Local Government Energy Audit:
Energy Audit Report

Building #75 (Water Plant), #76 (Storage), and #77 (Salt Storage)

101 Vera King Farris Drive

Galloway, NJ 08205

Stockton University

July 15, 2019

Draft Report by:

TRC Energy Services

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 to independently confirm these cost estimates and to obtain multiple estimates when considering measure installations. Actual installation costs can vary widely based on individual measures and conditions. TRC and NJBPU do not guarantee installed cost estimates and shall in no event be held liable should actual installed costs vary from estimates.

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

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

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The New Jersey Board of Public Utilities (NJBPU) has sponsored this Local Government Energy Audit (LGEA) Report for Building #75-Water Plant, #76-Storage), and #77-Salt Storage (Building #75, #76, & #77).

The goal of an LGEA report is to provide you with information on how your facility uses energy, identify energy conservation measures (ECMs) that can reduce your energy use, and provide information and assistance to help facilities implement ECMs. The LGEA report also contains valuable information on financial incentives from New Jersey's Clean Energy Program (NJCEP) for implementing ECMs.

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

1.1 Facility Summary

Building #75 is a 1,677 square foot water plant, Building #76 is a 396 square foot storage facility, and Building #77 is a 3,795 square foot salt storage facility. The buildings in total are 5,868 square feet and comprised of various space types within the three buildings. The water plant building is one floor and includes storage spaces, a pump room, chemical treatment room, and electrical closet space. Buildings #76 and #77 are each one floor and only include storage space for parts, supplies, or salt.

Interior lighting at Building #75, #76, and #77 consists primarily of T8 linear fluorescent fixtures, as well as a few incandescent and compact fluorescent lamps. Exterior lighting for the buildings is provided by either metal halide or LED fixtures. There is no cooling equipment in the buildings. Natural gas unit heaters provide space heating to Building #75, and electric resistance heaters provide heating to Building #76. There are also well pumps and a hot water boiler used in the water treatment process in Building #75. A thorough description of the facility and our observations are located in Section 2.

1.2 Your Cost Reduction Opportunities

Energy Conservation Measures

TRC Energy Services evaluated 6 measures and recommends 3 measures which together represent an opportunity for Building #75, #76 & #77 to reduce annual energy costs by roughly $1,577 and annual greenhouse gas emissions by 13,225 lbs CO_2e. We estimate that if all measures were implemented as recommended, the project would pay for itself in 4.7 years. The breakdown of existing and potential utility costs after project implementation are illustrated in Figure 1 and Figure 2, respectively. Together these measures represent an opportunity to reduce Building #75, #76, & #77's annual energy use by 3%.

Figure 1 – Previous 12 Month Utility Costs

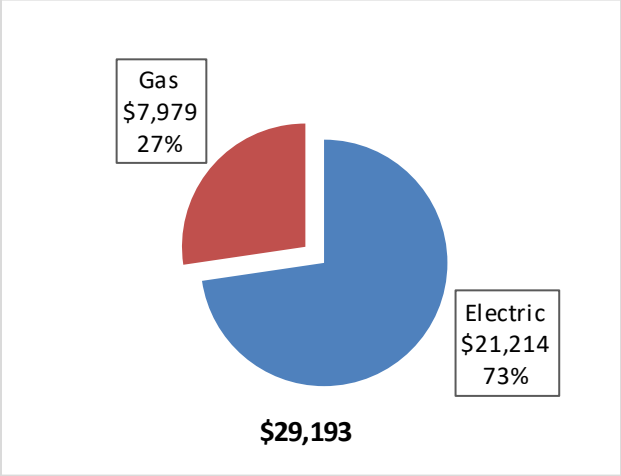
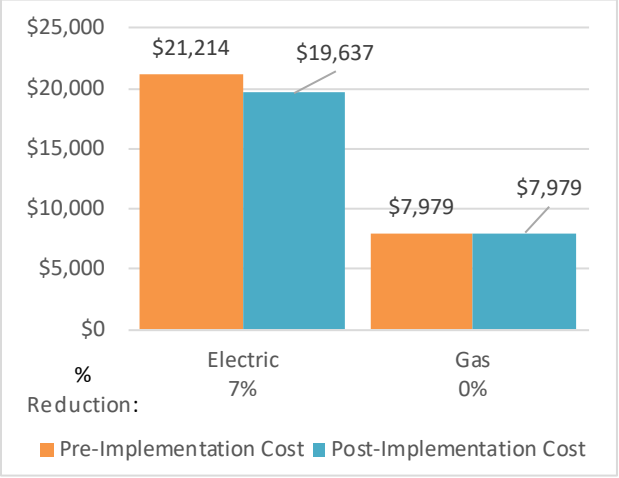


Figure 2 – Potential Post-Implementation Costs



A detailed description of Building #75, #76 & #77's existing energy use can be found in Section 3 "Site Energy Use and Costs".

Estimates of the total cost, energy savings, and financial incentives for the proposed energy efficient upgrades are summarized below in Figure 3. A brief description of each category can be found below and a description of savings opportunities can be found in Section 4, "Energy Conservation Measures."

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_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Lighting Upgrades			12,263	2.6	0.0	$1,472.83	$7,911.76	$1,200.00	$6,711.76	4.6	12,349
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	Yes	7,426	1.2	0.0	$891.84	$5,724.99	$600.00	$5,124.99	5.7	7,478
ECM 2	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	Yes	4,838	1.4	0.0	$580.98	$2,186.77	$600.00	$1,586.77	2.7	4,871
Lighting Control Measures			870	0.3	0.0	$104.49	$810.00	$105.00	$705.00	6.7	876
ECM 3	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	Yes	870	0.3	0.0	$104.49	$810.00	$105.00	$705.00	6.7	876
Motor Upgrades			3,877	0.6	0.0	$465.58	$5,973.92	$0.00	$5,973.92	12.8	3,904
	Premium Efficiency Motors	No	3,877	0.6	0.0	$465.58	$5,973.92	$0.00	$5,973.92	12.8	3,904
Gas Heating (HVAC/Process) Replacement			0	0.0	35.1	$354.24	$29,502.12	$1,754.20	$27,747.92	78.3	4,104
	Install High Efficiency Hot Water Boilers	No	0	0.0	17.8	$179.64	$22,489.08	$1,754.20	$20,734.88	115.4	2,081
	Install High Efficiency Unit Heaters	No	0	0.0	17.3	$174.60	$7,013.05	$0.00	$7,013.05	40.2	2,023
TOTALS FOR HIGH PRIORITY MEASURES			13,133	2.9	0.0	$1,577.32	$8,721.76	$1,305.00	$7,416.76	4.7	13,225
TOTALS FOR ALL EVALUATED MEASURES			17,010	3.5	35.1	$2,397.13	$44,197.80	$3,059.20	$41,138.60	17.2	21,233

* - 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.

Lighting Controls measures generally involve the installation of automated controls to turn off lights or reduce light output when not needed. Automated control reduces reliance on occupant behavior for adjusting lights. These measures save energy by reducing the amount of time lights are on.

Motor Upgrades generally involve replacing older standard efficiency motors with high efficiency standard (NEMA Premium). Motors replacements generally assume the same size motors, just higher efficiency. Although occasionally additional savings can be achieved by downsizing motors to better meet current load requirements. This measure saves energy by reducing the power used by the motors, due to improved electrical efficiency.

Gas Heating (HVAC/Process) measures generally involve replacing older inefficient hydronic heating systems with modern energy efficient systems. Gas heating systems can provide equivalent heating compared to older systems at a reduced energy cost. These measures save energy by reducing the fuel demands for heating, due to improved combustion and heat transfer efficiency.

Energy Efficient Practices

TRC also identified 4 low cost or no cost energy efficient practices. A facility's energy performance can be significantly improved by employing certain behavioral or operational adjustments and by performing better routine maintenance on building systems. These practices can extend equipment lifetime, improve occupant comfort, provide better health and safety, as well as reduce annual energy and O&M costs. Potential opportunities identified at Building #75, #76 & #77 include:

- Perform Proper Lighting Maintenance
- Develop a Lighting Maintenance Schedule
- Perform Routine Motor Maintenance
- Perform Proper Boiler Maintenance

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 for Building #75, #76 & #77. 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 on-site generation potential, please refer to Section 6.

1.3 Implementation Planning

To realize the energy savings from the ECMs listed in this report, a project implementation plan must be developed. Available capital must be considered and decisions need to be made whether it is best to pursue individual ECMs separately, groups of ECMs, or a comprehensive approach where all ECMs are implemented together, possibly in conjunction with other facility upgrades or improvements.

Rebates, incentives, and financing are available from NJCEP, as well as other sources, to help reduce the costs associated with the implementation of energy efficiency projects. Prior to implementing any measure, please review the relevant incentive program guidelines before proceeding. This is important because in most cases you will need to submit applications for the incentives prior to purchasing materials or commencing with installation.

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

- SmartStart (SS)
- Energy Savings Improvement Program (ESIP)

For facilities wanting 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 in this program you may utilize internal resources, or an outside firm or contractor, to do the final design of the ECM(s) and do the installation. Program pre-approval is required for some SS incentives, so only after receiving pre-approval should you proceed with ECM installation. The incentive estimates listed above in Figure 3 are based on the SS program. More details on this program and others are available in Section 8.

For larger facilities with limited capital availability to implement ECMs, project financing may be available through the Energy Savings Improvement Program (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. An LGEA report (or other approved energy audit) is required for participation in ESIP. Please refer to Section 8.2 for additional information on the ESIP Program.

The Demand Response Energy Aggregator is a (non-NJCEP) program designed to reduce 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. Demand Response (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. By enabling grid operators to call upon commercial facilities to reduce their 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 facilities receive payments whether or not they are called upon to curtail their load during times of peak demand. Refer to Section 7 for additional information on this program.

Additional information on relevant incentive programs is located in Section 8. You may also check the following website for more details: www.njcleanenergy.com/ci.

2 FACILITY INFORMATION AND EXISTING CONDITIONS

2.1 Project Contacts

Figure 4 – Project Contacts

Name	Role	E-Mail	Phone #
Customer			
Charles (Skip) West , AIA	Director, Office of Facilities Planning & Construction	Charles.West@stockton.edu	(609) 626-5522
Designated Representative			
Michael J. Ferraro II	Energy Systems Specialist	Michael.Ferraro@stockton.edu	(609) 652-4884
TRC Energy Services			
Vish Nimbalkar, P.E.	Auditor	VNaikNimbalkar@trcsolutions.com	(732) 855-0033

2.2 General Site Information

On June 22, 2018, TRC performed an energy audit at Building #75, #76 & #77 located in Galloway, New Jersey. TRC's team met with Michael J. Ferraro II to review the facility operations and help focus our investigation on specific energy-using systems.

Building #75 is a 1,677 square foot water plant, Building #76 is a 396 square foot storage facility, and Building #77 is a 3,795 square foot salt storage facility. The buildings in total are 5,868 square feet and comprised of various space types within the three buildings. The water plant building is one floor and includes storage spaces, a pump room, chemical treatment room, and electrical closet space. Buildings #76 and #77 are each one floor and only include storage space for parts, supplies, or salt.

Interior lighting at Building #75, #76 & #77 consists primarily of T8 linear fluorescent fixtures, as well as a few incandescent and compact fluorescent lamps. Exterior lighting for the buildings is provided by either metal halide or LED fixtures. There is no cooling equipment in the buildings. Natural gas unit heaters provide space heating to Building #75, and electric resistance heaters provide heating to Building #76. There are also well pumps and a hot water boiler used in the water treatment process in Building #75.

Buildings #75 and #76 were constructed in 1971 and building #77 was constructed in 2011.

2.3 Building Occupancy

The water plant building is open Monday through Friday and the other buildings are unoccupied, but accessible year-round. The typical schedule is presented in the table below. During a typical day, Building #75 is occupied by approximately 5 staff.

Figure 5 - Building Schedule

Building Name	Weekday/Weekend	Operating Schedule
Building 75 (Water Plant)	Weekday	8:00AM to 4:00PM
Building 75 (Water Plant)	Weekend	Closed
Building 76 (Storage)	Weekday	8:00AM to 4:00PM
Building 76 (Storage)	Weekend	Closed
Building 77 (Salt Storage)	Weekday	8:00AM to 4:00PM
Building 77 (Salt Storage)	Weekend	Closed

2.4 Building Envelope

Buildings #75 and #76 are constructed of concrete block, and structural steel. Building #77 is constructed of wood. Buildings #75 and #76 have flat roofs covered with a membrane that is in adequate condition. Building #77 has a pitched roof with asphalt tiles. Although the roof was not accessible during the audit, per the site contact the roof is in need or repair/replacement. The school should consult with a qualified roofing contractor before moving forward. The buildings have no windows. The exterior doors are constructed of aluminum and in good condition.

Figure 6 - Building Envelope

2.5 Energy-Using Systems

Lighting System

Lighting at the facilities is provided mostly by linear 32-Watt fluorescent T8 lamps with electronic ballasts as well as some incandescent and compact fluorescent lamps (CFL). Most of the fixtures are 2-lamp or 6-lamp, 4-foot long troffers with diffusers.

Lighting control in most spaces is provided by wall switches.

The buildings' exterior lighting is minimal and consists primarily of metal halide or LED fixtures.

Figure 7 – Lighting Technologies



Please see **Appendix A: Equipment Inventory & Recommendations** for an inventory of the facility's lighting equipment.

Water Treatment Process

The water treatment process equipment in Building #75 consists of a Rheem 1,002 kBtu/hr output, non-condensing hot water boiler and three 20 hp well pumps. The well pumps are configured in a variable flow configuration which distributes potable water from Building #75 to the campus.

The boiler has a nominal combustion efficiency of 82% and is configured in a constant flow distribution with a 1 hp pump that circulates hot water to the water tank at Building #75. The boiler is used to maintain the temperature of the adjacent water tank. The boiler is in good condition and well maintained.

Figure 8 – Process Equipment


Please see **Appendix A: Equipment Inventory & Recommendations** for an inventory of facility's heating equipment.

Heating, Ventilation and Air-Conditioning (HVAC)

There is no cooling in the buildings, but space heating is provided by warm air unit heaters in Buildings #75 and #76. There are three 800 kBtu/hr gas unit heaters and one 10.2 kW electric unit heater in Building #75. Building #76 has three 10.2 kW electric unit heaters, as well as two 0.25 hp exhaust fans for ventilation.

Figure 9 – HVAC Equipment

Please see **Appendix A: Equipment Inventory & Recommendations** for an inventory of the facility's air conditioning equipment.

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 per square foot and energy usage per square foot. These metrics are an estimate of the relative energy efficiency of this building. There are a number of factors that could cause the energy use of this building to vary from the "typical" energy usage profile for facilities with similar characteristics. Local weather conditions, building age and insulation levels, equipment efficiency, daily occupancy hours, changes in occupancy throughout the year, equipment operating hours, and energy efficient behavior of occupants all contribute to benchmarking scores. Please refer to the Benchmarking section within Section 3.4 for additional information.

3.1 Total Cost of Energy

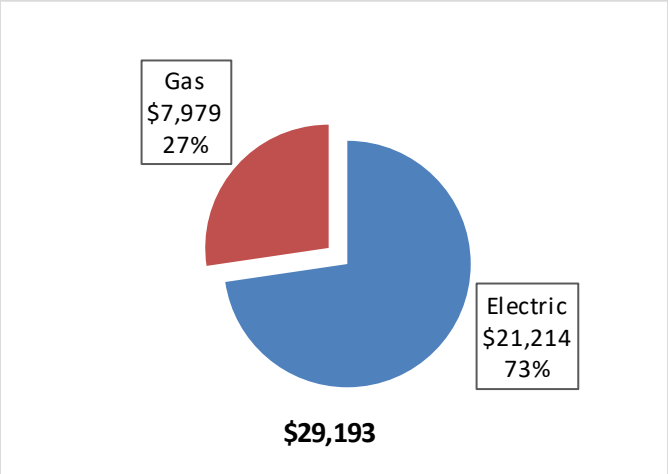
The following energy consumption and cost data is based on the last 12-month period of utility billing data that was provided for each utility. A profile of the annual energy consumption and energy cost of the facility was developed from this information.

Figure 10 - Utility Summary

y Summary for Building 75 (Water Plant), 76 (Storage), and 77 (Salt Sto		
Fuel	Usage	Cost
Electricity	176,640 kWh	$21,214
Natural Gas	7,895 Therms	$7,979
Total		$29,193

The current annual energy cost for this facility is $29,193 as shown in the chart below.

Figure 11 - Energy Cost Breakdown



3.2 Electricity Usage

Electricity is provided by Atlantic City Electric. The average electric cost over the past 12 months was $0.120/kWh, which is the blended rate that includes energy supply, distribution, and other charges. This rate is used throughout the analyses in this report to assess energy costs and savings. Electricity demand and consumption are relatively consistent month to month because most of the use is from lighting and water pumping loads. The monthly electricity consumption and peak demand are shown in the chart below.

Figure 12 - Graph of 12 Months Electric Usage & Demand

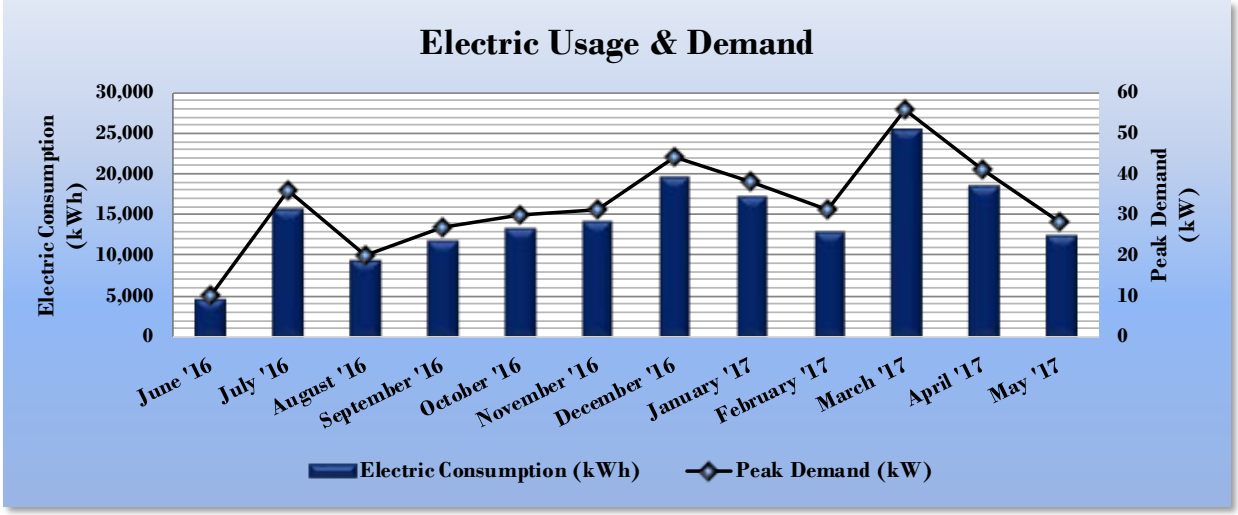


Figure 13 - Table of 12 Months Electric Usage & Demand

Electric Billing Data for Building 75 (Water Plant), 76 (Storage), and 77 (Salt Storage)						
Period Ending	Days in Period	Electric Usage (kWh)	Demand (kW)	Demand Cost	Total Electric Cost	TRC Estimated Usage?
6/30/16	30	4,800	10		$576	Yes
7/31/16	31	15,840	36		$1,902	Yes
8/31/16	31	9,600	20		$1,153	Yes
9/30/16	30	12,000	27		$1,441	Yes
10/31/16	31	13,440	30		$1,614	Yes
11/30/16	30	14,400	31		$1,729	Yes
12/31/16	31	19,680	44		$2,364	Yes
1/31/17	31	17,280	38		$2,075	Yes
2/28/17	28	12,960	31		$1,556	Yes
3/31/17	31	25,440	56		$3,055	Yes
4/30/17	30	18,720	41		$2,248	Yes
5/31/17	31	12,480	28		$1,499	Yes
Totals	365	176,640	56	$0	$21,214	12
Annual	365	176,640	56	$0	$21,214	

3.3 Natural Gas Usage

Natural gas is provided by South Jersey Gas. The average gas cost for the past 12 months is $1.011/therm, which is the blended rate used throughout the analyses in this report. The monthly gas consumption is shown in the chart below.

Figure 14 - Graph of 12 Months Natural Gas Usage

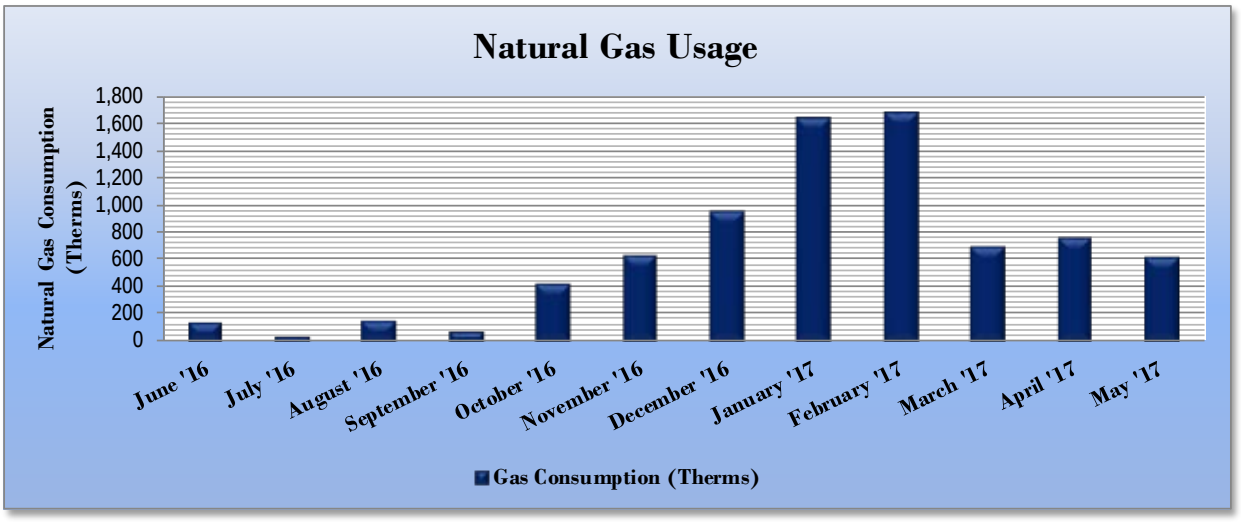


Figure 15 - Table of 12 Months Natural Gas Usage

Gas Billing Data for Building 75 (Water Plant), 76 (Storage), and 77 (Salt Storage)				
Period Ending	Days in Period	Natural Gas Usage (Therms)	Natural Gas Cost	TRC Estimated Usage?
6/30/16	30	152	$154	Yes
7/31/16	31	49	$49	Yes
8/31/16	31	161	$163	Yes
9/30/16	30	76	$77	Yes
10/31/16	31	437	$442	Yes
11/30/16	30	633	$640	Yes
12/31/16	31	962	$972	Yes
1/31/17	31	1,649	$1,666	Yes
2/28/17	28	1,687	$1,705	Yes
3/31/17	31	703	$711	Yes
4/30/17	30	762	$770	Yes
5/31/17	31	623	$630	Yes
Totals	365	7,895	$7,979	12
Annual	365	7,895	$7,979	

3.4 Benchmarking

This facility was benchmarked using *Portfolio Manager®*, an online tool created and managed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) through the ENERGY STAR® program. Portfolio Manager® analyzes your building's consumption data, cost information, and operational use details and then compares its performance against a national median for similar buildings of its type. Metrics provided by this analysis are Energy Use Intensity (EUI) and an ENERGY STAR® Score for select building types.

Energy Use Intensity 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 or less energy than similar buildings of its type on a square foot basis. 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.

Figure 16 - Energy Use Intensity Comparison – Existing Conditions

Energy Use Intensity Comparison - Existing Conditions		
	Building 75 (Water Plant), 76 (Storage), and 77 (Salt Storage)	National Median Building Type: Water/Wastewater Treatment/Pumping
Source Energy Use Intensity (kBtu/ft^2)	463.8	123.1
Site Energy Use Intensity (kBtu/ft^2)	237.3	78.8

Implementation of all recommended measures in this report would improve the building's estimated EUI significantly, as shown in the Table below:

Figure 17 - Energy Use Intensity Comparison – Following Installation of Recommended Measures

Energy Use Intensity Comparison - Following Installation of Recommended Measures		
	Building 75 (Water Plant), 76 (Storage), and 77 (Salt Storage)	National Median Building Type: Water/Wastewater Treatment/Pumping
Source Energy Use Intensity (kBtu/ft^2)	439.8	123.1
Site Energy Use Intensity (kBtu/ft^2)	229.6	78.8

Many types of commercial buildings are also eligible to receive an ENERGY STAR® score. This score is a percentile ranking from 1 to 100. It 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. These buildings are not eligible to receive a score.

A Portfolio Manager® Statement of Energy Performance (SEP) was generated for this facility, see **Appendix B: EPA Statement of Energy Performance**.

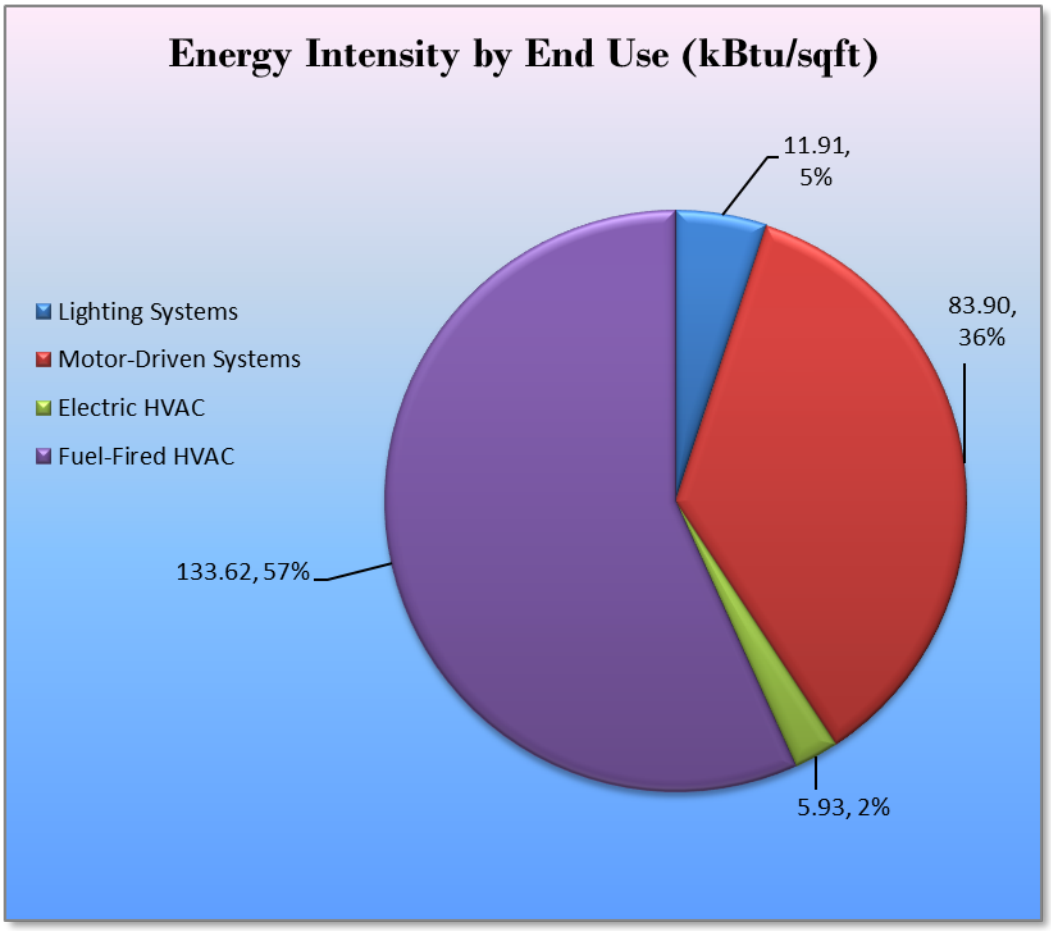
For more information on Energy Star certification go to: https://www.energystar.gov/buildings/facility-owners-and-managers/existing-buildings/earn-recognition/energy-star-certification/how-app-1.

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 at this facility. An energy balance utilizes standard practice engineering methods to evaluate all components of the various electric and fuel-fired systems found in a building to determine their proportional contribution to overall building energy usage. This chart of energy end uses highlights the relative contribution of each equipment category to total energy usage. This can help determine where the greatest benefits might be found from energy efficiency measures.

Figure 18 - Energy Balance (% and kBtu/SF)



4 ENERGY CONSERVATION MEASURES

The goal of this audit report is to identify potential energy efficiency opportunities, help prioritize specific measures for implementation, and provide information to the Building #75, #76 & #77 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's 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 19 – 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_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Lighting Upgrades		12,263	2.6	0.0	$1,472.83	$7,911.76	$1,200.00	$6,711.76	4.6	12,349
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	7,426	1.2	0.0	$891.84	$5,724.99	$600.00	$5,124.99	5.7	7,478
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Lighting Control Measures		870	0.3	0.0	$104.49	$810.00	$105.00	$705.00	6.7	876
ECM 3	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	870	0.3	0.0	$104.49	$810.00	$105.00	$705.00	6.7	876
TOTALS		13,133	2.9	0.0	$1,577.32	$8,721.76	$1,305.00	$7,416.76	4.7	13,225

* - 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).

4.1.1 Lighting Upgrades

Recommended upgrades to existing lighting fixtures are summarized in Figure 20 below.

Figure 20 – 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_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Lighting Upgrades		12,263	2.6	0.0	$1,472.83	$7,911.76	$1,200.00	$6,711.76	4.6	12,349
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	7,426	1.2	0.0	$891.84	$5,724.99	$600.00	$5,124.99	5.7	7,478
ECM 2	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	4,838	1.4	0.0	$580.98	$2,186.77	$600.00	$1,586.77	2.7	4,871

During lighting upgrade planning and design, we recommend a comprehensive approach that considers both the efficiency of the lighting fixtures and how they are controlled. Please see **Appendix A: Equipment Inventory & Recommendations** for a detailed list of the locations and recommended upgrades for each lighting measure.

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_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Interior	0	0.0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.0	0
Exterior	7,426	1.2	0.0	$891.84	$5,724.99	$600.00	$5,124.99	5.7	7,478

Measure Description

We recommend replacing exterior fixtures containing metal halide lamps with new high performance LED light fixtures. This measure saves energy by installing LEDs which use less power than other technologies with a comparable light output.

Additional savings from lighting maintenance can be anticipated since LEDs have lifetimes which are more than twice that of existing sources.

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_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Interior	4,838	1.4	0.0	$580.98	$2,186.77	$600.00	$1,586.77	2.7	4,871
Exterior	0	0.0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.0	0

Measure Description

We recommend retrofitting existing incandescent, CFL and linear fluorescent lighting technologies with LED lamps. Many LED tube lamps are direct replacements for existing fluorescent lamps and can be installed while leaving the fluorescent fixture ballast in place. LED bulbs 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.

Additional savings from lighting maintenance can be anticipated since LEDs have lifetimes which are more than twice that of fluorescent sources and more than 10 times longer than many incandescent lamps.

4.1.2 Lighting Control Measures

Figure 21 – Summary of Lighting Control ECMs

Energy Conservation Measure		Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings ($)	Estimated Install Cost ($)	Estimated Incentive ($)	Estimated Net Cost ($)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)	CO_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Lighting Control Measures		870	0.3	0.0	$104.49	$810.00	$105.00	$705.00	6.7	876
ECM 3	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	870	0.3	0.0	$104.49	$810.00	$105.00	$705.00	6.7	876

During lighting upgrade planning and design, we recommend a comprehensive approach that considers both the efficiency of the lighting fixtures and how they are controlled. Please see **Appendix A: Equipment Inventory & Recommendations** for a detailed list of the locations and recommended lighting controls upgrades for each lighting measure.

ECM 3: Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls

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_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
870	0.3	0.0	$104.49	$810.00	$105.00	$705.00	6.7	876

Measure Description

We recommend installing occupancy sensors to control lighting fixtures that are currently controlled by manual switches in the water pump room and chemical treatment room of Building #75, and the parts room of Building #76. Lighting sensors detect occupancy using ultrasonic and/or infrared sensors. For most spaces, we recommend lighting controls use dual technology sensors, which can eliminate the possibility of any lights turning off unexpectedly. Lighting systems are enabled when an occupant is detected. Fixtures are automatically turned off after an area has been vacant for a preset period. Some controls also provide dimming options and all modern occupancy controls can be easily over-ridden by room occupants to allow them to manually turn fixtures on or off, as desired. Energy savings results from only operating lighting systems when they are required.

Occupancy sensors may be mounted on the wall at existing switch locations, mounted on the ceiling, or in remote locations. In general, wall switch replacement sensors are recommended for single occupant offices and other small rooms. Ceiling-mounted or remote mounted sensors are used in locations without local switching or where wall switches are not in the line-of-sight of the main work area and in large spaces. We recommend a comprehensive approach to lighting design that upgrades both the lighting fixtures and the controls together for maximum energy savings and improved lighting for occupants.

4.2 ECMs Evaluated But Not Recommended

The measures below have been evaluated by the auditor but are not recommended for implementation at the facility. Reasons for exclusion can be found in each measure description section.

Figure 22 – Summary of Measures Evaluated, But Not Recommended

Energy Conservation Measure	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings ($)	Estimated Install Cost ($)	Estimated Incentive ($)*	Estimated Net Cost ($)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Motor Upgrades	3,877	0.6	0.0	$465.58	$5,973.92	$0.00	$5,973.92	12.8	3,904
Premium Efficiency Motors	3,877	0.6	0.0	$465.58	$5,973.92	$0.00	$5,973.92	12.8	3,904
Gas Heating (HVAC/Process) Replacement	0	0.0	35.1	$354.24	$29,502.12	$1,754.20	$27,747.92	78.3	4,104
Install High Efficiency Hot Water Boilers	0	0.0	17.8	$179.64	$22,489.08	$1,754.20	$20,734.88	115.4	2,081
Install High Efficiency Unit Heaters	0	0.0	17.3	$174.60	$7,013.05	$0.00	$7,013.05	40.2	2,023
TOTALS	3,877	0.6	35.1	$819.82	$35,476.04	$1,754.20	$33,721.84	41.1	8,008

* - 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).

Premium Efficiency Motors

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_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
3,877	0.6	0.0	$465.58	$5,973.92	$0.00	$5,973.92	12.8	3,904

Measure Description

We evaluated replacing standard efficiency motors with *NEMA Premium™* efficiency motors for the three 20 ho water supply pumps. Our evaluation assumes that existing motors will be replaced with motors of equivalent size and type. Although occasionally additional savings can be achieved by downsizing motors to better meet the motor's current load requirements. The base case motor efficiencies are estimated from nameplate information and our best estimates of motor run hours. Efficiencies of proposed motor upgrades are obtained from the *New Jersey's Clean Energy Program Protocols to Measure Resource Savings (2012)*. Savings are based on the difference between baseline and proposed efficiencies and the assumed annual operating hours.

Premium efficiency motors were considered for the well pumps. Please see **Appendix A: Equipment Inventory & Recommendations** for more details on existing equipment and proposed measures.

Reasons for not Recommending

Installing premium efficiency motors on the water supply pumps do not have a cost effective payback period.

Install High Efficiency Hot Water Boilers

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_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
0	0.0	17.8	$179.64	$22,489.08	$1,754.20	$20,734.88	115.4	2,081

Measure Description

We evaluated replacing the older inefficient hot water boiler with a high efficiency hot water boiler. Significant improvements have been made in combustion technology resulting in increased overall boiler efficiency. Energy savings results from improved combustion efficiency and reduced standby losses at low loads.

The most notable efficiency improvement is condensing hydronic boilers that can achieve over 90% efficiency under the proper conditions. Condensing hydronic boilers typically operate at efficiencies between 85% and 87% (comparable to other high efficiency boilers) when the return water temperature is above 130°F. The boiler efficiency increases as the return water temperature drops below 130 °F. Therefore, condensing hydronic boilers were only evaluated when the return water temperature is less than 130°F during most of the operating hours. As a result, condensing hydronic boilers are not recommended for this site.

Please see **Appendix A: Equipment Inventory & Recommendations** for more details on existing equipment and proposed measures.

Reasons for not Recommending

The payback for replacing the boilers is longer than the effective useful life of the replacement equipment.

Install High Efficiency Unit Heaters

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_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
0	0.0	17.3	$174.60	$7,013.05	$0.00	$7,013.05	40.2	2,023

Measure Description

We evaluated replacing existing standard gas-fired unit heaters with high efficiency gas-fired unit heaters. Improved combustion technology and heat exchanger design optimize the heat recovery from the combustion gases which can significantly improve unit heater efficiency. Savings result from improved system efficiency.

Please see **Appendix A: Equipment Inventory & Recommendations** for more details on existing equipment and proposed measures.

Reasons for not Recommending

The payback for replacing the unit heaters is longer than the effective useful life of the replacement equipment.

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 many low cost or no-cost energy efficiency strategies. By employing certain behavioral and operational changes and performing routine maintenance on building systems, equipment lifetime can be extended; occupant comfort, health and safety can be improved; and energy and O&M 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.

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.

Develop a Lighting Maintenance Schedule

In addition to routine fixture cleaning, development of a maintenance schedule can both ensure maintenance is performed regularly and can reduce the overall cost of fixture re-lamping and re-ballasting. By re-lamping and re-ballasting fixtures in groups, lighting levels are better maintained and the number of site visits by a lighting technician or contractor can be minimized, decreasing the overall cost of maintenance.

Perform Routine Motor Maintenance

Motors consist of many moving parts whose collective degradation can contribute to a significant loss of motor efficiency. In order to prevent damage to motor components, routine maintenance should be performed. This maintenance consists of cleaning surfaces and ventilation openings on motors to prevent overheating, lubricating moving parts to reduce friction, inspecting belts and pulleys for wear and to ensure they are at proper alignment and tension, and cleaning and lubricating bearings. Consult a licensed technician to assess these and other motor maintenance strategies.

Perform Proper Boiler Maintenance

Many boiler problems develop slowly over time, so regular inspection and maintenance is essential to retain proper functionality and efficiency of the heating system. Fuel burning equipment should undergo yearly tune-ups to ensure they are operating as safely and efficiently as possible from a combustion standpoint. A tune-up should include a combustion analysis to analyze the exhaust from the boilers and to ensure the boiler is operating safely. Buildup of dirt, dust, or deposits on the internal surfaces of a boiler can greatly affect its heat transfer efficiency. These deposits can accumulate on the water side or fire side of the boiler. Boilers should be cleaned regularly according to the manufacturer's instructions to remove this build up in order to sustain efficiency and equipment life.

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.

In order to be cost-effective, a solar PV array needs certain minimum criteria, such as flat or south-facing rooftop or other unshaded space on which to place the PV panels. In our opinion, the facility does appear not meet these minimum criteria for cost-effective PV installation.

6.2 Combined Heat and Power

Combined heat and power (CHP) is the on-site generation of electricity along with the recovery of heat energy, which is put to beneficial use. Common technologies for CHP include reciprocating engines, microturbines, fuel cells, backpressure steam turbines, and (at large facilities) gas turbines. Electric generation from a CHP system is typically interconnected to local power distribution systems. Heat is recovered from exhaust and ancillary cooling systems and interconnected to the existing hot water (or steam) distribution systems.

CHP systems are typically used to produce a portion of the electric power used onsite by a facility, with the balance of electric power needs supplied by grid purchases. 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.

Low and infrequent thermal load, and lack of space near the existing boilers are the most significant factors contributing to the 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.

7 DEMAND RESPONSE

Demand Response (DR) is a program designed to reduce the electric load of commercial facilities when electric wholesale prices are high or when the reliability of the electric grid is threatened due to peak demand. Demand Response 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.

By enabling grid operators to call upon Curtailment Service Providers and commercial facilities 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 receive payments whether or not their facility is called upon to curtail their electric usage.

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 programs often find it to be a valuable source of revenue for their facility because the payments can significantly offset annual electric 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 curtailment event. DR program participants may need to install smart meters or 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 (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 (www.pjm.com/training/trainingmaterial.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 program rules and requirements for metering and controls, assess a facility's ability to temporarily reduce electric load, and provide details on payments to be expected for participation in the program. Providers usually offer multiple options for DR to larger facilities and may also install controls or remote monitoring equipment of their own to help ensure compliance with all terms and conditions of a DR contract.

All Stockton University buildings participate in electricity demand response since 2012. Curtailment service provider is awarded by bid. The Program meets or exceeds goal every year.

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 23 for a list of the eligible programs identified for each recommended ECM.

Figure 23 - ECM Incentive Program Eligibility

Energy Conservation Measure		SmartStart Prescriptive	SmartStart Custom	Direct Install	Pay For Performance Existing Buildings	Large Energy Users Program	Combined Heat & Power and Fuel Cell
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	X					
ECM 2	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	X					
ECM 3	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	X					

SmartStart (SS) is generally well-suited for implementation of individual measures or small group of measures. It provides flexibility to install measures at your own pace using in-house staff or a preferred contractor. Direct Install (DI) caters to small to mid-size facilities that can bundle multiple ECMs together. This can greatly simplify participation and may lead to higher incentive amounts, 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. It 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. LEUP applicants can use in-house staff or a preferred contractor.

Generally, the incentive values provided throughout the report assume the SS program is utilized because it provides a consistent basis for comparison of available incentives for various measures, though in many cases incentive amounts may be higher through participation in other programs.

Brief descriptions of all relevant financing and incentive programs are located in the sections below. Further information, including most current program availability, requirements, and incentive levels can be found at: www.njcleanenergy.com/ci.

8.1 SmartStart

Overview

The SmartStart (SS) 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.

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

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 SS prescriptive incentive program provides fixed incentives for specific energy efficiency measures, whereas the custom SS 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 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 NJCEP incentive programs to help further reduce costs when developing 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

	Existing Conditions					Proposed Conditions							Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	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
NAOH Room	1	Incandescent: one lamp Incandescent fixture	Wall Switch	100	2,500	Relamp	No	1	LED Screw-In Lamps: One Lamp Screw-in	Wall Switch	15	2,500	0.06	213	0.0	$25.52	$17.23	$5.00	0.48
Fuel Storage	1	Compact Fluorescent: one lamp CFL fixture	Wall Switch	13	2,500	Relamp	No	1	LED Screw-In Lamps: One Lamp Screw-in	Wall Switch	9	2,500	0.00	11	0.0	$1.36	$17.23	$5.00	9.01
Water Pumproom	9	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 6L	Wall Switch	176	2,500	Relamp	Yes	9	LED - Linear Tubes: (6) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	87	1,750	0.84	2,926	0.0	$351.46	$1,255.91	$305.00	2.71
Electrical Closet	6	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 6L	Wall Switch	176	2,500	Relamp	No	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (6) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	87	2,500	0.43	1,509	0.0	$181.18	$657.27	$180.00	2.63
Chemical Treatment	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 6L	Wall Switch	176	2,500	Relamp	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (6) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	87	1,750	0.19	650	0.0	$78.10	$489.09	$95.00	5.05
Chemical Treatment	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,500	Relamp	Yes	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,750	0.03	118	0.0	$14.15	$36.52	$45.00	-0.60
Exit	3	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	None	No	3	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Exterior Wallpacks	4	LED - Fixtures: Outdoor Wall-Mounted Area Fixture	None	26	4,380	None	No	4	LED - Fixtures: Outdoor Wall-Mounted Area Fixture	None	26	4,380	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Exterior	1	LED - Fixtures: Outdoor Wall-Mounted Area Fixture	None	26	4,380	None	No	1	LED - Fixtures: Outdoor Wall-Mounted Area Fixture	None	26	4,380	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Parts Room	6	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,500	Relamp	Yes	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,750	0.20	707	0.0	$84.89	$489.09	$95.00	4.64
Side Room	1	Incandescent: One Lamp Screw-in	Wall Switch	60	2,500	Relamp	No	1	LED Screw-In Lamps: One Lamp Screw-in	Wall Switch	9	2,500	0.04	144	0.0	$17.30	$17.23	$5.00	0.71
Supply Room	1	Incandescent: One Lamp Screw-in	Wall Switch	60	2,500	Relamp	No	1	LED Screw-In Lamps: One Lamp Screw-in	Wall Switch	9	2,500	0.04	144	0.0	$17.30	$17.23	$5.00	0.71
Salt Storage	4	Metal Halide: (1) 400W Lamp	None	458	4,380	Fixture Replacement	No	4	LED - Fixtures: Outdoor Wall-Mounted Area Fixture	None	137	4,380	1.04	6,347	0.0	$762.29	$3,863.86	$400.00	4.54
Pole Fixtures	2	Metal Halide: (1) 250W Lamp	None	295	4,380	Fixture Replacement	No	2	LED - Fixtures: Outdoor Pole/Arm-Mounted Area/Roadway Fixture	None	89	4,380	0.34	2,044	0.0	$245.50	$1,861.13	$200.00	6.77

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?	Annual Operating Hours	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
Bldg 75: Water Plant	Well Pumps	3	Water Supply Pump	20.0	88.5%	Yes	4,650	Yes	91.0%	No		0.62	3,877	0.0	$465.58	$5,973.92	$0.00	12.83
Bldg 75: Water Plant	Tank water heater	1	Heating Hot Water Pump	1.0	85.5%	No	3,000	No	85.5%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Bldg 76	Ventilation	2	Exhaust Fan	0.3	68.5%	No	3,000	No	68.5%	No		0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00

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 (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
Bldg 75	Space Heating	1	Electric Resistance Heat		10.24	No							No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00
Bldg 76	Space Heating	3	Electric Resistance Heat		10.24	No							No	0.00	0	0.0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	0.00

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)	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
Bldg 75: Mechanical Area	Storage tank heating	1	Non-Condensing Hot Water Boiler	1,002.40	Yes	1	Non-Condensing Hot Water Boiler	1,002.40	85.00%	Et	0.00	0	17.8	$179.64	$22,489.08	$1,754.20	115.43
Bldg 75: Multiple Areas	Space Heating	3	Warm Air Unit Heater	80.00	Yes	3	Warm Air Unit Heater	80.00	93.00%	Et	0.00	0	17.3	$174.60	$7,013.05	$0.00	40.17

Appendix B: EPA Statement of Energy Performance

ENERGY STAR® Statement of Energy Performance

LEARN MORE AT energystar.gov

N/A

ENERGY STAR® Score[1]

Bldg# 75 - Water Plant / Bldg# 76 / Bldg# 77

Primary Property Type: Non-Refrigerated Warehouse
Gross Floor Area (ft²): 5,868
Built: 1971

For Year Ending: April 30, 2017
Date Generated: December 03, 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	Property Owner	Primary Contact
Bldg# 75 - Water Plant / Bldg# 76 / Bldg# 77 101 Vera King Farris Drive Galloway, New Jersey 08205	Stockton University 101 Vera King Farris Drive Galloway, NJ 08205 (___)___-____	Dan Cordle 101 Vera King Farris Drive Galloway, NJ 08205 609-652-4221 Dan.Cordle@stockton.edu

Property ID: 6626740

Energy Consumption and Energy Use Intensity (EUI)

Site EUI
241.9 kBtu/ft²

Source EUI
443 kBtu/ft²

Annual Energy by Fuel	
Natural Gas (kBtu)	785,527 (55%)
Electric - Grid (kBtu)	633,813 (45%)

National Median Comparison	
National Median Site EUI (kBtu/ft²)	28.9
National Median Source EUI (kBtu/ft²)	52.9
% Diff from National Median Source EUI	738%
Annual Emissions	
Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Metric Tons CO2e/year)	106

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)