Local Government Energy Audit Report

Hackettstown State Fish Hatchery

May 24, 2019

Prepared for:

NJ DEP, Division of Fish and Wildlife
23 Reese Avenue
Hackettstown, NJ 07840

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 Energy Services (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 is encouraged 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. Review available program incentives and eligibility requirements prior to selecting and installing any energy conservation measures.

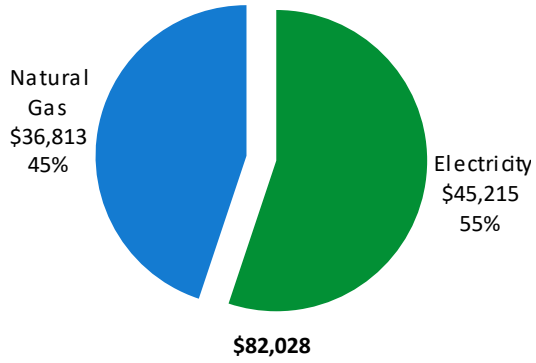
The customer and their respective contractor(s) are responsible to implement energy conservation measures in complete conformance with all applicable local, state and federal requirements.

Table of Contents

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The New Jersey Board of Public Utilities (NJBPU) has sponsored this Local Government Energy Audit (LGEA) report for Hackettstown State Fish Hatchery. 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 Energy Services (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 help protect our environment by reducing statewide energy consumption.

BUILDING PERFORMANCE REPORT

Annual Utilities	Costs: $82,028 Electricity: 402,749 kWh Natural Gas: 46,968 Therms	
ENERGY STAR® Benchmarking Score	N/A *(1-100 scale)*	A standard energy use benchmark is not available for this facility type. This report contains suggestions about how to improve building performance and reduce energy costs.

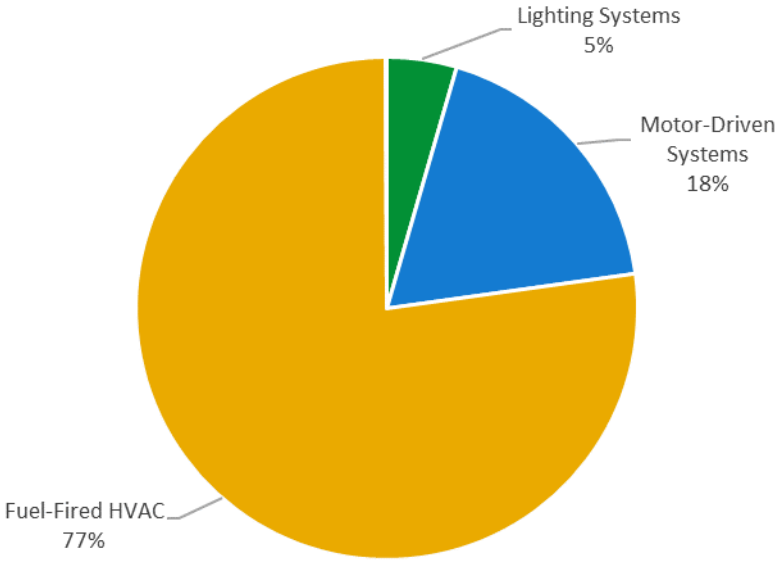


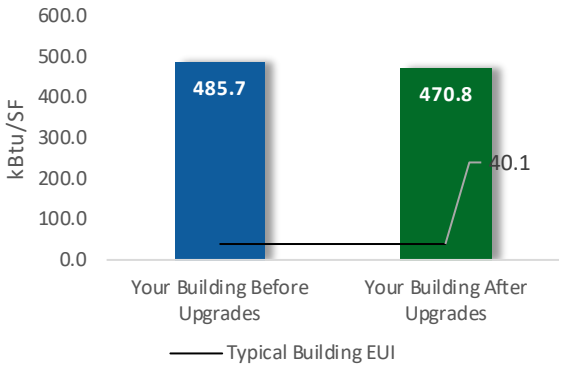
Figure 1 - Energy Use by System

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.

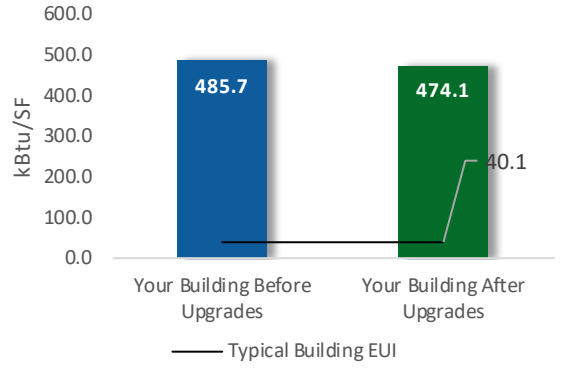
Scenario 1: Full Package (all evaluated measures)

Installation Cost	$76,969
Potential Rebates & Incentives[1]	$8,984
Annual Cost Savings	$6,290
Annual Energy Savings	Electricity: 56,496 kWh
Greenhouse Gas Emission Savings	28 Tons
Simple Payback	10.8 Years
Site Energy Savings (all utilities)	3%



Scenario 2: Cost Effective Package[2]

Installation Cost	$44,842
Potential Rebates & Incentives	$7,609
Annual Cost Savings	$4,900
Annual Energy Savings	Electricity: 44,063 kWh
Greenhouse Gas Emission Savings	22 Tons
Simple Payback	7.6 Years
Site Energy Savings (all utilities)	2%



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	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	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		**44,063**	**12.4**	**-10**	**$4,870**	**$73,054**	**$44,814**	**$7,609**	**$37,205**	**7.6**	**43,229**
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	37,319	10.3	-8	$4,127	$61,902	$41,077	$6,700	$34,377	8.3	36,641
ECM 2	Retrofit Fluorescent Fixtures with LED Lamps and Drivers	222	0.1	0	$24	$367	$138	$20	$118	4.8	216
ECM 3	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	6,522	2.1	-2	$719	$10,786	$3,599	$889	$2,710	3.8	6,371
Lighting Control Measures		**2,285**	**0.9**	**-1**	**$251**	**$2,008**	**$7,228**	**$915**	**$6,313**	**25.2**	**2,218**
	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	2,232	0.9	-1	$245	$1,961	$7,028	$915	$6,113	24.9	2,167
	Install High/Low Lighting Controls	53	0.0	0	$6	$46	$200	$0	$200	34.6	51
Motor Upgrades		**4,653**	**1.4**	**0**	**$522**	**$7,835**	**$11,402**	**$0**	**$11,402**	**21.8**	**4,685**
	Premium Efficiency Motors	4,653	1.4	0	$522	$7,835	$11,402	$0	$11,402	21.8	4,685
Variable Frequency Drive (VFD) Measures		**4,443**	**0.6**	**0**	**$499**	**$7,483**	**$6,015**	**$0**	**$6,015**	**12.1**	**4,475**
	Install VFDs on Heating Water Pumps	4,443	0.6	0	$499	$7,483	$6,015	$0	$6,015	12.1	4,475
Electric Unitary HVAC Measures		**1,051**	**0.7**	**0**	**$118**	**$1,771**	**$7,481**	**$460**	**$7,021**	**59.5**	**1,059**
	Install High Efficiency Air Conditioning Units	1,051	0.7	0	$118	$1,771	$7,481	$460	$7,021	59.5	1,059
Domestic Water Heating Upgrade		**0**	**0.0**	**4**	**$30**	**$298**	**$29**	**$0**	**$29**	**1.0**	**444**
ECM 4	Install Low-Flow DHW Devices	0	0.0	4	$30	$298	$29	$0	$29	1.0	444
TOTALS		**56,496**	**16.0**	**-7**	**$6,290**	**$92,448**	**$76,969**	**$8,984**	**$67,985**	**10.8**	**56,109**

* - 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

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 Fluorescent Fixtures with LED Lamps and Drivers	X	X	
ECM 3	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	X	X	
ECM 4	Install Low-Flow Domestic Hot Water Devices		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 their 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 Hackettstown State Fish Hatchery. 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 November 9, 2018, TRC performed an energy audit at Hackettstown State Fish Hatchery located in Hackettstown, New Jersey. TRC met with Kevin Blythe to review the facility operations and help focus our investigation on specific energy-using systems.

The New Jersey Division of Fish and Wildlife devotes itself to maintain a healthy, stable level in New Jersey's variety of fish and wildlife, as well as protecting and improving the habitats they live in. The Division operates both the Pequest and Hackettstown Hatcheries, which stock lakes and streams around New Jersey with various types of fish, providing great fishing opportunities.

The Hackettstown State Fish Hatchery is a complex facility comprised of various space types within several buildings. The complex has two separate sites, the West Hatchery on the west side of Hackettstown and the East Hatchery on the east side of Hackettstown. This report focuses on two buildings: The Intensive Aquaculture Building and the adjacent maintenance garage building. The two buildings total approximately 12,500 square feet. The facility opened in 1912 and is one of the oldest in the country.

Lighting system in the two buildings consists of linear fluorescent T8 and T12, incandescent and metal halide fixtures.

The Hackettstown Hatchery is a warm water hatchery. It uses a significant amount of natural gas to heat this water, an electrical power to pump it through heat exchanger and the piping system. The process of heating hot water is provided by two high efficiency condensing hot water boilers. Space heating system consists of a gas-fired furnace with DX cooling coil, and warm air unit heaters. Cooling is only provided in the offices, a locker room and a break room using the 5-ton Rheem split system air conditioner.

2.2 Building Occupancy

The hatchery is operational 24-hour and seven days a week. The offices operate on weekly schedule. The typical schedule is in the table below.

Building Name	Weekday/Weekend	Operating Schedule
Hackettstown State Fish Hatchery	Weekday	7:00 AM - 4:00 PM
	Weekend	8:00 AM - 12:00 PM (Satursday)

Figure 4 - Building Occupancy Schedule

2.3 Building Envelope

A- Intensive Aquaculture Building (IA)

The intensive aquaculture building is a one-story, 10,176 square feet building. It is a steel frame structure with insulated metal panel walls and roof on slab-on-grade foundation. Steel trusses support pitched roof sections with a metal deck. The windows are double paned with aluminum frames. The main entrance door is fully glass with aluminum frames. Both the exit and bay overhead doors are metal. The window weather stripping and door seals are in good condition. Overall, the building envelope is in good condition.

The building spaces include: the nursery, offices, feedstock rooms, egg room, boot room, pump room, break and locker rooms, mechanical room, and a small meeting room.

Image 1: The IA Building Envelope

B- Maintenance Garage Building

The maintenance garage building is a one-story, steel framed structure with insulated metal panel walls and roof. The building is primarily used for vehicle storage, with one room at the east end serving as a shop and a crew room. Like the main building, the maintenance garage building is in good condition.

Image 2: Maintenance Garage Building Envelope

2.4 Lighting Systems

The primary interior lighting system at the main building uses 32-Watt linear fluorescent T8 lamps and metal halide fixtures. There are also two, 40-Watt T12 fixtures in the pump room. Additionally, there are some compact fluorescent lamps (CFL) in the hallway and incandescent lamps in the closets. Typically, T8 fluorescent lamps use electronic ballasts and T12 fluorescent lamps use less efficient magnetic ballasts. Fixture types include 2-lamp or 4-lamp, 4-foot long recessed and industrial reflector fixtures. The nursery room has 12 400-Watt metal halide lamps that are on 12-hours per day. Additionally, there are ten, 100-Watt metal halide used for three months a year. Exit signs are LED fixtures. Interior lights are controlled with manual wall switches. Several exterior wall-mounted fixtures consist of 150-Watt high pressure sodium; 150-Watt, 175-Watt and 250-Watt metal halide; and 90-Watt halogen flood lamps provide exterior illumination. Additionally, four, 100-Watt wall-wash lamps and three, 26-Watt CFL are in the main entrance area. Exterior lights are controlled with photocells.

The maintenance garage building interior lighting system consists of 400-Watt metal halide fixtures controlled with manual switches. The restroom has a 1-lamp, 4-foot linear fluorescent T8 lamp. Six, 175-Watt wall-mounted metal halide fixtures provide exterior illumination and are controlled via photocells.

Image 3: Typical Interior Lighting System – Main Building

Image 4: Wall Mounted Metal Halide Fixtures - Main Building

Image 5: Wall Wash Metal Halide and Recessed CFL Fixtures – Main Building

Image 6: Interior and Exterior Fixtures - Maintenance Garage

2.5 Space Heating and Cooling Systems

Space heating in the offices, locker, and break rooms is provided by a gas-fired, high-efficiency furnace with direct expansion (DX) coil in ductwork. The cooling coil is connected to an exterior 5-ton Rheem condensing unit. The furnace has a 114 MBh heating capacity with 95% combustion efficiency. The system appears to be in good condition.

Space heating in the nursery, pump room, feedstock rooms, maintenance room, and the lift bays consist of Nodine gas-fired unit heaters. Each unit has a 24 MBh heating capacity with 80% combustion efficiency. These are in good condition.

The heating and cooling systems are controlled with local thermostats.

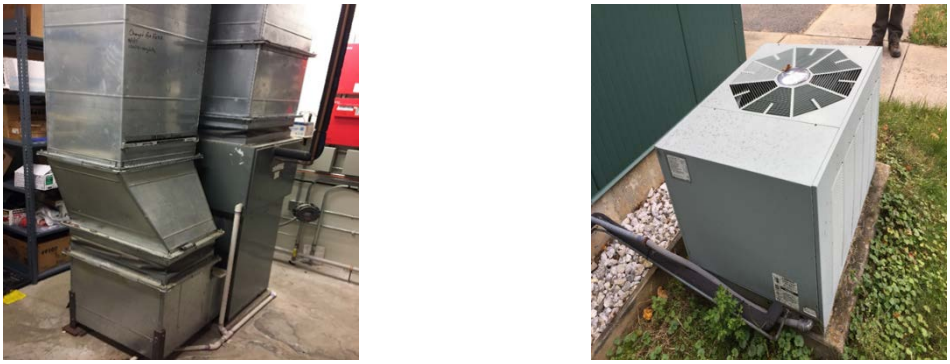


Image 7: Gas-Fired Furnace and Rheem Condensing unit

Image 8: Gas-Fired Unit Heater and Local Thermostat

2.6 Hatchery Hot Water Heating Systems

The water is heated using two Fulton 1,260 MBH high-efficiency, gas-fired condensing boilers located in the pump room. The burners are fully modulating with a nominal efficiency of 90%. The boilers are 12 years old and are well maintained. Hot water is supplied by two 3 hp and recirculated with two 0.5 hp constant speed hot water pumps.

The Hackettstown Hatchery raises various types of cool and warm water fish, and a significant amount of natural gas is used to heat this water year-round. The process water is normally supplied by an artesian spring, which sends the supply water directly to the cool water (52 degrees) tanks. Approximately 90% of supply water goes directly to the medium (68 degrees) and warm (82 degrees) tanks. The other 10% passes through heat exchangers that heat the make-up water. The heated water is then mixed into the supply to produce the medium and warm temperature supplies. The cool, medium and high temperature water supplies are then piped to the various rearing unit tanks within the nursery, depending on the species of fish being reared. The return water from the tanks is piped back to the heat exchangers via three separate return pipe systems, keeping the three heated loops separate.

Image 9: Heating Hot water System

2.7 Process Equipment – Pumps

The facility uses significant amount of electrical power for pumping water. The pumps and motors represent 79% of the facility electric power consumption. The power consumption is directly related to the pump horsepower and hours of operation.

There are three water loops circulating water at 52, 68, and 82 degrees respectively, each using variable speed pumps. Each loop has an active and a standby pump that are rotated into service on a regular basis.

The 52 degree cold water and 68 degree medium temperature water loops use two 15 hp variable flow pumps each. The 82 degree high temperature water is circulated with two 25 hp variable flow pumps. The 52 degrees water temperature loop pump run year-round while the 68 degree and 82 degree water temperature loops pumps run from March to November. The 52 degree and 68 degree loop pumps are nearing the end of their normal useful live while the 82 degree high temperature loop pumps appear in good condition.

Image 10: Nursery Room

Image 11: Tanks

Image 12: 68 Degrees and 82 Degree Water Temperature Control Panel

Image 13: Water Pumping Loops

2.8 Domestic Hot Water

Hot water is produced with a 40 gallon 40 MBh gas-fired storage water heater with an 80% efficiency for the main building, and with a 19 gallon 1.5 kW water heater for the maintenance garage building. The water heaters and pipe insulation are in good condition.


Image 14: Domestic Hot Water System

2.9 Water-Using Systems

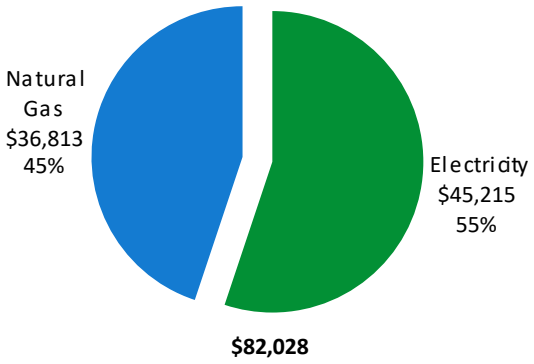
There are three restrooms with toilets and sinks. Faucet flow rates are at 2.2 gallons per minute (gpm) or higher. Toilets are rated at 2.5 gallons per flush (gpf).

Image 15: Typical Restroom

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	402,749 kWh	$45,215
Natural Gas	46,968 Therms	$36,813
Total		**$82,028**



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.

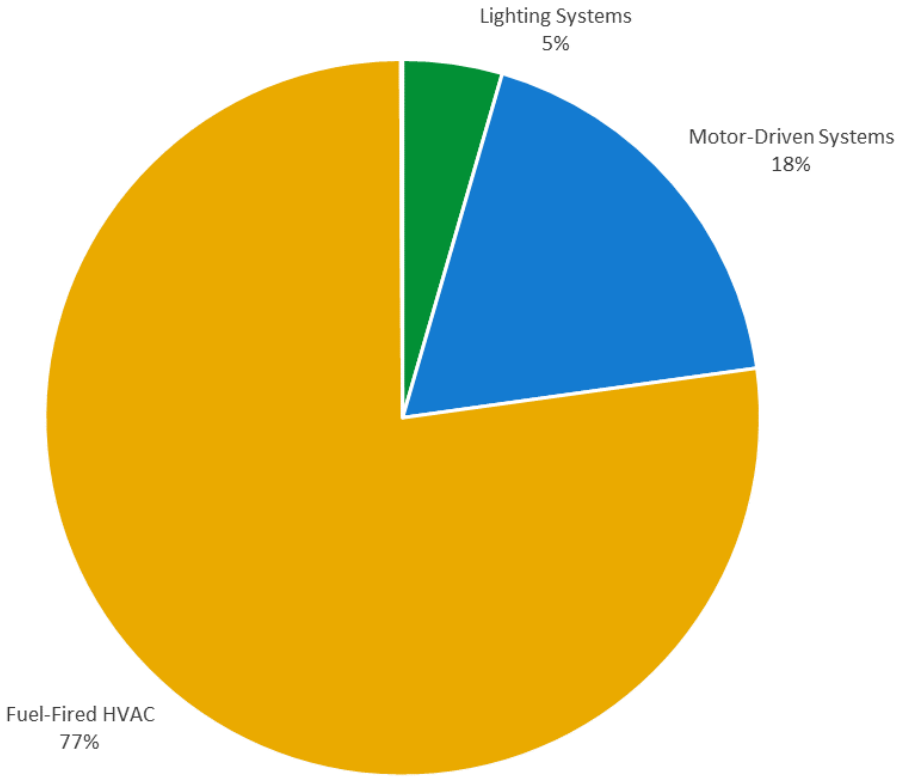
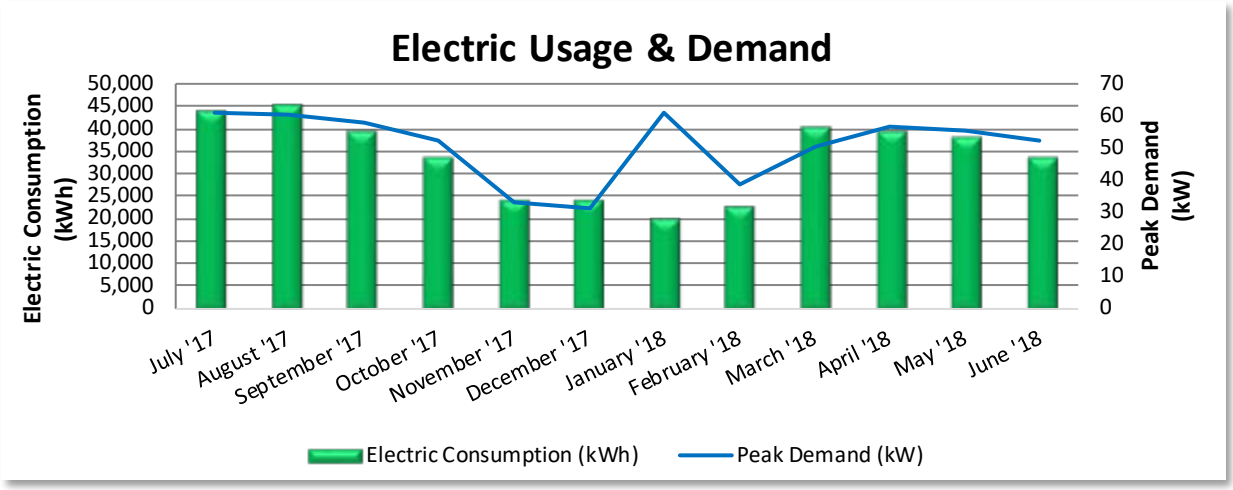


Figure 5 - Energy Balance

3.1 Electricity

JCP&L delivers electricity under rate class General Service Secondary, with electric production provided by Champion Energy Services, a third-party supplier.



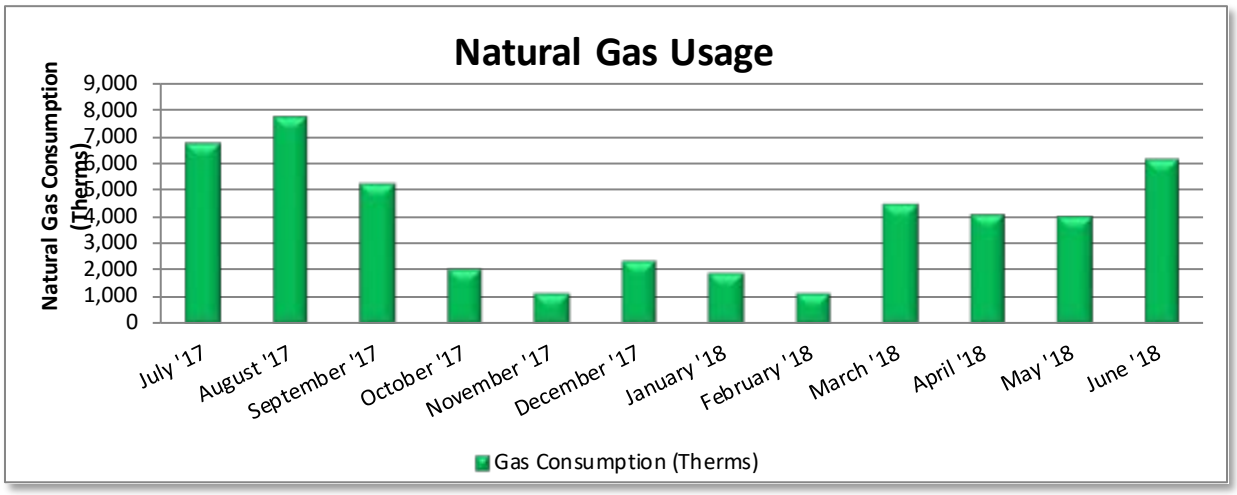
Electric Billing Data					
Period Ending	**Days in Period**	**Electric Usage (kWh)**	**Demand (kW)**	**Demand Cost**	**Total Electric Cost**
8/11/17	31	43,546	61	$435	$4,812
9/13/17	30	45,138	61	$430	$4,990
10/12/17	31	39,298	58	$385	$4,353
11/13/17	30	33,351	52	$347	$3,712
12/13/17	31	24,058	33	$218	$2,798
1/12/18	31	24,096	31	$205	$2,792
2/13/18	28	20,231	61	$196	$2,357
3/13/18	31	22,565	38	$253	$2,615
4/11/18	30	39,901	50	$326	$4,398
5/10/18	31	39,054	57	$356	$4,320
6/12/18	30	37,995	55	$372	$4,220
7/12/18	31	33,516	52	$351	$3,849
Totals	**365**	**402,749**	**61**	**$3,874**	**$45,215**
Annual	**365**	**402,749**	**61**	**$3,874**	**$45,215**

Notes:

- Peak demand of 61 kW occurred in August 2017.
- The average electric cost over the past 12 months was $0.112/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.

3.2 Natural Gas

Elizabethtown Gas delivers natural gas under rate class Basic Gas Supply Service, with natural gas supply provided by Direct Energy, a third-party supplier.



Gas Billing Data			
Period Ending	**Days in Period**	**Natural Gas Usage (Therms)**	**Natural Gas Cost**
8/7/17	31	6,732	$4,944
9/7/17	30	7,700	$5,595
10/9/17	31	5,232	$3,951
11/7/17	30	2,068	$1,835
12/7/17	31	1,171	$1,244
1/8/18	31	2,369	$2,248
2/6/18	28	1,877	$1,860
3/6/18	31	1,168	$1,276
4/6/18	30	4,429	$3,451
5/8/18	31	4,070	$3,091
6/7/18	30	4,019	$3,040
7/9/18	31	6,136	$4,277
Totals	**365**	**46,968**	**$36,813**
Annual	**365**	**46,968**	**$36,813**

Notes:

- The average gas cost for the past 12 months is $0.784/therm, which is the blended rate used throughout the analysis. The facility is using a significant amount natural gas in the summer months.

3.3 Benchmarking

Your building was benchmarked using the United States Environmental Protection Agency's *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.

Benchmarking Score	**N/A**

Due to its unique characteristics, this building type is not able to receive a benchmarking score. This report contains suggestions about how to improve building performance and reduce energy costs.

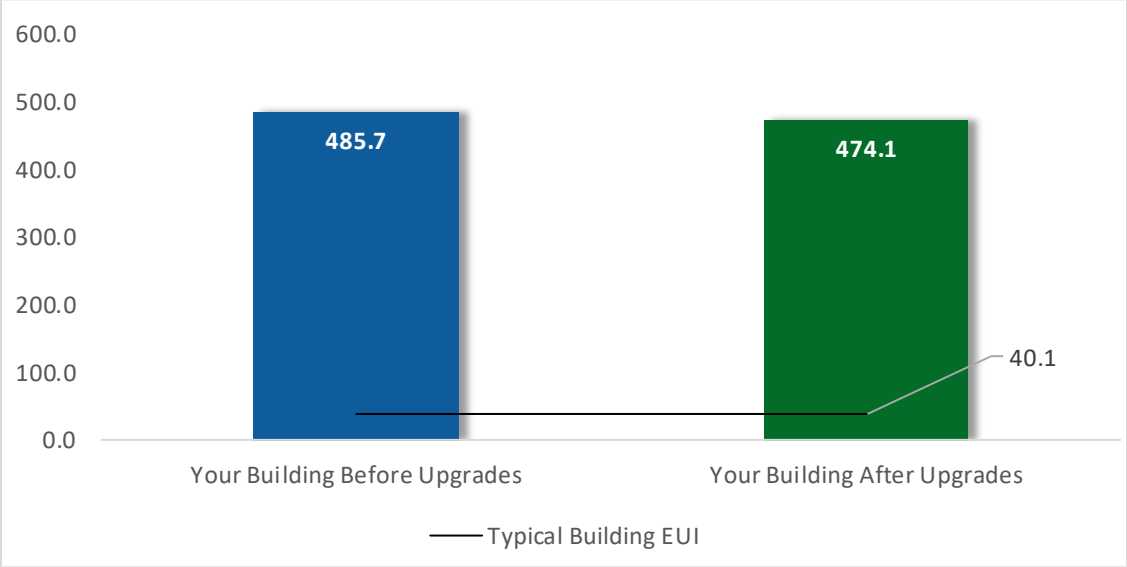


Figure 6 - Energy Use Intensity Comparison

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 a 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		**44,063**	**12.4**	**-10**	**$4,870**	**$44,814**	**$7,609**	**$37,205**	**7.6**	**43,229**
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	37,319	10.3	-8	$4,127	$41,077	$6,700	$34,377	8.3	36,641
ECM 2	Retrofit Fluorescent Fixtures with LED Lamps and Drivers	222	0.1	0	$24	$138	$20	$118	4.8	216
ECM 3	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	6,522	2.1	-2	$719	$3,599	$889	$2,710	3.8	6,371
Lighting Control Measures		**2,285**	**0.9**	**-1**	**$251**	**$7,228**	**$915**	**$6,313**	**25.2**	**2,218**
	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	2,232	0.9	-1	$245	$7,028	$915	$6,113	24.9	2,167
	Install High/Low Lighting Controls	53	0.0	0	$6	$200	$0	$200	34.6	51
Motor Upgrades		**4,653**	**1.4**	**0**	**$522**	**$11,402**	**$0**	**$11,402**	**21.8**	**4,685**
	Premium Efficiency Motors	4,653	1.4	0	$522	$11,402	$0	$11,402	21.8	4,685
Variable Frequency Drive (VFD) Measures		**4,443**	**0.6**	**0**	**$499**	**$6,015**	**$0**	**$6,015**	**12.1**	**4,475**
	Install VFDs on Heating Water Pumps	4,443	0.6	0	$499	$6,015	$0	$6,015	12.1	4,475
Electric Unitary HVAC Measures		**1,051**	**0.7**	**0**	**$118**	**$7,481**	**$460**	**$7,021**	**59.5**	**1,059**
	Install High Efficiency Air Conditioning Units	1,051	0.7	0	$118	$7,481	$460	$7,021	59.5	1,059
Domestic Water Heating Upgrade		**0**	**0.0**	**4**	**$30**	**$29**	**$0**	**$29**	**1.0**	**444**
ECM 4	Install Low-Flow DHW Devices	0	0.0	4	$30	$29	$0	$29	1.0	444
TOTALS		**56,496**	**16.0**	**-7**	**$6,290**	**$76,969**	**$8,984**	**$67,985**	**10.8**	**56,109**

* - 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		**44,063**	**12.4**	**-10**	**$4,870**	**$44,814**	**$7,609**	**$37,205**	**7.6**	**43,229**
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	37,319	10.3	-8	$4,127	$41,077	$6,700	$34,377	8.3	36,641
ECM 2	Retrofit Fluorescent Fixtures with LED Lamps and Drivers	222	0.1	0	$24	$138	$20	$118	4.8	216
ECM 3	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	6,522	2.1	-2	$719	$3,599	$889	$2,710	3.8	6,371
Domestic Water Heating Upgrade		**0**	**0.0**	**4**	**$30**	**$29**	**$0**	**$29**	**1.0**	**444**
ECM 4	Install Low-Flow DHW Devices	0	0.0	4	$30	$29	$0	$29	1.0	444
TOTALS		**56,496**	**16.0**	**-7**	**$6,290**	**$76,969**	**$8,984**	**$67,985**	**10.8**	**56,109**

* - 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 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		**44,063**	**12.4**	**-10**	**$4,870**	**$44,814**	**$7,609**	**$37,205**	**7.6**	**43,229**
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	37,319	10.3	-8	$4,127	$41,077	$6,700	$34,377	8.3	36,641
ECM 2	Retrofit Fluorescent Fixtures with LED Lamps and Drivers	222	0.1	0	$24	$138	$20	$118	4.8	216
ECM 3	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	6,522	2.1	-2	$719	$3,599	$889	$2,710	3.8	6,371

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 interior and exterior fixtures containing 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 fixtures.

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: nursery room, interior maintenance garage and exterior fixtures.

ECM 2: Retrofit Fluorescent Fixtures with LED Lamps and Drivers

Retrofit fluorescent fixtures T12 located in the pump room by removing the fluorescent tubes and ballasts and replacing them with LED tubes and LED drivers (if necessary), which are designed to be used in retrofitted fluorescent fixtures.

The measure uses the existing fixture housing but replaces the electric components with more efficient lighting technology which use less power than other lighting technologies but provides equivalent lighting output. Maintenance savings may also be achieved since LED tubes last longer than fluorescent tubes and therefore do not need to be replaced as often.

Affected building areas: pump room.

ECM 3: Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps

Replace fluorescent T8, CFL and incandescent 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: interior and exterior both buildings.

4.2 Lighting Controls

#	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 Control Measures		**2,285**	**0.9**	**-1**	**$251**	**$7,228**	**$915**	**$6,313**	**25.2**	**2,218**
	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	2,232	0.9	-1	$245	$7,028	$915	$6,113	24.9	2,167
	Install High/Low Lighting Controls	53	0.0	0	$6	$200	$0	$200	34.6	51

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.

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 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.

Installing Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls has a long payback; therefore, this measure is not recommended for implementation on the basis of energy savings alone.

Affected building areas: offices, meeting room, break and locker rooms, egg room, feedstock rooms, and storage rooms.

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 level 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 enough daylight.

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

Installing Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls has a long payback; therefore, this measure is not recommended for implementation based on energy savings alone.

Affected building areas: hallways.

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

4.3 Motors

#	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)
Motor Upgrades		**4,653**	**1.4**	**0**	**$522**	**$11,402**	**$0**	**$11,402**	**21.8**	**4,685**
	Premium Efficiency Motors	4,653	1.4	0	$522	$11,402	$0	$11,402	21.8	4,685

Premium Efficiency Motors

We evaluated replacing standard efficiency motors with IHP 2014 efficiency motors. This evaluation assumes that existing motors will be replaced with motors of equivalent size and type. In some cases, additional savings may be possible by downsizing motors to better meet the motor's current load requirements.

Affected motors:

Location	Area(s)/System(s) Served	Motor Quantity	Motor Application	HP Per Motor	Additional Motor Description
Pump Room	52F Loop - Fish Tank	2	Water Supply Pump	15.0	Water Supply Pump
Pump Room	68F Loop - Fish Tank	2	Water Supply Pump	15.0	Water Supply Pump
Pump Room	Fishery Water Filtration System	2	Process Pump	7.5	Process Pump
Pump Room	Fishery Heating Hot Water System	2	Heating Hot Water Pump	3.0	Fisherie Heating Hot Water System

Savings are based on the difference between baseline and proposed efficiencies and the assumed annual operating hours. The base case motor energy consumption is estimated using the efficiencies found on nameplates or estimated based on the age of the motor and our best estimates of motor run hours. Efficiencies of proposed motor upgrades are obtained from the current *New Jersey's Clean Energy Program Protocols to Measure Resource Savings*.

Replacing the motors 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 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 motors are eventually replaced, consider purchasing motors that exceeds the minimum efficiency required by the codes.

4.4 Variable Frequency Drives (VFD)

#	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)
Variable Frequency Drive (VFD) Measures		**4,443**	**0.6**	**0**	**$499**	**$6,015**	**$0**	**$6,015**	**12.1**	**4,475**
	Install VFDs on Heating Water Pumps	4,443	0.6	0	$499	$6,015	$0	$6,015	12.1	4,475

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. The savings and cost associated with the new motor are presented with the Premium Efficiency Motor measures. If the proposed VFD measure is not selected for implementation the motor replacement should be reevaluated.

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.

Installing a VFD on hot water pump has a long payback, therefore, this measure is not recommended for implementation based on energy savings alone.

Affected pumps: Hot Water Pump.

4.5 Electric Unitary HVAC

#	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)
Electric Unitary HVAC Measures		**1,051**	**0.7**	**0**	**$118**	**$7,481**	**$460**	**$7,021**	**59.5**	**1,059**
	Install High Efficiency Air Conditioning Units	1,051	0.7	0	$118	$7,481	$460	$7,021	59.5	1,059

Install High Efficiency Air Conditioning Units

We evaluated replacing standard efficiency condensing unit with high efficiency condensing unit. 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.

Replacing the condensing unit has a long payback period and may not be justifiable based simply on energy considerations. However, the unit has reached the end of its 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 condensing is eventually replaced, consider purchasing equipment that exceeds the minimum efficiency required by building codes.

4.6 Domestic Water Heating

#	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)
Domestic Water Heating Upgrade		**0**	**0.0**	**4**	**$30**	**$29**	**$0**	**$29**	**1.0**	**444**
ECM 4	Install Low-Flow DHW Devices	0	0.0	4	$30	$29	$0	$29	1.0	444

ECM 4: 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.

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.

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.

Motor Controls

Electric motors often run unnecessarily, and this is an overlooked opportunity to save energy. These motors should be identified and turned off when appropriate. For example, exhaust fans often run unnecessarily when ventilation requirements are already met. Whenever possible, use automatic devices such as twist timers or occupancy sensors to turn off motors when they are not needed.

Motor Maintenance

Motors have many moving parts. As these parts degrade over time, the efficiency of the motor is reduced. Routine maintenance prevents damage to motor components. Routine maintenance should include cleaning surfaces and ventilation openings on motors to prevent overheating, lubricating moving parts to reduce friction, inspecting belts and pulleys for wear and to ensure they are at proper alignment and tension, and cleaning and lubricating bearings. Consult a licensed technician to assess these and other motor maintenance strategies.

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.

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

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 and 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 reduction, 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 a **high** potential for installing a PV array.

The amount of free area, ease of installation (location), and the lack of shading elements contribute to the high potential. A PV array located on the ground may not 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.

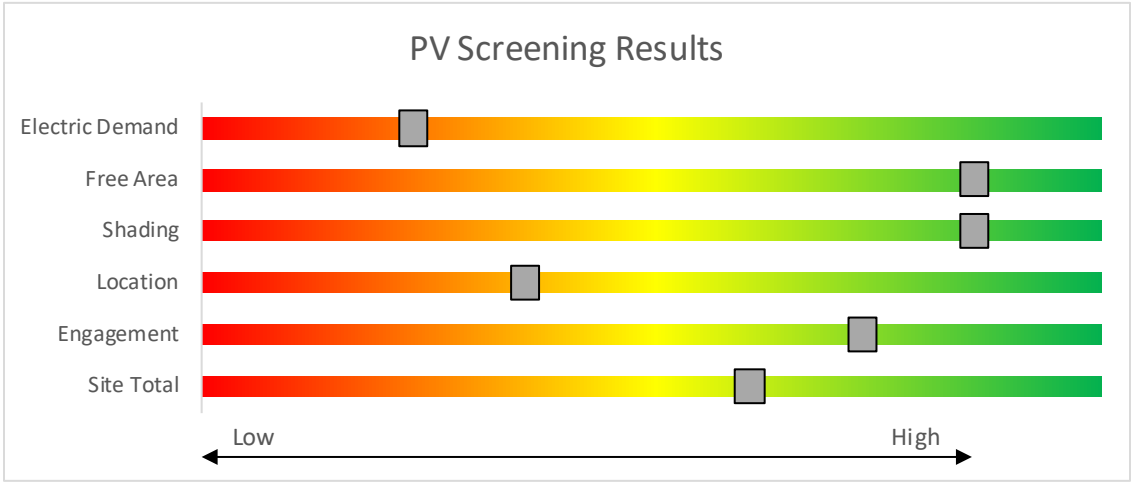


Figure 9 - Photovoltaic Screening

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 **low** 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. The lack of gas service, 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.

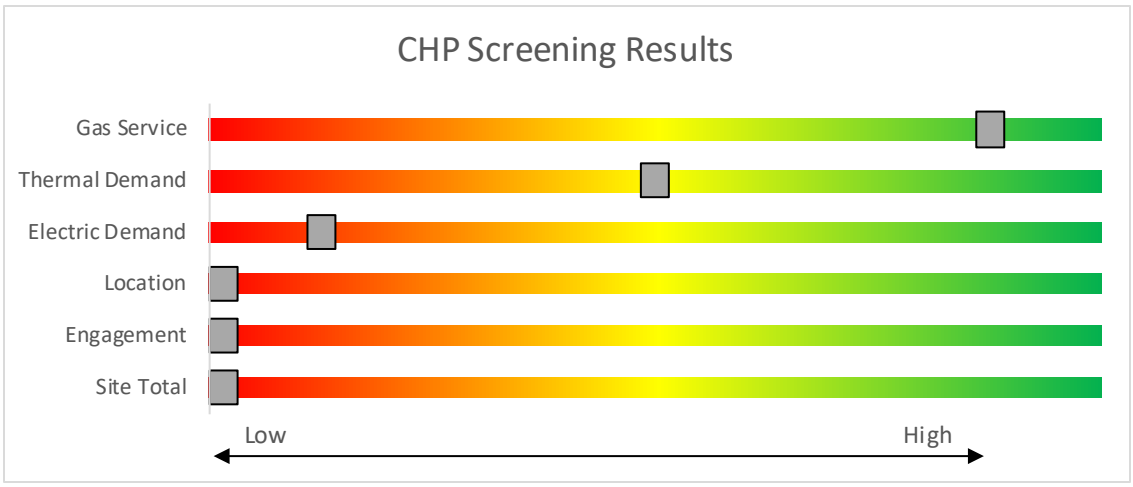


Figure 10 - Combined Heat and Power Screening

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? 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 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 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.

7.4 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.

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
Meeting Room	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 4L	Wall Switch	S	114	2,548	3, NR	Relamp	Yes	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	58	1,758	0.2	558	0	$61	$562	$115	7.3
Office1	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 4L	Wall Switch	S	114	2,548	3, NR	Relamp	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	58	1,758	0.1	279	0	$31	$416	$75	11.1
Office2	3	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 4L	Wall Switch	S	114	2,548	3, NR	Relamp	Yes	3	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	58	1,758	0.1	418	0	$46	$489	$95	8.6
Hallway	6	Compact Fluorescent: 2-PIN	Wall Switch	S	26	2,548	3, NR	Relamp	Yes	6	LED Screw-In Lamps: LED Screw-In Lamps	High/Low Control	15	1,758	0.1	177	0	$19	$363	$0	18.7
Main Entrance	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,548	3	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,548	0.0	124	0	$14	$73	$20	3.9
Main Entrance	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
Break Room	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 4L	Wall Switch	S	114	2,548	3, NR	Relamp	Yes	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	58	1,758	0.2	558	0	$61	$562	$115	7.3
Locker Room	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 4L	Wall Switch	S	114	2,548	3, NR	Relamp	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	58	1,758	0.1	279	0	$31	$262	$60	6.6
Boot Room	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,548	3, NR	Relamp	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,758	0.1	158	0	$17	$189	$20	9.7
Closet	1	Incandescent: Screw in	Wall Switch	S	65	2,548	3	Relamp	No	1	LED Screw-In Lamps: LED Screw-In Lamps	Wall Switch	10	2,548	0.0	104	0	$11	$17	$1	1.4
Men Restroom	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,548	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,548	0.0	62	0	$7	$37	$10	3.9
Women Restroom	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,548	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,548	0.0	62	0	$7	$37	$10	3.9
Boot Room	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
Egg Room	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 4L	Wall Switch	S	114	2,548	3, NR	Relamp	Yes	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	58	1,758	0.2	558	0	$61	$408	$100	5.0
Mechanical Room	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,548	3	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,548	0.0	124	0	$14	$73	$20	3.9
Pump Room	10	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,548	3	Relamp	No	10	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,548	0.2	622	0	$68	$365	$100	3.9
Pump Room	2	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 4' T12 (40W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	88	2,548	2	Relamp & Reballast	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,548	0.1	222	0	$24	$138	$20	4.8
Pump Room	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
Nursery Room	12	Metal Halide: (1) 400W Lamp	Wall Switch	S	458	4,368	1	Fixture Replacement	No	12	LED - Fixtures: High-Bay	Wall Switch	120	4,368	2.7	13,110	-4	$1,440	$9,299	$1,800	5.2
Nursery Room	10	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,548	3	Relamp	No	10	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,548	0.2	622	0	$68	$365	$100	3.9
Nursery Room	4	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None		6	8,760		None	No	4	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Nursery Room	10	Metal Halide: (1) 100W Lamp	Wall Switch	S	128	1,008	1	Fixture Replacement	No	10	LED - Fixtures: Downlight Solid State Retrofit	Wall Switch	30	1,008	0.6	731	0	$80	$1,253	$50	15.0
Lift Bay	8	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,548	3	Relamp	No	8	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,548	0.2	498	0	$55	$292	$80	3.9
Lift Bay	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
Feedstock Room	6	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,548	3, NR	Relamp	Yes	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,758	0.2	475	0	$52	$489	$95	7.6

	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
Feedstock Room	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
Maintenance Room	8	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,548	3, NR	Relamp	Yes	8	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,758	0.2	633	0	$70	$562	$115	6.4
Maintenance Room	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
Exterior Wall Pack	4	Metal Halide: (1) 175W Lamp	Photocell		215	4,380	1	Fixture Replacement	No	4	LED - Fixtures: Outdoor Wall-Mounted Area Fixture	Photocell	52	4,380	0.4	2,856	0	$321	$3,864	$400	10.8
Exterior Wall Pack	3	Halogen Incandescent: Flood Light	Photocell		90	4,380	3	Relamp	No	3	LED Screw-In Lamps: LED Screw-In Lamps	Photocell	14	4,380	0.2	999	0	$112	$106	$3	0.9
Exterior Tank Area	2	High-Pressure Sodium: (1) 150W Lamp	Wall Switch		188	2,548	1	Fixture Replacement	No	2	LED - Fixtures: Outdoor Wall-Mounted Area Fixture	Wall Switch	45	2,548	0.2	729	0	$82	$1,000	$200	9.8
Exterior Wall Pack	2	Metal Halide: (1) 250W Lamp	Photocell		295	4,380	1	Fixture Replacement	No	2	LED - Fixtures: Outdoor Wall-Mounted Area Fixture	Photocell	75	4,380	0.3	1,927	0	$216	$1,932	$200	8.0
Exterior Main Entrance	3	Compact Fluorescent: 4-PIN	Photocell		26	4,380	3	Relamp	No	3	LED Screw-In Lamps: LED Screw-In Lamps	Photocell	15	4,380	0.0	145	0	$16	$82	$0	5.0
Exterior Front Up Light	4	Metal Halide: (1) 100W Lamp	Photocell		128	4,380	1	Fixture Replacement	No	4	LED - Fixtures: Low-Bay	Photocell	30	4,380	0.3	1,717	0	$193	$2,502	$0	13.0
Exterior Wall Pack (Garage Building)	6	Metal Halide: (1) 175W Lamp	Photocell		215	4,380	1	Fixture Replacement	No	6	LED - Fixtures: Outdoor Wall-Mounted Area Fixture	Photocell	52	4,380	0.6	4,284	0	$481	$5,796	$600	10.8
Carpenter Shop	7	Metal Halide: (1) 400W Lamp	Wall Switch	S	458	2,080	1, NR	Fixture Replacement	Yes	7	LED - Fixtures: High-Bay	Occupancy Sensor	120	1,435	1.7	4,043	-1	$444	$6,964	$1,295	12.8
Carpenter Shop	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	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 1L	Wall Switch	S	32	2,548	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 4' Lamp	Wall Switch	15	2,548	0.0	33	0	$4	$18	$5	3.7
Tool Storage Room	4	Metal Halide: (1) 400W Lamp	Wall Switch	S	458	2,080	1, NR	Fixture Replacement	Yes	4	LED - Fixtures: Low-Bay	Occupancy Sensor	120	1,435	1.0	2,310	-1	$254	$3,382	$600	11.0
Tool Storage Room	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
Vehicle Storage	12	Metal Halide: (1) 400W Lamp	Wall Switch	S	458	2,080	1, NR	Fixture Replacement	Yes	12	LED - Fixtures: Low-Bay	Occupancy Sensor	120	1,435	3.0	6,930	-2	$761	$10,146	$2,220	10.4

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
Mechanical Room	Fisherie	1	Process Blower	1.0	74.0%	No	W	2,080		No	74.0%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Pump Room	52F Loop - Fish Tank	2	Water Supply Pump	15.0	91.0%	Yes	B	5,460	NR	Yes	93.0%	No		0.3	2,166	0	$243	$3,693	$0	15.2
Pump Room	68F Loop - Fish Tank	2	Water Supply Pump	15.0	91.0%	Yes	B	4,125	NR	Yes	93.0%	No		0.3	1,636	0	$184	$3,693	$0	20.1
Pump Room	82F Loop - Fish Tank	2	Water Supply Pump	25.0	93.0%	Yes	W	4,125		No	93.0%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Pump Room	Fishery Water Filtration System	2	Process Pump	7.5	84.0%	No	B	293	NR	Yes	91.0%	No		0.6	225	0	$25	$2,263	$0	89.5
Pump Room	Fishery Heating Hot Water System	2	Heating Hot Water Pump	3.0	82.5%	No	W	2,184	NR, NR	Yes	89.5%	Yes	2	0.8	5,069	0	$569	$7,768	$0	13.7
Pump Room	Fishery Heating Hot Water System - Return	2	Heating Hot Water Pump	0.5	65.0%	No	W	2,184		No	65.0%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Lift Bay	Rool-Up Doors	3	Process Pump	0.8	65.0%	No	W	260		No	65.0%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Maintenance Room	Compressed Air System	1	Air Compressor	0.3	65.0%	No	W	2,548		No	65.0%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Maintenance Room	Compressed Air System	1	Air Compressor	5.0	87.5%	No	W	728		No	87.5%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Maintenance Room	Maintenance Room	1	Exhaust Fan	0.3	60.0%	No	W	2,184		No	60.0%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Storage Shed	Storage Shed	1	Exhaust Fan	0.3	60.0%	No	W	2,184		No	60.0%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Storage Shed	Filtration System	2	Process Pump	2.0	84.0%	No	W	1,560		No	84.0%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Exterior Fish Storage Room	Exterior Fish Storage Room	1	Process Pump	2.0	84.0%	No	W	520		No	84.0%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Tool Storage	Compressed Air System	1	Air Compressor	5.0	87.5%	No	W	780		No	87.5%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Tool Storage	Duct Collector	1	Process Pump	7.5	86.5%	No	W	780		No	86.5%	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
Ground Floor	Offices/Locker Room/Break Room	1	Split-System AC	5.00		B	NR	Yes	1	Split-System AC	5.00		14.00		0.7	1,051	0	$118	$7,481	$460	59.5

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
Mechanical Room	Offices/Locker Room/Break Room	1	Furnace	114.00	W		No						0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Pump Room	Fish Tanks	2	Condensing Hot Water Boiler	######	W		No						0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Pump Room	Pump Room	2	Warm Air Unit Heater	24.00	W		No						0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Nursery Room	Fish Tank Area	8	Warm Air Unit Heater	24.00	W		No						0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Lift Bay	Lift Bay	1	Warm Air Unit Heater	24.00	W		No						0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Feestock Room	Fish Storage Room	1	Warm Air Unit Heater	24.00	W		No						0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Maintenance Room	Maintenance Room	1	Warm Air Unit Heater	24.00	W		No						0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0

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
Mechanical Room	Main Building	1	Storage Tank Water Heater (≤ 50 Gal)	W		No						0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Carpenter Shop	Carpenter Shop	1	Storage Tank Water Heater (≤ 50 Gal)	W		No						0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0

Low-Flow Device Recommendations

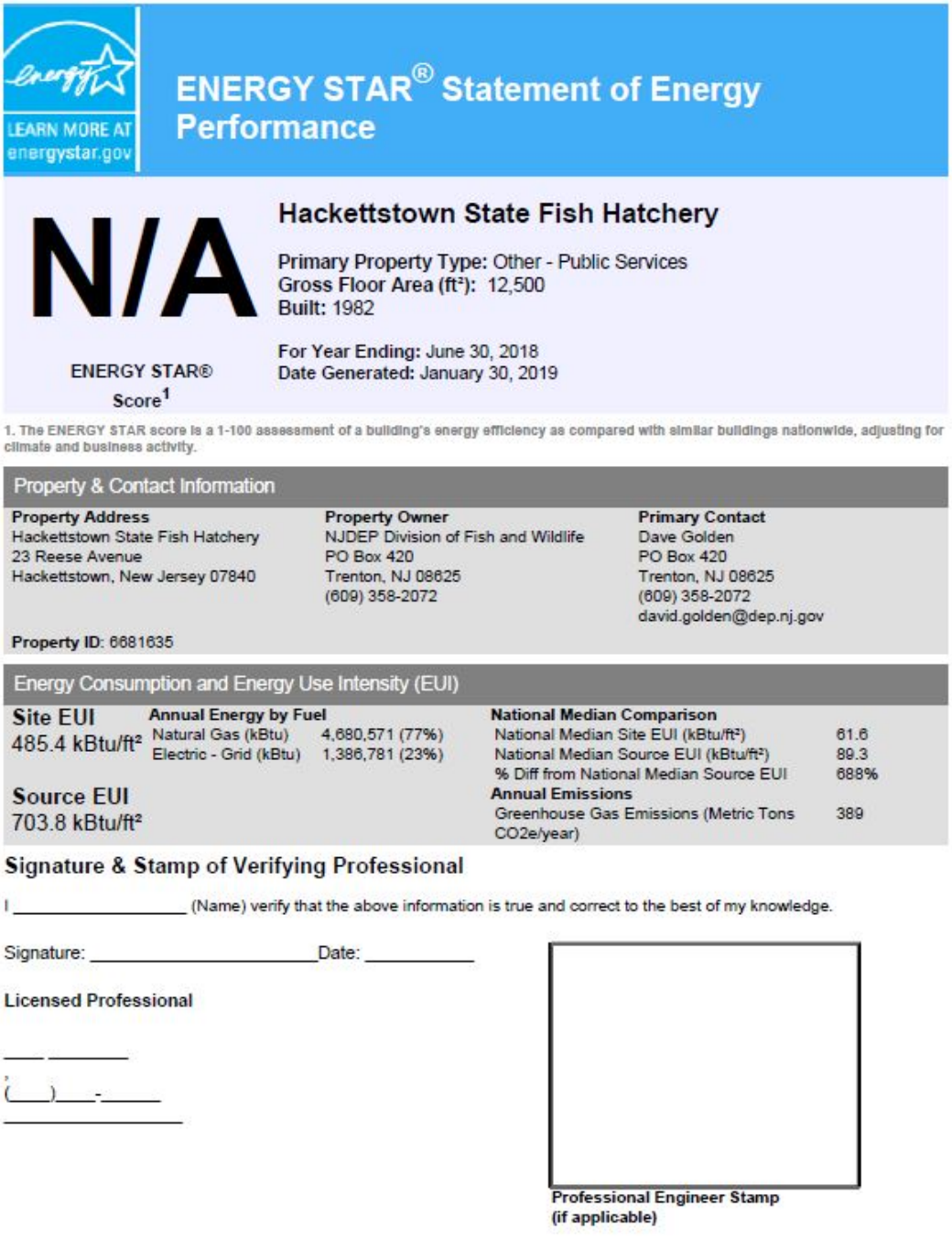
	Recommedation Inputs					Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	ECM #	Device Quantity	Device Type	Existing Flow Rate (gpm)	Proposed Flow Rate (gpm)	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Facility	4	4	Faucet Aerator (Lavatory)	2.20	0.50	0.0	0	4	$30	$29	$0	1.0

Plug Load Inventory

	Existing Conditions			
Location	Quantity	Equipment Description	Energy Rate (W)	ENERGY STAR Qualified?
Facility	1	Printer	45.0	Yes
Facility	2	Desktop Computer	120.0	Yes
Facility	1	Water Cooler	172.0	Yes
Facility	1	Microwave	800.0	No
Facility	1	Electric Range	1,250.0	No
Facility	1	Refrigerator	224.0	Yes

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

N/A

ENERGY STAR® Score[1]

Hackettstown State Fish Hatchery

Primary Property Type: Other - Public Services
Gross Floor Area (ft²): 12,500
Built: 1982

For Year Ending: June 30, 2018
Date Generated: January 30, 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
Hackettstown State Fish Hatchery 23 Reese Avenue Hackettstown, New Jersey 07840	NJDEP Division of Fish and Wildlife PO Box 420 Trenton, NJ 08625 (609) 358-2072	Dave Golden PO Box 420 Trenton, NJ 08625 (609) 358-2072 david.golden@dep.nj.gov

Property ID: 6681635

Energy Consumption and Energy Use Intensity (EUI)

Site EUI
485.4 kBtu/ft²

Source EUI
703.8 kBtu/ft²

Annual Energy by Fuel	
Natural Gas (kBtu)	4,680,571 (77%)
Electric - Grid (kBtu)	1,386,781 (23%)

National Median Comparison	
National Median Site EUI (kBtu/ft²)	61.6
National Median Source EUI (kBtu/ft²)	89.3
% Diff from National Median Source EUI	688%
Annual Emissions	
Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Metric Tons CO2e/year)	389

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 gases:* 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 rulehe 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.