

**Practice: 374 - Farmstead Energy Improvement**

**Scenario: #1 - Lighting, CFL**

**Scenario Description:**

To install dimmable CFLs to replace incandescent lamps on a one-for-one basis. Light fixtures do not have to be replaced. A typical poultry house has 48 fixtures. CFL requirements: minimum 8 Watt, 4100 Kelvin, dimmable, grow-out bulb; industrial grade; suitably protected from dirt accumulation. In high humidity environments or areas subject to wash down, gasketed or weatherproof housings are required to prevent corrosion and premature failure.

**Before Situation:**

An inefficient lighting system such as one using incandescent lamps has been identified by an on-farm energy audit.

**After Situation:**

More efficient lighting is provided by Compact Fluorescent Lamps (CFLs) in order to reduce energy use as evidenced by the energy audit. Associated practices/activities: 122-AgEMP - HQ, 670-Lighting System Improvement, and other activities within 374-Farmstead Energy Improvement. The resource concern is inefficient use of energy in the farm operation which increases dependence on non-renewable energy sources and can be addressed through improved energy efficiency. Any improvements are based on a Type 2 energy audit meeting the requirements of ASABE S612.

**Scenario Feature Measure:** Each lamp replaced

**Scenario Unit:** Each

**Scenario Typical Size:** 1

**Scenario Cost:** \$16.59

**Scenario Cost/Unit:** \$16.59

**Cost Details (by category):**

Component Name	ID	Component Description	Unit	Price (\$/unit)	Quantity	Cost
<b>Labor</b>						
General Labor	231	Labor performed using basic tools such as power tool, shovels, and other tools that do not require extensive training. Ex. pipe layer, herder, concrete placement, materials spreader, flagger, etc.	Hour	\$17.54	0.167	\$2.93
<b>Materials</b>						
Lighting, bulb, CFL, 8 watt	1166	8 watt compact fluorescent lamp (CFL), typically 4100 Kelvin, dimmable, grow-out bulb, industrial grade, suitably protected from dirt accumulation. Materials only.	Each	\$13.66	1	\$13.66

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**Scenario: #2 - Lighting, LED**

**Scenario Description:**

To install dimmable LEDs to replace incandescent lamps on a one-for-one basis. Light fixtures do not have to be replaced. A typical poultry house has 48 fixtures. LED requirements: minimum 6 Watt, 3700 Kelvin, dimmable, grow-out bulb; industrial grade; suitably protected from dirt accumulation. In high humidity environments or areas subject to wash down, gasketed or weatherproof housings are required to prevent corrosion and premature failure.

**Before Situation:**

An inefficient lighting system such as one using incandescent lamps has been identified by an on-farm energy audit.

**After Situation:**

More efficient lighting is provided by Light-Emitting Diode (LED) lamps in order to reduce energy use as evidenced by the energy audit. Associated practices/activities: 122-AgEMP - HQ, 670-Lighting System Improvement, and other activities within 374-Farmstead Energy Improvement. The resource concern is inefficient use of energy in the farm operation which increases dependence on non-renewable energy sources and can be addressed through improved energy efficiency. Any improvements are based on a Type 2 energy audit meeting the requirements of ASABE S612.

**Scenario Feature Measure:** Each lamp replaced

**Scenario Unit:** Each

**Scenario Typical Size:** 1

**Scenario Cost:** \$21.31

**Scenario Cost/Unit:** \$21.31

**Cost Details (by category):**

Component Name	ID	Component Description	Unit	Price (\$/unit)	Quantity	Cost
<b>Labor</b>						
General Labor	231	Labor performed using basic tools such as power tool, shovels, and other tools that do not require extensive training. Ex. pipe layer, herder, concrete placement, materials spreader, flagger, etc.	Hour	\$17.54	0.167	\$2.93
<b>Materials</b>						
Lighting, bulb, LED, 6 watt	1167	6 watt light emitting diode (LED), typically 3700 Kelvin, dimmable, grow-out bulb; industrial grade; suitably protected from dirt accumulation. Materials only.	Each	\$18.38	1	\$18.38

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**Scenario: #3 - Lighting, Linear Fluorescent**

**Scenario Description:**

The lighting system consists of a four-foot, three-lamp fixture with a single electronic ballast. The high-efficiency lighting system uses high-efficiency T8 or T5 fluorescent lamps. Associated materials for installation of replacement fixtures are included. Appropriate disposal of existing lamps, ballasts and other materials is required.

**Before Situation:**

Inefficient lighting (such as incandescent or T12 fluorescent tubes driven by magnetic ballasts) as evidenced by an on-farm energy audit.

**After Situation:**

High-efficiency lighting system which reduces energy use. The new lighting equipment will provide suitable light levels and reduce overall power requirements (kW) compared to the existing lighting system as evidenced by the energy audit. Associated practices/activities: may include 122-AgEMP - HQ, 670-Lighting System Improvement, and other activities within 374-Farmstead Energy Improvement. The resource concern is inefficient use of energy in the farm operation which increases dependence on non-renewable energy sources and can be addressed through improved energy efficiency. Any improvements are based on a Type 2 energy audit meeting the requirements of ASABE S612.

**Scenario Feature Measure:** Each fixture replaced

**Scenario Unit:** Each

**Scenario Typical Size:** 1

**Scenario Cost:** \$314.43

**Scenario Cost/Unit:** \$314.43

**Cost Details (by category):**

Component Name	ID	Component Description	Unit	Price (\$/unit)	Quantity	Cost
<b>Labor</b>						
Skilled Labor	230	Labor requiring a high level skill set: Includes carpenters, welders, electricians, conservation professionals involved with data collection, monitoring, and or record keeping, etc.	Hour	\$24.49	1	\$24.49
<b>Materials</b>						
Lighting, fixture, Fluorescent, 75 watt	1168	75 watt fluorescent lamp fixture with T5 or T8 lamps and ballast. Materials only.	Each	\$289.94	1	\$289.94

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**Scenario: #5 - Ventilation, Exhaust**

**Scenario Description:**

Replacement of a conventional exhaust fan with high volume, low speed, efficient exhaust fan. Fans being installed should be models previously tested by BESS Lab or the Air Movement and Control Association and be in top 20 percentile of fans tested. Practice certification will be through receipts and pictures from the applicant. Typical scenario is replacement of old fan with 54" fan.

**Before Situation:**

Inefficient ventilation in an agricultural building.

**After Situation:**

High-efficiency ventilation system which reduces energy use. The new ventilation equipment will provide suitable air quality and reduce overall power requirements (kW) compared to the existing ventilation system as evidenced in an energy audit. Associated practices/activities: may include 122-AgEMP - HQ, and other activities within 374-Farmstead Energy Improvement. The resource concern is inefficient use of energy in the farm operation which increases dependence on non-renewable energy sources and can be addressed through improved energy efficiency. Any improvements are based on a Type 2 energy audit meeting the requirements of ASABE S612.

**Scenario Feature Measure:** Each

**Scenario Unit:** Each

**Scenario Typical Size:** 1

**Scenario Cost:** \$1,049.39

**Scenario Cost/Unit:** \$1,049.39

**Cost Details (by category):**

Component Name	ID	Component Description	Unit	Price (\$/unit)	Quantity	Cost
<b>Labor</b>						
Skilled Labor	230	Labor requiring a high level skill set: Includes carpenters, welders, electricians, conservation professionals involved with data collection, monitoring, and or record keeping, etc.	Hour	\$24.49	3	\$73.47
<b>Materials</b>						
Fan, exhaust, 54" High Efficiency	1188	54 inch high efficiency exhaust fan, controls, wiring, and associated appurtenances. Materials only.	Each	\$975.92	1	\$975.92

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**Scenario: #6 - Ventilation, HAF**

**Scenario Description:**

A system of fans are installed to create a horizontal air circulation pattern; the new system promotes efficient heat and moisture distribution. In a typical 10,000 square foot greenhouse, 10 HAF fans are needed. Fan performance meets Energy Audit efficiency criteria as tested by AMCA or BESS Labs.

**Before Situation:**

Inefficient air circulation system in a greenhouse.

**After Situation:**

High-efficiency air circulation system which reduces energy use. The new equipment will provide suitable air quality and reduce overall power requirements (kW) compared to the existing system as evidenced in an energy audit. Associated practices/activities: may include 122-AgEMP - HQ, and other activities within 374-Farmstead Energy Improvement. The resource concern is inefficient use of energy in the farm operation which increases dependence on non-renewable energy sources and can be addressed through improved energy efficiency. Any improvements are based on a Type 2 energy audit meeting the requirements of ASABE S612.

**Scenario Feature Measure:** Each

**Scenario Unit:** Each

**Scenario Typical Size:** 1

**Scenario Cost:** \$188.88

**Scenario Cost/Unit:** \$188.88

**Cost Details (by category):**

Component Name	ID	Component Description	Unit	Price (\$/unit)	Quantity	Cost
<b>Labor</b>						
Skilled Labor	230	Labor requiring a high level skill set: Includes carpenters, welders, electricians, conservation professionals involved with data collection, monitoring, and or record keeping, etc.	Hour	\$24.49	2	\$48.98
<b>Materials</b>						
Fan, HAF, 1/10 to 1/15 HP	1189	High efficiency Horizontal Air Flow (HAF) fan, controls, wiring, and associated appurtenances. Materials only.	Each	\$139.90	1	\$139.90

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**Scenario: #7 - Plate Cooler**

**Scenario Description:**

The installation of all stainless steel dual pass plate cooler, type 316 stainless steel. Practice certification will be through receipts and pictures from the applicant.

**Before Situation:**

Inefficient milk cooling (minimal pre-cooling of milk before entering the bulk tank).

**After Situation:**

High-efficiency milk cooling system which reduces energy use. The new milk cooling equipment will pre-cool the milk and reduce overall power requirements (kW) compared to the existing milk cooling system (where most of the cooling was accomplished in the bulk tank) as evidenced in an energy audit. Associated practices/activities: may include 122-AgEMP - HQ, and other activities within 374-Farmstead Energy Improvement. The resource concern is inefficient use of energy in the farm operation which increases dependence on non-renewable energy sources and can be addressed through improved energy efficiency. Any improvements are based on a Type 2 energy audit meeting the requirements of ASABE S612.

**Scenario Feature Measure:** Each

**Scenario Unit:** Gallon per Hour

**Scenario Typical Size:** 2,000

**Scenario Cost:** \$10,635.16

**Scenario Cost/Unit:** \$5.32

**Cost Details (by category):**

Component Name	ID	Component Description	Unit	Price (\$/unit)	Quantity	Cost
<b>Labor</b>						
Skilled Labor	230	Labor requiring a high level skill set: Includes carpenters, welders, electricians, conservation professionals involved with data collection, monitoring, and or record keeping, etc.	Hour	\$24.49	8	\$195.92
<b>Materials</b>						
Plate Cooler, 1,000 - 4,999 gal/hr capacity	1179	Stainless Steel, dual pass plate cooler with 1,000 - 4,999 gallon/hour capacity. Includes materials and shipping only.	Each	\$10,439.24	1	\$10,439.24

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**Scenario: #8 - Scroll Compressor**

**Scenario Description:**

Install a new scroll compressor, associated controls, wiring, and materials to retrofit an existing refrigeration system. A new condenser is not included in this typical scenario. Typical scenario includes a new 5 horsepower scroll compressor.

**Before Situation:**

Inefficient reciprocating compressor as a key component of the refrigeration system used to cool milk. The compressor is a critical part of a milk cooling system, affecting milk quality, system reliability, and system efficiency.

**After Situation:**

A more efficient scroll compressor, which will reduce energy use, is evidenced by the energy audit. A comparably sized scroll compressor provides refrigeration capacity at a higher efficiency than a reciprocating compressor. Newer scroll compressor systems typically reduce electricity use by 15 to 25 percent compared to reciprocating compressors. Associated practices/activities: may include 122-AgEMP - HQ, and other activities within 374-Farmstead Energy Improvement. The resource concern is inefficient use of energy in the farm operation which increases dependence on non-renewable energy sources and can be addressed through improved energy efficiency. Any improvements are based on a Type 2 energy audit meeting the requirements of ASABE S612.

**Scenario Feature Measure:** Nameplate horsepower

**Scenario Unit:** Horsepower

**Scenario Typical Size:** 5

**Scenario Cost:** \$2,583.43

**Scenario Cost/Unit:** \$516.69

**Cost Details (by category):**

Component Name	ID	Component Description	Unit	Price (\$/unit)	Quantity	Cost
<b>Labor</b>						
Skilled Labor	230	Labor requiring a high level skill set: Includes carpenters, welders, electricians, conservation professionals involved with data collection, monitoring, and or record keeping, etc.	Hour	\$24.49	4	\$97.96
<b>Materials</b>						
Scroll Compressor - 5 HP	1183	Scroll compressor, 5 Horsepower, controls, wiring, and appurtenances. Materials only.	Each	\$2,485.47	1	\$2,485.47

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**Scenario: #9 - Variable Speed Drive, greater than 5 HP**

**Scenario Description:**

The typical scenario consists of a variable speed drive (VSD) and appurtances, such as hook-ups, control panels, wiring, control blocks, filters, switches, pads, etc. attached to an electric motor used to drive a ventilation fan, irrigation pumps, vacuum pump, or similar equipment involved with agricultural production. The motor size, on which the VSD is added, is larger than 5 HP.

**Before Situation:**

The system is inefficient when a motor operates at constant speed to satisfy a load which varies as to flow rate and/or pressure requirements.

**After Situation:**

An on-farm energy audit has determined that energy use can be reduced through use of a VSD to control electric motors. After the VSD is applied, the motor speed can be adjusted to reduce power requirements and better match varied flow or pressure requirements. Associated practices/activities: may include 122-AgEMP - HQ, and other activities within 374-Farmstead Energy Improvement. The resource concern is inefficient use of energy in the farm operation which increases dependence on non-renewable energy sources and can be addressed through improved energy efficiency. Any improvements are based on a Type 2 energy audit meeting the requirements of ASABE S612.

**Scenario Feature Measure:** Nameplate horsepower of the attached motor

**Scenario Unit:** Horsepower

**Scenario Typical Size:** 50

**Scenario Cost:** \$10,947.92

**Scenario Cost/Unit:** \$218.96

**Cost Details (by category):**

Component Name	ID	Component Description	Unit	Price (\$/unit)	Quantity	Cost
<b>Labor</b>						
Skilled Labor	230	Labor requiring a high level skill set: Includes carpenters, welders, electricians, conservation professionals involved with data collection, monitoring, and or record keeping, etc.	Hour	\$24.49	8	\$195.92
<b>Materials</b>						
Variable Speed Drive, 50 HP	1288	Variable speed drive for 50 Horsepower electric motor. Does not include motor. Materials only.	Horsepower	\$215.04	50	\$10,752.00

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**Scenario: #10 - Automatic Controller System**

**Scenario Description:**

The typical scenario consists of an automatic control system installed on an existing manually controlled agricultural system. Typical components may include any of the following: wiring, sensors, data logger, logic controller, communication link, software, switches, and relay.

**Before Situation:**

A manually controlled system is existing in an agricultural facility that causes the inefficient use of energy, as evidenced by an on-farm energy audit.

**After Situation:**

An on-farm energy audit has determined that energy use can be reduced through use of an automatic controller that helps regulates the energy consumption of the existing system. Associated practices/activities may include: 122-AgEMP - HQ, and other activities within 374-Farmstead Energy Improvement. The resource concern is inefficient use of energy in the farm operation which increases dependence on non-renewable energy sources and can be addressed through improved energy efficiency. Any improvements are based on a Type 2 energy audit meeting the requirements of ASABE S612.

**Scenario Feature Measure:** Each system

**Scenario Unit:** Each

**Scenario Typical Size:** 1

**Scenario Cost:** \$1,324.58

**Scenario Cost/Unit:** \$1,324.58

**Cost Details (by category):**

Component Name	ID	Component Description	Unit	Price (\$/unit)	Quantity	Cost
<b>Labor</b>						
Skilled Labor	230	Labor requiring a high level skill set: Includes carpenters, welders, electricians, conservation professionals involved with data collection, monitoring, and or record keeping, etc.	Hour	\$24.49	8	\$195.92
<b>Materials</b>						
Switches and Controls, temp sensors	1192	Temperature and soil moisture sensors installed as part of an electronic monitoring (with or without wireless telecommunications) commonly used to control pumps and irrigation systems	Each	\$582.25	1	\$582.25
Switches and Controls, Wi-Fi system and software	1194	Software with built-in cellular or Wi-Fi communication commonly used to control pumps and irrigation systems	Each	\$399.13	1	\$399.13
Switches and Controls, programmable controller	1193	Programmable logic controller (with or without wireless telecommunications) commonly used to control pumps and irrigation systems	Each	\$147.28	1	\$147.28

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**Scenario: #11 - Motor Upgrade Greater Than 100 HP**

**Scenario Description:**

The typical scenario consists of replacing an existing electric motor used to drive a ventilation fan, irrigation pumps, vacuum pump, or similar equipment involved with agricultural production with a new, high efficiency motor. The motor size is larger than 100 horsepower.

**Before Situation:**

The system is inefficient with a standard efficiency motor.

**After Situation:**

An on-farm energy audit has determined that energy use can be reduced through use of a NEMA premium efficiency motor. Associated practices/activities may include: 122-AgEMP - HQ, and other activities within 374-Farmstead Energy Improvement. The resource concern is inefficient use of energy in the farm operation which increases dependence on non-renewable energy sources and can be addressed through improved energy efficiency. Any improvements are based on a Type 2 energy audit meeting the requirements of ASABE S612.

**Scenario Feature Measure:** Nameplate horsepower of motor

**Scenario Unit:** Horsepower

**Scenario Typical Size:** 150

**Scenario Cost:** \$14,679.21

**Scenario Cost/Unit:** \$97.86

**Cost Details (by category):**

Component Name	ID	Component Description	Unit	Price (\$/unit)	Quantity	Cost
<b>Labor</b>						
Skilled Labor	230	Labor requiring a high level skill set: Includes carpenters, welders, electricians, conservation professionals involved with data collection, monitoring, and or record keeping, etc.	Hour	\$24.49	16	\$391.84
<b>Materials</b>						
Motor, electric, NEMA Premium, 100 HP	1174	Premium NEMA approved electric motor, 100 Horsepower and all required appurtenances. Includes materials and shipping only.	Each	\$7,064.85	0.5	\$3,532.43
Motor, electric, NEMA Premium, 200 HP	1175	Premium NEMA approved electric motor, 200 Horsepower and all required appurtenances. Includes materials and shipping only.	Each	\$21,509.88	0.5	\$10,754.94

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**Scenario: #12 - Motor Upgrade 10 to 100 HP**

**Scenario Description:**

The typical scenario consists of replacing an existing electric motor used to drive a ventilation fan, irrigation pumps, vacuum pump, or similar equipment involved with agricultural production with a new, high efficiency motor. The motor size is equal to or larger than 10 and less than or equal to 100 horsepower.

**Before Situation:**

The system is inefficient with a standard efficiency motor.

**After Situation:**

An on-farm energy audit has determined that energy use can be reduced through use of a NEMA premium efficiency motor. Associated practices/activities may include: 122-AgEMP - HQ, and other activities within 374-Farmstead Energy Improvement. The resource concern is inefficient use of energy in the farm operation which increases dependence on non-renewable energy sources and can be addressed through improved energy efficiency. Any improvements are based on a Type 2 energy audit meeting the requirements of ASABE S612.

**Scenario Feature Measure:** Nameplate horsepower of motor

**Scenario Unit:** Horsepower

**Scenario Typical Size:** 50

**Scenario Cost:** \$5,851.49

**Scenario Cost/Unit:** \$117.03

**Cost Details (by category):**

Component Name	ID	Component Description	Unit	Price (\$/unit)	Quantity	Cost
<b>Labor</b>						
Skilled Labor	230	Labor requiring a high level skill set: Includes carpenters, welders, electricians, conservation professionals involved with data collection, monitoring, and or record keeping, etc.	Hour	\$24.49	8	\$195.92
<b>Materials</b>						
Motor, electric, NEMA Premium, 50 HP	1173	Premium NEMA approved electric motor, 50 Horsepower and all required appurtenances. Includes materials and shipping only.	Each	\$5,655.57	1	\$5,655.57

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**Scenario: #13 - Motor Upgrade between 1 and 10 HP**

**Scenario Description:**

The typical scenario consists of replacing an existing electric motor used to drive a ventilation fan, irrigation pumps, vacuum pump, or similar equipment involved with agricultural production with a new, high efficiency motor. The motor size is larger than 1 and less than 10 horsepower.

**Before Situation:**

The system is inefficient with a standard efficiency motor.

**After Situation:**

An on-farm energy audit has determined that energy use can be reduced through use of a NEMA premium efficiency motor. Associated practices/activities may include: 122-AgEMP - HQ, and other activities within 374-Farmstead Energy Improvement. The resource concern is inefficient use of energy in the farm operation which increases dependence on non-renewable energy sources and can be addressed through improved energy efficiency. Any improvements are based on a Type 2 energy audit meeting the requirements of ASABE S612.

**Scenario Feature Measure:** Nameplate horsepower of motor

**Scenario Unit:** Horsepower

**Scenario Typical Size:** 5

**Scenario Cost:** \$805.99

**Scenario Cost/Unit:** \$161.20

**Cost Details (by category):**

Component Name	ID	Component Description	Unit	Price (\$/unit)	Quantity	Cost
<b>Labor</b>						
Skilled Labor	230	Labor requiring a high level skill set: Includes carpenters, welders, electricians, conservation professionals involved with data collection, monitoring, and or record keeping, etc.	Hour	\$24.49	4	\$97.96
<b>Materials</b>						
Motor, electric, NEMA Premium, 5 HP	1171	Premium NEMA approved electric motor, 5 Horsepower and all required appurtenances. Includes materials and shipping only.	Each	\$708.03	1	\$708.03

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**Scenario: #14 - Motor Upgrade up to 1 HP**

**Scenario Description:**

The typical scenario consists of replacing an existing electric motor used to drive a ventilation fan, irrigation pumps, vacuum pump, or similar equipment involved with agricultural production with a new, high efficiency motor. The motor size is less than or equal to 1 horsepower.

**Before Situation:**

The system is inefficient with a standard efficiency motor.

**After Situation:**

An on-farm energy audit has determined that energy use can be reduced through use of a NEMA premium efficiency motor. Associated practices/activities may include: 122-AgEMP - HQ, and other activities within 374-Farmstead Energy Improvement. The resource concern is inefficient use of energy in the farm operation which increases dependence on non-renewable energy sources and can be addressed through improved energy efficiency. Any improvements are based on a Type 2 energy audit meeting the requirements of ASABE S612.

**Scenario Feature Measure:** Nameplate horsepower of motor

**Scenario Unit:** Horsepower

**Scenario Typical Size:** 1

**Scenario Cost:** \$531.71

**Scenario Cost/Unit:** \$531.71

**Cost Details (by category):**

Component Name	ID	Component Description	Unit	Price (\$/unit)	Quantity	Cost
<b>Labor</b>						
Skilled Labor	230	Labor requiring a high level skill set: Includes carpenters, welders, electricians, conservation professionals involved with data collection, monitoring, and or record keeping, etc.	Hour	\$24.49	4	\$97.96
<b>Materials</b>						
Motor, electric, NEMA Premium, 1 HP	1169	Premium NEMA approved electric motor, 1 Horsepower and all required appurtenances. Includes materials and shipping only.	Each	\$433.75	1	\$433.75

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**Scenario: #15 - Heating, Radiant Heater**

**Scenario Description:**

Replace "pancake" Brood Heaters in a poultry house with Radiant Tube Heaters, or similar. Replacement will require the materials and labor to remove existing heating system, re-plumb gas lines, cables and wench system to retrofit new radiant tube heaters, and miscellaneous items to complete the installation. Alternate acceptable radiant heating systems can include radiant brooders and quad radiant systems as evidenced by the energy audit. The typical scenario consists of the replacement of 28 brood heaters with 6 radiant tube heaters.

**Before Situation:**

Inefficient heat distribution equipment, such as conventional "pancake" brood heaters. The Pancake brooder, mounted at a low installation height, primarily warms the air. They provide a one-to-two foot perimeter at desired temperatures around each brooder. A large number of brooders are required to cover a significant percent of floor space. As the warmed air naturally rises it loses effectiveness for poultry on the ground.

**After Situation:**

Energy use is reduced through installation of a more efficient heater. Radiant tube heaters primarily warm objects within a direct line of sight (similar to the sun or an open fire). Air temperature is of relatively little importance for a radiant heating systems to be effective. As a result, radiant sytems are typically installed 5' or more above the floor level. This height extends the distribution of the radiant heat over a larger area than is possible with pancake style heaters. A roughly 16' diameter radiant heat zone heats over twice that of a convential pancake brooder. Associated practices/activities may include: 122-AgEMP - HQ, and other activities within 374-Farmstead Energy Improvement. The resource concern is inefficient use of energy in the farm operation which increases dependence on non-renewable energy sources and can be addressed through improved energy efficiency. Any improvements are based on a Type 2 energy audit meeting the requirements of ASABE S612.

**Scenario Feature Measure:** Radiant Heating Capacity

**Scenario Unit:** 1000 BTU/Hour

**Scenario Typical Size:** 875

**Scenario Cost:** \$9,786.19

**Scenario Cost/Unit:** \$11.18

**Cost Details (by category):**

Component Name	ID	Component Description	Unit	Price (\$/unit)	Quantity	Cost
<b>Labor</b>						
Skilled Labor	230	Labor requiring a high level skill set: Includes carpenters, welders, electricians, conservation professionals involved with data collection, monitoring, and or record keeping, etc.	Hour	\$24.49	16	\$391.84
<b>Materials</b>						
Heater, radiant tube	1163	Radiant tube heater rated at 125,000 BTU/hour. Materials only.	Each	\$1,342.05	7	\$9,394.35

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**Scenario: #18 - Building Envelope, Attic Insulation**

**Scenario Description:**

Install a minimum R-7 insulation in addition to existing attic or ceiling to reduce heat transfer. Increased insulation reduces seasonal heat loss and heat gain which reduces the respective need for heating and cooling equipment to operate.

**Before Situation:**

A poultry house with an inefficient building envelope with limited attic insulation.

**After Situation:**

A more effective and efficient building envelope can be created through addition of, or increased, attic insulation. Associated practices/activities: 122-AgEMP - HQ, 672-Building Envelope Improvement, and other activities within 374-Farmstead Energy Improvement. The resource concern is inefficient use of energy in the farm operation which increases dependence on non-renewable energy sources and can be addressed through improved energy efficiency. Any improvements are based on a Type 2 energy audit meeting the requirements of ASABE S612.

**Scenario Feature Measure:** Square Feet of Attic Insulated

**Scenario Unit:** Square Foot

**Scenario Typical Size:** 20,000

**Scenario Cost:** \$5,642.16

**Scenario Cost/Unit:** \$0.28

**Cost Details (by category):**

Component Name	ID	Component Description	Unit	Price (\$/unit)	Quantity	Cost
<b>Labor</b>						
General Labor	231	Labor performed using basic tools such as power tool, shovels, and other tools that do not require extensive training. Ex. pipe layer, herder, concrete placement, materials spreader, flagger, etc.	Hour	\$17.54	48	\$841.92
<b>Materials</b>						
Insulation material, cellulose	2272	Cellulose insulation. Unit is a measurement of the in-place volume after being blown. Includes materials only.	Cubic Foot	\$0.72	6667	\$4,800.24

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**Scenario: #19 - Building Envelope, Wall Insulation**

**Scenario Description:**

Insulate (or provide additional insulation to) house walls in one of two manners: 1) metal exterior, 3.5" fiberglass batts (R-11), vapor barrier, & interior plywood or OSB sheathing, or 2) closed-cell polyurethane foam application (minimum 1" thickness (R-7) of 2.5 lbs/cu.ft. or higher density, (3.0 or higher density preferred) with a form of physical protective barrier on lower 2' (may be 6 lbs/cu.ft. or higher density 1/8" thick foam, or treated lumber). Based on a 40' x 400' poultry house. This scenario only provides insulation to a wall; it is not a conversion of a flexible curtain window to a insulated permanent wall.

**Before Situation:**

A poultry house with an inefficient building envelope with limited wall insulation.

**After Situation:**

A more effective and efficient building envelope can be created through addition of, or increased, insulation. Associated practices/activities: may include 122-AgEMP - HQ, 672-Building Envelope Improvement, and other activities within 374-Farmstead Energy Improvement. The resource concern is inefficient use of energy in the farm operation which increases dependence on non-renewable energy sources and can be addressed through improved energy efficiency. Any improvements are based on a Type 2 energy audit meeting the requirements of ASABE S612.

**Scenario Feature Measure:** Square Foot of Wall Insulated

**Scenario Unit:** Square Foot

**Scenario Typical Size:** 4,500

**Scenario Cost:** \$6,480.00

**Scenario Cost/Unit:** \$1.44

**Cost Details (by category):**

Component Name	ID	Component Description	Unit	Price (\$/unit)	Quantity	Cost
<i>Materials</i>						
Insulation, polyurethane, R-7, with sheathing skirt	1198	Closed-cell polyurethane foam insulation (minimum 1" thickness (R-7) with a protective sheeting barrier on lower 2 feet of wall height. Includes materials, equipment and labor to install.	Square Foot	\$1.44	4500	\$6,480.00

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**Scenario: #20 - Building Envelope, Sidewall Renovation**

**Scenario Description:**

Renovate sidewalls from top of footer to eave to remove flexible curtains and construct an insulated permanent wall in one of two manners: 1) metal exterior, 3.5" fiberglass batts (R-11), vapor barrier, & interior plywood or OSB sheathing, or 2) closed-cell polyurethane foam application (minimum 1" thickness (R-7) of 2.5 lbs/cu.ft. or higher density, (3.0 or higher density preferred) with a form of physical protective barrier on lower 2' (may be 6 lbs/cu.ft. or higher density 1/8" thick foam, or treated lumber). Based on a 40' x 400' poultry house.

**Before Situation:**

A poultry house has plastic or flexible drop-down curtains in one or more walls. The curtains, which provide little thermal resistance, are obsolete due to changes in the ventilation scheme of the house.

**After Situation:**

A more effective and efficient building envelope can be created through addition of, or increased, insulation. Associated practices/activities: may include 122-AgEMP - HQ, 672-Building Envelope Improvement, and other activities within 374-Farmstead Energy Improvement. The resource concern is inefficient use of energy in the farm operation which increases dependence on non-renewable energy sources and can be addressed through improved energy efficiency. Any improvements are based on a Type 2 energy audit meeting the requirements of ASABE S612.

**Scenario Feature Measure:** Square Feet of Wall

**Scenario Unit:** Square Foot

**Scenario Typical Size:** 4,620

**Scenario Cost:** \$12,445.00

**Scenario Cost/Unit:** \$2.69

**Cost Details (by category):**

Component Name	ID	Component Description	Unit	Price (\$/unit)	Quantity	Cost
<b>Labor</b>						
General Labor	231	Labor performed using basic tools such as power tool, shovels, and other tools that do not require extensive training. Ex. pipe layer, herder, concrete placement, materials spreader, flagger, etc.	Hour	\$17.54	80	\$1,403.20
<b>Materials</b>						
Insulation, polyurethane, R-7, with sheathing skirt	1198	Closed-cell polyurethane foam insulation (minimum 1" thickness (R-7) with a protective sheeting barrier on lower 2 feet of wall height. Includes materials, equipment and labor to install.	Square Foot	\$1.44	4620	\$6,652.80
Sheetmetal, Galvalum, 29 Gauge	2395	Galvalume 29 gauge with ratguard and j-trim. Includes material only.	Square Foot	\$0.95	4620	\$4,389.00

**Practice: 374 - Farmstead Energy Improvement**

**Scenario: #21 - Building Envelope,Sealant, Open Truss**

**Scenario Description:**

A typical scenario is sealing the joints between walls, gables, ceiling, etc. in a poultry house or greenhouse with open trusswork. Sealing is performed by a professional contractor using professional equipment, not merely use of spray foam from a can. Scenario based on 2700 feet of sealing envelope joints and 300 feet of sealing around fan and door frames. The unit basis of payment is the nominal length of the building.

**Before Situation:**

An agricultural facility with an inefficient building envelope with gaps between walls, ceiling, door frames, etc. for a total of 3000 linear feet.

**After Situation:**

A more effective and efficient building envelope can be created through interior sealing of the exterior walls at the footer plate, eaves, ridge cap, and gable ends. The sealant reduces seasonal heat loss and heat gain due to infiltration which reduces the respective need for heating and cooling equipment to operate. Associated practices/activities: may include 122-AgEMP - HQ, 672-Building Envelope Improvement, and other activities within 374-Farmstead Energy Improvement. The resource concern is inefficient use of energy in the farm operation which increases dependence on non-renewable energy sources and can be addressed through improved energy efficiency. Any improvements are based on a Type 2 energy audit meeting the requirements of ASABE S612.

**Scenario Feature Measure:** Length of house

**Scenario Unit:** Foot

**Scenario Typical Size:** 500

**Scenario Cost:** \$3,750.00

**Scenario Cost/Unit:** \$7.50

**Cost Details (by category):**

Component Name	ID	Component Description	Unit	Price (\$/unit)	Quantity	Cost
<i>Materials</i>						
Sealant	1150	Greenhouse and building gap sealant. Performed by a professional contractor spraying the areas with an approved sealant for poultry production facilities. Includes materials, equipment and labor to install.	Foot	\$1.25	3000	\$3,750.00

**Practice: 374 - Farmstead Energy Improvement**

**Scenario: #22 - Building Envelope, Sealant, Drop Ceiling**

**Scenario Description:**

A typical scenario is sealing the joints between walls, gables, ceiling, etc. in a poultry house or greenhouse with dropped (false) ceiling. Sealing is performed by a professional contractor using professional equipment, not merely use of spray foam from a can. Scenario based on 1200 feet of sealing envelope joints and 300 feet of sealing around fan and door frames. The unit basis of payment is the nominal length of the building.

**Before Situation:**

An agricultural facility with an inefficient building envelope with gaps between walls, ceiling, etc. for a total of 1500 linear feet.

**After Situation:**

A more effective and efficient building envelope can be created through interior sealing of the exterior walls at the footer plate, eaves, ridge cap, and gable ends. The sealant reduces seasonal heat loss and heat gain due to infiltration which reduces the respective need for heating and cooling equipment to operate. Associated practices/activities: may include 122-AgEMP - HQ, 672-Building Envelope Improvement, and other activities within 374-Farmstead Energy Improvement. The resource concern is inefficient use of energy in the farm operation which increases dependence on non-renewable energy sources and can be addressed through improved energy efficiency. Any improvements are based on a Type 2 energy audit meeting the requirements of ASABE S612.

**Scenario Feature Measure:** Length of house

**Scenario Unit:** Foot

**Scenario Typical Size:** 500

**Scenario Cost:** \$1,875.00

**Scenario Cost/Unit:** \$3.75

**Cost Details (by category):**

Component Name	ID	Component Description	Unit	Price (\$/unit)	Quantity	Cost
<i>Materials</i>						
Sealant	1150	Greenhouse and building gap sealant. Performed by a professional contractor spraying the areas with an approved sealant for poultry production facilities. Includes materials, equipment and labor to install.	Foot	\$1.25	1500	\$1,875.00

**Practice: 374 - Farmstead Energy Improvement**

**Scenario: #25 - Building Envelope, Insulated Roll-Up Door**

**Scenario Description:**

A typical scenario is the replacement of non-insulated rollup doors on poultry houses with insulated rollup doors. The increased insulation reduces seasonal heat loss and heat gain which reduces the respective need for heating and cooling equipment to operate.

**Before Situation:**

Poultry house has non-insulated or inefficiently insulated rollup doors causing high heat loss or gain.

**After Situation:**

A more effective and efficient energy seal can be created through the addition of, or increased R-value, insulated rollup doors. Associated practices/activities: may include 122-AgEMP - HQ, 672-Building Envelope Improvement, and other activities within 374-Farmstead Energy Improvement. The resource concern is inefficient use of energy in the farm operation which increases dependence on non-renewable energy sources and can be addressed through improved energy efficiency. Any improvements are based on a Type 2 energy audit meeting the requirements of ASABE S612.

**Scenario Feature Measure:** Each Door

**Scenario Unit:** Each

**Scenario Typical Size:** 1

**Scenario Cost:** \$1,447.70

**Scenario Cost/Unit:** \$1,447.70

**Cost Details (by category):**

Component Name	ID	Component Description	Unit	Price (\$/unit)	Quantity	Cost
<b>Labor</b>						
General Labor	231	Labor performed using basic tools such as power tool, shovels, and other tools that do not require extensive training. Ex. pipe layer, herder, concrete placement, materials spreader, flagger, etc.	Hour	\$17.54	5	\$87.70
<b>Materials</b>						
Door, Insulated, Roll-up	2392	Rolling service insulated steel door, 20 gauge. Includes hardware required to install. Used to replace non insulated door in poultry buildings. Materials only.	Square Foot	\$8.50	160	\$1,360.00