Local Government Energy Audit Report

Lindenwold Elementary School # 5

October 8, 2019

Prepared for:
Lindenwold Public Schools
550 Chews Landing Road
Lindenwold, NJ 08021

Prepared by:
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Disclaimer

The goal of this audit report is to identify potential energy efficiency opportunities, help prioritize specific measures for implementation, and provide information about financial incentives that may be available. Most energy conservation measures have received preliminary analysis of feasibility that identifies expected ranges of savings and costs. This level of analysis is usually considered sufficient to establish a basis for further discussion and to help prioritize energy measures.

TRC Companies Inc. (TRC) reviewed the energy conservation measures and estimates of energy savings were reviewed for technical accuracy. Actual, achieved energy savings depend on behavioral factors and other uncontrollable variables and, therefore, estimates of final energy savings are not guaranteed. TRC and the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities (NJBPU) shall in no event be liable should the actual energy savings vary.

TRC bases estimated installation costs on our experience at similar facilities, pricing from local contractors and vendors, and/or cost estimates from RS Means. We encourage the owner of the facility to independently confirm these cost estimates and to obtain multiple estimates when considering measure installations. Actual installation costs can vary widely based on individual measures and conditions. TRC and NJBPU do not guarantee installed cost estimates and shall in no event be held liable should actual installed costs vary from estimates.

New Jersey's Clean Energy Program (NJCEP) incentive values provided in this report are estimates based on program information available at the time of the report. Incentive levels are not guaranteed. The NJBPU reserves the right to extend, modify, or terminate programs without prior notice. Please review all available program incentives and eligibility requirements prior to selecting and installing any energy conservation measures.

The customer and their respective contractor(s) are responsible to implement energy conservation measures in complete conformance with all applicable local, state and federal requirements.

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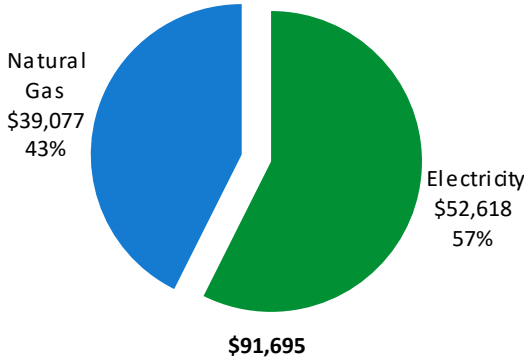
1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The New Jersey Board of Public Utilities (NJBPU) has sponsored this Local Government Energy Audit (LGEA) report for Lindenwold Elementary School # 5. This report provides you with information about your facility's energy use, identifies energy conservation measures (ECMs) that can reduce your energy use, and provides information and assistance to help make changes in your facility. TRC Companies Inc. (TRC) conducted this study as part of a comprehensive effort to assist New Jersey school districts and local governments in controlling their energy costs and to help protect our environment by reducing statewide energy consumption.

BUILDING PERFORMANCE REPORT

Annual Utilities	Costs: $91,695 Electricity: 465,020 kWh Natural Gas: 29,727 Therms	
ENERGY STAR® Benchmarking Score	26 *(1-100 scale)*	This building performs at or below the national average. This report contains suggestions about how to improve building performance and reduce energy costs.

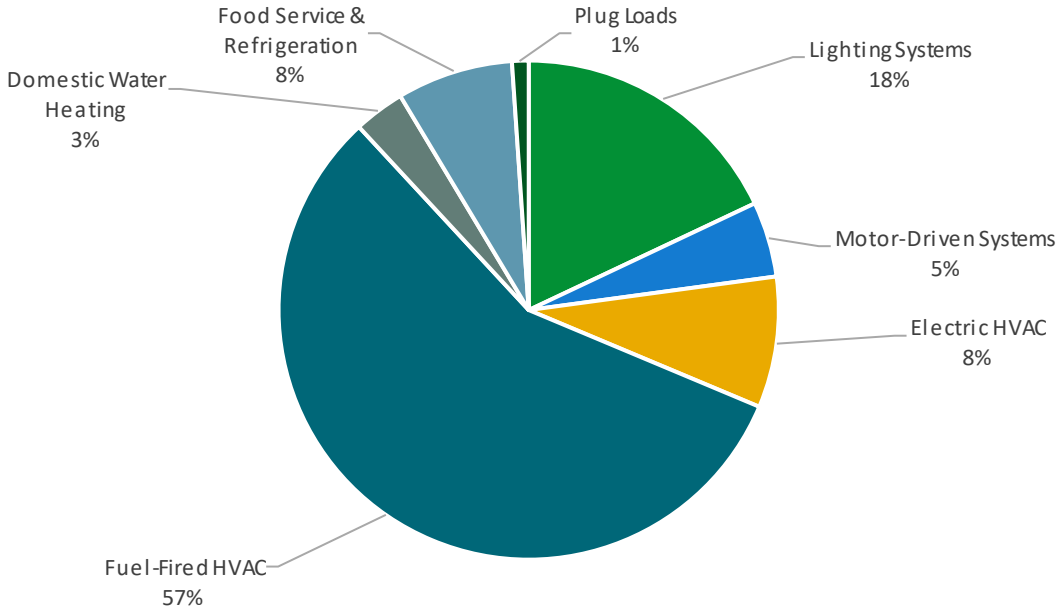


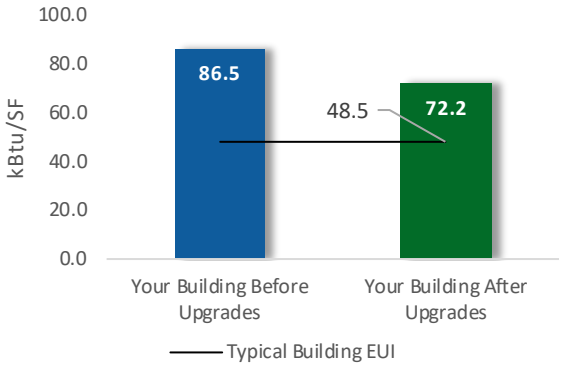
Figure 1 - Energy Use by System

POTENTIAL IMPROVEMENTS

This energy audit considered a range of potential energy improvements in your building. Costs and savings will vary between improvements. Presented below are two potential scopes of work for your consideration.

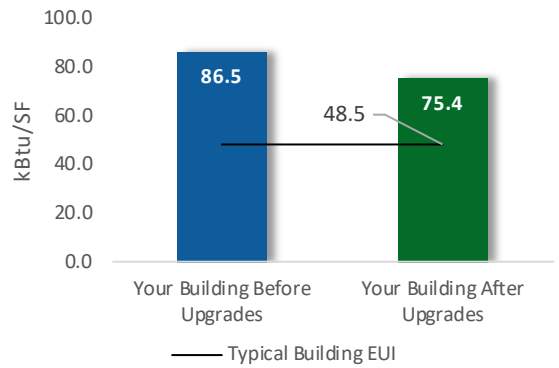
Scenario 1: Full Package (all evaluated measures)

Installation Cost	$158,848
Potential Rebates & Incentives[1]	$16,908
Annual Cost Savings	$22,751
Annual Energy Savings	Electricity: 187,931 kWh Natural Gas: 1,131 Therms
Greenhouse Gas Emission Savings	101 Tons
Simple Payback	6.2 Years
Site Energy Savings (all utilities)	17%



Scenario 2: Cost Effective Package[2]

Installation Cost	$65,639
Potential Rebates & Incentives	$11,660
Annual Cost Savings	$19,374
Annual Energy Savings	Electricity: 171,006 kWh Natural Gas: 18 Therms
Greenhouse Gas Emission Savings	86 Tons
Simple Payback	2.8 Years
Site Energy Savings (all utilities)	13%



On-site Generation Potential

Photovoltaic	Medium
Combined Heat and Power	None

[1] Incentives are based on current SmartStart Prescriptive incentives. Other program incentives may apply.

[2] A cost-effective measure is defined as one where the simple payback does not exceed two-thirds of the expected proposed equipment useful life. Simple payback is based on the net measure cost after potential incentives.

#	Energy Conservation Measure	*Cost Effective?*	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Energy Cost Savings ($)	Lifetime Energy Cost Savings ($)	Estimated Install Cost ($)	Estimated Incentive ($)*	Estimated Net Cost ($)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Lighting Upgrades			**134,656**	**21.7**	**$14,894**	**$223,403**	**$45,853**	**$9,910**	**$35,943**	**2.4**	**132,540**
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	Yes	9,025	1.0	$1,021	$15,318	$13,524	$1,400	$12,124	11.9	9,088
ECM 2	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	Yes	125,631	20.7	$13,872	$208,085	$32,329	$8,510	$23,819	1.7	123,452
Lighting Control Measures			**35,736**	**5.9**	**$3,945**	**$31,563**	**$18,902**	**$1,750**	**$17,152**	**4.3**	**35,111**
ECM 3	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	Yes	32,794	5.4	$3,621	$28,965	$16,202	$1,750	$14,452	4.0	32,220
ECM 4	Install High/Low Lighting Controls	Yes	2,942	0.5	$325	$2,598	$2,700	$0	$2,700	8.3	2,890
Variable Frequency Drive (VFD) Measures			**2,693**	**0.3**	**$305**	**$4,571**	**$6,781**	**$0**	**$6,781**	**22.3**	**2,712**
ECM 5	Install VFDs on Heating Water Pumps	No	2,693	0.3	$305	$4,571	$6,781	$0	$6,781	22.3	2,712
Electric Unitary HVAC Measures			**12,285**	**4.9**	**$1,390**	**$20,851**	**$66,999**	**$2,848**	**$64,151**	**46.2**	**12,371**
ECM 6	Install High Efficiency Air Conditioning Units	No	12,285	4.9	$1,390	$20,851	$66,999	$2,848	$64,151	46.2	12,371
Gas Heating (HVAC/Process) Replacement			**0**	**0.0**	**$1,378**	**$27,555**	**$13,991**	**$2,400**	**$11,591**	**8.4**	**12,272**
ECM 7	Install High Efficiency Furnaces	No	0	0.0	$1,378	$27,555	$13,991	$2,400	$11,591	8.4	12,272
HVAC System Improvements			**1,947**	**0.0**	**$696**	**$8,872**	**$5,701**	**$0**	**$5,701**	**8.2**	**6,194**
ECM 8	Implement Demand Control Ventilation (DCV)	No	1,947	0.0	$305	$4,577	$5,438	$0	$5,438	17.8	2,716
ECM 9	Install Pipe Insulation	Yes	0	0.0	$390	$4,295	$264	$0	$264	0.7	3,478
Domestic Water Heating Upgrade			**0**	**0.0**	**$75**	**$748**	**$14**	**$0**	**$14**	**0.2**	**667**
ECM 10	Install Low-Flow DHW Devices	Yes	0	0.0	$75	$748	$14	$0	$14	0.2	667
Food Service & Refrigeration Measures			**615**	**0.0**	**$70**	**$1,044**	**$607**	**$0**	**$607**	**8.7**	**619**
ECM 11	Refrigerator/Freezer Case Electrically Commutated Motors	Yes	615	0.0	$70	$1,044	$607	$0	$607	8.7	619
TOTALS			**171,006**	**27.6**	**$19,374**	**$261,054**	**$65,639**	**$11,660**	**$53,979**	**2.8**	**172,415**
TOTALS			**187,931**	**32.8**	**$22,751**	**$318,607**	**$158,848**	**$16,908**	**$141,940**	**6.2**	**202,486**

* - All incentives presented in this table are based on NJ SmartStart equipment incentives and assume proposed equipment meets minimum performance criteria for that program.

** - Simple Payback Period is based on net measure costs (i.e., after incentives).

Figure 2 – Evaluated Energy Improvements

For more detail on each evaluated energy improvement and a break out of cost-effective improvements, see **Section 4: Energy Conservation Measures**.

1.1 Planning Your Project

Careful planning makes for a successful energy project. When considering this scope of work, you will have some decisions to make, such as:

- How will the project be funded and/or financed?
- Is it best to pursue individual ECMs, groups of ECMs, or use a comprehensive approach where all ECMs are installed together?
- Are there other facility improvements that should happen at the same time?

Pick Your Installation Approach

New Jersey's Clean Energy Programs give you the flexibility to do a little or a lot. Rebates, incentives, and financing are available to help reduce both your installation costs and your energy bills. If you are planning to take advantage of these programs, make sure to review incentive program guidelines before proceeding. This is important because in most cases you will need to submit applications for the incentives before purchasing materials or starting installation.

The potential ECMs identified for this building likely qualify for multiple incentive and funding programs. Based on current program rules and requirements, your measures are likely to qualify for the following programs:

Energy Conservation Measure		SmartStart	Direct Install	Pay For Performance
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	x	x	
ECM 2	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	x	x	
ECM 3	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	x	x	
ECM 4	Install High/Low Lighting Controls		x	
ECM 5	Install VFDs on Hot Water Pumps		x	
ECM 6	Install High Efficiency Electric AC	x	x	
ECM 7	Install High Efficiency Furnaces	x	x	
ECM 8	Implement Demand Control Ventilation		x	
ECM 9	Install Pipe Insulation		x	
ECM 10	Install Low-Flow Domestic Hot Water Devices		x	
ECM 11	Refrigerator/Freezer Case Electrically Commutated Motors		x	

Figure 3 – Funding Options

New Jersey's Clean Energy Programs At-A-Glance

	SmartStart Flexibility to install at your own pace	**Direct Install** Turnkey installation	**Pay for Performance** Whole building upgrades
Who should use it?	Buildings installing individual measures or small group of measures.	Small to mid-size facilities that can bundle multiple measures together. Average peak demand should be below 200 kW. Not suitable for significant building shell issues.	Mid to large size facilities looking to implement as many measures as possible at one time. Peak demand should be over 200 kW.
How does it work?	Use in-house staff or your preferred contractor.	Pre-approved contractors pass savings along to you via reduced material and labor costs.	Whole-building approach to energy upgrades designed to reduce energy use by at least 15%. The more you save, the higher the incentives.
What are the Incentives?	Fixed incentives for specific energy efficiency measures.	Incentives pay up to 70% of eligible costs, up to $125,000 per project. You pay the remaining 30% directly to the contractor.	Up to 25% of installation cost, calculated based on level of energy savings per square foot.
How do I participate?	Submit an application for the specific equipment to be installed.	Contact a participating contractor in your region.	Contact a pre-qualified Partner to develop your Energy Reduction Plan and set your energy savings targets.

Take the next step by visiting **www.njcleanenergy.com** for program details, applications, and to contact a qualified contractor.

Individual Measures with SmartStart

For facilities wishing to pursue only selected individual measures (or planning to phase implementation of selected measures over multiple years), incentives are available through the SmartStart program. To participate, you can use internal resources or an outside firm or contractor to perform the final design of the ECM(s) and install the equipment. Program pre-approval is required for some SmartStart incentives, so only after receiving pre-approval should you proceed with ECM installation.

Turnkey Installation with Direct Install

The Direct Install program provides turnkey installation of multiple measures through an authorized network of participating contractors. This program can provide substantially higher incentives than SmartStart, up to 70% of the cost of selected measures. Direct Install contractors will assess and verify individual measure eligibility and, in most cases, they perform the installation work. The Direct Install program is available to sites with an average peak demand of less than 200 kW.

Whole Building Approach with Pay for Performance

Pay for Performance can be a good option for medium to large sized facilities to achieve deep energy savings. Pay for Performance allows you to install as many measures as possible under a single project as well as address measures that may not qualify for other programs. Many facilities pursuing an Energy Savings Improvement Program (ESIP) loan also use this program. Pay for Performance works for larger customers with a peak demand over 200 kW. The minimum installed scope of work must include at least two unique measures resulting in at least 15% energy savings, where lighting cannot make up the majority of the savings.

More Options from Around the State

Financing and Planning Support with the Energy Savings Improvement Program (ESIP)

For larger facilities with limited capital availability to implement ECMs, project financing may be available through the ESIP. Supported directly by the NJBPU, ESIP provides government agencies with project development, design, and implementation support services, as well as, attractive financing for implementing ECMs. You have already taken the first step as an LGEA customer, because this report is required to participate in ESIP.

Resiliency with Return on Investment through Combined Heat & Power (CHP)

The CHP program provides incentives for combined heat and power (aka cogeneration) and waste heat to power projects. Combined heat and power systems generate power on-site and recover heat from the generation system to meet on-site thermal loads. Waste heat to power systems use waste heat to generate power. You will work with a qualified developer who will design a system that meets your building's heating and cooling needs.

Ongoing Electric Savings with Demand Response

The Demand Response Energy Aggregator program reduces electric loads at commercial facilities when wholesale electricity prices are high or when the reliability of the electric grid is threatened due to peak power demand. By enabling commercial facilities to reduce electric demand during times of peak demand, the grid is made more reliable and overall transmission costs are reduced for all ratepayers. Curtailment service providers provide regular payments to medium and large consumers of electric power for their participation in demand response (DR) programs. Program participation is voluntary, and facilities receive payments regardless of whether they are called upon to curtail their load during times of peak demand.

2 EXISTING CONDITIONS

The New Jersey Board of Public Utilities (NJBPU) has sponsored this Local Government Energy Audit (LGEA) Report for Lindenwold Elementary School # 5. This report provides information on how your facility uses energy, identifies energy conservation measures (ECMs) that can reduce your energy use, and provides information and assistance to help you implement the ECMs. This report also contains valuable information on financial incentives from New Jersey's Clean Energy Program (NJCEP) for implementing ECMs.

TRC conducted this study as part of a comprehensive effort to assist New Jersey educational and local government facilities in controlling energy costs and protecting our environment by offering a wide range of energy management options and advice.

2.1 Site Overview

On June 12, 2019, TRC performed an energy audit at Lindenwold Elementary School # 5 located in Lindenwold, New Jersey. TRC met with Carl Haines to review the facility operations and help focus our investigation on specific energy-using systems.

Lindenwold Elementary School # 5 is a 1-story, 52,691 square foot building built in 1965. Spaces include: classrooms, offices, cafeteria, multi-purpose room, storage rooms, corridors, a commercial kitchen and mechanical spaces.

Recently, the building was retrofitted with a new roof.

The site has solar PV panels on the roof and parking lot served by one 75 kW inverter, one 100 kW inverter and one 500 kW inverter. The system operates under a Power Purchase Agreement (PPA) for the solar generation.

The school is also served by a gas fired emergency back-up generator.

2.2 Building Occupancy

The facility is occupied 11 months out of the year. Typical weekday occupancy is 76 staff and 597 students.

Building Name	Weekday/Weekend	Operating Schedule
Lindenwold Elementary School # 5	Weekday	07:00 AM - 11:30 PM
	Weekend	Closed

Figure 4 - Building Occupancy Schedule

2.3 Building Envelope

Building walls are concrete block over structural steel with a stone facade. The roof is flat and covered with roofing membrane, which was recently replaced.

Most of the windows are double glazed and have aluminum frames. The glass-to-frame seals are in fair condition. Exterior doors are made of fiberglass and in fair condition. Degraded window and door seals increase drafts and outside air infiltration.

Building Envelope

Roof

2.4 Lighting Systems

The primary interior lighting system uses 32-Watt linear or 32-Watt U tube T8 fluorescent lamps. There are a considerable number of fixtures which have been retrofit to use 15-Watt linear LED retrofit lamps. A significant number of incandescent lamps illuminate restrooms and service spaces with an estimated rating of 65-Watts. A few incandescent fixture housings have been retrofit with 23-Watt and 32-Watt compact fluorescent lamps (CFL) and some with 10-Watt LED lamps.

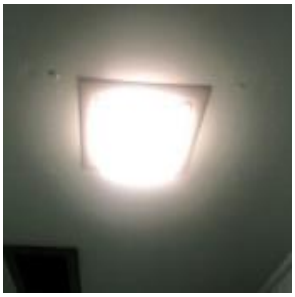
Typically, T8 fluorescent lamps use electronic ballasts while T12 lamps are driven by magnetic ballasts. Most exit signs use LED sources.

Fixtures are configured with a variety of lamp types in different lengths as needed to suit area lighting requirements. Fixtures are accordingly recessed, ceiling mount, wall mount, or suspended.

Most fixtures are in fair condition. Interior lighting levels were generally sufficient.

Most interior lighting fixtures are manually controlled, and a few others are controlled using occupancy sensors.

Troffer Fixtures



Surface Mounted Fixture

Linear LED Fixture

Exit Sign

Exterior fixtures include wall packs, recessed, and pole mounted lights with a mixture of incandescent, MH lamps and LEDs of varying wattages.

Exterior light fixtures are controlled by timeclocks or photocell, depending on the fixture.

Exterior Wall pack

Exterior Recessed Fixture

Front Entrance Exterior Fixtures

Exterior LED Fixtures

2.5 Air Handling Systems

Packaged Units

Some of the classrooms, hallways, and the media center are served with packaged rooftop air conditioning units controlled by room thermostats. The units have cooling capacities ranging between 2-tons and 7.5-tons. The heating load for these units are served by gas-fired furnaces that have capacities ranging between 56 MBh and 161.5 MBh.

Refer to Appendix A for detailed information about each unit.

Unit Ventilators

The remainder of classrooms are served by unit ventilators equipped with heating hot water coils to serve their heating loads. These unit ventilators are estimated to have a small 1/4 hp supply fan.

Air Conditioners

Some office areas and server rooms are served by split system air conditioning (AC) units. These vary in capacity between 1-ton and 20-tons. The units are in fair condition. They range in efficiency between 9.8 EER and 11.76 EER.

Some offices are served by a variable refrigerant flow (VRF) heat pump with capacity 13.3 tons. Its cooling/heating efficiency is 10.8 (EER)/3.3(COP).

There is also one 1-ton window AC unit that serve nurses office.

VRF Condenser Unit

Rooftop Package Unit

AC Condensing Unit

Unit Ventilator

2.6 Heating Hot Water Systems

One Lochinvar 1,738.8 MBh hot water boiler serves part of the building's heating load. The burners are modulating with a nominal efficiency of 84%. Installed in 2000, it is in fair condition.

The hydronic distribution system is a two-pipe heating-only system. This system is served by two constant speed 1.5 hp pumps.

At the time of the site inspection, approximately 30 feet of hot water piping was seen uninsulated in the boiler room.

Boiler

2.7 Domestic Hot Water

Hot water is produced with an 80 gallon, 199.99 MBh gas-fired storage water heater with an 80% efficiency and a 40 gallon, 4.5 kW electric water heater.

Gas Fired Heater

Electric Heater

2.8 Food Service Equipment

The kitchen has a mixture of gas and electric equipment that is used to prepare breakfast and lunch for students and staff. Most cooking is done using a conventional gas-fired oven. Bulk prepared foods are held in electric holding cabinets. Equipment is high efficiency and is in good condition.

The dishwasher is an ENERGY STAR® high temperature single tank conveyor type unit. It also equipped with a booster heater.

Visit https://www.energystar.gov/products/commercial_food_service_equipment for the latest information on high efficiency food service equipment.

Conventional Oven

Convection Oven

Dishwasher

2.9 Refrigeration

The kitchen has a few stand-up refrigerators with solid doors. There are also a few refrigerator chests. All equipment is high efficiency and in good condition.

The walk-in freezer has an 0.5-ton compressor located in the kitchen and an 1/20 hp two fan evaporator.

Visit https://www.energystar.gov/products/commercial_food_service_equipment for the latest information on high efficiency food service equipment.

Stand-up Refrigerator

Refrigerator Chest

Walk-in Freezer

2.10 Plug Load & Vending Machines

The utility bill analysis indicates that plug loads consume approximately 1% of total building energy use. This is lower than a typical building.

The location is doing a great job managing their electrical plug loads. This report makes additional suggestions for ECMs in this area as well as Energy Efficient Best Practices.

There are 50 computer work stations throughout the facility. Plug loads throughout the building include general café and office equipment.

There are several residential-style refrigerators throughout the building that are used to store perishables. These vary in condition and efficiency.

There is one refrigerated beverage vending machine and one non-refrigerated vending machine. Vending machines are equipped with occupancy-based controls.

Copy Machine

Microwave & Coffee Machine

Refrigerator & Vending Machine

2.11 Water-Using Systems

There are 17 restrooms with toilets, urinals, and sinks. Most of the faucets are high efficiency units.

2.12 On-Site Generation

Lindenwold Elementary School # 5 has a 675 kW photovoltaic (PV) array located on the roof and parking lot of the facility which is operated under a PPA with the solar energy provider. This system provides approximately 50% of the electricity used at this facility.

The school also has a gas-fired emergency generator that, in the event of a power outage, serves critical services and is only used for emergency needs.

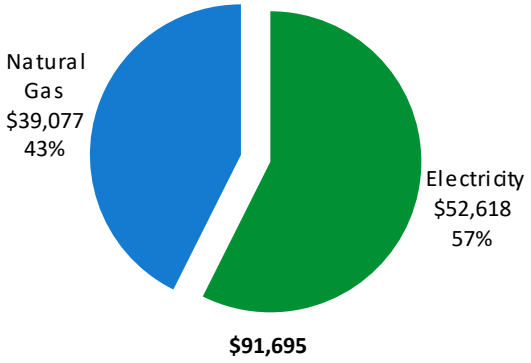
Rooftop Solar Array

Gas Fired Back-up Generator

3 Energy Use and Costs

Twelve months of utility billing data are used to develop annual energy consumption and cost data. This information creates a profile of the annual energy consumption and energy costs.

Utility Summary		
Fuel	**Usage**	**Cost**
Electricity	465,020 kWh	$52,618
Natural Gas	29,727 Therms	$39,077
Total		**$91,695**



An energy balance identifies and quantifies energy use in your various building systems. This can highlight areas with the most potential for improvement. This energy balance was developed using calculated energy use for each of the end uses noted in the figure.

The energy auditor collects information regarding equipment operating hours, capacity, efficiency, and other operational parameters from facility staff, drawings, and on-site observations. This information is used as the inputs to calculate the existing conditions energy use for the site. The calculated energy use is then compared to the historical energy use and the initial inputs are revised, as necessary, to balance the calculated energy use to the historical energy use.

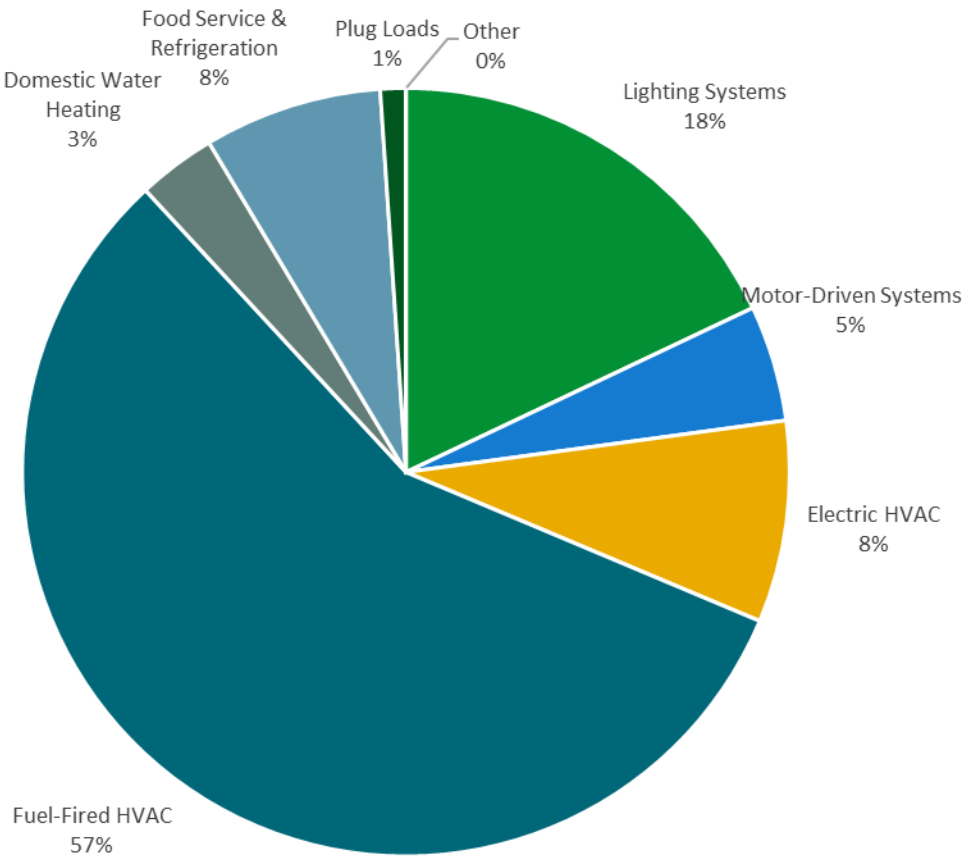
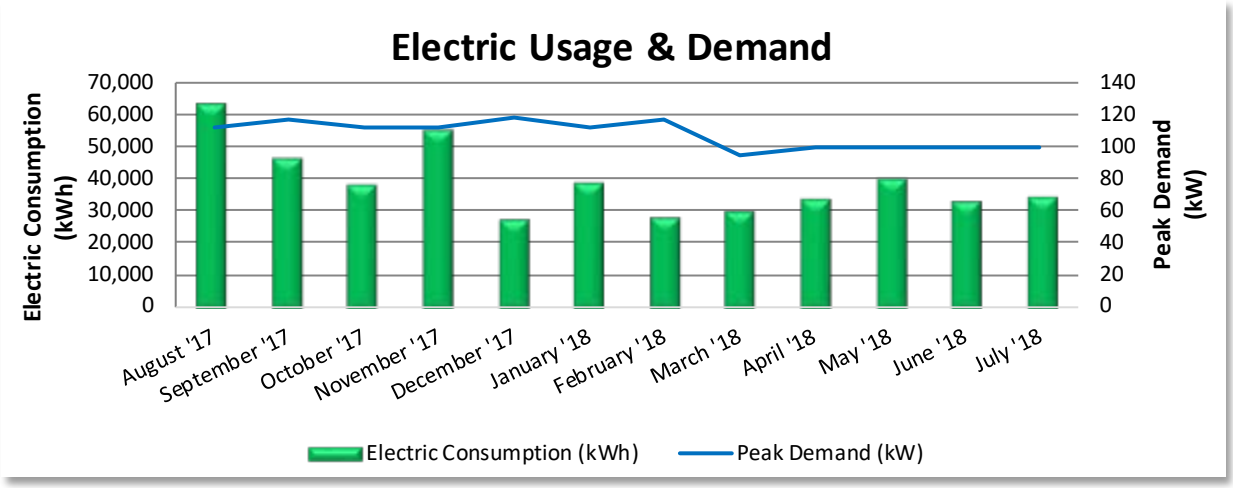


Figure 5 - Energy Balance

3.1 Electricity

Atlantic City Electric delivers electricity under rate class general service secondary, with electric production provided by Constellation, a third-party supplier.



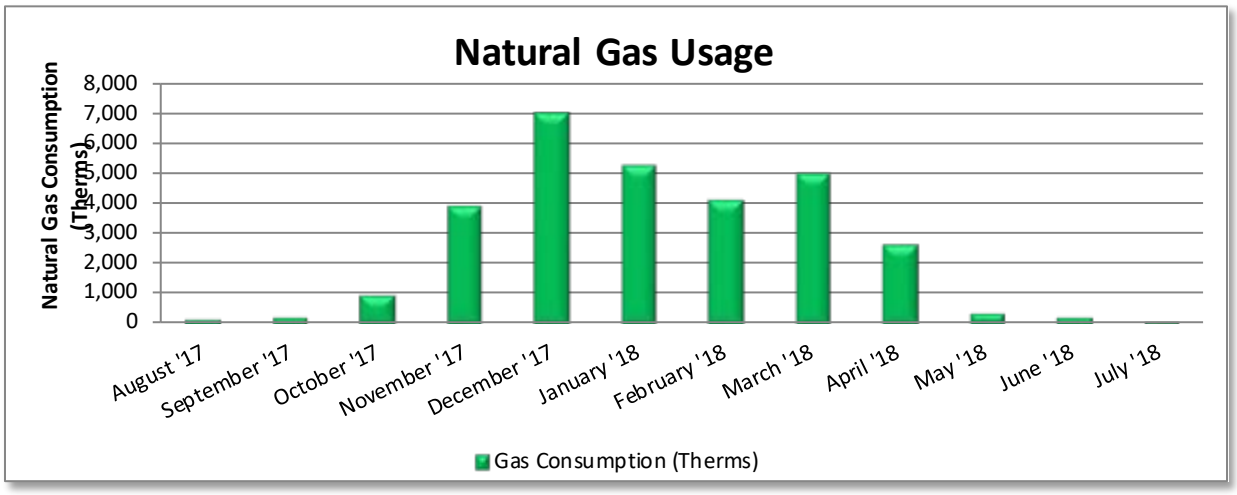
Electric Billing Data					
Period Ending	**Days in Period**	**Electric Usage (kWh)**	**Demand (kW)**	**Demand Cost**	**Total Electric Cost**
9/8/17	31	63,194.125	112	$1,021	$5,978
10/9/17	31	45,850.750	118	$1,105	$4,768
11/7/17	29	38,138.875	112	$1,058	$4,965
12/7/17	30	54,846.625	112	$1,094	$6,789
1/9/18	33	27,386.750	118	$1,272	$4,287
2/7/18	29	38,326.311	112	$1,056	$2,863
3/8/18	29	28,129.388	118	$1,108	$2,940
4/9/18	32	29,978.683	95	$976	$3,406
5/9/18	30	33,472.056	99	$936	$4,021
6/7/18	29	39,966.094	99	$905	$3,942
7/10/18	33	32,770.522	99	$1,030	$4,385
8/9/18	30	34,233.739	99	$936	$4,419
Totals	**366**	**466,294**	**118**	**$12,498**	**$52,763**
Annual	**365**	**465,020**	**118**	**$12,464**	**$52,618**

Notes:

- Peak demand of 118 kW occurred in February '17.
- The average electric cost over the past 12 months was $0.113/kWh, which is the blended rate that includes energy supply, distribution, demand, and other charges. This report uses this blended rate to estimate energy cost savings.
- The energy usage of this facility is greater than what is typically found in other middle schools of similar size. The facility should investigate the operation of the building's equipment and review the potential for improved control strategies.
- On-site generation is through a PPA and the site purchases the generated electricity from Terraform Power. Most of the electricity generated on-site is used on-site and the remainder is exported to the grid.

3.2 Natural Gas

South Jersey Gas delivers natural gas under rate class general service FT, with natural gas supply provided by UGI, a third-party supplier.



Gas Billing Data				
Period Ending	**Days in Period**	**Natural Gas Usage (Therms)**	**Natural Gas Cost**	**TRC Estimated Usage?**
9/8/17	31	145	$200	No
10/9/17	31	249	$321	No
11/7/17	29	952	$1,183	No
12/7/17	30	3,882	$5,148	No
1/9/18	33	6,967	$9,235	No
2/7/18	29	5,236	$6,934	No
3/8/18	29	4,087	$5,489	No
4/9/18	32	4,961	$6,580	No
5/9/18	30	2,656	$3,131	Yes
6/7/18	29	351	$481	No
7/10/18	33	197	$290	No
8/9/18	30	124	$193	No
Totals	**366**	**29,809**	**$39,184**	
Annual	**365**	**29,727**	**$39,077**	

Notes:

- The average gas cost for the past 12 months is $1.315/therm, which is the blended rate used throughout the analysis.

3.3 Benchmarking

Your building was benchmarked using the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) *Portfolio Manager®* software. Benchmarking compares your building's energy use to that of similar buildings across the country, while neutralizing variations due to location, occupancy and operating hours. Some building types can be scored with a 1-100 ranking of a building's energy performance relative to the national building market. A score of 50 represents the national average and a score of 100 is best.

This ENERGY STAR® benchmarking score provides a comprehensive snapshot of your building's energy performance. It assesses the building's physical assets, operations, and occupant behavior, which is compiled into a quick and easy-to-understand score.

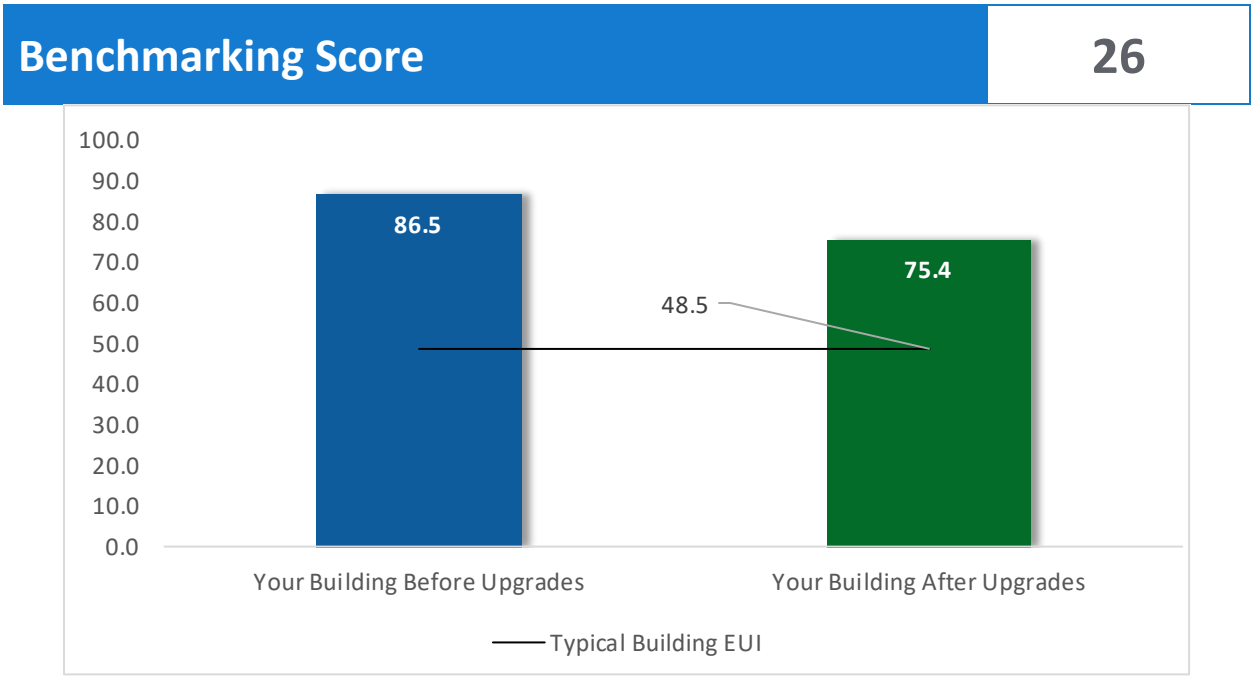


Figure 6 - Energy Use Intensity Comparison

This building performs at, or below the national average. This report contains suggestions about how to improve building performance and reduce energy costs.

Energy use intensity (EUI) measures energy consumption per square foot and is the standard metric for comparing buildings' energy performance. A lower EUI means better performance and less energy consumed. A number of factors can cause as building to vary from the "typical" energy usage. Local weather conditions, building age and insulation levels, equipment efficiency, daily occupancy hours, changes in occupancy throughout the year, equipment operating hours, and occupant behavior all contribute to a building's energy use and the benchmarking score.

Tracking Your Energy Performance

Keeping track of your energy use on a monthly basis is one of the best ways to keep energy costs in check. Update your utility information in Portfolio Manager® regularly, so that you can keep track of your building's performance.

We have created a Portfolio Manager® account for your facility and we have already entered the monthly utility data shown above for you. Account login information for your account will be sent via email.

Free online training is available to help you use ENERGY STAR® Portfolio Manager® to track your building's performance at: https://www.energystar.gov/buildings/training.

For more information on ENERGY STAR® and Portfolio Manager®, visit their website[3].

[3] https://www.energystar.gov/buildings/facility-owners-and-managers/existing-buildings/earn-recognition/energy-star-certification/how-app-1.

4 ENERGY CONSERVATION MEASURES

The goal of this audit report is to identify and evaluate potential energy efficiency improvements, provide information about the cost effectiveness of those improvements, and recognize potential financial incentives from NJBPU. Most energy conservation measures have received preliminary analysis of feasibility which identifies expected ranges of savings and costs. This level of analysis is typically sufficient to demonstrate project cost-effectiveness and help prioritize energy measures.

Calculations of energy use and savings are based on the current version of the *New Jersey's Clean Energy Program Protocols to Measure Resource Savings*, which is approved by the NJBPU. Further analysis or investigation may be required to calculate more precise savings based on specific circumstances.

Operation and maintenance costs for the proposed new equipment will generally be lower than the current costs for the existing equipment—especially if the existing equipment is at or past its normal useful life. We have conservatively assumed there to be no impact on overall maintenance costs over the life of the equipment.

Financial incentives are based on the current NJCEP prescriptive SmartStart program. A higher level of investigation may be necessary to support any SmartStart Custom, Pay for Performance, or Direct Install incentive applications. Some measures and proposed upgrades may be eligible for higher incentives than those shown below through other NJCEP programs described in a following section of this report.

For a detailed list of the locations and recommended energy conservation measures for all inventoried equipment, see **Appendix A: Equipment Inventory & Recommendations.**

#	Energy Conservation Measure	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings ($)	Estimated Install Cost ($)	Estimated Incentive ($)*	Estimated Net Cost ($)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Lighting Upgrades		**134,656**	**21.7**	**-26**	**$14,894**	**$45,853**	**$9,910**	**$35,943**	**2.4**	**132,540**
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	9,025	1.0	0	$1,021	$13,524	$1,400	$12,124	11.9	9,088
ECM 2	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	125,631	20.7	-26	$13,872	$32,329	$8,510	$23,819	1.7	123,452
Lighting Control Measures		**35,736**	**5.9**	**-7**	**$3,945**	**$18,902**	**$1,750**	**$17,152**	**4.3**	**35,111**
ECM 3	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	32,794	5.4	-7	$3,621	$16,202	$1,750	$14,452	4.0	32,220
ECM 4	Install High/Low Lighting Controls	2,942	0.5	-1	$325	$2,700	$0	$2,700	8.3	2,890
Variable Frequency Drive (VFD) Measures		**2,693**	**0.3**	**0**	**$305**	**$6,781**	**$0**	**$6,781**	**22.3**	**2,712**
ECM 5	Install VFDs on Heating Water Pumps	2,693	0.3	0	$305	$6,781	$0	$6,781	22.3	2,712
Electric Unitary HVAC Measures		**12,285**	**4.9**	**0**	**$1,390**	**$66,999**	**$2,848**	**$64,151**	**46.2**	**12,371**
ECM 6	Install High Efficiency Air Conditioning Units	12,285	4.9	0	$1,390	$66,999	$2,848	$64,151	46.2	12,371
Gas Heating (HVAC/Process) Replacement		**0**	**0.0**	**105**	**$1,378**	**$13,991**	**$2,400**	**$11,591**	**8.4**	**12,272**
ECM 7	Install High Efficiency Furnaces	0	0.0	105	$1,378	$13,991	$2,400	$11,591	8.4	12,272
HVAC System Improvements		**1,947**	**0.0**	**36**	**$696**	**$5,701**	**$0**	**$5,701**	**8.2**	**6,194**
ECM 8	Implement Demand Control Ventilation (DCV)	1,947	0.0	6	$305	$5,438	$0	$5,438	17.8	2,716
ECM 9	Install Pipe Insulation	0	0.0	30	$390	$264	$0	$264	0.7	3,478
Domestic Water Heating Upgrade		**0**	**0.0**	**6**	**$75**	**$14**	**$0**	**$14**	**0.2**	**667**
ECM 10	Install Low-Flow DHW Devices	0	0.0	6	$75	$14	$0	$14	0.2	667
Food Service & Refrigeration Measures		**615**	**0.0**	**0**	**$70**	**$607**	**$0**	**$607**	**8.7**	**619**
ECM 11	Refrigerator/Freezer Case Electrically Commutated Motors	615	0.0	0	$70	$607	$0	$607	8.7	619
TOTALS		**187,931**	**32.8**	**113**	**$22,751**	**$158,848**	**$16,908**	**$141,940**	**6.2**	**202,486**

* - All incentives presented in this table are based on NJ SmartStart equipment incentives and assume proposed equipment meets minimum performance criteria for that program.

** - Simple Payback Period is based on net measure costs (i.e. after incentives).

Figure 7 – All Evaluated ECMs

#	Energy Conservation Measure	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings ($)	Estimated Install Cost ($)	Estimated Incentive ($)*	Estimated Net Cost ($)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Lighting Upgrades		**134,656**	**21.7**	**-26**	**$14,894**	**$45,853**	**$9,910**	**$35,943**	**2.4**	**132,540**
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	9,025	1.0	0	$1,021	$13,524	$1,400	$12,124	11.9	9,088
ECM 2	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	125,631	20.7	-26	$13,872	$32,329	$8,510	$23,819	1.7	123,452
Lighting Control Measures		**35,736**	**5.9**	**-7**	**$3,945**	**$18,902**	**$1,750**	**$17,152**	**4.3**	**35,111**
ECM 3	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	32,794	5.4	-7	$3,621	$16,202	$1,750	$14,452	4.0	32,220
ECM 4	Install High/Low Lighting Controls	2,942	0.5	-1	$325	$2,700	$0	$2,700	8.3	2,890
HVAC System Improvements		**0**	**0.0**	**30**	**$390**	**$264**	**$0**	**$264**	**0.7**	**3,478**
ECM 8	Implement Demand Control Ventilation (DCV)	0	0.0	0	$0	$0	$0	$0	0.0	0
ECM 9	Install Pipe Insulation	0	0.0	30	$390	$264	$0	$264	0.7	3,478
Domestic Water Heating Upgrade		**0**	**0.0**	**6**	**$75**	**$14**	**$0**	**$14**	**0.2**	**667**
ECM 10	Install Low-Flow DHW Devices	0	0.0	6	$75	$14	$0	$14	0.2	667
Food Service & Refrigeration Measures		**615**	**0.0**	**0**	**$70**	**$607**	**$0**	**$607**	**8.7**	**619**
ECM 11	Refrigerator/Freezer Case Electrically Commutated Motors	615	0.0	0	$70	$607	$0	$607	8.7	619
TOTALS		**171,006**	**27.6**	**2**	**$19,374**	**$65,639**	**$11,660**	**$53,979**	**2.8**	**172,415**

* - All incentives presented in this table are based on NJ SmartStart equipment incentives and assume proposed equipment meets minimum performance criteria for that program.

** - Simple Payback Period is based on net measure costs (i.e. after incentives).

Figure 8 – Cost Effective ECMs

4.1 Lighting

#	Energy Conservation Measure	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Energy Cost Savings ($)	Lifetime Energy Cost Savings ($)	Estimated Install Cost ($)	Estimated Incentive ($)*	Estimated Net Cost ($)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Lighting Upgrades		**134,656**	**21.7**	**$14,894**	**$223,403**	**$45,853**	**$9,910**	**$35,943**	**2.4**	**132,540**
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	9,025	1.0	$1,021	$15,318	$13,524	$1,400	$12,124	11.9	9,088
ECM 2	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	125,631	20.7	$13,872	$208,085	$32,329	$8,510	$23,819	1.7	123,452

When considering lighting upgrades, we suggest using a comprehensive design approach that simultaneously upgrades lighting fixtures and controls to maximize energy savings and improve occupant lighting. Comprehensive design will also consider appropriate lighting levels for different space types to make sure that the right amount of light is delivered where needed. If conversion to LED light sources are proposed, we suggest converting all of a specific lighting type (e.g., linear fluorescent) to LED lamps to minimize the number of lamp types in use at the facility, which should help reduce future maintenance costs.

ECM 1: Install LED Fixtures

Replace existing fixtures containing high intensity discharge (HID) lamps with new LED light fixtures. This measure saves energy by installing LEDs, which use less power than other technologies with a comparable light output.

In some cases, HID fixtures can be retrofit with screw-based LED lamps. Replacing an existing HID fixture with a new LED fixture will generally provide better overall lighting optics; however, replacing the HID lamp with a LED screw-in lamp is typically a less expensive retrofit. We recommend you work with your lighting contractor to determine which retrofit solution is best suited to your needs and will be compatible with the existing fixture(s).

Maintenance savings may also be achieved since LED lamps last longer than other light sources and therefore do not need to be replaced as often.

Affected building areas: exterior wall packs and recessed fixtures.

ECM 2: Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps

Replace fluorescent, U-bend fluorescent, incandescent and compact fluorescent lamps with LED lamps. Many LED tubes are direct replacements for existing fluorescent tubes and can be installed while leaving the fluorescent fixture ballast in place. LED lamps can be used in existing fixtures as a direct replacement for most other lighting technologies.

This measure saves energy by installing LEDs which use less power than other lighting technologies yet provide equivalent lighting output for the space. Maintenance savings may also be available, as longer-lasting LEDs lamps will not need to be replaced as often as the existing lamps.

Affected building areas: all areas with fluorescent fixtures with T8 tubes, U-bend T8 tubes, incandescent lamps and CFL lamps

4.2 Lighting Controls

#	Energy Conservation Measure	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Energy Cost Savings ($)	Lifetime Energy Cost Savings ($)	Estimated Install Cost ($)	Estimated Incentive ($)*	Estimated Net Cost ($)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Lighting Control Measures		**35,736**	**5.9**	**$3,945**	**$31,563**	**$18,902**	**$1,750**	**$17,152**	**4.3**	**35,111**
ECM 3	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	32,794	5.4	$3,621	$28,965	$16,202	$1,750	$14,452	4.0	32,220
ECM 4	Install High/Low Lighting Controls	2,942	0.5	$325	$2,598	$2,700	$0	$2,700	8.3	2,890

Lighting controls reduce energy use by turning off or lowering lighting fixture power levels when not in use. A comprehensive approach to lighting design should upgrade the lighting fixtures and the controls together for maximum energy savings and improved lighting for occupants.

ECM 3: Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls

Install occupancy sensors to control lighting fixtures in areas that are frequently unoccupied, even for short periods. For most spaces, we recommend that lighting controls use dual technology sensors, which reduce the possibility of lights turning off unexpectedly.

Occupancy sensors detect occupancy using ultrasonic and/or infrared sensors. When an occupant enters the space, the lighting fixtures switch to full lighting levels. Most occupancy sensor lighting controls allow users to manually turn fixtures on/off, as needed. Some controls can also provide dimming options.

Occupancy sensors can be mounted on the wall at existing switch locations, mounted on the ceiling, or in remote locations. In general, wall switch replacement sensors are best suited to single occupant offices and other small rooms. Ceiling-mounted or remote mounted sensors are used in large spaces, locations without local switching, and where wall switches are not in the line-of-sight of the main work area.

This measure provides energy savings by reducing the lighting operating hours.

Affected building areas: offices, conference rooms, classrooms, copy room, teachers' lunchroom, restrooms, and storage rooms.

ECM 4: Install High/Low Lighting Controls

Install occupancy sensors to provide dual level lighting control for lighting fixtures in spaces that are infrequently occupied but may require some level of continuous lighting for safety or security reasons.

Lighting fixtures with these controls operate at default low levels when the area is unoccupied to provide minimal lighting to meet security or safety requirements. Sensors detect occupancy using ultrasonic and/or infrared sensors. When an occupant enters the space, the lighting fixtures switch to full lighting levels. Fixtures automatically switch back to low levels after a predefined period of vacancy. In parking lots and parking garages with significant ambient lighting, this control can sometimes be combined with photocell controls to turn the lights off when there is sufficient daylight.

The control lowers the light level by dimming the fixture output. Therefore, the controlled fixtures need to have a dimmable ballast or driver. This will need to be taken into account when selecting retrofit lamps and bulbs for the areas proposed for high/low control.

This measure provides energy savings by reducing the light fixture power draw when reduced light output is appropriate.

Affected building areas: hallways.

For this type of measure the occupancy sensors will generally be ceiling or fixture mounted. Sufficient sensor coverage must be provided to ensure that lights turn on as an occupant approach each area.

4.3 Variable Frequency Drives (VFD)

#	Energy Conservation Measure	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Energy Cost Savings ($)	Lifetime Energy Cost Savings ($)	Estimated Install Cost ($)	Estimated Incentive ($)*	Estimated Net Cost ($)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Variable Frequency Drive (VFD) Measures		**2,693**	**0.3**	**$305**	**$4,571**	**$6,781**	**$0**	**$6,781**	**22.3**	**2,712**
ECM 5	Install VFDs on Heating Water Pumps	2,693	0.3	$305	$4,571	$6,781	$0	$6,781	22.3	2,712

Variable frequency drives control motors for fans, pumps, and process equipment based on the actual output required of the driven equipment. Energy savings result from more efficient control of motor energy usage when equipment operates at partial load. The magnitude of energy savings depends on the estimated amount of time that the motor would operate at partial load. For equipment with proposed VFDs, we have included replacing the controlled motor with a new motor—unless the existing motor meets or exceeds IHP 2014 standards—to conservatively account for the cost of an inverter duty rated motor.

ECM 5: Install VFDs on Heating Water Pumps

Install variable frequency drives (VFD) to control heating water pumps. Two-way valves must serve the hot water coils, and the hot water loop must have a differential pressure sensor installed. If three-way valves or a bypass leg are used in the hot water distribution, they will need to be modified when this measure is implemented. As the hot water valves close, the differential pressure increases and the VFD modulates the pump speed to maintain a differential pressure setpoint.

Energy savings result from reducing pump motor speed (and power) as hot water valves close. The magnitude of energy savings is based on the estimated amount of time that the system will operate at reduced load.

Affected building systems: two secondary HHW loop pumps.

4.4 Electric Unitary HVAC

#	Energy Conservation Measure	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Energy Cost Savings ($)	Lifetime Energy Cost Savings ($)	Estimated Install Cost ($)	Estimated Incentive ($)*	Estimated Net Cost ($)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Electric Unitary HVAC Measures		**12,285**	**4.9**	**$1,390**	**$20,851**	**$66,999**	**$2,848**	**$64,151**	**46.2**	**12,371**
ECM 6	Install High Efficiency Air Conditioning Units	12,285	4.9	$1,390	$20,851	$66,999	$2,848	$64,151	46.2	12,371

Replacing the unitary HVAC units has a long payback period and may not be justifiable based simply on energy considerations. However, most of the units at this facility are nearing or have reached the end of their normal useful life. Typically, the marginal cost of purchasing a high efficiency unit can be justified by the marginal savings from the improved efficiency. When the rooftop package units and split system AC units are eventually replaced, consider purchasing equipment that exceeds the minimum efficiency required by building codes.

ECM 6: Install High Efficiency Air Conditioning Units

Replace standard efficiency packaged air conditioning and split system units with high efficiency air conditioning units. The magnitude of energy savings for this measure depends on the relative efficiency of the older unit versus the new high efficiency unit, the average cooling load, and the estimated annual operating hours.

This measure is part of a measure to replace package units at this site and as such must be considered in combination with ECM 7 for the units which incorporate gas fired heating.

4.5 Gas-Fired Heating

#	Energy Conservation Measure	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Energy Cost Savings ($)	Lifetime Energy Cost Savings ($)	Estimated Install Cost ($)	Estimated Incentive ($)*	Estimated Net Cost ($)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Gas Heating (HVAC/Process) Replacement		**0**	**0.0**	**$1,378**	**$27,555**	**$13,991**	**$2,400**	**$11,591**	**8.4**	**12,272**
ECM 7	Install High Efficiency Furnaces	0	0.0	$1,378	$27,555	$13,991	$2,400	$11,591	8.4	12,272

ECM 7: Install High Efficiency Furnaces

Replace standard efficiency furnaces with condensing furnaces. Improved combustion technology and heat exchanger design optimize heat recovery from the combustion gases which can significantly improve furnace efficiency. Savings result from improved system efficiency.

Note: these units produce acidic condensate that requires proper drainage.

This measure is part of a measure to replace package units at this site and as such must be considered in combination with ECM 6.

4.6 HVAC

#	Energy Conservation Measure	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Energy Cost Savings ($)	Lifetime Energy Cost Savings ($)	Estimated Install Cost ($)	Estimated Incentive ($)*	Estimated Net Cost ($)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
HVAC System Improvements		**1,947**	**0.0**	**$696**	**$8,872**	**$5,701**	**$0**	**$5,701**	**8.2**	**6,194**
ECM 8	Implement Demand Control Ventilation (DCV)	1,947	0.0	$305	$4,577	$5,438	$0	$5,438	17.8	2,716
ECM 9	Install Pipe Insulation	0	0.0	$390	$4,295	$264	$0	$264	0.7	3,478

ECM 8: Implement Demand Control Ventilation (DCV)

Demand control ventilation (DCV) monitors the indoor air's carbon dioxide (CO_2) content to measure room occupancy. This data is used to regulate the amount of outdoor air provided to the space for ventilation.

Standard ventilation systems often provide outside air based on a space's estimated maximum occupancy but not actual occupancy. During low occupancy periods, the space may then be over ventilated. This wastes energy through heating and cooling the excess outside air flow. DCV reduces unnecessary outdoor air intake by regulating ventilation based on actual occupancy levels. DCV is most suited for facilities where occupancy levels vary significantly from hour to hour and day to day.

Energy savings associated with DCV are based on hours of operation, space occupancy, outside air reduction, and other factors. Energy savings results from eliminating unnecessary ventilation and space conditioning.

Affected building areas: media center and all-purpose room

ECM 9: Install Pipe Insulation

Install insulation on heating water system piping. Distribution system losses are dependent on water system temperature, the size of the distribution system, and the level of insulation of the piping. Significant energy savings can be achieved when insulation has not been well maintained. When the insulation is exposed to water, when the insulation has been removed from some areas of the pipe, or when valves have not been properly insulated system efficiency can be significantly reduced. This measure saves energy by reducing heat transfer in the distribution system.

Affected building areas: approximately 30 feet of uninsulated hot water piping in boiler room

4.7 Domestic Water Heating

#	Energy Conservation Measure	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Energy Cost Savings ($)	Lifetime Energy Cost Savings ($)	Estimated Install Cost ($)	Estimated Incentive ($)*	Estimated Net Cost ($)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Domestic Water Heating Upgrade		**0**	**0.0**	**$75**	**$748**	**$14**	**$0**	**$14**	**0.2**	**667**
ECM 10	Install Low-Flow DHW Devices	0	0.0	$75	$748	$14	$0	$14	0.2	667

ECM 10: Install Low-Flow DHW Devices

Install low-flow devices to reduce overall hot water demand. The following low flow devices are recommended to reduce hot water usage:

Device	Flow Rate
Faucet aerators (lavatory)	0.5 gpm

Low-flow devices reduce the overall water flow from the fixture, while still providing adequate pressure for washing.

Additional cost savings may result from reduced water usage.

4.8 Food Service & Refrigeration Measures

#	Energy Conservation Measure	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Energy Cost Savings ($)	Lifetime Energy Cost Savings ($)	Estimated Install Cost ($)	Estimated Incentive ($)*	Estimated Net Cost ($)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Food Service & Refrigeration Measures		**615**	**0.0**	**$70**	**$1,044**	**$607**	**$0**	**$607**	**8.7**	**619**
ECM 11	Refrigerator/Freezer Case Electrically Commutated Motors	615	0.0	$70	$1,044	$607	$0	$607	8.7	619

ECM 11: Refrigerator/Freezer Case Electrically Commutated Motors

Replace shaded pole or permanent split capacitor (PSC) motors with electronically commutated (EC) motors in walk-in freezer. Fractional horsepower EC motors are significantly more efficient than mechanically commutated, brushed motors, particularly at low speeds or partial load. By using variable-speed technology, EC motors can optimize fan usage. Because these motors are brushless and use DC power, losses due to friction and phase shifting are eliminated.

Savings for this measure consider both the increased efficiency of the motor as well as the reduction in refrigeration load due to motor heat loss.

5 Energy Efficient Best Practices

A whole building maintenance plan will extend equipment life; improve occupant comfort, health, and safety; and reduce energy and maintenance costs. You may already be doing some of these things— see our list below for potential additions to your maintenance plan. Be sure to consult with qualified equipment specialists for details on proper maintenance and system operation.

Energy Tracking with ENERGY STAR® Portfolio Manager®

You've heard it before - you can't manage what you don't measure. ENERGY STAR® Portfolio Manager® is an online tool that you can use to measure and track energy and water consumption, as well as greenhouse gas emissions[4]. Your account has already been established. Now you can continue to keep tabs on your energy performance every month.

Doors and Windows

Close exterior doors and windows in heated and cooled areas. Leaving doors and windows open leads to a loss of heat during the winter and chilled air during the summer. Reducing air changes per hour (ACH) can lead to increased occupant comfort as well as heating and cooling savings, especially when combined with proper HVAC controls and adequate ventilation.

Window Treatments/Coverings

Use high-reflectivity films or cover windows with shades or shutters to reduce solar heat gain and reduce the load on cooling and heating systems. Older, single pane windows and east or west-facing windows are especially prone to solar heat gain. In addition, use shades or shutters at night during cold weather to reduce heat loss.

Lighting Maintenance

Clean lamps, reflectors and lenses of dirt, dust, oil, and smoke buildup every six to twelve months. Light levels decrease over time due to lamp aging, lamp and ballast failure, and buildup of dirt and dust. Together, this can reduce total light output by up to 60% while still drawing full power.

In addition to routine cleaning, developing a maintenance schedule can ensure that maintenance is performed regularly, and it can reduce the overall cost of fixture re-lamping and re-ballasting. Group re-lamping and re-ballasting maintains lighting levels and minimizes the number of site visits by a lighting technician or contractor, decreasing the overall cost of maintenance.

[4] https://www.energystar.gov/buildings/facility-owners-and-managers/existing-buildings/use-portfolio-manager.

Lighting Controls

As part of a lighting maintenance schedule, test lighting controls to ensure proper functioning. For occupancy sensors, this requires triggering the sensor and verifying that the sensor's timer settings are correct. For daylight and photocell sensors, maintenance involves cleaning sensor lenses and confirming that setpoints and sensitivity are configured properly.

Thermostat Schedules and Temperature Resets

Use thermostat setback temperatures and schedules to reduce heating and cooling energy use during periods of low or no occupancy. Thermostats should be programmed for a setback of 5°F-10°F during low occupancy hours (reduce heating setpoints and increase cooling setpoints). Cooling load can be reduced by increasing the facility's occupied setpoint temperature. In general, during the cooling season, thermostats should be set as high as possible without sacrificing occupant comfort.

Economizer Maintenance

Economizers can significantly reduce cooling system load. A malfunctioning economizer can increase the amount of heating and mechanical cooling required by introducing excess amounts of cold or hot outside air. Common economizer malfunctions include broken outdoor thermostat or enthalpy control, or dampers that are stuck or improperly adjusted.

Periodic inspection and maintenance will keep economizers working in sync with the heating and cooling system. This maintenance should be part of annual system maintenance, and it should include proper setting of the outdoor thermostat/enthalpy control, inspection of control and damper operation, lubrication of damper connections, and adjustment of minimum damper position.

AC System Evaporator/Condenser Coil Cleaning

Dirty evaporator and condenser coils restrict air flow and restrict heat transfer. This increases the loads on the evaporator and condenser fan and decreases overall cooling system performance. Keeping the coils clean allows the fans and cooling system to operate more efficiently.

HVAC Filter Cleaning and Replacement

Air filters should be checked regularly (often monthly) and cleaned or replaced when appropriate. Air filters reduce indoor air pollution, increase occupant comfort, and help keep equipment operating efficiently. If the building has a building management system, consider installing a differential pressure switch across filters to send an alarm about premature fouling or overdue filter replacement. Over time, filters become less effective as particulate buildup increases. Dirty filters also restrict air flow through the air conditioning or heat pump system, which increases the load on the distribution fans.

Boiler Maintenance

Many boiler problems develop slowly over time, so regular inspection and maintenance is essential to keeping the heating system running efficiently and preventing expensive repairs. Annual tune-ups should include a combustion analysis to analyze the exhaust from the boilers and to ensure the boiler is operating safely. Boilers should be cleaned according to the manufacturer's instructions to remove soot and scale from the water side or fire side of the boiler.

Furnace Maintenance

Preventative maintenance can extend the life of the system, maintain energy efficiency, and ensure safe operation. Following the manufacturer's instructions, a yearly tune-up should: check for gas / carbon monoxide leaks; change the air and fuel filters; check components for cracks, corrosion, dirt, or debris build-up; ensure the ignition system is working properly; test and adjust operation and safety controls; inspect electrical connections; and lubricate motors and bearings.

Water Heater Maintenance

Preventative maintenance can extend the life of the system, maintain energy efficiency, and ensure safe operation. At least once a year, follow manufacturer instructions to drain a few gallons out of the water heater using the drain valve. If there is a lot of sediment or debris, then a full flush is recommended. Turn the temperature down and then completely drain the tank. Annual checks should include checks for:

- Leaks or heavy corrosion on the pipes and valves.
- Corrosion or wear on the gas line and on the piping. If you noticed any black residue, soot, or charred metal, this is a sign you may be having combustion issues and you should have the unit serviced by a professional.
- For electric water heaters, look for signs of leaking such as rust streaks or residue around the upper and lower panels covering the electrical components on the tank.
- For water heaters more than three years old, have a technician inspect the sacrificial anode annually.

Compressed Air System Maintenance

Compressed air systems require periodic maintenance to operate at peak efficiency. A maintenance plan for compressed air systems should include:

- Inspection, cleaning, and replacement of inlet filter cartridges
- Cleaning of drain traps
- Daily inspection of lubricant levels to reduce unwanted friction
- Inspection of belt condition and tension
- Check for leaks and adjust loose connections
- Overall system cleaning

Contact a qualified technician for help with setting up periodic maintenance schedule.

Water Conservation

Installing dual flush or low-flow toilets and low-flow/waterless urinals are ways to reduce water use. The EPA WaterSense™ ratings for urinals is 0.5 gallons per flush (gpf) and for flush valve toilets is 1.28 gpf (this is lower than the current 1.6 gpf federal standard).

For more information regarding water conservation go to the EPA's WaterSense™ website[5] or download a copy of EPA's "WaterSense™ at Work: Best Management Practices for Commercial and Institutional Facilities"[6] to get ideas for creating a water management plan and best practices for a wide range of water using systems.

Water conservation devices that do not reduce hot water consumption will not provide energy savings at the site level, but they may significantly affect your water and sewer usage costs. Any reduction in water use does however ultimately reduce grid-level electricity use since a significant amount of electricity is used to deliver water from reservoirs to end users.

If the facility has detached buildings with a master water meter for the entire campus, check for unnatural wet areas in the lawn or water seeping in the foundation at water pipe penetrations through the foundation. Periodically check overnight meter readings when the facility is unoccupied, and there is no other scheduled water usage.

Manage irrigation systems to use water more effectively outside the building. Adjust spray patterns so that water lands on intended lawns and plantings and not on pavement and walls. Consider installing an evapotranspiration irrigation controller that will prevent over-watering.

Procurement Strategies

Purchasing efficient products reduces energy costs without compromising quality. Consider modifying your procurement policies and language to require ENERGY STAR® or WaterSense™ products where available.

[5] https://www.epa.gov/watersense

[6] https://www.epa.gov/watersense/watersense-work-0

6 On-site Generation

You don't have to look far in New Jersey to see one of the thousands of solar electric systems providing clean power to homes, businesses, schools, and government buildings. On-site generation includes both renewable (e.g., solar, wind) and non-renewable (e.g., fuel cells) technologies that generate power to meet all or a portion of the facility's electric energy needs. Also referred to as distributed generation, these systems contribute to greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions, demand reductions and reduced customer electricity purchases, which results in improved electric grid reliability through better use of transmission and distribution systems.

Preliminary screenings were performed to determine if an on-site generation measure could be a cost-effective solution for your facility. Before deciding to install an on-site generation system, we recommend conducting a feasibility study to analyze existing energy profiles, siting, interconnection, and the costs associated with the generation project including interconnection costs, departing load charges, and any additional special facilities charges.

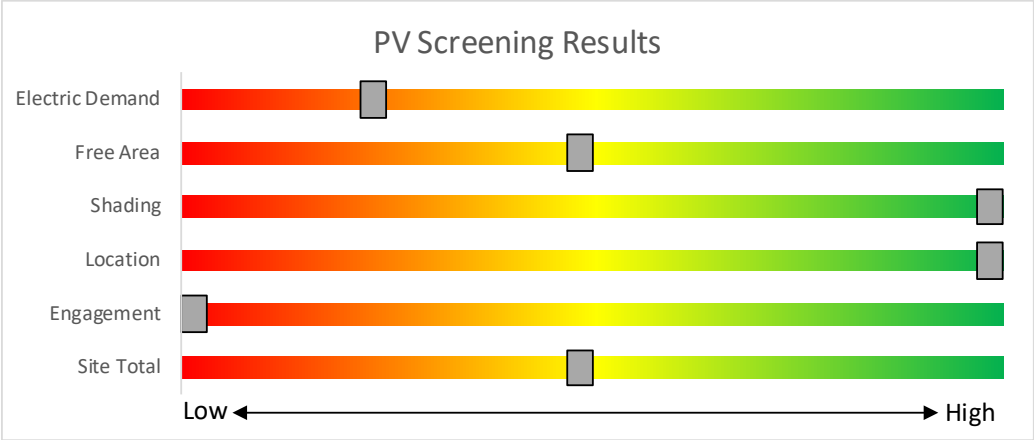
6.1 Solar Photovoltaic

Photovoltaic (PV) panels convert sunlight into electricity. Individual panels are combined into an array that produces direct current (DC) electricity. The DC current is converted to alternating current (AC) through an inverter. The inverter is then connected to the building's electrical distribution system.

A preliminary screening based on the facility's electric demand, size and location of free area, and shading elements shows that the facility has **medium** potential for installing additional PV arrays.

The amount of free area, ease of installation (location), and the lack of shading elements contribute to the **medium** potential. A PV array located on the roof may be feasible. If you are interested in pursuing the installation of PV, we recommend conducting a full feasibility study.

The graphic below displays the results of the PV potential screening conducted as a part of this audit. The position of each slider indicates the potential (potential increases to the right) that each factor contributes to the overall site potential.



Potential	Medium	
System Potential	86	kW DC STC
Electric Generation	102,458	kWh/yr
Displaced Cost	$11,590	/yr
Installed Cost	$223,600	

Figure 9 - Photovoltaic Screening

Solar Renewable Energy Certificate (SREC) Registration Program (SRP)

Rebates are not available for solar projects, but owners of solar projects MUST register their projects in the SREC Registration Program before starting construction. Once your PV system is up and running, you periodically earn credits, which can then be sold on the open market for up to 15 years.

If you are considering installing solar photovoltaics on your building, visit www.njcleanenergy.com/srec for more information about the SREC Registration Program.

Get more information about solar power in New Jersey or find a qualified solar installer who can help you decide if solar is right for your building:

- **Basic Info on Solar PV in NJ**: www.njcleanenergy.com/whysolar
- **NJ Solar Market FAQs**: www.njcleanenergy.com/renewable-energy/program-updates-and-background-information/solar-transition/solar-market-faqs
- **Approved Solar Installers in the NJ Market**: www.njcleanenergy.com/commercial-industrial/programs/nj-smartstart-buildings/tools-and-resources/tradeally/approved_vendorsearch/?id=60&start=1

6.2 Combined Heat and Power

Combined heat and power (CHP) generates electricity at the facility and puts waste heat energy to good use. Common types of CHP systems are reciprocating engines, microturbines, fuel cells, backpressure steam turbines, and (at large facilities) gas turbines.

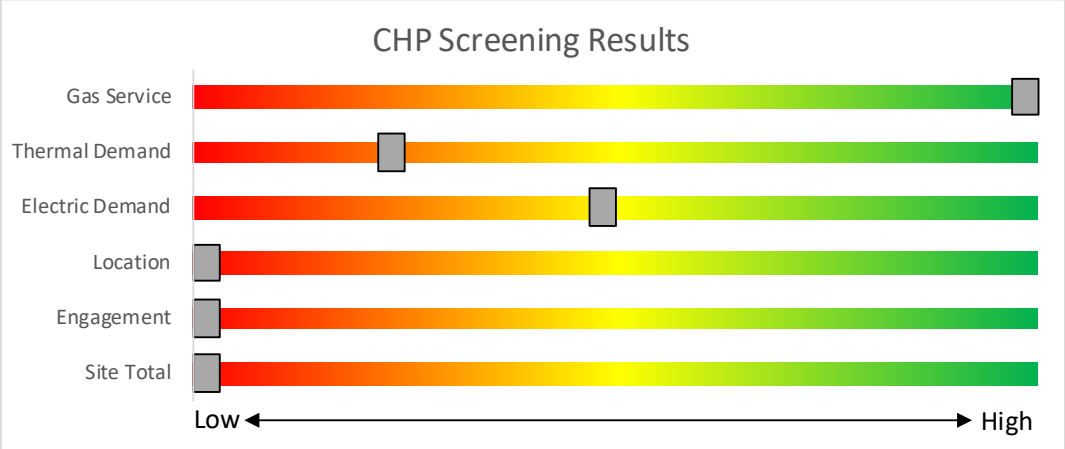
CHP systems typically produce a portion of the electric power used on-site, with the balance of electric power needs supplied by the local utility company. The heat is used to supplement (or replace) existing boilers and provide space heating and/or domestic hot water heating. Waste heat can also be routed through absorption chillers for space cooling.

The key criteria used for screening is the amount of time that the CHP system would operate at full load and the facility's ability to use the recovered heat. Facilities with a continuous need for large quantities of waste heat are the best candidates for CHP.

A preliminary screening based on heating and electrical demand, siting, and interconnection shows that the facility has **no** potential for installing a cost-effective CHP system.

Based on a preliminary analysis, the facility does not appear to meet the minimum requirements for a cost-effective CHP installation. Low or infrequent thermal load, and lack of space for siting the equipment are the most significant factors contributing to the lack of CHP potential.

The graphic below displays the results of the CHP potential screening conducted as a part of this audit. The position of each slider indicates the potential (potential increases to the right) that each factor contributes to the overall site potential.



Potential	None	
System Type	None	
System Potential	10	kW
Electric Generation	65,248	kWh/yr
Thermal Generation	1,418,165	MBtu/yr
Displaced Cost	-$26	/yr
Installed Cost	$30,000	

Figure 10 - Combined Heat and Power Screening

Find a qualified firm that specializes in commercial CHP cost assessment and installation: http://www.njcleanenergy.com/commercial-industrial/programs/nj-smartstart-buildings/tools-and-resources/tradeally/approved_vendorsearch/.

7 PROJECT FUNDING AND INCENTIVES

Ready to improve your building's performance? New Jersey's Clean Energy Programs can help. Pick the program that works best for you. Incentive programs that may apply to this facility are identified in the Executive Summary. This section provides an overview of currently available from New Jersey's Clean Energy Programs.

	SmartStart *Flexibility to install at your own pace*	**Direct Install** *Turnkey installation*	**Pay for Performance** *Whole building upgrades*
Who should use it?	Buildings installing individual measures or small group of measures.	Small to mid-size facilities that can bundle multiple measures together. Average peak demand should be below 200 kW. Not suitable for significant building shell issues.	Mid to large size facilities looking to implement as many measures as possible at one time. Peak demand should be over 200 kW.
How does it work?	Use in-house staff or your preferred contractor.	Pre-approved contractors pass savings along to you via reduced material and labor costs.	Whole-building approach to energy upgrades designed to reduce energy use by at least 15%. The more you save, the higher the incentives.
What are the Incentives?	Fixed incentives for specific energy efficiency measures.	Incentives pay up to 70% of eligible costs, up to $125,000 per project. You pay the remaining 30% directly to the contractor.	Up to 25% of installation cost, calculated based on level of energy savings per square foot.
How do I participate?	Submit an application for the specific equipment to be installed.	Contact a participating contractor in your region.	Contact a pre-qualified Partner to develop your Energy Reduction Plan and set your energy savings targets.
Take the next step by visiting **www.njcleanenergy.com** for program details, applications, and to contact a qualified contractor.			

7.1 SmartStart

SmartStart offers incentives for installing prescriptive and custom energy efficiency measures at your facility. This program provides an effective mechanism for securing incentives for energy efficiency measures installed individually or as part of a package of energy upgrades. This program serves most common equipment types and sizes.

SmartStart routinely adds, removes, or modifies incentives from year-to-year for various energy-efficient equipment based on market trends and new technologies.

Equipment with Prescriptive Incentives Currently Available:

Electric Chillers
Electric Unitary HVAC
Gas Cooling
Gas Heating
Gas Water Heating
Ground Source Heat Pumps
Lighting
Lighting Controls
Refrigeration Doors
Refrigeration Controls
Refrigerator/Freezer Motors
Food Service Equipment
Variable Frequency Drives

Incentives

The SmartStart Prescriptive program provides fixed incentives for specific energy efficiency measures. Prescriptive incentives vary by equipment type.

SmartStart Custom provides incentives for more unique or specialized technologies or systems that are not addressed through prescriptive incentives. Custom incentives are calculated at $0.16/kWh and $1.60/therm based on estimated annual savings. Incentives are capped at 50% of the total installed incremental project cost, or a project cost buy down to a one-year payback (whichever is less). Program incentives are capped at $500,000 per electric account and $500,000 per natural gas account, per fiscal year.

How to Participate

Submit an application for the specific equipment to be installed. Many applications are designed as rebates, although others require application approval prior to installation. You can work with your preferred contractor or use internal staff to install measures.

Visit www.njcleanenergy.com/SSB for a detailed program description, instructions for applying, and applications.

7.2 Direct Install

Direct Install is a turnkey program available to existing small to medium-sized facilities with an average peak electric demand that does not exceed 200 kW over the recent 12-month period. You work directly with a pre-approved contractor who will perform a free energy assessment at your facility, identify specific eligible measures, and provide a clear scope of work for installation of selected measures. Energy efficiency measures may include lighting and lighting controls, refrigeration, HVAC, motors, variable speed drives, and controls.

Incentives

The program pays up to 70% of the total installed cost of eligible measures, up to $125,000 per project. Each entity is limited to incentives up to $250,000 per fiscal year.

How to Participate

To participate in Direct Install, you will need to contact the participating contractor assigned to the region of the state where your facility is located. A complete list of Direct Install program partners is provided on the Direct Install website linked below. The contractor will be paid the measure incentives directly by the program, which will pass on to you in the form of reduced material and implementation costs. This means up to 70% of eligible costs are covered by the program, subject to program caps and eligibility, while the remaining 30% of the cost is paid to the contractor by the customer.

Detailed program descriptions and applications can be found at: www.njcleanenergy.com/DI.

7.3 Pay for Performance - Existing Buildings

Pay for Performance works for larger customers with a peak demand over 200 kW. The minimum installed scope of work must include at least two unique measures that results in at least 15% source energy savings, and lighting cannot make up the majority of the savings. P4P is a generally a good option for medium-to-large sized facilities looking to implement as many measures as possible under a single project to achieve deep energy savings. This program has an added benefit of addressing measures that may not qualify for other programs. Many facilities pursuing an Energy Savings Improvement Program loan also use this program.

Incentives

Incentives are based on estimated and achieved energy savings ranging from $0.18-$0.22/kWh and $1.80-$2.50/therm, capped at the lesser of 50% total project cost, or $1 million per electric account and $1 million per natural gas account, per fiscal year, not to exceed $2 million per project. An incentive of $0.15/square foot is also available to offset the cost of developing the Energy Reduction Plan (see below) contingent on the project moving forward with measure installation.

How to Participate

Contact one of the pre-approved consultants and contractors ("Partners"). Under direct contract to you, they will help further evaluate the measures identified in this report through development of the energy reduction plan, assist you in implementing selected measures, and verify actual savings one year after the installation. Your Partner will also help you apply for incentives.

Approval of the final scope of work is required by the program prior to installation. Installation can be done by the contractor of your choice (some P4P Partners are also contractors) or by internal staff, but the Partner remains involved throughout construction to ensure compliance with the program requirements.

Detailed program descriptions, instructions for applying, applications and list of Partners can be found at: www.njcleanenergy.com/P4P.

7.4 Combined Heat and Power

The Combined Heat & Power (CHP) program provides incentives for eligible CHP or waste heat to power (WHP) projects. Eligible CHP or WHP projects must achieve an annual system efficiency of at least 65% (lower heating value, or LHV), based on total energy input and total utilized energy output. Mechanical energy may be included in the efficiency evaluation.

Incentives

Eligible Technologies	Size (Installed Rated Capacity)[1]	Incentive ($/kW)	% of Total Cost Cap per Project[3]	$ Cap per Project[3]
Powered by non-renewable or renewable fuel source[4]	≤500 kW	$2,000	30-40%[2]	$2 million
Gas Internal Combustion Engine	>500 kW - 1 MW	$1,000		
Gas Combustion Turbine	> 1 MW - 3 MW	$550	30%	$3 million
Microturbine Fuel Cells with Heat Recovery	>3 MW	$350		
Waste Heat to Power*	<1 MW	$1,000	30%	$2 million
	> 1MW	$500		$3 million

*Waste Heat to Power: Powered by non-renewable fuel source, heat recovery or other mechanical recovery from existing equipment utilizing new electric generation equipment (e.g. steam turbine).

Check the NJCEP website for details on program availability, current incentive levels, and requirements.

How to Participate

You work with a qualified developer or consulting firm to complete the CHP application. Once the application is approved the project can be installed. Information about the CHP program can be found at: www.njcleanenergy.com/CHP.

7.5 Energy Savings Improvement Program

The Energy Savings Improvement Program (ESIP) serves New Jersey's government agencies by financing energy projects. An ESIP is a type of performance contract, whereby school districts, counties, municipalities, housing authorities and other public and state entities enter in to contracts to help finance building energy upgrades. Annual payments are lower than the savings projected from the ECMs, ensuring that ESIP projects are cash flow positive for the life of the contract.

ESIP provides government agencies in New Jersey with a flexible tool to improve and reduce energy usage with minimal expenditure of new financial resources. NJCEP incentive programs described above can also be used to help further reduce the total project cost of eligible measures.

How to Participate

This LGEA report is the first step to participating in ESIP. Next, you will need to select an approach for implementing the desired ECMs:

(1) Use an energy services company or "ESCO."

(2) Use independent engineers and other specialists, or your own qualified staff, to provide and manage the requirements of the program through bonds or lease obligations.

(3) Use a hybrid approach of the two options described above where the ESCO is used for some services and independent engineers, or other specialists or qualified staff, are used to deliver other requirements of the program.

After adopting a resolution with a chosen implementation approach, the development of the energy savings plan (ESP) can begin. The ESP demonstrates that the total project costs of the ECMs are offset by the energy savings over the financing term, not to exceed 15 years. The verified savings will then be used to pay for the financing.

The ESIP approach may not be appropriate for all energy conservation and energy efficiency improvements. Carefully consider all alternatives to develop an approach that best meets your needs. A detailed program description and application can be found at: www.njcleanenergy.com/ESIP.

ESIP is a program delivered directly by the NJBPU and is not an NJCEP incentive program. As mentioned above, you can use NJCEP incentive programs to help further reduce costs when developing the energy savings plan. Refer to the ESIP guidelines at the link above for further information and guidance on next steps.

7.6 SREC Registration Program

The SREC (Solar Renewable Energy Certificate) Registration Program (SRP) is used to register the intent to install solar projects in New Jersey. Rebates are not available for solar projects, but owners of solar projects *must* register their projects prior to the start of construction to establish the project's eligibility to earn SRECs. Registration of the intent to participate in New Jersey's solar marketplace provides market participants with information about the pipeline of anticipated new solar capacity and insight into future SREC pricing.

After the registration is accepted, construction is complete, and final paperwork has been submitted and is deemed complete, the project is issued a New Jersey certification number, which enables it to generate New Jersey SRECs. SREC's are generated once the solar project has been authorized to be energized by the Electric Distribution Company (EDC).

Each time a solar installation generates 1,000 kilowatt-hours (kWh) of electricity, an SREC is earned. Solar project owners report the energy production to the SREC Tracking System. This reporting allows SREC's to be placed in the customer's electronic account. SRECs can then be sold on the SREC Tracking System, providing revenue for the first 15 years of the project's life.

Electricity suppliers, the primary purchasers of SRECs, are required to pay a Solar Alternative Compliance Payment (SACP) if they do not meet the requirements of New Jersey's Solar Renewable Portfolio Standard. Purchasing SRECs can help them meet those requirements. As SRECs are traded in a competitive market, the price may vary significantly. The actual price of an SREC during a trading period fluctuates depending on supply and demand.

Information about the SRP can be found at: www.njcleanenergy.com/srec.

8 Energy Purchasing and Procurement Strategies

8.1 Retail Electric Supply Options

Energy deregulation in New Jersey has increased energy buyers' options by separating the function of electricity distribution from that of electricity supply. So, though you may choose a different company from which to buy your electric power, responsibility for your facility's interconnection to the grid and repair to local power distribution will still reside with the traditional utility company serving your region.

If your facility is not purchasing electricity from a third-party supplier, consider shopping for a reduced rate from third-party electric suppliers. If your facility already buys electricity from a third-party supplier, review and compare prices at the end of each contract year.

A list of licensed third-party electric suppliers is available at the NJBPU website[7].

8.2 Retail Natural Gas Supply Options

The natural gas market in New Jersey is also deregulated. Most customers that remain with the utility for natural gas service pay rates that are market-based and that fluctuate monthly. The utility provides basic gas supply service (BGSS) to customers who choose not to buy from a third-party supplier for natural gas commodity.

A customer's decision about whether to buy natural gas from a retail supplier typically depends on whether a customer prefers budget certainty and/or longer-term rate stability. Customers can secure longer-term fixed prices by signing up for service through a third-party retail natural gas supplier. Many larger natural gas customers may seek the assistance of a professional consultant to assist in their procurement process.

If your facility does not already purchase natural gas from a third-party supplier, consider shopping for a reduced rate from third-party natural gas suppliers. If your facility already purchases natural gas from a third-party supplier, review and compare prices at the end of each contract year.

A list of licensed third-party natural gas suppliers is available at the NJBPU website[8].

[7] www.state.nj.us/bpu/commercial/shopping.html

[8] www.state.nj.us/bpu/commercial/shopping.html

APPENDIX A: EQUIPMENT INVENTORY & RECOMMENDATIONS

Lighting Inventory & Recommendations

	Existing Conditions						Proposed Conditions								Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Light Level	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	ECM #	Fixture Recommendation	Add Controls?	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Room 136	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	3,993	2	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	3,993	0.0	145	0	$16	$37	$10	1.7
Restroom	1	U-Bend Fluorescent - T8: U T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	3,993	2	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) U-Lamp	Wall Switch	33	3,993	0.0	127	0	$14	$72	$10	4.4
Room 138	15	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	S	93	3,993	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	15	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,755	0.7	4,150	-1	$458	$1,092	$260	1.8
Room 138	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	3,993	2	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	3,993	0.0	145	0	$16	$37	$10	1.7
Room 138	1	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None		6	8,760		None	No	1	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Restroom	1	U-Bend Fluorescent - T8: U T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	3,993	2	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) U-Lamp	Wall Switch	33	3,993	0.0	127	0	$14	$72	$10	4.4
Room 135	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	S	93	3,993	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,755	0.1	553	0	$61	$380	$65	5.1
Room 139	15	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	S	93	3,993	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	15	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,755	0.7	4,150	-1	$458	$1,092	$260	1.8
Room 139	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	3,993	2	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	3,993	0.0	145	0	$16	$37	$10	1.7
Room 139	1	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None		6	8,760		None	No	1	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Restroom	1	U-Bend Fluorescent - T8: U T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	3,993	2	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) U-Lamp	Wall Switch	33	3,993	0.0	127	0	$14	$72	$10	4.4
Room 134	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	S	93	3,993	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,755	0.2	1,107	0	$122	$489	$95	3.2
Room 129	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	29	3,993	3	None	Yes	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,755	0.0	237	0	$26	$270	$0	10.3
Room 130	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	29	3,993	3	None	Yes	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,755	0.0	237	0	$26	$270	$0	10.3
Room 128	17	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	3,993	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	17	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,755	0.5	3,135	-1	$346	$891	$205	2.0
Room 127	17	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	3,993	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	17	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,755	0.5	3,135	-1	$346	$891	$205	2.0
Room 131	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	29	3,993	3	None	Yes	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,755	0.0	237	0	$26	$270	$0	10.3
Room 132	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	29	3,993	3	None	Yes	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,755	0.0	237	0	$26	$270	$0	10.3
Room 126	17	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	3,993	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	17	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,755	0.5	3,135	-1	$346	$891	$205	2.0
Media Center	49	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	29	3,993	3	None	Yes	49	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,755	0.3	1,935	0	$214	$270	$35	1.1
Media Center	2	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None		6	8,760		None	No	2	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Storage Room	3	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 4L	Wall Switch	S	114	3,993	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	3	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	58	2,755	0.2	975	0	$108	$489	$60	4.0
Server Room	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	3,993	2	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	3,993	0.0	290	0	$32	$73	$20	1.7
Nurse Office	6	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 4L	Wall Switch	S	114	3,993	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	58	2,755	0.3	1,950	0	$215	$708	$155	2.6
Restroom	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	3,993	2	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	3,993	0.0	145	0	$16	$37	$10	1.7

	Existing Conditions						Proposed Conditions								Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Light Level	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	ECM #	Fixture Recommendation	Add Controls?	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Storage	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	3,993	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,755	0.1	369	0	$41	$189	$20	4.2
Teachers Lunch	6	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 4L	Wall Switch	S	114	3,993	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	58	2,755	0.3	1,950	0	$215	$708	$155	2.6
Restroom	2	LED Lamps: 10W LED Screw-In - 1L	Wall Switch	S	10	2,904		None	No	2	LED Lamps: 10W LED Screw-In - 1L	Wall Switch	10	2,904	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Closet	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,904	2	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,904	0.0	105	0	$12	$37	$10	2.3
Room 125	18	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	3,993	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	18	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,755	0.5	3,320	-1	$367	$927	$215	1.9
Storage Room	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	3,993	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,755	0.1	369	0	$41	$189	$20	4.2
Restroom	1	Incandescent: 65W Incandescent Screw-In - 1L	Wall Switch	S	65	2,904	2	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: LED Screw-In	Wall Switch	10	2,904	0.0	176	0	$19	$35	$1	1.8
Closet	1	Incandescent: 65W Incandescent Screw-In - 1L	Wall Switch	S	65	2,904	2	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: LED Screw-In	Wall Switch	10	2,904	0.0	176	0	$19	$35	$1	1.8
Room 124	18	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	3,993	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	18	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,755	0.5	3,320	-1	$367	$927	$215	1.9
Storage Room	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	3,993	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,755	0.1	369	0	$41	$189	$20	4.2
Restroom	1	Incandescent: 65W Incandescent Screw-In - 1L	Wall Switch	S	65	3,993	2	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: LED Screw-In	Wall Switch	10	3,993	0.0	243	0	$27	$35	$1	1.3
Closet	1	Incandescent: 65W Incandescent Screw-In - 1L	Wall Switch	S	65	3,993	2	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: LED Screw-In	Wall Switch	10	3,993	0.0	243	0	$27	$35	$1	1.3
Room 123	18	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	3,993	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	18	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,755	0.5	3,320	-1	$367	$927	$215	1.9
Storage Room	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	3,993	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,755	0.1	369	0	$41	$189	$20	4.2
Restroom	1	Incandescent: 65W Incandescent Screw-In - 1L	Wall Switch	S	65	2,904	2	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: LED Screw-In	Wall Switch	10	2,904	0.0	176	0	$19	$35	$1	1.8
Closet	1	Incandescent: 65W Incandescent Screw-In - 1L	Wall Switch	S	65	2,904	2	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: LED Screw-In	Wall Switch	10	2,904	0.0	176	0	$19	$35	$1	1.8
Room 122	18	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	3,993	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	18	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,755	0.5	3,320	-1	$367	$927	$215	1.9
Storage Room	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	3,993	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,755	0.1	369	0	$41	$189	$20	4.2
Restroom	1	Incandescent: 65W Incandescent Screw-In - 1L	Wall Switch	S	65	2,904	2	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: LED Screw-In	Wall Switch	10	2,904	0.0	176	0	$19	$35	$1	1.8
Closet	1	Incandescent: 65W Incandescent Screw-In - 1L	Wall Switch	S	65	2,904	2	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: LED Screw-In	Wall Switch	10	2,904	0.0	176	0	$19	$35	$1	1.8
Room 121	18	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	3,993	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	18	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,755	0.5	3,320	-1	$367	$927	$215	1.9
Storage Room	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	3,993	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,755	0.1	369	0	$41	$189	$20	4.2
Restroom	1	Incandescent: 65W Incandescent Screw-In - 1L	Wall Switch	S	65	2,904	2	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: LED Screw-In	Wall Switch	10	2,904	0.0	176	0	$19	$35	$1	1.8
Closet	1	Incandescent: 65W Incandescent Screw-In - 1L	Wall Switch	S	65	2,904	2	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: LED Screw-In	Wall Switch	10	2,904	0.0	176	0	$19	$35	$1	1.8
Room 120	18	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	3,993	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	18	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,755	0.5	3,320	-1	$367	$927	$215	1.9

	Existing Conditions						Proposed Conditions								Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Light Level	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	ECM #	Fixture Recommendation	Add Controls?	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Storage Room	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	3,993	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,755	0.1	369	0	$41	$189	$20	4.2
Restroom	1	Incandescent: 65W Incandescent Screw-In - 1L	Wall Switch	S	65	2,904	2	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: LED Screw-In	Wall Switch	10	2,904	0.0	176	0	$19	$35	$1	1.8
Closet	1	Incandescent: 65W Incandescent Screw-In - 1L	Wall Switch	S	65	2,904	2	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: LED Screw-In	Wall Switch	10	2,904	0.0	176	0	$19	$35	$1	1.8
Room 118	18	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	3,993	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	18	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,755	0.5	3,320	-1	$367	$927	$215	1.9
Room 119	18	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	3,993	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	18	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,755	0.5	3,320	-1	$367	$927	$215	1.9
Room 116	18	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	3,993	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	18	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,755	0.5	3,320	-1	$367	$927	$215	1.9
Room 117	18	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	3,993	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	18	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,755	0.5	3,320	-1	$367	$927	$215	1.9
Room 114	18	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	3,993	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	18	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,755	0.5	3,320	-1	$367	$927	$215	1.9
Room 115	18	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	3,993	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	18	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,755	0.5	3,320	-1	$367	$927	$215	1.9
Mens Restroom	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 4L	Wall Switch	S	114	3,993	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	58	2,755	0.1	650	0	$72	$416	$75	4.8
Mens Restroom	1	Incandescent: 65W Incandescent Screw-In - 1L	Wall Switch	S	65	3,993	2	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: LED Screw-In	Wall Switch	10	3,993	0.0	243	0	$27	$35	$1	1.3
Storage Room	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,904	2	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,904	0.0	105	0	$12	$37	$10	2.3
Womens Restroom	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 4L	Wall Switch	S	114	3,993	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	58	2,755	0.1	650	0	$72	$416	$75	4.8
Womens Restroom	1	Incandescent: 65W Incandescent Screw-In - 1L	Wall Switch	S	65	3,993	2	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: LED Screw-In	Wall Switch	10	3,993	0.0	243	0	$27	$35	$1	1.3
Storage Room	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,904	2	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,904	0.0	105	0	$12	$37	$10	2.3
Room 100	18	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	3,993	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	18	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,755	0.5	3,320	-1	$367	$927	$215	1.9
Room 101	18	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	3,993	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	18	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,755	0.5	3,320	-1	$367	$927	$215	1.9
Room 102	18	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	3,993	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	18	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,755	0.5	3,320	-1	$367	$927	$215	1.9
Room 103	18	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	3,993	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	18	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,755	0.5	3,320	-1	$367	$927	$215	1.9
Room 104	18	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	3,993	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	18	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,755	0.5	3,320	-1	$367	$927	$215	1.9
Room 105	18	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	3,993	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	18	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,755	0.5	3,320	-1	$367	$927	$215	1.9
Room 105A	3	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 4L	Wall Switch	S	114	3,993	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	3	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	58	2,755	0.2	975	0	$108	$489	$95	3.7
Maintenance	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 4L	Wall Switch	S	114	3,993	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	58	2,755	0.1	650	0	$72	$416	$75	4.8
Storage Room	1	Compact Fluorescent: 23W CFL Screw-In - 1L	Wall Switch	S	23	2,904	2	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: LED Screw-In	Wall Switch	16	2,904	0.0	22	0	$2	$35	$1	14.0
Storage Room	1	Incandescent: 65W Incandescent Screw-In - 1L	Wall Switch	S	65	3,993	2	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: LED Screw-In	Wall Switch	10	3,993	0.0	243	0	$27	$35	$1	1.3

	Existing Conditions						Proposed Conditions								Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Light Level	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	ECM #	Fixture Recommendation	Add Controls?	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Kitchen	8	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	29	3,993	3	None	Yes	8	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,755	0.1	316	0	$35	$270	$35	6.7
Kitchen	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	17	3,993		None	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' Lamps	Wall Switch	17	3,993	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Kitchen	1	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None		6	8,760		None	No	1	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Multipurpose Room	9	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 6L	Wall Switch	S	176	3,993	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	9	LED - Linear Tubes: (6) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	87	2,755	0.8	4,584	-1	$506	$1,256	$305	1.9
Multipurpose Room	3	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None		6	8,760		None	No	3	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Stage	3	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 4L	Wall Switch	S	114	3,993	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	3	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	58	2,755	0.2	975	0	$108	$489	$95	3.7
Stage	1	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None		6	8,760		None	No	1	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Storage B	3	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	3,993	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	3	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,755	0.1	553	0	$61	$380	$30	5.7
Girls Restroom	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	3,993	2	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	3,993	0.0	290	0	$32	$73	$20	1.7
Girls Restroom	1	Incandescent: 65W Incandescent Screw-In - 1L	Wall Switch	S	65	3,993	2	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: LED Screw-In	Wall Switch	10	3,993	0.0	243	0	$27	$35	$1	1.3
Sanitorial	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,904	2	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,904	0.0	105	0	$12	$37	$10	2.3
Boys Restroom	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	3,993	2	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	3,993	0.0	290	0	$32	$73	$20	1.7
Storage Room	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 4L	Wall Switch	S	114	3,993	2	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	58	3,993	0.0	246	0	$27	$73	$20	2.0
Main Office	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	3,993	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,755	0.1	738	0	$81	$416	$75	4.2
Copy Room	3	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	3,993	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	3	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,755	0.1	553	0	$61	$380	$65	5.1
Conference Room	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	3,993	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,755	0.1	738	0	$81	$416	$75	4.2
Principal Office	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 4L	Wall Switch	S	114	3,993	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	58	2,755	0.2	1,300	0	$144	$562	$115	3.1
Room 112	21	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	3,993	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	21	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,755	0.6	3,873	-1	$428	$1,307	$280	2.4
Storage Room	1	Incandescent: 65W Incandescent Screw-In - 1L	Wall Switch	S	65	3,993	2	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: LED Screw-In	Wall Switch	10	3,993	0.0	243	0	$27	$35	$1	1.3
Restroom	1	Incandescent: 65W Incandescent Screw-In - 1L	Wall Switch	S	65	3,993	2	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: LED Screw-In	Wall Switch	10	3,993	0.0	243	0	$27	$35	$1	1.3
Room 113	18	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	3,993	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	18	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,755	0.5	3,320	-1	$367	$927	$215	1.9
Room 111	18	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	3,993	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	18	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,755	0.5	3,320	-1	$367	$927	$215	1.9
Room 110	18	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	3,993	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	18	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,755	0.5	3,320	-1	$367	$927	$215	1.9
Room 109	18	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	3,993	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	18	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,755	0.5	3,320	-1	$367	$927	$215	1.9
Room 108	18	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	3,993	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	18	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,755	0.5	3,320	-1	$367	$927	$215	1.9

	Existing Conditions						Proposed Conditions								Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Light Level	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	ECM #	Fixture Recommendation	Add Controls?	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Room 107	18	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	3,993	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	18	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,755	0.5	3,320	-1	$367	$927	$215	1.9
Ladies	2	Incandescent: 65W Incandescent Screw-In - 1L	Wall Switch	S	65	2,904	2	Relamp	No	2	LED Lamps: LED Screw-In	Wall Switch	10	2,904	0.1	353	0	$39	$70	$2	1.8
Room106	18	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	3,993	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	18	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,755	0.5	3,320	-1	$367	$927	$215	1.9

Motor Inventory & Recommendations

		Existing Conditions							Proposed Conditions					Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Area(s)/System(s) Served	Motor Quantity	Motor Application	HP Per Motor	Full Load Efficiency	VFD Control?	Remaining Useful Life	Annual Operating Hours	ECM #	Install High Efficiency Motors?	Full Load Efficiency	Install VFDs?	Number of VFDs	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Roof	Storage	1	Exhaust Fan	0.3	73.4%	No	W	3,800		No	73.4%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Roof	Restroom	1	Exhaust Fan	0.3	73.4%	No	W	3,800		No	73.4%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Roof	Nurse Office	1	Exhaust Fan	0.3	73.4%	No	W	3,800		No	73.4%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Roof	Restroom	1	Exhaust Fan	0.3	73.4%	No	W	3,800		No	73.4%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Roof	Restroom	1	Exhaust Fan	0.3	69.5%	No	W	3,800		No	69.5%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Roof	Kitchen	1	Exhaust Fan	0.8	81.1%	No	W	3,800		No	81.1%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Roof	Boiler Room	1	Exhaust Fan	0.8	81.1%	No	W	3,800		No	81.1%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Roof	Storage Room	1	Exhaust Fan	0.3	69.5%	No	W	3,800		No	69.5%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Roof	Restroom	1	Exhaust Fan	0.2	69.5%	No	W	3,800		No	69.5%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Roof	Classroom Restrooms	4	Exhaust Fan	0.3	73.4%	No	W	3,800		No	73.4%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Boiler Room	HHW Primary Loop	1	Heating Hot Water Pump	0.5	78.2%	No	W	3,800		No	78.2%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Boiler Room	DHW	2	Process Pump	0.1	69.5%	No	W	3,800		No	69.5%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Boiler Room	Pneumatic Controls	1	Air Compressor	0.8	76.2%	No	W	3,650		No	76.2%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Boiler Room	HHW Secondary Loop	2	Heating Hot Water Pump	1.5	84.0%	No	W	2,745	5	No	86.5%	Yes	2	0.3	2,693	0	$305	$6,781	$0	22.3
Roof	Classroom Hallways	1	Supply Fan	2.0	84.0%	No	B	3,800		No	84.0%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Roof	Classrooms	2	Supply Fan	1.5	84.0%	No	B	3,800		No	84.0%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Roof	Hallway	1	Supply Fan	0.8	81.1%	No	B	3,800		No	81.1%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Roof	Classrooms	1	Supply Fan	0.5	78.2%	No	B	3,800		No	78.2%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Roof	Classrooms	1	Supply Fan	1.5	84.0%	No	B	3,800		No	84.0%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Roof	Media Center	1	Supply Fan	2.0	84.0%	No	W	3,800		No	84.0%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0

		Existing Conditions							Proposed Conditions					Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Area(s)/System(s) Served	Motor Quantity	Motor Application	HP Per Motor	Full Load Efficiency	VFD Control?	Remaining Useful Life	Annual Operating Hours	ECM #	Install High Efficiency Motors?	Full Load Efficiency	Install VFDs?	Number of VFDs	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Classrooms	Classrooms	29	Supply Fan	0.3	69.5%	No	W	3,800		No	69.5%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0

Electric HVAC Inventory & Recommendations

		Existing Conditions					Proposed Conditions								Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Area(s)/System(s) Served	System Quantity	System Type	Cooling Capacity per Unit (Tons)	Heating Capacity per Unit (MBh)	Remaining Useful Life	ECM #	Install High Efficiency System?	System Quantity	System Type	Cooling Capacity per Unit (Tons)	Heating Capacity per Unit (MBh)	Cooling Mode Efficiency (SEER/EER)	Heating Mode Efficiency (COP)	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Roof	Classroom Hallways	1	Packaged AC	7.50		B	6	Yes	1	Packaged AC	7.50		11.50		0.7	1,732	0	$196	$13,366	$548	65.4
Roof	Classrooms	2	Packaged AC	5.00		B	6	Yes	2	Packaged AC	5.00		14.00		1.7	4,360	0	$493	$22,690	$920	44.1
Roof	Hallway	1	Packaged AC	4.00		B	6	Yes	1	Packaged AC	4.00		14.00		0.7	1,744	0	$197	$9,076	$368	44.1
Roof	Classrooms	1	Packaged AC	2.00		B	6	Yes	1	Packaged AC	2.00		14.00		0.3	872	0	$99	$4,538	$184	44.1
Roof	Classrooms	1	Packaged AC	5.00		B	6	Yes	1	Packaged AC	5.00		14.00		0.9	2,180	0	$247	$11,345	$460	44.1
Roof	Media Center	1	Packaged AC	6.00		W		No							0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Roof	Offices	1	Split-System Air-Source HP	13.33	180.00	W		No							0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Roof	Server Room	1	Split-System AC	1.50		W		No							0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Roof	Server Room	1	Split-System AC	1.50		B	6	Yes	1	Split-System AC	1.50		14.00		0.1	306	0	$35	$2,244	$138	60.8
Roof	All Purpose Room	1	Split-System AC	20.00		W		No							0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Roof	Main Office	1	Split-System AC	1.00		B	6	Yes	1	Split-System AC	1.00		14.00		0.2	436	0	$49	$1,496	$92	28.5
Roof	Main Office	1	Split-System AC	1.50		B	6	Yes	1	Split-System AC	1.50		14.00		0.3	654	0	$74	$2,244	$138	28.5
Ground Floor	Principal Office	1	Split-System AC	1.50		W		No							0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Nurse Office	Nurse Office	1	Window AC	1.00		W		No							0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0

Fuel Heating Inventory & Recommendations

		Existing Conditions				Proposed Conditions							Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Area(s)/System(s) Served	System Quantity	System Type	Output Capacity per Unit (MBh)	Remaining Useful Life	ECM #	Install High Efficiency System?	System Quantity	System Type	Output Capacity per Unit (MBh)	Heating Efficiency	Heating Efficiency Units	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Boiler Room	HHW System	1	Non-Condensing Hot Water Boiler	######	W		No						0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Roof	Classroom Hallways	1	Furnace	161.50	B	7	Yes	1	Furnace	161.50	95.00%	AFUE	0.0	0	27	$360	$3,659	$400	9.0
Roof	Classrooms	2	Furnace	100.00	B	7	Yes	2	Furnace	100.00	95.00%	AFUE	0.0	0	34	$446	$4,531	$800	8.4
Roof	Hallway	1	Furnace	100.00	B	7	Yes	1	Furnace	100.00	95.00%	AFUE	0.0	0	17	$223	$2,266	$400	8.4
Roof	Classrooms	1	Furnace	56.00	B	7	Yes	1	Furnace	56.00	95.00%	AFUE	0.0	0	10	$125	$1,269	$400	7.0
Roof	Classrooms	1	Furnace	100.00	B	7	Yes	1	Furnace	100.00	95.00%	AFUE	0.0	0	17	$223	$2,266	$400	8.4
Roof	Media Center	1	Furnace	120.00	W		No						0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0

Demand Control Ventilation Recommendations

		Recommendation Inputs					Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Area(s)/System(s) Affected	ECM #	Number of Zones	Cooling Capacity of Controlled System (Tons)	Electric Heating Capacity of Controlled System (kBtu/hr)	Output Heating Capacity of Controlled System (MBh)	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Roof	Media Center	8	2.00	6.00		120.00	0.0	417	6	$132	$2,719	$0	20.6
Roof	All Purpose Room	8	2.00	20.00			0.0	1,531	0	$173	$2,719	$0	15.7

Pipe Insulation Recommendations

		Recommendation Inputs			Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Area(s)/System(s) Affected	ECM #	Length of Uninsulated Pipe (ft)	Pipe Diameter (in)	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Boiler Room	HHW Pipes	9	30	2.50	0.0	0	30	$390	$264	$0	0.7

DHW Inventory & Recommendations

		Existing Conditions			Proposed Conditions							Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Area(s)/System(s) Served	System Quantity	System Type	Remaining Useful Life	ECM #	Replace?	System Quantity	System Type	Fuel Type	System Efficiency	Efficiency Units	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Boiler Room	DHW	1	Storage Tank Water Heater (> 50 Gal)	W		No						0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Closet	DHW	1	Storage Tank Water Heater (≤ 50 Gal)	W		No						0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0

Low-Flow Device Recommendations

	Recommedation Inputs					Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	ECM #	Device Quantity	Device Type	Existing Flow Rate (gpm)	Proposed Flow Rate (gpm)	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Restrooms	10	2	Faucet Aerator (Lavatory)	2.20	0.50	0.0	0	6	$75	$14	$0	0.2

Walk-In Cooler/Freezer Inventory & Recommendations

	Existing Conditions		Proposed Conditions				Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Cooler/ Freezer Quantity	Case Type/Temperature	ECM #	Install EC Evaporator Fan Motors?	Install Electric Defrost Control?	Install Evaporator Fan Control?	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Kitchen	1	Medium Temp Freezer (0F to 30F)	11	Yes	No	No	0.0	615	0	$70	$607	$0	8.7

Commercial Refrigerator/Freezer Inventory & Recommendations

	Existing Conditions			Proposed Conditions		Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Quantity	Refrigerator/ Freezer Type	ENERGY STAR Qualified?	ECM #	Install ENERGY STAR Equipment?	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Kitchen	2	Stand-Up Refrigerator, Solid Door (31 - 50 cu. ft.)	Yes		No	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Kitchen	1	Stand-Up Refrigerator, Solid Door (31 - 50 cu. ft.)	Yes		No	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Kitchen	4	Refrigerator Chest	Yes		No	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Kitchen	1	Stand-Up Refrigerator, Solid Door (16 - 30 cu. ft.)	Yes		No	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0

Cooking Equipment Inventory & Recommendations

	Existing Conditions			Proposed Conditions		Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Quantity	Equipment Type	High Efficiency Equipement?	ECM #	Install High Efficiency Equipment?	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Kitchen	2	Gas Combination Oven/Steam Cooker (<15 Pans)	Yes		No	0.0	0	0	FALSE	$0	$0	#DIV/0!
Kitchen	1	Electric Convection Oven (Full Size)	Yes		No	0.0	0	0	FALSE	$0	$0	#DIV/0!

Dishwasher Inventory & Recommendations

	Existing Conditions					Proposed Conditions		Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Quantity	Dishwasher Type	Water Heater Fuel Type	Booster Heater Fuel Type	ENERGY STAR Qualified?	ECM #	Install ENERGY STAR Equipment?	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Kitchen	1	Single Tank Conveyor (High Temp)	Electric	N/A	Yes		No	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0

Plug Load Inventory

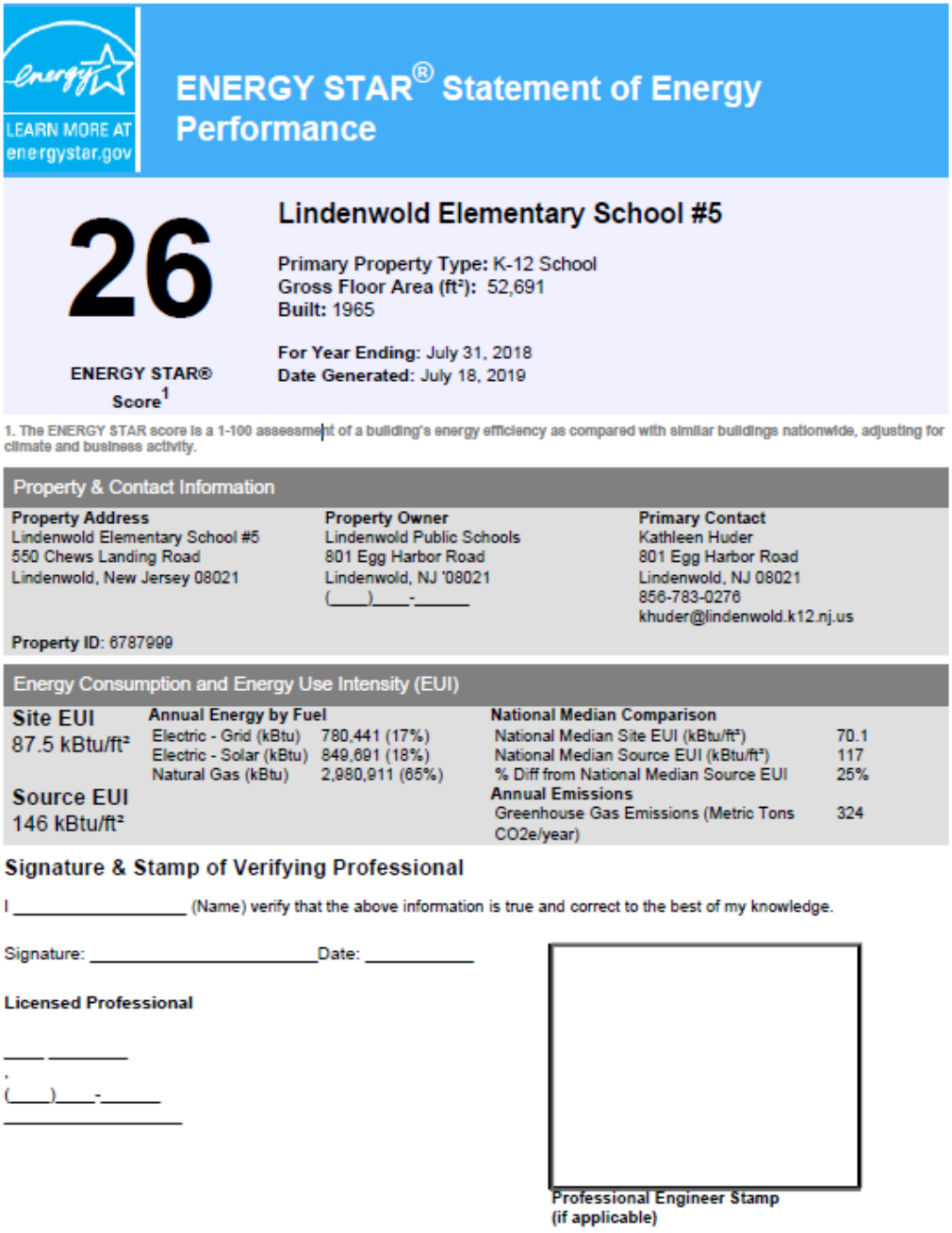
	Existing Conditions			
Location	Quantity	Equipment Description	Energy Rate (W)	ENERGY STAR Qualified?
Throughout Building	50	Desktop Computer	120.0	Yes
Throughout Building	4	Printer (Small)	60.0	Yes
Throughout Building	4	Microwave	500.0	Yes
Throughout Building	2	Coffee Machine	900.0	Yes
Throughout Building	2	Refrigerator	172.0	Yes
Throughout Building	2	Copy Machine	200.0	Yes
Throughout Building	3	Small Fridge	153.0	Yes
Kitchen	1	Dishwasher Booster Heater	12,000.0	Yes

Vending Machine Inventory & Recommendations

	Existing Conditions		Proposed Conditions		Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Quantity	Vending Machine Type	ECM #	Install Controls?	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Teacher Lounge	1	Refrigerated	N/A	No	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Teacher Lounge	1	Non-Refrigerated	N/A	No	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0

APPENDIX B: ENERGY STAR® STATEMENT OF ENERGY PERFORMANCE

EUI is presented in terms of *site energy* and *source energy*. Site energy is the amount of fuel and electricity consumed by a building as reflected in utility bills. Source energy includes fuel consumed to generate electricity consumed at the site, factoring in electric production and distribution losses for the region.



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ENERGY STAR® Statement of Energy Performance

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ENERGY STAR® Score[1]

Lindenwold Elementary School #5

Primary Property Type: K-12 School
Gross Floor Area (ft²): 52,691
Built: 1965

For Year Ending: July 31, 2018
Date Generated: July 18, 2019

1. The ENERGY STAR score is a 1-100 assessment of a building's energy efficiency as compared with similar buildings nationwide, adjusting for climate and business activity.

Property & Contact Information

Property Address	Property Owner	Primary Contact
Lindenwold Elementary School #5 550 Chews Landing Road Lindenwold, New Jersey 08021	Lindenwold Public Schools 801 Egg Harbor Road Lindenwold, NJ '08021 (____)____-_____	Kathleen Huder 801 Egg Harbor Road Lindenwold, NJ 08021 856-783-0276 khuder@lindenwold.k12.nj.us

Property ID: 6787999

Energy Consumption and Energy Use Intensity (EUI)

Site EUI
87.5 kBtu/ft²

Source EUI
146 kBtu/ft²

Annual Energy by Fuel	
Electric - Grid (kBtu)	780,441 (17%)
Electric - Solar (kBtu)	849,691 (18%)
Natural Gas (kBtu)	2,980,911 (65%)

National Median Comparison	
National Median Site EUI (kBtu/ft²)	70.1
National Median Source EUI (kBtu/ft²)	117
% Diff from National Median Source EUI	25%
Annual Emissions	
Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Metric Tons CO2e/year)	324

Signature & Stamp of Verifying Professional

I _____ (Name) verify that the above information is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

Signature: _____Date: _____

Licensed Professional

___ _____
.
(____)____-_____
_____

Professional Engineer Stamp (if applicable)

APPENDIX C: GLOSSARY

TERM	DEFINITION
Blended Rate	Used to calculate fiscal savings associated with measures. The blended rate is calculated by dividing the amount of your bill by the total energy use. For example, if your bill is $22,217.22, and you used 266,400 kilowatt-hours, your blended rate is 8.3 cents per kilowatt-hour.
Btu	*British thermal unit*: a unit of energy equal to the amount of heat required to increase the temperature of one pound of water by one-degree Fahrenheit.
CHP	*Combined heat and power*. Also referred to as cogeneration.
COP	*Coefficient of performance*: a measure of efficiency in terms of useful energy delivered divided by total energy input.
Demand Response	Demand response reduces or shifts electricity usage at or among participating buildings/sites during peak energy use periods in response to time-based rates or other forms of financial incentives.
DCV	*Demand control ventilation*: a control strategy to limit the amount of outside air introduced to the conditioned space based on actual occupancy need.
US DOE	*United States Department of Energy*
EC Motor	*Electronically commutated motor*
ECM	*Energy conservation measure*
EER	*Energy efficiency ratio*: a measure of efficiency in terms of cooling energy provided divided by electric input.
EUI	*Energy Use Intensity:* measures energy consumption per square foot and is a standard metric for comparing buildings' energy performance.
Energy Efficiency	Reducing the amount of energy necessary to provide comfort and service to a building/area. Achieved through the installation of new equipment and/or optimizing the operation of energy use systems. Unlike conservation, which involves some reduction of service, energy efficiency provides energy reductions without sacrifice of service.
ENERGY STAR®	ENERGY STAR® is the government-backed symbol for energy efficiency. The ENERGY STAR® program is managed by the EPA.
EPA	*United States Environmental Protection Agency*
Generation	The process of generating electric power from sources of primary energy (e.g., natural gas, the sun, oil).
GHG	*Greenhouse gas* gases that are transparent to solar (short-wave) radiation but opaque to long-wave (infrared) radiation, thus preventing long-wave radiant energy from leaving Earth's atmosphere. The net effect is a trapping of absorbed radiation and a tendency to warm the planet's surface.
gpf	*Gallons per flush*

gpm	*Gallon per minute*
HID	*High intensity discharge:* high-output lighting lamps such as high-pressure sodium, metal halide, and mercury vapor.
hp	*Horsepower*
HPS	*High-pressure sodium*: a type of HID lamp.
HSPF	*Heating seasonal performance factor:* a measure of efficiency typically applied to heat pumps. Heating energy provided divided by seasonal energy input.
HVAC	*Heating, ventilating, and air conditioning*
IHP 2014	US DOE Integral Horsepower rule. The current ruling regarding required electric motor efficiency.
IPLV	*Integrated part load value:* a measure of the part load efficiency usually applied to chillers.
kBtu	One thousand British thermal units.
kW	*Kilowatt*: equal to 1,000 Watts.
kWh	*Kilowatt-hour*: 1,000 Watts of power expended over one hour.
LED	*Light emitting diode*: a high-efficiency source of light with a long lamp life.
LGEA	*Local Government Energy Audit*
Load	The total power a building or system is using at any given time.
Measure	A single activity, or installation of a single type of equipment, that is implemented in a building system to reduce total energy consumption.
MH	*Metal halide*: a type of HID lamp.
MBh	*Thousand Btu per hour*
MBtu	*One thousand British thermal units*
MMBtu	*One million British thermal units*
MV	*Mercury Vapor:* a type of HID lamp.
NJBPU	*New Jersey Board of Public Utilities*
NJCEP	*New Jersey's Clean Energy Program:* NJCEP is a statewide program that offers financial incentives, programs and services for New Jersey residents, business owners and local governments to help them save energy, money and the environment.
psig	Pounds per square inch gauge.
Plug Load	Refers to the amount of power used in a space by products that are powered by means of an ordinary AC plug.
PV	*Photovoltaic:* refers to an electronic device capable of converting incident light directly into electricity (direct current).

SEER	*Seasonal energy efficiency ratio:* a measure of efficiency in terms of annual cooling energy provided divided by total electric input.
SEP	*Statement of energy performance:* a summary document from the ENERGY STAR® Portfolio Manager®.
Simple Payback	The amount of time needed to recoup the funds expended in an investment or to reach the break-even point between investment and savings.
SREC	*Solar renewable energy credit*: a credit you can earn from the state for energy produced from a photovoltaic array.
T5, T8, T12	A reference to a linear lamp diameter. The number represents increments of 1/8th of an inch.
Temperature Setpoint	The temperature at which a temperature regulating device (thermostat, for example) has been set.
therm	100,000 Btu. Typically used as a measure of natural gas consumption.
tons	A unit of cooling capacity equal to 12,000 Btu/hr.
Turnkey	Provision of a complete product or service that is ready for immediate use
VAV	*Variable air volume*
VFD	*Variable frequency drive*: a controller used to vary the speed of an electric motor.
WaterSense™	The symbol for water efficiency. The WaterSense™ program is managed by the EPA.
Watt (W)	Unit of power commonly used to measure electricity use.