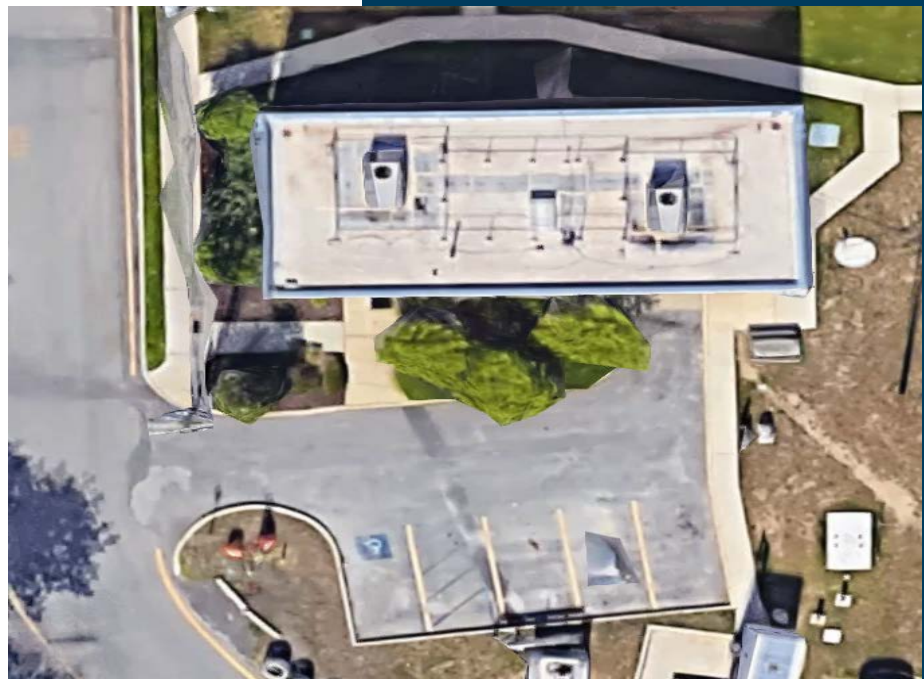




Local Government Energy Audit: Energy Audit Report



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Administrative Support Building (#67)

1 College Drive
Toms River, New Jersey 08754
Ocean County College
October 18, 2018

Final Report by:

TRC Energy Services

Disclaimer

The intent of this energy analysis report is to identify energy savings opportunities and recommend upgrades to the facility's energy using equipment and systems. Approximate savings are included in this report to help make decisions about reducing energy use at the facility. This report, however, is not intended to serve as a detailed engineering design document. Further design and analysis may be necessary in order to implement some of the measures recommended in this report.

The energy conservation measures and estimates of energy savings have been reviewed for technical accuracy. However, estimates of final energy savings are not guaranteed, because final savings may depend on behavioral factors and other uncontrollable variables. TRC Energy Services (TRC) and New Jersey Board of Public Utilities (NJBPU) shall in no event be liable should the actual energy savings vary.

Estimated installation costs are based on TRC's experience at similar facilities, pricing from local contractors and vendors, and/or cost estimates from *RS Means*. The owner of the facility is encouraged to independently confirm these cost estimates and to obtain multiple estimates when considering measure installations. Since actual installed costs can vary widely for certain 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. The owner of the facility should review available program incentives and eligibility requirements prior to selecting and installing any energy conservation measures.

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I EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The New Jersey Board of Public Utilities (NJBPUB) has sponsored this Local Government Energy Audit (LGEA) Report for Administrative Support Building (#67).

The goal of a LGEA is to provide you with information on how your facility uses energy, identify energy conservation measures (ECMs) that can reduce your energy use, and put you in a position to implement the ECMs. The LGEA also sets you on the path to receive financial incentives from New Jersey’s Clean Energy Program (NJCEP) for implementing the ECMs.

This study was conducted by TRC Energy Services (TRC), as part of a comprehensive effort to assist New Jersey local government in controlling energy costs and protecting our environment by offering a full spectrum of energy management options.

I.1 Facility Summary

Administrative Support Building (#67) is a 1,680 square foot facility comprised office spaces, restrooms and breakroom. This building used to be a garage and is now turned into office. The building is open seven days a week from 7:30 AM to 4:00 PM, year-round. The custodial staff occupy the locker room in separate shifts until 11:00 PM. The building is heated and cooled using rooftop packaged units. The building mostly consists of aging and inefficient lighting in need of replacement. A thorough description of the facility and our observations are located in Section 2.

I.2 Your Cost Reduction Opportunities

Energy Conservation Measures

TRC evaluated three (3) projects that represent an opportunity for Administrative Support Building (#67) to reduce annual energy costs by roughly \$448 and annual greenhouse gas emissions by 3,300 lbs CO₂e. The measures would pay for themselves in roughly 5.09 years. The breakdown of existing and potential utility costs is illustrated in Figure 1 and Figure 2, respectively. These projects represent an opportunity to reduce Administrative Support Building (#67)’s annual energy use by 5.8%.

Figure 1 – Previous 12 Month Utility Costs

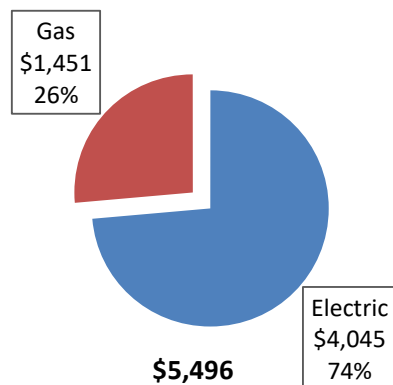
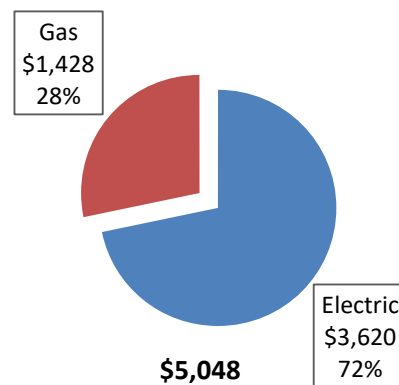


Figure 2 – Potential Post-Implementation Costs



A detailed description of Administrative Support Building (#67)'s existing energy use can be found in Section 3.

The evaluated measures have been listed and grouped into major categories as shown in Figure 3. Brief descriptions of the categories can be found below and descriptions of the individual opportunities can be found in Section 4.

Figure 3 – Summary of Energy Reduction Opportunities

Energy Conservation Measure		Recommend?	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			3,065	1.0	0.0	\$424.80	\$2,857.31	\$590.00	\$2,267.31	5.34	3,087
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	Yes	493	0.2	0.0	\$68.39	\$781.35	\$200.00	\$581.35	8.50	497
ECM 2	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	Yes	2,572	0.8	0.0	\$356.42	\$2,075.95	\$390.00	\$1,685.95	4.73	2,590
Domestic Water Heating Upgrade			0	0.0	1.8	\$23.21	\$14.34	\$0.00	\$14.34	0.62	213
ECM 3	Install Low-Flow Domestic Hot Water Devices	Yes	0	0.0	1.8	\$23.21	\$14.34	\$0.00	\$14.34	0.62	213
TOTALS			3,065	1.0	1.8	\$448.01	\$2,871.65	\$590.00	\$2,281.65	5.09	3,300

* - All incentives presented in this table are based on NJ Smart Start Building 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).

Lighting Upgrades generally involve the replacement of existing lighting components such as lamps and ballasts (or the entire fixture) with higher efficiency lighting components. These measures save energy by reducing the power used by the lighting components due to improved electrical efficiency.

Domestic Water Heating upgrade measures generally involve replacing old inefficient domestic water heating systems with modern energy efficient systems. New domestic water heating systems can provide equivalent or greater capacity as older systems but use less energy. These measures save energy by reducing the fuel used by the domestic water heating systems due to improved efficiency or the removal of standby losses.

Energy Efficient Practices

TRC also identified six (6) low cost (or no cost) energy efficient practices. A facility's energy performance can be significantly improved by employing certain behavioral and operational adjustments as well as performing routine maintenance on building systems. Through these practices equipment lifetime can be extended; occupant comfort, health and safety can be improved; and annual energy, operation, and maintenance costs can be reduced. Opportunities identified at Administrative Support Building (#67) include:

- Reduce Air Leakage
- Perform Proper Lighting Maintenance
- Ensure Lighting Controls Are Operating Properly
- Practice Proper Use of Thermostat Schedules and Temperature Resets
- Clean and/or Replace HVAC Filters
- Water Conservation

For details on these energy efficient practices, please refer to Section 5.

On-Site Generation Measures

TRC evaluated the potential for installing on-site generation sources for Administrative Support Building (#67). Based on the configuration of the site and its loads there is a low potential for installing any PV and combined heat and power self-generation measures.

For details on our evaluation and the self-generation potential, please refer to Section 6.

I.3 Implementation Planning

To realize the energy savings from the ECMs listed in this report, the equipment changes outlined for each ECM need to be selected and installed through project implementation. One of the first considerations is if there is capital available for project implementation. Another consideration is whether to pursue individual ECMs, a group of ECMs, or a comprehensive approach wherein all ECMs are pursued, potentially in conjunction with other facility projects or improvements.

Rebates, incentives, and financing are available from the NJBPU, NJCEP, as well as some of the state's investor-owned utilities, to help reduce the costs associated with the implementation of energy efficiency projects. Prior to implementing any project, please review the appropriate incentive program guidelines before proceeding. This is important because in most cases you will need to submit an application for the incentives before purchasing materials and beginning installation.

The ECMs outlined in this report may qualify under the following program(s):

- SmartStart
- Direct Install
- SREC (Solar Renewable Energy Certificate) Registration Program (SRP)
- Energy Savings Improvement Program (ESIP)

For facilities with capital available for implementation of selected individual measures or phasing implementation of selected measures over multiple years, incentives are available through the SmartStart program. To participate in this program, you may utilize internal resources, or an outside firm or contractor, to design the ECM(s), select the equipment and apply for the incentive(s). Program pre-approval is required for some SmartStart incentives, so only after receiving approval may the ECM(s) be installed. The incentive values listed above in Figure 3 represent the SmartStart program and will be explained further in Section 8, as well as the other programs as mentioned below.

This facility may also qualify for the Direct Install program which can provide 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, although measure eligibility will have to be assessed and be verified by the designated Direct Install contractor and, in most cases, they will perform the installation work.

Additional descriptions of all relevant incentive programs are located in Section 8 or: www.njcleanenergy.com/ci.

To ensure projects are implemented such that maximum savings and incentives are achieved, bids and specifications should be reviewed by your procurement personnel and/or consultant(s) to ensure that selected equipment coincides with LGEA recommendations, as well as applicable incentive program guidelines and requirements.

2 FACILITY INFORMATION AND EXISTING CONDITIONS

2.1 Project Contacts

Figure 4 – Project Contacts

Name	Role	E-Mail	Phone #
Customer			
James Calamia	Director of facilities	jcalamia@ocean.edu	732-255-0400 x 2066
Designated Representative			
Walter Lukas Jr	Maintenance Staff		(732) 551-1875
TRC Energy Services			
Smruti Srinivasan	Auditor	ssrinivasan@trcsolutions.com	(732) 855-0033

2.2 General Site Information

On June 14, 2016, TRC performed an energy audit at Administrative Support Building (#67) located in Toms River, New Jersey. TRC met with Walter Lucas Jr to review the facility operations and focus the investigation on specific energy-using systems.

Administrative Support Building (#67) is a 1,680 square foot facility comprised office spaces, restrooms and breakroom. This building is a garage turned into office. The building is open round the year from 7:30 AM to 4:00 PM. The custodial staff occupy the locker room in split shifts until 11:00 PM. The building is heated (gas fired) and cooled using rooftop packaged units. The buildings were constructed in 1976. The building is heated (gas fired) and cooled using rooftop packaged units. #67 mostly consists of aging and inefficient lighting in need of replacement.

2.3 Building Occupancy

The typical schedule is presented in the table below. During a typical day, the facility is occupied by two full time staff and sporadically occupied by some custodial staff.

Figure 5 - Building Schedule

Building Name	Weekday/Weekend	Operating Schedule
Administrative support building Locker Room	Weekday	7.30AM - 4PM
Administrative support building Locker Room	Weekend	7:30AM - 4PM

2.4 Building Envelope

The building is constructed of concrete block with a brick facade. The building has flat roof covered with asphalt and gravel membrane that is in decent condition. The windows and the doors in the building are said to have excessive infiltration.

2.5 On-site Generation

Administrative Support Building (#67) does not have any on-site electric generation systems currently installed.

2.6 Energy-Using Systems

Please refer to Appendix A: Equipment Inventory & Recommendations for an inventory of your equipment.

Lighting System

Lighting at the facility is provided predominately by linear 32-Watt, fluorescent T8 lamps with electronic ballasts as well as incandescent lamps. Most of the building tenant spaces use 2-lamp or 3-lamp, 2-foot wide by 4-foot long troffers. The roof access room is lit by 13-Watt incandescent lamps. Lighting control in most spaces is provided by occupancy sensors. The occupancy sensors are either wall or ceiling mounted depending on the space layout.

The building has minimal exterior lighting, which primarily consists of high pressure sodium fixtures (150-Watt lamp and 250-Watt lamp) and is controlled by photocells.

Air Conditioning (DX) and Heating

The building is heated and cooled by two (2) rooftop packaged units from York with a cooling capacity of 3-ton and 4-ton each. One (1) unit serves the offices, and the other unit serves the remaining spaces. The units have gas-fired furnaces, which provide space heating with capacities of 79 MBh and 99 MBh respectively. The conditioned air is distributed in the spaces using diffusers. There is additional heating provided using baseboard radiators. The temperature in the space is controlled by programmable thermostats. These controls are only for the packaged units. It was mentioned that the baseboard radiators cannot be controlled by the occupants; as a result, there are always heating issues in the building. We suggest that the facility check the existing controls in place to make sure they are in good condition.



Domestic Hot Water

The domestic hot water system for the facility consists of one (1) gas fired water heater with an input capacity of 40 MBh and a tank capacity of 28 gallons. This unit serves the restrooms and sinks at the facility. The water heater is eight years old, in good condition, and well maintained.

Plug load & Vending Machines

There is very minimal plug load at the facility that includes a computer, projector, printer, and kitchenette equipment including a refrigerator, microwave ovens, and a toaster. There is no centralized PC power management software installed.

2.7 Water-Using Systems

A sampling of restrooms found that faucets are rated for 2.2 gallons per minute (gpm) or higher, the toilets are rated at 2.5 gallons per flush (gpf) and the urinals are rated at 2 gpf.

3 SITE ENERGY USE AND COSTS

Utility data for electricity and natural gas was analyzed to identify opportunities for savings. In addition, data for electricity and natural gas was evaluated to determine the annual energy performance metrics for the building in energy cost/ft² and energy use/ft². These energy use indices are indicative of the relative energy effectiveness of this building. There are a number of factors that could cause the energy use of this building to vary from the “typical” energy use for other facilities identified as: Higher Education - Private. Specific local climate conditions, daily occupancy hours of the facility, seasonal fluctuations in occupancy, daily operating hours of energy use systems, and the behavior of the occupants with regard to operating systems that impact energy use such as turning off appliances and leaving windows open. Please refer to the Benchmarking section within Section 3.4 for additional information.

3.1 Total Cost of Energy

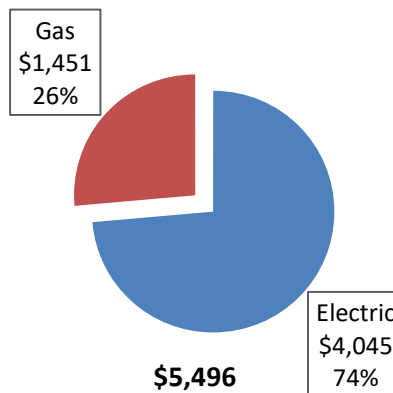
The following energy consumption and cost data is based on the last 12-month period of utility usage data that was provided for each utility. The annual consumption and cost was developed from this information.

Figure 6 - Utility Summary

Utility Summary for Administrative Support Building (#67)		
Fuel	Usage	Cost
Electricity	29,188 kWh	\$4,045
Natural Gas	1,137 Therms	\$1,451
Total		\$5,496

The current utility cost for this site is \$5,496 as shown in the chart below.

Figure 7 - Energy Cost Breakdown



3.2 Electricity Usage

Electricity is provided by JCP&L. The average electric cost (combined for commodity, transmission, and distribution) for the past 12 months is \$0.139/kWh, which is the blended rate used throughout the analyses in this report. The monthly electricity consumption and peak demand is represented graphically in the chart below.

Figure 8 - Electric Usage & Demand

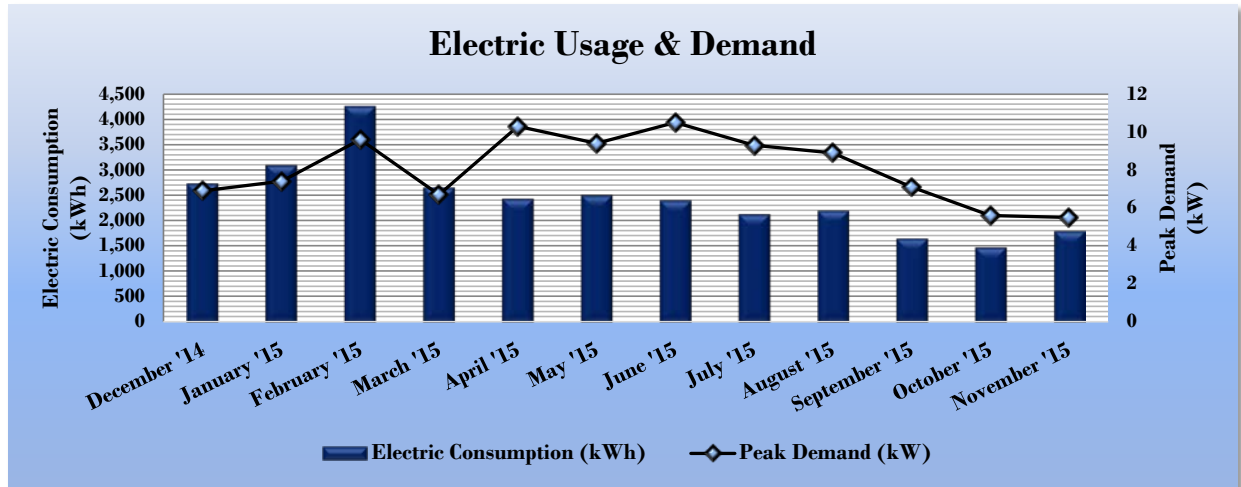


Figure 9 - Electric Usage & Demand

Electric Billing Data for Administrative Support Building (#67)					
Period Ending	Days in Period	Electric Usage (kWh)	Demand (kW)	Demand Cost	Total Electric Cost
1/6/15	30	2,733	7		\$382
2/4/15	29	3,095	7		\$424
3/9/15	33	4,252	10		\$557
4/8/15	30	2,654	7		\$365
5/7/15	29	2,436	10		\$337
6/9/15	33	2,504	9		\$359
7/8/15	29	2,404	11		\$346
8/7/15	30	2,133	9		\$313
9/8/15	32	2,201	9		\$302
10/7/15	29	1,653	7		\$228
11/6/15	30	1,481	6		\$211
12/9/15	33	1,802	6		\$244
Totals	367	29,348	10.5	\$0	\$4,067
Annual	365	29,188	10.5	\$0	\$4,045

3.3 Natural Gas Usage

Natural gas is provided by NJ Natural Gas. The average gas cost for the past 12 months is \$1.276/therm, which is the blended rate used throughout the analyses in this report. The monthly gas consumption is represented graphically in the chart below.

Figure 10 - Natural Gas Usage

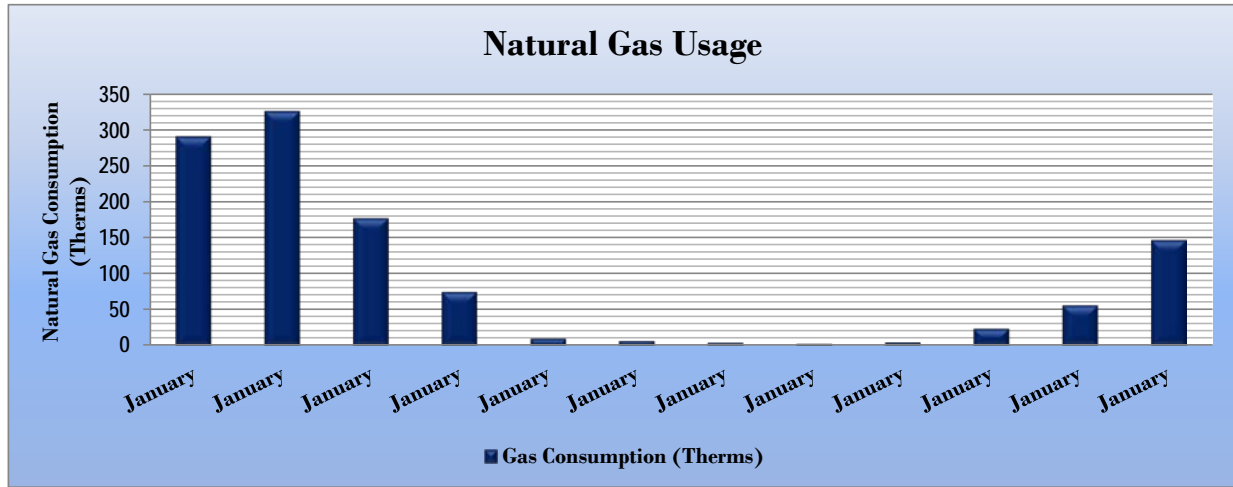


Figure 11 - Natural Gas Usage

Gas Billing Data for Administrative Support Building (#67)			
Period Ending	Days in Period	Natural Gas Usage (Therms)	Natural Gas Cost
01/26/15	30	291	\$321
02/26/15	31	326	\$357
03/23/15	25	177	\$205
04/22/15	30	75	\$101
05/26/15	34	10	\$35
06/24/15	29	7	\$32
07/27/15	33	4	\$29
08/20/15	24	2	\$22
09/21/15	32	5	\$29
10/22/15	31	24	\$48
11/18/15	27	56	\$80
12/23/15	35	147	\$174
Totals	361	1,125	\$1,435
Annual	365	1,137	\$1,451

3.4 Benchmarking

This facility was benchmarked through Portfolio Manager®, an online tool created and managed by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) through the ENERGY STAR® program. Portfolio Manager® analyzes your building’s consumption data, cost information, and operational use details and compares its performance against a yearly baseline, national medians, or similar buildings in your portfolio. Metrics used in this comparison are the energy use intensity (EUI) and ENERGY STAR® score.

EUI is a measure of a facility’s energy consumption per square foot, and it is the standard metric for comparing buildings’ energy performance. Comparing the EUI of a building with the national median EUI for that building type illustrates whether that building uses more energy than similar buildings on a square foot basis or if that building performs better than the median. EUI is presented in both 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 is the raw fuel consumed to generate the energy consumed at the site, factoring in energy production and distribution losses.

Figure 12 - Energy Use Intensity Comparison – Existing Conditions

Energy Use Intensity Comparison - Existing Conditions		
	Administrative Support Building (#67)	National Median Building Type: Higher Education - Private
Source Energy Use Intensity (kBtu/ft ²)	257.2	262.6
Site Energy Use Intensity (kBtu/ft ²)	127.0	130.7

By implementing all recommended measures covered in this reporting, the project’s estimated post-implementation EUI improves as shown in the table below:

Figure 13 - Energy Use Intensity Comparison – Following Installation of Recommended Measures

Energy Use Intensity Comparison - Following Installation of Recommended Measures		
	Administrative Support Building (#67)	National Median Building Type: Higher Education - Private
Source Energy Use Intensity (kBtu/ft ²)	236.5	262.6
Site Energy Use Intensity (kBtu/ft ²)	119.7	130.7

Many buildings can also receive a 1 – 100 ENERGY STAR® score. This score compares your building’s energy performance to similar buildings nationwide. A score of 50 represents median energy performance, while a score of 75 means your building performs better than 75 percent of all similar buildings nationwide — and may be eligible for ENERGY STAR® certification. This building type does not currently qualify to receive a score. The Portfolio Manager®, Statement of Energy Performance can be found in Appendix B: ENERGY STAR® Statement of Energy Performance.

For more information on ENERGY STAR® certification go to:

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

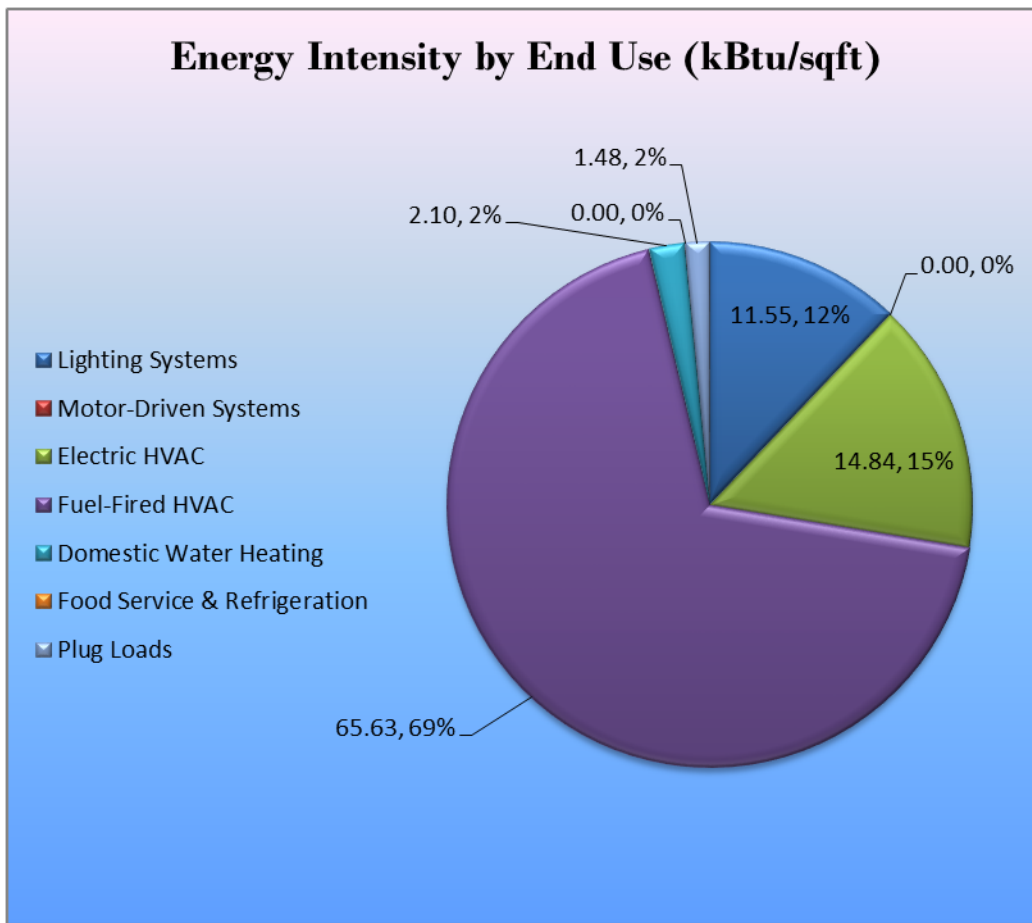
A Portfolio Manager account has been created online for your facility and you will be provided with the login information for the account. We encourage you to update your utility information in Portfolio Manager® regularly, so that you can keep track of your building’s performance. Free online training is available to help you use ENERGY STAR® Portfolio Manager® to track your building’s performance at:

<https://www.energystar.gov/buildings/training>.

3.5 Energy End-Use Breakdown

In order to provide a complete overview of energy consumption across building systems, an energy balance was performed. An energy balance utilizes standard practice engineering methods to evaluate all components of the various electric and fuel-fired systems found in a building and determine their proportional contribution to overall building energy usage. This visual representation of energy end uses highlights systems that may benefit most from energy efficiency projects.

Figure 14 - Energy Balance (kBtu/SF, %)



4 ENERGY CONSERVATION MEASURES

Level of Analysis

The goal of this audit report is to identify potential energy efficiency opportunities, help prioritize specific measures for implementation, and provide information to the Administrative Support Building (#67) regarding financial incentives for which they may qualify to implement the recommended measures. For this audit report, most measures have received only a preliminary analysis of feasibility which identifies expected ranges of savings and costs. This level of analysis is usually considered sufficient to demonstrate project cost-effectiveness and help prioritize energy measures. Savings are based on the New Jersey Clean Energy Program Protocols to Measure Resource Savings dated June 29, 2016, approved by the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities. Further analysis or investigation may be required to calculate more precise savings based on specific circumstances. A higher level of investigation may be necessary to support any custom SmartStart or Pay for Performance, or Direct Install incentive applications. Financial incentives for the ECMs identified in this report have been calculated based the NJCEP prescriptive SmartStart program. Some measures and proposed upgrade projects may be eligible for higher incentives than those shown below through other NJCEP programs as described in Section 8.

The following sections describe the evaluated measures.

4.1 Recommended ECMs

The measures below have been evaluated by the auditor and are recommended for implementation at the facility.

Figure 15 – Summary of Recommended ECMs

Energy Conservation Measure		Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Estimated Install Cost (\$)	Estimated Incentive (\$)*	Estimated Net Cost (\$)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Lighting Upgrades		3,065	1.0	0.0	\$424.80	\$2,857.31	\$590.00	\$2,267.31	5.34	3,087
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	493	0.2	0.0	\$68.39	\$781.35	\$200.00	\$581.35	8.50	497
ECM 2	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	2,572	0.8	0.0	\$356.42	\$2,075.95	\$390.00	\$1,685.95	4.73	2,590
Domestic Water Heating Upgrade		0	0.0	1.8	\$23.21	\$14.34	\$0.00	\$14.34	0.62	213
ECM 3	Install Low-Flow Domestic Hot Water Devices	0	0.0	1.8	\$23.21	\$14.34	\$0.00	\$14.34	0.62	213
TOTALS		3,065	1.0	1.8	\$448.01	\$2,871.65	\$590.00	\$2,281.65	5.09	3,300

* - All incentives presented in this table are based on NJ Smart Start Building 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).

4.2 Lighting Upgrades

Our recommendations for lighting upgrades are summarized in Figure 16 below.

Figure 16 – Summary of Lighting Upgrade ECMs

Energy Conservation Measure		Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Estimated Install Cost (\$)	Estimated Incentive (\$)	Estimated Net Cost (\$)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)	CO ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Lighting Upgrades		3,065	1.0	0.0	\$424.80	\$2,857.31	\$590.00	\$2,267.31	5.34	3,087
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	493	0.2	0.0	\$68.39	\$781.35	\$200.00	\$581.35	8.50	497
ECM 2	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	2,572	0.8	0.0	\$356.42	\$2,075.95	\$390.00	\$1,685.95	4.73	2,590

ECM 1: Install LED Fixtures

Summary of Measure Economics

Interior/ Exterior	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)
Interior	0	0.0	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00	0
Exterior	493	0.2	0.0	\$68.39	\$781.35	\$200.00	\$581.35	8.50	497

Measure Description

This measure evaluates replacing existing fixtures containing HID lamps on the exterior, with new high-performance LED light fixtures. This measure saves energy by installing LED sources, which use less power than other technologies with a comparable light output.

Maintenance savings are anticipated since LED sources have burn hours that are generally more than twice that of a fluorescent source and more than 10 times incandescent sources. Maintenance savings may be partially offset by the higher material costs associated with LED sources.

During planning and design for the installation of new fixtures, we recommend a holistic approach that considers both the technology of the lighting sources and how they are controlled.

ECM 2: Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps

Summary of Measure Economics

Interior/ Exterior	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)
Interior	2,572	0.8	0.0	\$356.42	\$2,075.95	\$390.00	\$1,685.95	4.73	2,590
Exterior	0	0.0	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00	0

Measure Description

This measure evaluates replacing linear fluorescent lamps with LED tube lamps and replacing incandescent with LED lamps. Many LED tube lamps are direct replacements for existing fluorescent lamps and can be installed although there is a fluorescent fixture ballast in place. Other tube lamps require that fluorescent fixture ballasts be removed or replaced with LED drivers. Screw-in/plug-in LED lamps can be used as a direct replacement for most other screw-in/plug-in lamps. This measure saves energy by installing LED sources, which use less power than other technologies with a comparable light output.

Maintenance savings are anticipated since LED sources have burn hours that are more than twice that of a fluorescent source and more than 10 times incandescent sources. LED lamps that use the existing fluorescent fixture ballast will be constrained by the remaining hours of the ballast. Maintenance savings may be partially offset by the higher material costs associated with LED sources.

During retrofit planning and design, we recommend a holistic approach that considers both the technology of the lighting sources and how they are controlled.

4.3 Domestic Water Heating Upgrade

Our recommendations for domestic water heating measures are summarized in Figure 17 below.

Figure 17 - Summary of Domestic Water Heating ECMs

Energy Conservation Measure		Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Estimated Install Cost (\$)	Estimated Incentive (\$)	Estimated Net Cost (\$)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)	CO ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Domestic Water Heating Upgrade		0	0.0	1.8	\$23.21	\$14.34	\$0.00	\$14.34	0.62	213
ECM 3	Install Low-Flow Domestic Hot Water Devices	0	0.0	1.8	\$23.21	\$14.34	\$0.00	\$14.34	0.62	213

ECM 3: Install Low-Flow DHW Devices

Summary of Measure Economics

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)
0	0.0	1.8	\$23.21	\$14.34	\$0.00	\$14.34	0.62	213

Measure Description

This measure evaluates the savings from installing low-flow domestic water devices to reduce overall water flow in general and hot water flow in particular. Low flow showerheads and faucet aerators reduce the water flow, relative to standard showerheads and aerators, from the fixture. Pre-rinse spray valves—often used in commercial and institutional kitchens—are designed to remove food waste from dishes prior to dishwashing. Replacing standard pre-rinse spray valves with low-flow valves will reduce water use.

All of the low-flow devices reduce the overall water flow from the fixture which generally reduces the amount of hot water used resulting in energy and water savings.

5 ENERGY EFFICIENT PRACTICES

In addition to the quantifiable savings estimated in Section 4, a facility's energy performance can also be improved through application of low or no-cost efficiency strategies. By employing certain behavioral and operational adjustments as well as performing routine maintenance on building systems, equipment lifetime can be extended; occupant comfort, health and safety can be improved; and annual energy, operation, and maintenance costs can be reduced. The recommendations below are provided as a framework for developing a whole building maintenance plan that is customized to your facility. Consult with qualified equipment specialists for details on proper maintenance and system operation.

Reduce Air Leakage

Air leakage, or infiltration, occurs when outside air enters a building uncontrollably through cracks and openings. Properly sealing such cracks and openings can significantly reduce heating and cooling costs, improve building durability, and create a healthier indoor environment. This includes caulking or installing weather stripping around leaky doors and windows allowing for better control of indoor air quality through controlled ventilation.

Perform Proper Lighting Maintenance

In order to sustain optimal lighting levels, lighting fixtures should undergo routine maintenance. Light levels decrease over time due to lamp aging, lamp and ballast failure, and buildup of dirt and dust on lamps, fixtures, and reflective surfaces. Together, these factors can reduce total illumination by 20% - 60% or more, while operating fixtures continue drawing full power. To limit this reduction, lamps, reflectors, and diffusers should be thoroughly cleaned of dirt, dust, oil, and smoke film buildup approximately every 6 – 12 months.

Ensure Lighting Controls Are Operating Properly

Lighting controls are very cost-effective energy efficient devices, when installed and operating correctly. As part of a lighting maintenance schedule, lighting controls should be tested annually to ensure proper functioning. For occupancy sensors, this requires triggering the sensor and verifying that the sensor's timer settings are correct. For daylight sensors, maintenance involves cleaning of sensor lenses and confirming setpoints and sensitivity are appropriately configured.

Practice Proper Use of Thermostat Schedules and Temperature Resets

Ensure thermostats are correctly set back. By employing proper set back temperatures and schedules, facility heating and cooling costs can be reduced dramatically during periods of low or no occupancy. As such, thermostats should be programmed for a setback of 5-10°F during low occupancy hours (reduce heating setpoints and increase cooling setpoints). Cooling load can be reduced further 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.

Clean and/or Replace HVAC Filters

Air filters work to reduce the amount of indoor air pollution and increase occupant comfort. Over time, filters become less effective as particulate buildup increases. In addition to health concerns related to clogged filters, filters that have reached saturation also restrict air flow through the facility's air conditioning or heat pump system, increasing the load on the distribution fans and decreasing occupant comfort levels. Filters should be checked monthly and cleaned or replaced when appropriate.

Water Conservation

Installing low-flow faucets or faucet aerators, low-flow showerheads, and kitchen sink pre-rinse spray valves saves both energy and water. These devices save energy by reducing the overall amount of hot water used hence reducing the energy used to heat the water. The flow ratings for EPA WaterSense™ (<http://www3.epa.gov/watersense/products>) labeled devices are 1.5 gpm for bathroom faucets, 2.0 gpm for showerheads, and 1.28 gpm for pre-rinse spray valves.

Installing dual flush or low-flow toilets and low-flow or waterless urinals are additional ways to reduce the sites water use, however, these devices do not provide energy savings at the site level. 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. The EPA WaterSense™ ratings for urinals is 0.5 gpf and toilets that use as little as 1.28 gpf (this is lower than the current 1.6 gpf federal standard).

Refer to Section 4.3 for any low-flow ECM recommendations.

6 ON-SITE GENERATION MEASURES

On-site generation measure options include both renewable (e.g., solar, wind) and non-renewable (e.g., fuel cells) on-site technologies that generate power to meet all or a portion of the electric energy needs of a facility, often repurposing any waste heat where applicable. Also referred to as distributed generation, these systems contribute to Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emission reductions, demand reductions and reduced customer electricity purchases, resulting in the electric system reliability through improved transmission and distribution system utilization.

The State of New Jersey's Energy Master Plan (EMP) encourages new distributed generation of all forms and specifically focuses on expanding use of combined heat and power (CHP) by reducing financial, regulatory and technical barriers and identifying opportunities for new entries. The EMP also outlines a goal of 70% of the State's electrical needs to be met by renewable sources by 2050.

Preliminary screenings were performed to determine the potential that a generation project could provide a cost-effective solution for your facility. Before making a decision to implement, a feasibility study should be conducted that would take a detailed look at 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 Photovoltaic

Sunlight can be converted into electricity using photovoltaics (PV) modules. Modules are racked together into an array that produces direct current (DC) electricity. The DC current is converted to alternating current (AC) through an inverter. The inverter is interconnected to the facility's electrical distribution system. The amount of unobstructed area available determines how large of a solar array can be installed. The size of the array combined with the orientation, tilt, and shading elements determines the energy produced.

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 Low potential for installing a PV array.

TRC analyzed the potentially available rooftop areas for each of the central campus buildings, in order to determine the potential cost and energy savings for installing a campus-wide solar PV array at Ocean County College. Based on our analysis, we estimate that Ocean County College has about 106,687 square feet of available unshaded roof space for all buildings combined. The Administrative Support Building hardly has any roof space available for solar installation.

We estimate that the available rooftop (from all the other space could support up to 1,487 kW of solar generating capacity (~4,956 PV panels @300-WDC each). The combined PV array could generate nearly 2 million kWh on an annual basis. This could potentially offset \$326,719 of annual electric purchases from the grid. In addition, our estimate was based on the National Renewable Energy Lab's PVWatts® Online Calculator (<http://pvwatts.nrel.gov/>), plus TRC's analysis of current market conditions for commercial solar power development in New Jersey.

Ocean County College could receive during the first 15 years of the solar project's lifetime, up \$795,309 per year in Solar Renewable Energy Certificate (SREC) income (@ \$235/MWh). We estimate that installed cost of such an array would be about \$5.2 million. Based on these numbers, we estimate that such an investment would have a simple payback period of about 6.5 years.

Rebates are not available for solar projects, but owners of solar projects MUST register their projects in the SREC Registration Program prior to the start of construction in order 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. Refer to Section 8.6 for additional information.

For more information on solar PV technology and commercial solar markets in New Jersey, or to find a qualified solar installer, who can provide a more detailed assessment of the specific costs and benefits of solar develop of the site, please visit the following links below:

- **Basic Info on Solar PV in NJ:** <http://www.njcleanenergy.com/whysolar>
- **NJ Solar Market FAQs:** <http://www.njcleanenergy.com/renewable-energy/program-updates-and-background-information/solar-transition/solar-market-faqs>
- **Approved Solar Installers in the NJ Market:** http://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

In non-industrial settings, combined heat and power (CHP) is the on-site generation of electricity and recovery of heat which is put to beneficial use. Common prime movers in CHP applications include reciprocating engines, microturbines, fuel cells, and (at large facilities) gas turbines. Electricity is typically interconnected to the sites local distribution system. Heat is recovered from the exhaust stream and the ancillary cooling system and interconnected to the existing hot water (or steam) distribution system.

CHP systems are typically used to produce a portion of the electricity needed by a facility, with the balance of electric needs satisfied by purchase from the grid. The heat is used to supplement (or supplant) existing boilers for the purpose of space heating and/or domestic hot water heating. Waste heat can also be routed through absorption chillers for the purpose of space cooling. The key criteria used for screening, however, is the amount of time the system operates at full load and the facility's ability to use the recovered heat. Facilities with continuous use 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 a Low potential for installing a cost-effective CHP system.

Lack of gas service, low or infrequent thermal load, and lack of space near the existing thermal generation are the most significant factors contributing to the low potential for CHP at the site. In our opinion, the facility does not appear to meet the minimum requirements for a cost-effective CHP installation.

For a list of qualified firms in NJ specializing in commercial CHP cost assessment and installation, go to:

[http://www.njcleanenergy.com/commercial-industrial/programs/nj-smartstart-buildings/tools-and-resources/tradeally/approved_vendorsearch/.](http://www.njcleanenergy.com/commercial-industrial/programs/nj-smartstart-buildings/tools-and-resources/tradeally/approved_vendorsearch/)

7 DEMAND RESPONSE

Demand Response (DR) is a program designed to reduce consumer electric load when electric wholesale prices are high or when the reliability of the electric grid is threatened due to peak demand. DR service providers (a.k.a. Curtailment Service Providers) are registered with PJM, the independent system operator (ISO) for mid-Atlantic state region that is charged with maintaining electric grid reliability locally.

By enabling grid operators to call upon Curtailment Service Providers and energy consumers to reduce electric usage 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 DR programs. Program participation is voluntary, and participants will receive payments whether or not their facility is called upon to curtail their load.

Typically, an electric customer needs to be capable of reducing their electric demand, within minutes, by at least 100 kW or more in order to participate in a DR program. Customers with a greater capability to quickly curtail their demand during peak hours will receive higher payments. Customers with back-up generators onsite may also receive additional DR payments for their generating capacity if they agree to run the generators for grid support when called upon. Eligible customers who have chosen to participate in a DR program often find it to be a valuable source of revenue for their facility(ies) because the payments can significantly offset annual utility costs.

Participating customers can often quickly reduce their peak load through simple measures, such as temporarily raising temperature set points on thermostats so that air conditioning units run less frequently or agreeing to dim or shut off less critical lighting. This usually requires some level of building automation and controls capability to ensure rapid load reduction during a DR event cycle. DR program participants often have to install smart meters and may need to also sub-meter larger energy-using equipment, such as chillers, in order to demonstrate compliance with DR program requirements.

DR does not include the reduction of electricity consumption based on normal operating practice or behavior. For example, if a company's normal schedule is to close for a holiday, the reduction of electricity due to this closure or scaled-back operation is not considered a demand response activity in most situations.

The first step toward participation in a DR program is to contact a Curtailment Service Provider. A list of these providers is available on PJM's website and it includes contact information for each company, as well as the states where they have active business (<http://www.pjm.com/markets-and-operations/demand-response/csps.aspx>). PJM also posts training materials that are developed for program members interested in specific rules and requirements regarding DR activity (<http://www.pjm.com/training/training%20material.aspx>), along with a variety of other DR program information.

Curtailment Service Providers typically offer free assessments to determine a facility's eligibility to participate in a DR program. They will provide details regarding the program rules and requirements for metering and controls, a facility's ability to temporarily reduce electric load, as well as the payments involved in participating in the program. Also, these providers usually offer multiple options for DR to larger facilities and may also install controls or remote monitoring equipment to help ensure compliance of all terms and conditions of a DR contract.

8 PROJECT FUNDING / INCENTIVES

The NJCEP is able to provide the incentive programs described below, and other benefits to ratepayers, because of the Societal Benefits Charge (SBC) Fund. The SBC was created by the State of New Jersey’s Electricity Restructuring Law (1999), which requires all customers of investor-owned electric and gas utilities to pay a surcharge on their monthly energy bills. As a customer of a state-regulated electric or gas utility and therefore a contributor to the fund your organization is eligible to participate in the LGEA program and also eligible to receive incentive payment for qualifying energy efficiency measures. Also available through the NJBPU are some alternative financing programs described later in this section. Please refer to Figure 18 for a list of the eligible programs identified for each recommended ECM.

Figure 18 - ECM Incentive Program Eligibility

Energy Conservation Measure		SmartStart Prescriptive	SmartStart Custom	Direct Install
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	X		X
ECM 2	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	X		X
ECM 3	Install Low-Flow Domestic Hot Water Devices			X

SmartStart is generally well suited for implementation of individual or small sets of measures, with the flexibility to install projects at your own pace using in-house staff or a preferred contractor. Direct Install caters to small to mid-size facilities to bundle measures and simplify participation but requires the use of pre-approved contractors. The Pay for Performance (P4P) program is a “whole-building” energy improvement program designed for larger facilities and requires implementation of multiple measures meeting minimum savings thresholds, as well as use of pre-approved consultants. The Large Energy Users Program (LEUP) is available to New Jersey’s largest energy users giving them flexibility to install as little or as many measures, in a single facility or several facilities, with incentives capped based on the entity’s annual energy consumption; applicants can use in-house staff or preferred contractor.

Generally, the incentive values provided throughout the report assume the SmartStart program is utilized because it provides a consistent comparison of available incentives.

Brief descriptions of all relevant alternative financing and incentive programs are located in the sections below. You may also check the following website for further information, including most current program availability, requirements, and incentive levels: www.njcleanenergy.com/ci.

8.1 SmartStart

Overview

The SmartStart program offers incentives for installing prescriptive and custom energy efficiency measures at your facility. Routinely the program adds, removes or modifies incentives from year to year for various energy efficiency equipment based on market trends and new technologies.

Prescriptive Equipment Incentives 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

Most equipment sizes and types are served by this program. This program provides an effective mechanism for securing incentives for energy efficiency measures installed individually or as part of a package of energy upgrades.

Incentives

The SmartStart prescriptive incentive program provides fixed incentives for specific energy efficiency measures, whereas the custom SmartStart program provides incentives for more unique or specialized technologies or systems that are not addressed through prescriptive incentive offerings for specific devices.

Since your facility is an existing building, only the retrofit incentives have been applied in this report. Custom Measure incentives are calculated at \$0.16/kWh and \$1.60/therm based on estimated annual savings, 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

To participate in the SmartStart program you will need to submit an application for the specific equipment to be installed. Many applications are designed as rebates, although others require application approval prior to installation. Applicants may work with a contractor of their choosing and can also utilize internal personnel, which provides added flexibility to the program. Using internal personnel also helps improve the economics of the ECM by reducing the labor cost that is included in the tables in this report.

Detailed program descriptions, instructions for applying and applications can be found at: www.njcleanenergy.com/SSB.

8.2 Direct Install

Overview

Direct Install is a turnkey program available to existing small to mid-sized facilities with a peak electric demand that did not exceed 200 kW in any of the preceding 12 months. You will work directly with a pre-approved contractor who will perform a free energy assessment at your facility, identify specific eligible measures, and install those 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. Direct Install participants will also be held to a fiscal year cap of \$250,000 per entity.

How to Participate

To participate in the Direct Install program you will need to contact the participating contractor assigned to the county where your facility is located; a complete list is provided on the Direct Install website identified below. The contractor will be paid the program incentive directly 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 mentioned above, and the remaining 30% of the cost is your responsibility to the contractor.

Since Direct Install offers a free assessment, LGEA applicants that do not meet the audit program eligibility requirements, but do meet the Direct Install requirements, may be moved directly into this program.

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

8.3 SREC Registration Program

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

After the registration is accepted, construction is complete, and final paperwork has been submitted and is deemed complete, the project is issued a New Jersey certification number which enables it to generate New Jersey SRECs. SREC's are generated once the solar project has been authorized to be energized by the Electric Distribution Company (EDC). Each time a solar installation generates 1,000 kilowatt-hours (kWh) of electricity, an SREC is earned. Solar project owners report the energy production to the SREC Tracking System. This reporting allows SREC's to be placed in the customer's electronic account. SRECs can then be sold on the SREC Tracking System, providing revenue for the first 15 years of the project's life.

Electricity suppliers, the primary purchasers of SRECs, are required to pay a Solar Alternative Compliance Payment (SACP) if they do not meet the requirements of New Jersey's Solar RPS. One way they can meet the RPS requirements is by purchasing SRECs. As SRECs are traded in a competitive market, the price may vary significantly. The actual price of an SREC during a trading period can and will fluctuate depending on supply and demand.

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

8.4 Energy Savings Improvement Program

The Energy Savings Improvement Program (ESIP) is an alternate method for New Jersey's government agencies to finance the implementation of energy conservation measures. 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. This is done in a manner that ensures that annual payments are lower than the savings projected from the ECMs, ensuring that ESIP projects are cash flow positive in year one, and every year thereafter. 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 can be leveraged to help further reduce the total project cost of eligible measures.

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 utilized 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. Entities should carefully consider all alternatives to develop an approach that best meets their needs. A detailed program descriptions and application can be found at: www.njcleanenergy.com/ESIP

Please note that ESIP is a program delivered directly by the NJBPU and is not an NJCEP incentive program. As mentioned above, you may utilize the incentive programs to help further reduce costs when compiling the ESP. You should refer to the ESIP guidelines at the link above for further information and guidance on next steps.

9 ENERGY PURCHASING AND PROCUREMENT STRATEGIES

9.1 Retail Electric Supply Options

In 1999, New Jersey State Legislature passed the Electric Discount & Energy Competition Act (EDECA) to restructure the electric power industry in New Jersey. This law deregulated the retail electric markets, allowing all consumers to shop for service from competitive electric suppliers. The intent was to create a more competitive market for electric power supply in New Jersey. As a result, utilities were allowed to charge Cost of Service and customers were given the ability to choose a third-party (i.e. non-utility) energy supplier.

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 is purchasing electricity from a third-party supplier, review and compare prices at the end of the current contract or every couple years.

A list of third-party electric suppliers, who are licensed by the state to provide service in New Jersey, can be found online at: www.state.nj.us/bpu/commercial/shopping.html.

9.2 Retail Natural Gas Supply Options

The natural gas market in New Jersey has also been deregulated. Most customers that remain with the utility for natural gas service pay rates that are market-based and that fluctuate on a monthly basis. 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 is typically dependent upon whether a customer seeks 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 is not purchasing natural gas from a third-party supplier, consider shopping for a reduced rate from third-party natural gas suppliers. If your facility is purchasing natural gas from a third-party supplier, review and compare prices at the end of the current contract or every couple years.

A list of third-party natural gas suppliers, who are licensed by the state to provide service in New Jersey, can be found online at: 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	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	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
Corridor	3	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Occupancy Sensor	62	2,166	Relamp	No	3	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,166	0.07	247	0.0	\$34.17	\$175.50	\$30.00	4.26
Corridor	1	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	None	No	1	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.00	0	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00
Room 103 - Staff office	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Occupancy Sensor	62	2,166	Relamp	No	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,166	0.10	329	0.0	\$45.56	\$234.00	\$40.00	4.26
Room 104 - Staff Office	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Occupancy Sensor	62	2,166	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,166	0.05	164	0.0	\$22.78	\$117.00	\$20.00	4.26
Room 110 - Electrical room	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	52	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	52	0.02	2	0.0	\$0.27	\$58.50	\$10.00	177.35
Room 105 - Staff office	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Occupancy Sensor	62	2,166	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,166	0.05	164	0.0	\$22.78	\$117.00	\$20.00	4.26
Men's room	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	1,040	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	1,040	0.02	39	0.0	\$5.47	\$58.50	\$10.00	8.87
Women's room	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	1,040	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	1,040	0.02	39	0.0	\$5.47	\$58.50	\$10.00	8.87
Room 107 - Locker room	16	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Occupancy Sensor	93	2,166	Relamp	No	16	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,166	0.58	1,973	0.0	\$273.36	\$1,203.20	\$240.00	3.52
Room 107 - Locker 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	0.00	0	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00
Roof Access room	1	Incandescent: 13W lamp	Wall Switch	13	20	Relamp	No	1	LED Screw-In Lamps: Incandescent lamp - 1 lamp	Wall Switch	7	20	0.00	0	0.0	\$0.02	\$53.75	\$10.00	2287.91
Side wall by cell tower	1	High-Pressure Sodium: (1) 150W Lamp	Daylight Dimming	188	1,547	Fixture Replacement	No	1	LED - Fixtures: Outdoor Wall-Mounted Area Fixture	Daylight Dimming	39	1,547	0.11	265	0.0	\$36.73	\$390.68	\$100.00	7.91
Next to Door A	1	High-Pressure Sodium: (1) 250W Lamp	Daylight Dimming	295	1,547	Fixture Replacement	No	1	LED - Fixtures: Outdoor Wall-Mounted Area Fixture	Daylight Dimming	125	1,547	0.13	302	0.0	\$41.91	\$390.68	\$100.00	6.94

Electric HVAC Inventory & Recommendations

Location	Area(s)/System(s) Served	Existing Conditions		Proposed Conditions										Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
		System Quantity	System Type	Cooling Capacity per Unit (Tons)	Heating Capacity per Unit (kBtu/hr)	Install High Efficiency System?	System Quantity	System Type	Cooling Capacity per Unit (Tons)	Heating Capacity per Unit (kBtu/hr)	Cooling Mode Efficiency (SEER/EER)	Heating Mode Efficiency (COP)	Install Dual Enthalpy Economizer?	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	Administrative Support building	1	Packaged AC	3.00		No							No	0.00	0	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00
ROOF	Administrative Support building	1	Packaged AC	4.00		No							No	0.00	0	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00

Fuel Heating Inventory & Recommendations

Location	Area(s)/System(s) Served	Existing Conditions		Proposed Conditions							Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
		System Quantity	System Type	Output Capacity per Unit (MBh)	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	Administrative building	1	Furnace	79.00	No						0.00	0	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00
Roof	Administrative building	1	Furnace	99.00	No						0.00	0	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00

DHW Inventory & Recommendations

Location	Area(s)/System(s) Served	Existing Conditions		Proposed Conditions						Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
		System Quantity	System Type	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
Custodial closet	Administrative building	1	Storage Tank Water Heater (≤ 50 Gal)	No						0.00	0	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00


Low-Flow Device Recommendations

Location	Recommendation Inputs				Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
	Device Quantity	Device Type	Existing Flow Rate (gpm)	Proposed Flow Rate (gpm)	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Mens Room	1	Faucet Aerator (Lavatory)	2.20	1.00	0.00	0	0.9	\$11.61	\$7.17	\$0.00	0.62
Womens Room	1	Faucet Aerator (Lavatory)	2.20	1.00	0.00	0	0.9	\$11.61	\$7.17	\$0.00	0.62

Plug Load Inventory

Existing Conditions				
Location	Quantity	Equipment Description	Energy Rate (W)	ENERGY STAR Qualified?
Room 103	1	Printer	300.0	No
Room 104	1	Computer Desktop	75.0	No
Room 107	1	Projector	200.0	No
Room 107	1	Refrigerator	30.0	No
Room 107	2	Microwave	1,000.0	No
Room 107	1	Toaster	1,050.0	No

APPENDIX B: ENERGY STAR® STATEMENT OF ENERGY PERFORMANCE



ENERGY STAR® Statement of Energy Performance

LEARN MORE AT energystar.gov

N/A

Administrative Support Building (#67)

Primary Property Type: Office
 Gross Floor Area (ft²): 1,680
 Built: 1970

For Year Ending: March 31, 2016
 Date Generated: April 17, 2017

ENERGY STAR®
Score¹

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

Property & Contact Information

Property Address	Property Owner	Primary Contact
Administrative Support Building (#67) 1 College Drive Toms River, New Jersey 08754	_____ () - _____	_____ () - _____
Property ID: 5093701		

Energy Consumption and Energy Use Intensity (EUI)

Site EUI	Annual Energy by Fuel	National Median Comparison	
107.2 kBtu/ft ²	Electric - Grid (kBtu) 81,467 (45%)	National Median Site EUI (kBtu/ft ²)	74.2
	Natural Gas (kBtu) 98,610 (55%)	National Median Source EUI (kBtu/ft ²)	148.1
		% Diff from National Median Source EUI	44%
Source EUI	Annual Emissions		
213.9 kBtu/ft ²	Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Metric Tons CO ₂ e/year)		15

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)