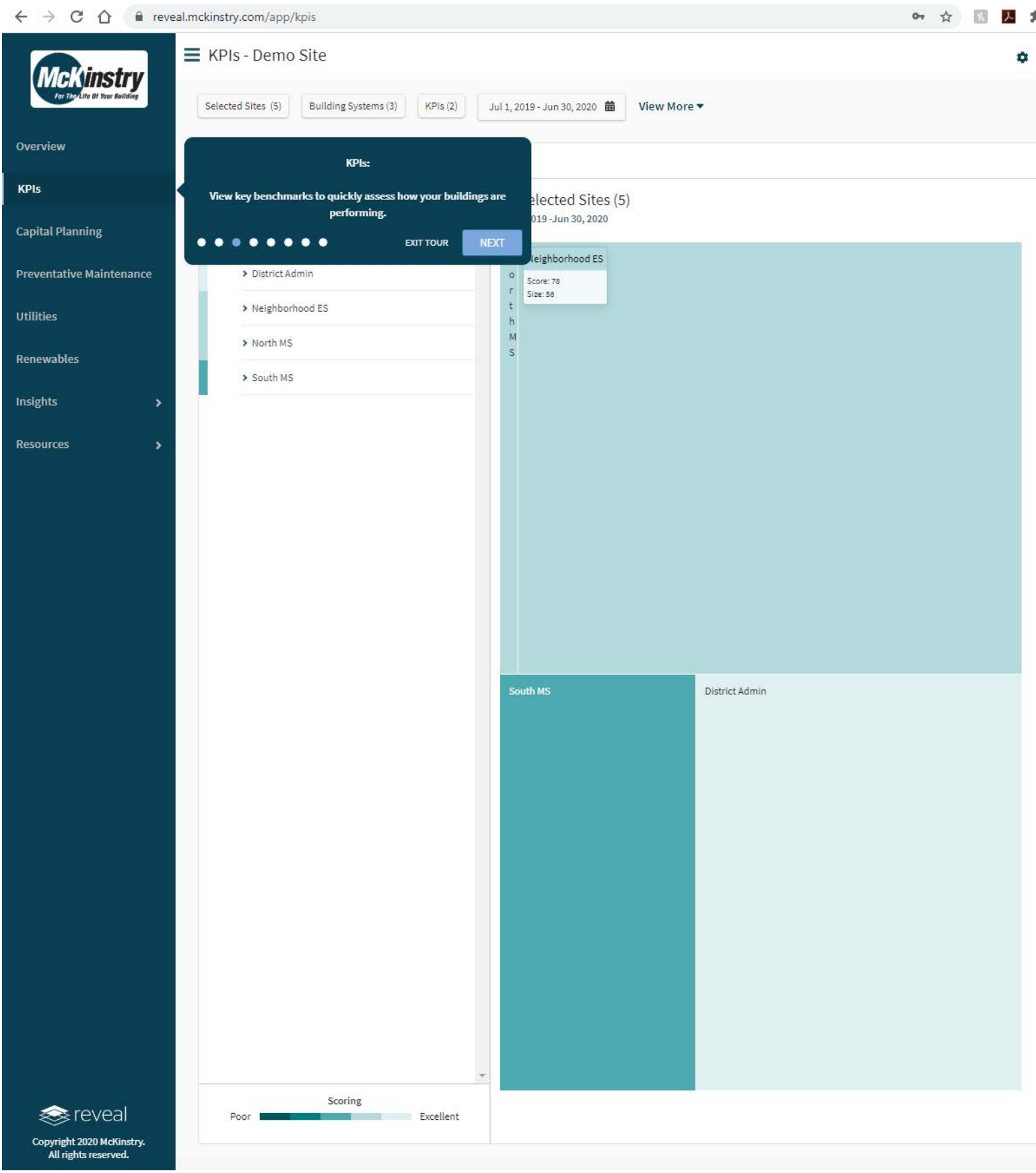
reveal.mckinstry.com/app/kpis
McKinstry
For The Life Of Your Building
KPIs - Demo Site
Selected Sites (5)
Building Systems (3)
KPIs (2)
Jul 1, 2019 - Jun 30, 2020
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KPIs:
View key benchmarks to quickly assess how your buildings are performing.
EXIT TOUR
NEXT
District Admin
Neighborhood ES
North MS
South MS
Score: 78
Size: 56
South MS
District Admin
Scoring
Poor
Excellent
reveal
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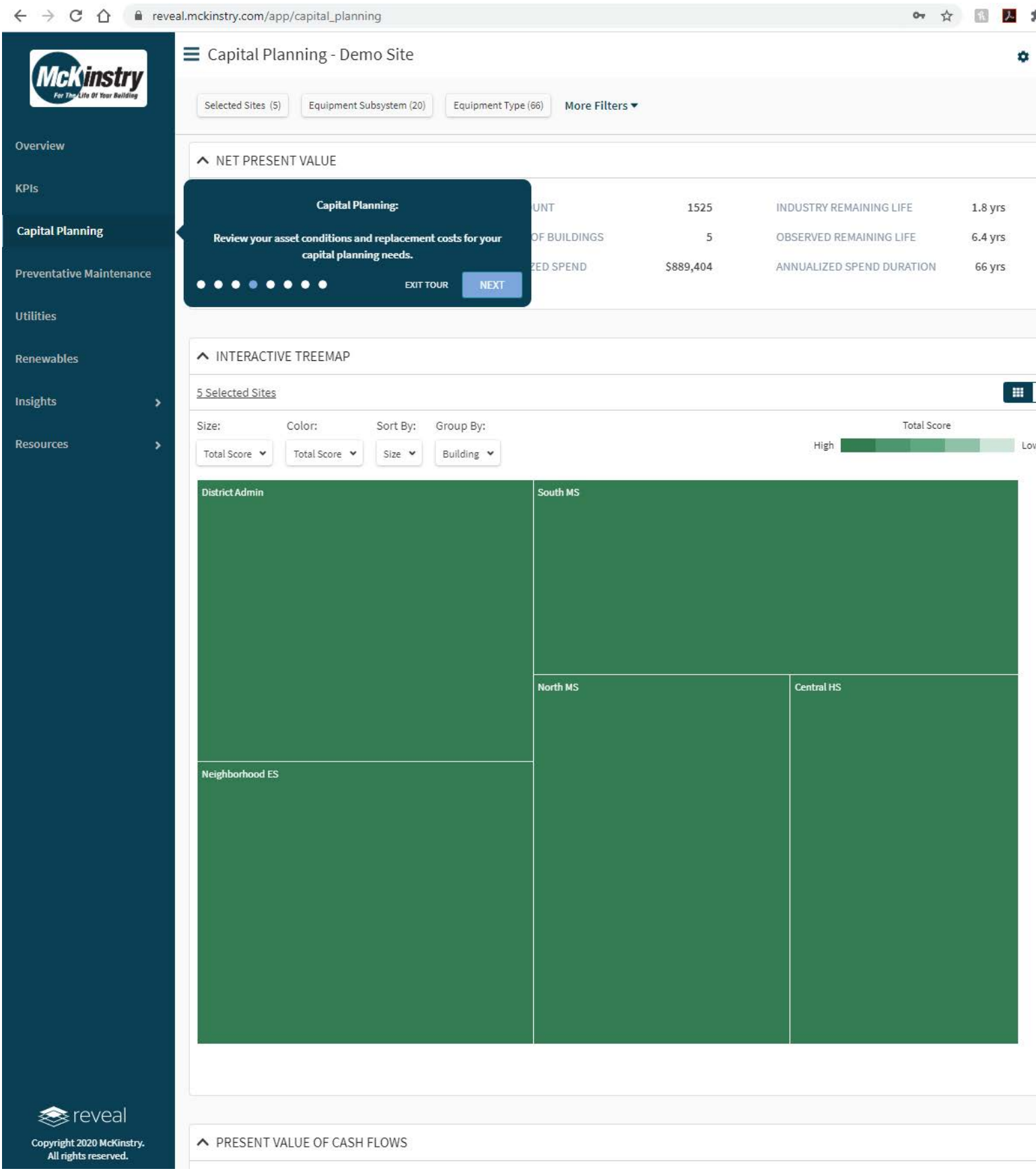
reveal.mckinstry.com/app/capital_planning
McKinstry
For The Life Of Your Building
Capital Planning - Demo Site
Selected Sites (5)
Equipment Subsystem (20)
Equipment Type (66)
More Filters
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NET PRESENT VALUE
Capital Planning:
Review your asset conditions and replacement costs for your capital planning needs.
EXIT TOUR
NEXT
UNT
1525
INDUSTRY REMAINING LIFE
1.8 yrs
OF BUILDINGS
5
OBSERVED REMAINING LIFE
6.4 yrs
ZED SPEND
$889,404
ANNUALIZED SPEND DURATION
66 yrs
INTERACTIVE TREEMAP
5 Selected Sites
Size:
Total Score
Color:
Total Score
Sort By:
Size
Group By:
Building
Total Score
High
District Admin
South MS
North MS
Central HS
Neighborhood ES
PRESENT VALUE OF CASH FLOWS
reveal
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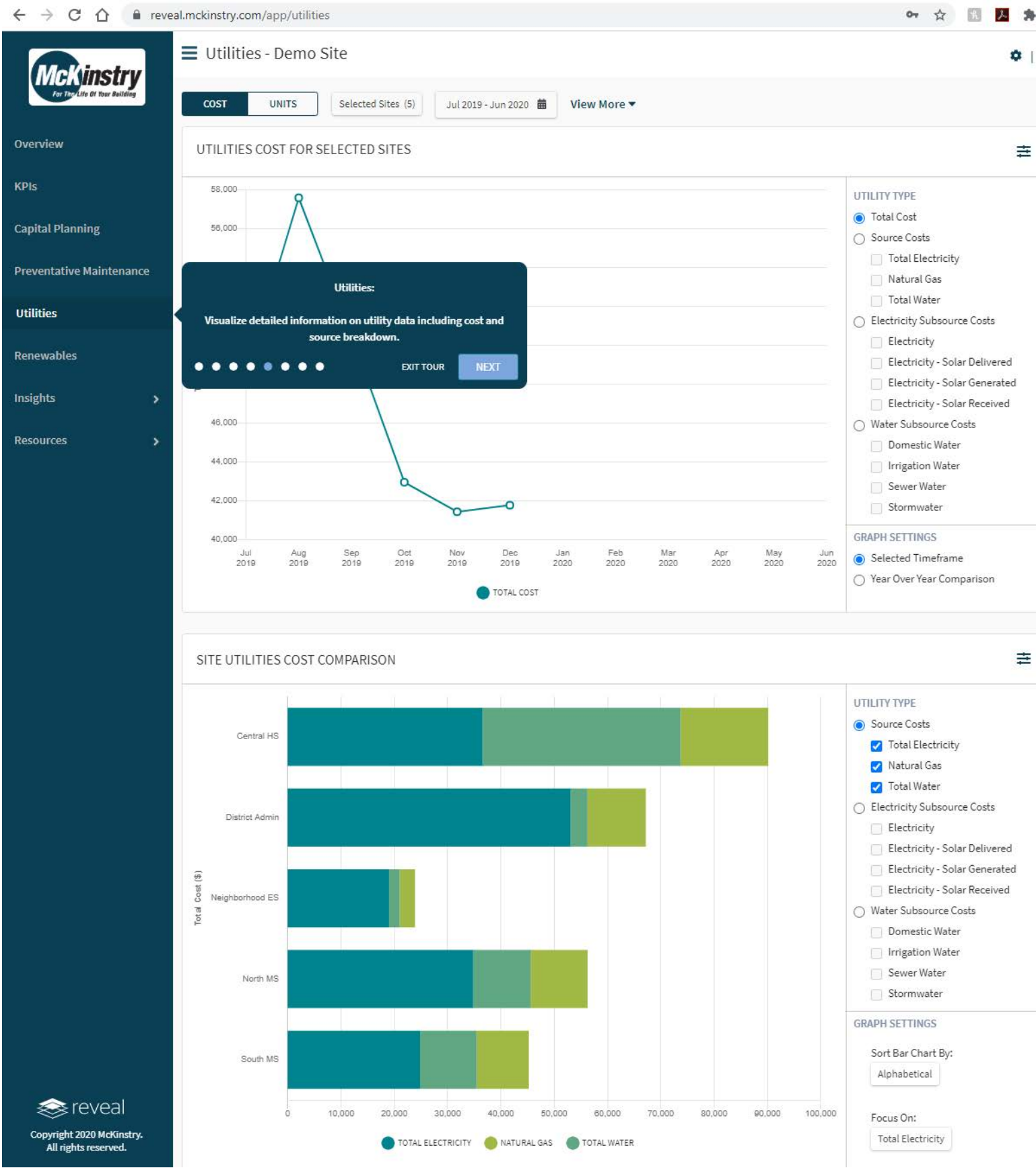
reveal.mckinstry.com/app/utilities
McKinstry
For The Life Of Your Building
Utilities - Demo Site
COST
UNITS
Selected Sites (5)
Jul 2019 - Jun 2020
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Resources
UTILITIES COST FOR SELECTED SITES
Utilities:
Visualize detailed information on utility data including cost and source breakdown.
EXIT TOUR
NEXT
58,000
56,000
46,000
44,000
42,000
40,000
Jul 2019
Aug 2019
Sep 2019
Oct 2019
Nov 2019
Dec 2019
Jan 2020
Feb 2020
Mar 2020
Apr 2020
May 2020
Jun 2020
TOTAL COST
UTILITY TYPE
Total Cost
Source Costs
Total Electricity
Natural Gas
Total Water
Electricity Subsource Costs
Electricity
Electricity - Solar Delivered
Electricity - Solar Generated
Electricity - Solar Received
Water Subsource Costs
Domestic Water
Irrigation Water
Sewer Water
Stormwater
GRAPH SETTINGS
Selected Timeframe
Year Over Year Comparison
SITE UTILITIES COST COMPARISON
Central HS
District Admin
Neighborhood ES
North MS
South MS
Total Cost ($)
0
10,000
20,000
30,000
40,000
50,000
60,000
70,000
80,000
90,000
100,000
TOTAL ELECTRICITY
NATURAL GAS
TOTAL WATER
UTILITY TYPE
Source Costs
Total Electricity
Natural Gas
Total Water
Electricity Subsource Costs
Electricity
Electricity - Solar Delivered
Electricity - Solar Generated
Electricity - Solar Received
Water Subsource Costs
Domestic Water
Irrigation Water
Sewer Water
Stormwater
GRAPH SETTINGS
Sort Bar Chart By:
Alphabetical
Focus On:
Total Electricity
reveal
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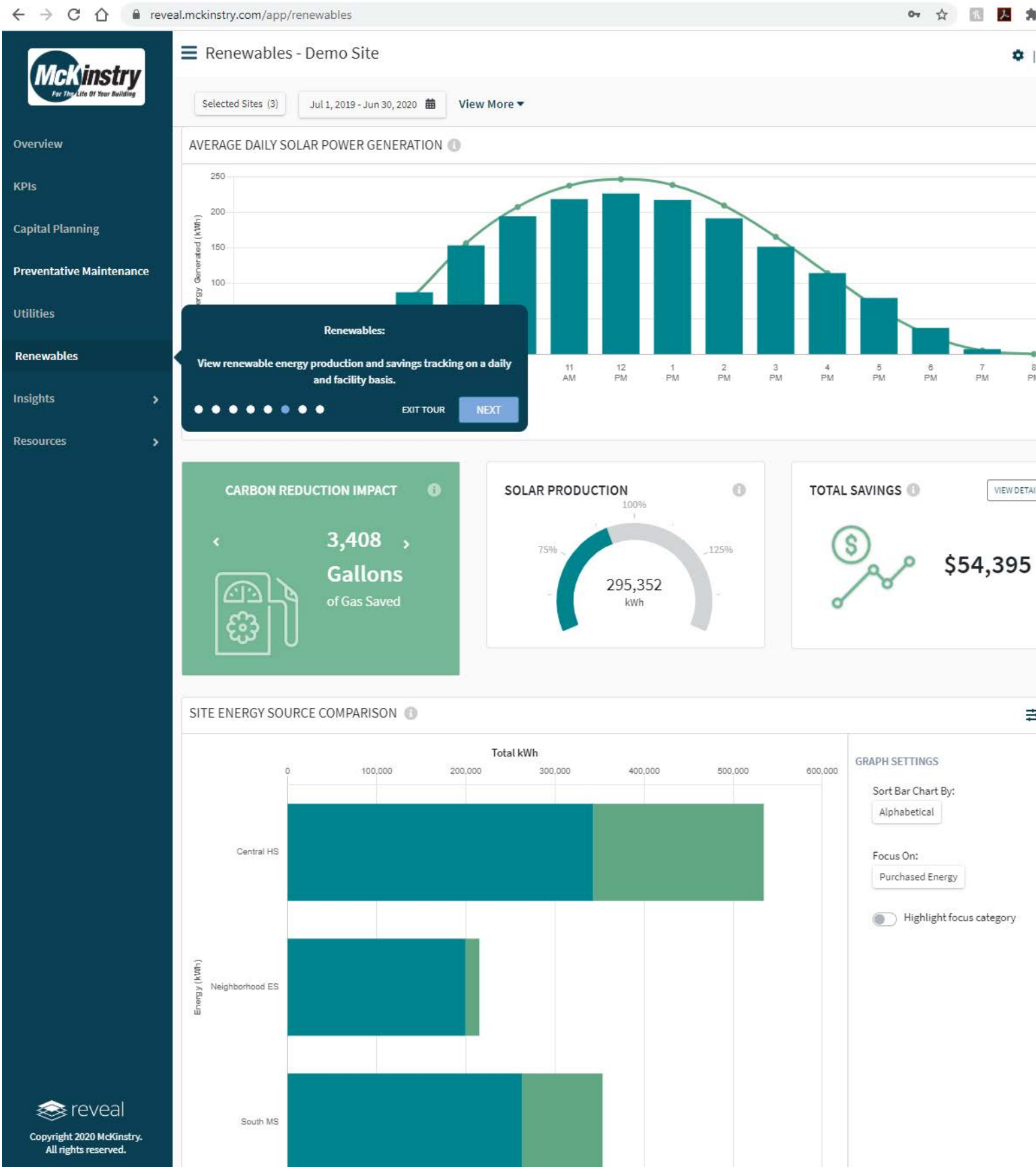
reveal.mckinstry.com/app/renewables
McKinstry
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Renewables - Demo Site
Selected Sites (3)
Jul 1, 2019 - Jun 30, 2020
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Resources
AVERAGE DAILY SOLAR POWER GENERATION
Energy Generated (kWh)
250
200
150
100
11 AM
12 PM
1 PM
2 PM
3 PM
4 PM
5 PM
6 PM
7 PM
Renewables:
View renewable energy production and savings tracking on a daily and facility basis.
EXIT TOUR
NEXT
CARBON REDUCTION IMPACT
3,408
Gallons
of Gas Saved
SOLAR PRODUCTION
100%
75%
125%
295,352
kWh
TOTAL SAVINGS
VIEW DETAI
$54,395
SITE ENERGY SOURCE COMPARISON
Total kWh
0
100,000
200,000
300,000
400,000
500,000
600,000
Central HS
Neighborhood ES
South MS
Energy (kWh)
GRAPH SETTINGS
Sort Bar Chart By:
Alphabetical
Focus On:
Purchased Energy
Highlight focus category
reveal
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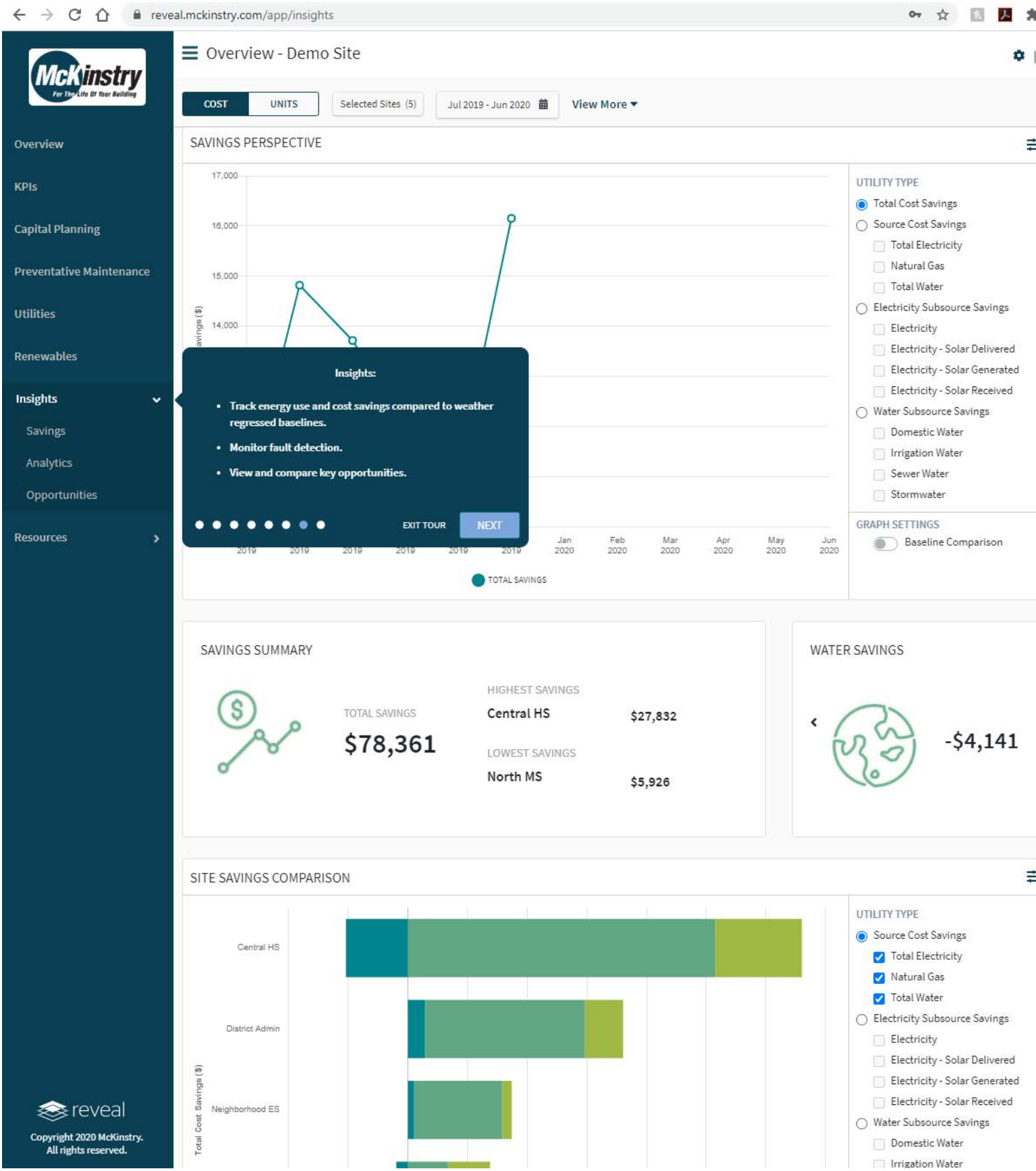
reveal.mckinstry.com/app/insights
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COST
UNITS
Selected Sites (5)
Jul 2019 - Jun 2020
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Utilities
Renewables
Insights
Savings
Analytics
Opportunities
Resources
SAVINGS PERSPECTIVE
17,000
16,000
15,000
14,000
Insights:
Track energy use and cost savings compared to weather regressed baselines.
Monitor fault detection.
View and compare key opportunities.
EXIT TOUR
NEXT
Jan 2020
Feb 2020
Mar 2020
Apr 2020
May 2020
Jun 2020
TOTAL SAVINGS
UTILITY TYPE
Total Cost Savings
Source Cost Savings
Total Electricity
Natural Gas
Total Water
Electricity Subsource Savings
Electricity
Electricity - Solar Delivered
Electricity - Solar Generated
Electricity - Solar Received
Water Subsource Savings
Domestic Water
Irrigation Water
Sewer Water
Stormwater
GRAPH SETTINGS
Baseline Comparison
SAVINGS SUMMARY
TOTAL SAVINGS
$78,361
HIGHEST SAVINGS
Central HS
$27,832
LOWEST SAVINGS
North MS
$5,926
WATER SAVINGS
-$4,141
SITE SAVINGS COMPARISON
Central HS
District Admin
Neighborhood ES
Total Cost Savings ($)
UTILITY TYPE
Source Cost Savings
Total Electricity
Natural Gas
Total Water
Electricity Subsource Savings
Electricity
Electricity - Solar Delivered
Electricity - Solar Generated
Electricity - Solar Received
Water Subsource Savings
Domestic Water
Irrigation Water
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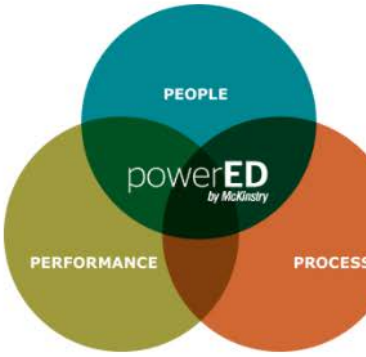
About

McKinstry's Performance Dashboard is focused on tracking and reporting energy use. The Performance Dashboard provides ENERGY STAR® benchmarking, utility tracking, and measurement and quantification of your program efforts to keep you informed of progress within your facilities and identify trends.



Our team performs regular accounting of your energy use and analyzes your usage patterns and costs. Key measurement indicators are reported in this user-friendly online dashboard that displays utility bill metrics, performance data, and detailed monthly energy and carbon savings by facility to demonstrate the effectiveness of on-site initiatives. This allows us to benchmark your building energy performance, assess energy management goals over time, identify opportunities for additional savings, and quantify the savings impact of our program.

Use the dashboard analytics by selecting a set of buildings, the metric you'd like to see displayed and a date range. Dive deeper by narrowing your selection to a single building or type of metric. Information buttons help explain the data displayed or you can go to the Learn More section for key terms, FAQs and further references.

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Terms & Concepts

Understanding your data is an integral step in taking control of your energy use. In this section you can explore some of the key terms that are used throughout the Performance Dashboard including cost avoidance, total savings, carbon reduction, baselines, and benchmarks. More information about each of these topics, as well as many others, is available on the Resources page.

COST AVOIDANCE

The difference between what was actually spent on the bill and what would have been spent on energy if there had been no energy-reduction program. Includes all energy and water savings (if available).

TOTAL SAVINGS

Energy savings are determined by comparing actual performance to the baseline, adjusted for weather and often for occupancy. Energy savings are displayed in percentages (%). Savings percentages are determined by comparing the monthly energy savings to the annual baseline period consumption. Expect to see small percentages in the first few months after the Performance start date, rolling up until month 12, when there is a full year of energy savings to compare to the 12 months of baseline period consumption. Water savings are determined using the same methodology as for energy; however, we cannot roll water savings into the energy calculation, so water gets its own broken out value. We include savings for both potable and irrigation water.

CARBON REDUCTION

Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduced due to the energy savings programs. Measured by metric tons of carbon dioxide. It's also shown in equivalent units, such as 'homes powered' or 'cars on the road

BASELINES

Baselines allow you to compare your building to its own past or future data using regression analysis. It might be easier to think of baselines as normalizing for conditions like weather or operating schedul An analyst finds a correlation between energy and water use and any relevant variables, which results in a baseline model. This model is then used to compare current bill data with how your building was operating in the past. Bills that are created using this model with current variables are called baseline bills.

WEATHER NORMALIZATION: A type of regression analysis that enables a like-for-like comparison of consumption from different periods with different weather conditions.

OCCUPANCY NORMALIZATION: A type of regression analysis that enables a like-for-like comparison of energy and water consumption from different periods with different occupancy conditions (e.g weekdays, weekends, and holidays).

BASELINE PERIOD: The timeframe, usually twelve months, against which all future energy and water usage, after the Performance start date, will be compared. It should be chosen to represent typical usage of the buildings before efforts to improve their performance began.

ADJUSTMENTS: When significant changes occur in a building during the performance period—load changes, addition or removal of equipment, or changes in occupancy or operating practices—adjustments should be applied to the baseline model to account for those differences between the baseline period and current operation. The McKinstry project team will gather the details, timing and magnitude of an adjustment and will communicate the impact and get approval from the customer. If there is an equipment or operational failure, an adjustment can become a powerful communication tool to get the customer to move more quickly on fixing the problem since adjusting highlights the additional costs that are being incurred by the failure.

BENCHMARKING

Benchmarking allows you to compare your building to other buildings, whether in your area or across the country. The 'metrics,' or measurements, being compared can change. For example; two buildings might be compared to determine which has higher energy costs overall.

ENERGY USE INDEX (EUI): This benchmark normalizes a building's annual energy use by the total square footage of the building. This can also be called an energy intensity benchmark. In a portfoli with varying facility sizes, this helps the team determine where the most energy is being used and could identify opportunities to reduce energy. Sometimes the largest energy users can be the mos efficient, and EUI helps identify those buildings that are either doing really well or really poorly.

ENERGY COST INDEX (ECI): This benchmark normalizes a building's annual energy spend by the total square footage of the building. This is the mate to EUI, but focuses on costs. Sometimes a building can be operated in such a way that the consumption is low, but the demand costs are very high. Looking at high ECI can help a building manager make sure that they are getting the most o savings from energy reductions.

ENERGY STAR®: The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's method to benchmark similar buildings across the country. Portfolio Manager (EPA's web-based tool) normalizes a building's annual energy data by square footage, location, and a host of other criteria—called Use Details, and reports a rating or score. This allows a building manager to see how similar buildings are performing across the country. For example, office buildings need different energy profiles than hospitals or a high school, so having a good comparison group is very helpful when identifying opportunities or measuring performance.

ENERGY STAR PROPERTY USE DETAILS: This term refers to the business activity at your property, such as hours of operation and number of workers. Each property type will have a different set o applicable property use details within Portfolio Manager (e.g., offices will have number of computers and schools will also have student seating capacity).
To ensure the validity of the ENERGY STAR ratings and other dashboard metrics, an annual audit of gross square footage, number of computers, and significant changes of use will need to be completed.

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WHAT COMPRISES MY ENERGY DATA?

Electricity: Electricity is typically used for cooling, lighting, and to power appliances and electronics. It is measured in units called kilowatt hours (kWh).

Natural gas: Natural gas is primarily used for your varying heating needs, including keeping rooms warm in cool weather, cooking food, or heating water.

Propane gas: This less-common energy source is not connected to a utility grid. Tanks are installed on-site to provide heat to an individual building for much the same uses as natural gas. Propane use wi displayed on the dashboard under the heading Other Energy.

WHAT COMPRISES MY WATER DATA?

Potable Water: Potable water, more commonly known as drinking water, is any water that is acceptable for human consumption. Typically, this means that if it comes out of a faucet, then the water is potable. Potable water is typically used in bathrooms, kitchens and in some cases outdoor irrigation.

Irrigation Water: Irrigation water, if separately metered, is typically still potable water, since most utilities don't have a completely separate system for delivery of different water types. Because irrigation water isn't expected to immediately return to the system like potable water, it isn't included in sewer usage. Irrigation water is typically used to fill pools and fountains and water landscapes.

Sewer Water: Sewer water (or waste water) isn't typically metered on its own. Instead, measured potable water consumption is used to determine sewer water consumption.

WHAT IMPACTS MY BUILDING'S ENERGY USE?

Individual behaviors: People's good and bad habits (e.g., switching off unneeded lights and computers, operating space heaters that conflict with the HVAC system) will impact the building's energy use.

Operations: Building operators can use automation tools and good scheduling habits to minimize waste.

Insulation: Features like leaky windows and doors, single-pane windows, and inadequately insulated walls and roofs will require more energy to achieve and maintain a comfortable temperature.

Building size: A larger building will use more energy. When you increase your square footage, you will likewise increase the energy it takes to heat, cool, light, and operate your building.

Equipment Condition: Aging, inefficient, or unreliable mechanical equipment and lighting systems will use more energy than necessary.

Weather: Extreme temperatures put greater demand on heating and cooling systems.

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A BASELINE AND A BENCHMARK?

Both are tools for evaluating your building's current performance: a baseline compares your building's current energy use to its past performance; a benchmark ranks your building amongst similar ones. One common benchmark is the EPA's ENERGY STAR rating, which compares your facility's performance across its national database. Other benchmark metrics include energy use index (EUI), which calculates your energy consumption per square foot, and energy cost index (ECI), which shows the cost of energy per square foot of building space.

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A BASELINE COMPARISON AND A YEAR OVER YEAR COMPARISON?

Both are tools for evaluating your building's current performance: a baseline comparison looks at your building's current energy use to how it would have operated had no changes been made. Baseline comparisons help you get a clear picture of how your changes are impacting your building regardless of how similar or different current conditions (like weather an occupancy) are from before you starte making changes.

A year over year comparison takes your current consumption and compares it to the same period in the previous year. This method doesn't do any normalizing, so it gives you get a good picture of how y building is performing over time. Year over year comparisons are especially useful when looking at how costs change over time.

HOW DOES WEATHER AFFECT MY SAVINGS?

When comparing, say, this March's bill to last March's bill, you'll see weather can make a huge difference in both cost and usage (or demand). Changes in weather make it nearly impossible to tell whether your energy-efficiency efforts are paying off. To help you hone in on how the factors in your control affect your energy performance, McKinstry uses a statistical method called weather regression (or normalization) to compare your current month's performance data to the same period in the baseline year without weather skewing the results. If your baseline year was especially cold and your data wa not weather regressed, it would appear as though your facility performed much more efficiently this year than it actually did. Weather must be factored out so you have a clear comparison of how you operated your facility this year compared to the baseline year. Ultimately, extreme temperatures have a minimal influence on the savings data that appears on the Performance dashboard since results th appear have all been weather-normalized.

IS COST AVOIDANCE THE AMOUNT OF MONEY I SAVE ON MY BILL?

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IS COST AVOIDANCE THE AMOUNT OF MONEY I SAVE ON MY BILL?

No, monthly cost avoidance is not the same as comparing one month's bill total to another. Cost avoidance first accounts for any conditions that differ from the baseline year—things like extreme weather, building expansion, or utility rate changes—and then compares the current month's utility usage to the baseline. Instead of comparing two bill totals and subtracting the difference, cost avoidance shows how much more you would have spent had you not undertaken an energy management program. By factoring out any unique circumstances, your cost avoidance data better reflects your performance tha a pure dollars-to-dollars comparison.

HOW DO UTILITY RATE CHANGES AFFECT MY SAVINGS?

Utility rates impact the price of the water and energy your facility uses. As rates change, so does your bill—even if the consumption stays the same. As rates increase, the impact of every unit of energy save becomes that much greater on your bottom line. To give us a realistic picture of your savings, McKinstry calculates the variable rate for each bill using only those parts of the bill that are influenced by consumption. Fixed items—like base charges or metering fees—are excluded from this calculation since those costs remain the same regardless of how much was used. The variable rate is then applied to your savings to calculate your monthly cost avoidance.

WHEN CAN I EXPECT TO SEE THIS MONTH'S DATA ON THE DASHBOARD?

This depends on when your utility provider reads your meter data and how long it takes them to send that data. McKinstry updates the dashboard monthly after each day's data has been collected and processed. If your utility provider reads your meter mid-month, McKinstry needs to receive two bills to collect data for each day of that month. Once the data is received, the Performance team will review, analyze, and normalize it. In general, it usually takes 45-60 days to see your current month's data on the dashboard.

I'VE REVIEWED MY DASHBOARD DATA. WHAT SHOULD I DO NEXT?

- Consult with your McKinstry technical consultant about your trends and spikes in energy use.
- Use the dashboard to identify which buildings have the worst performance and focus conservation efforts there.
- Work with building operators to investigate and/or audit buildings that perform below expectations.
- Connect with your McKinstry program manager about seeking ENERGY STAR certification for buildings that have sustained a rating of 75 or higher for at least three months. Challenge building occupants and operators to push toward higher ENERGY STAR scores.
- Communicate positive and negative trends along with tips for saving more water and energy.
- Celebrate goals achieved, then set new goals to drive out even more waste from your facilities.
- Continue to review and analyze your performance data each month. Studies show that people who learn their energy use is more efficient than their peers tend to become complacent and slip in their habits. It takes continued vigilance to stay on top!

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American Council for an Energy-Efficient Economy	ACEEE focuses on advancing and deploying energy efficiency technologies, policies, programs, an behavior as a means of promoting economic prosperity, energy security, and environmental protection.
Association for the Advancement of Sustainability in Higher Education	
Association of Professionals in Educational Facilities Management	Association of professionals in educational facilities management
Center for Green Schools	The Center for Green Schools works with school decision makers, community volunteers, and thought leaders in the public and private sectors to drive progress at the intersection of sustainability, education, public health and the built environment.
eGRID	Comprehensive source of data on the environmental characteristics of almost all electric power generated in the US.
Energy Resources for State, Local, and Tribal Governments	Climate guidance and leadership network in higher education for sustainability.
ENERGY STAR®	ENERGY STAR® is a joint program of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Department of Energy for homes, businesses, schools, and communities.
Envirofacts	Provides facts and information on environmental topics in your locale or geographic area of interest.
EPA Carbon Footprint Calculator	Carbon accounting resource for students to document their own carbon footprint.
Local Governments for Sustainability	Climate guidance and leadership network in higher education for sustainability.
National Energy Education Development Project	NEED provides curriculum materials and teacher development for energy efficiency.
National Energy Foundation	The NEF site hosts curriculum, training, and materials on energy, natural resources, and the environment.
National Resources Defense Council	NRDC promotes policies that make our cars, buildings, appliances, and everyday gadgets more efficient, and collaborates with other countries to promote a global vision for—and an accelerated transition to—a clean energy future.
U.S. Department of Energy - Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Information	EREE invests in clean energy technologies that strengthen the economy, protect the environment, and reduce dependence on foreign oil.
U.S. Department of Energy - National Renewable Energy Laboratory	NREL is the federal laboratory dedicated to the research, development, commercialization, and deployment of renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies.
U.S. Green Building Council	Focuses on improving the way buildings are designed, constructed, and operated.
USA.gov	Provides government information on energy, green technology, pollution, wildlife, and more.

Active Energy Management

TECHNOLOGY TO **INFORM**

BENEFITS

- Agile response
- Bolsters training efforts
- Client-configured mapping and data classification
- Continuously tracked building data
- Customizable for multi-level decision making
- Energy and operational savings
- Full-service engineering and technical support
- Identifies key performance metrics
- Improves operational knowledge and standardizes practices
- Return on investment
- Savings durability

OPPORTUNITIES

- Control device errors
- Efficient chiller plant use
- Equipment reset strategies
- Equipment runtime
- Excessive outside air
- Failed economizers
- Improved building schedules
- Improved sequence of operations
- Lighting control
- Outside air temperature lockouts
- Simultaneous heating and cooling

Optimize Your Performance - **Drive** Your Savings

McKinstry's Active Energy Management (AEM) is a professional service that provides a technology enabled solution supported by commissioning engineers and facility staff. It delivers a facility management strategy that enables clients to make effective and timely decisions at all levels of an organization and focus on reducing operational and energy costs. The program implements energy savings measures through equipment enhancements and building automation system analytics. This unique service combines ongoing commissioning with technology providing a valuable partnership for clients to reach operational goals.

Ongoing Commissioning + Technology = Partnership

WHY AEM?

McKinstry understands the many facility and maintenance challenges our clients face in today's world such as limited staff resources, critical and immediate need for change, and the ability to drive long-term sustainability. Our team is focused on client-specific needs and is flexible in how we deploy resources with the technology, based on industry aligned solutions and best practices. The result is the delivery of a program designed to align with key performance indicators (KPIs) to meet specific needs.

We pair engineering analysis with technology to implement a comprehensive and effective program. We have a team of energy and commissioning engineers that can be deployed on-site, remotely, or in combination depending on client needs. In partnership with our technology development team, our commissioning engineers will interpret the results of the analytics, perform root cause analysis of the faults generated, create actionable opportunities to correct deficiencies or improve operations, and work to overcome challenges to implementing the opportunities.

> *"We had to move past 'data drowning ' and get to a point where we* **collect and sort the critical information in real time**. *This program allows us to make informed decisions and then see, understand and monetize the results of those actions."*
>
> *- Chris Kopach, AVP University of Arizon*

ACTIVE ENERGY MANAGEMENT

REPRESENTATIVE CLIENTS

- Arizona State University
- Boulder Valley School District
- City of Boulder, CO
- City of Golden, CO
- Colorado State University
- Coolidge Unified School District
- Denver International Airport
- Douglas County School District
- Highline Public Schools
- Intel Corporation
- Jefferson County
- John Madden Properties
- Lake Washington School District
- Littleton Adventist Hospital
- Multicare Good Samaritan
- North Shore School District
- Parker Adventist Hospital
- Salt Lake City Public Safety Bldg.
- Sodexo Healthcare Facilities
- Stanford Valley Healthcare
- University of Arizona
- University of Utah
- University of Northern Colorado
- Washoe County School District

reveal™

PRODUCT **FEATURES**

- Aggregates data from multiple sources
- Analyzes facility energy use across any utility type
- Cloud-based platform
- Fault detection and diagnostics (FDD) for monitoring performance
- Fully adjustable time range for analysis
- Identifies opportunities to improve operations
- Prioritizes and compares data across portfolios
- Resiliency planning
- Tracks energy savings against normalized baselines
- Visualizes capital planning needs and priorities

Actionable Data - **Realized** Savings

DATA & TECHNOLOGY

McKinstry's approach to data and technology is unique in the industry. Our data acquisition approach allows for data collected to be warehoused and used by multiple software tools. This allows for use of best-in-class tools for analysis and visualization.

Reveal is a cloud based facility management portal. It brings together data from various sources and provides powerful visualizations for facility managers and executives to drive critical decisions for operations. Reveal integrates utility bill, building meter, building automation system, building asset inventory, renewables, and weather data. It tracks facility performance using fault detection and diagnostics (FDD), KPIs and normalized baseline comparison. It gives facility operators and managers a complete view of their facilities so they can make sound management decisions.

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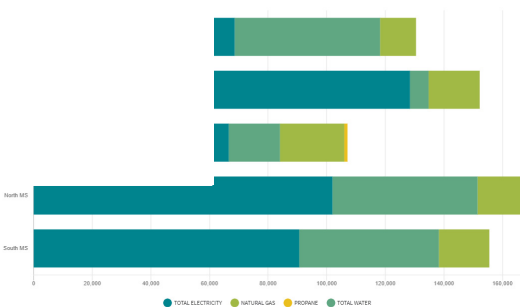

Reveal™ Purpose

reveal™

Make the invisible, visible

- Cloud-based **facility management technology for building performance optimization.**
- Platform that **integrates data** from historically siloed data sources to drive efficient and effective facility management through **powerful data visualizations**.

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Reveal™ Features

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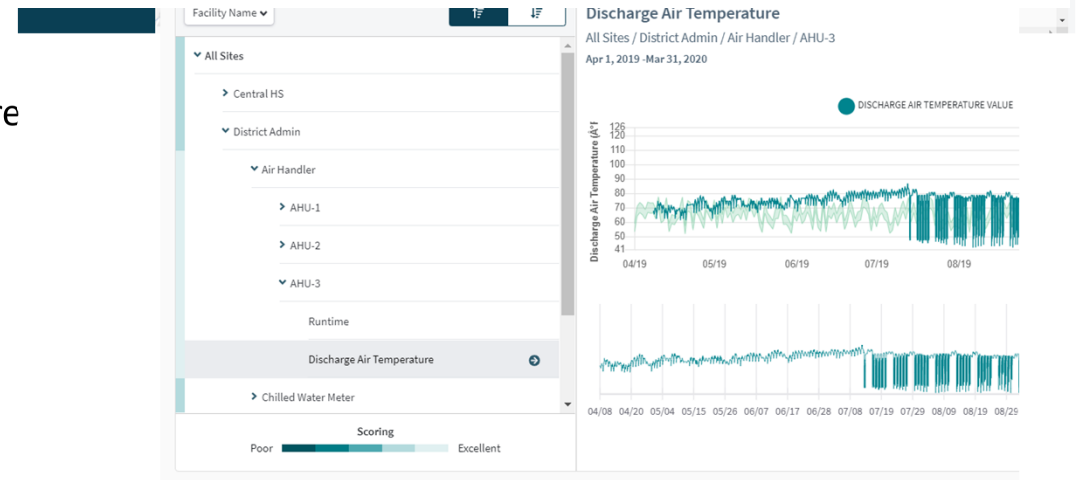
- Cloud-based platform, accessible via web browser and mobile friendly
- Configure sections and access to meet specific user needs
- Prioritization: quickly prioritize your portfolio with different performance metrics
- Adjustable time range: Analyze how your buildings are performing this month, last year or a custom date range.
- Cost Savings: Track ROI and cost savings against adjusted baseline energy use and cost.
- Integrated analysis
- Powerful fault detection



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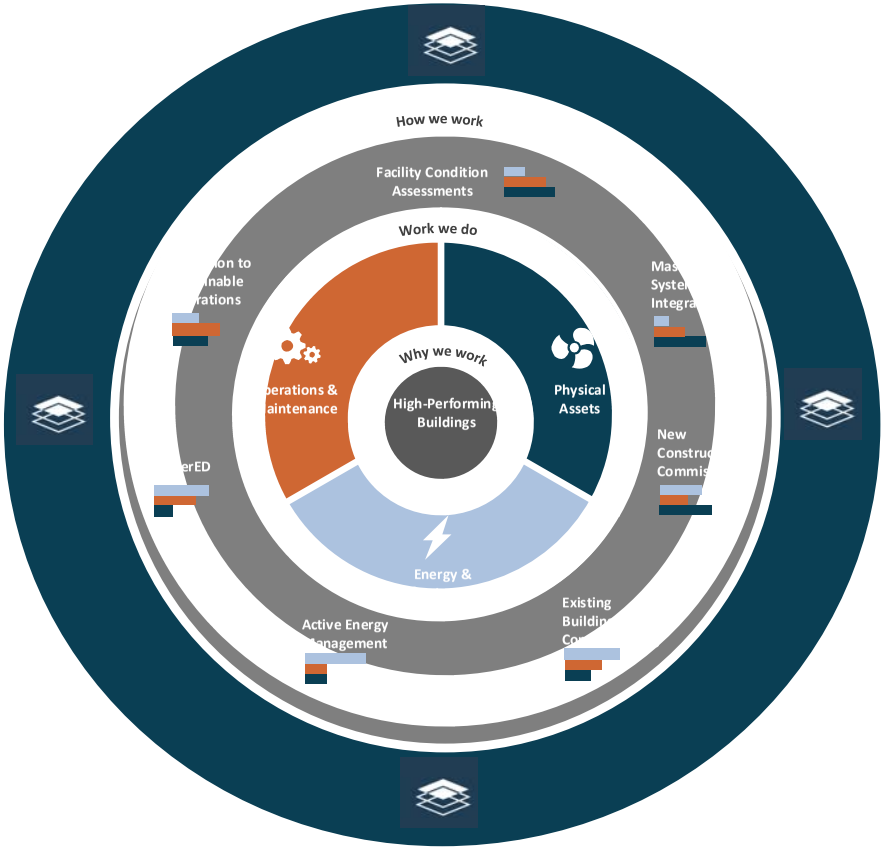
Reveal™: the technology that supports our Technical Services



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2020 MTN TS Strategic Initiatives: Technology in all Contracts – Reveal™

Reveal™ Resources Site:

https://mckinstry871.sharepoint.com/teams/TSP/SitePages/Reveal.aspx

Reveal Deployment Team

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Reveal Development Team

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Reveal Product Management

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Overview

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1. Snapshot of facility portfolio performance to quickly prioritize efforts

2. Facility comparison ranking based on facilities, metric, and date range selected

3. Pop-out sidebar with individual facility highlights

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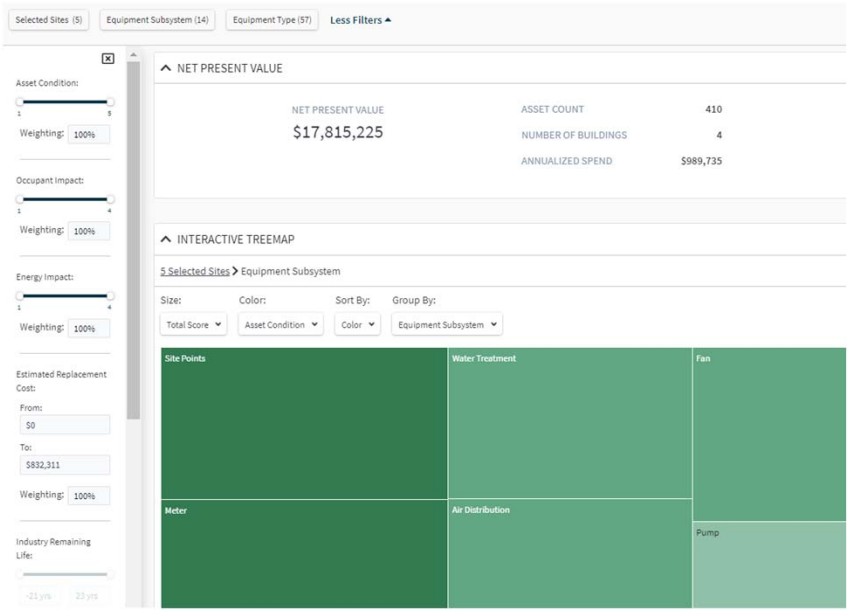
Capital Planning



1. Interactive visualization of asset data including asset scoring

2. Filter based on user preferences including occupant and energy impact

3. Net present value estimates to review and communicate capital planning needs

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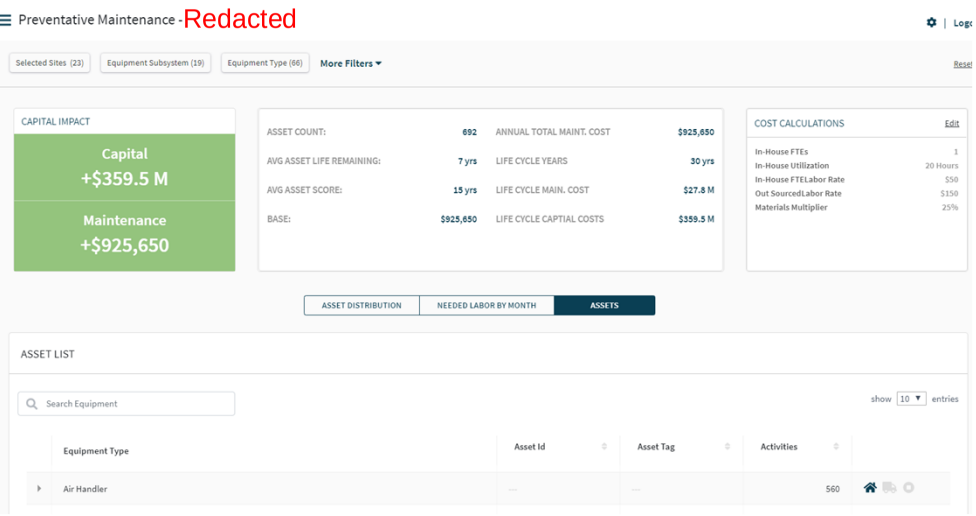
Preventative Maintenance



1. Interactive tool to analyze preventative maintenance needs

2. Scenario planning including FTEs required to implement preventative maintenance

3. Review financial impact scenarios for preventative maintenance

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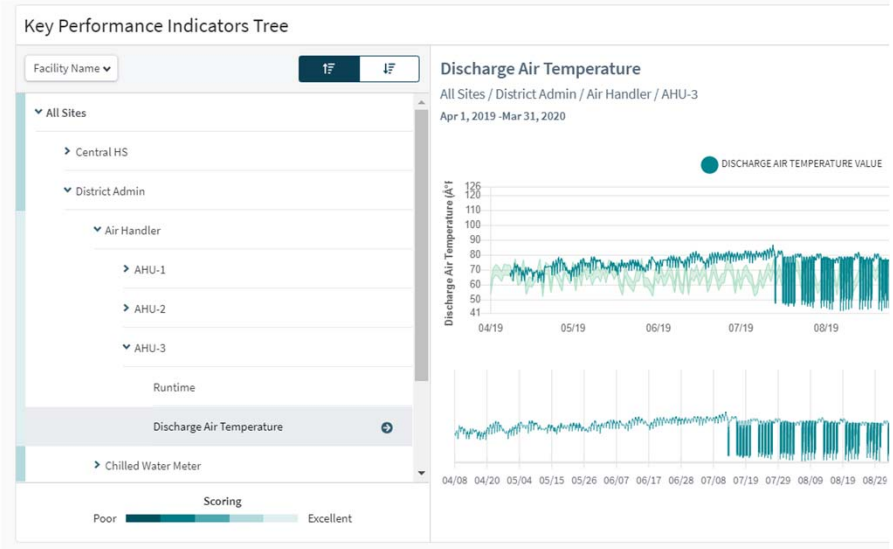
Key Performance Indicators



1. Displays actual vales compared to ideal range

2. KPI score demonstrates comparative and overall performance

3. Aggregates fault detection information and compares to a range or target

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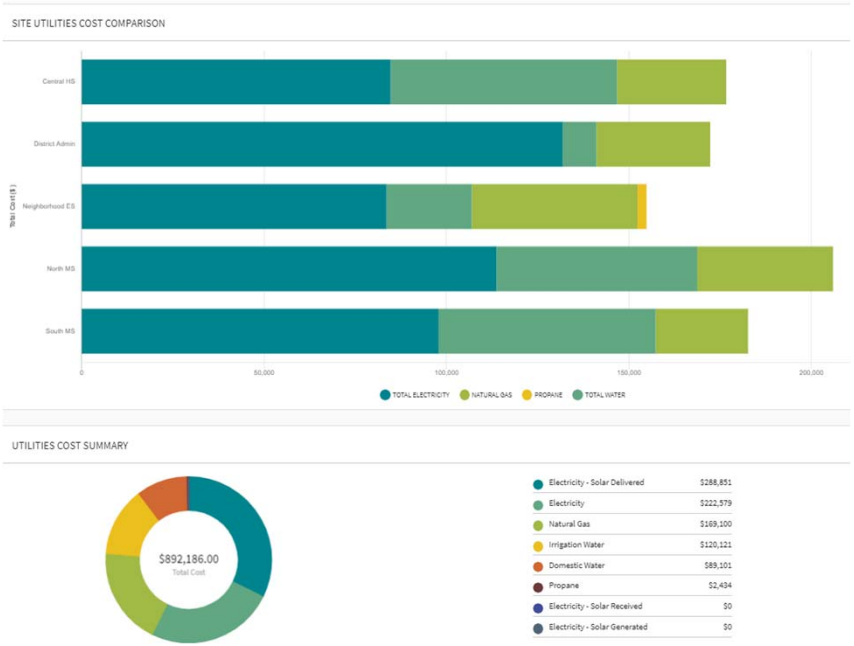
Utilities



1. Tracks monthly, interval, and historical utility bill data

2. Shows comparisons of use and costs across facilities and any utility type

3. Displays facility demand data to identify anomalies

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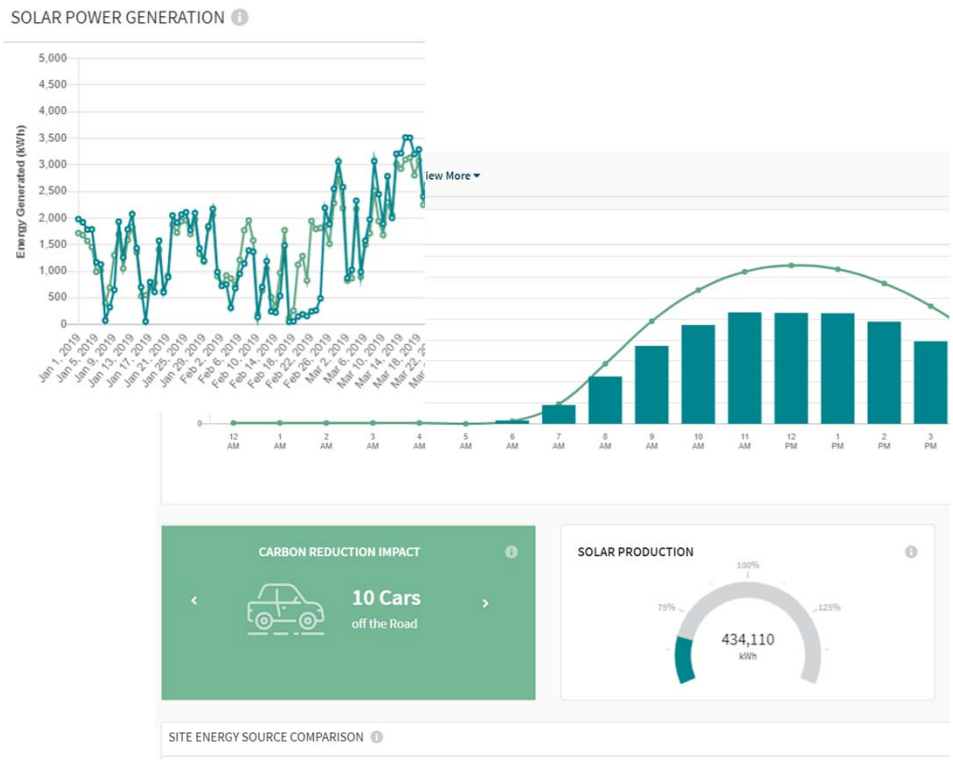
Renewables



1. Displays real-time and historical production data

2. Compares actual values to predicted ideal values

3. Calculates equivalencies to measure impact of renewable energy production

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Insights

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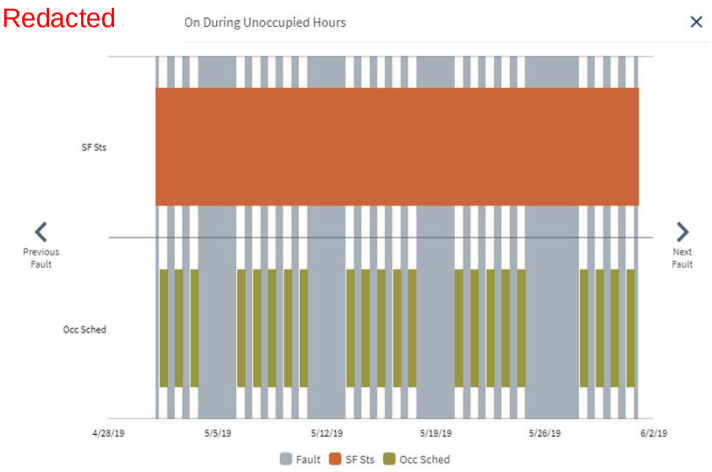

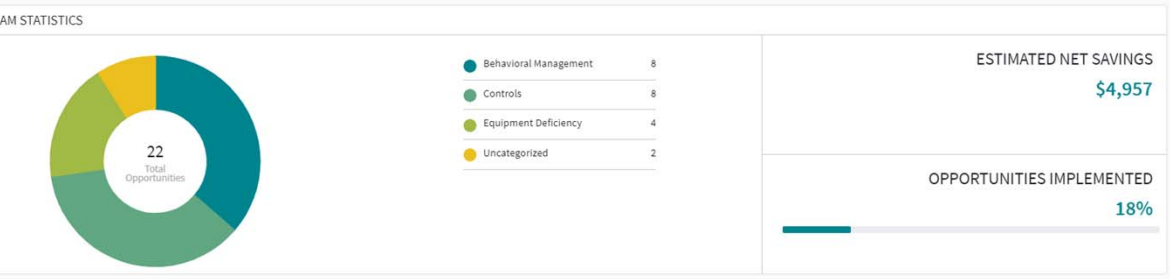

1. **Savings**: compares current cost and usage to a normalized baseline

2. **Analytics**: displays results of fault detection analytics deployed to optimize operations

3. **Opportunities**: tracks opportunities and status, priority, and savings

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