

Practice: 374 - Farmstead Energy Improvement

Scenario: #1 - Lighting - LED bulbs

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: \$19.96

Scenario Cost/Unit: \$19.96

Cost Details (by category):

Component Name	ID	Component Description	Unit	Price (\$/unit)	Quantity	Cost
Labor						
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	\$19.09	0.083	\$1.58
Materials						
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: #2 - Lighting - Pulse-Start Metal Halide fixtures

Scenario Description:

The lighting system consists of a Pulse-Start Metal Halide (PSMH) lamp with a matched ballast or light-emitting diode (LED) equivalent fixtures (as detailed in ASABE S612-compliant energy audit). Associated materials for installation of replacement fixtures are included. Appropriate disposal of existing lamps, ballasts and other materials is required

Before Situation:

Inefficient high-bay or exterior lighting (such as mercury vapor, T12 fluorescent, or similar) 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: \$21.54

Scenario Cost/Unit: \$21.54

Cost Details (by category):

Component Name	ID	Component Description	Unit	Price (\$/unit)	Quantity	Cost
Labor						
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	\$27.56	0.75	\$20.67
Materials						
Lighting, Pulse Start Metal Halide	2425	Replacement of lighting with PSMH Light.	Watt	\$0.87	1	\$0.87

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Scenario: #3 - Lighting - LED high bay lighting fixtures

Scenario Description:

To install high bay LED fixtures to replace incandescent light fixtures on a one-for-one basis. A typical barn with 6 fixtures. LED requirements: 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: 6

Scenario Cost: \$9,932.48

Scenario Cost/Unit: \$1,655.41

Cost Details (by category):

Component Name	ID	Component Description	Unit	Price (\$/unit)	Quantity	Cost
Labor						
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	\$19.09	0.083	\$1.58
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	\$27.56		\$0.00
Materials						
Lighting, High Bay, LED, 250 watt	2389	250 watt light emitting diode (LED), typically 5000 Kelvin bulb, 20,000 lumens; industrial grade with fixture; typically replaces 400 watt mercury vapor fixture; suitably protected from dirt accumulation. Materials only.	Each	\$1,636.77	6	\$9,820.62
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	6	\$110.28

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Scenario: #4 - Lighting - LED dusk to dawn flood lighting fixtures

Scenario Description:

To install LED flood lighting fixtures to replace incandescent light fixtures on a one-for-one basis. A typical barn area with 3 fixtures. LED requirements: 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: 3

Scenario Cost: \$2,989.30

Scenario Cost/Unit: \$996.43

Cost Details (by category):

Component Name	ID	Component Description	Unit	Price (\$/unit)	Quantity	Cost
Labor						
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	\$19.09	0.5	\$9.55
Materials						
Lighting, Flood, LED, 100 watt	2390	100 watt light emitting diode (LED) flood light and fixture, typically 5700 Kelvin bulb, 4,000 lumens; industrial grade with fixture; typically replaces 300 watt incandescent fixture; suitably protected from dirt accumulation. Materials only.	Each	\$974.87	3	\$2,924.61
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	3	\$55.14

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Scenario: #5 - Lighting - Linear LED fixtures

Scenario Description:

The lighting system consists of a four-foot, multi-LED fixture; no electronic ballast. 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 lamp replaced

Scenario Unit: Each

Scenario Typical Size: 6

Scenario Cost: \$239.58

Scenario Cost/Unit: \$39.93

Cost Details (by category):

Component Name	ID	Component Description	Unit	Price (\$/unit)	Quantity	Cost
Labor						
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	\$27.56	6	\$165.36
Materials						
Lighting, LED (Linear)	2417	LED low-energy lighting, often referred to as lighting strips. Materials and shipping only.	Each	\$12.37	6	\$74.22

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Scenario: #6 - 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 includes the replacement of a 48" 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: 6

Scenario Cost: \$6,740.04

Scenario Cost/Unit: \$1,123.34

Cost Details (by category):

Component Name	ID	Component Description	Unit	Price (\$/unit)	Quantity	Cost
Labor						
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	\$27.56	18	\$496.08
Materials						
Fan, exhaust, 36" High Efficiency	1185	36 inch high efficiency exhaust fan, controls, wiring, and associated appurtenances. Materials only.	Each	\$1,040.66	6	\$6,243.96

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Scenario: #7 - 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: \$195.02

Scenario Cost/Unit: \$195.02

Cost Details (by category):

Component Name	ID	Component Description	Unit	Price (\$/unit)	Quantity	Cost
Labor						
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	\$27.56	2	\$55.12
Materials						
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: #8 - 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: Each

Scenario Typical Size: 1

Scenario Cost: \$4,604.69

Scenario Cost/Unit: \$4,604.69

Cost Details (by category):

Component Name	ID	Component Description	Unit	Price (\$/unit)	Quantity	Cost
Labor						
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	\$27.56	8	\$220.48
Materials						
Plate Cooler, ≤ 499 gal/hr capacity	1176	Stainless Steel, dual pass plate cooler with < 499 gallon/hour capacity. Includes materials and shipping only.	Each	\$4,384.21	1	\$4,384.21

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Scenario: #9 - 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: Compressor Horse Power

Scenario Unit: Horse Power

Scenario Typical Size: 2

Scenario Cost: \$1,104.43

Scenario Cost/Unit: \$552.22

Cost Details (by category):

Component Name	ID	Component Description	Unit	Price (\$/unit)	Quantity	Cost
Labor						
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	\$27.56	4	\$110.24
Materials						
Scroll Compressor - 2 HP	1181	Scroll compressor, 2 Horsepower, controls, wiring, and appurtenances. Materials only.	Each	\$994.19	1	\$994.19

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Scenario: #10 - Variable Speed Drive > 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: VFD horsepower

Scenario Unit: Horsepower

Scenario Typical Size: 10

Scenario Cost: \$758.86

Scenario Cost/Unit: \$75.89

Cost Details (by category):

Component Name	ID	Component Description	Unit	Price (\$/unit)	Quantity	Cost
Labor						
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	\$27.56	4	\$110.24
Materials						
Variable Speed Drive, 10 HP	1287	Variable speed drive for 10 Horsepower electric motor. Does not include motor. Materials only.	Horsepower	\$648.62	1	\$648.62

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Scenario: #11 - 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: \$1,266.46

Scenario Cost/Unit: \$1,266.46

Cost Details (by category):

Component Name	ID	Component Description	Unit	Price (\$/unit)	Quantity	Cost
Labor						
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	\$27.56	5	\$137.80
Materials						
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, 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, 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: #12 - Motor Upgrade > 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: Number of motors

Scenario Unit: Horsepower

Scenario Typical Size: 200

Scenario Cost: \$21,620.12

Scenario Cost/Unit: \$108.10

Cost Details (by category):

Component Name	ID	Component Description	Unit	Price (\$/unit)	Quantity	Cost
Labor						
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	\$27.56	4	\$110.24
Materials						
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	1	\$21,509.88

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Scenario: #13 - Motor Upgrade 10 - 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: Number of motors

Scenario Unit: Horsepower

Scenario Typical Size: 50

Scenario Cost: \$5,738.25

Scenario Cost/Unit: \$114.77

Cost Details (by category):

Component Name	ID	Component Description	Unit	Price (\$/unit)	Quantity	Cost
Labor						
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	\$27.56	3	\$82.68
Materials						
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: #14 - Motor Upgrade > 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: Number of motors

Scenario Unit: Horsepower

Scenario Typical Size: 5

Scenario Cost: \$763.15

Scenario Cost/Unit: \$152.63

Cost Details (by category):

Component Name	ID	Component Description	Unit	Price (\$/unit)	Quantity	Cost
Labor						
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	\$27.56	2	\$55.12
Materials						
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: #15 - Motor Upgrade ≤ 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: Number of motors

Scenario Unit: Each

Scenario Typical Size: 1

Scenario Cost: \$461.31

Scenario Cost/Unit: \$461.31

Cost Details (by category):

Component Name	ID	Component Description	Unit	Price (\$/unit)	Quantity	Cost
Labor						
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	\$27.56	1	\$27.56
Materials						
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: #16 - Heating - Radiant Systems

Scenario Description:

Replace "pancake" Brood Heaters in a poultry house with Radiant Brood, Tube or Quad 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 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 systems 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 conventional 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: Number of heaters

Scenario Unit: Each

Scenario Typical Size: 6

Scenario Cost: \$2,647.02

Scenario Cost/Unit: \$441.17

Cost Details (by category):

Component Name	ID	Component Description	Unit	Price (\$/unit)	Quantity	Cost
Labor						
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	\$27.56	6	\$165.36
Materials						
Heater, radiant brooder	1993	Radiant brooder heater. Materials only.	Each	\$413.61	6	\$2,481.66

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Scenario: #17 - High Efficiency Heating System (Building)

Scenario Description:

Replace existing low efficiency heaters with new high efficiency heaters. High-efficiency heating systems include any heating unit with efficiency rating of 80%+ for fuel oil and 90%+ for natural gas and propane. Applications may be air heating/building environment and hydronic (boiler) heating for agricultural operations, including under bench, or root zone heating. An alternative to heater replacement might be the addition of climate control system and electronic temperature controls with +/- 1 degree F differential, to reduce the annual run time.

Before Situation:

Buildings heated with low efficiency heaters or heaters without proper electronic climate controls

After Situation:

Higher efficiency heaters reduce energy consumption, energy costs, and GHG emissions. These replacement systems can be fueled by natural gas, propane, or fuel oil. Associated practices/activities: 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: Rated Heat Output

Scenario Unit: 1000 BTU/Hour

Scenario Typical Size: 750

Scenario Cost: \$6,613.46

Scenario Cost/Unit: \$8.82

Cost Details (by category):

Component Name	ID	Component Description	Unit	Price (\$/unit)	Quantity	Cost
Labor						
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	\$27.56	16	\$440.96
Materials						
Heater, high efficiency	1165	Natural gas, propane, or fuel oil unit heater or boiler and venting materials. Includes materials and shipping only.	1,000 BTU/Hour	\$8.23	750	\$6,172.50

Practice: 374 - Farmstead Energy Improvement

Scenario: #18 - Automated Attic Inlets, Heat Recovery vents

Scenario Description:

Install actuated inlets or automatic latching gravity inlets that draw warmer, drier air from the attic to assist with moisture and heat control when ventilation fans are being operated in poultry houses and swine barns. Other systems to transfer heat, as detailed in ASABE S612-compliant energy audit may also be used. Based on a 40' x 500' poultry house.

Before Situation:

Heated buildings with attic spaces but no means to transfer heat between the heated space, attic, and ambient (outside) air when relative conditions allow for reduced energy use.

After Situation:

Attic vents or inlets allow dry warm air from the attic to circulated through out the building. By using pre-warmed air from the attic less energy is needed for heating 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: Number of Inlets

Scenario Unit: Each

Scenario Typical Size: 14

Scenario Cost: \$2,100.84

Scenario Cost/Unit: \$150.06

Cost Details (by category):

Component Name	ID	Component Description	Unit	Price (\$/unit)	Quantity	Cost
Labor						
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	\$27.56	24.5	\$675.22
Materials						
Inlet, Attic Ceiling	2414	Poultry house attic air inlets. Includes materials only.	Each	\$101.83	14	\$1,425.62

Practice: 374 - Farmstead Energy Improvement

Scenario: #19 - 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: Area of Attic Insulated

Scenario Unit: Square Foot

Scenario Typical Size: 20,000

Scenario Cost: \$13,200.00

Scenario Cost/Unit: \$0.66

Cost Details (by category):

Component Name	ID	Component Description	Unit	Price (\$/unit)	Quantity	Cost
<i>Materials</i>						
Insulation, Fiberglass or cellulose, R-15	1196	Fiberglass or cellulose insulation R-15, includes materials, equipment and labor to install.	Square Foot	\$0.66	20000	\$13,200.00

Practice: 374 - Farmstead Energy Improvement

Scenario: #20 - Building Envelope - Wall Insulation (vapor barrier, plywood or OSB interior sheathing and fiberglass batts)

Scenario Description:

Enclose both sidewalls and endwalls from ceiling to floor via metal exterior, 3.5" fiberglass batts (R-11), vapor barrier, & interior plywood or OSB sheathing. Based on a 40' x 400' poultry house.

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: Area of Attic 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
Materials						
Insulation, Panel, R-11 with sheathing	1197	Insulated wall panel typically 3.5" fiberglass batts (R-11), vapor barrier and OSB sheathing, or equal, includes materials, equipment and labor to install.	Square Foot	\$1.44	4500	\$6,480.00

Practice: 374 - Farmstead Energy Improvement

Scenario: #21 - Building Envelope - Wall Insulation (closed cell spray foam)

Scenario Description:

Enclose both sidewalls and endwalls from ceiling to floor with 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 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: Area of Attic Insulated

Scenario Unit: Square Foot

Scenario Typical Size: 4,500

Scenario Cost: \$7,335.00

Scenario Cost/Unit: \$1.63

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	\$1.63	4500	\$7,335.00

Practice: 374 - Farmstead Energy Improvement

Scenario: #22 - Building Envelope - Sealant (leaks in walls, gables, ceilings, etc.)

Scenario Description:

A typical scenario is sealing the gaps between walls, gables, ceiling, etc. in a poultry house or greenhouse. Sealing is performed by a professional contractor, not merely use of spray foam from a can. The unit basis of payment in this scenario is each house based on 60' x 500' poultry house with an assumed need of sealant to seal 2400 linear feet of gap.

Before Situation:

An agricultural facility with an inefficient building envelope with gaps between walls, ceiling, etc. for a total of 2400 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: Perimeter of heated structure

Scenario Unit: Foot

Scenario Typical Size: 2,400

Scenario Cost: \$3,384.00

Scenario Cost/Unit: \$1.41

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	\$1.41	2400	\$3,384.00

Practice: 374 - Farmstead Energy Improvement

Scenario: #23 - Building Envelope - Thermal blankets, insulated curtains and screens for greenhouses

Scenario Description:

The mechanical energy screen system consists of a drive motor, support cables, controls, and shade material, which may be woven, knitted, or non-woven strips of aluminum fiber, polyethylene, nylon or other synthetic material. The screen provides a means to better control solar heat gain and heat transfer during night or cold weather conditions to reduce energy use. Screens and similar devices may also be used to divide internal areas and allow for differentiated heating, ventilation, or cooling system operation to reduce energy use.

Before Situation:

Heating and cooling of an existing greenhouse, or similar structure with conditioned spaces, is inefficient due to poorly regulated heat transfer. A need to regulate an entire space for uniform conditions when some portions have differing, intermittent requirements can also reduce efficiency.

After Situation:

The greenhouse is fitted with a mechanically controlled energy screen installed truss-to-truss or gutter-to-gutter, with side screens as necessary, reducing heat loss in the greenhouse. 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: Area of Screen

Scenario Unit: Square Foot

Scenario Typical Size: 25,000

Scenario Cost: \$45,690.96

Scenario Cost/Unit: \$1.83

Cost Details (by category):

Component Name	ID	Component Description	Unit	Price (\$/unit)	Quantity	Cost
Labor						
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	\$27.56	16	\$440.96
Materials						
Thermal blanket 10,001 - 50,000 square foot	1148	Thermal blanket greenhouse screens: mechanical energy screen system consists of a drive motor, support cables, controls, and shade material, which may be woven, knitted, or non-woven. Size Range is 10,001 to 50,000 square feet. Materials only.	Square Foot	\$1.81	25000	\$45,250.00

Practice: 374 - Farmstead Energy Improvement

Scenario: #24 - Greenhouse - Insulate Unglazed Walls

Scenario Description:

A typical scenario is the installation insulation in green house to address energy loss. The insulation can be either of the cellulose or bubble type (or equivalent). The increased insulation reduces seasonal heat loss and heat gain which reduces the respective need for heating and cooling equipment to operate.

Before Situation:

Green house with standard glazing, plastic or polycarbonate walls and no insulation. Heating and cooling of an existing greenhouse is inefficient due to excessive heat loss.

After Situation:

The greenhouse is fitted with insulation installed truss-to-truss or gutter-to-gutter and/or non glazed endwalls and/or sidewalls, reducing heat loss and gain in the greenhouse. 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: Square Feet of insulation

Scenario Unit: Square Foot

Scenario Typical Size: 2,500

Scenario Cost: \$1,090.96

Scenario Cost/Unit: \$0.44

Cost Details (by category):

Component Name	ID	Component Description	Unit	Price (\$/unit)	Quantity	Cost
Labor						
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	\$27.56	16	\$440.96
Materials						
Insulation, Greenhouse, Reflective Bubble	2410	Double bubble reflective insulation with aluminum foil on both sides. Includes materials and shipping only.	Square Foot	\$0.26	2500	\$650.00

Practice: 374 - Farmstead Energy Improvement

Scenario: #25 - Insulated curtains and/or sidewalls for poultry houses

Scenario Description:

The energy screen system consists of a material, which may be woven, knitted, or non-woven strips of aluminum fiber, polyethylene, nylon or other synthetic material. The screen provides a means to better control loss of heat during day, night or cold weather conditions to reduce energy use. Screens and similar devices may also be used to divide internal areas and allow for differentiated heating, ventilation, or cooling system operation to reduce energy use.

Before Situation:

Heating and cooling of an existing poultry house, or similar structure with conditioned spaces, is inefficient due to poorly regulated heat transfer. A need to regulate an entire space for uniform conditions when some portions have differing, intermittent requirements can also reduce efficiency.

After Situation:

The poultry house is fitted with an energy screen installed truss-to-truss or gutter-to-gutter, with side screens as necessary, reducing heat loss in the greenhouse. 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: Area of Screen

Scenario Unit: Square Foot

Scenario Typical Size: 378

Scenario Cost: \$1,843.34

Scenario Cost/Unit: \$4.88

Cost Details (by category):

Component Name	ID	Component Description	Unit	Price (\$/unit)	Quantity	Cost
Labor						
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	\$27.56	16	\$440.96
Materials						
Thermal blanket 10,001 - 50,000 square foot	1148	Thermal blanket greenhouse screens: mechanical energy screen system consists of a drive motor, support cables, controls, and shade material, which may be woven, knitted, or non-woven. Size Range is 10,001 to 50,000 square feet. Materials only.	Square Foot	\$1.81	378	\$684.18
Curtain , 7-Layer, R3 Insulated	2427	Seven layer insulated curtain with an R-value of 3 for a livestock building. Typical curtain size is 4' x 270'. The curtain's two outer layers are vinyl and polyethylene and the five inner layers are composed of insulating materials with air trapping fi	Square Foot	\$1.90	378	\$718.20

Practice: 374 - Farmstead Energy Improvement

Scenario: #26 - Grain Dryer

Scenario Description:

A replacement continuous dryer rated for an appropriate rated bushel/per hour capacity for the operation that includes a microcomputer-based control system that adjusts the amount of time the crop remains in the dryer in order to achieve a consistent and accurate moisture content in the dried product. Alternate types of replacement dryers which reduce energy use are acceptable as evidenced by the energy audit. The typical operation requires a rated capacity of 860 bushels per hour.

Before Situation:

Wet crop is loaded in the top of a horizontal, continuous dryer. Dried crop is augured from the bottom of the dryer. The heated air from the unit's burners passes from the burner plenum through the grain. An on-farm energy audit has identified inefficient manual control of the dryer where the operator controls the plenum temperature and the discharge auger speed to achieve the desired final moisture content. Moisture content is based on measurement of grain leaving the dryer. The plenum temperature setting depends on the moisture content of crop with a typical value of 220 F. The burner cycles on and off, automatically, as necessary to maintain the plenum temperature selected by the operator.

After Situation:

Energy use is reduced through installation of a more efficient continuous dryer that uses a microcomputer-based controller to reduce overdrying and total time of operation. 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: Rated capacity of the dryer

Scenario Unit: Bushel per Hour

Scenario Typical Size: 860

Scenario Cost: \$74,435.04

Scenario Cost/Unit: \$86.55

Cost Details (by category):

Component Name	ID	Component Description	Unit	Price (\$/unit)	Quantity	Cost
Labor						
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	\$27.56	8	\$220.48
Materials						
Grain dryer, Axial, 16'	1159	Grain dryer, 16 foot Axial with rated capacity of 600 bushels/hour. Materials only.	Bushels per Hour	\$78.54	172	\$13,508.88
Grain dryer, Axial, 12'	1158	Grain dryer, 12 foot Axial with rated capacity of 460 bushels/hour. Materials only.	Bushels per Hour	\$90.97	172	\$15,646.84
Grain dryer, Centrifugal, 24'	1161	Grain dryer, 24 foot Centrifugal with rated capacity of 860 bushels/hr. Materials only.	Bushels per Hour	\$89.97	172	\$15,474.84
Grain dryer, Centrifugal, 20'	1160	Grain dryer, 20 foot Centrifugal with rated capacity of 785 bushels/hour. Materials only.	Bushels per Hour	\$84.01	172	\$14,449.72
Grain dryer, Axial 28'	1162	Grain dryer, 28 foot Axial with rated capacity of 990 bushels/hr. Materials only.	Bushels per Hour	\$87.99	172	\$15,134.28

Practice: 374 - Farmstead Energy Improvement

Scenario: #27 - High Efficiency Heat Exchange System for tobacco barns

Scenario Description:

Replace existing low efficiency heaters with new high efficiency heaters. High-efficiency heating systems include any heating unit with efficiency rating of 80%+ for fuel oil and 90%+ for natural gas and propane. Applications may be air heating/building environment and hydronic (boiler) heating for agricultural operations, including under bench, or root zone heating and heat exchangers in tobacco barns. An alternative to heater replacement might be the addition of climate control system and electronic temperature controls with +/- 1 degree F differential, to reduce the annual run time.

Before Situation:

Buildings heated with low efficiency heaters or heaters without proper electronic climate controls or low efficiency heat exchangers such as used in tobacco barns;

After Situation:

Higher efficiency heater/heat exchangers reduce energy consumption, energy costs, and GHG emissions. These replacement systems can be fueled by natural gas, propane, or fuel oil. Associated practices/activities: 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: Rated heat output

Scenario Unit: 1,000 BTU/Hour

Scenario Typical Size: 1,000

Scenario Cost: \$8,670.96

Scenario Cost/Unit: \$8.67

Cost Details (by category):

Component Name	ID	Component Description	Unit	Price (\$/unit)	Quantity	Cost
Labor						
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	\$27.56	16	\$440.96
Materials						
Heater, high efficiency	1165	Natural gas, propane, or fuel oil unit heater or boiler and venting materials. Includes materials and shipping only.	1,000 BTU/Hour	\$8.23	1000	\$8,230.00

Practice: 374 - Farmstead Energy Improvement

Scenario: #28 - Tobacco barn motor retrofit

Scenario Description:

The typical scenario consists of retrofitting an existing electric motor set-up with a new motor and longer drive belt serving the curing process in a tobacco barn. The new motor is located on the outside of the curing barn along with installation of a new belt-drive line sized appropriately. This gets the motor out of the heated curing barn, increases operating efficiency and extends the useful life. Typical motor sizes: 5Hp, 7.5Hp and 10Hp.

Before Situation:

The system is inefficient with a standard efficiency motor inside of the curing barn.

After Situation:

An on-farm energy audit has determined that energy use can be reduced through use of a NEMA premium 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: Each motor retrofitted

Scenario Unit: Each

Scenario Typical Size: 10

Scenario Cost: \$7,631.50

Scenario Cost/Unit: \$763.15

Cost Details (by category):

Component Name	ID	Component Description	Unit	Price (\$/unit)	Quantity	Cost
Labor						
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	\$27.56	20	\$551.20
Materials						
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	10	\$7,080.30

Practice: 374 - Farmstead Energy Improvement

Scenario: #29 - Replace inefficient maple syrup evaporator

Scenario Description:

The typical scenario consists of replacing an existing low-efficiency srup evaporator with a high-efficiency evaporator. A high efficiency evaporator is designed to use more BTUs from the fuel source and provides a larger flue pan surface area to increase evaporation, thus reducing energy use. This practice is for the replacement of an inefficient evaporator with a new efficient evaporator, which is expensive and must be substantiated by an energy audit. Both wood and oil-fired evaporators are included.

Before Situation:

The system is inefficient with a standard efficiency evaporator.

After Situation:

An on-farm energy audit has determined that energy use can be reduced through use of a NEMA premium 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: Sq.ft. of evaporator installed

Scenario Unit: Square Foot

Scenario Typical Size: 5

Scenario Cost: \$896.52

Scenario Cost/Unit: \$179.30

Cost Details (by category):

Component Name	ID	Component Description	Unit	Price (\$/unit)	Quantity	Cost
Labor						
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	\$27.56	2	\$55.12
Materials						
Evaporator	1191	Evaporator used for maple syrup processing. Materials	Square Foot	\$168.28	5	\$841.40