

Prop 39 Energy Savings – Update 10/11/18

What work has been done for the HVAC system?

<James Richmond>

AIM1 – Replace furnace \$74,763.00

AIM2 – 3-Ton Split System – re-stocking fee \$4,125.00

AIM2 – Replace hot deck fan motor and cold deck VFD -- \$ 19,800.00

AIM1 – DDC Controls System for roof top equipment -- \$89,400.00

AIM2 – VFD for hot deck fan motor -- \$ 9,930.00

AIM2 – replace various parts -- \$ 8,640.00

AIM1 – ductwork modifications for furnace -- \$ 9,667.20

- There are Prop-39 funds remaining to upgrade the VAV controls for the 2nd floor wing. The Prop-39 plan will need to be amended, dropping the Solar PV project, and applying that funding to the HVAC. Before we submit this amendment, the scope of the remaining HVAC work needs to be settled, defined, and price quoted. Prop-39 amendments re-open after October 15th.
- The LED Lighting and Cool Roof projects are completed.
- The domestic hot water project has been bid out, and presently requires action by AIM to sign the contract. \$ 6,950.00
- The plug load management project also needs to be encumbered, or dropped. \$ 1,575.00

What are the guidelines for the bidding process for the Prop 39 projects?

<James Richmond>

No Sole Source

The Prop 39 guidelines reference the Public Resources Code and Public Contract Code in regard to awarding contracts under the Prop-39 program. While these code sections require a public bid process, the guidelines also defer to an LEA's own procurement regulations and procedures, so long as they comply with the afore-mentioned codes. While LEAs may not sole source a contract to a single contractor, they may use "best value" criteria whereby a contract may be awarded based on overall value (as determined by the LEA) as opposed to lowest price. There is no minimum number of bids a school may receive in awarding a contract, nor is there a requirement to advertise the bids in a local trade journal,

for example, – a common practice at the District-level. A standard public RFP/RFQ process ensures that an LEA is compliance with the PROP-39 guidelines in this regard.

..Why did we not apply for furnace permit at the beginning of the project and waited until the board asked that we apply?

<**James Richmond**> The building permit is the contractor's responsibility, e.g. Carrier Corporation. It is our understanding that there was a high priority at the school for getting the furnace installed and the heat back on, at the time.

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