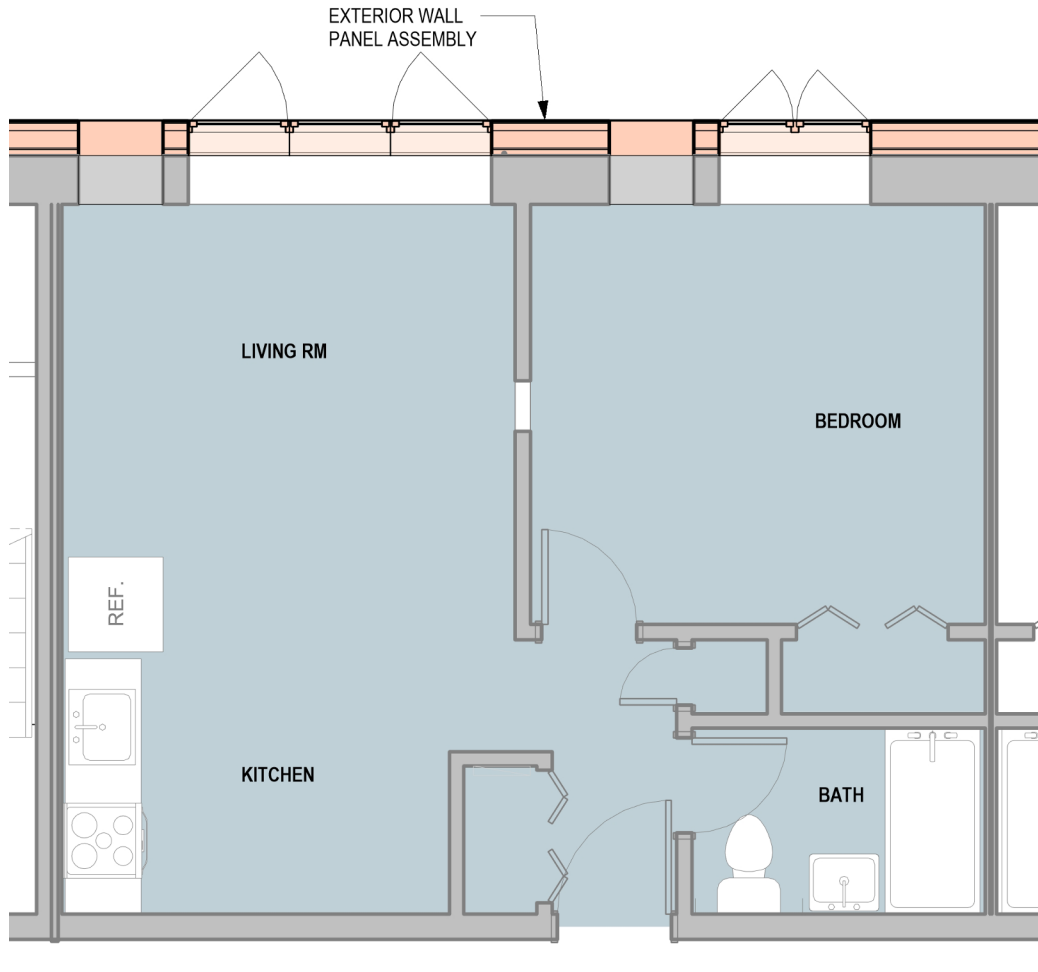
Level 1.5



## Typical 1-Bed Unit

### EXISTING SYSTEM:

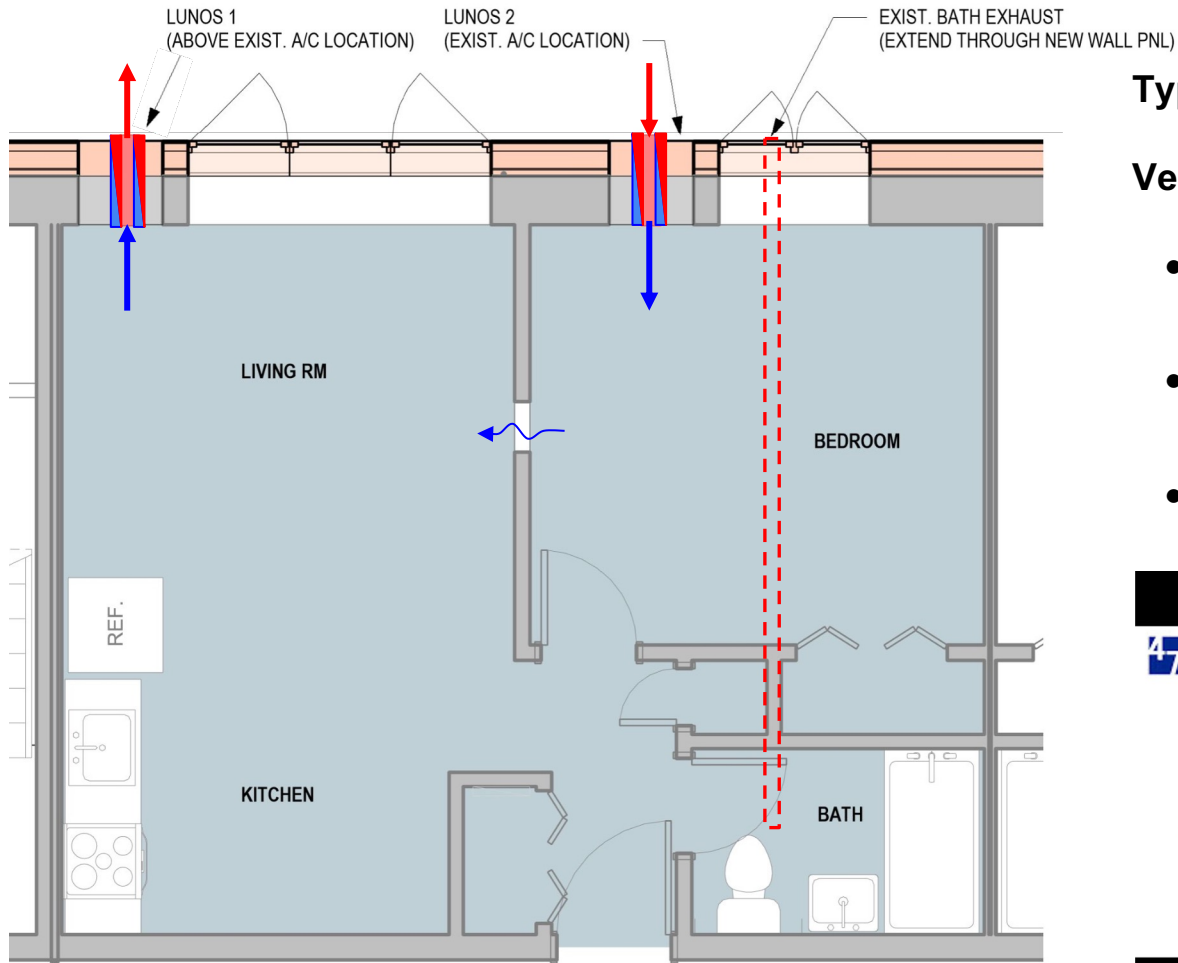
- Plug-in A/C unit in through-wall sleeve
- Centralized hydronic baseboard heating
- Exhaust fan in bathroom ducted to exterior wall
- Recirculating range hood with charcoal filter
- 40 amp elec panel



## Typical 1-Bed Unit

### New Wall Panel:

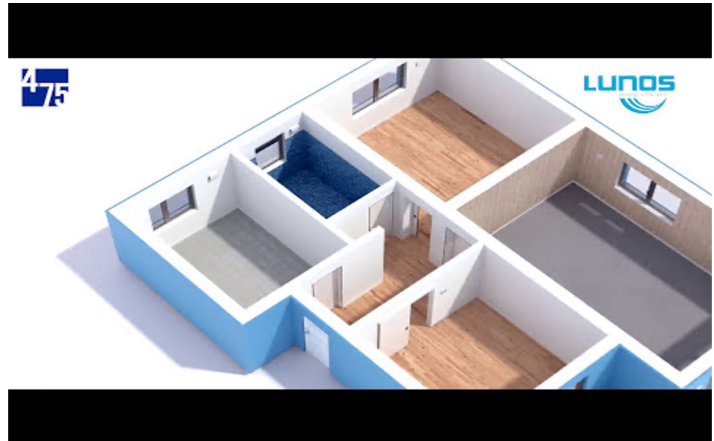
- Prefabricated exterior wall panel system
- Factory-installed windows in existing window locations
- Vapor-open insulated wall assembly

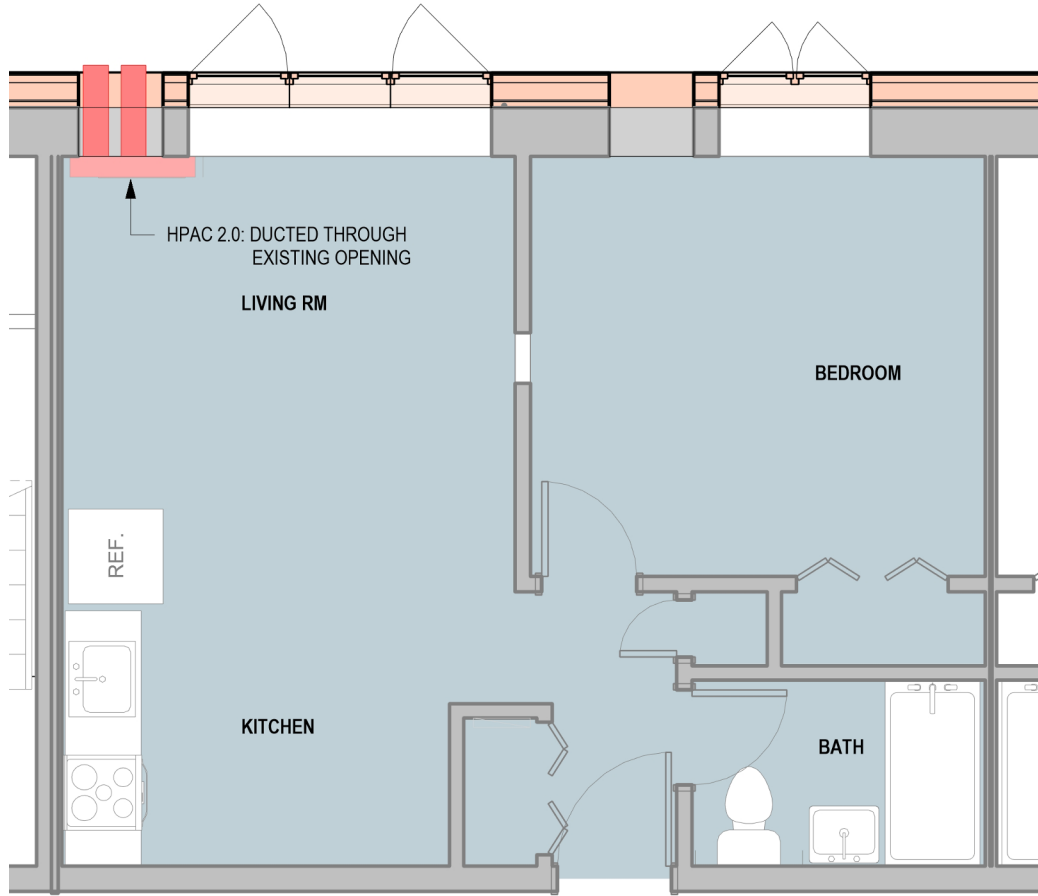


## Typical 1-Bed Unit

### Ventilation SYSTEM:

- Lunos ET2 HRV pair in Bedroom and Living Room
- Transfer grille installed between Bedroom and Living Room for air circulation through unit
- **Panasonic ERV for Bath exhaust**

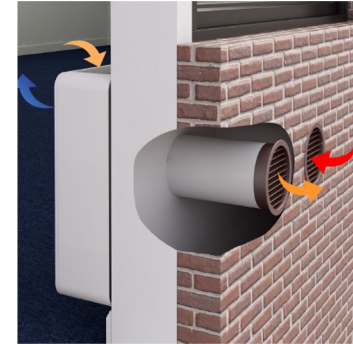




## Typical 1-Bed Unit

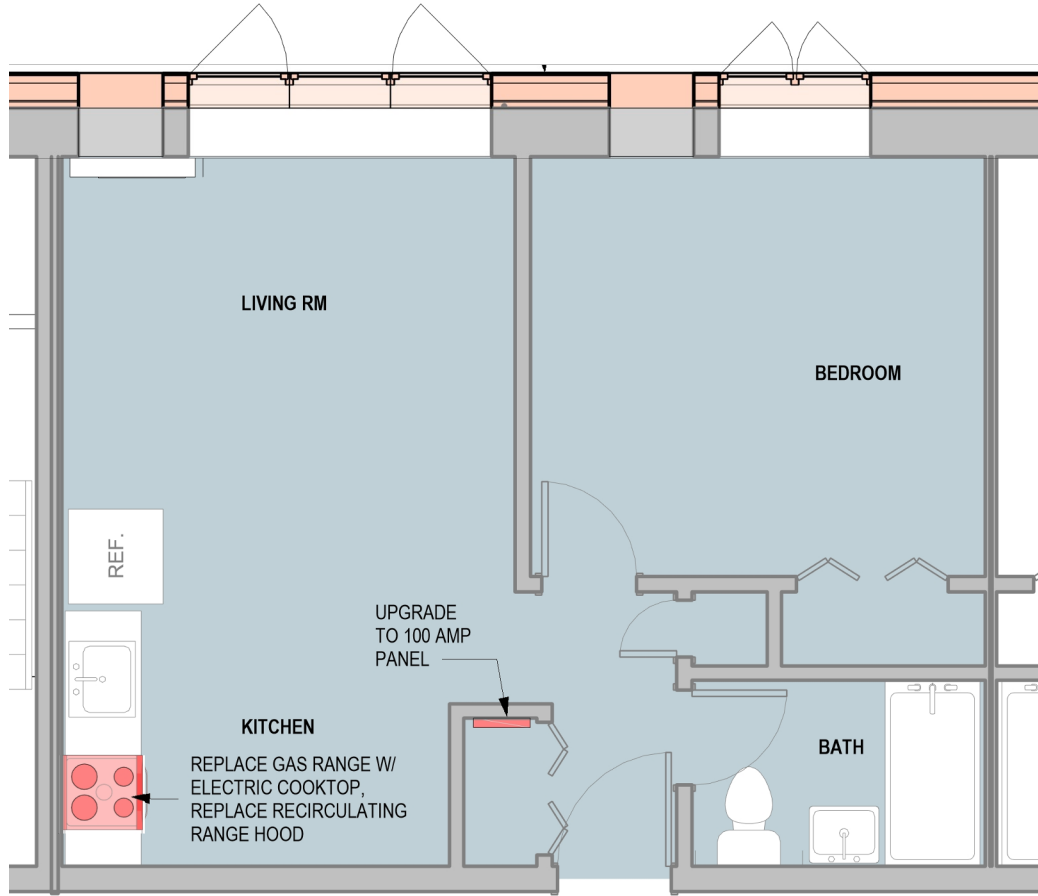
### Heating/Cooling SYSTEM:

- Ephoca monoblock heat pump unit provides heat, cooling, and humidity control
- (2) through-wall ducts installed in existing A/C opening in Living room



Cost - \$2,500 per unit

Size - 39.7" W x 21.9" H x 6.5" D

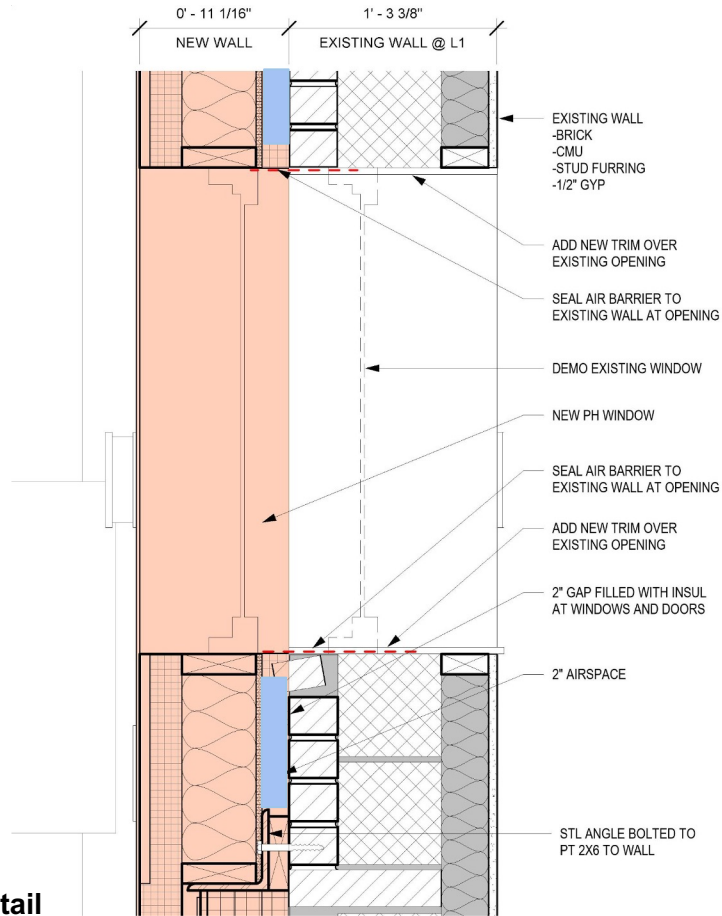


## Typical 1-Bed Unit

### ALL-ELECTRIC SYSTEM:

- Eliminate gas appliances throughout: replace gas range with electric cooktop
- Replace recirculating range hood
- Upgrade electrical sub-panel in unit to 100 amps

**Window/Base Detail**



## Assembly Details

Detail of overall construction approach between existing and new wall at window opening

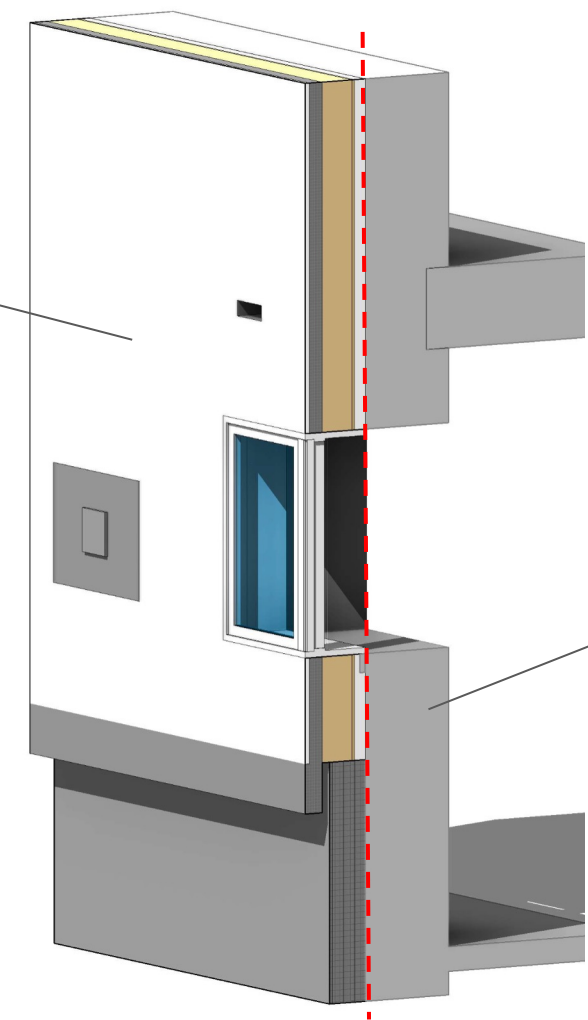


## Wall Details

- Vapor open assembly
- Prefab and Panelized

### New Wall Assembly

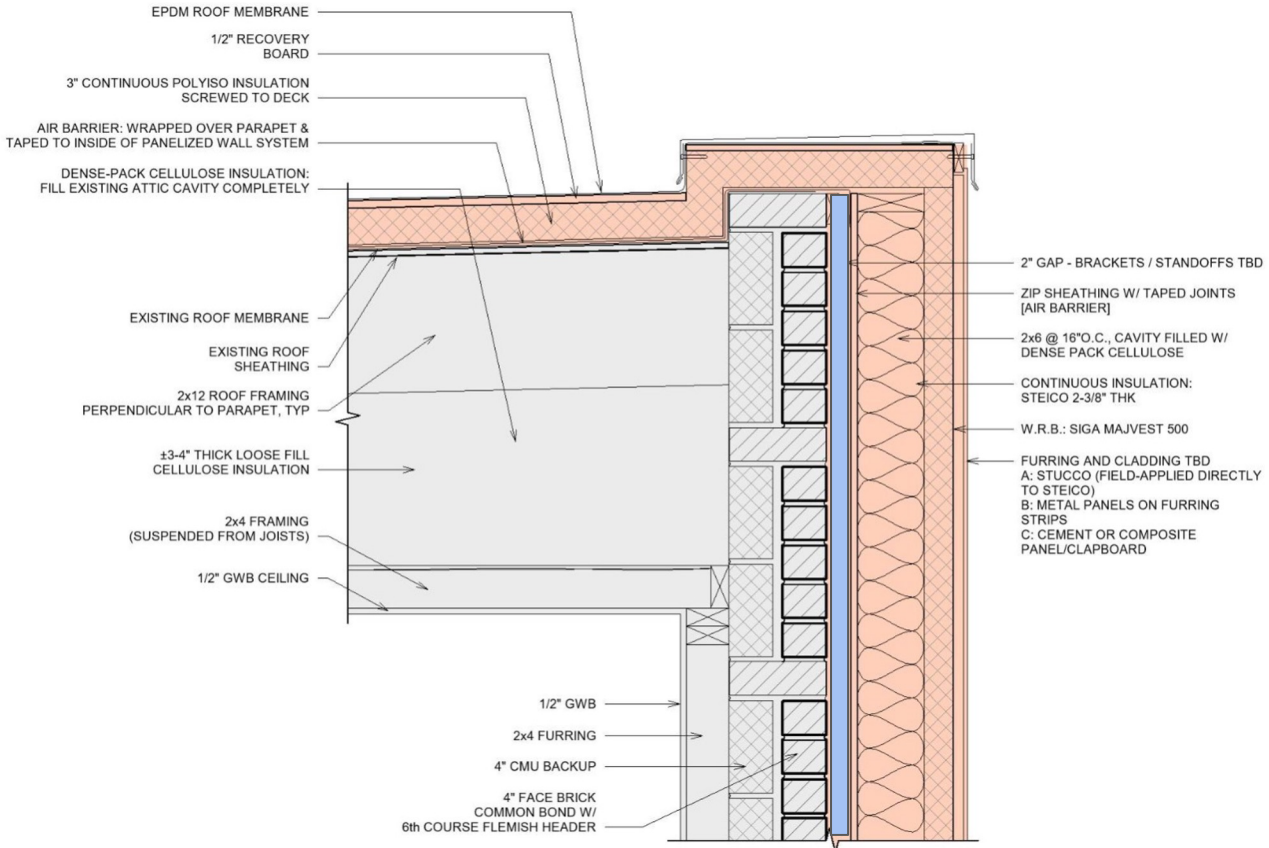
- siding
- 2 1/2" of steico exterior insul
- 2x6 wood framing
- dense pack cellulose Insul
- 7/16" plywood
- 2" air space



Existing Wall Assembly

# Assembly Details

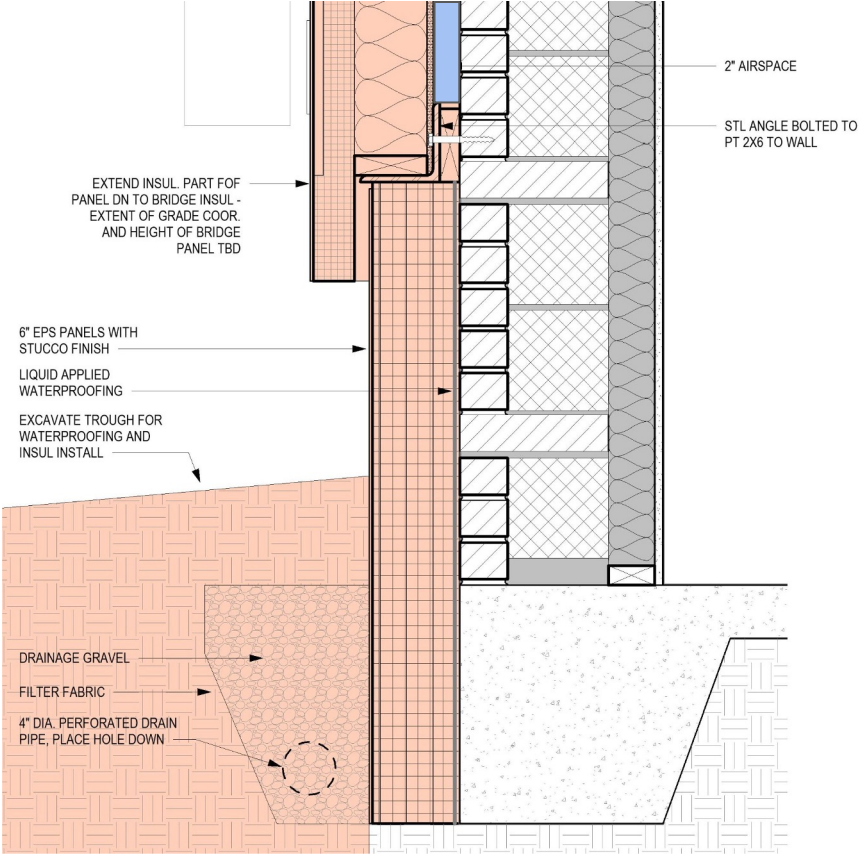
Detail of overall construction approach between wall and roof



Wall Roof Detail

# Assembly Details

Detail of overall construction approach at base of wall at perimeter



Foundation Detail



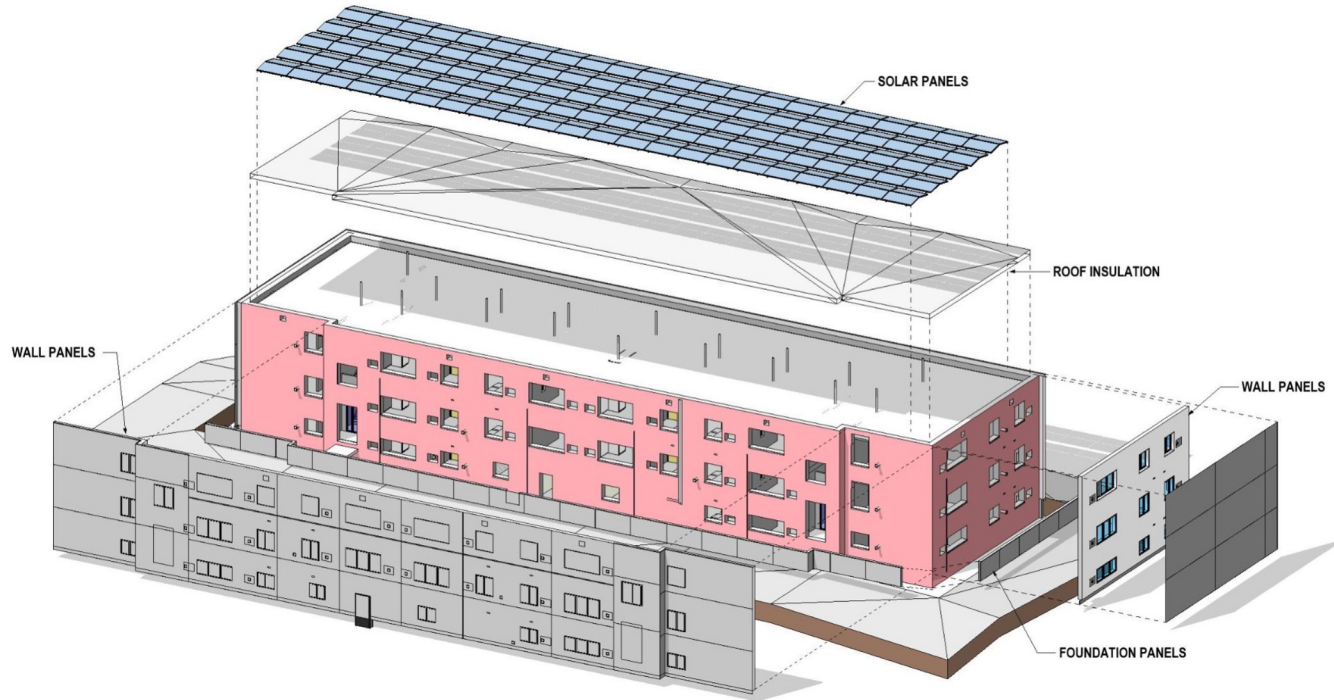
## Prefab Fabrication

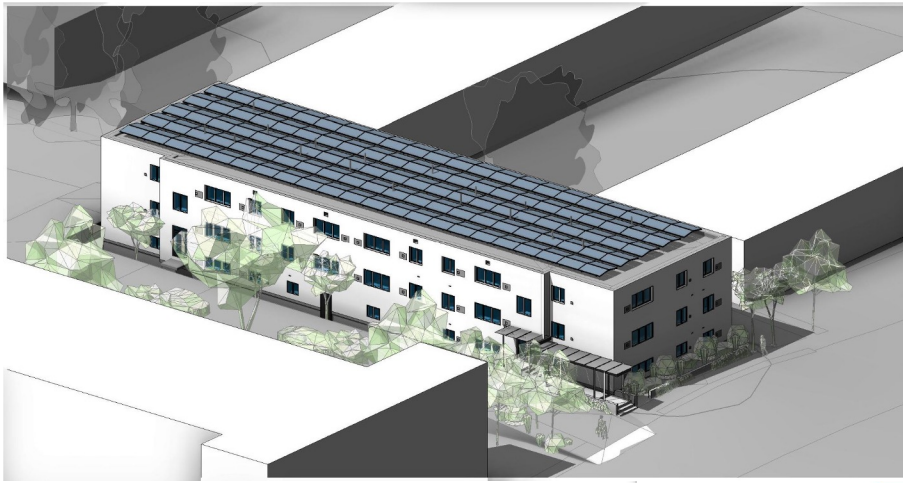
Costs, construction timeline, and info about blueprint prefab



## Thermal Envelope

Exploded axon showing new walls and roof insulation over existing building including perimeter excavations

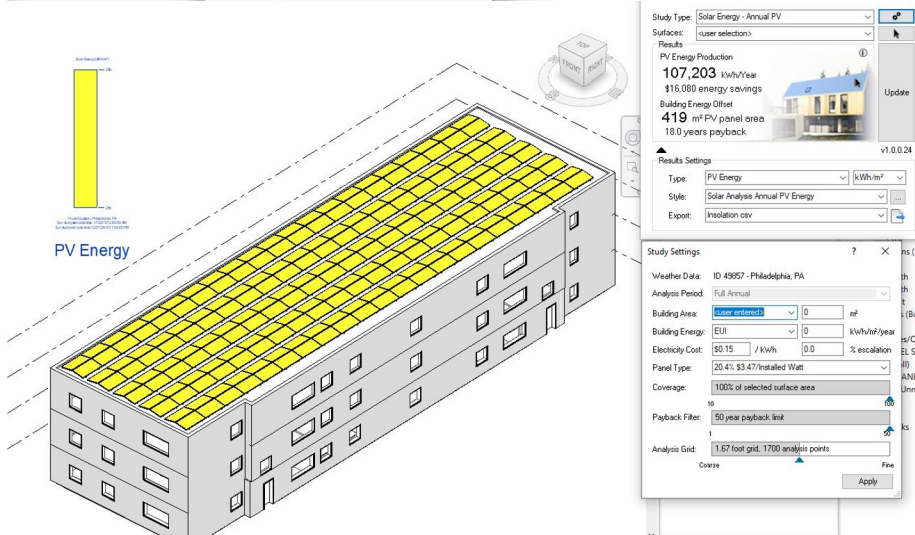




## Rooftop Solar

(220) 300W solar panels on  
10 deg east west roof racks  
for maximum efficiency

Total Array Size - 66kw  
**Generates 107,203 kWh/yr**  
**or 70% of total consumption**



**EUI: Site Energy Use Intensity Comparison (kBtu/SF)**

**Project Energy Consumption + Production**

1414 w/ Solar  8

**88% Better than Code building**

1414  25

PHL Affordable Passive House  27

PHL Affordable LEED  47

PHL Affordable Code  59

# TYPICAL Code kWh

361,403 kWh Total



# Project Energy Consumption + Production

88% Better than Code building

## PROJECTED Consumption kWh

153,136 kWh Total



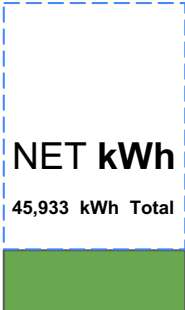
## PROJECTED PV Production kWh

107,203 kWh Total



## NET kWh

45,933 kWh Total



- Space heating
- Auxiliary energy / fans
- Miscellaneous loads
- Space cooling
- Renewable electricity production
- Hot water
- Appliances
- Lighting



# TYPICAL Code kWh

361,403 kWh Total



361,403 kWh x \$.11kWh =  
**\$39,754/year/building**  
\$1419/year/unit  
\$118/month/unit

# Project Energy Consumption + Production

**88% Better than Code building**

## PROJECTED Consumption kWh

153,136 kWh Total



## PROJECTED PV Production kWh

107,203 kWh Total



45,933 kWh x \$.11kWh =  
**\$5052/year/building**  
\$180/year/unit  
\$15/month/unit

## NET kWh

45,933 kWh Total



- Space heating
- Auxiliary energy / fans
- Miscellaneous loads
- Space cooling
- Renewable electricity production
- Hot water
- Lighting
- Appliances

<b>71ST AVENUE</b>			
<b>Budget bareakdown</b>	<b>sf</b>	<b>\$/sf</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>
<b>BUILDING BUDGET</b>	20901		
Panels (Blueprint Robotics)	11068	\$69.12	\$765,000.00
EPS for foundations (\$1.5/sf material)	1390		\$20,000.00
Miscellaneous Site work (Drainage tiles, waterproofing...)			\$50,000.00
Roof (based on Topline bid)	6967	\$15.30	\$106,595.10
EPHCCA (in BR scope)	28	\$4,000.00	
Excavation			\$50,000.00
Patching interiors/windows (in BR scope)			
Exterior Finish	12458	\$30.00	\$373,740.00
NEW Electrical service upgraded from 800amp to 1200amps			\$20,000.00
NEW 100amp panels and services run to all 28 units		\$4000/unit	\$112,000.00
Demolition: stairs, boilers			\$25,000.00
New Concrete Stairs			\$30,000.00
Dense pack roof insulation	6967	\$6.00	\$41,802.00
220 Line to stove (in BR scope)	28	\$700.00	
New stoves	28	\$600.00	\$16,800.00
Entrance canopy			\$25,000.00
Solar	82800	\$1.50	\$124,200.00
<b>HARDCOST SUBTOTAL</b>		<b>\$84.21</b>	<b>\$1,760,137.10</b>
Hardcost Contingency		6%	\$96,807.54
<b>HARDCOST TOTAL</b>		<b>\$88.84</b>	<b>\$1,856,944.64</b>
<b>SOFT COSTS</b>			
Our Fee: Arch/predevelop		10%	\$176,013.71
Our Fee: GC		6%	\$105,608.23
Admin Management fee		3%	\$52,804.11
Insurance		1%	\$8,800.69
Permitting		1%	\$8,800.69
Contingency		6%	\$96,807.54
General Conditions		10%	\$176,013.71
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>\$118.74</b>	<b>\$2,481,793.31</b>

## Overview of Cost

### Construction cost details

\$2,481,793.31

- 868,627.65

- \$500,000

- \$500,000

\$613,165.65

**Annual Mortgage**

Total Cost

4% LIHTC

Mun. Grant

State Grant

5% MORTGAGE

**\$39,492.00**

**\$88,635.46 per Apartment**



## Existing Facade

Existing brick facade with exterior applied cooling units, elec conduit and vents



## Facade Renderings

Initial facade option  
exploring panel divisions  
and window shading



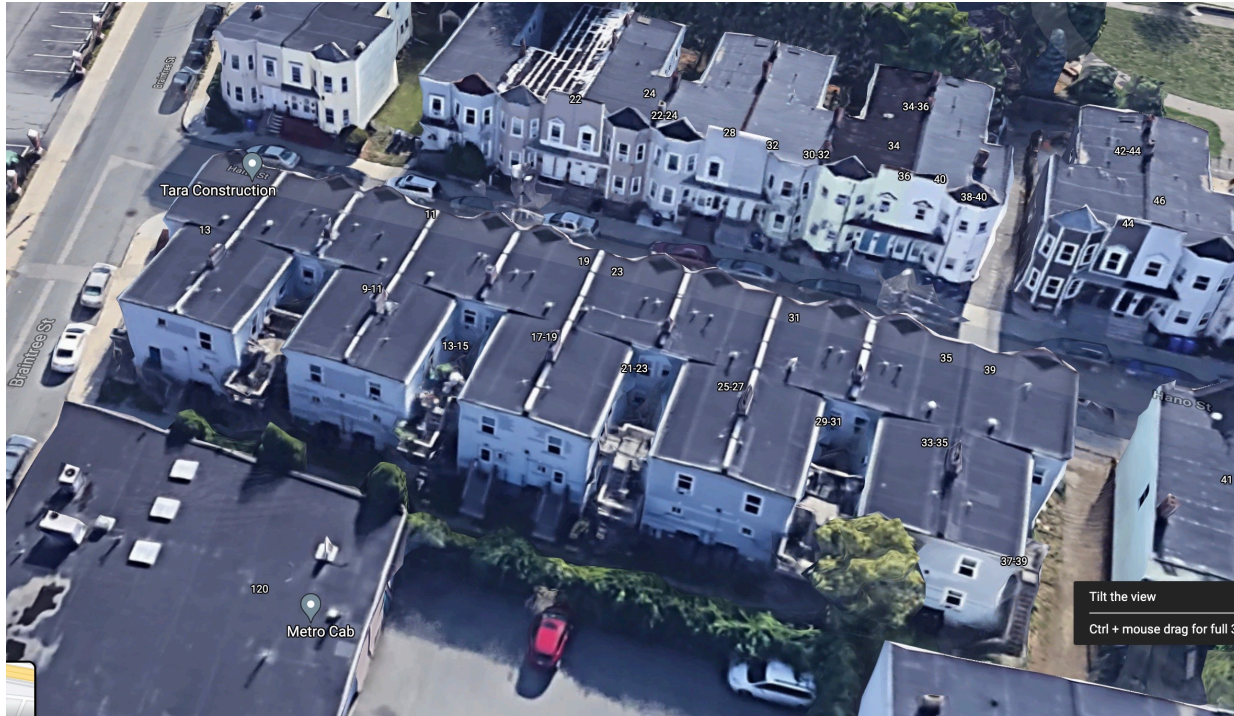
## Facade Renderings

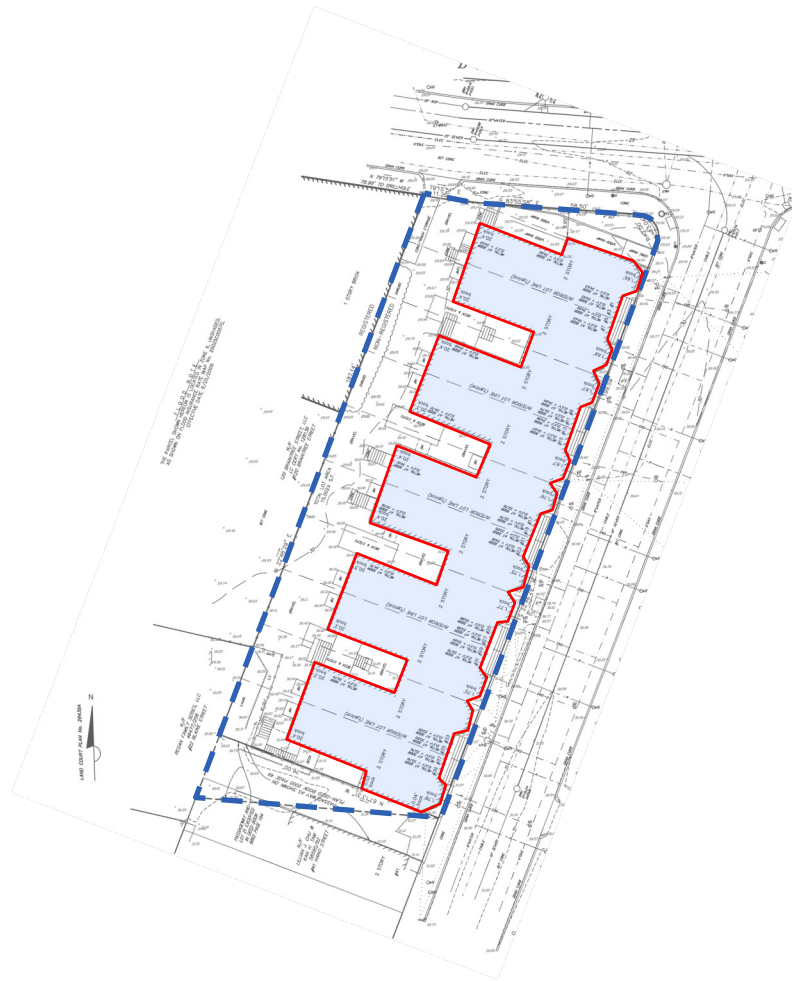
Process facade rendering exploring panel divisions and window shading and color



## Facade Renderings

Process facade rendering exploring colors, entry canopy, and planting

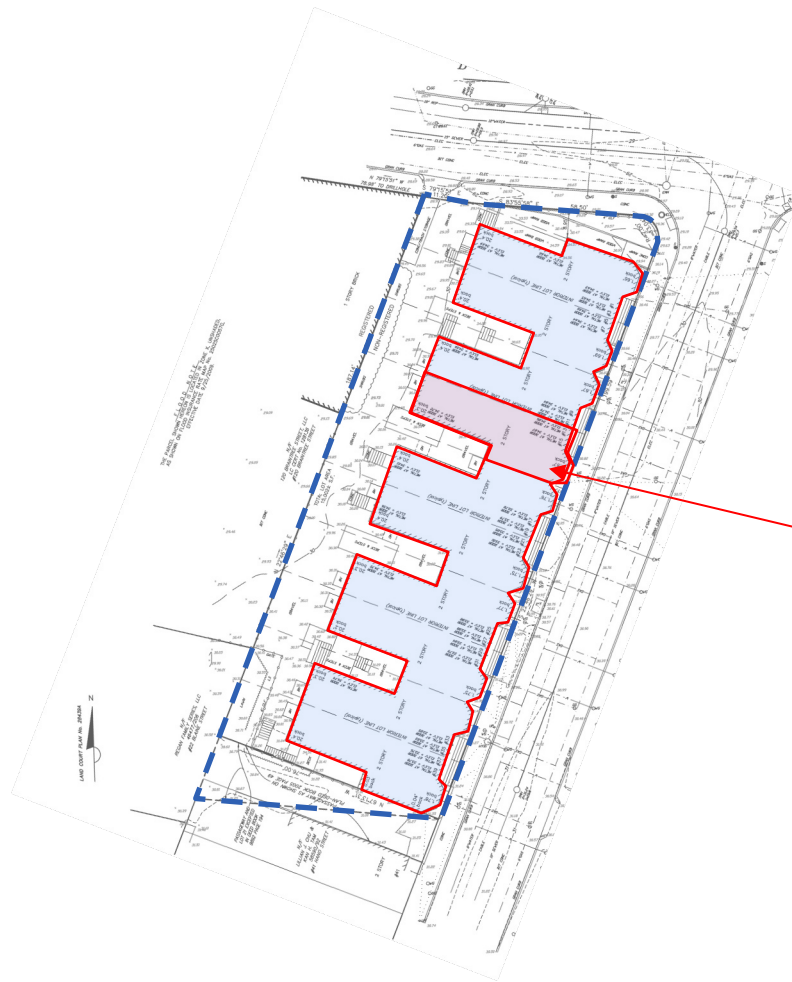




## RECENT SURVEY PLAN

- Challenging building form
- Very tight access at street
- Overhead wires make front panelization difficult
- Model as one building or Ten?





## RECENT SURVEY PLAN

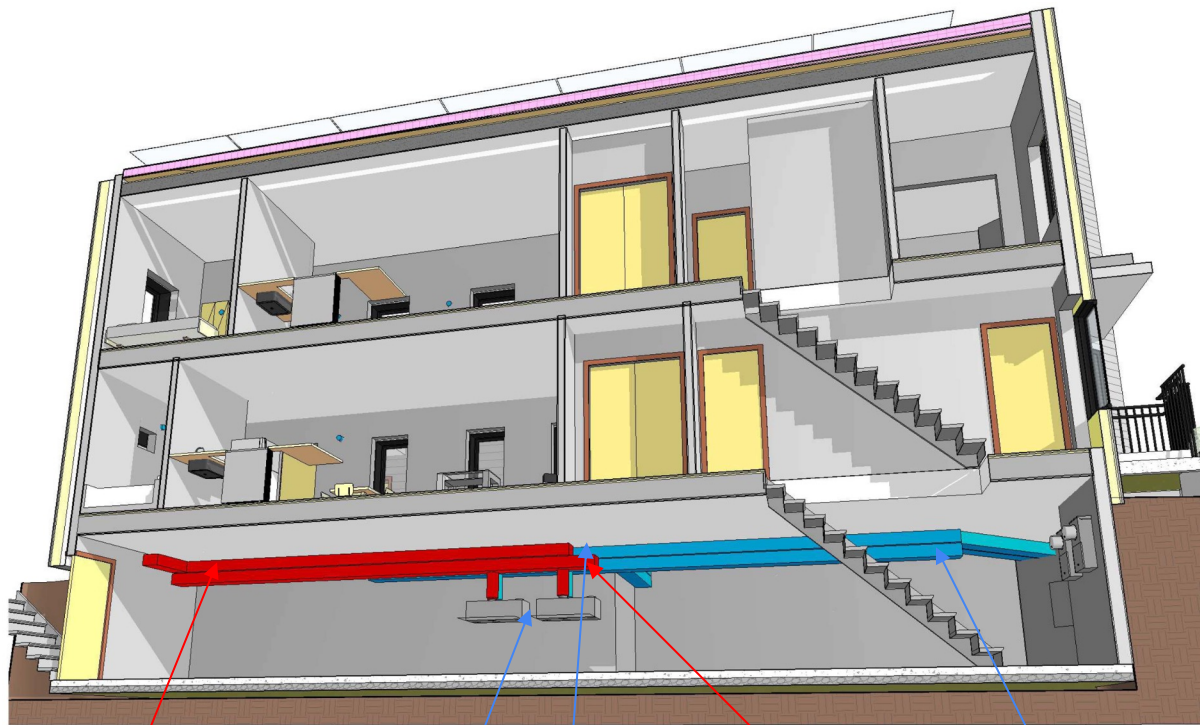
- Challenging building form
- Very tight access at street
- Overhead wires make front panelization difficult
- Model as one building or Ten?
- Chose to model one duplex at a time.



## HVAC STRATEGY

### EXISTING CONDITIONS

- Eliminate gas and centralized boiler for heating
- Eliminate gas and DHW tanks
- No cooling



Minotair units

1<sup>st</sup> floor supply/exhaust ducts  
Flush to ceiling and feed 1<sup>st</sup> floor  
Through floor registers

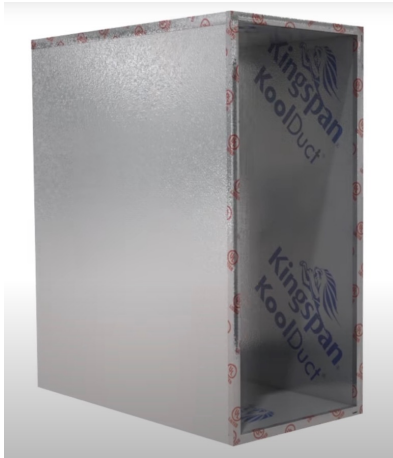
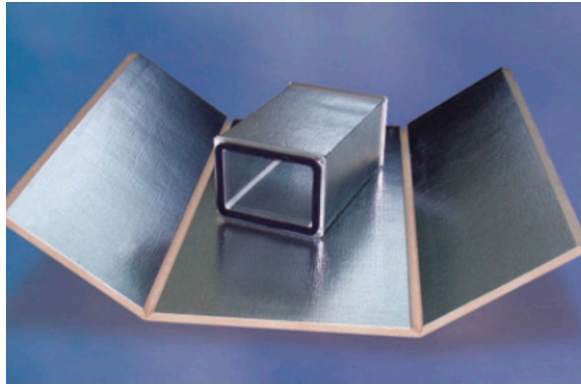
2<sup>nd</sup> floor supply/exhaust ducts  
Sandwiched below 1<sup>st</sup> floor ducts  
feed 2<sup>nd</sup> floor on outside

## HVAC STRATEGY

- Decentralized ventilation, heating, and cooling strategy
- Replace gas water heaters with Heat Pump Water Heaters (HPWH)
- Use Minotair Unit

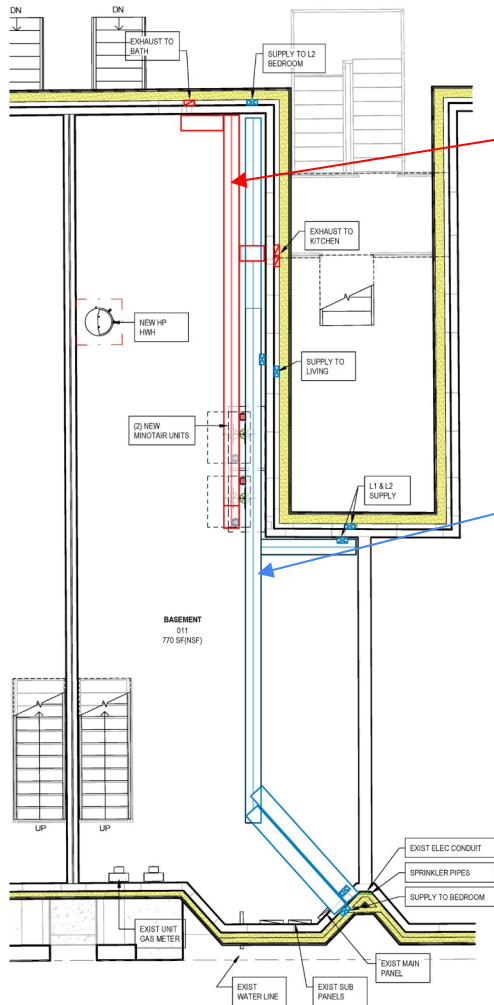


# KoolDuct®



## HVAC STRATEGY

- Decentralized ventilation, heating, and cooling strategy
- Replace gas water heaters with Heat Pump Water Heaters (HPWH)
- Use Minotair Unit
- Use KOOL DUCT



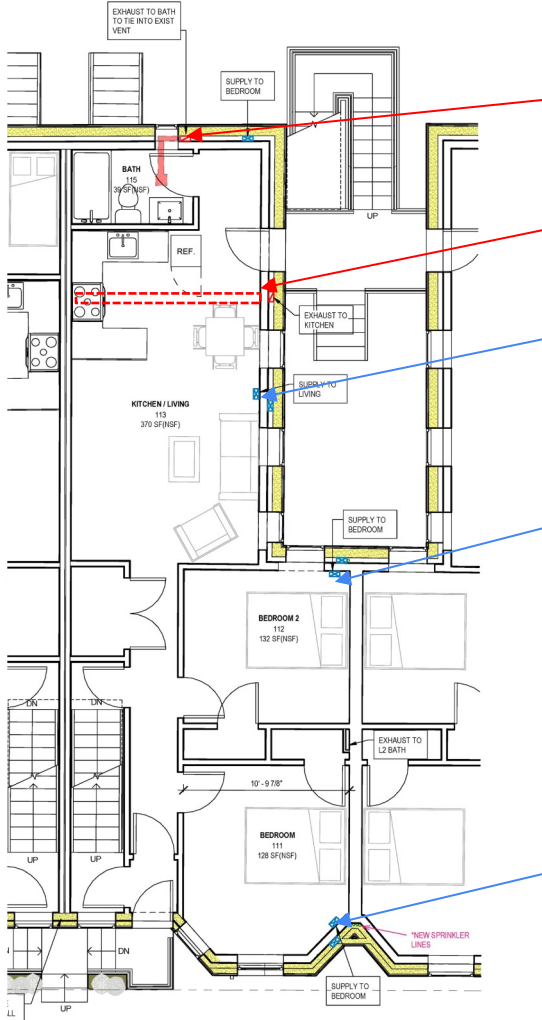
**EXHAUST** Ducts to  
1<sup>st</sup> + 2<sup>nd</sup> floor bathrooms  
And kitchens.

**SUPPLY** Ducts to  
Bedrooms and living  
areas

## HVAC STRATEGY

- Decentralized ventilation, heating, and cooling strategy
- Replace gas water heaters with Heat Pump Water Heaters (HPWH)
- Use Minotair Unit
- Use KOOL DUCT

**BASEMENT PLAN**



**Exhaust** connected to **existing**  
 Bath exhaust to exterior

**Exhaust** connected to **existing**  
 Kitchen exhaust to exterior

Supply Floor register

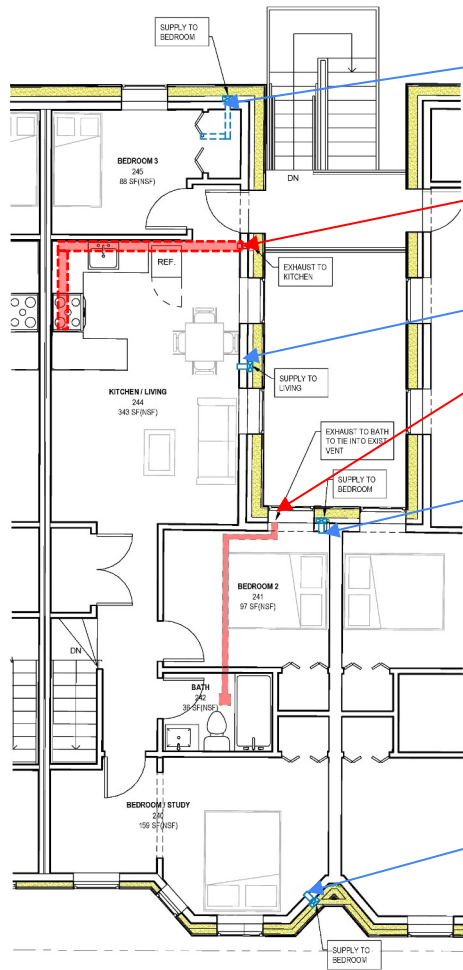
Supply Floor register

Supply Floor register

## HVAC STRATEGY

- Decentralized ventilation, heating, and cooling strategy
- Replace gas water heaters with Heat Pump Water Heaters (HPWH)
- Use Minotair Unit
- Use KOOL DUCT
- Service 1<sup>st</sup> floor unit through floor registers

**1<sup>st</sup> FLOOR PLAN**



Supply Wall register

Exhaust connected to existing Kitchen exhaust to exterior

Supply Wall register

Exhaust connected to existing Bath exhaust to exterior

Supply Wall register

Supply Wall register

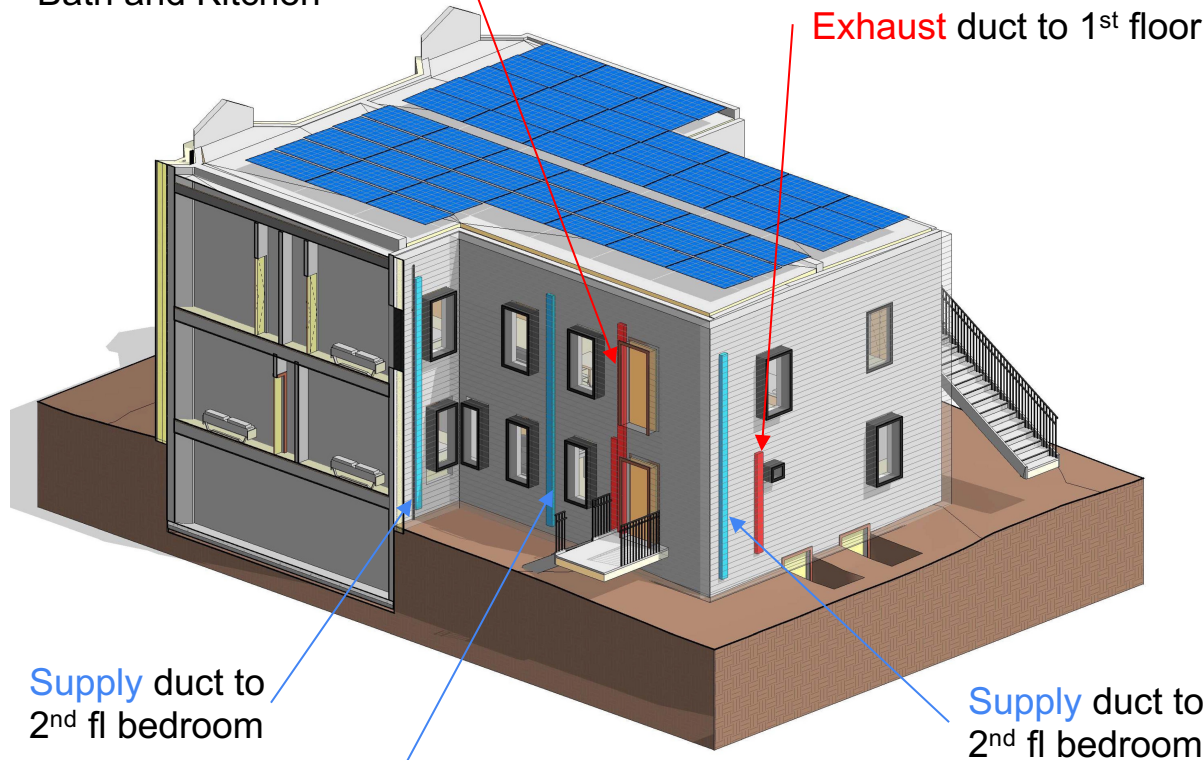
## HVAC STRATEGY

- Decentralized ventilation, heating, and cooling strategy
- Replace gas water heaters with Heat Pump Water Heaters (HPWH)
- Use Minotair Unit
- Use KOOL DUCT
- Service 1<sup>st</sup> floor unit through floor registers
- Service 2<sup>nd</sup> floor from outside between new and existing envelop

**2<sup>nd</sup> FLOOR PLAN**

Exhaust duct to 2<sup>nd</sup> floor  
Bath and Kitchen

Exhaust duct to 1<sup>st</sup> floor Bath



Supply duct to  
2<sup>nd</sup> fl bedroom

Supply duct to  
2<sup>nd</sup> fl bedroom

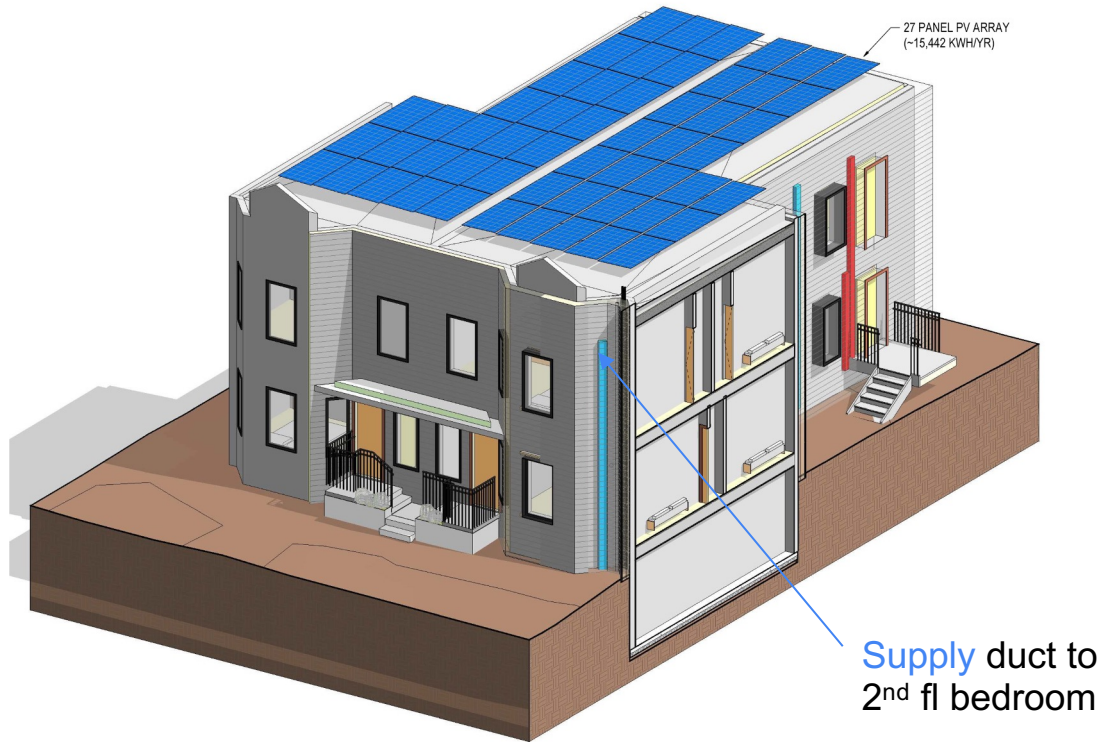
Supply duct to  
2<sup>nd</sup> fl Living Room

## HVAC STRATEGY

- Decentralized ventilation, heating, and cooling strategy
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- Use Minotair Unit
- Use KOOL DUCT
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**AXONOMETRIC**

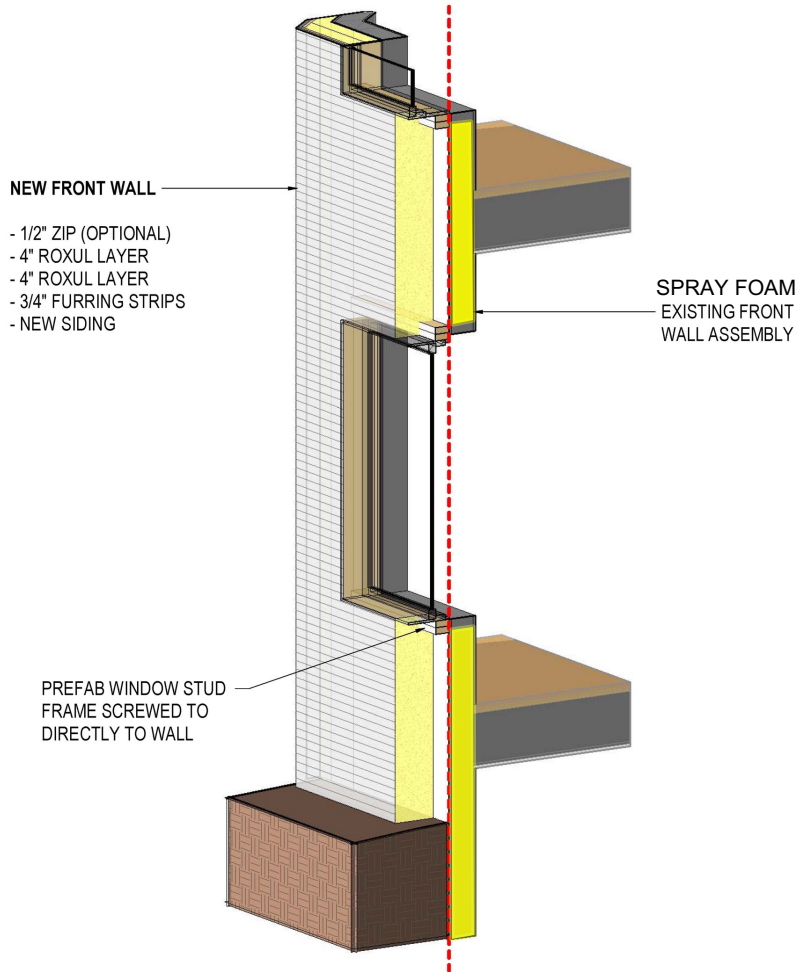




## HVAC STRATEGY

- Decentralized ventilation, heating, and cooling strategy
- Replace gas water heaters with Heat Pump Water Heaters (HPWH)
- Use Minotair Unit
- Use KOOL DUCT
- Service 1<sup>st</sup> floor unit through floor registers
- Service 2<sup>nd</sup> floor from outside between new and existing envelop

**AXONOMETRIC**



## ENVELOP STRATEGY

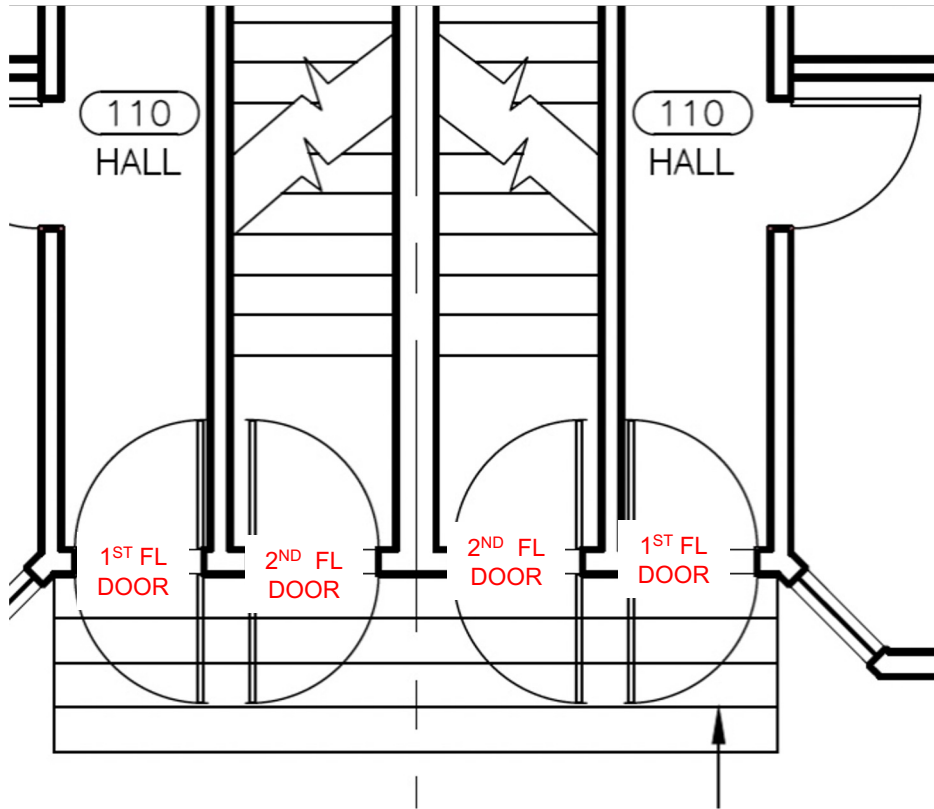
### FRONT WALL

- Strip existing skin from building down to studs
- Spray foam EXISTING stud walls
- Install new 1/2" Zip layer as primary AIR BARRIER
- Install PRE-FRAMED window screwed directly to existing wall
- Install 1 layer of 4" RECYCLED polyiso insulation AND 2 - 4" layers of Roxul on bays
- Furring strips and new siding



## HANO STREET VIEW

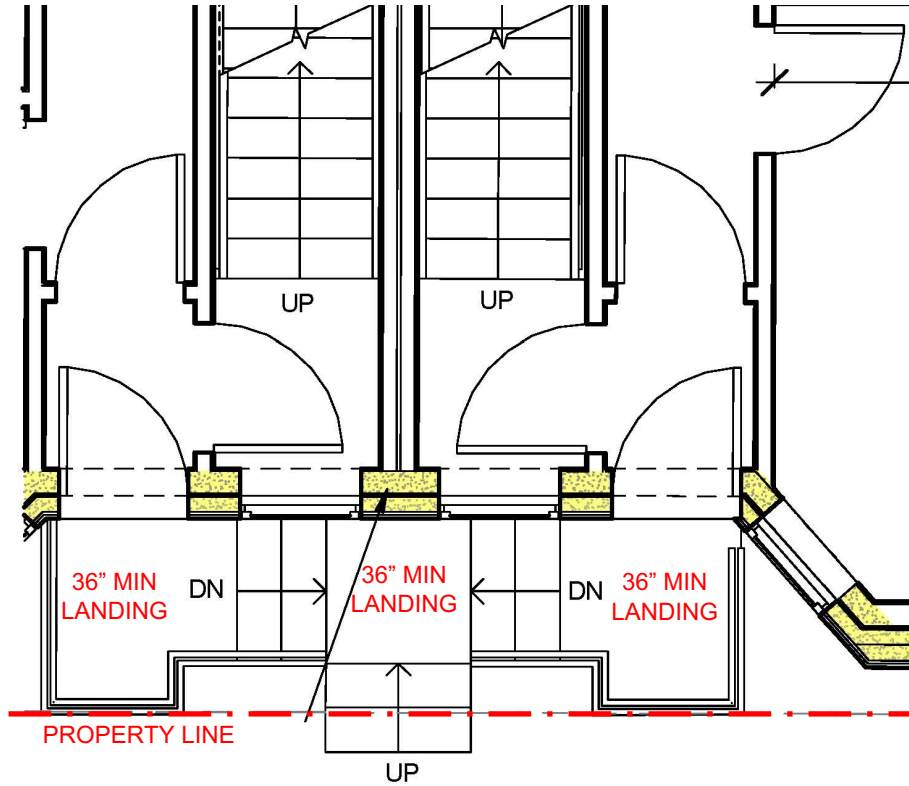
HOW TO MAKE ENTRANCE  
CODE COMPLIANT?



## ENTRANCE

### HOW TO MAKE ENTRANCE CODE COMPLIANT?

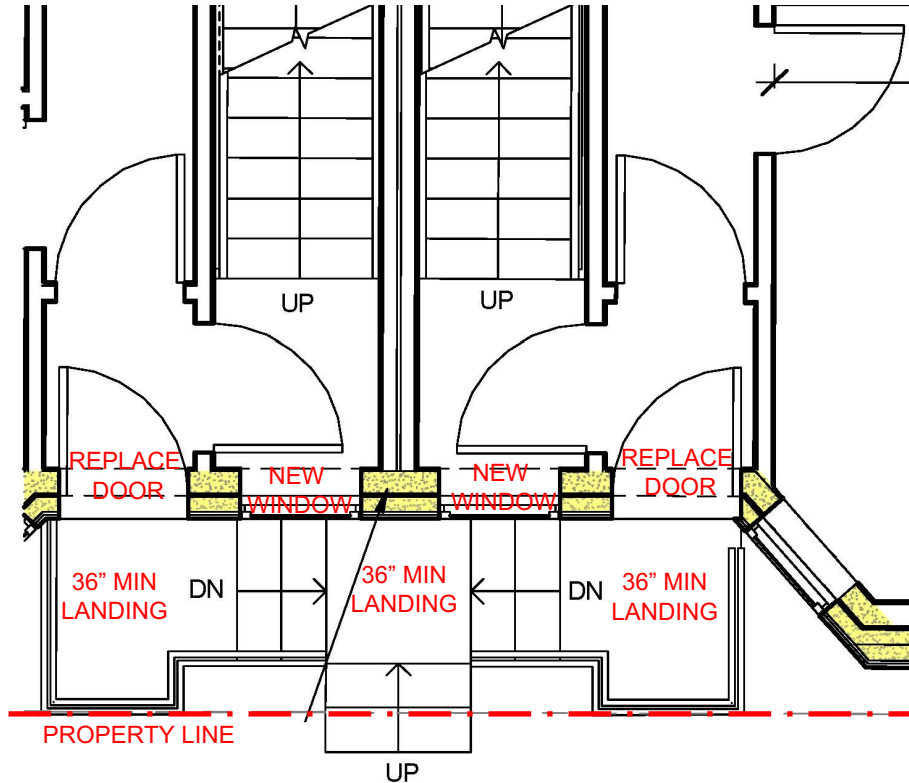
- No 36" landing for steps
- Steps extend into sidewalk
- 32" wide doors



## ENTRANCE

### HOW TO MAKE ENTRANCE CODE COMPLIANT?

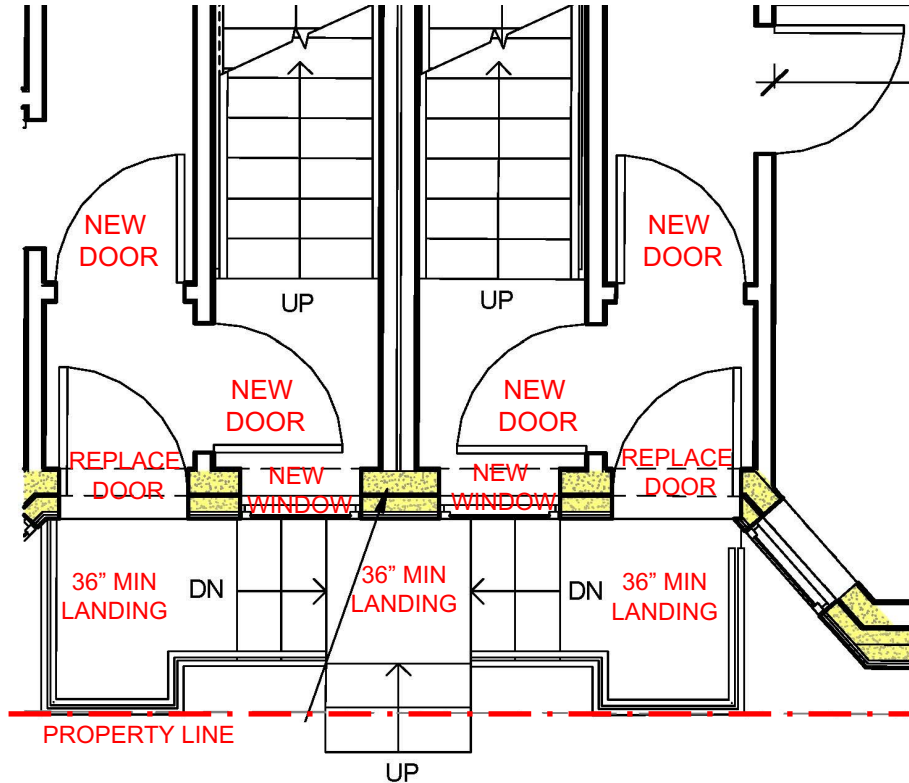
- Min 36" landings for steps



## ENTRANCE

### HOW TO MAKE ENTRANCE CODE COMPLIANT?

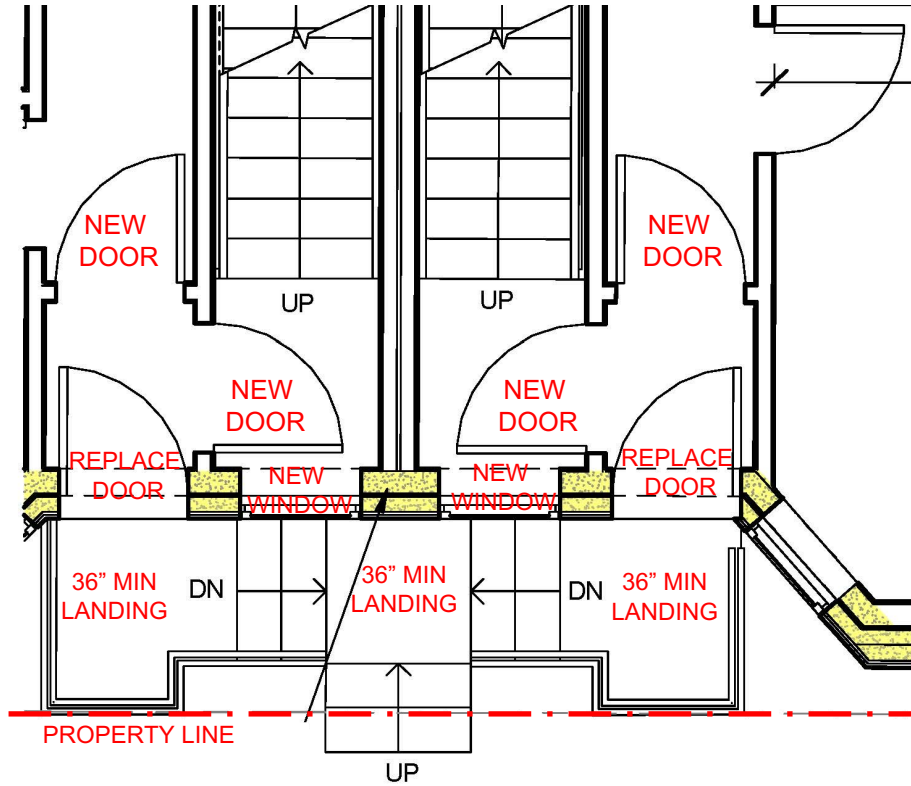
- Min 36" landings for steps
- Replace 1st floor unit doors
- Replace 2<sup>nd</sup> floor unit doors with windows



## ENTRANCE

### HOW TO MAKE ENTRANCE CODE COMPLIANT?

- Min 36" landings for steps
- Replace 1st floor unit doors
- Replace 2<sup>nd</sup> floor unit doors with windows
- Install new interior doors to both units



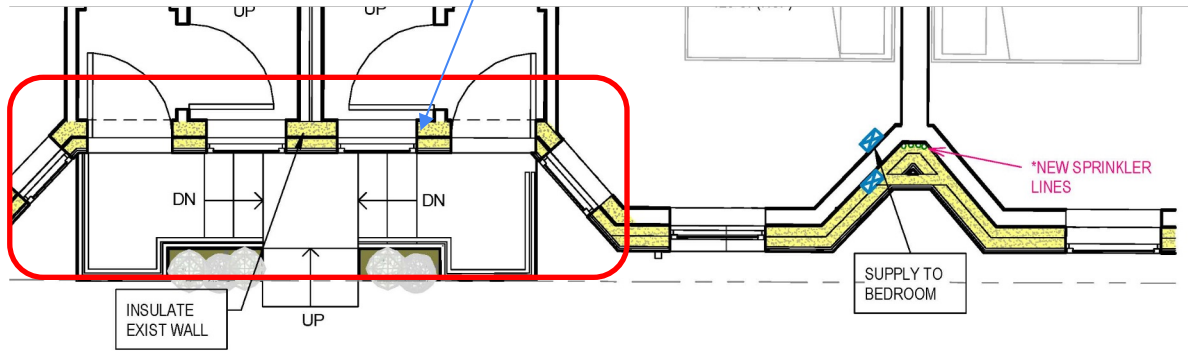
## ENTRANCE

HOW TO MAKE ENTRANCE  
CODE COMPLIANT?





Insulate existing wall here by filling existing wall cavity with SPRAY FOAM and 4" of used polyiso IN THIS ZONE

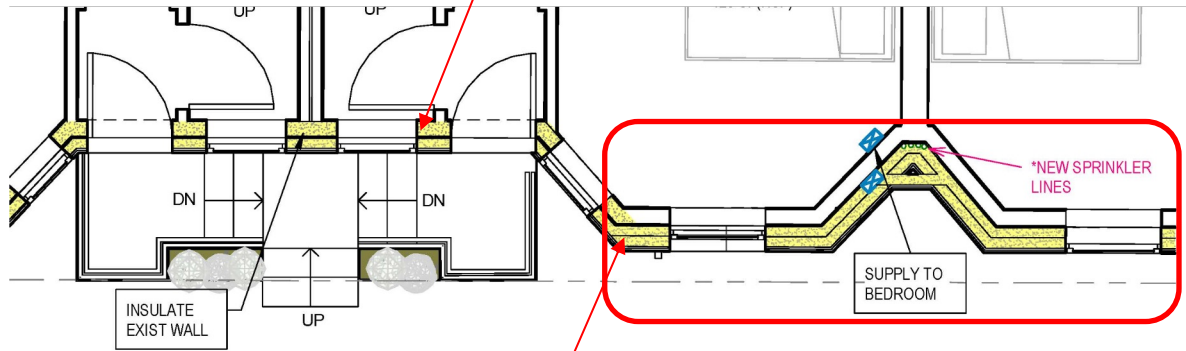


## ENVELOP STRATEGY

### FRONT WALL

- Strip existing skin from building down to studs
- Spray foam EXISTING stud walls
- Install new ½" Zip layer as primary AIR BARRIER
- Install PRE-FRAMED window screwed directly to existing wall
- Install 1 layer of 4" RECYCLED polyiso insulation AND 2 - 4" layers of Roxul on bays
- Furring strips and new siding

Insulate existing wall here by filling existing wall cavity with SPRAY FOAM and 4" of used polyiso IN THIS ZONE



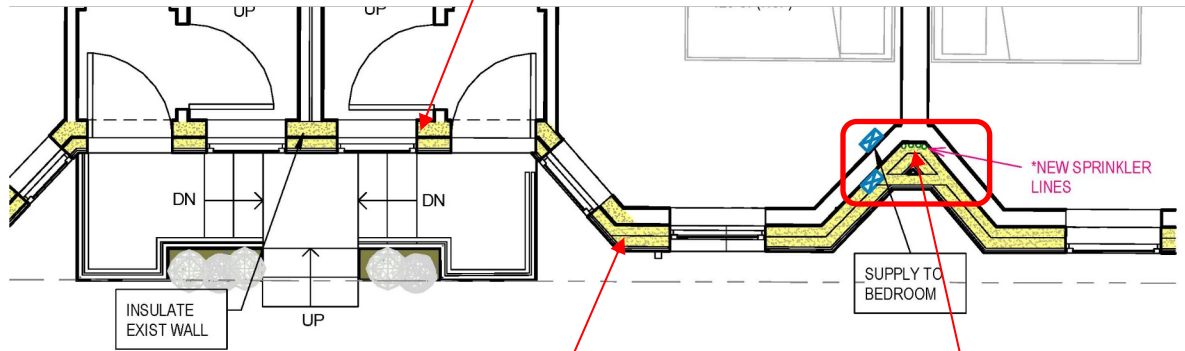
Insulate 2 layers of 4" Roxul IN THIS ZONE

## ENVELOP STRATEGY

### FRONT WALL

- Strip existing skin from building down to studs
- Spray foam EXISTING stud walls
- Install new ½" Zip layer as primary AIR BARRIER
- Install PRE-FRAMED window screwed directly to existing wall
- Install 1 layer of 4" RECYCLED polyiso insulation AND 2 - 4" layers of Roxul on bays
- Furring strips and new siding

Insulate existing wall here by filling existing wall cavity with SPRAY FOAM and 4" of used polyiso IN THIS ZONE



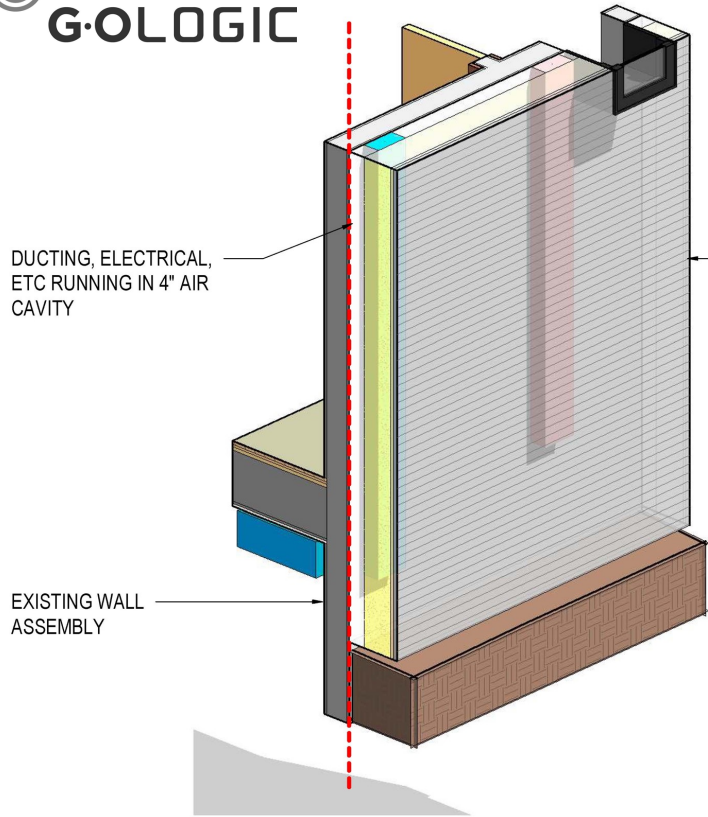
Insulate 2 layers of 4" Roxul IN THIS ZONE

New Sprinkler lines If necessary

## ENVELOP STRATEGY

### FRONT WALL

- Strip existing skin from building down to studs
- Spray foam EXISTING stud walls
- Install new ½" Zip layer as primary AIR BARRIER
- Install PRE-FRAMED window screwed directly to existing wall
- Install 1 layer of 4" RECYCLED polyiso insulation AND 2 - 4" layers of Roxul on bays
- Furring strips and new siding
- Run sprinkler lines between old and new envelops



DUCTING, ELECTRICAL,  
ETC RUNNING IN 4" AIR  
CAVITY

EXISTING WALL  
ASSEMBLY

**NEW REAR WALL**

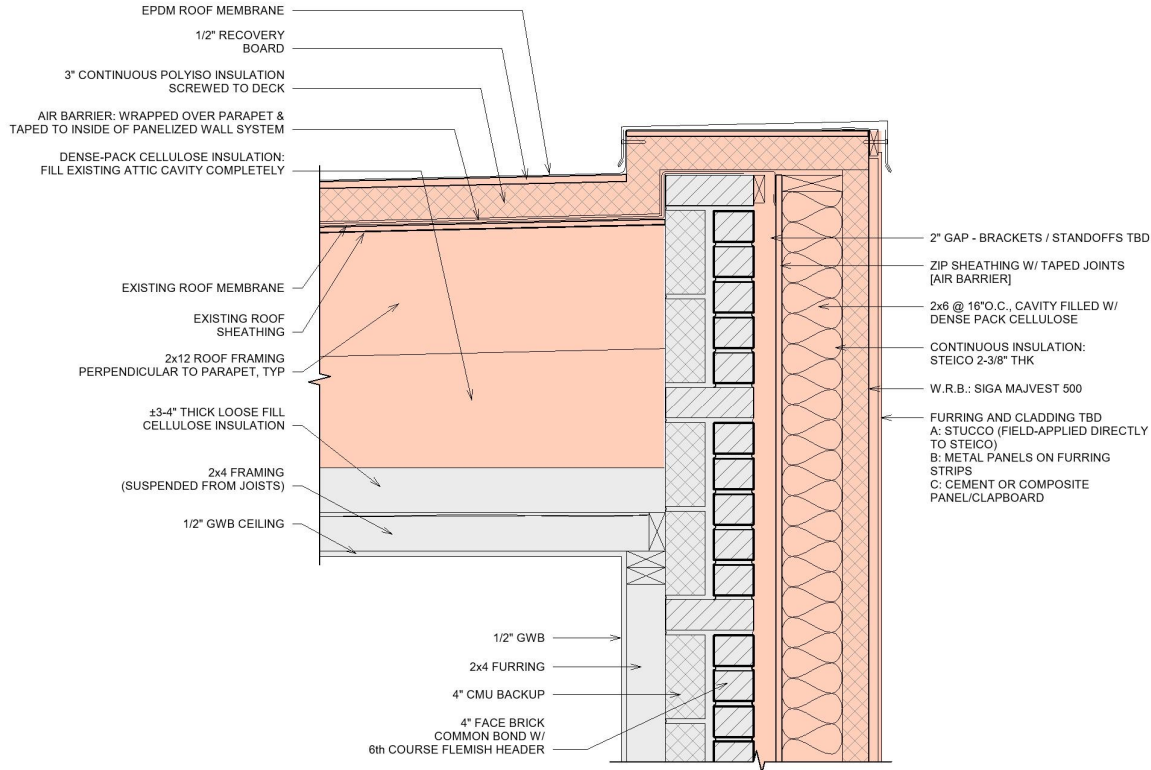
- 1/2" ZIP (OPTIONAL)
- 4" AIR SPACE FOR MEP EQUIP
- 2X8 STUD WALL FILLED W/ HEMP INSUL
- 3/4" FURRING STRIPS
- NEW SIDING



## ENVELOP STRATEGY

### ALL OTHER WALLS

- Strip existing skin from building down to studs
- Install new 1/2" Zip layer as primary AIR BARRIER
- Install 2X8 stud wall filled with Hemp Insulation, spaced 4" from existing wall
- Furring strips and new siding
- Run sprinkler lines AND ductwork in 4" air space between old and new envelops



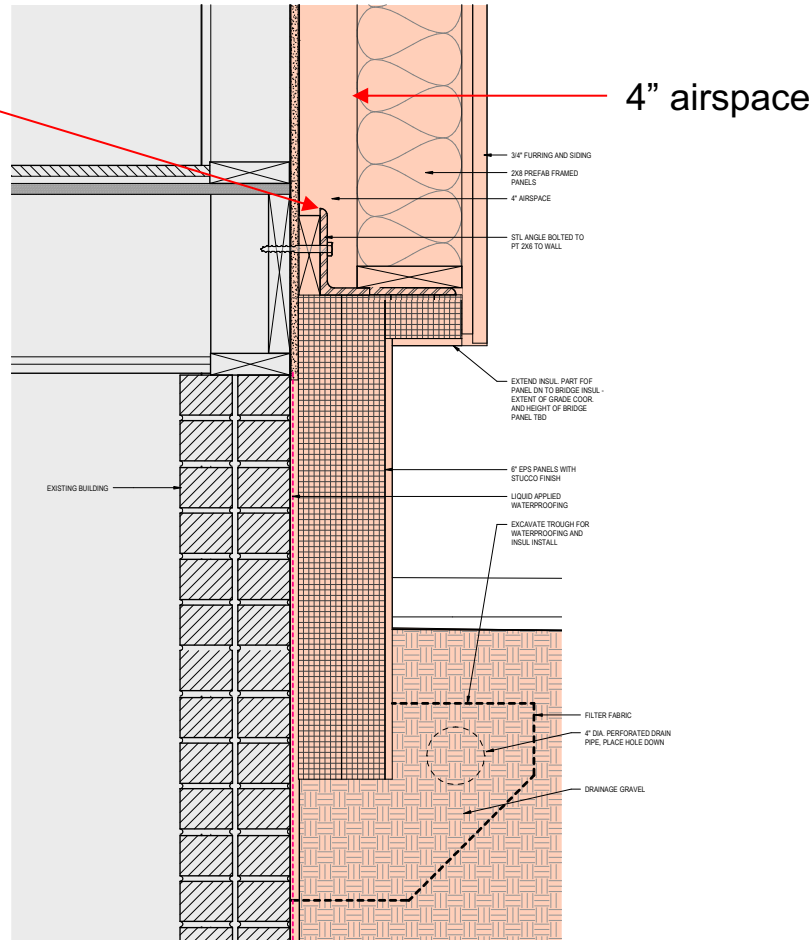
**Wall Roof Detail**

## ENVELOP STRATEGY

### ALL OTHER WALLS

- Strip existing skin from building down to studs
- Install new 1/2" Zip layer as primary AIR BARRIER
- Install 2X8 stud wall filled with Hemp Insulation, spaced 4" from existing wall
- Furring strips and new siding
- Run sprinkler lines AND ductwork in 4" air space between old and new envelops
- Wrap parapet and roof

Anchor shelf angle to existing basement leaving 4' space for Ductwork



Foundation Detail

## ENVELOP STRATEGY

### ALL OTHER WALLS

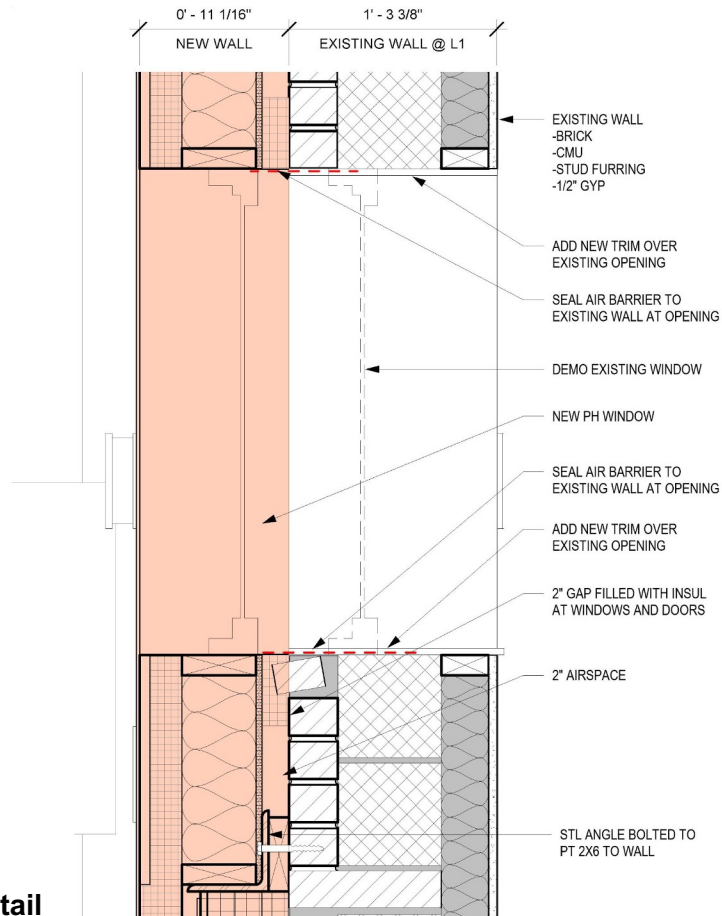
- Strip existing skin from building down to studs
- Install new 1/2" Zip layer as primary AIR BARRIER
- Install 2X8 stud wall filled with Hemp Insulation, spaced 4" from existing wall
- Furring strips and new siding
- Run sprinkler lines AND ductwork in 4" air space between old and new envelops
- Wrap parapet and roof
- Stop insulation of basement at grade

## ENVELOP STRATEGY

### ALL OTHER WALLS

- Strip existing skin from building down to studs
- Install new ½" Zip layer as primary AIR BARRIER
- Install 2X8 stud wall filled with Hemp Insulation, spaced 4" from existing wall
- Furring strips and new siding
- Run sprinkler lines AND ductwork in 4" air space between old and new envelops
- Wrap parapet and roof
- Stop insulation of basement at grade
- Remove and seam exist wind

**Window/Base Detail**



**BUILDING INFORMATION**

Category: **Residential**  
 Status: **In planning**  
 Building type: **Retrofit**  
 Year of construction: **1880**  
 Units: **2**  
 Number of occupants: **7 (Design)**  
 Occupant density: **220 ft<sup>2</sup>/Person**

**Boundary conditions**

Climate: **BOSTON LOGAN INT ARPT MA**  
 Internal heat gains: **1.4 Btu/hr ft<sup>2</sup>**  
 Interior temperature: **68 °F**  
 Overheat temperature: **77 °F**

**Building geometry**

Enclosed volume: **27,014.3 ft<sup>3</sup>**  
 Net-volume: **11,440 ft<sup>3</sup>**  
 Total area envelope: **3,535.9 ft<sup>2</sup>**  
 Area/Volume Ratio: **0.1 1/ft**  
 Floor area: **1,540 ft<sup>2</sup>**  
 Envelope area/CFA: **2.296**


**PASSIVEHOUSE REQUIREMENTS**

Certificate criteria: **PHIUS+ 2018**

**Heating demand**

specific: **3.9 kBtu/ft<sup>2</sup>yr**   
 target: **8.3 kBtu/ft<sup>2</sup>yr**  
 total: **6,011.69 kBtu/yr**

**Cooling demand**

sensible: **2.99 kBtu/ft<sup>2</sup>yr**  
 latent: **0.21 kBtu/ft<sup>2</sup>yr**  
 specific: **3.2 kBtu/ft<sup>2</sup>yr**   
 target: **7 kBtu/ft<sup>2</sup>yr**  
 total: **4,921.09 kBtu/yr**


**Heating load**

specific: **5.26 Btu/hr ft<sup>2</sup>**   
 target: **6.9 Btu/hr ft<sup>2</sup>**  
 total: **8,106.39 Btu/hr**

**Cooling load**

specific: **4.06 Btu/hr ft<sup>2</sup>**   
 target: **4.3 Btu/hr ft<sup>2</sup>**  
 total: **6,256.84 Btu/hr**

**Source energy**

total: **0 kWh/yr**  
 specific: **0 kWh/Person yr**   
 target: **3,840 kWh/Person yr**  
 total: **0 kWh/yr**  
 specific: **0 kWh/ft<sup>2</sup>yr**



**Site energy**

total: **-2,866.57 kBtu/yr**  
 specific: **-1.86 kBtu/ft<sup>2</sup>yr**   
 total: **-840.19 kWh/yr**  
 specific: **-0.55 kWh/ft<sup>2</sup>**

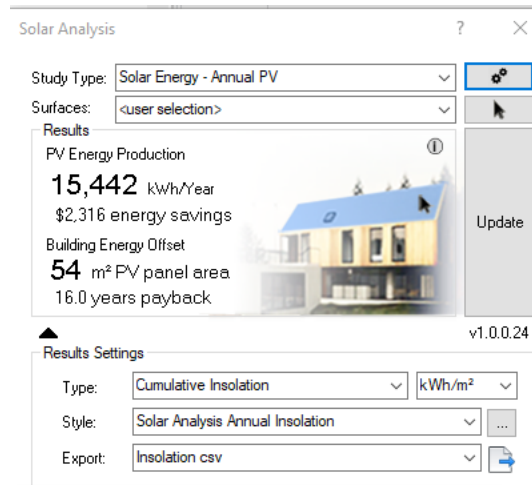
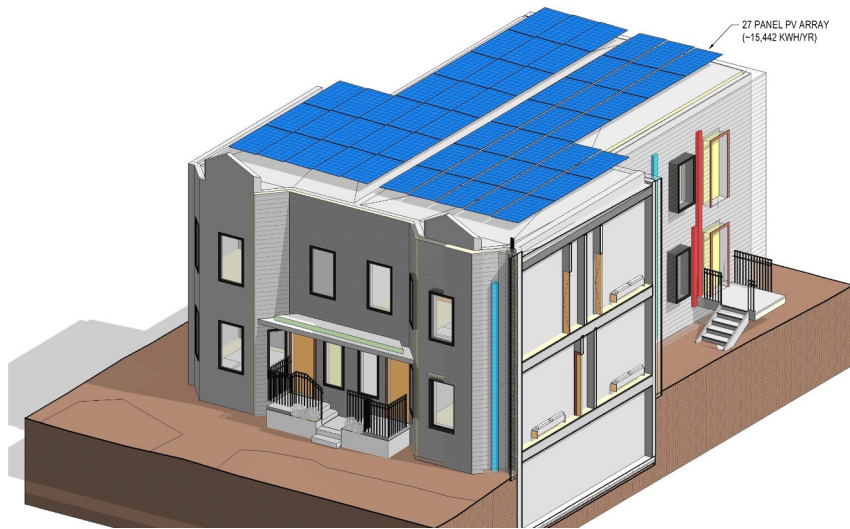
**Air tightness**

ACH50: **1.49 1/hr**   
 CFM50 per envelope area: **0.05 cfm/ft<sup>2</sup>**  
 target: **1.79 1/hr**  
 target CFM50: **0.06 cfm/ft<sup>2</sup>**

**PASSIVEHOUSE RECOMMENDATIONS**

Sensible recovery efficiency: **98 %**   
 Frequency of overheating: **25.2 %**   
Cooling system is required  
Frequency of overheating only applies if there is not a [properly sized] cooling system installed.





## SOLAR

### PER DUPLEX:

- (27) 300W solar panels on 10 deg east west roof racks for maximum efficiency
- Total Array Size – 8.1kw per duplex
- **@ \$2/watt = \$16,200 per duplex or \$8100 per unit or \$162,000.00**

### HISTORIC AND PROJECTED ENERGY CONSUMPTION

- Historical data below from the Capital Needs Worksheet shows an average EUI of 75.2 kBTU/sf/yr.

EUI of 75.2

Table 5. Normalized Historical Utility Consumption

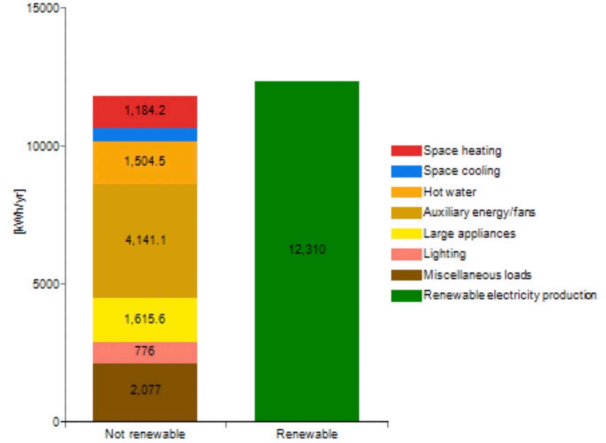
Utility	Consumption	Cost (\$)	% Total Cost	Your Building	Index	Unit
Water	1,268,030 Gal.	\$21,907	33.5%	67.8	61.1	Gal./bedroom/day
Electricity	104,423 kWh	\$24,257	37.1%	13.2	10.2	kBtu/ft <sup>2</sup>
Gas	13,656 therms	\$19,307	29.5%	62.0	49.3	kBtu/ft <sup>2</sup>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,722 MMBtu</b>	<b>\$65,471</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>75.2</b>	<b>59.5</b>	<b>kBtu/ft<sup>2</sup></b>

Existing EUI of 75 kBTU/sf/yr

\$43,566.00 Annual Cost of Utilities

New EUI after DER: 23 kBTU/sf/yr

The chart below summarizes the results of the WUFI Passive model and projected energy consumption, as well as energy generation based on a 11.2 kW PV array **per building** (28,400 watt LG panels). Without the solar, the EUI is projected to be **23 kBTU/sf/yr** (70% better than historical data). With the projected energy generation from the solar, the projected EUI is **0 kBTU/sf/yr**, or Net Zero Energy:



NET ZERO ENERGY  
\$43,566.00 SAVINGS PER YEAR

WUFI Passive EUI Calculator		Project: Hano Homes	
		1/10 Units	
Gross sf			
L1	890.00		
L2	890.00		
<b>Total Gross Sf</b>	<b>1,780.00</b>		
Total ICFA	1431.00		
<b>Total Site Energy Use kBtu/yr</b>	<b>41,213.89</b>		
kWh/yr	12079.10		
kWh/yr to kBtu/yr	41213.89		
Specific Source Energy Use kBtu/sfyr	19.80		
<b>EUI kBtu/sf/yr:</b>	<b>23.15</b>		

EUI is expressed as energy per square foot per year. It is calculated by dividing the total energy consumed by the building in one year by the total gross floor area of the building.

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
ITEM	DESCRIPTION OF WORK	Direct Cost	Markup	Material Markup	Sub Contractor	Sub Con. Markup	Total		
<b>Division 1: General Requirements</b>									
			10.00%		13.60%		15%		
01 29 76.00	Project Invoicing	\$5,000	\$500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,500
01 31 13.00	Project Management	\$20,000	\$2,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$22,000
01 31 19.00	Project Meetings	\$5,000	\$500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,500
01 32 13.00	Project Scheduling	\$10,000	\$1,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$11,000
01 51 13.02	Temp Electricity	\$1,000	\$100	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,100
01 51 26.02	Temp Water Service	\$750	\$75	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$825
01 51 40.02	Tool Equipment Rental	\$75,000	\$7,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$82,500
01 52 19.02	Sanitary Facilities	\$2,000	\$200	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,200
01 55 26.02	Traffic Control	\$2,000	\$200	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,200
01 56 26.02	Temporary Fencing	\$1,000	\$100	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,100
01 57 16.02	Temporary Pest Control	\$1,200	\$120	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,320
01 73 00.00	Site Supervision	\$30,000	\$3,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$33,000
01 74 16.00	Site Maintenance	\$10,000	\$1,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$11,000
01 74 19.02	Waste Disposal	\$5,500	\$550	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,050
01 74 23.02	Final Clean	\$2,000	\$200	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,200
01 78 13.00	Punch List	\$15,000	\$1,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$16,500
<b>Division 2 Sitework</b>									
02 22 00.02	Demolition (Included in 03 31 00.02)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Division 3 Concrete</b>									
03 31 00.02	Structural Concrete Foundations Sub	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$15,000	\$2,250	\$17,250	
<b>Division 4 Wood &amp; Plastics</b>									
06 11 00.00	Wood Framing Demolition	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$64,500	\$9,675	\$74,175	
06 11 00.01	Wood Framing MH	\$3,000	\$300	\$20,000	\$2,720	\$0	\$0	\$24,920	
06 11 00.02	Wood Framing Sub	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$50,000	\$7,500	\$57,500	
06 20 43.01	Interior Trim & Base MH	\$500	\$50	\$3,000	\$408	\$0	\$0	\$3,958	
06 20 43.02	Interior Trim & Base Sub	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$17,975	\$2,696	\$20,671	
06 43 16.01	Deck & Rolling MH	\$1,000	\$100	\$10,000	\$1,360	\$0	\$0	\$12,460	
06 43 16.02	Deck & Rolling Sub	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$70,000	\$10,500	\$80,500	
<b>Division 7 Thermal &amp; Moisture Protection</b>									
07 14 00.02	Fluid-Applied Waterproofing Sub	\$1,200	\$100	\$0	\$0	\$12,000	\$1,800	\$14,900	
07 21 13.01	Insulation MH	\$0	\$0	\$48,970	\$4,660	\$0	\$0	\$53,630	
07 21 13.03	Insulation Sub	\$2,000	\$200	\$0	\$0	\$35,216	\$5,282	\$42,698	
07 27 00.01	Air Barrier MH	\$3,000	\$300	\$25,000	\$3,400	\$0	\$0	\$30,400	
07 27 00.02	Air Barrier Sub	\$1,000	\$100	\$0	\$0	\$62,000	\$9,300	\$72,400	
07 42 43.01	Fabricated Wall Panel Assemblies MH	\$0	\$0	\$585,617	\$78,944	\$0	\$0	\$664,561	
07 42 43.02	FWP Assemblies Sub	\$10,000	\$1,000	\$0	\$0	\$21,029	\$31,729	\$52,728	
07 44 00.00	Siding Demolition	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$43,500	\$6,525	\$50,025	
07 46 00.01	Siding MH	\$4,000	\$400	\$55,000	\$7,480	\$0	\$0	\$66,880	
07 46 00.02	Siding Sub	\$4,000	\$400	\$0	\$0	\$107,600	\$16,140	\$128,140	
07 50 00.00	Membrane Roofing Demolition (Included in 07 50 00.01)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
ITEM	DESCRIPTION OF WORK	Direct Cost	Markup	Material Markup	Material Markup	Sub Contractor	Sub Con. Markup	Total	
07 50 00.00	Membrane Roofing Sub	\$4,000	\$400	\$0	\$0	\$185,000	\$27,000	\$211,400	
07 55 00.02	Green Roof Systems Sub	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$37,000	\$5,550	\$42,550	
07 71 00.02	Roofing Specialties/Gutter Sub (Included in 07 50 00.01)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Division 8 Doors, Window &amp; Interiors</b>									
08 14 10.01	Exterior Doors MH (Included in 08 50 00.01)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
08 14 10.02	Exterior Doors Sub	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$63,000	\$9,450	\$72,450	
08 50 00.01	Windows MH	\$0	\$0	\$600,036	\$27,305	\$0	\$0	\$627,341	
08 50 00.02	Window Subs (Included in 07 42 43.01)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Division 9 Finishes</b>									
09 21 00.00	Finishes Sub	\$2,000	\$200	\$0	\$0	\$52,450	\$12,398	\$57,248	
09 91 13.01	Exterior Painting MH	\$2,000	\$200	\$2,000	\$340	\$0	\$0	\$3,340	
09 91 13.02	Exterior Painting Sub	\$2,000	\$200	\$0	\$0	\$47,500	\$7,125	\$56,825	
09 91 23.01	Interior Paint MH	\$0	\$0	\$400	\$54	\$0	\$0	\$454	
09 91 23.02	Interior Paint Sub (Included in 09 21 00.02)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Division 11 Equipment</b>									
11 30 13.01	Kitchen Appliances MH	\$1,000	\$100	\$17,000	\$2,312	\$0	\$0	\$20,412	
11 30 13.02	Kitchen Appliances Sub	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$24,636	\$3,695	\$28,331	
<b>Division 12 Furnishings</b>									
<b>Division 21 Fire Suppression</b>									
21 00 00.02	Fire Suppression Sub	\$6,000	\$600	\$0	\$0	\$132,247	\$19,837	\$148,684	
<b>Division 22 Plumbing</b>									
22 00 00.00	Plumbing Demolition	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
22 00 00.02	Plumbing Sub	\$1,000	\$100	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,100	
22 33 00.01	Plumbing Water Heaters MH	\$1,000	\$100	\$57,575	\$7,830	\$0	\$0	\$66,505	
<b>Division 23 HVAC</b>									
23 29 00.01	HVAC FDU MH	\$6,000	\$600	\$128,200	\$17,453	\$0	\$0	\$152,253	
23 29 00.02	HVAC FDU Sub	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$124,000	\$18,600	\$142,600	
<b>Division 26 Electrical</b>									
26 00 00.00	Electrical Demolition (Included in 26 00 00.02)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
26 00 00.02	Electrical Sub	\$0,000	\$200	\$0	\$0	\$119,000	\$17,290	\$136,490	
26 50 00.01	Lighting Fixtures MH	\$0,000	\$100	\$5,000	\$748	\$0	\$0	\$5,748	
26 51 00.01	Photovoltaic Sub	\$1,000	\$100	\$0	\$0	\$226,617	\$35,543	\$262,159	
<b>Division 28 Electronic Safety and Security</b>									
28 00 00.00	Electronic Safety Sub	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$89,470	\$13,461	\$102,931	
<b>Division 31 Earthwork</b>									

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
ITEM	DESCRIPTION OF WORK	Direct Cost	Markup	Material Markup	Material Markup	Sub Contractor	Sub Con. Markup	Total	
<b>Add Alternate - Field Installed Insulation in lieu of panels</b>									
06 11 00.01	Wood Framing MH (1x4 wood shimming) - Add	\$0	\$0	\$12,200	\$1,432	\$0	\$0	\$13,632	
07 21 13.01	Insulation MH - Add	\$0	\$0	\$14,739	\$1,658	\$0	\$0	\$16,397	
07 21 13.03	Insulation Sub - Add	\$2,000	\$200	\$0	\$0	\$43,780	\$6,567	\$46,547	
07 21 13.03	Insulation Sub - Deduct	(\$2,000)	(\$200)	\$0	\$0	(\$33,216)	(\$5,282)	(\$40,698)	
07 27 00.01	Air Barrier MH - Deduct	(\$2,000)	(\$200)	(\$25,000)	(\$3,400)	\$0	\$0	(\$30,600)	
07 42 43.01	Fabricated Wall Panel Assemblies MH - Deduct	\$0	\$0	(\$585,617)	(\$78,944)	\$0	\$0	(\$664,561)	
07 42 43.02	FWP Assemblies Sub - Deduct	(\$10,000)	(\$1,000)	\$0	\$0	(\$21,029)	(\$31,729)	(\$52,728)	
08 50 00.02	Window Sub - Add	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Add Total</b>									
								<b>\$148,175</b>	
								<b>Adjusted Total \$ 3,040,392.00</b>	
								<b>Cost by MH \$ 152,014.08</b>	
								<b>\$QFT cost by GSF \$ 121.42</b>	
								<b>\$QFT cost by GSF of Envelope \$ 145.91</b>	

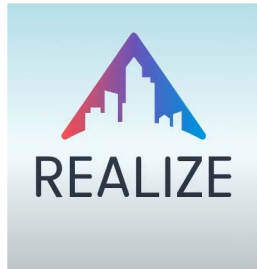


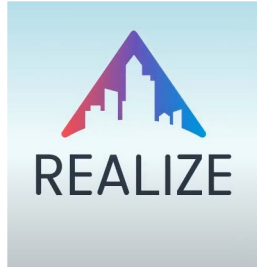
**PANELIZED**  
**\$149.00/SF**  
**TOTAL: \$3,726,000.00**

**\$186,000.00 per Apartment**

**SITE BUILT**  
**\$121.00/SF**  
**TOTAL: \$3,040,392.00**

**\$152,019.00 per Apartment**







JFK Elementary School  
7 Bolster St, Jamaica Plain, MA 02130

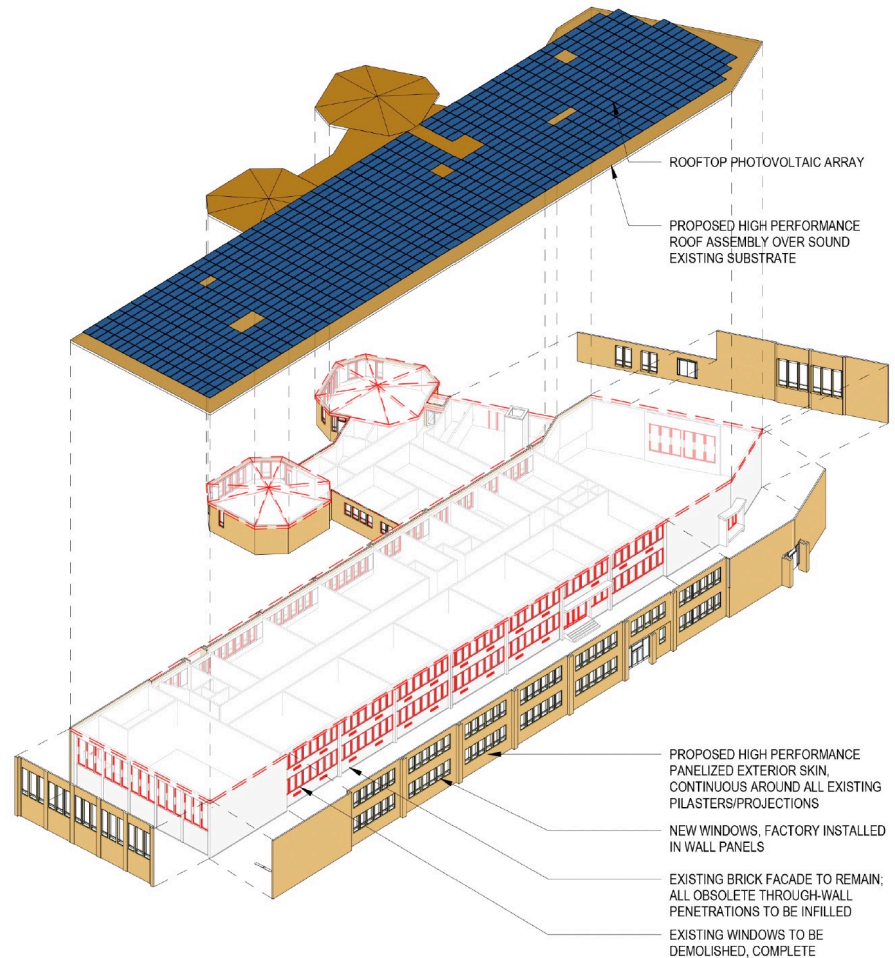
- High level DER Feasibility study
- School District was planning on limited Retrofit with a robust geothermal system for heating/cooling
- We proposed a DER to radically reduce energy consumption, with panelized system, all-electric building, new HVAC and Domestic hot water
- No WUFI model but used average **25 kBTU/sf/yr** as target EUI (*65% utility savings from baseline*)
- Existing utility data says the baseline EUI is **71 kBTU/sf/yr**
- Explored 3 HVAC strategies, looking for most appropriate and cost-effective.
- High level pricing exercise to determine if this is the more cost-effective approach to this retrofit





JFK Elementary School  
7 Bolster St, Jamaica Plain, MA 02130

- 2 story structure
- Prefabricated exterior wall panels cladding the entirety of the above-grade building enclosure.
- Given the limited extents of this study and the limited existing documentation available, the Project Team has assumed a panel thickness of 6" with an Rvalue of 35 as a placeholder.
- Given the limited extents of this study and the limited existing documentation available, the Project Team has assumed a roof assembly thickness of 12" (Rvalue of 72) as a placeholder.



*(Exploded axonometric diagram depicting proposed high performance panelized skin)*



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7 Bolster St, Jamaica Plain, MA 02130

**HVAC/DHW SYSTEMS:** BUILDING EVOLUTION CORPORATION  
Achieve Performance & Durability Through A Holistic Approach™

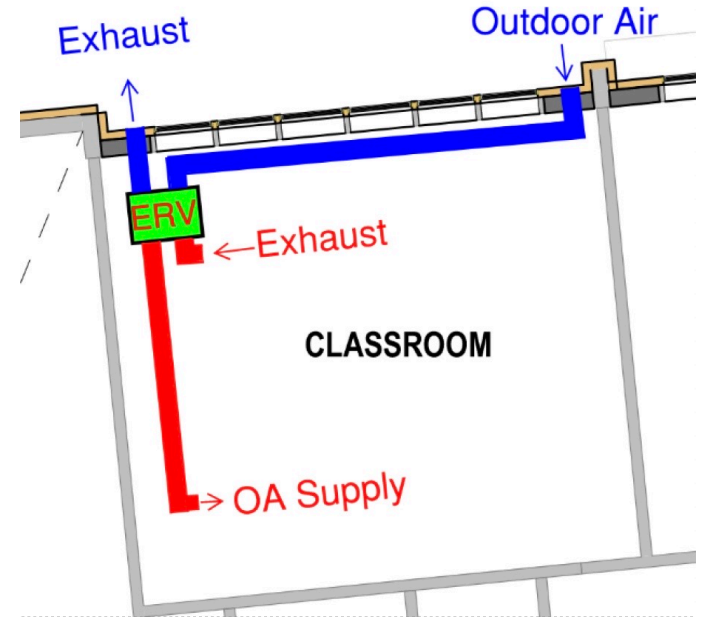
### VENTILATION STRATEGY #1: UNITARY ERVS

#### PROS

- Reduced cross-contamination between spaces
- Minimized ductwork, coring, smoke dampers, etc.
- Occupancy based ventilation rates for each space are much easier to implement
- Preserves roof area for solar array
- May be most energy efficient option (depending on equipment selection)

#### CONS

- Added maintenance costs due to individual unit filters
- Large number of individual ERVs may be more expensive than a central ERV
- Need to run electrical to each unit
- Added penetrations to building exterior



**Figure 1 – Example Unitary ERV Layout**





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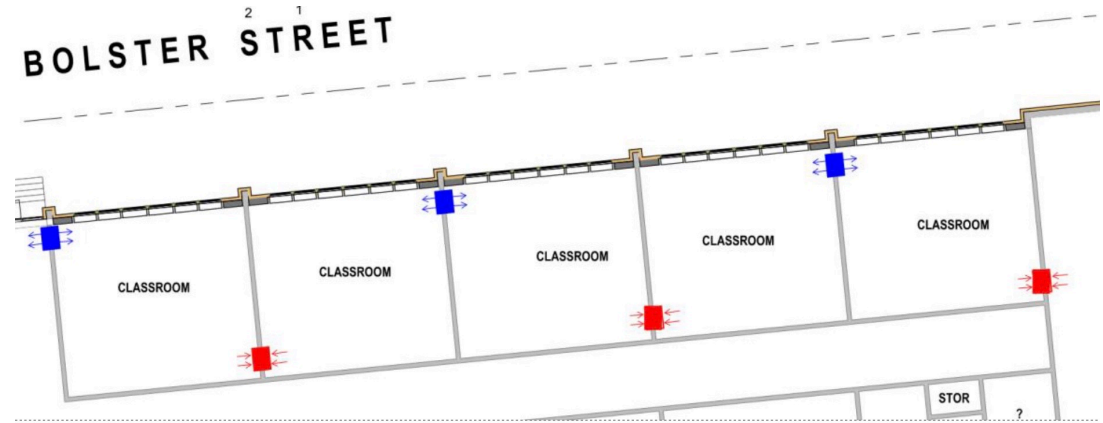
## VENTILATION STRATEGY #2: CENTRALIZED ERVS

### PROS

- Fewer ERV's may have less upfront and maintenance costs, depending on ductwork, dampers and coring costs.
- Maintenance has fewer units to maintain (such as changing filters)
- Can incorporate post-ERV conditioning of air to control moisture load and comfort.

### CONS

- Reduces roof space availability for solar array
- More ductwork
- Limited ability to turn down ventilation rates in specific spaces when not occupied



**Figure 2 – Example layout of central ERV exhaust and supply locations**

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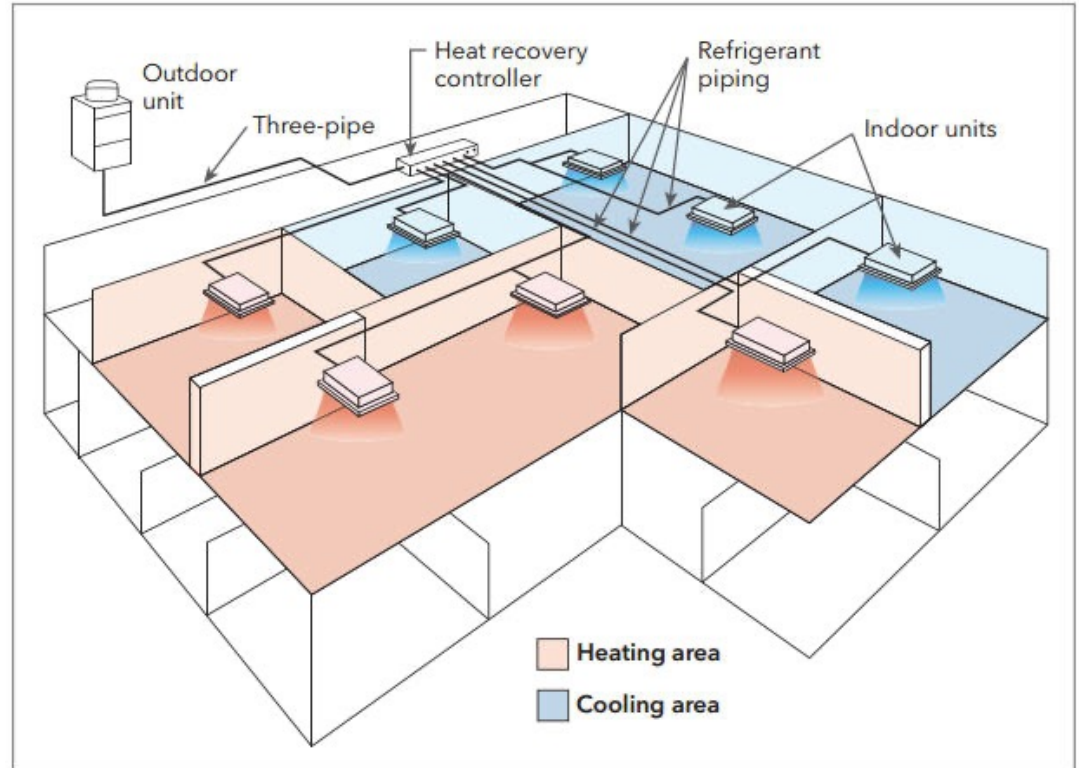
**HEATING/COOLING STRATEGY #1: VRF  
(RECOMMENDED)**

**PROS**

- Minimal footprint of outdoor equipment
- Efficient system minimizes operating costs
- Simultaneous heating and cooling with energy recovery
- Refrigerant lines, branch controllers and terminal units are relatively low impact additions to the interior

**CONS**

- Upfront costs may be high
- Depending on installation contractor, a poor install quality can result in refrigerant leaks and inefficient operation



Variable refrigerant flow systems can deliver cooling to some zones and heating to others, with no reheat needed (an air-source system is shown here).



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### HEATING/COOLING STRATEGY #2: CENTRAL HEX SYSTEM

#### PROS

- Utilizes standard hydronic distribution
- Reduces refrigerant and potential leakage points
- Simultaneous heating and cooling with energy recovery
- Minimal footprint of outdoor equipment
- Efficient system minimizes operating costs
- Conducive to future refrigerants or heat pump technology upgrades

#### CONS

- Slightly less efficient than standard VRF
- WSHPs are single speed and may be noisy when kicking on

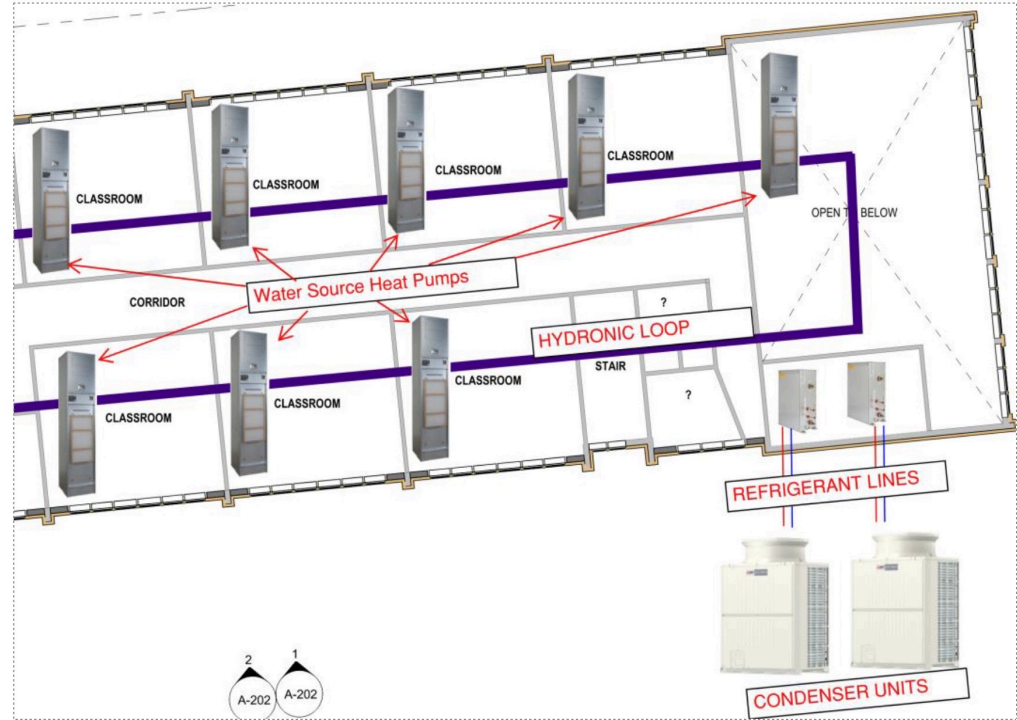


Figure 3 – Example HEX System Layout



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### HEATING/COOLING STRATEGY #3: EPHOCA

#### PROS

- Relatively efficient units
- Low upfront costs due to inexpensive units and limited distribution required
- Preserves roof space for solar panels
- Install is minimally invasive and can utilize existing wall penetrations

#### CONS

- Limited heating capacity at cold temperatures
- Would need multiple units per space to meet load.
- Not suitable for large spaces with moderate to high heating/cooling load.





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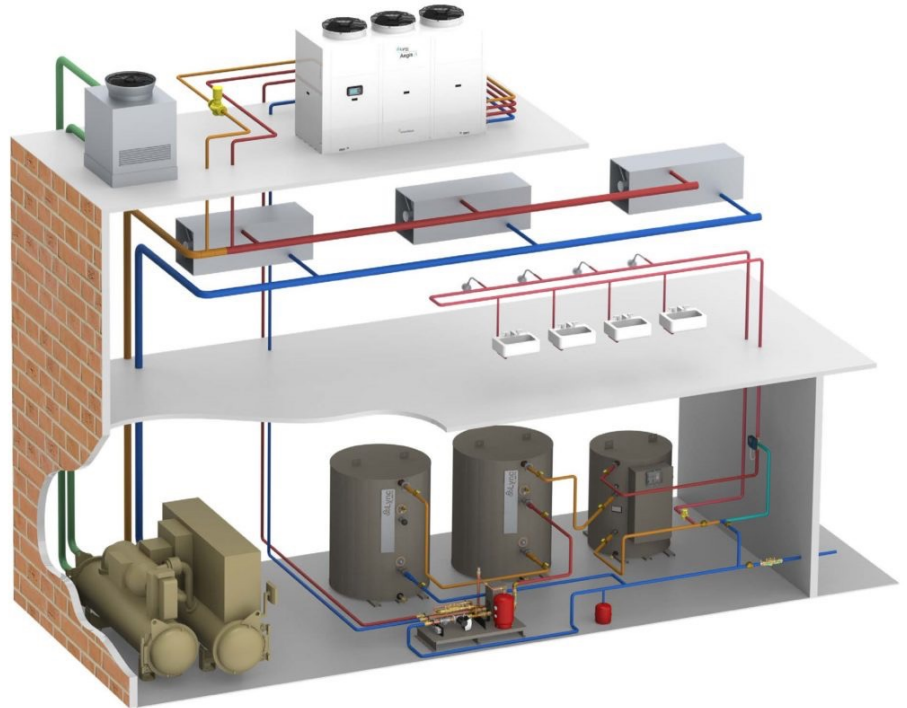
**HOT WATER STRATEGY : Air-to-Water Heat pump  
(Aegis, Mitsubishi Q-Mark, LG Hydrokit)**

**PROS**

- Efficient, all-electric systems
- Can produce hot water even during cold outdoor temperatures
- Can potentially piggyback off of heating/ cooling equipment

**CONS**

- Requires large amounts of storage to meet peak loads
- Upfront costs typically higher than fossil fuel systems



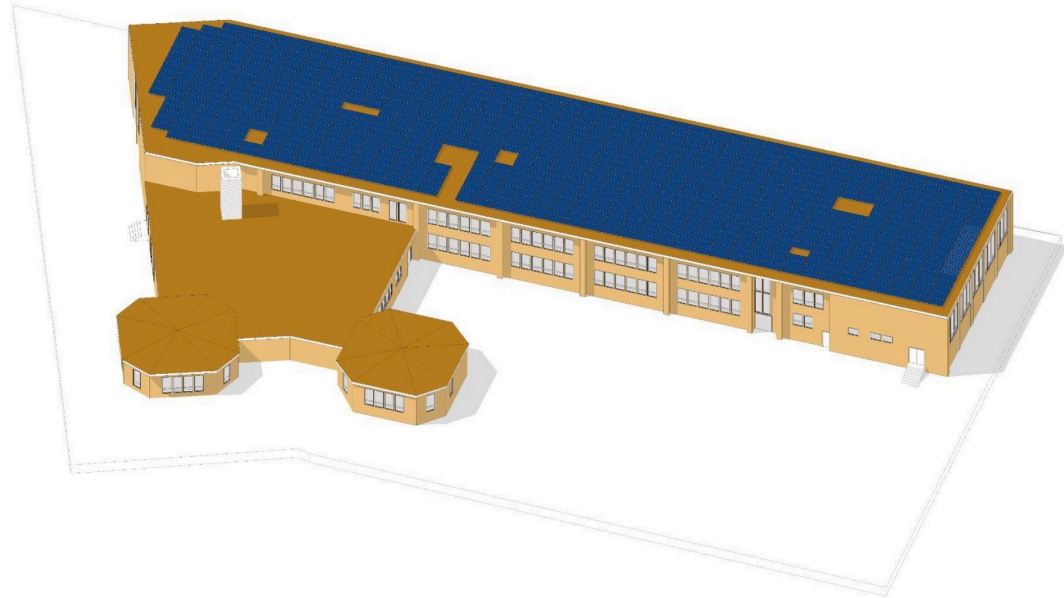


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### Renewable Energy Generation

- For the purposes of this study, the Project Team has developed a preliminary plan depicting a rooftop photovoltaic array consisting of approximately 823 - 400W panels. The equivalent system output of an array of this size is approximately **378,264 kWh/yr.**
- The proposed post-DER, pre-solar Energy Usage Intensity (EUI) goal is 25 kBtu/sf yr. Based on the gross area of the building, a site EUI of 25 is equivalent to a site energy use of 376,414 kWh/yr; therefore, with the implementation of a 378,264 kWh/yr solar array, the resulting site EUI drops to - 0.12, projecting a **Net Positive Energy building.**
- *If the utility/cost data provided to us is correct this would translate into approximate utility savings of **\$78,000/year.***





JFK Elementary School  
7 Bolster St, Jamaica Plain, MA 02130

BUDGET:



- BOD :**
1. **Decentralized Ventilation**
  2. **Centralized VRF**
  3. **Panelized envelop \$254/sf (Union Labor)**

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
ITEM	DESCRIPTION OF WORK	Unit Price Estimate	Direct Cost	Markup	Material Cost	Material Markup	Sub Contractor	Sub Con. Markup	Total
26 50 00.01	Lighting Fixtures Mfr		\$1,000	10%	\$0	\$1,098	\$0	\$0	\$1,200
46 14 00	Solar Energy Electrical Power Generation Equipment Sub	\$3.00	\$5,000	65%	\$0	\$0	\$148,200	\$22,200	\$176,900
<b>Division 32 Exterior Improvements</b>									
32 10 00.02	Paving Sub		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,400	\$516	\$4,000
32 16 23.02	Sidewalks Sub		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,200	\$775	\$6,000
32 90 00.02	Landscape Case Sub		\$1,000	100%	\$0	\$0	\$2,800	\$400	\$4,000
<b>Total \$12,639,000</b>									
<b>Cost by Classroom \$417,967</b>									
<b>SGFF Cost by GSF \$254</b>									
<b>SGFF Cost by GSF of Envelope \$224</b>									
<b>Add Alternate 001 - Centralized Ventilation System</b>									
23 72 00.02	Centralized ERV System Sub - Add	\$40.00	\$10,000	\$197,400	\$0	\$0	\$1,976,200	\$296,400	\$2,470,200
23 72 00.01	Unlimited HVAC ERV Mfr - Deduct		\$0	\$1,000	\$1,400	-\$20,000	\$0	\$0	-\$18,600
23 72 00.02	Unlimited HVAC ERV Sub - Deduct		\$10,000	\$1,000	\$0	\$0	-\$142,480	-\$21,290	-\$152,990
<b>Add Total \$2,160,780</b>									
<b>Adjusted Total \$14,689,780</b>									
<b>Cost by Classroom \$489,669</b>									
<b>SGFF Cost by GSF \$297</b>									
<b>SGFF Cost by GSF of Envelope \$262</b>									
<b>Add Alternate 002 - Central Water Source Heat Exchanger System</b>									
23 81 46	Centralized Water Source HX System - Add	\$80.50	\$10,000	\$397,710	\$0	\$0	\$3,977,100	\$596,600	\$4,971,400
23 74 28 VRF	Air-conditioning System Sub - Deduct	\$70.00	\$10,000	\$1,000	\$0	\$0	-\$3,458,280	-\$518,800	-\$3,966,200
<b>Add Total \$1,005,200</b>									
<b>Adjusted Total \$15,694,980</b>									
<b>Cost by Classroom \$461,473</b>									
<b>SGFF Cost by GSF \$274</b>									
<b>SGFF Cost by GSF of Envelope \$242</b>									
<b>Deduct Alternate 003 - Ephoca Pro - decentralized Heat Pumps</b>									
23 81 40 - Ephoca Pro	Heat Pump Units System - Add	\$6,100.00	\$10,000	\$1,000	\$0	\$0	\$427,000	\$64,100	\$492,100
23 74 28 VRF	Air-conditioning System Sub - Add (Major spaces only)	\$30.00	\$10,000	\$1,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,229,175	\$229,400	\$1,999,600
23 74 28 VRF	Air-conditioning System Sub - Deduct	\$70.00	\$10,000	\$1,000	\$0	\$0	-\$3,458,280	-\$518,800	-\$3,966,200
<b>Add Total -\$1,474,500</b>									
<b>Adjusted Total \$14,220,480</b>									
<b>Cost by Classroom \$346,817</b>									
<b>SGFF Cost by GSF \$234</b>									
<b>SGFF Cost by GSF of Envelope \$196</b>									



Project Name JFK Elementary School, Jamaica Plain, MA  
Project #  
Title Feasibility Study Construction Pricing - Draft 2  
Date 06/24/2022

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
ITEM	DESCRIPTION OF WORK	Unit Price Estimate	Direct Cost	Markup	Material Cost	Material Markup	Sub Contractor	Sub Con. Markup	Total
<b>Division 1 General Requirements</b>				10.00%		20.00%		10.00%	
01 59 74.00	Project Invoicing		\$5,000	\$500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,500
01 31 13.00	Project Management		\$20,000	\$2,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$22,000
01 31 19.00	Project Meetings		\$5,000	\$500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,500
01 32 13.00	Project Scheduling		\$10,000	\$1,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$11,000
01 51 13.02	Temp Electricity		\$1,000	\$100	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,100
01 51 36.02	Temp Worker Services		\$750	\$75	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$825
01 51 40.02	Tool Equipment Rental		\$75,000	\$7,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$82,500
01 52 19.02	Sanitary Facilities		\$2,000	\$200	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,200
01 55 24.02	Traffic Control		\$3,000	\$300	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,300
01 56 24.02	Temporary Fencing		\$5,000	\$500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,500
01 57 16.02	Temporary Pest Control		\$1,200	\$120	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,320
01 73 00.02	Site Supervision		\$30,000	\$3,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$33,000
01 74 14.00	Site Maintenance		\$10,000	\$1,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$11,000
01 74 19.02	Waste Disposal		\$15,000	\$1,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$16,500
01 74 23.02	Rinal Clean		\$10,000	\$1,000	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$11,000
01 78 13.00	Punch List		\$15,000	\$1,500	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$16,500
<b>\$228,740</b>									
<b>Division 2 Structure</b>									
02 20 00.02	Demolition (Included in 03 31 00.02)		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Division 4 Masonry</b>									
04 21 13.02	Brick Masonry Repair		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$5,400	\$810	\$6,200
<b>Division 6 Metal &amp; Plastics</b>									
06 43 10.01	Milwork Mfr		\$0	\$0	\$40,000	\$6,000	\$0	\$0	\$46,000
06 43 10.02	Milwork Sub		\$500	\$50	\$0	\$58,500	\$8,775	\$47,800	\$67,600
<b>\$5</b>									
<b>Division 7 Thermal &amp; Moisture Protection</b>									
07 14 00.02	Fluid-Applied Waterproofing Sub		\$1,000	\$100	\$0	\$0	\$13,800	\$2,100	\$17,000
07 21 13.02	Insulation Mfr (Included in 07 21 13.02)		\$2,500	\$250	\$0	\$2,800	\$420	\$3,200	\$3,200
07 21 13.02	Insulation Sub		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,800	\$420	\$3,200
07 27 00.01	Air Barrier Mfr		\$0	\$0	\$10,000	\$2,000	\$0	\$0	\$12,000
07 27 00.02	Air Barrier Sub (Included in 07 42 63.01)		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
07 42 63.01	Fabricated Wall Panel Assemblies Mfr		\$40,000	\$0	\$0	\$1,488,400	\$297,720	\$0	\$1,786,300
07 42 63.02	FWP Assemblies Sub		\$15,000	\$1,500	\$0	\$0	\$372,150	\$55,800	\$444,500
07 50 00.00	Membrane Roofing (Included in 07 50 00.02)		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
07 50 00.02	Membrane Roofing Sub		\$10.00	\$7.00	\$700	\$0	\$494,100	\$74,100	\$575,900
07 71 00.02	Roofing Specialties		\$29.00	\$7.00	\$700	\$33,350	\$4,670	\$0	\$47,700
<b>Division 8 Doors, Window &amp; Interiors</b>									
08 14 10.01	Exterior Doors Mfr (Included in 07 42 63.01)		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
08 14 10.02	Exterior Doors Sub (Included in 07 42 63.01)		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
08 41 13.00	Cladding Demo		\$0	\$0	\$15,000	\$2,250	\$17,250	\$0	\$17,250
08 50 00.01	Windows Mfr (Included in 07 42 63.01)		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
08 50 00.02	Window Sub (Included in 07 42 63.01)		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
<b>Division 9 Finishes</b>									
09 91 23.02	Interior Paint Sub (Included in 09 21 00.02)		\$1,000	\$100	\$0	\$0	\$3,000	\$450	\$4,550
<b>Division 22 Plumbing</b>									
22 00 00.00	Plumbing Demolition (Included in 22 00 00.02)		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
22 00 00.01	Plumbing Mfr (Included in 22 00 00.02)		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
22 00 00.02	Plumbing Sub		\$25.00	\$5.00	\$500	\$0	\$1,235.10	\$185,300	\$1,425,900
<b>Division 23 HVAC</b>									
23 72 00.01	Unlimited HVAC ERV Mfr		\$11,000	\$1,100	\$1,400	\$254,400	\$38,440	\$0	\$310,300
23 72 00.02	Unlimited HVAC ERV Sub		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$248,000	\$37,200	\$285,200
23 81 29 VRF	Air-Conditioning System Sub		\$70.00	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$3,458,330	\$518,800	\$3,977,200
<b>Division 34 Electrical</b>									
24 00 00.00	Electrical Demolition (Included in 24 00 00.02)		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
24 00 00.01	Electrical Mfr (Included in 24 00 00.02)		\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
24 00 00.02	Electrical Sub		\$50.00	\$10,000	\$1,000	\$0	\$2,470,250	\$370,538	\$2,851,800



JFK Elementary School  
7 Bolster St, Jamaica Plain, MA 02130

**BUDGET:**



## Preliminary Pricing Narrative

<b>Project Name:</b> JFK Elementary DER	<b>Date:</b> 06/24/2022
<b>Project #:</b>	<b>Revision:</b> 0
<b>Project Address:</b> 7 Bolster St, Jamaica Plain, MA 02130	

### Basis of Design Scope of Work

HVAC basis of design is a decentralized ventilation system and a centralized VRF system as recommended in BOD Mechanical Report provided by BEC. Ventilation would be provided by unitary ERVs. Heating and Cooling would be provided by a Central VRF System.

Electrical basis of design scope is to provide power to the new electric VRF and ERV systems and install photovoltaic panels on the new roof.

Plumbing basis of design scope is to provide new hookups and distribution for new VRF and ERV systems

Envelope basis of design scope is to install a prefabricated panelized exterior insulation system to enclose the building as well as a new TPO roofing membrane system. Panel components include windows and exterior doors installed in the factory and an integrated air and vapor barrier to seal the existing facades minimizing heat loss.

### Major BOD Pricing Line Items

HVAC	\$4,572,700.00
Plumbing	\$1,425,900.00
Electrical	\$2,851,800.00
Solar Energy	\$175,900.00
Envelope	\$2,806,700.00
Overhead	\$444,500.00
Associated project costs	\$261,500.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$12,539,000.00</b>

### Add Alternates

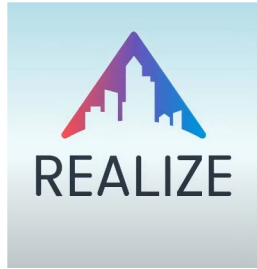
Add Alternate 001 - Centralized Ventilation System - Central rooftop ERV providing ventilation to whole building	\$2,157,800.00
Add Alternate 002 - Central Water Source Heat Exchanger System - HEX heating/cooling system serving whole building	\$1,005,200.00
Add Alternate 003 - Ephoca Pro - Decentralized Air-to-Air Heat Pumps for heating/cooling with reduced, semi-centralized VRF heating/cooling system for the larger spaces.	-\$1,474,500.00

This is preliminary pricing based on the feasibility study provided Building Evolution Corp and Onion Flats.

- **NOTE: WE WERE TOLD A BUDGET HAS YET TO BE CREATED FOR THE PROJECT**
- **WAITING ON FEEDBACK FROM RENEW BOSTON TRUST**

**\$12,539,000.00 Total Budget**





## ***FAIRWEATHER SALEM***



## ***FAIRWEATHER BEVERLY***



## ***FAIRWEATHER DANVERS***



## ***FAIRWEATHER PEABODY***



## **FAIRWEATHER SALEM**



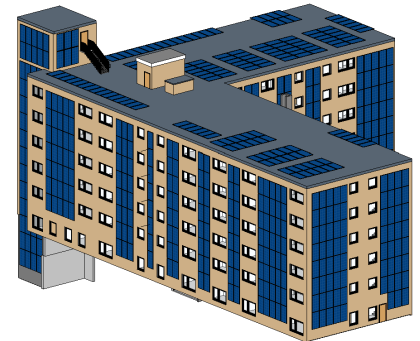
**127 unit, 73,920 sf, 6 stories**

**Feasibility Study**

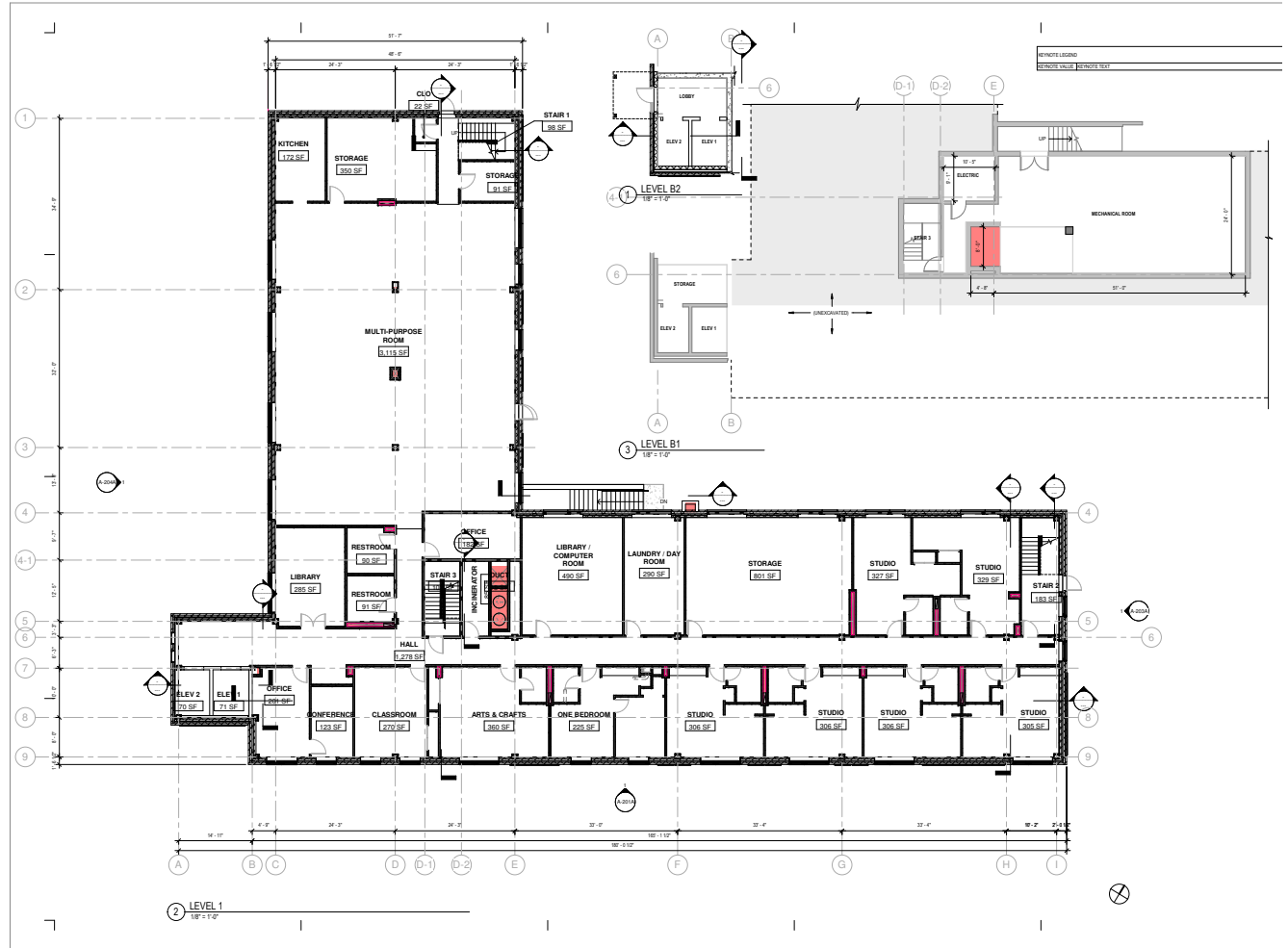
**Deep Energy Retrofit**

**Goals:**

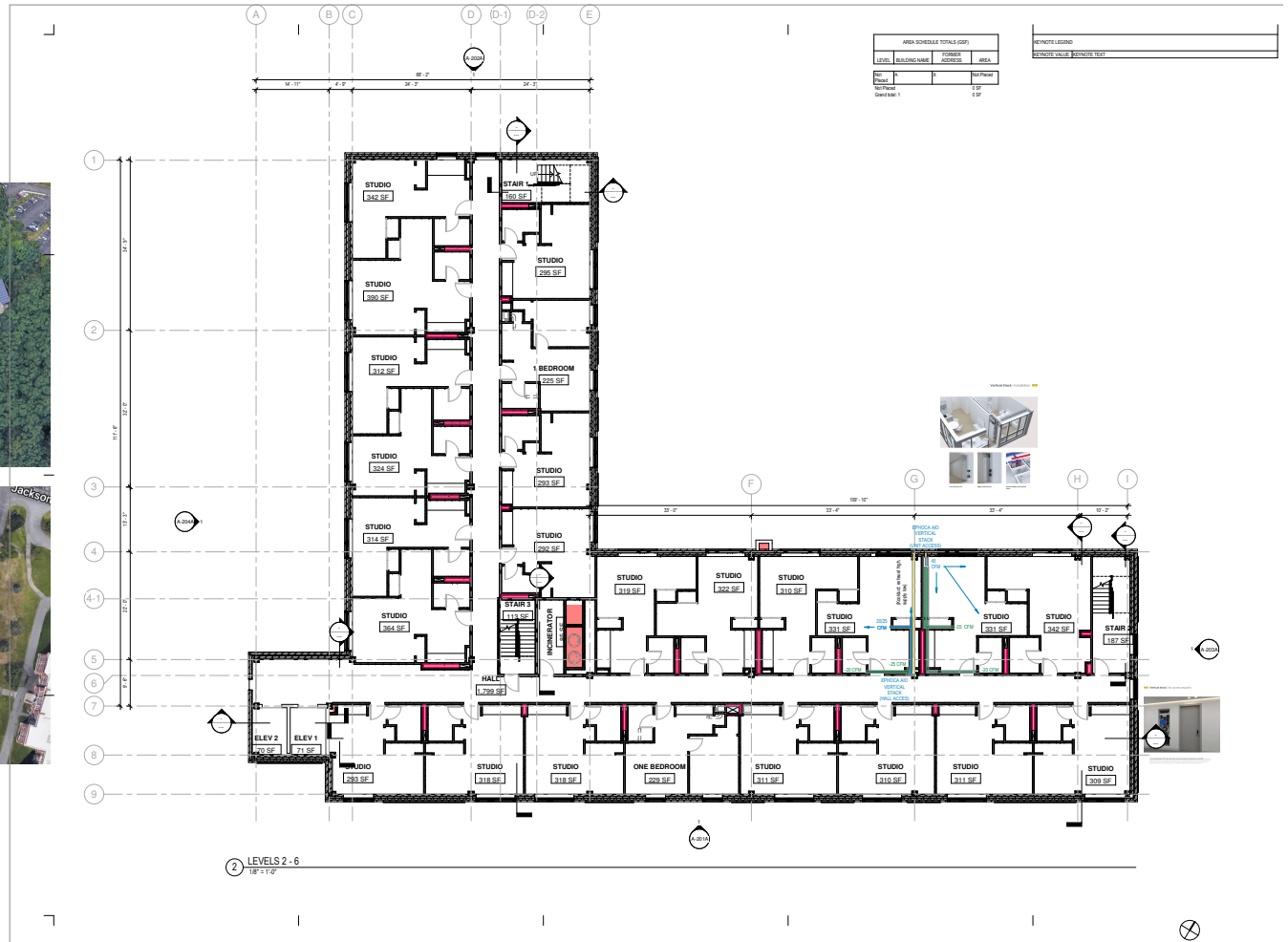
- 1. Research 7 Panelized manufacturers for most cost-effective, factory-built, high performance envelop, including new roof**
- 2. Research 3-4 HVAC strategies for most cost-effective approach to bringing heating, cooling and ventilation to every apartment and communal space**
- 3. Research all-electric centralized Domestic Hot Water Systems to replace gas boiler**
- 4. Eliminate all gas equipment and appliances from building for all-electric building**
- 5. Create WUFI model of proposed design to meet the Passive House standard.**
- 6. Incorporate as much PV renewable energy as possible with goal of Net Zero Energy.**
- 7. Create preliminary budget for DER**



# FAIRWEATHER SALEM



# FAIRWEATHER SALEM



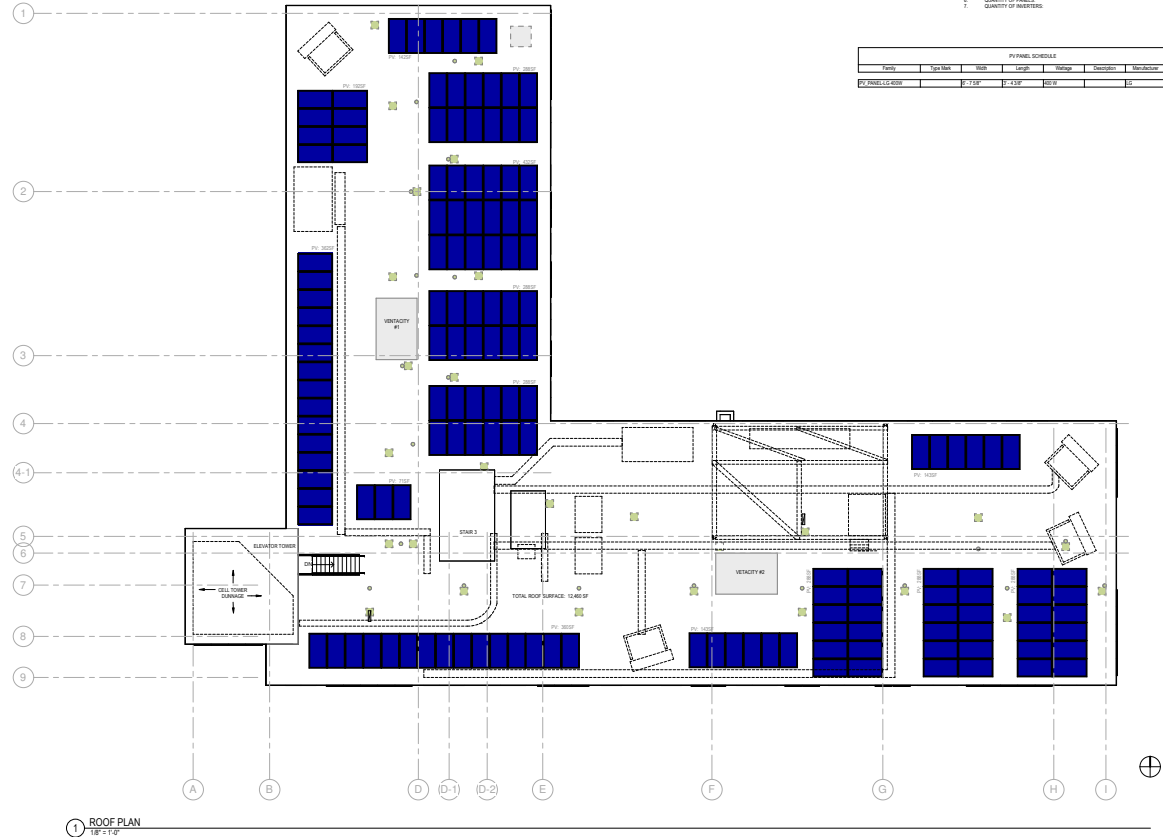
# FAIRWEATHER SALEM



## SOLAR PV BASIS OF DESIGN

1. TYPE OF SOLAR PV SYSTEM
2. SYSTEM LOCATION
3. SYSTEM HOUSING STRATEGY
4. PV PANEL SIZE
5. SYSTEM EXPECTED YIELD
6. QUANTITY OF PANELS
7. QUANTITY OF INVERTERS

PV PANEL SCHEDULE							
Family	Tag Max	Notes	Length	Height	Orientation	Manufacturer	Count
PV PANEL LG 600W	P-125P	P-125P	MS-W				57
							107
							107



# FAIRWEATHER SALEM

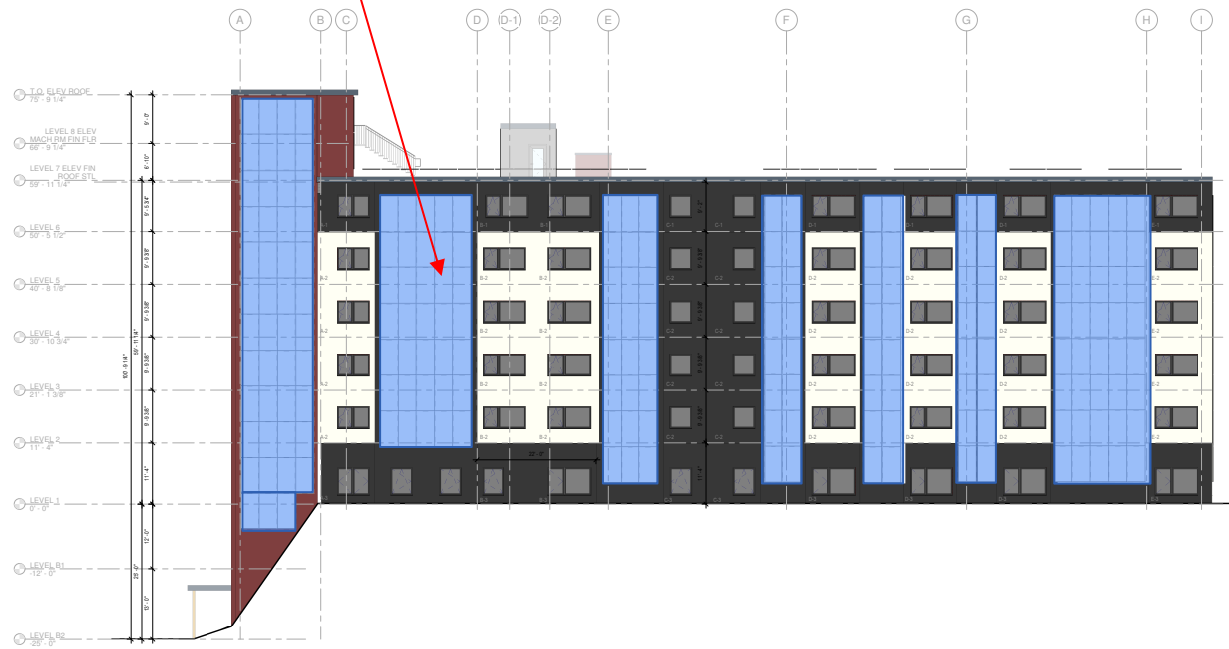
REVISION NO.	REVISION TEXT



WINDOW AREA & COUNTS				
QTY	WIDTH	HEIGHT	WINDOW ORIENTATION	AREA
85	3'-0"	4'-0"		1050 SF
5	3'-0"	4'-0"		1050 SF
13	3'-0"	5'-0"		1950 SF
5	4'-0"	5'-0"		1050 SF
10	4'-0"	4'-0"		1050 SF
11	4'-10"	5'-0"		2050 SF
80	4'-10"	4'-0"		1480 SF
2	3'-0"	2'-0"		120 SF
15	3'-0"	4'-0"	EAST	1050 SF
10	3'-0"	4'-0"	EAST	1200 SF
7	3'-0"	5'-0"	EAST	1575 SF
1	3'-0"	5'-0"	EAST	1575 SF
4	4'-0"	5'-0"	EAST	825 SF
20	4'-0"	4'-0"	EAST	360 SF
1	4'-10"	5'-0"	EAST	245 SF
5	4'-10"	4'-0"	EAST	210 SF
10	4'-0"	4'-0"	WEST	1050 SF
5	4'-0"	5'-0"	WEST	1050 SF
30	3'-0"	4'-0"	WEST	360 SF
5	3'-0"	5'-0"	WEST	750 SF
5	4'-10"	5'-0"	WEST	1200 SF
5	4'-10"	4'-0"	WEST	840 SF
318				5580 SF

WINDOW AREA-BY ORIENTATION		
QTY	WINDOW ORIENTATION	AREA
117		2730 SF
10	EAST	1050 SF
10	WEST	1050 SF
191		4300 SF
318		5580 SF

WALL AREA LESS DOORS AND WINDOWS		
QTY	Character	Area
	EAST	16350 SF
	WEST	16350 SF
	South	16350 SF
	North	16350 SF
		65400 SF
	Grand Total	130770 SF



1 SOUTH ELEVATION  
1/8" = 1'-0"



REVISION NUMBER	REVISION TEXT

# FAIRWEATHER SALEM



Front Flats, 174 kW array, Phila, Onion Flats



WINDOW AREA & COUNTS				
QTY	WIDTH	HEIGHT	ORIENTATION	AREA
85	3'-0"	4'-0"		780 SF
5	3'-0"	4'-0"		120 SF
13	3'-0"	5'-0"		195 SF
5	4'-0"	5'-0"		100 SF
10	4'-0"	4'-0"		160 SF
11	4'-10"	5'-0"		265 SF
80	4'-10"	4'-0"		1,480 SF
2	3'-0"	3'-0"		120 SF
15	3'-0"	4'-0"	East	180 SF
10	3'-0"	4'-0"	East	120 SF
7	3'-0"	5'-0"	East	105 SF
1	3'-0"	5'-0"	East	150 SF
4	4'-0"	5'-0"	East	80 SF
20	4'-0"	4'-0"	East	320 SF
1	4'-10"	5'-0"	East	245 SF
5	4'-10"	5'-0"	East	1,225 SF
10	4'-0"	4'-0"	North	160 SF
3	2'-0"	5'-0"	West	30 SF
30	3'-0"	4'-0"	West	360 SF
5	3'-0"	5'-0"	West	75 SF
5	4'-10"	5'-0"	West	245 SF
38	4'-10"	4'-0"	West	1,580 SF

WINDOW AREA-BY ORIENTATION		
QTY	WINDOW ORIENTATION	AREA
18	East	2,730 SF
10	North	1,060 SF
10	South	180 SF
10	West	1,520 SF
318		5,580 SF

WALL AREA GLASS SCORES AND WINDOW	
Type	Character
East	16.00 SF
North	16.00 SF
South	16.00 SF
West	16.00 SF
Grand Total	64.00 SF





REMARKS
REMARKS VALUE (REMARKS TEXT)

# FAIRWEATHER SALEM



Front Flats, 174 kW array, Phila, Onion Flats



WINDOW AREA & COUNTS				
QTY	WIDTH	HEIGHT	WINDOW ORIENTATION	AREA
85	3'-0"	4'-0"		1080 SF
4	3'-0"	4'-0"		108 SF
13	3'-0"	5'-0"		150 SF
5	4'-0"	5'-0"		100 SF
10	4'-0"	4'-0"		160 SF
11	4'-10"	5'-0"		260 SF
80	4'-10"	4'-0"		1480 SF
4	3'-0"	2'-0"		120 SF
15	3'-0"	4'-0"	East	180 SF
10	3'-0"	4'-0"	East	120 SF
7	3'-0"	5'-0"	East	150 SF
1	3'-0"	5'-0"	East	150 SF
4	4'-0"	5'-0"	East	100 SF
20	4'-0"	5'-0"	East	400 SF
1	4'-10"	5'-0"	East	240 SF
5	4'-10"	4'-0"	East	200 SF
10	4'-0"	4'-0"	West	160 SF
5	4'-0"	5'-0"	West	100 SF
30	3'-0"	4'-0"	West	360 SF
5	3'-0"	5'-0"	West	75 SF
5	4'-10"	5'-0"	West	240 SF
5	4'-10"	4'-0"	West	200 SF
318				5580 SF

WINDOW AREA-BY ORIENTATION		
QTY	WINDOW ORIENTATION	AREA
18	East	2700 SF
15	East	1800 SF
10	East	1000 SF
10	East	1000 SF
10	West	1320 SF
318		5580 SF

WALL AREA LESS DOORS AND WINDOWS		
Wall Character	Area	
East	16,500 SF	
North	16,500 SF	
South	16,500 SF	
West	16,500 SF	
100	100 SF	
Grand Total	66,000 SF	



# FAIRWEATHER SALEM



1 EAST ELEVATION  
18' x 112'



## FAIRWEATHER SALEM

**23 KW array**  
**28,000 kWh/yr**

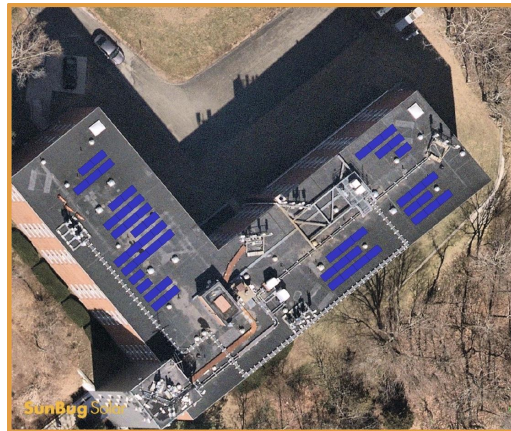


### Renewable Energy Generation

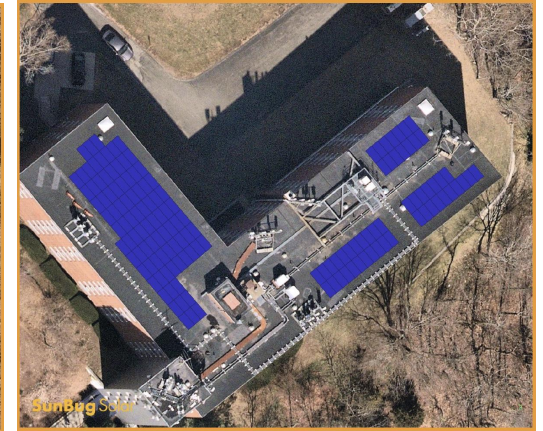
Only after the enclosure and mechanical systems have been analyzed for optimization can the Project Team begin to understand the renewable energy requirements for reaching NZE. POAH directly engaged Sunbug Solar to review the existing site/building conditions and prepare recommendations for solar coverage. Due to extensive tree coverage adjacent to the building as well as the cellular service infrastructure on the roof to remain, it was determined there are likely two options for rooftop solar implementation:



(1) Ballasted array yielding 23.9 kW, or approximately 28,000 kWh/yr



Above: 23.9 kW array



Above: 63.5 kW array

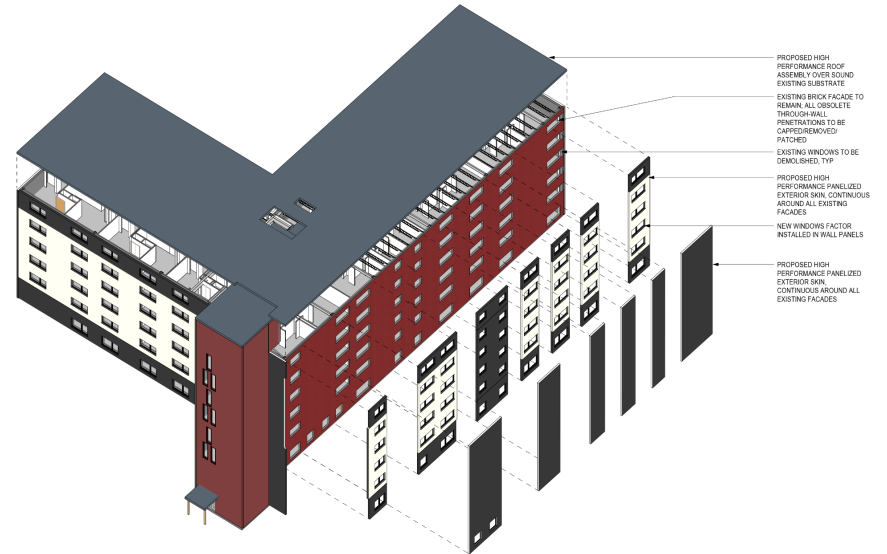
# PANELIZATION



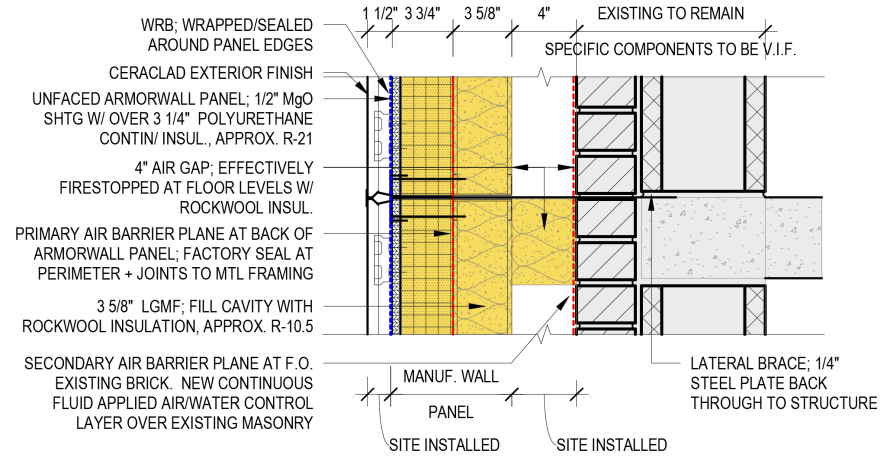
The following is a summary of seven manufacturers and how they compared when assuming all things equal from a thermal/building performance standpoint. Further analysis of pro/cons per manufacturer is included in the attached Panelizer Comparison Matrix.

	Local	Interested / Responsive	Competitive Pricing	Multiple Finish Options
Dextall				X
Eastern Exterior Walls				X
Exoshell		X	X	X
Metalleve	X*	X	X	X
RC Panels		X	X	
Sto				
Tremco				

\* Located in Harvard, MA

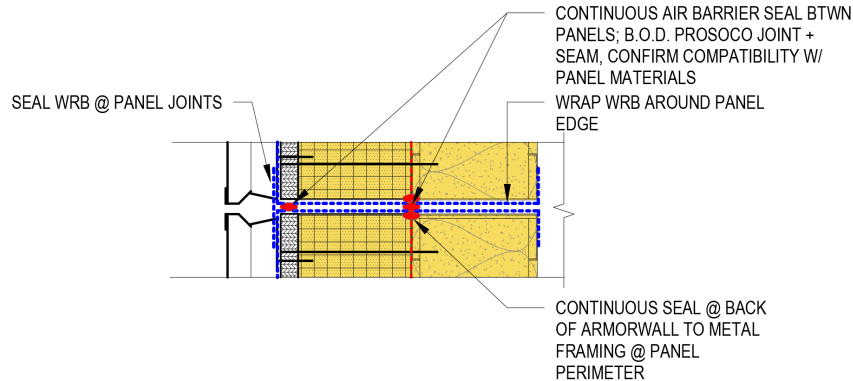


# PANELIZATION



## PROPOSED METALLEVE WALL PANEL

1 1/2" = 1'-0"



## PROPOSED METALLEVE WALL PANEL JOINT DETAIL

3" = 1'-0"

# HVAC/DHW SYSTEMS

**BUILDING EVOLUTION CORPORATION**  
Achieve Performance & Durability Through A Holistic Approach™



Vertical stack

1.   

2.  +  +  + 

3.  +  or 

4.  +  or 

5.  +  or 

## Heating, Cooling, & Ventilation

Heating & Cooling Options	Ventilation Options	Ventilation & Ducting Requirement
1. Ephoca Vertical Stack: all-in-one. Requires supplemental electric duct heaters during winter.		Through wall ventilation; horizontal exhaust bathroom and kitchen, supply at Ephoca unit
2. Ephoca Through-Wall, no integral ventilation. Requires supplemental electric heaters during winter.	a. Central Rooftop ERV	i. Vertical duct riser cored internally in units ii. Vertical duct riser external to building, within enclosure
	b. Unitary ERV	i. Through wall ventilation; horizontal exhaust bathroom and kitchen, supply at ERV
3. VRF with Heat Recovery, branch controllers, and wall hung FCUs	a. Central Rooftop ERV	i. Vertical duct riser cored internally in units ii. Vertical duct riser external, within enclosure
	b. Unitary ERV	i. Through wall ventilation; horizontal exhaust bathroom and kitchen, supply at ERV
4. VRF without Heat Recovery and wall hung FCUs	a. Central Rooftop ERV	i. Vertical duct riser cored internally in units ii. Vertical duct riser external, within enclosure
	b. Unitary ERV	i. Through wall ventilation; horizontal exhaust bathroom and kitchen, supply at ERV
5. HEX, Condenser Loop, WSHP/Bulldog	a. Central Rooftop ERV	i. Vertical duct riser cored internally in units ii. Vertical duct riser external, within enclosure
	b. Unitary ERV	i. Through wall ventilation; horizontal exhaust bathroom and kitchen, supply at ERV

## Domestic Hot Water

Option	Equipment
1. Central Heat Pump DHW	Outdoor CO2-based condenser, storage and swing tanks, recirculation pump(s)

**HVAC/DHW SYSTEMS: BUILDING EVOLUTION CORPORATION**  
*Achieve Performance & Durability Through A Holistic Approach™*

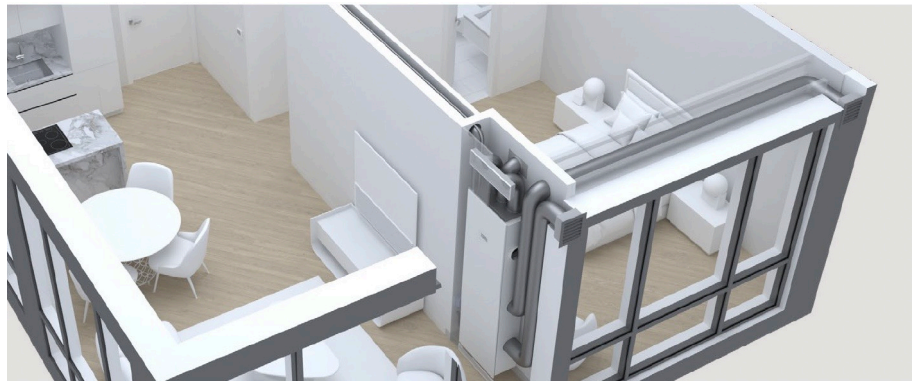
**1. Ephoca Vertical Stack**

**PROS**

- Single heating/cooling/ventilation solution
- Easy to schedule installation
- Can exhaust bathroom and kitchen area
- Does not require fire-stopping and smoke dampers
- Reduced risk of refrigerant leak in apartments

**CONS**

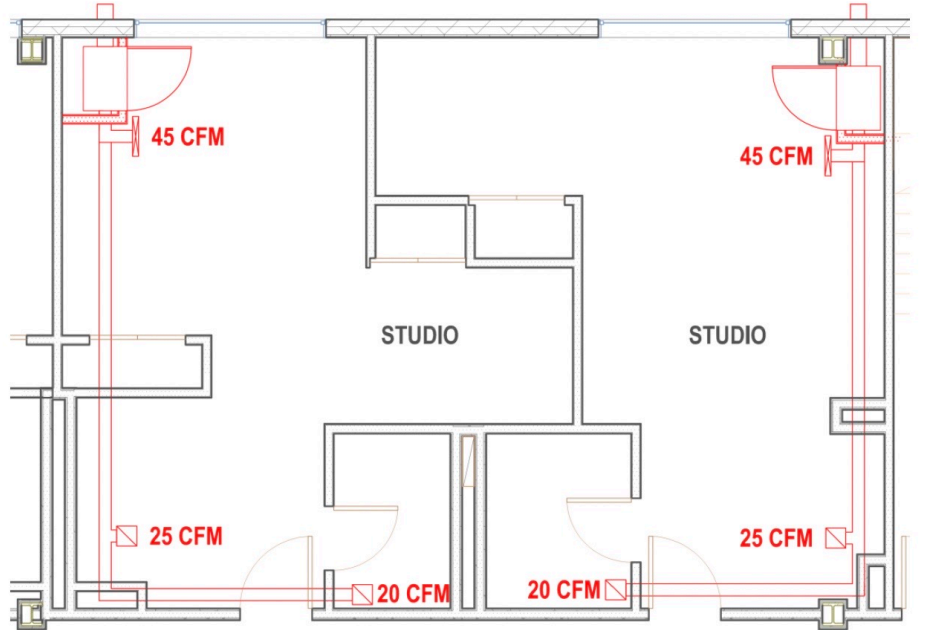
- Added maintenance costs due to individual unit filters
- Higher operating cost compared to centralized heat recovery VRF system
- Requires two penetrations through enclosure per apartment
- More work in occupied rehab compared to wall hung FCUs and central ventilation system
- Lower ERV efficiency compared to central ventilation system
- Will require electric resistance heating for winter design conditions



**Vertical stack**



- 1 Condenser and fresh air intake (left, right or rear)
- 2 Twin rotary inverter compressor
- 3 ECM condenser fan
- 4 High efficiency outdoor heat exchanger
- 5 Condenser + stale air exhaust (left, right, or rear)
- 6 Return vents
- 7 MERV 13 filter
- 8 EC supply fans
- 9 High-efficiency indoor heat exchanger
- 10 Supply air vent (top or front)
- 11 Stale air exhaust
- 12 Condensate mister system
- 13 Hybrid recovery core
- 14 Stale air ECM exhaust fan
- 15 Fresh air ECM supply fan
- 16 Touch controller
- 17 Electrical controls
- 18 Condensate drain



## 2. Ephoca Wall mounted + De-coupled ventilation

### PROS

- Re-use existing enclosure penetration locations
- Does not require fire-stopping and smoke dampers
- Easy to schedule installation
- Reduced risk of refrigerant leak in apartments

### CONS

- Added maintenance costs due to individual unit filters
- Higher operating cost compared to centralized heat recovery VRF system
- Requires two penetrations through enclosure per unit without benefit of ventilation
- May not be adequately sized for common spaces
- May require electric resistance heating for winter design conditions
- Does not address ventilation needs

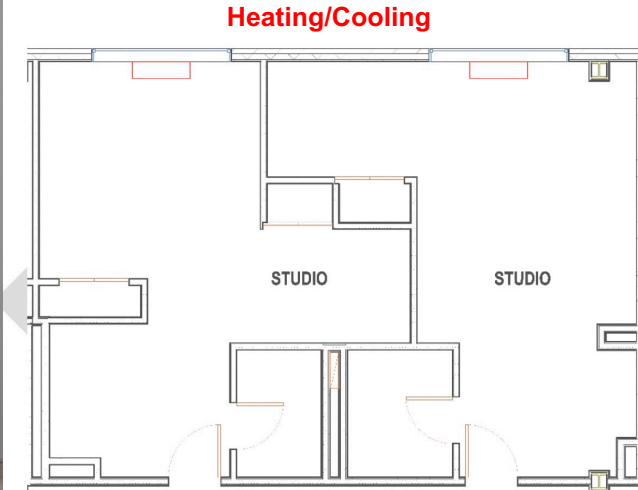


Figure 2: Through wall unit apartment layout

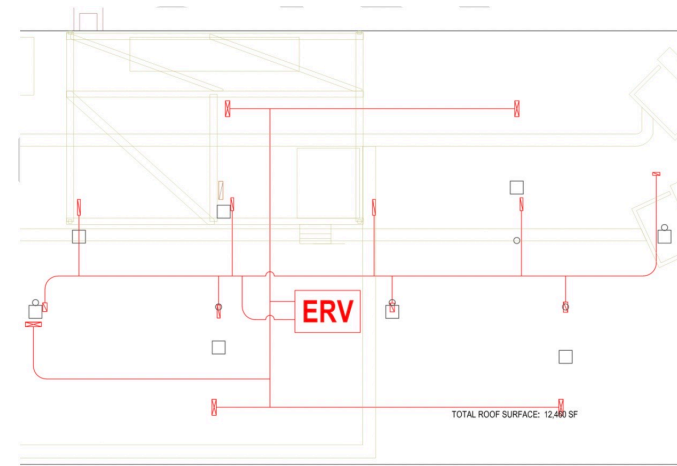
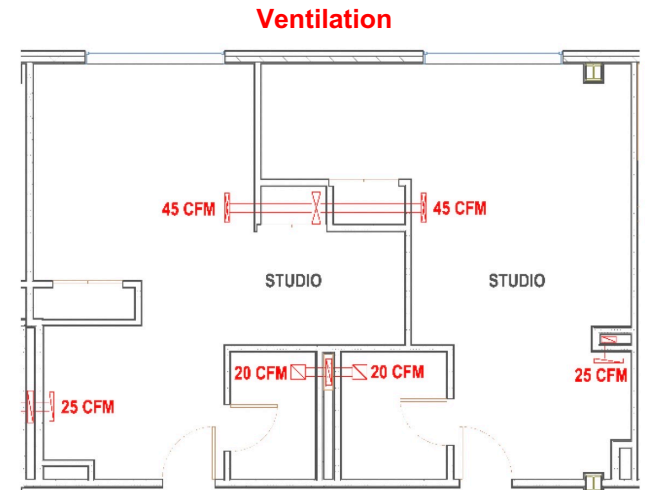


Figure 6: Rooftop layout with internal supply duct risers





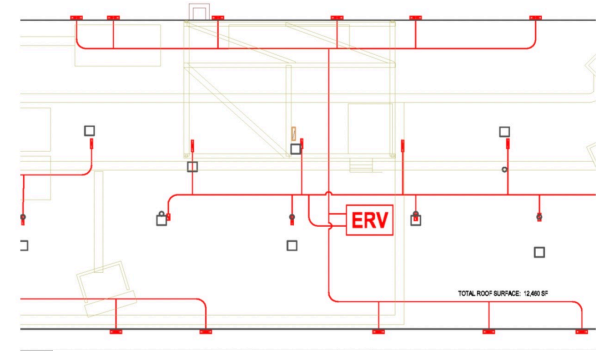
### 3. VRF w/Heat Recovery and wall hung FCUs + De-coupled ventilation

#### PROS

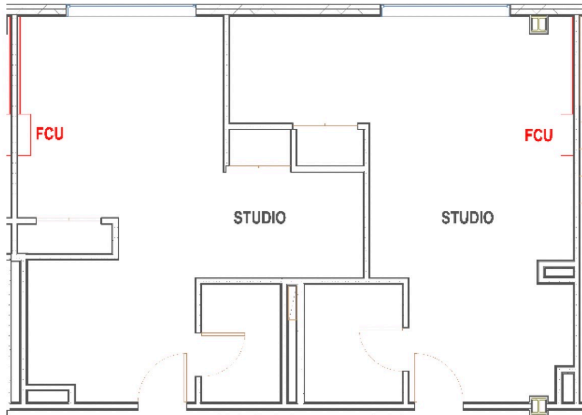
- Lowest overall operating cost with heat recovery benefit
- Wall-mounting FCUs does not take away real estate in apartments
- Improved comfort with independent control of heating and cooling
- System can scale to heating/cooling load requirements
- Central maintenance (condensers, controls)

#### CONS

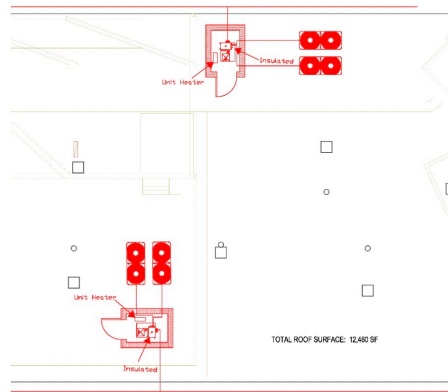
- Reduces roof space availability for solar array
- Limited space within building to mount branch controllers, may have to be installed on roof in purpose built semi-conditioned space
- Vertical chases for refrigerant lines may still require fire-stopping
- Externally run refrigerant lines will still require maintenance access



#### Heating/Cooling



+



+

#### Ventilation

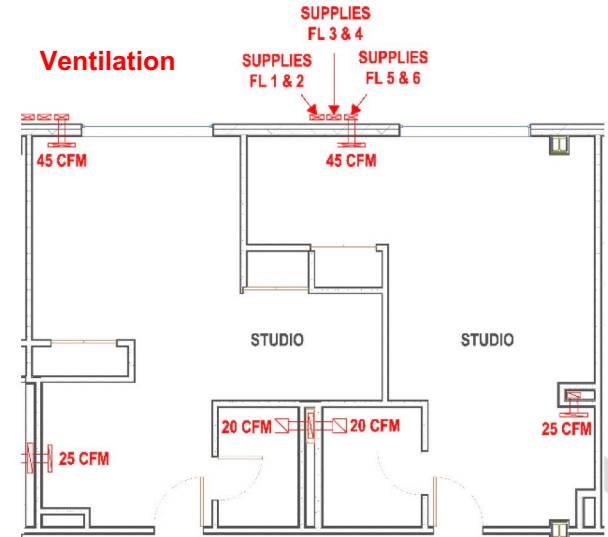


Figure 10: External ductwork staggered

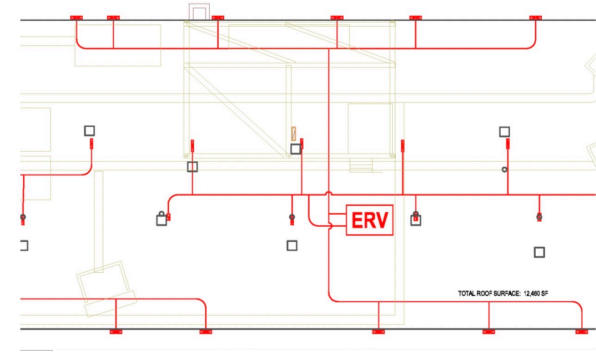
## 4. VRF WITHOUT Heat Recovery and wall hung FCUs + De-coupled ventilation

### PROS

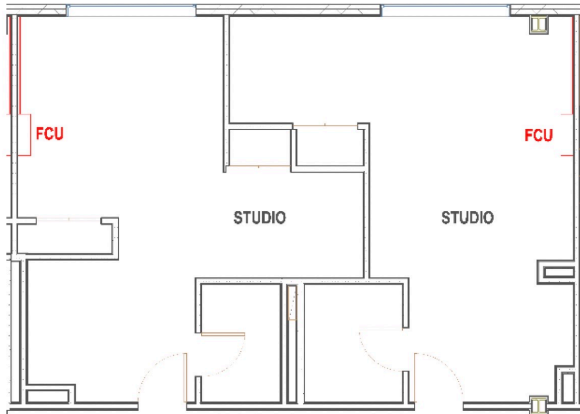
- Lower cost compared to heat recovery VRF option
- Does not require branch controllers
- Wall-mounting FCUs does not take away real estate in apartments
- System can scale to heating/cooling load requirements
- Central maintenance (condensers, controls)

### CONS

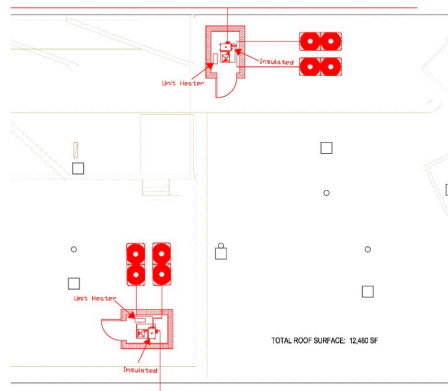
- Higher operating cost compared to heat recovery VRF option
- Reduces roof space availability for solar array
- Reduced comfort without independent control of heating and cooling
- Vertical chases for refrigerant lines may still require fire-stopping
- Externally run refrigerant lines will still require maintenance access



### Heating/Cooling



+



+

### Ventilation

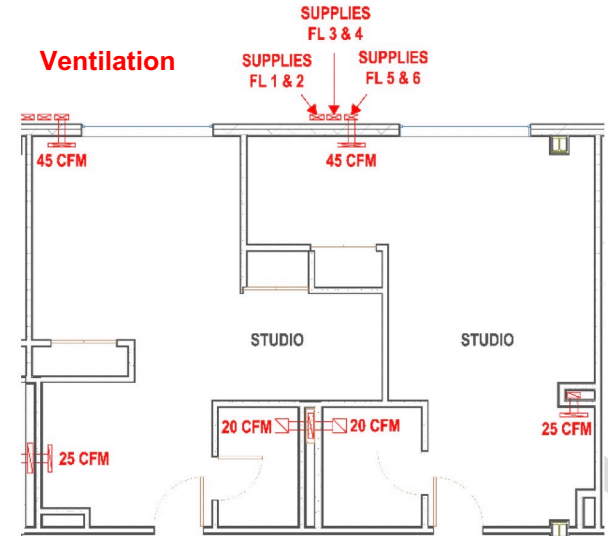


Figure 10: External ductwork staggered

## 5. HEX, Condenser Loop, WSHP/Bulldog + De-coupled ventilation

### PROS

- Simultaneous heating and cooling with heat recovery
- Reduced refrigerant running through occupied space
- CUs can be located at grade in a central location to serve the entire building.
- May be less expensive than other central options as contractors are familiar with WSHPs, and two pipe hydronic systems

### CONS

- Lower efficiency compared to VRF system
- Loss of real estate in apartments

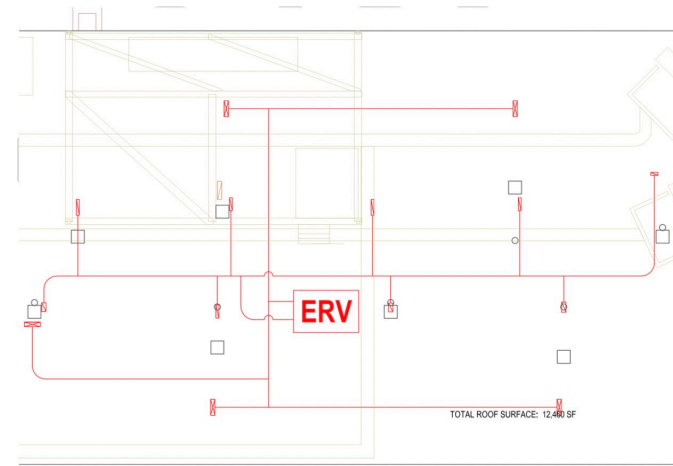
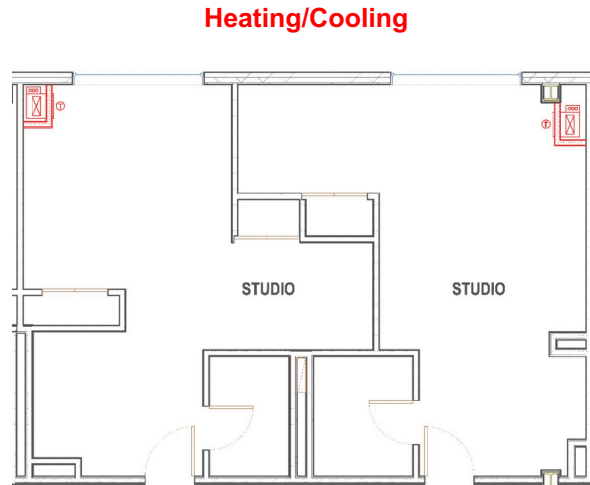
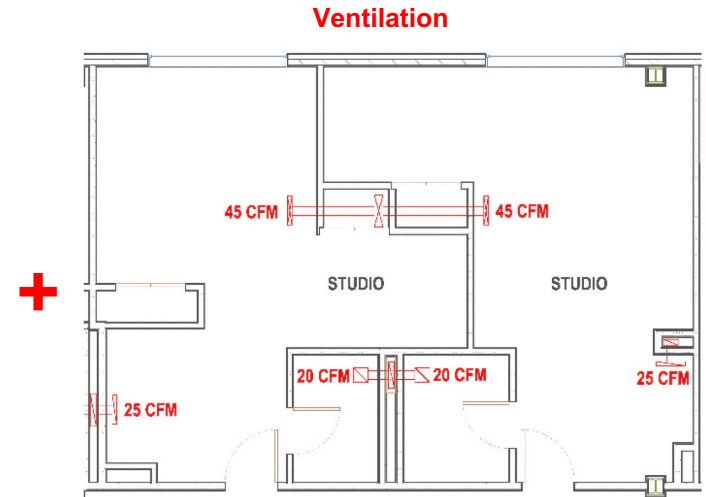
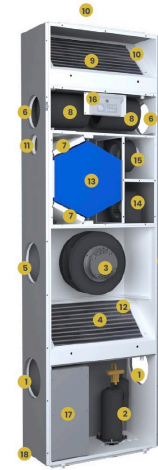


Figure 6: Rooftop layout with internal supply duct risers

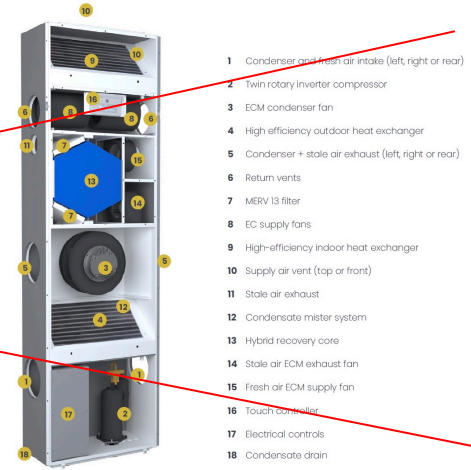


## **HVAC Options:**

1. Unitary Ephoca vertical stack with ERV: **\$3,076,246 [ \$42/sf ]; \$24,222/unit**
2. Ephoca thru-wall with centralized ERV:
  - a. ERV ductwork through internal shaft/core: **\$4,311,600 [\$58/sf ]; \$33,949/unit**
  - b. ERV ductwork at exterior: **\$3,759,900 [\$51/sf ]; \$29,605/unit**
3. VRF with heat recovery with centralized ERV:
  - a. ERV ductwork through internal shaft/core: **\$3,163,900 [\$43/sf ]; \$29,605/unit**
  - b. ERV ductwork at exterior: **\$3,575,200 [\$48/sf ]; \$28,151/unit**
4. HEX refrigerant-water heat exchangers, VRF, condenser loop and water source heat pumps, with centralized ERV:
  - a. ERV ductwork through internal shaft/core: **\$3,514,700 [\$47/sf ]; \$27,647/unit**
  - b. ERV ductwork at exterior: **\$3,926,000 [\$53/sf ]; \$30,913/unit**



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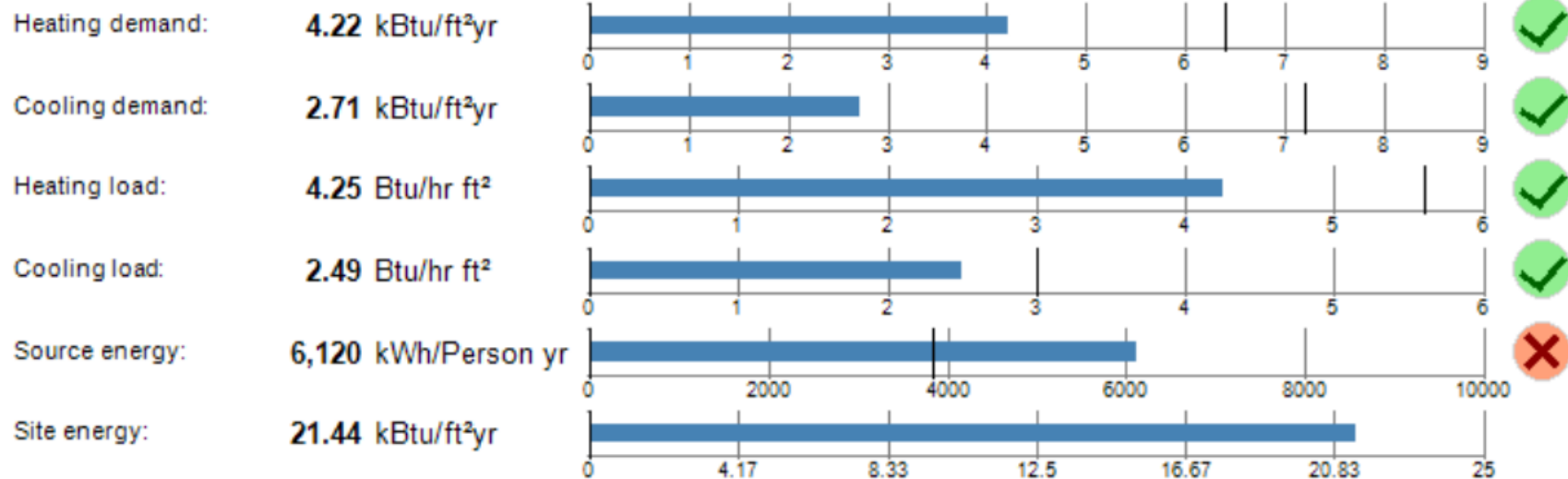
**\*Saves \$1million in relocation costs...**

**HVAC Options:**

1. Unitary Ephoca vertical stack with ERV: **\$3,076,246 [ \$42/sf ]; \$24,222/unit**
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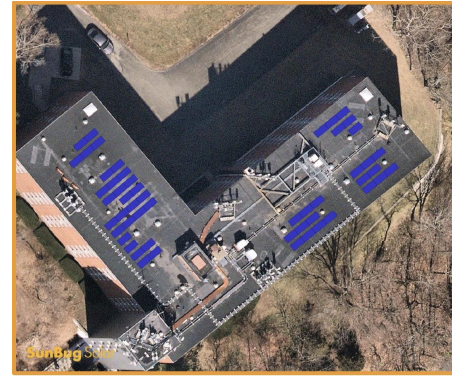
## WUFI





# WUFI + SOLAR

**23 KW array**  
**28,000 kWh/yr**



Above: 23.9 kW array

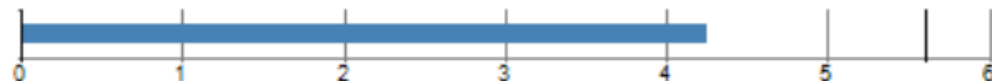
Heating demand: **4.22 kBtu/ft<sup>2</sup>yr**



Cooling demand: **2.71 kBtu/ft<sup>2</sup>yr**



Heating load: **4.25 Btu/hr ft<sup>2</sup>**



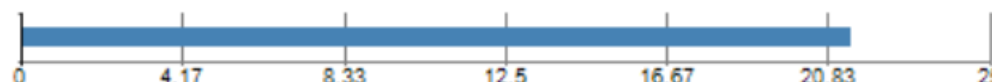
Cooling load: **2.49 Btu/hr ft<sup>2</sup>**



Source energy: **6,120 kWh/Person yr**



Site energy: **21.44 kBtu/ft<sup>2</sup>yr**



# EUI

**BASELINE EUI: 165 kBTU/sf/yr**

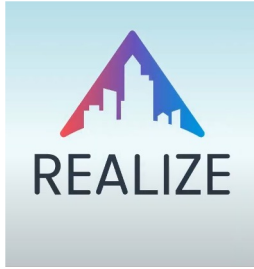
**SITE EUI WITH SOLAR: 18 kBTU/sf/yr**

**87% BETTER THAN BASELINE**

## COMPARING EXISTING SALEM FAIRWEATHER ENERGY CONSUMPTION AND COST OF UTILITIES WITH POST-DEER FAIRWEATHER

	Baseload				Baseload: With AHU			
		Rate	Usage	Spending	EUI	Usage (kWh)	Spending	EUI (kBTU/sf/yr)
<b>EXISTING SALEM FAIRWEATHER</b>	Electricity	\$ 0.21	316,027	\$ 66,468		556,224	\$ 116,973	
	Gas	\$ 0.97	68,712	\$ 66,791		92,307	\$ 89,731	
	Solar		28,257			28,257		
	<b>Total</b>			<b>\$ 133,259</b>	<b>106</b>		<b>\$ 206,704</b>	<b>165</b>
<b>DEER SALEM FAIRWEATHER</b>	Electricity	\$ 0.21				469,203	\$98,673	21.44
	Solar	\$ 0.21				97,000	\$20,399	
	<b>Total</b>					<b>372,203</b>	<b>\$78,274</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>EUI COMPARISON %</b>							<b>87%</b>	
<b>UTILITY COST SAVINGS PER YEAR</b>						<b>\$ 128,430</b>	<b>62%</b>	





## LESSONS LEARNED.....so far

1. Most panelized manufacturers are very new to this space of Deep Exterior Energy Retrofits, so, many are not yet prepared for scaling up.
2. Many panelized manufacturers are not vertically integrated between the factory and the site installation, and so we are getting a wide range of installation costs. Need to work toward more vertically integrated solutions.
3. Pipelines matter. Several manufacturers became interested only when we could demonstrate to them that there was a pipeline of work which was at a scale that justified their R+D and attention.
4. None of our projects have established budgets so we are designing these strategies in a vacuum. This is not sustainable. While each building is unique, with unique climates, unique labor costs, etc, we need to establish a range of baseline costs that can guide all Solution Providers, Building Owners and Manufacturers.
5. Along with a lack of baseline budget information that has all DERs make sense financially, we also have no replicable strategy to finance these projects. We need a replicable financing strategy for DERs.
6. Have not even begun to think about a Solution Provider offering a GUARANTEE on energy consumption/maintenance as was done with Energiesprong. Need to understand how this could be possible.