



Local Government Energy Audit Report

5th Street Complex

April 30, 2019

Prepared for:

County of Salem

Five Star Plaza 5th Street

Salem, NJ 08079

Prepared by:

TRC Energy Services

900 Route 9 North

Woodbridge, NJ 07095

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. Please review all available program incentives and eligibility requirements prior to selecting and installing any energy conservation measures.

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

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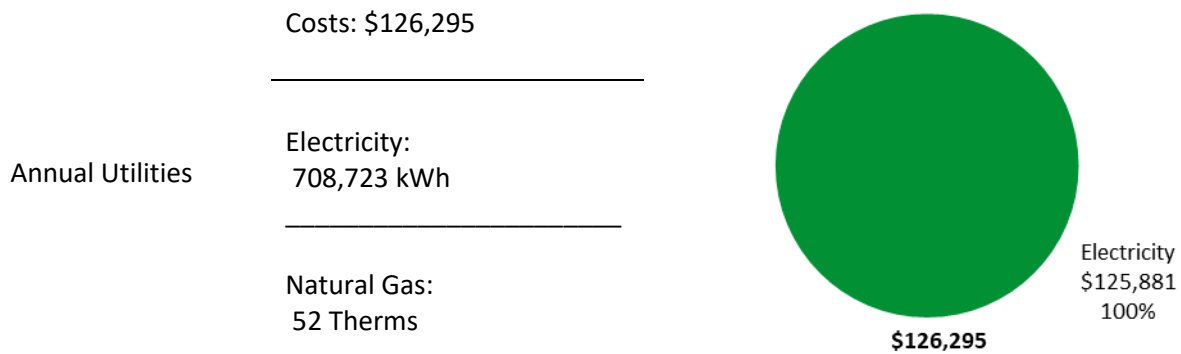
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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The New Jersey Board of Public Utilities (NJBP) has sponsored this Local Government Energy Audit (LGEA) report for the 5th Street Complex. 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



<p>ENERGY STAR® Benchmarking Score</p>	<p>52 <i>(1-100 scale)</i></p>	<p>This building performs at or below the national average. This report contains suggestions about how to improve building performance and reduce energy costs.</p>
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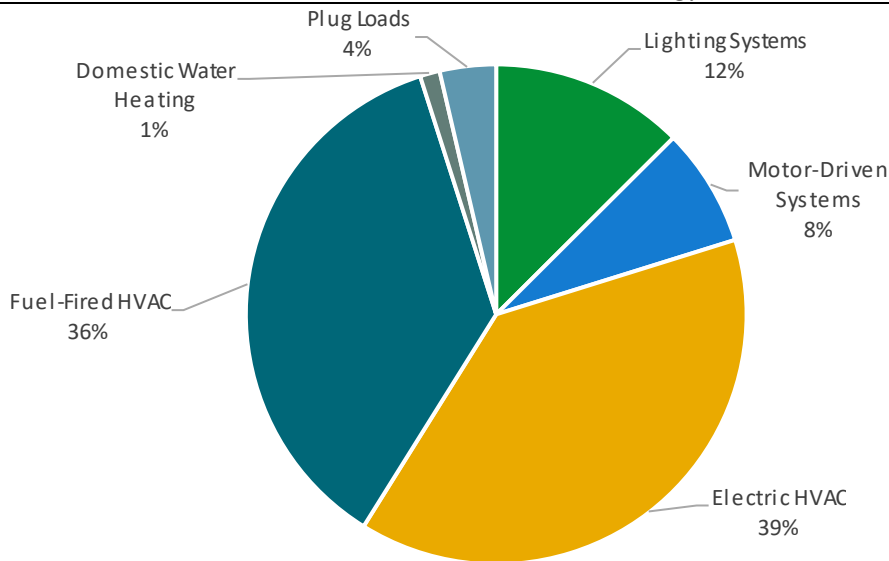


Figure 1 - Energy Use by System

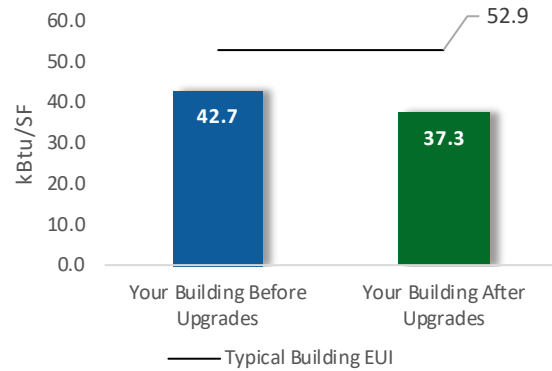
POTENTIAL IMPROVEMENTS



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.

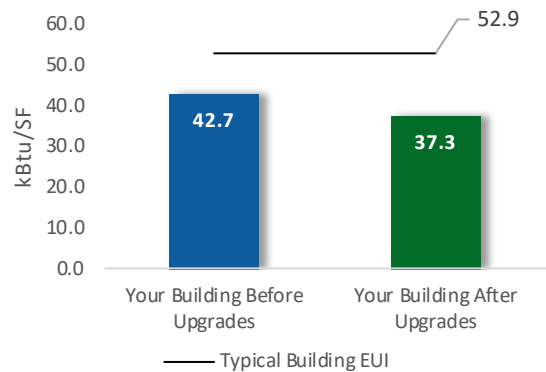
Scenario 1: Full Package (all evaluated measures)

Installation Cost	\$49,763
Potential Rebates & Incentives ¹	\$8,650
Annual Cost Savings	\$15,430
Annual Energy Savings	Electricity: 93,753 kWh
Greenhouse Gas Emission Savings	46 Tons
Simple Payback	2.7 Years
Site Energy Savings (all utilities)	13%



Scenario 2: Cost Effective Package²

Installation Cost	\$49,763
Potential Rebates & Incentives	\$8,650
Annual Cost Savings	\$15,430
Annual Energy Savings	Electricity: 93,753 kWh
Greenhouse Gas Emission Savings	46 Tons
Simple Payback	2.7 Years
Site Energy Savings (all utilities)	13%



On-site Generation Potential

Photovoltaic	High
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 ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Lighting Upgrades		81,892	21.5	-13	\$13,487	\$202,305	\$43,363	\$7,915	\$35,448	2.6	80,895
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	17,587	3.7	0	\$3,124	\$46,855	\$21,792	\$2,300	\$19,492	6.2	17,710
ECM 2	Retrofit Fluorescent Fixtures with LED Lamps and Drivers	259	0.1	0	\$42	\$627	\$101	\$10	\$91	2.2	255
ECM 3	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	64,046	17.7	-13	\$10,322	\$154,823	\$21,470	\$5,605	\$15,865	1.5	62,931
Lighting Control Measures		9,907	2.3	-2	\$1,596	\$12,768	\$5,940	\$735	\$5,205	3.3	9,734
ECM 4	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	9,907	2.3	-2	\$1,596	\$12,768	\$5,940	\$735	\$5,205	3.3	9,734
Food Service & Refrigeration Measures		1,954	0.2	0	\$347	\$1,736	\$460	\$0	\$460	1.3	1,968
ECM 5	Vending Machine Control	1,954	0.2	0	\$347	\$1,736	\$460	\$0	\$460	1.3	1,968
TOTALS		93,753	24.0	-15	\$15,430	\$216,808	\$49,763	\$8,650	\$41,113	2.7	92,597

* - 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 Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	x	x	
ECM 5	Vending Machine Control		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 (NJBP) has sponsored this Local Government Energy Audit (LGEA) Report for the 5th Street Complex. 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 October 1, 2018, TRC performed an energy audit at the 5th Street Complex located in Salem, New Jersey. TRC met with Debby Turner to review the facility operations and help focus our investigation on specific energy-using systems.

The 5th Street Complex is a one-story, 56,745 square foot building built in 1960. Spaces include: offices, storage rooms, archives, corridors, electrical/mechanical rooms and restrooms.

The building's heating and cooling loads are served by two rooftop units with built in natural gas-fired furnaces. The air distribution system includes individual zone level VAV boxes.

Most of the building's interior lighting is served by linear fluorescent T8 fixtures with a few fixtures that are equipped with compact fluorescent (CFL) lamps. The exterior lighting consists of high pressure sodium wall pack fixtures and CFL downlights.

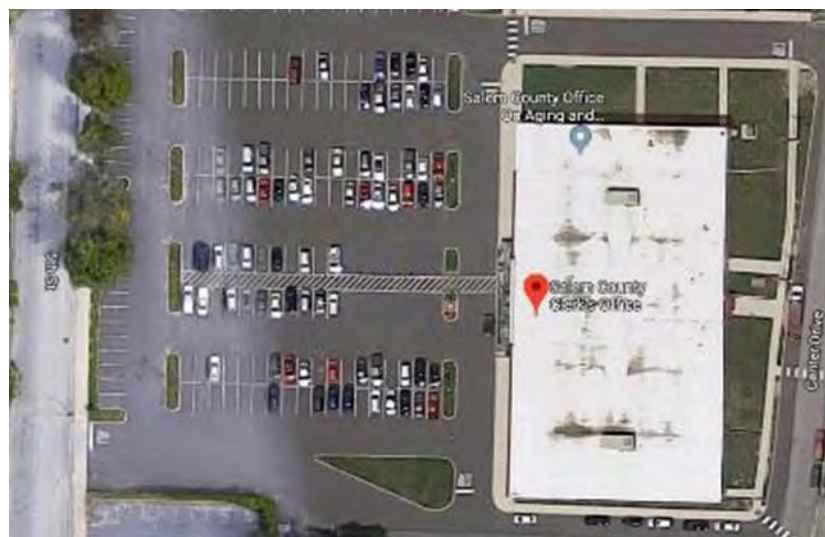


Image 1. Aerial Screenshot (from Google Maps) of the Building

2.2 Building Occupancy

The building is occupied year-round on the following schedule:

Building Name	Weekday/Weekend	Operating Schedule
5th Street Complex	Weekday	8:30 AM - 4:30 PM
	Weekend	Closed

Figure 4 - Building Occupancy Schedule

2.3 Building Envelope

The walls are made of concrete masonry units (CMUs) with a brick veneer and plaster interior finish. The building has a flat roof covered with roofing membrane that is in good condition.

Most of the windows are double-paned with aluminum frames. Exterior doors have aluminum frames and are in fair condition.



Image 2. Building Wall (Front)



Image 3. Building Walls (Side)



Image 4. Windows



Image 5. Exterior Door

2.4 Lighting Systems

The primary interior lighting system uses linear fluorescent T8 (4-foot and 2-foot) lamps, with a few fixtures incorporating linear T5 or T12 fluorescent lamps. There are also a few fixtures that use compact fluorescent (CFL) lamps. Most exit signs use LED sources.

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

Most interior lighting fixtures are controlled by occupancy sensors and the remainder by wall switches.

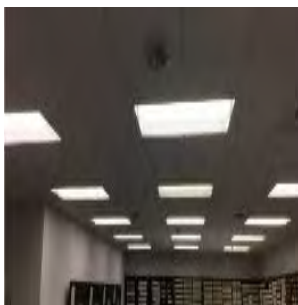


Image 6. Interior Linear Fluorescent Fixtures

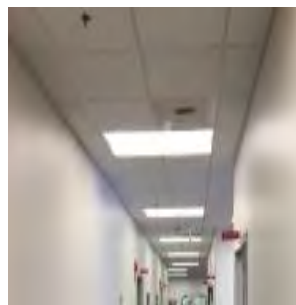


Image 7. Corridor Lighting Fixtures

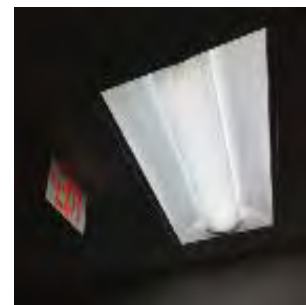


Image 8. Exit Sign and Troffer Fixture

Exterior fixtures include wall packs with high pressure sodium lamps and canopy downlight fixtures that incorporate CFL lamps. The parking lot pole fixtures use HPS lamps.

Exterior light fixtures are controlled by a time clock.



Image 9. Exterior Wall Pack



Image 10. Parking Lot Pole Fixtures



Image 11. Exterior Downlight Fixtures

2.5 Air Handling Systems

Packaged Units

The building is served by two identical packaged roof top units (RTUs). These two units serve the heating and cooling loads of the building. Each RTU is sized at 40 tons and has a natural gas-fired furnace that is rated at 400 MBH. These units are within their useful service life and are in fair condition. Refer to Appendix A for detailed information about each unit.

Each zone in the building is served by a VAV box that is controlled by individual zone level thermostats. As per the electric profile of the building (high energy use and demand during winter months), we assume that the VAV boxes are equipped with electric resistance heating equipment that is used to reheat supply air at the zone level.



Image 12. Rooftop Packaged Unit

2.6 Domestic Hot Water

At the time of the audit, we were unable to locate any domestic hot water heaters, however, based on the building type and the presence of restrooms, we assume that the building is served by a small electric hot water heater.

2.7 Plug Load & Vending Machines

The utility bill analysis indicates that plug loads consume 4% of total building energy use. This is lower than a typical building.

You seem to already be doing a great job managing your electrical plug loads. This report makes additional suggestions for ECMs in this area as well as Energy Efficient Best Practices.

There are 77 computer work stations throughout the facility. Plug loads throughout the building include office equipment, election machines and general break room equipment like coffee machines, mini-fridges and microwave.

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

There are one refrigerated and one non-refrigerated vending machines. These vending machines appear not to be equipped with occupancy-based controls.



Image 13. Copier



Image 14. Water Cooler, Mini Fridge & Copier



Image 15. Election Machines



Image 16. Vending Machines

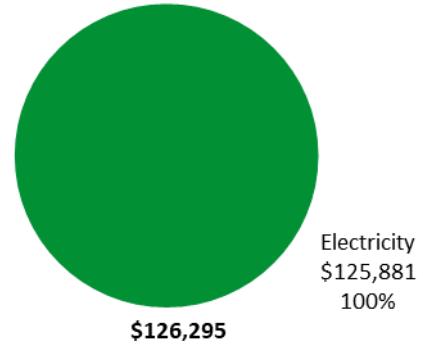
2.8 Water-Using Systems

There are four restrooms with toilets, urinals, and sinks. Faucet flow rates are at 2.0 gallons per minute (gpm) or higher.

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	708,723 kWh	\$125,881
Natural Gas	52 Therms	\$413
Total		\$126,295



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.

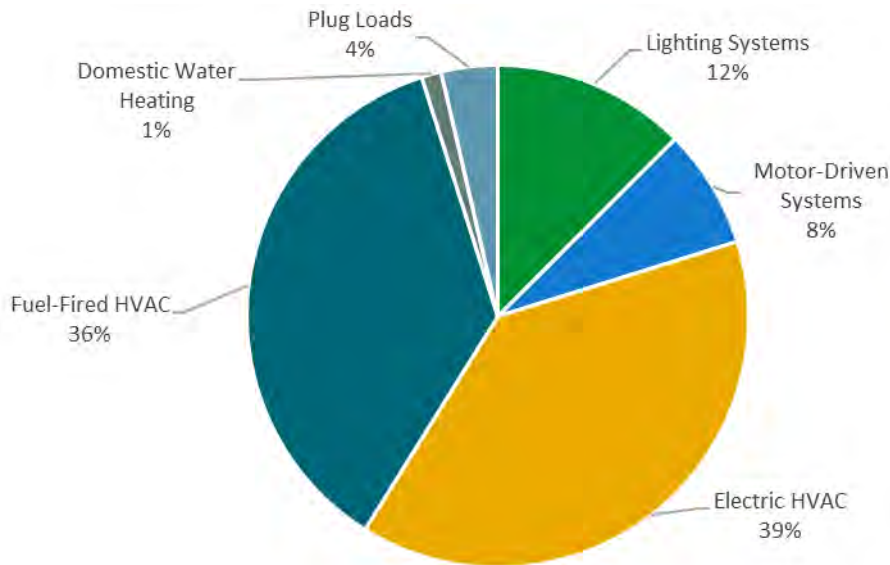
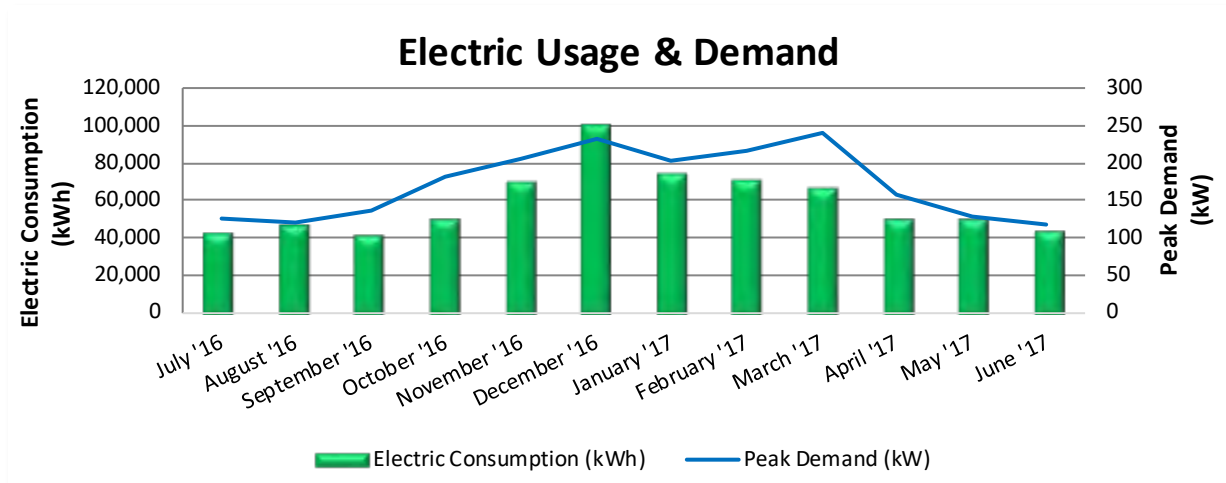


Figure 5 - Energy Balance

**Note: The above energy balance pie-chart reflects our calculated energy use including the gas use*

3.1 Electricity

Atlantic City Electric produces and delivers electricity under rate class MGS Secondary.



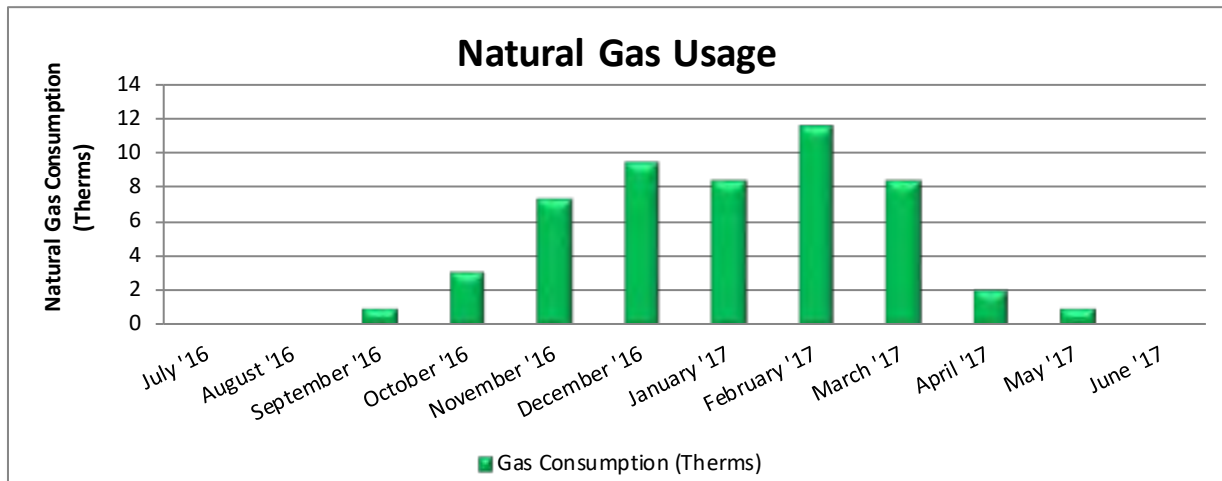
Electric Billing Data					
Period Ending	Days in Period	Electric Usage (kWh)	Demand (kW)	Demand Cost	Total Electric Cost
8/12/16	28	42,240	124	\$196	\$7,602
9/14/16	33	47,360	121	\$244	\$8,612
10/13/16	29	41,800	135	\$228	\$7,555
11/10/16	28	50,360	183	\$266	\$9,019
12/10/16	30	69,480	205	\$320	\$12,332
1/13/17	34	98,880	232	\$411	\$17,432
2/11/17	29	73,360	202	\$305	\$12,918
3/13/17	30	70,280	216	\$336	\$12,478
4/12/17	30	66,480	239	\$373	\$11,931
5/11/17	29	50,680	156	\$236	\$8,982
6/12/17	32	50,080	129	\$98	\$8,761
7/13/17	31	43,840	117	\$229	\$7,568
Totals	363	704,840	239	\$3,244	\$125,191
Annual	365	708,723	239	\$3,261	\$125,881

Notes:

- Peak demand of 239 kW occurred in April 2017.
- The average electric cost over the past 12 months was \$0.178/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

South Jersey Gas delivers natural gas under rate class General Service FT, with natural gas supply provided by Woodruff Energy, a third-party supplier.



Gas Billing Data			
Period Ending	Days in Period	Natural Gas Usage (Therms)	Natural Gas Cost
8/12/16	28	0	\$27
9/14/16	33	0	\$32
10/13/16	29	1	\$29
11/10/16	28	3	\$31
12/10/16	30	7	\$38
1/13/17	34	9	\$44
2/11/17	29	8	\$38
3/13/17	30	11	\$41
4/12/17	30	8	\$39
5/11/17	29	2	\$29
6/12/17	32	1	\$32
7/13/17	31	0	\$30
Totals	363	52	\$411
Annual	365	52	\$413

Notes:

- The average gas cost for the past 12 months is \$7.900/therm, which is the blended rate used throughout the analysis. The high unit cost is attributed to fixed billing costs in combination with the low metered usage.
- The historical billed gas usage is very low. We estimated furnace operation based on typical operations for similar buildings. Result puts "annual gas use" in the range for office buildings in the Mid-Atlantic area so the reported gas use should be in the range of the site's actual use.

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 county, while neutralizing variations due to location, occupancy and operating hours. Some building types can be scored with a 1-100 ranking of a building’s energy performance relative to the national building market. A score of 50 represents the national average and a score of 100 is best.

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

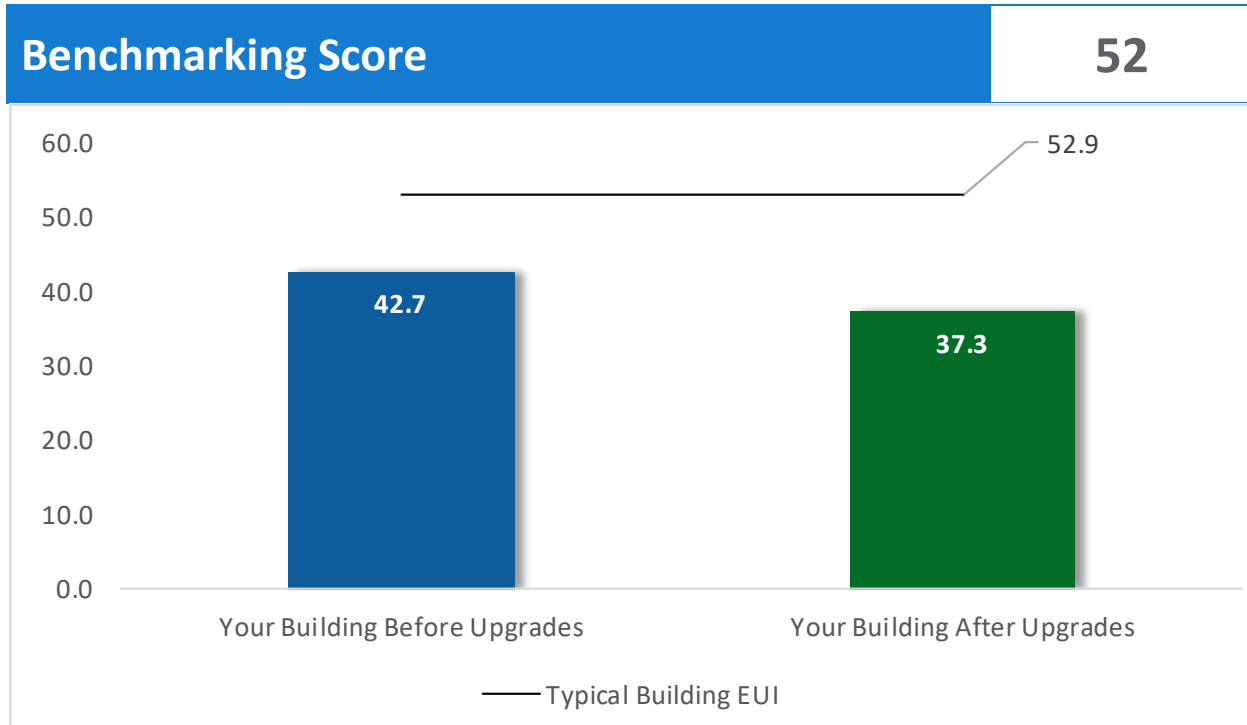


Figure 6 - Energy Use Intensity Comparison

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

Energy use intensity (EUI) measures energy consumption per square foot and is the standard metric for comparing buildings’ energy performance. A lower EUI means better performance and less energy consumed. A number of factors can cause 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 website³.

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.

Appendix A: Equipment Inventory & Recommendations

This appendix provides a detailed list of the locations and recommended upgrades for each energy conservation measure.

#	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 ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Lighting Upgrades		81,892	21.5	-13	\$13,487	\$202,305	\$43,363	\$7,915	\$35,448	2.6	80,895
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	17,587	3.7	0	\$3,124	\$46,855	\$21,792	\$2,300	\$19,492	6.2	17,710
ECM 2	Retrofit Fluorescent Fixtures with LED Lamps and Drivers	259	0.1	0	\$42	\$627	\$101	\$10	\$91	2.2	255
ECM 3	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	64,046	17.7	-13	\$10,322	\$154,823	\$21,470	\$5,605	\$15,865	1.5	62,931
Lighting Control Measures		9,907	2.3	-2	\$1,596	\$12,768	\$5,940	\$735	\$5,205	3.3	9,734
ECM 4	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	9,907	2.3	-2	\$1,596	\$12,768	\$5,940	\$735	\$5,205	3.3	9,734
Food Service & Refrigeration Measures		1,954	0.2	0	\$347	\$1,736	\$460	\$0	\$460	1.3	1,968
ECM 5	Vending Machine Control	1,954	0.2	0	\$347	\$1,736	\$460	\$0	\$460	1.3	1,968
TOTALS		93,753	24.0	-15	\$15,430	\$216,808	\$49,763	\$8,650	\$41,113	2.7	92,597

* - 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 (\$)	Lifetime Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Estimated Install Cost (\$)	Estimated Incentive (\$)*	Estimated Net Cost (\$)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Lighting Upgrades		81,892	21.5	-13	\$13,487	\$202,305	\$43,363	\$7,915	\$35,448	2.6	80,895
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ECM 2	Retrofit Fluorescent Fixtures with LED Lamps and Drivers	259	0.1	0	\$42	\$627	\$101	\$10	\$91	2.2	255
ECM 3	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	64,046	17.7	-13	\$10,322	\$154,823	\$21,470	\$5,605	\$15,865	1.5	62,931
Lighting Control Measures		9,907	2.3	-2	\$1,596	\$12,768	\$5,940	\$735	\$5,205	3.3	9,734
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Food Service & Refrigeration Measures		1,954	0.2	0	\$347	\$1,736	\$460	\$0	\$460	1.3	1,968
ECM 5	Vending Machine Control	1,954	0.2	0	\$347	\$1,736	\$460	\$0	\$460	1.3	1,968
TOTALS		93,753	24.0	-15	\$15,430	\$216,808	\$49,763	\$8,650	\$41,113	2.7	92,597

* - 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 ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Lighting Upgrades		81,892	21.5	-13	\$13,487	\$43,363	\$7,915	\$35,448	2.6	80,895
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	17,587	3.7	0	\$3,124	\$21,792	\$2,300	\$19,492	6.2	17,710
ECM 2	Retrofit Fluorescent Fixtures with LED Lamps and Drivers	259	0.1	0	\$42	\$101	\$10	\$91	2.2	255
ECM 3	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	64,046	17.7	-13	\$10,322	\$21,470	\$5,605	\$15,865	1.5	62,931

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

ECM 1: Install LED Fixtures

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

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

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

Affected building areas: exterior wall packs and parking lot pole fixtures

ECM 2: Retrofit Fluorescent Fixtures with LED Lamps and Drivers

Retrofit fluorescent fixtures 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: display cabinet light fixtures that contain T12 lamps

ECM 3: Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps

Replace linear fluorescent 4-foot T5 lamps, linear 4-foot T8 lamps and compact fluorescent (CFL) lamps with LED lamps. Many LED tubes are direct replacements for existing fluorescent tubes and can be installed while leaving the fluorescent fixture ballast in place. LED lamps can be used in existing fixtures as a direct replacement for most other lighting technologies.

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

Affected building areas: all areas with fluorescent fixtures with T5 & T8 tubes as well as CFL lamps

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 ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Lighting Control Measures		9,907	2.3	-2	\$1,596	\$5,940	\$735	\$5,205	3.3	9,734
ECM 4	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	9,907	2.3	-2	\$1,596	\$5,940	\$735	\$5,205	3.3	9,734

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

ECM 4: 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.

Affected building areas: offices, archives, records room, admin area file room, conference rooms, center hall, entry foyer and lounge room.

4.3 Food Service & Refrigeration Measures

#	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 ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Food Service & Refrigeration Measures		1,954	0.2	0	\$347	\$460	\$0	\$460	1.3	1,968
ECM 5	Vending Machine Control	1,954	0.2	0	\$347	\$460	\$0	\$460	1.3	1,968

ECM 5: Vending Machine Control

Vending machines operate continuously, even during unoccupied hours. Install occupancy sensor controls to reduce energy use. These controls power down vending machines when the vending machine area has been vacant for some time, and, they power up the machines at necessary regular intervals or when the surrounding area is occupied. Energy savings are dependent on the vending machine and activity level in the area surrounding the machines.

5 ENERGY EFFICIENT BEST PRACTICES

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

Energy Tracking with ENERGY STAR® Portfolio Manager®



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

Doors and Windows

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

Window Treatments/Coverings

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

Lighting Maintenance



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

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

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

Lighting Controls

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

Thermostat Schedules and Temperature Resets



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

Economizer Maintenance

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

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

AC System Evaporator/Condenser Coil Cleaning

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

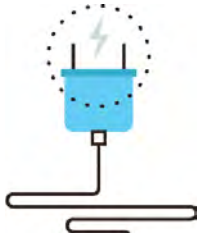
HVAC Filter Cleaning and Replacement

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

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.

Plug Load Controls



Reducing plug loads is a common way to decrease your electrical use. Limiting the energy use of plug loads can include increasing occupant awareness, removing under-used equipment, installing hardware controls, and using software controls. Consider enabling the most aggressive power settings on existing devices or install load sensing or occupancy sensing (advanced) power strips⁵. Your local utility may offer incentives or rebates for this equipment.

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™ website⁶ or download a copy of EPA's "WaterSense™ at Work: Best Management Practices for Commercial and Institutional Facilities"⁷ 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 For additional information refer to "Assessing and Reducing Plug and Process Loads in Office Buildings" <http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy13osti/54175.pdf>, or "Plug Load Best Practices Guide" <http://www.advancedbuildings.net/plug-load-best-practices-guide-offices>

⁶ <https://www.epa.gov/watersense>

⁷ <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 roof may be feasible. If you are interested in pursuing the installation of PV, we recommend conducting a full feasibility study.

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

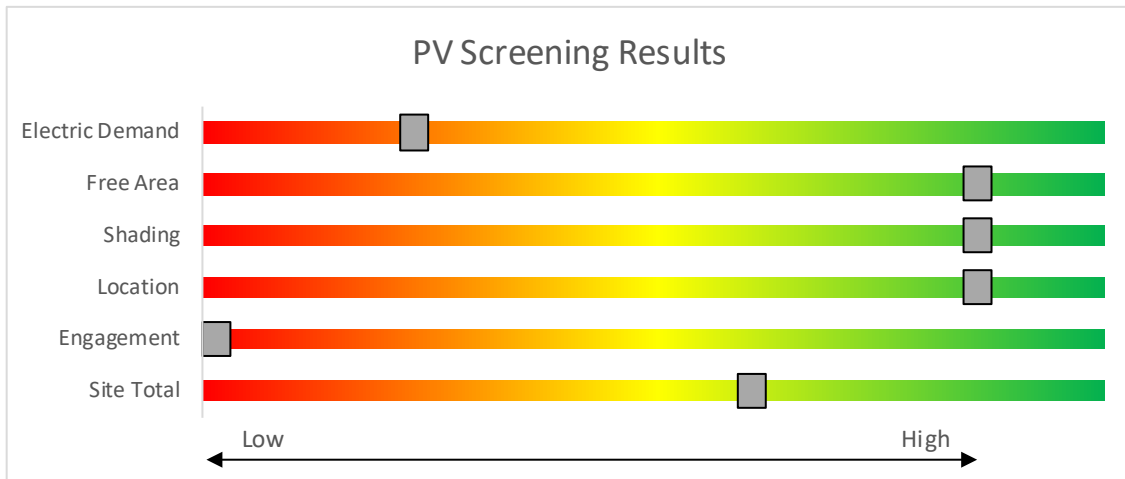


Figure 9 - Photovoltaic Screening

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

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

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

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

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

6.2 Combined Heat and Power

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

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

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

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

Based on a preliminary analysis, the facility does not appear to meet the minimum requirements for a cost-effective CHP installation. 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.

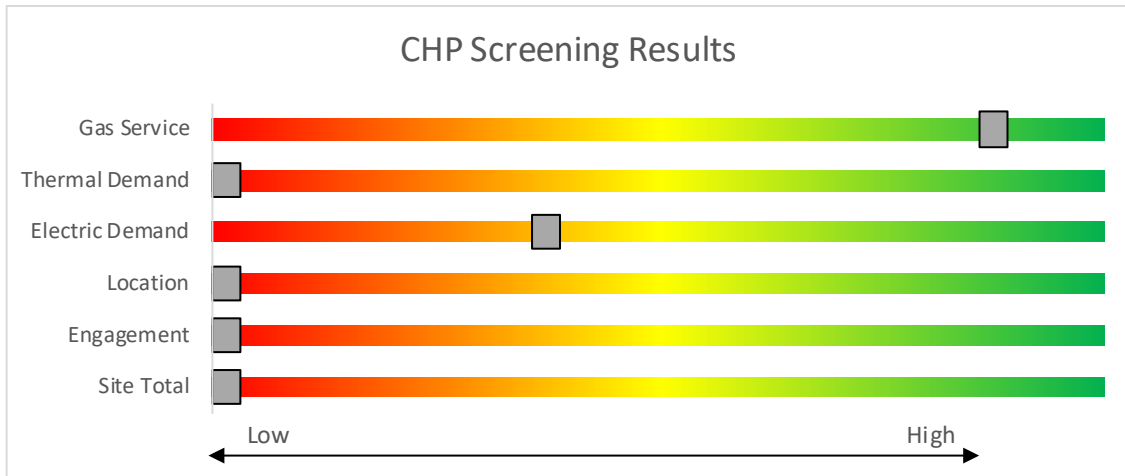


Figure 10 - Combined Heat and Power Screening

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

	SmartStart <i>Flexibility to install at your own pace</i>	Direct Install <i>Turnkey installation</i>	Pay for Performance <i>Whole building upgrades</i>
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.
<p>Take the next step by visiting www.njcleanenergy.com for program details, applications, and to contact a qualified contractor.</p>			

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 Energy Savings Improvement Program

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

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

How to Participate

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

- (1) Use an energy services company or "ESCO."
- (2) Use independent engineers and other specialists, or your own qualified staff, to provide and manage the requirements of the program through bonds or lease obligations.
- (3) Use a hybrid approach of the two options described above where the ESCO is used for some services and independent engineers, or other specialists or qualified staff, are used to deliver other requirements of the program.

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

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

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

7.4 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. SRECs 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 SRECs to be placed in the customer's electronic account. SRECs can then be sold on the SREC Tracking System, providing revenue for the first 15 years of the project's life.

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

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

8 ENERGY PURCHASING AND PROCUREMENT STRATEGIES

8.1 Retail Electric Supply Options

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

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

A list of licensed third-party electric suppliers is available at the NJBPU website⁸.

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 website⁹.

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

⁹ www.state.nj.us/bpu/commercial/shopping.html

APPENDIX A: EQUIPMENT INVENTORY & RECOMMENDATIONS

Lighting Inventory & Recommendations

Location	Existing Conditions						Proposed Conditions						Energy Impact & Financial Analysis								
	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
Clerks Office	19	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	S	93	3,744	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	19	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,583	1.1	4,929	-1	\$794	\$1,311	\$320	1.2
Clerks Office	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
Archives	24	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	S	93	3,744	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	24	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,583	1.4	6,226	-1	\$1,003	\$1,855	\$430	1.4
Passport Office	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	S	93	3,744	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,583	0.2	1,038	0	\$167	\$489	\$95	2.4
Display Cabinet	2	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 4' T12 (40W) - 1L	Wall Switch	S	46	3,744	2	Relamp & Reballast	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 4' Lamp	Wall Switch	15	3,744	0.1	259	0	\$42	\$101	\$10	2.2
Records Room	31	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	S	93	3,744	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	31	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,583	1.8	8,041	-2	\$1,295	\$2,238	\$535	1.3
Records 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
Deputy Clerk	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Occupancy Sensor	S	93	2,583	3	Relamp	No	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,583	0.2	563	0	\$91	\$219	\$60	1.8
Deputy Clerk	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Occupancy Sensor	S	93	2,583	3	Relamp	No	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,583	0.2	563	0	\$91	\$219	\$60	1.8
Storage Room	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Occupancy Sensor	S	93	2,583	3	Relamp	No	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,583	0.2	563	0	\$91	\$219	\$60	1.8
Electric Room	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Occupancy Sensor	S	62	2,583	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,583	0.0	94	0	\$15	\$37	\$10	1.8
Admin Area	19	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Occupancy Sensor	S	93	2,583	3	Relamp	No	19	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,583	0.9	2,673	-1	\$431	\$1,041	\$285	1.8
Office 1	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Occupancy Sensor	S	93	2,583	3	Relamp	No	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,583	0.2	563	0	\$91	\$219	\$60	1.8
Admin Area	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
Office 2	3	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Occupancy Sensor	S	93	2,583	3	Relamp	No	3	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,583	0.1	422	0	\$68	\$164	\$45	1.8
Records Room	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 2' T8 (17W) - 2L	Occupancy Sensor	S	33	2,583	3	Relamp	No	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	17	2,583	0.1	182	0	\$29	\$130	\$24	3.6
Conference Room	6	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Occupancy Sensor	S	93	2,583	3	Relamp	No	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,583	0.3	844	0	\$136	\$329	\$90	1.8
Office 3	3	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Occupancy Sensor	S	93	2,583	3	Relamp	No	3	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,583	0.1	422	0	\$68	\$164	\$45	1.8
Refrigerator TV Room	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Occupancy Sensor	S	62	2,583	3	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,583	0.1	188	0	\$30	\$73	\$20	1.8
Office 4	5	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	S	93	3,744	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	5	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,583	0.3	1,297	0	\$209	\$544	\$110	2.1
Office 5	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Occupancy Sensor	S	93	2,583	3	Relamp	No	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,583	0.2	563	0	\$91	\$219	\$60	1.8
Purchasing Agent	3	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	S	93	3,744	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	3	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,583	0.2	778	0	\$125	\$434	\$80	2.8
Office 6	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	S	93	3,744	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,583	0.1	519	0	\$84	\$380	\$65	3.8
Admin Area File Room	6	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 2' T8 (17W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	33	3,744	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	17	2,583	0.1	526	0	\$85	\$465	\$71	4.7
Admin Area Cont.	27	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	S	93	3,744	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	27	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,583	1.6	7,004	-1	\$1,128	\$2,019	\$475	1.4

		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
Admin Area Cont.	3	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None		6	8,760		None	No	3	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Office 7	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Occupancy Sensor	S	93	2,583	3	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,583	0.1	281	0	\$45	\$110	\$30	1.8
Office 8	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Occupancy Sensor	S	93	2,583	3	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,583	0.1	281	0	\$45	\$110	\$30	1.8
Conference Room 2	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	S	93	3,744	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,583	0.1	519	0	\$84	\$380	\$65	3.8
Storage/Server	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Occupancy Sensor	S	93	2,583	3	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,583	0.1	281	0	\$45	\$110	\$30	1.8
Storage Room	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Occupancy Sensor	S	93	2,583	3	Relamp	No	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,583	0.2	563	0	\$91	\$219	\$60	1.8
Health Office	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Occupancy Sensor	S	93	2,583	3	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,583	0.1	281	0	\$45	\$110	\$30	1.8
Office 9	6	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Occupancy Sensor	S	93	2,583	3	Relamp	No	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,583	0.3	844	0	\$136	\$329	\$90	1.8
Nursing Office	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Occupancy Sensor	S	93	2,583	3	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,583	0.1	281	0	\$45	\$110	\$30	1.8
Nursing Office	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Occupancy Sensor	S	93	2,583	3	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,583	0.1	281	0	\$45	\$110	\$30	1.8
Center Hall	8	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None		6	8,760		None	No	8	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Center Hall	31	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	S	93	3,744	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	31	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,583	1.8	8,041	-2	\$1,295	\$2,238	\$535	1.3
500 Offices	9	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Occupancy Sensor	S	93	2,583	3	Relamp	No	9	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,583	0.4	1,266	0	\$204	\$493	\$135	1.8
500 Offices	3	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None		6	8,760		None	No	3	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Office 10	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Occupancy Sensor	S	93	2,583	3	Relamp	No	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,583	0.2	563	0	\$91	\$219	\$60	1.8
Engineering Offices	30	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Occupancy Sensor	S	93	2,583	3	Relamp	No	30	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,583	1.4	4,220	-1	\$680	\$1,643	\$450	1.8
Engineering Offices	2	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None		6	8,760		None	No	2	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Conference Room	6	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Occupancy Sensor	S	93	2,583	3	Relamp	No	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,583	0.3	844	0	\$136	\$329	\$90	1.8
Office	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	S	93	3,744	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,583	0.2	1,038	0	\$167	\$489	\$95	2.4
Storage 1004	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	S	93	3,744	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,583	0.1	519	0	\$84	\$380	\$30	4.2
Large Conference Room	8	Compact Fluorescent: 26 W 4-Pin CFL - 2L	Wall Switch	S	52	3,744	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	8	LED Screw-In Lamps: 18W LED 4-Pin Lamp - 2L	Occupancy Sensor	36	2,583	0.2	886	0	\$143	\$705	\$35	4.7
Large Conference Room	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	S	93	3,744	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,583	0.2	1,038	0	\$167	\$489	\$95	2.4
Electric Board Office Area	10	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Occupancy Sensor	S	93	2,583	3	Relamp	No	10	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,583	0.5	1,407	0	\$227	\$548	\$150	1.8
Electric Board Office Area	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
Electric Board Office Side Room	10	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Occupancy Sensor	S	93	2,583	3	Relamp	No	10	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,583	0.5	1,407	0	\$227	\$548	\$150	1.8

Location	Existing Conditions						Proposed Conditions						Energy Impact & Financial Analysis								
	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Light Level	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	ECM #	Fixture Recommendation	Add Controls?	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Storage 1002	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Occupancy Sensor	S	93	2,583	3	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,583	0.1	281	0	\$45	\$110	\$30	1.8
Storage 1002	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Occupancy Sensor	S	93	2,583	3	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,583	0.1	281	0	\$45	\$110	\$30	1.8
Tax Board Office	6	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Occupancy Sensor	S	93	2,583	3	Relamp	No	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,583	0.3	844	0	\$136	\$329	\$90	1.8
Tax Board Office	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Occupancy Sensor	S	93	2,583	3	Relamp	No	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,583	0.2	563	0	\$91	\$219	\$60	1.8
Veterans Affairs	11	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Occupancy Sensor	S	93	2,583	3	Relamp	No	11	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,583	0.5	1,547	0	\$249	\$602	\$165	1.8
Veterans Affairs	3	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None		6	8,760		None	No	3	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Office 1	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Occupancy Sensor	S	93	2,583	3	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,583	0.1	281	0	\$45	\$110	\$30	1.8
Office 2	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Occupancy Sensor	S	93	2,583	3	Relamp	No	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,583	0.2	563	0	\$91	\$219	\$60	1.8
Office 3	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Occupancy Sensor	S	93	2,583	3	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,583	0.1	281	0	\$45	\$110	\$30	1.8
Office 4	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Occupancy Sensor	S	93	2,583	3	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,583	0.1	281	0	\$45	\$110	\$30	1.8
Office 5	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Occupancy Sensor	S	93	2,583	3	Relamp	No	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,583	0.2	563	0	\$91	\$219	\$60	1.8
Office 6	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	S	93	3,744	3,4	Relamp	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,583	0.1	519	0	\$84	\$380	\$65	3.8
Office 7	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Occupancy Sensor	S	93	2,583	3	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,583	0.1	281	0	\$45	\$110	\$30	1.8
Women's Restroom	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Occupancy Sensor	S	93	2,583	3	Relamp	No	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,583	0.2	563	0	\$91	\$219	\$60	1.8
Mens Restroom	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Occupancy Sensor	S	93	2,583	3	Relamp	No	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,583	0.2	563	0	\$91	\$219	\$60	1.8
Electrical/Mechanical Room 108	2	Linear Fluorescent - T5: 4' T5 (28W) - 2L	Occupancy Sensor	S	60	2,583	3	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,583	0.1	176	0	\$28	\$73	\$20	1.9
Electrical/Mechanical Room 107	2	Linear Fluorescent - T5: 4' T5 (28W) - 2L	Occupancy Sensor	S	60	2,583	3	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,583	0.1	176	0	\$28	\$73	\$20	1.9
Entry Foyer	4	Compact Fluorescent: 26 W 4-Pin CFL - 2L	Wall Switch	S	52	3,744	3,4	Relamp	Yes	4	LED Screw-In Lamps: 18W LED 4-Pin Lamp - 2L	Occupancy Sensor	36	2,583	0.1	443	0	\$71	\$487	\$35	6.3
Entry Foyer	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
Lounge Room 111	6	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	S	93	3,744	3,4	Relamp	Yes	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,583	0.4	1,556	0	\$251	\$599	\$125	1.9
Lounge Room 111	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
Women's Restroom	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Occupancy Sensor	S	93	2,583	3	Relamp	No	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,583	0.2	563	0	\$91	\$219	\$60	1.8
Mens Restroom	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Occupancy Sensor	S	93	2,583	3	Relamp	No	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,583	0.2	563	0	\$91	\$219	\$60	1.8
Building Perimeter (Wallpacks)	11	High-Pressure Sodium: (1) 150W Lamp	Timeclock		188	3,285	1	Fixture Replacement	No	11	LED - Fixtures: Outdoor Wall-Mounted Area Fixture	Timeclock	56	3,285	1.0	4,755	0	\$845	\$10,626	\$1,100	11.3
Building Perimeter (Canopy Lights)	9	Compact Fluorescent: 26W 4-Pin CFL - 1L	Timeclock		26	3,285	3	Relamp	No	9	LED Screw-In Lamps: 18W LED 4-Pin Lamp - 1L	Timeclock	18	3,285	0.0	231	0	\$41	\$245	\$0	6.0

		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
Parking Lot	12	High-Pressure Sodium: (1) 400W Lamp	Timeclock		465	3,285	1	Fixture Replacement	No	12	LED - Fixtures: Outdoor Pole/Arm Mounted Area/Roadway Fixture	Timeclock	140	3,285	2.7	12,831	0	\$2,279	\$11,167	\$1,200	4.4

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
Roof	Building	1	Supply Fan	15.0	92.4%	No	W	4,408		No	92.4%	No		0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Roof	Building	1	Supply Fan	15.0	92.4%	No	W	4,408		No	92.4%	No		0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Roof	Throughout Building	6	Exhaust Fan	0.3	69.5%	No		3,569		No	69.5%	No		0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0

Electric HVAC Inventory & Recommendations

		Existing Conditions					Proposed Conditions								Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Area(s)/System(s) Served	System Quantity	System Type	Cooling Capacity per Unit (Tons)	Heating Capacity per Unit (MBh)	Remaining Useful Life	ECM #	Install High Efficiency System?	System Quantity	System Type	Cooling Capacity per Unit (Tons)	Heating Capacity per Unit (MBh)	Cooling Mode Efficiency (SEER/EER)	Heating Mode Efficiency (COP)	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Roof	Building	1	Split-System AC	2.50		W		No							0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Roof	Building	1	Packaged AC	40.00		W		No							0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Roof	Building	1	Packaged AC	40.00		W		No							0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Roof	Building	1	Electric Resistance Heat		375.32	W		No							0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0

Fuel Heating Inventory & Recommendations

		Existing Conditions					Proposed Conditions							Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Area(s)/System(s) Served	System Quantity	System Type	Output Capacity per Unit (MBh)	Remaining Useful Life	ECM #	Install High Efficiency System?	System Quantity	System Type	Output Capacity per Unit (MBh)	Heating Efficiency	Heating Efficiency Units	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years	
Roof	Building	1	Furnace	320.00	W		No						0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0	
Roof	Building	1	Furnace	320.00	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
Closet	Restrooms & Break Room	1	Storage Tank Water Heater (≤ 50 Gal)			No						0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0

Plug Load Inventory

Existing Conditions				
Location	Quantity	Equipment Description	Energy Rate (W)	ENERGY STAR Qualified ?
Thoughtout Building	77	Desktop Computers	150.0	Yes
Thoughtout Building	11	Photocopier	600.0	Yes
Thoughtout Building	38	Desk Printer	30.0	Yes
Thoughtout Building	5	Mini Fridge	153.0	Yes
Thoughtout Building	6	Paper Shredder	150.0	Yes
Thoughtout Building	6	Water Cooler	92.0	Yes
Thoughtout Building	8	Microwave	1,000.0	Yes
Thoughtout Building	5	Coffee Maker	900.0	Yes
Thoughtout Building	1	LCD TV	71.0	Yes
Thoughtout Building	3	Refrigerator	172.0	Yes
Thoughtout Building	145	Election Machine	50.0	No
Thoughtout Building	2	Water Fountain	92.0	No

Vending Machine Inventory & Recommendations

Location	Existing Conditions		Proposed Conditions		Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
	Quantity	Vending Machine Type	ECM #	Install Controls?	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Break Room	1	Refrigerated	5	Yes	0.2	1,612	0	\$286	\$230	\$0	0.8
Break Room	1	Non-Refrigerated	5	Yes	0.0	343	0	\$61	\$230	\$0	3.8

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.

ENERGY STAR® Statement of Energy Performance

LEARN MORE AT energystar.gov

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ENERGY STAR® Score¹

5th Street Complex

Primary Property Type: Office
Gross Floor Area (ft²): 56,745
Built: 1960

For Year Ending: June 30, 2017
Date Generated: December 04, 2018

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 5th Street Complex 110 5th Street Salem, New Jersey 08079	Property Owner County of Salem 110 Fifth Street, Suite 400 Salem, NJ 08079 856-935-7510	Primary Contact Debby Turner 110 Fifth Street, Suite 400 Salem, NJ 08079 856-935-7510 Ext. 8601 Debby.Turner-Fox@salemcountynj.gov
Property ID: 6639355		

Energy Consumption and Energy Use Intensity (EUI)			
Site EUI	Annual Energy by Fuel		National Median Comparison
42.7 kBtu/ft ²	Electric - Grid (kBtu)	2,416,269 (100%)	National Median Site EUI (kBtu/ft ²)
	Natural Gas (kBtu)	5,203 (0%)	National Median Source EUI (kBtu/ft ²)
			% Diff from National Median Source EUI
			-3%
Source EUI			Annual Emissions
119.3 kBtu/ft ²			Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Metric Tons CO2e/year)
			245

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	<i>British thermal unit</i> : 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	<i>Combined heat and power</i> . Also referred to as cogeneration.
COP	<i>Coefficient of performance</i> : 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	<i>Demand control ventilation</i> : a control strategy to limit the amount of outside air introduced to the conditioned space based on actual occupancy need.
US DOE	<i>United States Department of Energy</i>
EC Motor	<i>Electronically commutated motor</i>
ECM	<i>Energy conservation measure</i>
EER	<i>Energy efficiency ratio</i> : a measure of efficiency in terms of cooling energy provided divided by electric input.
EUI	<i>Energy Use Intensity</i> : 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	<i>United States Environmental Protection Agency</i>
Generation	The process of generating electric power from sources of primary energy (e.g., natural gas, the sun, oil).
GHG	<i>Greenhouse gases</i> : 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	<i>Gallons per flush</i>

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

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