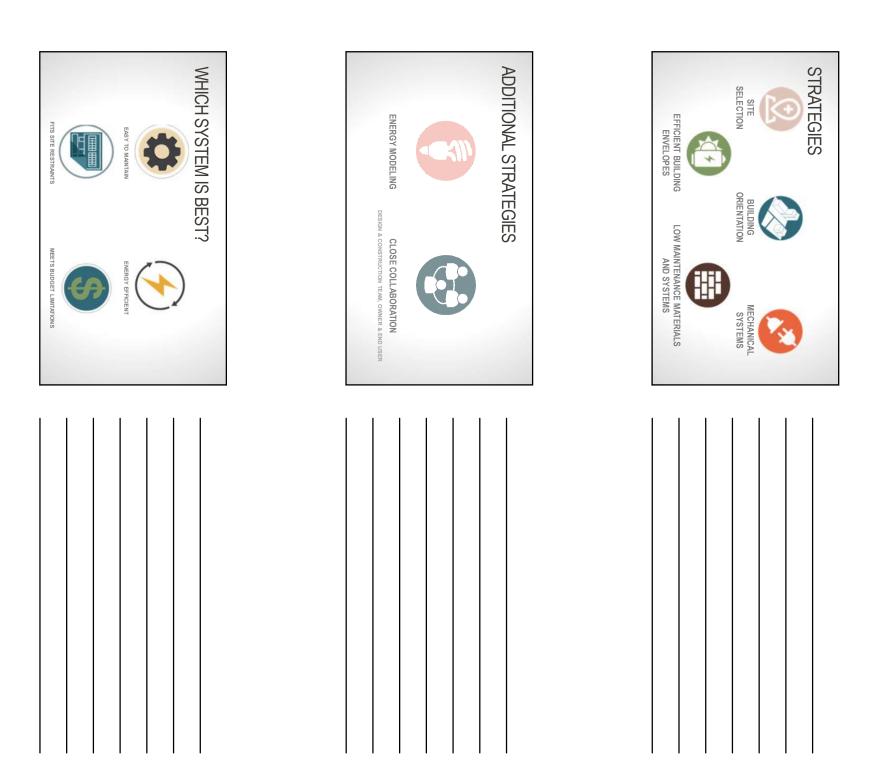
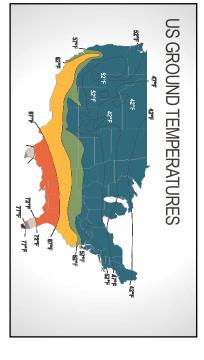
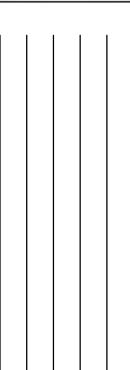
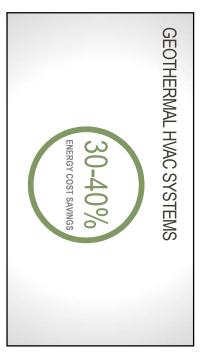


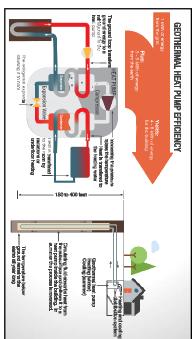
ENERGY REDUCTION STRATEGIES	HOW?  Effective use of bond dollars in new construction and renovation provides for greatest impact on energy savings over the life of the project	WHY ENERGY EFFICIENT DESIGN?  CODE COMPLIANCE ASHRAE 90.1 International Energy Conservation Code International Energy Conservation Code International Energy Conservation Code International Energy Conservation Code  Operational Costs TX-CHPS











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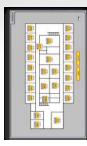
## **GEOTHERMAL HVAC BENEFITS**

Typical Maintenance Costs
Compressors
WSHP Compressor \$850
Chiller Compressor \$10,000
Water Treatment
Geothernal toop \$0,00
Central Plant \$6,500
Water Pump
Geothernal \$6,000
Central Plant \$4,000 to
Equipment Lasts LongerNot on the roof



## SYSTEMS OPERATION CONTROL

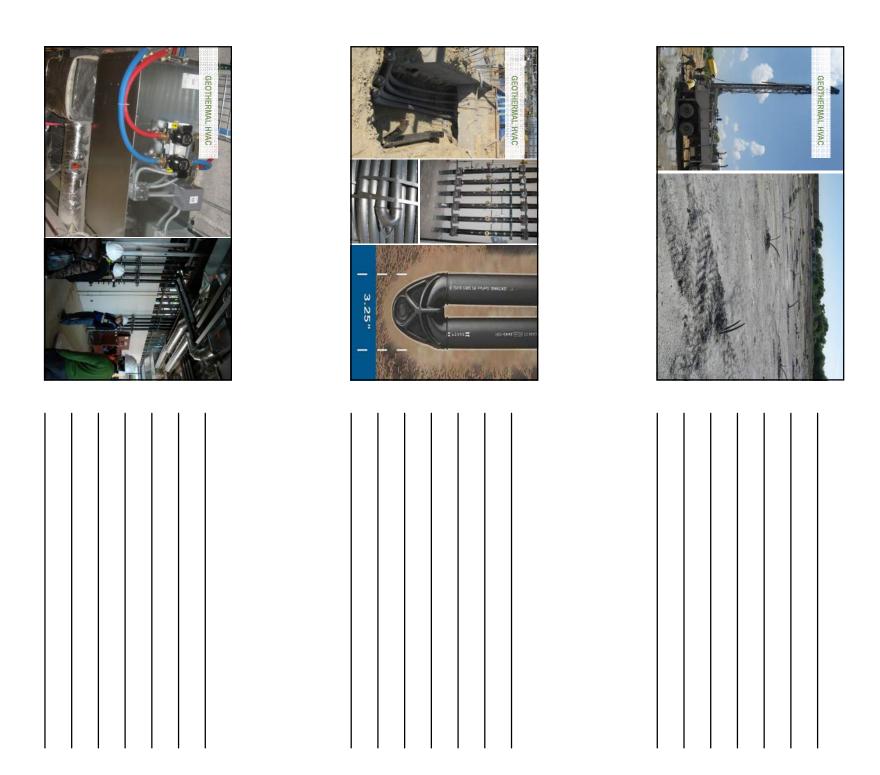
Scheduling overrides and monitoring can be done on individual rooms.



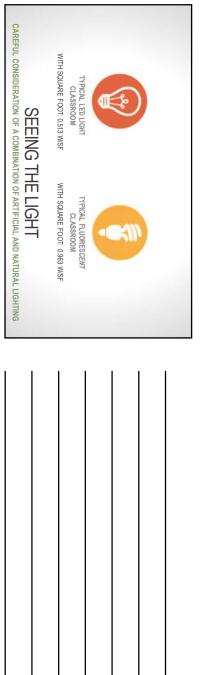
Operations are controlled and monitored at a district wide level in a central location.

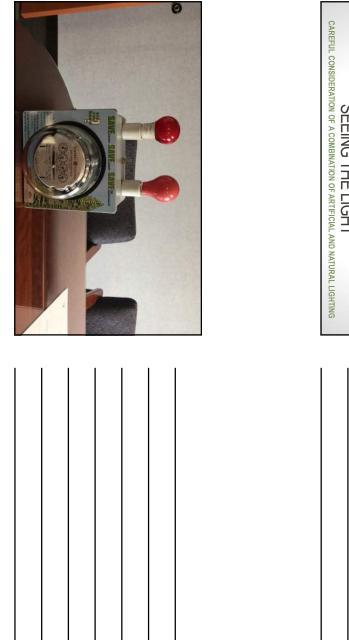


Fisher E		Fisher Bementary	BrightE		Bright Bementary	Borchardt Ei		Borchardt Bementary	Building	In the summ were conver geothermal.
Fisher Elementary Subtotal	Natural Gas (OCF)	Electric (KWH) 272,480 KWH	Bright Elementary Subtota	Natural Gas (OCF)	Electric (KWH) 312,000 KWH	Borchardt Elementary Subtotal	Natural Gas (CCF)	Electric (KWH) 329,360 KWH	UtilityType	nummer converted
	372 COF	272,480 KWH		517 COF	312,000 KWH		740 COF	329,360 KWH	2016	of 2016 the from a co
\$26,265.38	\$418.78	\$25,846.60	\$33,158,12	\$492.66	\$32,865,46	\$34,101.88	\$720.66	\$33,381.22	16	In the summer of 2016 three elementa were converted from a central plant to geothermal.
	318 COF	245,680 KWH		460 COF	226,400 KWH		420 COF	251,760 KWH		In the summer of 2016 three elementary schools were converted from a central plant to geothermal.
\$20,349.38	\$ 386.59	\$19,962.79	\$24,214.34	\$508.74	\$23,705.60	\$22,022.26		\$21,537.59	2017	chools









- systems account for the most energy usage of buildings. After lighting, mechanical
- High-quality indoor air quality has a great effect on student performance and attendance

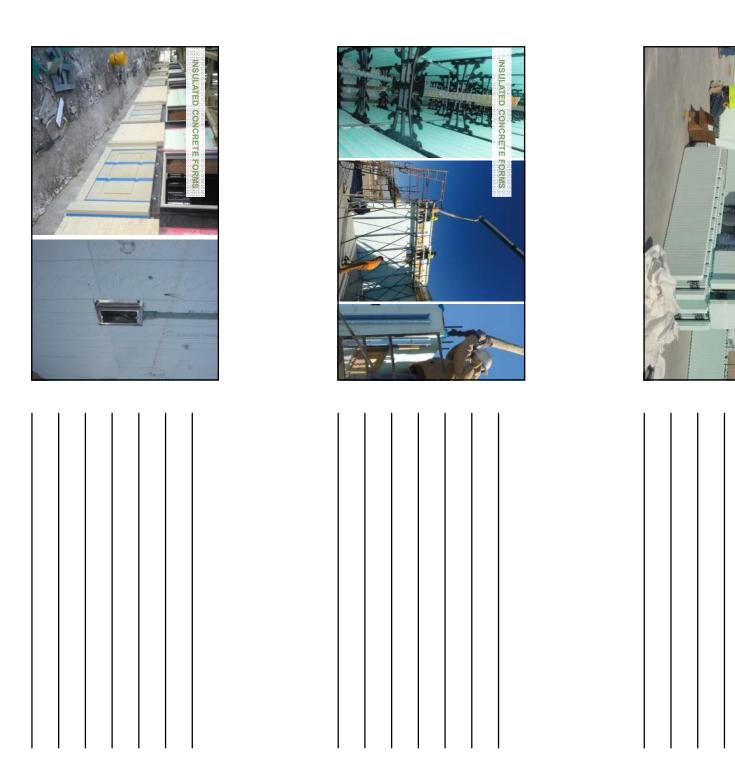


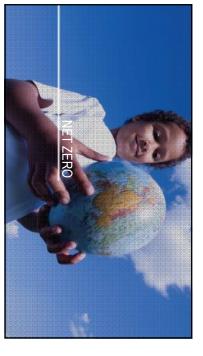


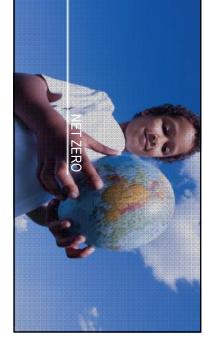
**BUILDING ENVELOPE** 

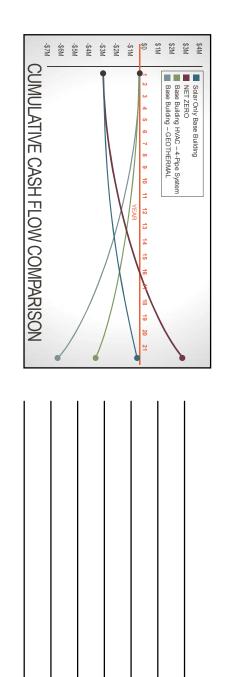


INSULATED CONCRETE FORMS



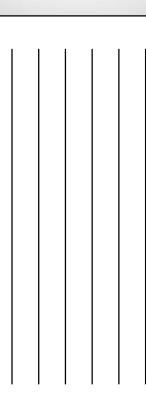


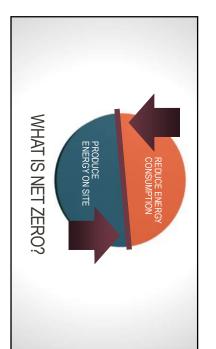


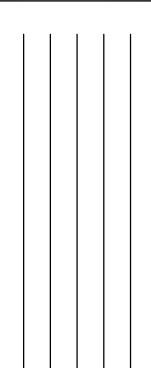


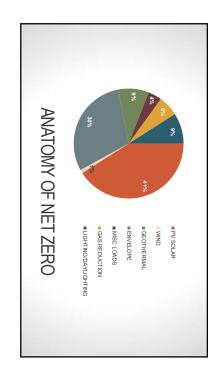


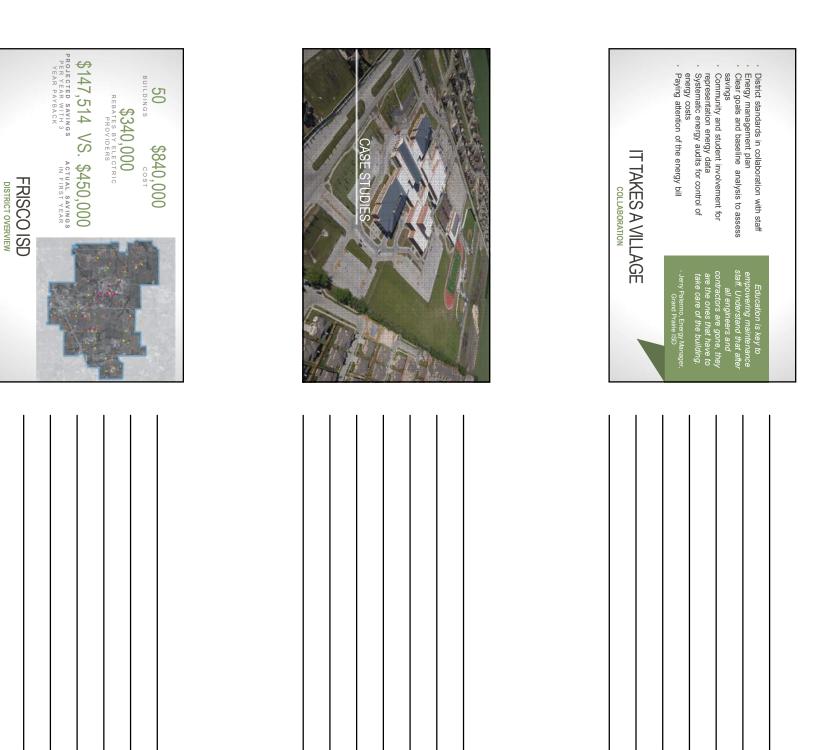
	POTABLE WATER CONSUMPTION 14%	BUILDINGS IN THE U.S. ACCOUNT FOR
		WASTE OUTPUT  CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS  ENERGY USE  ELECTRICAL CONSUMPTION  30%  72%
		38% 39%
R CONSUMPTION 14% S USED 30%	30%	39%
ON 14% 30% 3	30%	
ON 14% 30%	30%	













2,100 comprehensive

CONSTRUCTION CF

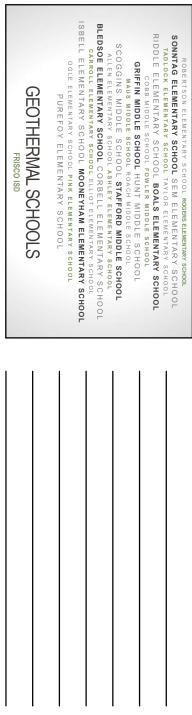
GEOTHERMAL HEATING & COOLING
LED LIGHTING
CAREFUL BUILDING LAYOUT AND SITING

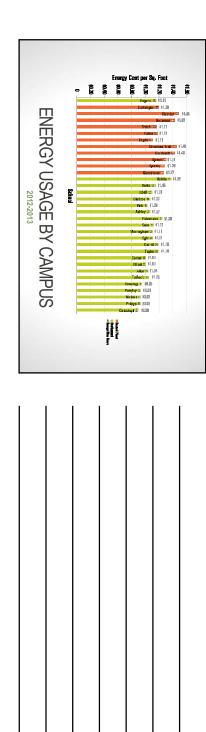
COMPARED TO 50%
DISTRICTS OTHER 50%

INDEPENDENCE HIGH SCHOOL

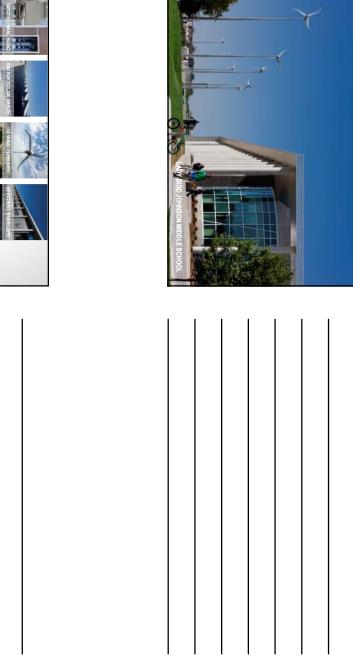
NELSON MIDDLE SCHOOL ADDITIONAL ICF SCHOOLS SINCE 2011 PEARSON MIDDLE SCHOOL VAUGHN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL ADDITIONAL ICF SCHOOLS MILLER ELEMENTARY SCHOO

INDEPENDENCE HIGH SCHOOL FRISCO ISD

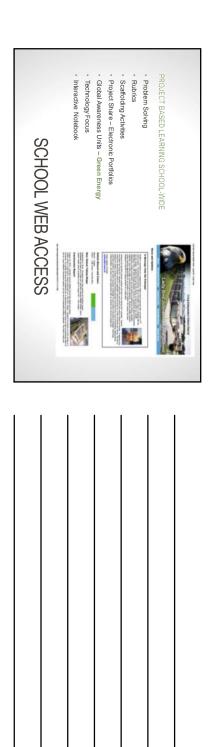


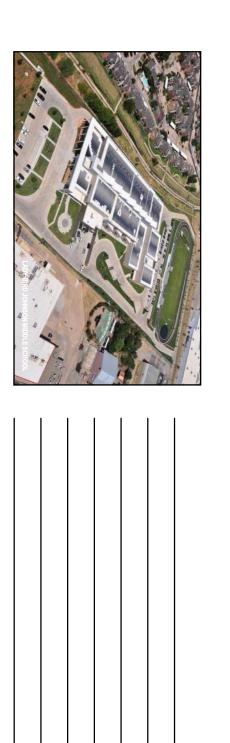


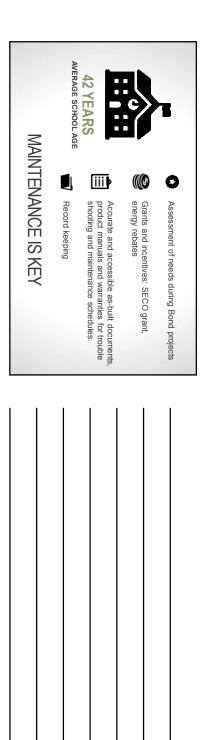


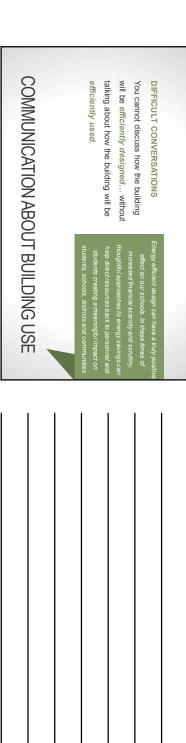


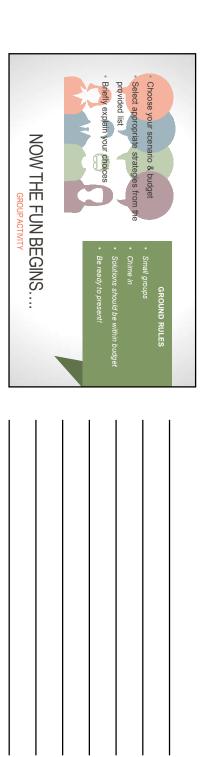


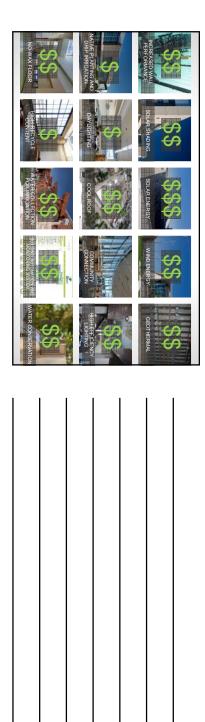












SCENARIO 2	<ul> <li>Elementary school open 9 months/8 hours a day, sub-urban setting, replacement school, courtyard plan</li> </ul>
	SCENARIO 2

hour use by the community, adjacent to a flood plain

SCENARIO 3

High school campus in a rural setting, used throughout the year by the district and community, extensive topographic variations, adjacent to farm land

SCENARIO 4

\* STEM academy in an existing elementary campus in a sub-urban setting, building will be teaching tool and renovations to be scheduled over the summer break.

Budgets: \$\$\$\$\$ \$\$\$- \$\$\$\$\$ \$\$\$\$\$ \$\$

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