
# Local Government Energy Audit Report

One Stop Career Center

April 30, 2024

*Prepared for:*
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# Disclaimer

The goal of this audit report is to identify potential energy efficiency opportunities and help prioritize specific measures for implementation. 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 reviewed the energy conservation measures and estimates of energy savings 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 material and labor costs primarily on RS Means cost manuals as well as on our experience at similar facilities. This approach is based on standard cost estimating manuals and is vendor neutral. Cost estimates include material and labor pricing associated with one for one equipment replacements. Cost estimates do not include demolition or removal of hazardous waste. The actual implementation costs for energy savings projects are anticipated to be significantly higher based on the specific conditions at your site(s). We strongly recommend that you work with your design engineer or contractor to develop actual project costs for your specific scope of work for the installation of high efficiency equipment. We encourage you to obtain multiple estimates when considering measure installations. Actual installation costs can vary widely based on selected products and installers. TRC and NJBPU do not guarantee cost estimates and shall in no event be held liable should actual installed costs vary from these material and labor estimates.

Incentive values provided in this report are estimated based on previously run state efficiency programs. Incentive levels are not guaranteed. The NJBPU reserves the right to extend, modify, or terminate programs without prior notice. Please review all available utility program incentives and eligibility requirements prior to selecting and installing any energy conservation measures.

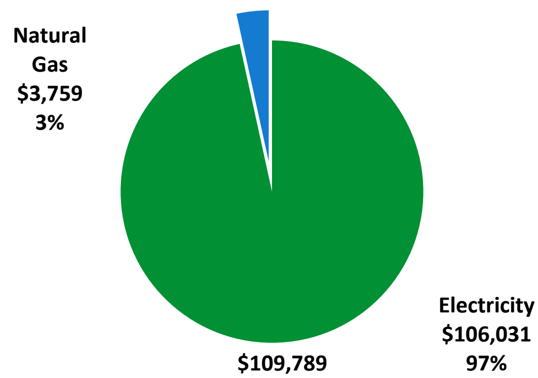
The customer and their respective contractor(s) are responsible to implement energy conservation measures in complete conformance with all applicable local, state, and federal requirements.

# Table of Contents

# 1 Executive Summary

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

## BUILDING PERFORMANCE REPORT

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Annual Utilities | Costs: $109,789<br>Electricity: 714,029 kWh<br>Natural Gas: 2,163 Therms |  |
| ENERGY STAR® Benchmarking Score | 62<br>*(1-100 scale)* | Congratulations, your building performs better than the national average. This report has suggestions about how to keep your building running efficiently, further improve performance, and lower your energy bills even more. |



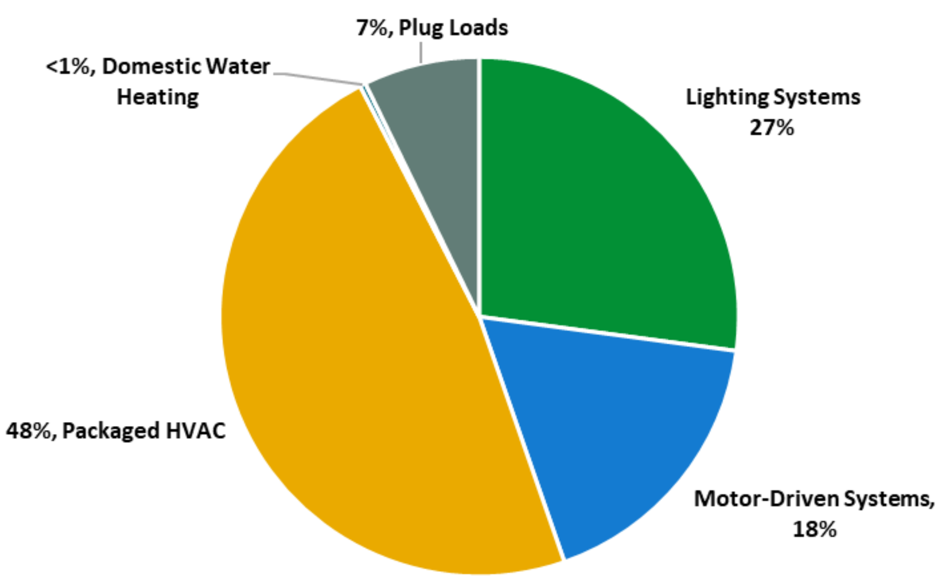


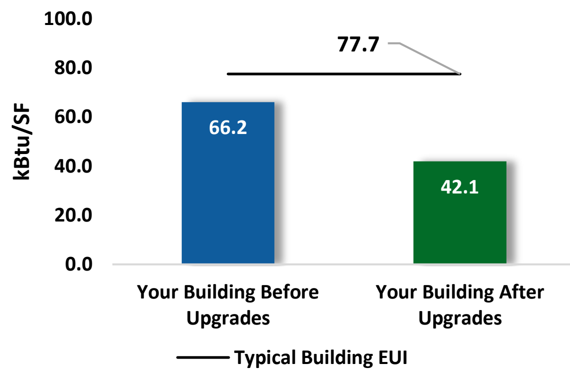

*Figure 1 - Energy Use by System*

## POTENTIAL IMPROVEMENTS

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

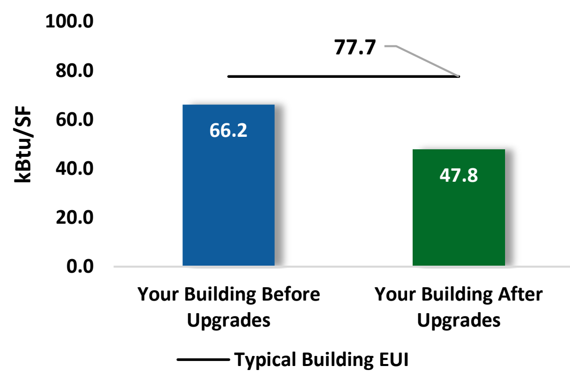
### Scenario 1: Full Package (All Evaluated Measures)

| | |
|---|---|
| Installation Cost | $311,844 |
| Potential Rebates & Incentives[1] | $29,793 |
| Annual Cost Savings | $42,456 |
| Annual Energy Savings | Electricity: 287,770 kWh<br>Natural Gas: -159 Therms |
| Greenhouse Gas Emission Savings | 144 Tons |
| Simple Payback | 6.6 Years |
| Site Energy Savings (All Utilities) | 36% |




### Scenario 2: Cost Effective Package[2]

| | |
|---|---|
| Installation Cost | $97,258 |
| Potential Rebates & Incentives | $17,863 |
| Annual Cost Savings | $32,624 |
| Annual Energy Savings | Electricity: 221,922 kWh<br>Natural Gas: -190 Therms |
| Greenhouse Gas Emission Savings | 111 Tons |
| Simple Payback | 2.4 Years |
| Site Energy Savings (all utilities) | 28% |




### On-site Generation Potential

| | |
|---|---|
| Photovoltaic | High |
| Combined Heat and Power | None |

[1] Incentives are based on previously run state rebate programs. Contact your utility provider for current program incentives that may apply.

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

| # | Energy Conservation Measure | Cost Effective? | Annual Electric Savings (kWh) | Peak Demand Savings (kW) | Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu) | Annual Energy Cost Savings ($) | Estimated M&L Cost ($) | Estimated Incentive ($)* | Estimated Net M&L Cost ($) | Simple Payback Period (yrs)** | $CO_2e$ Emissions Reduction (lbs) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Lighting Upgrades** | | | **123,572** | **23.4** | **-22** | **$17,971** | **$37,286** | **$8,405** | **$28,881** | **1.6** | **121,882** |
| ECM 1 | Install LED Fixtures | Yes | 19,272 | 0.0 | 0 | $2,862 | $9,415 | $1,000 | $8,415 | 2.9 | 19,407 |
| ECM 2 | Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps | Yes | 104,300 | 23.4 | -22 | $15,109 | $27,872 | $7,405 | $20,467 | 1.4 | 102,475 |
| **Lighting Control Measures** | | | **29,787** | **6.6** | **-6** | **$4,315** | **$21,047** | **$4,640** | **$16,407** | **3.8** | **29,266** |
| ECM 3 | Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls | Yes | 25,446 | 5.8 | -5 | $3,686 | $17,672 | $2,330 | $15,342 | 4.2 | 25,000 |
| ECM 4 | Install High/Low Lighting Controls | Yes | 4,341 | 0.8 | -1 | $629 | $3,375 | $2,310 | $1,065 | 1.7 | 4,265 |
| **Motor Upgrades** | | | **328** | **0.1** | **0** | **$49** | **$1,793** | **$0** | **$1,793** | **36.8** | **330** |
| ECM 5 | Premium Efficiency Motors | No | 328 | 0.1 | 0 | $49 | $1,793 | $0 | $1,793 | 36.8 | 330 |
| **Variable Frequency Drive (VFD) Measures** | | | **64,173** | **16.2** | **0** | **$9,529** | **$34,228** | **$4,700** | **$29,528** | **3.1** | **64,622** |
| ECM 6 | Install VFD on Variable Air Volume (VAV) Fans | Yes | 64,173 | 16.2 | 0 | $9,529 | $34,228 | $4,700 | $29,528 | 3.1 | 64,622 |
| **Unitary HVAC Measures** | | | **68,299** | **26.3** | **3** | **$10,186** | **$212,135** | **$11,475** | **$200,660** | **19.7** | **69,071** |
| ECM 7 | Install High Efficiency Air Conditioning Units | No | 65,520 | 25.2 | 3 | $9,773 | $207,805 | $11,475 | $196,330 | 20.1 | 66,273 |
| ECM 8 | Install High Efficiency Heat Pumps | Yes | 2,779 | 1.1 | 0 | $413 | $4,330 | $0 | $4,330 | 10.5 | 2,799 |
| **Domestic Water Heating Upgrade** | | | **0** | **0.0** | **10** | **$166** | **$5,124** | **$523** | **$4,601** | **27.6** | **1,122** |
| ECM 9 | Install High Efficiency Gas-Fired Water Heater | No | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | $10 | $4,988 | $455 | $4,533 | 462.0 | 66 |
| ECM 10 | Install Low-Flow DHW Devices | Yes | 0 | 0.0 | 9 | $157 | $136 | $68 | $68 | 0.4 | 1,056 |
| **Food Service & Refrigeration Measures** | | | **1,612** | **0.2** | **0** | **$239** | **$230** | **$50** | **$180** | **0.8** | **1,623** |
| ECM 11 | Vending Machine Control | Yes | 1,612 | 0.2 | 0 | $239 | $230 | $50 | $180 | 0.8 | 1,623 |
| **TOTALS (COST EFFECTIVE MEASURES)** | | | **221,922** | **47.5** | **-19** | **$32,624** | **$97,258** | **$17,863** | **$79,395** | **2.4** | **221,247** |
| **TOTALS (ALL MEASURES)** | | | **287,770** | **72.8** | **-16** | **$42,456** | **$311,844** | **$29,793** | **$282,050** | **6.6** | **287,916** |

* - All incentives presented in this table are included as placeholders for planning purposes and are based on previously run state rebate programs. Contact your utility provider for details on current programs.

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

*Figure 2 – Evaluated Energy Improvements*

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

## 1.1 Planning Your Project

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

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

### Pick Your Installation Approach

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

### Options from Your Utility Company

*Prescriptive and Custom Rebates*

For facilities wishing to pursue only selected individual measures (or planning to phase implementation of selected measures over multiple years), incentives are available through the Prescriptive and Custom Rebates program. To participate, you can use internal resources or an outside firm or contractor to perform the final design of the ECM(s) and install the equipment. Program pre-approval may be required for some incentives. Contact your utility company for more details prior to project installation.

*Direct Install*

The Direct Install program provides turnkey installation of multiple measures through an authorized contractor. This program can provide incentives up to 70% or 80% of the cost of selected measures. A Direct Install contractor will assess and verify individual measure eligibility and perform the installation work. The Direct Install program is available to sites with an average peak demand of less than 200 kW.

*Engineered Solutions*

The Engineered Solutions program provides tailored energy-efficiency assistance and turnkey engineering services to municipalities, universities, schools, hospitals, and healthcare facilities (MUSH), non-profit entities, and multifamily buildings. The program provides all professional services from audit, design, construction administration, to commissioning and measurement and verification for custom whole-building energy-efficiency projects. Engineered Solutions allows you to install as many measures as possible under a single project as well as address measures that may not qualify for other programs.

For more details on these programs please contact your utility provider.

## Options from New Jersey's Clean Energy Program

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

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

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

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

*Successor Solar Incentive Program (SuSI)*

New Jersey is committed to supporting solar energy. Solar projects help the state reach the renewable goals outlined in the state's Energy Master Plan. The SuSI program is used to register and certify solar projects in New Jersey. Rebates are not available, but certified solar projects are able to earn one SREC II (Solar Renewable Energy Certificates II) for each megawatt-hour of solar electricity produced from a qualifying solar facility.

*Ongoing Electric Savings with Demand Response*

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

*Large Energy User Program (LEUP)*

LEUP is designed to promote self-investment in energy efficiency. It incentivizes owners/users of buildings to upgrade or install energy conserving measures in existing buildings to help offset the capital costs associated with the project. The efficiency upgrades are customized to meet the requirements of the customers' existing facilities, while advancing the State's energy efficiency, conservation, and greenhouse gas reduction goals.

For more details on these programs please visit New Jersey's Clean Energy Program website .

# 2 Existing Conditions

The New Jersey Board of Public Utilities (NJBPU) has sponsored this Local Government Energy Audit (LGEA) report for One Stop Career Center. This report provides information on how your facility uses energy, identifies energy conservation measures (ECMs) that can reduce your energy use, and provides information and assistance to help you implement the ECMs.

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

## 2.1 Site Overview

On March 2, 2023, TRC performed an energy audit at One Stop Career Center located in Pleasantville, New Jersey. TRC met with Rick McGee to review the facility operations and help focus our investigation on specific energy-using systems.

The One Stop Career Center is a two-story, 40,075 square foot building built in 2003. Spaces include classrooms, offices, lounges, conference rooms, corridors, stairwells, restrooms, storage rooms, electrical and mechanical spaces.

Lighting for the facility is provided mainly by linear fluorescent T8 fixtures. Four packaged rooftop units provide cooling and heating to most spaces. There are two passenger elevators located within the facility.

## 2.2 Building Occupancy

The facility is occupied Monday through Friday during regular business hours and closed on weekends. Janitorial services are performed after hours. Typical weekday occupancy is 50 staff.

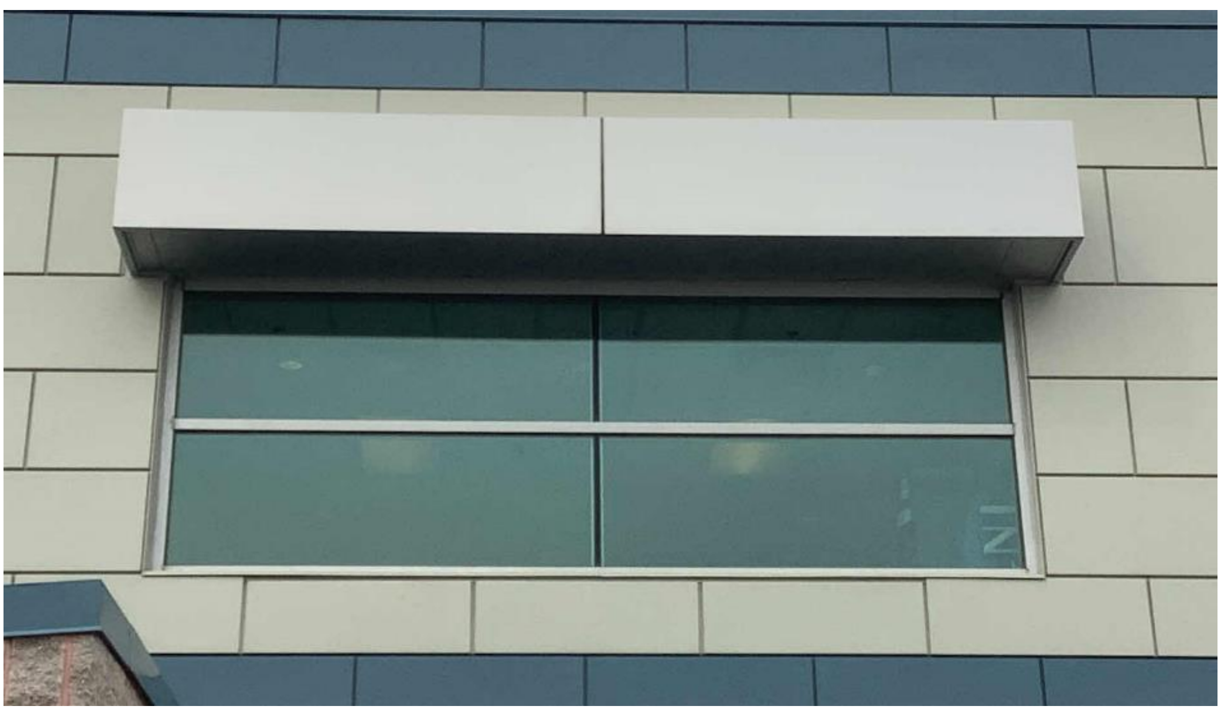
| Building Name | Weekday/Weekend | Operating Schedule |
|---|---|---|
| One Stop Career Center | Weekday | 8:00 AM - 5:00 PM |
| | Weekend | Closed |

*Figure 3 - Building Occupancy Schedule*

## 2.3 Building Envelope

Building walls are concrete block over structural steel with a decorative concrete block facade. The roof is flat, covered with a black membrane, and it is in good condition. The windows are double glazed and have aluminum frames with thermal breaks. The glass-to-frame seals are in good condition. The operable window weather seals are in good condition, showing little evidence of excessive wear. Exterior doors have aluminum frames and are in good condition with undamaged door seals. Overall, the building envelope appears in good condition.

*Building Walls*



*Building Windows with Shading Overhang*


*Entrance Doors*

*Roof*

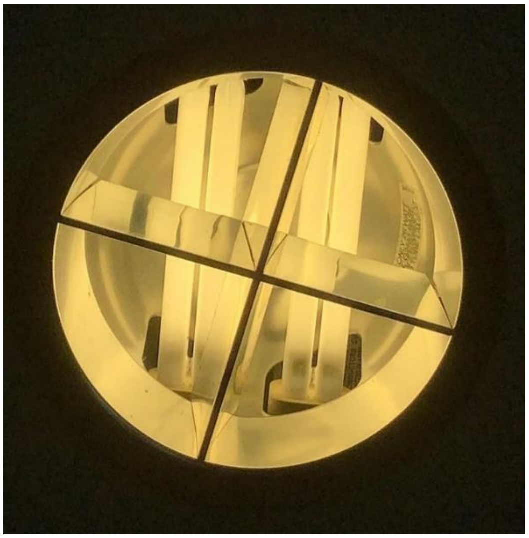
## 2.4 Lighting Systems

The primary interior lighting system uses 32-Wwatt fluorescent T8 lamps. Fixture types include 2-lamp, 3-lamp, and 4-lamp, 4-foot long recessed, surface mounted, and pendant fixtures with linear and U-bend tube lamps. Typically, T8 fluorescent lamps use electronic ballasts.

Compact fluorescent lamps (CFL) are also used in some spaces. Typically, CFLs at this site use 26-Watts. Exit signs use LED sources.

Interior light fixtures are controlled by manual wall switches. All light fixtures are in good condition. Interior lighting levels were generally sufficient. Exterior fixtures use HPS and LED lamps. Exterior fixtures are timer controlled.

*Fluorescent T8 Fixtures*



CFL Fixture

LED Fixture

Exterior HPS Fixtures

## 2.5 Air Handling Systems

**Unitary Electric HVAC Equipment**

The elevator mechanical rooms are conditioned by two mini-split heat pump units. Each unit has an approximate 0.75-ton cooling capacity with an efficiency of 10 EER, and a 10.5 MBh heating capacity with an efficiency of 6.8 HSPF. The units are in fair condition and thermostatically controlled.

The IT electrical room is conditioned by a portable air conditioning unit. The unit has a 1-ton cooling capacity with an estimated efficiency of 9.5 EER. The unit is good condition and thermostatically controlled.


*Mini-split HP*

*Portable AC*

## Packaged Rooftop Units (RTUs)

The facility is conditioned using four Trane packaged rooftop units (RTUs) equipped with electric cooling, gas-fired furnaces, and zoned electric reheats. Each RTU has a 10 hp to 15 hp constant speed supply fan. RTU-1 and RTU-4 serve variable air volume systems (VAVs) for the first floor of the facility while RTU-2 and RTU-3 serve VAVs on the second side. The units' range in cooling capacity between 30 tons and 35 tons with estimated efficiencies of 9 EER, and a 486 MBh heating capacity with nominal efficiencies or 80%. Installed in 2003, the units are in good condition and are thermostatically controlled.

*Packaged Rooftop Unit*

## 2.6 Domestic Hot Water

Hot water is produced by two, 65 MBh Bradford White gas-fired storage water heaters each with a 48-gallon capacity. Installed between 2002 and 2003, the units are in fair condition and have been evaluated for replacement. The domestic hot water pipes are insulated, and the insulation is in good condition.

*Water Heaters*

## 2.7 Plug Load and Vending Machines

You may wish to consider paying particular attention to minimizing your plug load usage. This report makes suggestions for ECMs in this area as well as energy efficient best practices.

There are 267 computer workstations throughout the facility. Plug loads include general cafe and office equipment. There are typical classroom loads such as projectors and smartboards, and typical office loads such as copiers, printers, microwaves, televisions, and mini fridges. There is an on-site server for managing various IT equipment.

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

There is one refrigerated beverage vending machine on the second floor. The vending machine is not equipped with occupancy-based controls.


*Vending Machine*

*Residential-style Refrigerator*

## 2.8 Water-Using Systems

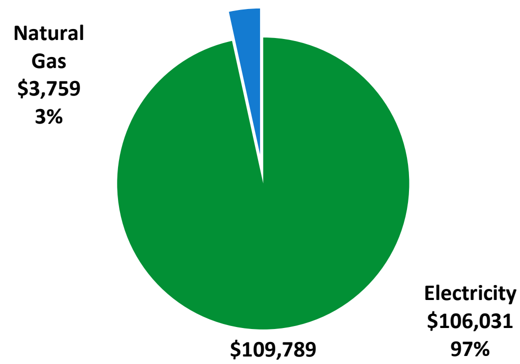
There are nine restrooms with toilets, urinals, and sinks. Faucet flow rates are at 2.2 gallons per minute (gpm) or higher.

*Typical Restroom Sinks*

# 3 Energy Use and Costs

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

| Utility Summary | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Fuel** | **Usage** | **Cost** |
| Electricity | 714,029 kWh | $106,031 |
| Natural Gas | 2,163 Therms | $3,759 |
| **Total** | | **$109,789** |




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

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

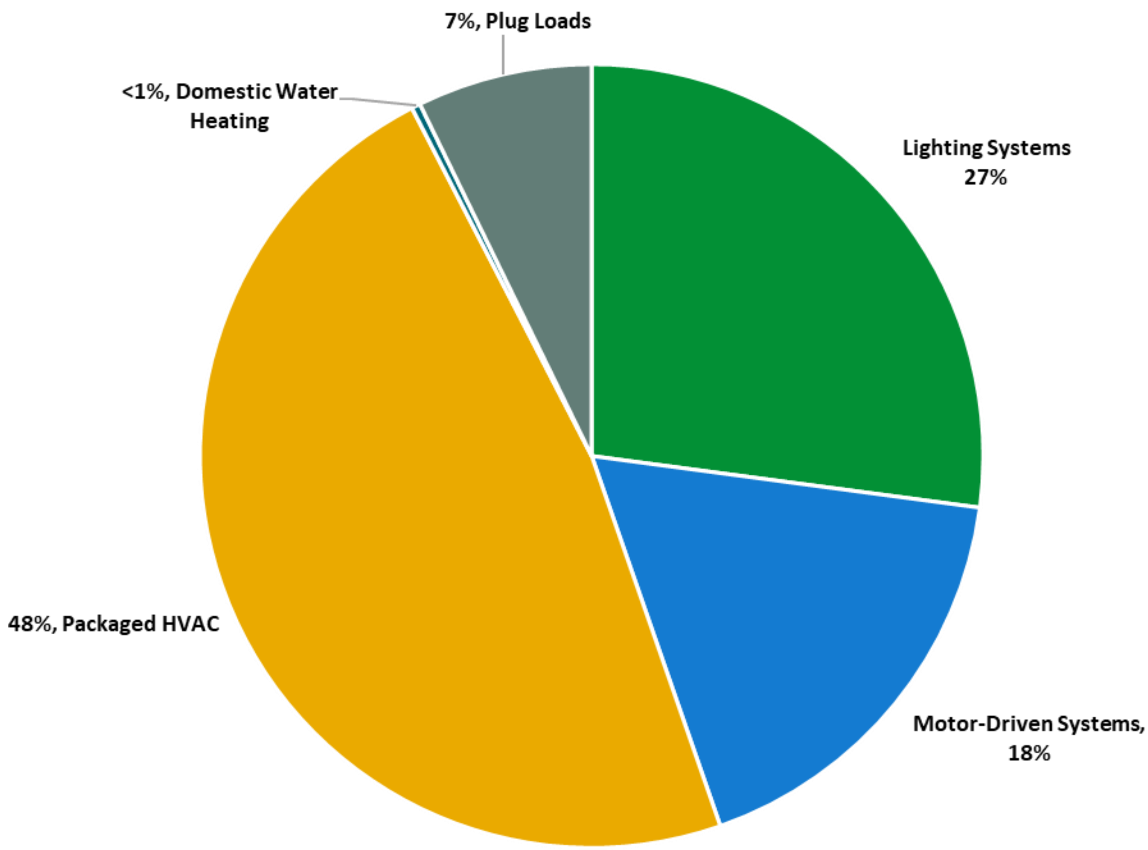
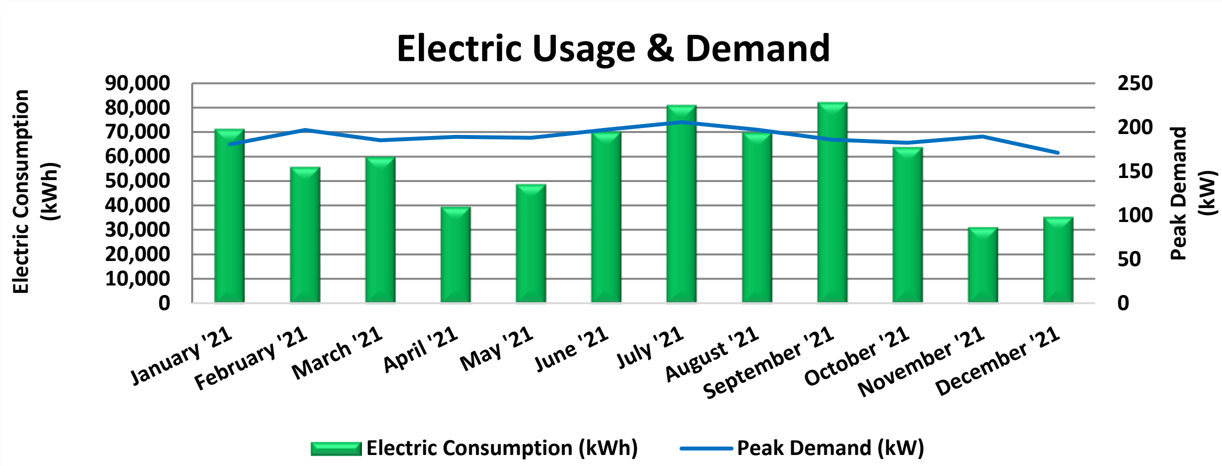



*Figure 4 - Energy Balance*

## 3.1 Electricity

Atlantic City Electric delivers electricity under rate class Annual General Service Secondary (GSS), with electric production provided by Constellation, a third-party supplier.



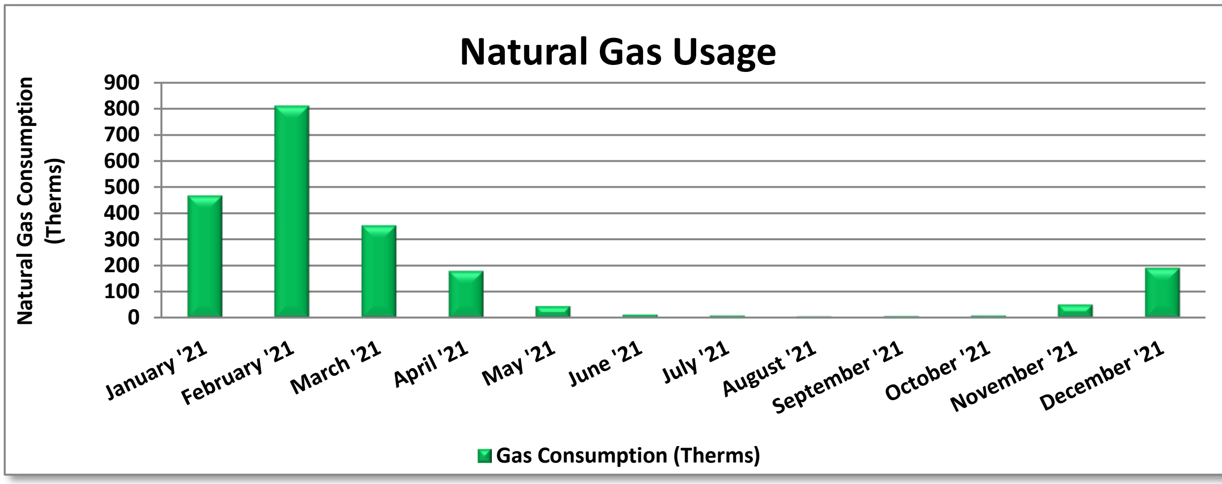

| Electric Billing Data | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Period Ending | Days in Period | Electric Usage (kWh) | Demand (kW) | Demand Cost | Total Electric Cost |
| 1/21/21 | 33 | 71,160 | 181 | $2,304 | $9,994 |
| 2/17/21 | 27 | 55,680 | 197 | $1,994 | $8,104 |
| 3/18/21 | 29 | 59,800 | 185 | $2,178 | $8,822 |
| 4/20/21 | 33 | 39,560 | 189 | $1,367 | $5,893 |
| 5/19/21 | 29 | 48,720 | 188 | $1,220 | $6,711 |
| 6/18/21 | 30 | 70,000 | 197 | $2,238 | $10,114 |
| 7/19/21 | 31 | 80,880 | 206 | $2,645 | $12,038 |
| 8/20/21 | 32 | 69,840 | 197 | $2,164 | $10,272 |
| 9/23/21 | 34 | 82,120 | 186 | $2,393 | $11,861 |
| 10/22/21 | 29 | 63,760 | 182 | $2,003 | $9,269 |
| 11/16/21 | 25 | 31,200 | 190 | $1,798 | $5,502 |
| 12/16/21 | 30 | 35,440 | 171 | $2,125 | $6,581 |
| **Totals** | **362** | **708,160** | **206** | **$24,429** | **$105,159** |
| **Annual** | **365** | **714,029** | **206** | **$24,631** | **$106,031** |

Notes:

- Peak demand of 206 kW occurred in July '21.
- Average demand over the past 12 months was 189 kW.
- The average electric cost over the past 12 months was $0.148/kWh, which is the blended rate that includes energy supply, distribution, demand, and other charges. This report uses this blended rate to estimate energy cost savings.

## 3.2 Natural Gas

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




| Gas Billing Data | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Period Ending | Days in Period | Natural Gas Usage (Therms) | Natural Gas Cost |
| 1/21/21 | 34 | 468 | $697 |
| 2/17/21 | 27 | 811 | $1,134 |
| 3/18/21 | 29 | 354 | $540 |
| 4/20/21 | 33 | 180 | $320 |
| 5/19/21 | 29 | 46 | $133 |
| 6/21/21 | 33 | 13 | $99 |
| 7/22/21 | 31 | 10 | $90 |
| 8/20/21 | 29 | 6 | $80 |
| 9/23/21 | 34 | 7 | $94 |
| 10/22/21 | 29 | 10 | $86 |
| 11/16/21 | 25 | 52 | $133 |
| 12/16/21 | 30 | 192 | $333 |
| **Totals** | **363** | **2,152** | **$3,738** |
| **Annual** | **365** | **2,163** | **$3,759** |

Notes:

- The average gas cost for the past 12 months is $1.737/therm, which is the blended rate used throughout the analysis.
- Summer gas consumption can be attributed to domestic hot water usage.

## 3.3 Benchmarking

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

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

| Benchmarking Score | 62 |
|---|---|

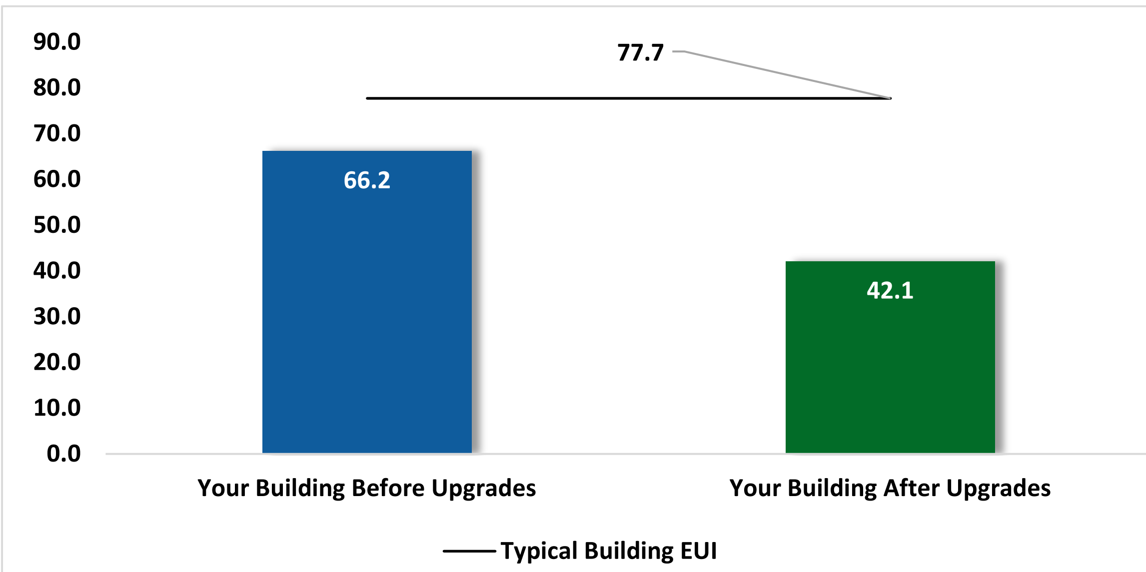



*Figure 5 - Energy Use Intensity Comparison*[3]

Congratulations, your building performs better than the national average. This report has suggestions about how to keep your building running efficiently, further improve performance, and lower your energy bills even more.

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

[3] Based on all evaluated ECMs

## Tracking Your Energy Performance

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

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

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

For more information on ENERGY STAR and Portfolio Manager, visit their website.

# 4 Energy Conservation Measures

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

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

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

Financial incentives in this report are based on the previously run state rebate program SmartStart, which has been retired. Now, all investor-owned gas and electric utility companies are offering complementary energy efficiency programs directly to their customers. Some measures and proposed upgrades may be eligible for higher incentives than those shown below. The incentives in the summary tables should be used for high-level planning purposes. To verify incentives, reach out to your utility provider or visit the NJCEP website for more information.

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

| # | Energy Conservation Measure | Cost Effective? | Annual Electric Savings (kWh) | Peak Demand Savings (kW) | Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu) | Annual Energy Cost Savings ($) | Estimated M&L Cost ($) | Estimated Incentive ($)* | Estimated Net M&L Cost ($) | Simple Payback Period (yrs)** | $CO_2e$ Emissions Reduction (lbs) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Lighting Upgrades** | | | **123,572** | **23.4** | **-22** | **$17,971** | **$37,286** | **$8,405** | **$28,881** | **1.6** | **121,882** |
| ECM 1 | Install LED Fixtures | Yes | 19,272 | 0.0 | 0 | $2,862 | $9,415 | $1,000 | $8,415 | 2.9 | 19,407 |
| ECM 2 | Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps | Yes | 104,300 | 23.4 | -22 | $15,109 | $27,872 | $7,405 | $20,467 | 1.4 | 102,475 |
| **Lighting Control Measures** | | | **29,787** | **6.6** | **-6** | **$4,315** | **$21,047** | **$4,640** | **$16,407** | **3.8** | **29,266** |
| ECM 3 | Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls | Yes | 25,446 | 5.8 | -5 | $3,686 | $17,672 | $2,330 | $15,342 | 4.2 | 25,000 |
| ECM 4 | Install High/Low Lighting Controls | Yes | 4,341 | 0.8 | -1 | $629 | $3,375 | $2,310 | $1,065 | 1.7 | 4,265 |
| **Motor Upgrades** | | | **328** | **0.1** | **0** | **$49** | **$1,793** | **$0** | **$1,793** | **36.8** | **330** |
| ECM 5 | Premium Efficiency Motors | No | 328 | 0.1 | 0 | $49 | $1,793 | $0 | $1,793 | 36.8 | 330 |
| **Variable Frequency Drive (VFD) Measures** | | | **64,173** | **16.2** | **0** | **$9,529** | **$34,228** | **$4,700** | **$29,528** | **3.1** | **64,622** |
| ECM 6 | Install VFD on Variable Air Volume (VAV) Fans | Yes | 64,173 | 16.2 | 0 | $9,529 | $34,228 | $4,700 | $29,528 | 3.1 | 64,622 |
| **Unitary HVAC Measures** | | | **68,299** | **26.3** | **3** | **$10,186** | **$212,135** | **$11,475** | **$200,660** | **19.7** | **69,071** |
| ECM 7 | Install High Efficiency Air Conditioning Units | No | 65,520 | 25.2 | 3 | $9,773 | $207,805 | $11,475 | $196,330 | 20.1 | 66,273 |
| ECM 8 | Install High Efficiency Heat Pumps | Yes | 2,779 | 1.1 | 0 | $413 | $4,330 | $0 | $4,330 | 10.5 | 2,799 |
| **Domestic Water Heating Upgrade** | | | **0** | **0.0** | **10** | **$166** | **$5,124** | **$523** | **$4,601** | **27.6** | **1,122** |
| ECM 9 | Install High Efficiency Gas-Fired Water Heater | No | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | $10 | $4,988 | $455 | $4,533 | 462.0 | 66 |
| ECM 10 | Install Low-Flow DHW Devices | Yes | 0 | 0.0 | 9 | $157 | $136 | $68 | $68 | 0.4 | 1,056 |
| **Food Service & Refrigeration Measures** | | | **1,612** | **0.2** | **0** | **$239** | **$230** | **$50** | **$180** | **0.8** | **1,623** |
| ECM 11 | Vending Machine Control | Yes | 1,612 | 0.2 | 0 | $239 | $230 | $50 | $180 | 0.8 | 1,623 |
| **TOTALS** | | | **287,770** | **72.8** | **-16** | **$42,456** | **$311,844** | **$29,793** | **$282,050** | **6.6** | **287,916** |

* - All incentives presented in this table are included as placeholders for planning purposes and are based on previously run state rebate programs. Contact your utility provider for details on current programs.

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

*Figure 6 – All Evaluated ECMs*

| # | Energy Conservation Measure | Annual Electric Savings (kWh) | Peak Demand Savings (kW) | Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu) | Annual Energy Cost Savings ($) | Estimated M&L Cost ($) | Estimated Incentive ($)* | Estimated Net M&L Cost ($) | Simple Payback Period (yrs)** | $CO_2e$ Emissions Reduction (lbs) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Lighting Upgrades** | | **123,572** | **23.4** | **-22** | **$17,971** | **$37,286** | **$8,405** | **$28,881** | **1.6** | **121,882** |
| ECM 1 | Install LED Fixtures | 19,272 | 0.0 | 0 | $2,862 | $9,415 | $1,000 | $8,415 | 2.9 | 19,407 |
| ECM 2 | Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps | 104,300 | 23.4 | -22 | $15,109 | $27,872 | $7,405 | $20,467 | 1.4 | 102,475 |
| **Lighting Control Measures** | | **29,787** | **6.6** | **-6** | **$4,315** | **$21,047** | **$4,640** | **$16,407** | **3.8** | **29,266** |
| ECM 3 | Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls | 25,446 | 5.8 | -5 | $3,686 | $17,672 | $2,330 | $15,342 | 4.2 | 25,000 |
| ECM 4 | Install High/Low Lighting Controls | 4,341 | 0.8 | -1 | $629 | $3,375 | $2,310 | $1,065 | 1.7 | 4,265 |
| **Variable Frequency Drive (VFD) Measures** | | **64,173** | **16.2** | **0** | **$9,529** | **$34,228** | **$4,700** | **$29,528** | **3.1** | **64,622** |
| ECM 6 | Install VFD on Variable Air Volume (VAV) Fans | 64,173 | 16.2 | 0 | $9,529 | $34,228 | $4,700 | $29,528 | 3.1 | 64,622 |
| **Unitary HVAC Measures** | | **2,779** | **1.1** | **0** | **$413** | **$4,330** | **$0** | **$4,330** | **10.5** | **2,799** |
| ECM 8 | Install High Efficiency Heat Pumps | 2,779 | 1.1 | 0 | $413 | $4,330 | $0 | $4,330 | 10.5 | 2,799 |
| **Domestic Water Heating Upgrade** | | **0** | **0.0** | **9** | **$157** | **$136** | **$68** | **$68** | **0.4** | **1,056** |
| ECM 10 | Install Low-Flow DHW Devices | 0 | 0.0 | 9 | $157 | $136 | $68 | $68 | 0.4 | 1,056 |
| **Food Service & Refrigeration Measures** | | **1,612** | **0.2** | **0** | **$239** | **$230** | **$50** | **$180** | **0.8** | **1,623** |
| ECM 11 | Vending Machine Control | 1,612 | 0.2 | 0 | $239 | $230 | $50 | $180 | 0.8 | 1,623 |
| **TOTALS** | | **221,922** | **47.5** | **-19** | **$32,624** | **$97,258** | **$17,863** | **$79,395** | **2.4** | **221,247** |

* - All incentives presented in this table are included as placeholders for planning purposes and are based on previously run state rebate programs. Contact your utility provider for details on current programs.

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

*Figure 7 – Cost Effective ECMs*

## 4.1 Lighting

| # | Energy Conservation Measure | Annual Electric Savings (kWh) | Peak Demand Savings (kW) | Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu) | Annual Energy Cost Savings ($) | Estimated M&L Cost ($) | Estimated Incentive ($)* | Estimated Net M&L Cost ($) | Simple Payback Period (yrs)** | $CO_2e$ Emissions Reduction (lbs) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Lighting Upgrades** | | **123,572** | **23.4** | **-22** | **$17,971** | **$37,286** | **$8,405** | **$28,881** | **1.6** | **121,882** |
| ECM 1 | Install LED Fixtures | 19,272 | 0.0 | 0 | $2,862 | $9,415 | $1,000 | $8,415 | 2.9 | 19,407 |
| ECM 2 | Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps | 104,300 | 23.4 | -22 | $15,109 | $27,872 | $7,405 | $20,467 | 1.4 | 102,475 |

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

### ECM 1: Install LED Fixtures

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

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

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

**Affected Building Areas:** exterior HPS fixtures

### ECM 2: Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps

Replace fluorescent and CFL lamps with LED lamps. Many LED tubes are direct replacements for existing fluorescent tubes and can be installed while leaving the fluorescent fixture ballast in place. LED lamps can be used in existing fixtures as a direct replacement for most other lighting technologies. Be sure to specify replacement lamps that are compatible with existing dimming controls, where applicable. In some circumstances, you may need to upgrade your dimming system for optimum performance.

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

**Affected Building Areas:** all areas with fluorescent fixtures with T8 tubes, and CFL lamps

## 4.2 Lighting Controls

| # | Energy Conservation Measure | Annual Electric Savings (kWh) | Peak Demand Savings (kW) | Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu) | Annual Energy Cost Savings ($) | Estimated M&L Cost ($) | Estimated Incentive ($)* | Estimated Net M&L Cost ($) | Simple Payback Period (yrs)** | $CO_2e$ Emissions Reduction (lbs) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Lighting Control Measures** | | **29,787** | **6.6** | **-6** | **$4,315** | **$21,047** | **$4,640** | **$16,407** | **3.8** | **29,266** |
| ECM 3 | Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls | 25,446 | 5.8 | -5 | $3,686 | $17,672 | $2,330 | $15,342 | 4.2 | 25,000 |
| ECM 4 | Install High/Low Lighting Controls | 4,341 | 0.8 | -1 | $629 | $3,375 | $2,310 | $1,065 | 1.7 | 4,265 |

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

### ECM 3: Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls

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

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

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

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

**Affected Building Areas:** classrooms, offices, lounges, conference rooms, computer labs, restrooms, and storage rooms

### ECM 4: Install High/Low Lighting Controls

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

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

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

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

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

**Affected Building Areas**: hallways, lobbies, and stairwells

## 4.3 Motors

| # | Energy Conservation Measure | Annual Electric Savings (kWh) | Peak Demand Savings (kW) | Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu) | Annual Energy Cost Savings ($) | Estimated M&L Cost ($) | Estimated Incentive ($)* | Estimated Net M&L Cost ($) | Simple Payback Period (yrs)** | $CO_2e$ Emissions Reduction (lbs) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Motor Upgrades** | | **328** | **0.1** | **0** | **$49** | **$1,793** | **$0** | **$1,793** | **36.8** | **330** |
| ECM 5 | Premium Efficiency Motors | 328 | 0.1 | 0 | $49 | $1,793 | $0 | $1,793 | 36.8 | 330 |

### ECM 5: Premium Efficiency Motors

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

**Affected Motors:**

| Location | Area(s)/System(s) Served | Motor Quantity | Motor Application | HP Per Motor | Additional Motor Description |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Roof | Exhaust Fans | 4 | Exhaust Fan | 0.3 | Exhaust Fans |

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

## 4.4 Variable Frequency Drives (VFD)

| # | Energy Conservation Measure | Annual Electric Savings (kWh) | Peak Demand Savings (kW) | Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu) | Annual Energy Cost Savings ($) | Estimated M&L Cost ($) | Estimated Incentive ($)* | Estimated Net M&L Cost ($) | Simple Payback Period (yrs)** | $CO_2e$ Emissions Reduction (lbs) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Variable Frequency Drive (VFD) Measures** | | **64,173** | **16.2** | **0** | **$9,529** | **$34,228** | **$4,700** | **$29,528** | **3.1** | **64,622** |
| ECM 6 | Install VFD on Variable Air Volume (VAV) Fans | 64,173 | 16.2 | 0 | $9,529 | $34,228 | $4,700 | $29,528 | 3.1 | 64,622 |

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

### ECM 6: Install VFD on Variable Air Volume (VAV) Fans

Replace existing air volume control devices on variable volume fans, such as inlet vanes and variable pitch fan blades, with VFDs. Inlet guide vanes and variable pitch fan blades are an inefficient means of controlling the air volume compared to VFDs. The existing volume control device will be removed or permanently disabled, and the control signal will be redirected to the VFD to determine proper fan motor speed.

Energy savings result from using a more efficient control device to regulate the air flow provided by the fan. Additional maintenance savings may result from this measure. VFDs are solid state electronic devices, which generally require less maintenance than mechanical air volume control devices.

**Affected Air Handlers:** supply fans for RTUs #1 - #4

## 4.5 Unitary HVAC

| # | Energy Conservation Measure | Annual Electric Savings (kWh) | Peak Demand Savings (kW) | Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu) | Annual Energy Cost Savings ($) | Estimated M&L Cost ($) | Estimated Incentive ($)* | Estimated Net M&L Cost ($) | Simple Payback Period (yrs)** | $CO_2e$ Emissions Reduction (lbs) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Unitary HVAC Measures** | | **68,299** | **26.3** | **3** | **$10,186** | **$212,135** | **$11,475** | **$200,660** | **19.7** | **69,071** |
| ECM 7 | Install High Efficiency Air Conditioning Units | 65,520 | 25.2 | 3 | $9,773 | $207,805 | $11,475 | $196,330 | 20.1 | 66,273 |
| ECM 8 | Install High Efficiency Heat Pumps | 2,779 | 1.1 | 0 | $413 | $4,330 | $0 | $4,330 | 10.5 | 2,799 |

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

### ECM 7: Install High Efficiency Air Conditioning Units

We evaluated replacing standard efficiency packaged air conditioning units with high efficiency packaged air conditioning units. All of the replacement units will incorporate efficient gas furnaces. The magnitude of energy savings for this measure depends on the relative efficiency of the older unit versus the new high efficiency unit, the average cooling and heating load, and the estimated annual operating hours.

**Affected Units:** RTUs #1 - #4

### ECM 8: Install High Efficiency Heat Pumps

Replace standard efficiency heat pumps with high efficiency heat pumps. A higher EER or SEER rating indicates a more efficient cooling system, and a higher HSPF rating indicates more efficient heating mode. The magnitude of energy savings for this measure depends on the relative efficiency of the older unit versus the new high efficiency unit, the average heating and cooling loads, and the estimated annual operating hours.

**Affected Units:** elevator room mini-split HP units

## 4.6 Domestic Water Heating

| # | Energy Conservation Measure | Annual Electric Savings (kWh) | Peak Demand Savings (kW) | Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu) | Annual Energy Cost Savings ($) | Estimated M&L Cost ($) | Estimated Incentive ($)* | Estimated Net M&L Cost ($) | Simple Payback Period (yrs)** | $CO_2e$ Emissions Reduction (lbs) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Domestic Water Heating Upgrade** | | **0** | **0.0** | **10** | **$166** | **$5,124** | **$523** | **$4,601** | **27.6** | **1,122** |
| ECM 9 | Install High Efficiency Gas-Fired Water Heater | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | $10 | $4,988 | $455 | $4,533 | 462.0 | 66 |
| ECM 10 | Install Low-Flow DHW Devices | 0 | 0.0 | 9 | $157 | $136 | $68 | $68 | 0.4 | 1,056 |

### ECM 9: Install High Efficiency Gas-Fired Water Heater

We evaluated replacing the existing tank water heater with a high-efficiency condensing tank water heater. Energy savings result from the increased efficiency of the unit, which uses less gas to heat water, and fewer operating hours to maintain the tank water temperature.

### ECM 10: Install Low-Flow DHW Devices

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

| Device | Flow Rate |
|---|---|
| Faucet aerators (lavatory) | 0.5 gpm |
| Faucet aerator (kitchen) | 1.5 gpm |
| Showerhead | 2.0 gpm |
| Pre-rinse spray valve (kitchen) | 1.28 gpm |

Low-flow devices reduce the overall water flow from the fixture, while still providing adequate pressure for washing. Additional cost savings may result from reduced water usage.

## 4.7 Food Service & Refrigeration Measures

| # | Energy Conservation Measure | Annual Electric Savings (kWh) | Peak Demand Savings (kW) | Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu) | Annual Energy Cost Savings ($) | Estimated M&L Cost ($) | Estimated Incentive ($)* | Estimated Net M&L Cost ($) | Simple Payback Period (yrs)** | $CO_2e$ Emissions Reduction (lbs) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Food Service & Refrigeration Measures** | | **1,612** | **0.2** | **0** | **$239** | **$230** | **$50** | **$180** | **0.8** | **1,623** |
| ECM 11 | Vending Machine Control | 1,612 | 0.2 | 0 | $239 | $230 | $50 | $180 | 0.8 | 1,623 |

### ECM 11: Vending Machine Control

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

## 4.8 Measures for Future Consideration

There are additional opportunities for improvement that Atlantic County may wish to consider. These potential upgrades typically require further analysis, involve substantial capital investment, and/or include significant system reconfiguration. These measures are therefore beyond the scope of this energy audit. These measures are described here to support a whole building approach to energy efficiency and sustainability.

Atlantic County may wish to consider the Energy Savings Improvement Program (ESIP) or other whole building approach. With interest in implementing comprehensive, largescale and/or complex system wide projects, these measures may be pursued during development of a future energy savings plan. We recommend that you work with your energy service company (ESCO) and/or design team to:

- Evaluate these measures further.
- Develop firm costs.
- Determine measure savings.
- Prepare detailed implementation plans.

Other modernization or capital improvement funds may be leveraged for these types of refurbishments. As you plan for capital upgrades, be sure to consider the energy impact of the building systems and controls being specified.

**Retro-Commissioning Study**

Due to the complexity of today's HVAC systems and controls, a thorough analysis and rebalance of heating, ventilation, and cooling systems should periodically be conducted. There are indications at this site that systems may not be operating correctly or as efficiently as they could be. One important tool available to building operators to ensure proper system operation is retro-commissioning.

Retro-commissioning is a common practice recommended by the American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) to be implemented every few years. We recommend that you contact a reputable engineering firm that specializes in energy control systems and retro-commissioning. Ask them to propose a scope of work and an outline of the procedures and processes to be implemented, including a schedule and the roles of all responsible parties.

Once goals and responsibilities are established, the objective of the investigation process is to understand how the building is currently operating, identify the issues, and determine the most cost-effective way to improve performance. The retro-commissioning agent will review building documentation, interview building occupants, and inspect and test the equipment. Information is then compiled into a report and shared with facility staff, who will select which recommendations to implement after reviewing the findings.

The implementation phase puts the selected processes into place. Typical measures may include sensor calibration, equipment schedule changes, damper linkage repair and similar relatively low-cost adjustments—although more expensive sophisticated programming and building control system upgrades may be warranted. Approved measures may be implemented by the agent, the building staff, or by subcontractors. Typically, a combination of these individuals makes up the retro-commissioning team.

After the approved measures are implemented, the team will verify that the changes are working as expected. Baseline and post-case measurements will allow building staff to monitor equipment and ensure that the benefits are maintained.

# 5 ENERGY EFFICIENT BEST PRACTICES

A whole building maintenance plan will extend equipment life; improve occupant comfort, health, and safety; and reduce energy and maintenance costs.

Operation and maintenance (O&M) plans enhance the operational efficiency of HVAC and other energy intensive systems and could save 5% –20% of the energy usage in your building without substantial capital investment. A successful plan includes your records of energy usage trends and costs, building equipment lists, current maintenance practices, and planned capital upgrades, and it incorporates your ideas for improved building operation. Your plan will address goals for energy-efficient operation, provide detail on how to reach the goals, and outline procedures for measuring and reporting whether goals have been achieved.

You may already be doing some of these things—see our list below for potential additions to your maintenance plan. Be sure to consult with qualified equipment specialists for details on proper maintenance and system operation.

## Energy Tracking with ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager

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

## Weatherization

Caulk or weather strip leaky doors and windows to reduce drafts and loss of heated or cooled air. Sealing cracks and openings can reduce heating and cooling costs, improve building durability, and create a healthier indoor environment. Materials used may include caulk, polyurethane foam, and other weather-stripping materials. There is an energy savings opportunity by reducing the uncontrolled air exchange between the outside and inside of the building. Blower door assisted comprehensive building air sealing will reduce the amount of air exchange, which will in turn reduce the load on the buildings heating and cooling equipment, providing energy savings and increased occupant comfort.

## Doors and Windows

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

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

## Lighting Maintenance

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

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

## Lighting Controls

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

## Motor Maintenance

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

## Fans to Reduce Cooling Load

Install ceiling fans to supplement your cooling system. Thermostat settings can typically be increased by 4°F with no change in overall occupant comfort due to the wind chill effect of moving air.

## Thermostat Schedules and Temperature Resets

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

## Economizer Maintenance

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

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

## AC System Evaporator/Condenser Coil Cleaning

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

## HVAC Filter Cleaning and Replacement

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

## Furnace Maintenance

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

## Optimize HVAC Equipment Schedules

Energy management systems (BAS) typically provide advanced controls for building HVAC systems, including chillers, boilers, air handling units, rooftop units and exhaust fans. The BAS monitors and reports operational status, schedules equipment start and stop times, locks out equipment operation based on outside air or space temperature, and often optimizes damper and valve operation based on complex algorithms. These BAS features, when in proper adjustment, can improve comfort for building occupants and save substantial energy.

Know your BAS scheduling capabilities. Regularly monitor HVAC equipment operating schedules and match them to building operating hours in order to eliminate unnecessary equipment operation and save energy. Monitoring should be performed often at sites with frequently changing usage patterns – daily in some cases. We recommend using the *optimal start* feature of the BAS (if available) to optimize the building warmup sequence. Most BAS scheduling programs provide for holiday schedules, which can be used during reduced use or shutdown periods. Finally, many systems are equipped with a one-time override function, which can be used to provide additional space conditioning due to a one-time, special event. When available this override feature should be used rather than changing the base operating schedule.

## Water Heater Maintenance

The lower the supply water temperature that is used for hand washing sinks, the less energy is needed to heat the water. Reducing the temperature results in energy savings and the change is often unnoticeable to users. Be sure to review the domestic water temperature requirements for sterilizers and dishwashers as you investigate reducing the supply water temperature.

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

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

## Water Conservation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Procurement Strategies

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

# 6 On-site Generation

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

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

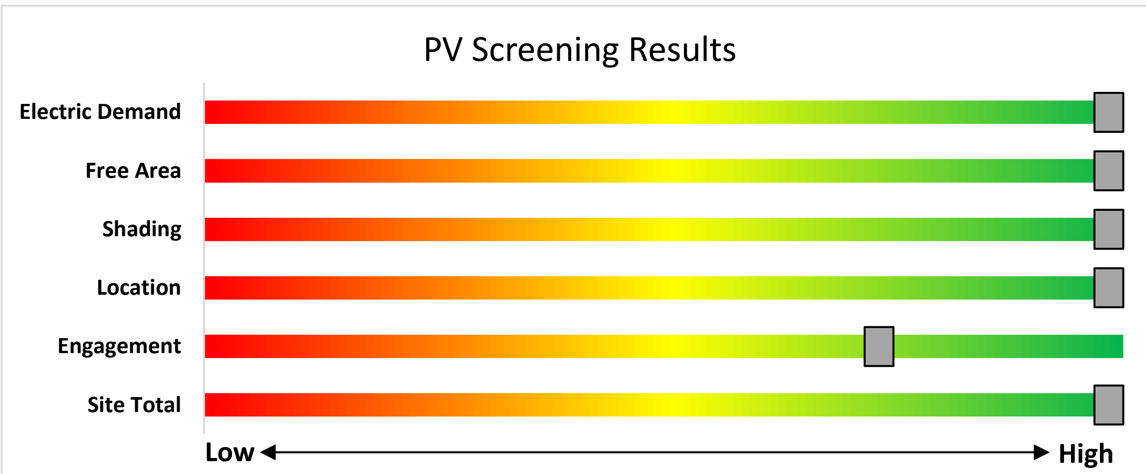
## 6.1 Solar Photovoltaic

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

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

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

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




| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Potential** | High | |
| **System Potential** | 161 | kW DC STC |
| **Electric Generation** | 191,811 | kWh/yr |
| **Displaced Cost** | $28,480 | /yr |
| **Installed Cost** | $418,600 | |

*Figure 8 - Photovoltaic Screening*

**Successor Solar Incentive Program (SuSI)**

The SuSI program replaces the SREC Registration Program (SRP) and the Transition Incentive (TI) program. The SuSI program is used to register and certify solar projects in New Jersey. Rebates are not available for solar projects. Solar projects may qualify to earn SREC- IIs (Solar Renewable Energy Certificates-II), however, the project owners *must* register their solar projects prior to the start of construction to establish the project's eligibility.

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

**Successor Solar Incentive Program (SuSI):** https://www.njcleanenergy.com/renewable-energy/programs/susi-program

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

## 6.2 Combined Heat and Power

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

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

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

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

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

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

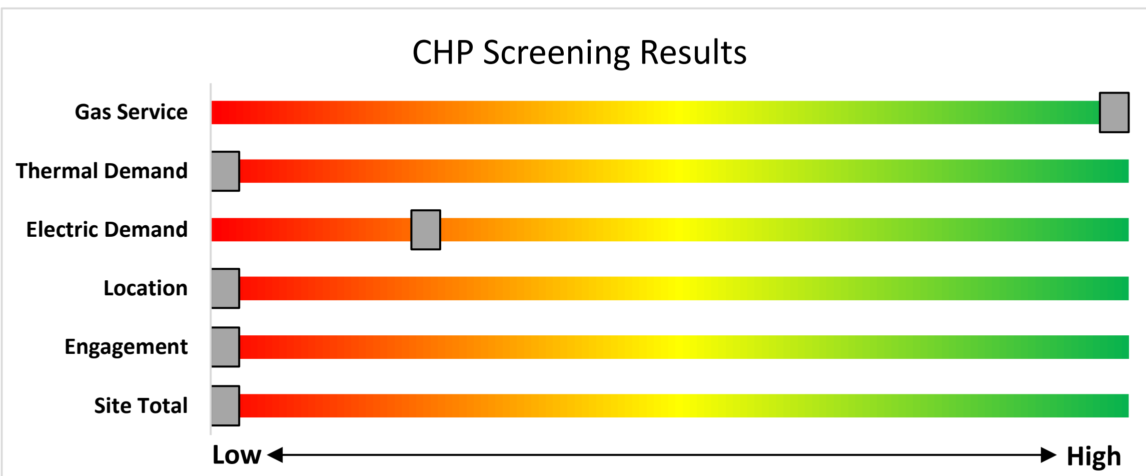



*Figure 9 - Combined Heat and Power Screening*

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

# 7 Electric Vehicles (EV)

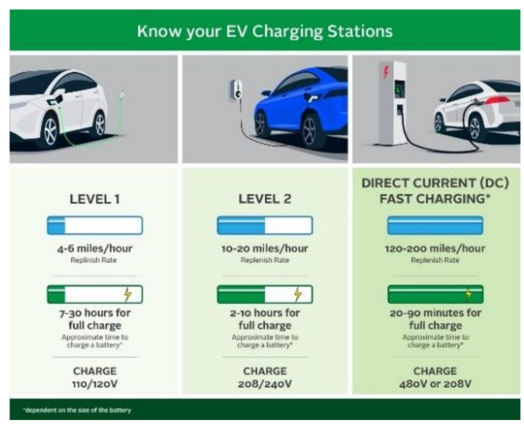
All electric vehicles (EVs) have an electric motor instead of an internal combustion engine. EVs function by plugging into a charge point, taking electricity from the grid, and then storing it in rechargeable batteries. Although electricity production may contribute to air pollution, the U.S. EPA categorizes all-electric vehicles as zero-emission vehicles because they produce no direct exhaust or tailpipe emissions.

EVs are typically more expensive than similar conventional and hybrid vehicles, although some cost can be recovered through fuel savings, federal tax credit, or state incentives.

## 7.1 Electric Vehicle Charging

EV charging stations provide a means for electric vehicle operators to recharge their batteries at a facility. While many EV drivers charge at home, others do not have access to regular home charging, and the ability to charge at work or in public locations is critical to making EVs practical for more drivers. Charging can also be used for electric fleet vehicles, which can reduce fuel and maintenance costs for fleets that replace gas or diesel vehicles with EVs.

EV charging comes in three main types. For this assessment, the screening considers addition of Level 2 charging, which is most common at workplaces and other public locations. Depending on the site type and usage, other levels of charging power may be more appropriate.




The preliminary assessment of EV charging at the facility shows that there is medium potential for adding EV chargers to the facility's parking, based on potential costs of installation and other site factors.

The primary costs associated with installing EV charging are the charger hardware and the cost to extend power from the facility to parking spaces. This may include upgrades to electric panels to serve increased loads.

The type and size of the parking area impact the costs and feasibility of adding EV charging. Parking structure installations can be less costly than surface lot installations as power may be readily available, and equipment and wiring can be surface mounted. Parking lot installations often require trenching through concrete or asphalt surface. Large parking areas provide greater flexibility in charger siting than smaller lots.

The location and capacity of facility electric panels also impact charger installation costs. A Level 2 charger generally requires a dedicated 208-240V, 40 Amp circuit. The electric panel nearest the planned installation may not have available capacity and may need to be upgraded to serve new EV charging loads. Alternatively, chargers could be powered from a more distant panel. The distance from the panel to the location of charging stations ties directly to costs, as conduits, cables, and potential trenching costs all increase on a per-foot basis. The more charging stations planned, the more likely it is that additional electrical capacity will be needed.

Other factors to consider when planning for EV charging at a facility include who the intended users are, how long they park vehicles at the site, and whether they will need to pay for the electricity they use.

The graphic below displays the results of the EV charging assessment conducted as part of this audit. The position of each slider indicates the impact each factor has on the feasibility of installing EV charging at the site.

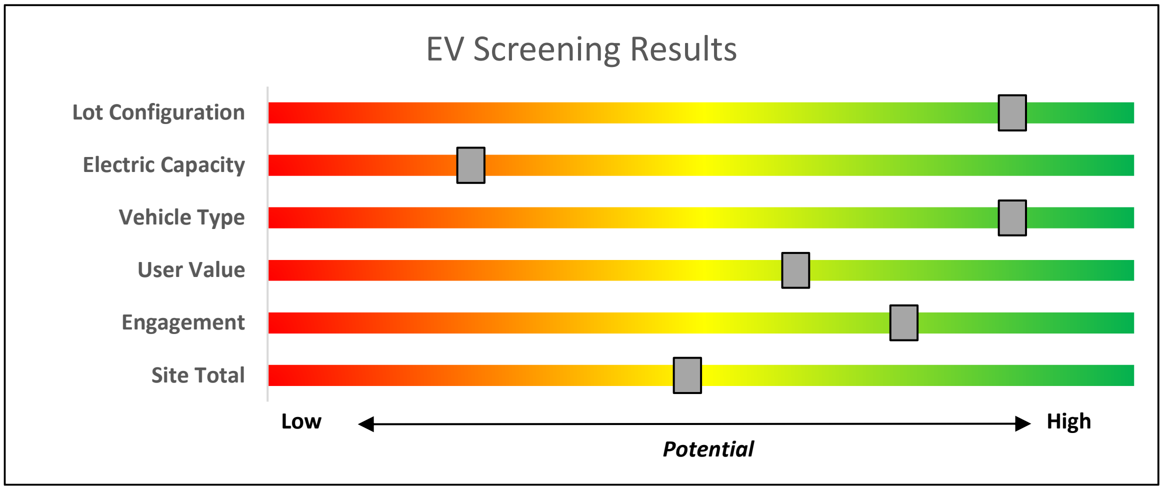



*Figure 10 – EV Charger Screening*

**Electric Vehicle Programs Available**

New Jersey is leading the way on electric vehicle (EV) adoption on the East Coast. There are several programs designed to encourage EV adoption in New Jersey, which is crucial to reaching a 100% clean energy future.

NJCEP offers a variety of EV programs for vehicles, charging stations, and fleets. Certain EV charging stations that receive electric utility service from Atlantic City Electric Company (ACE) or Public Service Electric & Gas Company (PSE&G), may be eligible for additional electric vehicle charging incentives directly from the utility. Projects may be eligible for both the incentives offered by this BPU program and incentives offered by ACE or PSE&G, up to 90% of the combined charger purchase and installation costs. Please check ACE or PSE&G program eligibility requirements before purchasing EV charging equipment, as additional conditions on types of eligible chargers may apply for utility incentives.

Both Jersey Central Power & Light (JCP&L) and Rockland Electric (RECO) have filed proposals for EV charging programs. BPU staff is currently reviewing those proposals.

For more information and to keep up to date on all EV programs please visit https://www.njcleanenergy.com/commercial-industrial/programs/electric-vehicle-programs

# 8 Project Funding and Incentives

Ready to improve your building's performance? New Jersey's Clean Energy Programs and Utility Energy Efficiency Programs can help. Pick the program that works best for you. This section provides an overview of currently available incentive programs in.


## 8.1 Utility Energy Efficiency Programs

The Clean Energy Act, signed into law by Governor Murphy in 2018, requires New Jersey's investor-owned gas and electric utilities to reduce their customers' use by set percentages over time. To help reach these targets the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities approved a comprehensive suite of energy efficiency programs to be run by the utility companies.

### *Prescriptive and Custom*

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

**Equipment Examples**

*Lighting*
*Lighting Controls*
*HVAC Equipment*
*Refrigeration*
*Gas Heating*
*Gas Cooling*
*Commercial Kitchen Equipment*
*Food Service Equipment*
*Variable Frequency Drives*
*Electronically Commutate Motors*
*Variable Frequency Drives*
*Plug Loads Controls*
*Washers and Dryers*
*Agricultural*
*Water Heating*

The Prescriptive program provides fixed incentives for specific energy efficiency measures. Prescriptive incentives vary by equipment type. The Custom program provides incentives for more unique or specialized technologies or systems that are not addressed through prescriptive incentives.

### *Direct Install*

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

**Incentives**

The program pays up to 70% of the total installed cost of eligible measures.

**How to Participate**

To participate in Direct Install, you will work with a participating contractor. The contractor will be paid the measure incentives directly by the program, which will pass on to you in the form of reduced material and implementation costs. This means up to 70% of eligible costs are covered by the Direct Install program, subject to program rules and eligibility, while the remaining percent of the cost is paid to the contractor by the customer.

## *Engineered Solutions*

The Engineered Solutions Program provides tailored energy-efficiency assistance and services to municipalities, universities, schools, hospitals and healthcare facilities (MUSH), non-profit entities, and multifamily buildings. Customers receive expert guided services, including investment-grade energy auditing, engineering design, installation assistance, construction administration, commissioning, and measurement and verification (M&V) services to support the implementation of cost-effective and comprehensive efficiency projects. Engineered Solutions is generally a good option for medium to large sized facilities with a peak demand over 200 kW looking to implement as many measures as possible under a single project to achieve deep energy savings. Engineered Solutions has an added benefit of addressing measures that may not qualify for other programs. Many facilities pursuing an Energy Savings Improvement Program loan also use this program. Incentives for this program are based on project scope and energy savings achieved.

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For more information on any of these programs, contact your local utility provider or visit https://www.njcleanenergy.com/transition.

## 8.2 New Jersey's Clean Energy Programs

Save money while saving the planet! New Jersey's Clean Energy Program is a statewide program that offers incentives, programs, and services that benefit New Jersey residents, businesses, educational, non-profit, and government entities to help them save energy, money, and the environment.

### ***Large Energy Users***

The Large Energy Users Program (LEUP) is designed to foster self-directed investment in energy projects. This program is offered to New Jersey's largest energy customers that annually contribute at least $200,000 to the NJCEP aggregate of all buildings/sites. This equates to roughly $5 million in energy costs in the prior fiscal year.

**Incentives**

Incentives are based on the specifications below. The maximum incentive per entity is the lesser of:

- $4 million
- 75% of the total project(s) cost
- 90% of total NJCEP fund contribution in previous year
- $0.33 per projected kWh saved; $3.75 per projected Therm saved annually

**How to Participate**

To participate in LEUP, you will first need submit an enrollment application. This program requires all qualified and approved applicants to submit an energy plan that outlines the proposed energy efficiency work for review and approval. Applicants may submit a Draft Energy Efficiency Plan (DEEP), or a Final Energy Efficiency Plan (FEEP). Once the FEEP is approved, the proposed work can begin.

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

## *Combined Heat and Power*

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

**Incentives**

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

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

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

**How to Participate**

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

## Successor Solar Incentive Program (SuSI)

The SuSI program replaces the SREC Registration Program (SRP) and the Transition Incentive (TI) program. The program is used to register and certify solar projects in New Jersey. Rebates are not available for solar projects, but owners of solar projects *must* register their projects prior to the start of construction to establish the project's eligibility to earn SREC-IIs (Solar Renewable Energy Certificates-II). SuSI consists of two sub-programs. The Administratively Determined Incentive (ADI) Program and the Competitive Solar Incentive (CSI) Program.

**Administratively Determined Incentive (ADI) Program**

The ADI Program provides administratively set incentives for net metered residential projects, net metered non-residential projects 5 MW or less, and all community solar projects.

After the registration is accepted, construction is complete, and a complete final as-built packet has been submitted, the project is issued a New Jersey certification number, which enables it to generate New Jersey SREC- IIs.

| Market Segments | Size MW dc | Incentive Value ($/SREC II) | Public Entities Incentive Value - $20 Adder ($/SRECII) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Net Metered Residential | All types and sizes | $90 | N/A |
| Small Net Metered Non-Residential located on Rooftop, Carport, Canopy and Floating Solar | Projects smaller than 1 MW | $100 | $120 |
| Large Net Metered Non-Residential located on Rooftop, Carport, Canopy and Floating Solar | Projects 1 MW to 5 MW | $90 | $110 |
| Small Net Metered Non-Residential Ground Mount | Projects smaller than 1 MW | $85 | $105 |
| Large Net Metered Non-Residential Ground Mount | Projects 1 MW to 5 MW | $80 | $100 |
| LMI Community Solar | Up to 5 MW | $90 | N/A |
| Non-LMI Community Solar | Up to 5 MW | $70 | N/A |
| Interim Subsection (t) | All types and sizes | $100 | N/A |

Eligible projects may generate SREC-IIs for 15 years following the commencement of commercial operations which is defined as permission to operate (PTO) from the Electric Distribution Company. After 15 years, projects may be eligible for a NJ Class I REC.

SREC-IIs will be purchased monthly by the SREC-II Program Administrator who will allocate the SREC-IIs to the Load Serving Entities (BGS Providers and Third-Party Suppliers) annually based on their market share of retail electricity sold during the relevant Energy Year.

The ADI Program online portal is now open to new registrations.

**Competitive Solar Incentive Program**

The Competitive Solar Incentive (CSI) Program will provide competitively set incentives for grid supply projects and net metered non-residential projects greater than 5MW (dc). The program is currently under development. For updates, please continue to check the Solar Proceedings page on the New Jersey's Clean Energy Program website.

Solar projects help the State of New Jersey reach renewable energy goals outlined in the state's Energy Master Plan.

If you are considering installing solar photovoltaics on your building, visit the following link for more information: https://njcleanenergy.com/renewable-energy/programs/susi-program.

## *Energy Savings Improvement Program*

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

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

**How to Participate**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# 9 Project Development

Energy conservation measures (ECMs) have been identified for your site, and their energy and economic analyses are provided within this LGEA report. Note that some of the identified projects may be mutually exclusive, such as replacing equipment versus upgrading motors or controls. The next steps with project development are to set goals and create a comprehensive project plan. The graphic below provides an overview of the process flow for a typical energy efficiency or renewable energy project. We recommend implementing as many ECMs as possible prior to undertaking a feasibility study for a renewable project. The cyclical nature of this process flow demonstrates the ongoing work required to continually improve building energy efficiency over time. If your building(s) scope of work is relatively simple to implement or small in scope, the measurement and verification (M&V) step may not be required. It should be noted through a typical project cycle, there will be changes in costs based on specific scopes of work, contractor selections, design considerations, construction, etc. The estimated costs provided throughout this LGEA report demonstrate the unburdened turn-key material and labor cost only. There will be contingencies and additional costs at the time of implementation. We recommend comprehensive project planning that includes the review of multiple bids for project work, incorporates potential operations and maintenance (O&M) cost savings, and maximizes your incentive potential.

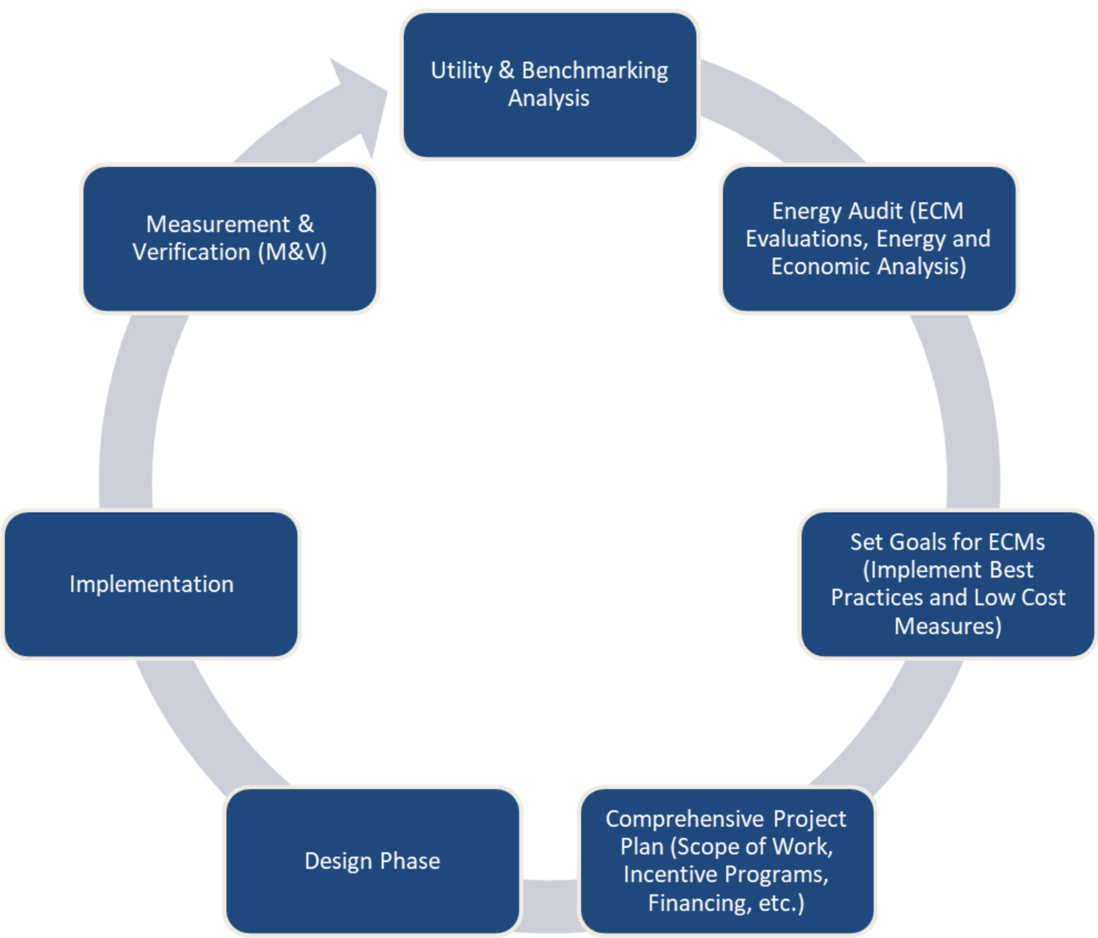


*Figure 11 – Project Development Cycle*

# 10 Energy Purchasing and Procurement Strategies

## 10.1 Retail Electric Supply Options

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

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

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

## 10.2 Retail Natural Gas Supply Options

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

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

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

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

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

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

# APPENDIX A: EQUIPMENT INVENTORY & RECOMMENDATIONS

## Lighting Inventory & Recommendations

| | Existing Conditions | | | | | | Proposed Conditions | | | | | | | | Energy Impact & Financial Analysis | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Location | Fixture Quantity | Fixture Description | Control System | Light Level | Watts per Fixture | Annual Operating Hours | ECM # | Fixture Recommendation | Add Controls? | Fixture Quantity | Fixture Description | Control System | Watts per Fixture | Annual Operating Hours | Total Peak kW Savings | Total Annual kWh Savings | Total Annual MMBtu Savings | Total Annual Energy Cost Savings | Estimated M&L Cost ($) | Total Incentives | Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years |
| Classroom - Training Room 1 | 5 | Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L | Wall Switch | S | 93 | 3,640 | 2, 3 | Relamp | Yes | 5 | LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps | Occupancy Sensor | 44 | 2,512 | 0.3 | 1,261 | 0 | $183 | $544 | $110 | 2.4 |
| Classroom - Training Room 2 | 9 | Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L | Wall Switch | S | 93 | 3,640 | 2, 3 | Relamp | Yes | 9 | LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps | Occupancy Sensor | 44 | 2,512 | 0.5 | 2,270 | 0 | $329 | $763 | $170 | 1.8 |
| Computer Lab - Resource Room | 6 | Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L | Wall Switch | S | 93 | 3,640 | 2, 3 | Relamp | Yes | 6 | LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps | Occupancy Sensor | 44 | 2,512 | 0.4 | 1,513 | 0 | $219 | $599 | $125 | 2.2 |
| Conference 1st | 4 | Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L | Wall Switch | S | 93 | 3,640 | 2, 3 | Relamp | Yes | 4 | LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps | Occupancy Sensor | 44 | 2,512 | 0.2 | 1,009 | 0 | $146 | $489 | $95 | 2.7 |
| Corridor - 1st Back Non-Public | 3 | Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp | None | | 6 | 8,760 | | None | No | 3 | Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp | None | 6 | 8,760 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | $0 | $0 | 0.0 |
| Corridor - 1st Back Non-Public | 6 | Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L | Wall Switch | S | 93 | 4,160 | 2, 4 | Relamp | Yes | 6 | LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps | High/Low Control | 44 | 2,870 | 0.4 | 1,729 | 0 | $251 | $554 | $300 | 1.0 |
| Corridor - 1st Back Public | 3 | Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp | None | | 6 | 8,760 | | None | No | 3 | Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp | None | 6 | 8,760 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | $0 | $0 | 0.0 |
| Corridor - 1st Back Public | 2 | Linear Fluorescent - T8: 3' T8 (25W) - 4L | Wall Switch | S | 89 | 4,160 | 2, 4 | Relamp | Yes | 2 | LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 3' Lamps | High/Low Control | 42 | 2,870 | 0.1 | 549 | 0 | $80 | $146 | $40 | 1.3 |
| Corridor - 1st Back Public | 4 | Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L | Wall Switch | S | 93 | 4,160 | 2, 4 | Relamp | Yes | 4 | LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps | High/Low Control | 44 | 2,870 | 0.2 | 1,153 | 0 | $167 | $444 | $200 | 1.5 |
| Corridor - 2nd Front Public | 6 | Compact Fluorescent: (2) 26W Double Biaxial Plug-In Lamps | Wall Switch | S | 52 | 4,160 | 2, 4 | Relamp | Yes | 6 | LED Lamps: GX23 (Plug-In) Lamps | High/Low Control | 37 | 2,870 | 0.2 | 727 | 0 | $105 | $375 | $222 | 1.5 |
| Corridor - 2nd Front Public | 3 | Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp | None | | 6 | 8,760 | | None | No | 3 | Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp | None | 6 | 8,760 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | $0 | $0 | 0.0 |
| Corridor - 2nd Front Public | 6 | Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L | Wall Switch | S | 93 | 4,160 | 2, 4 | Relamp | Yes | 6 | LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps | High/Low Control | 44 | 2,870 | 0.4 | 1,729 | 0 | $251 | $554 | $300 | 1.0 |
| Electrical Room - DHW | 4 | Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L | Wall Switch | S | 62 | 780 | 2, 3 | Relamp | Yes | 4 | LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps | Occupancy Sensor | 29 | 538 | 0.2 | 144 | 0 | $21 | $416 | $75 | 16.3 |
| Electrical Room - Fire Control | 2 | Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L | Wall Switch | S | 93 | 780 | 2, 3 | Relamp | Yes | 2 | LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps | Occupancy Sensor | 44 | 538 | 0.1 | 108 | 0 | $16 | $226 | $50 | 11.2 |
| Electrical Room - IT | 2 | Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L | Wall Switch | S | 93 | 780 | 2, 3 | Relamp | Yes | 2 | LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps | Occupancy Sensor | 44 | 538 | 0.1 | 108 | 0 | $16 | $226 | $50 | 11.2 |
| Electrical Room - Sprinkler | 2 | Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L | Wall Switch | S | 62 | 780 | 2, 3 | Relamp | Yes | 2 | LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps | Occupancy Sensor | 29 | 538 | 0.1 | 72 | 0 | $10 | $73 | $20 | 5.1 |
| Lobby - Back | 4 | Compact Fluorescent: (2) 26W Double Biaxial Plug-In Lamps | Wall Switch | S | 52 | 4,680 | 2, 4 | Relamp | Yes | 4 | LED Lamps: GX23 (Plug-In) Lamps | High/Low Control | 37 | 3,229 | 0.1 | 545 | 0 | $79 | $325 | $148 | 2.2 |
| Lobby - Back | 2 | Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L | Wall Switch | S | 93 | 4,680 | 2, 4 | Relamp | Yes | 2 | LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps | High/Low Control | 44 | 3,229 | 0.1 | 648 | 0 | $94 | $110 | $30 | 0.8 |
| Lobby - Front Entrance | 3 | Compact Fluorescent: (2) 26W Double Biaxial Plug-In Lamps | Wall Switch | S | 52 | 4,680 | 2, 4 | Relamp | Yes | 3 | LED Lamps: GX23 (Plug-In) Lamps | High/Low Control | 37 | 3,229 | 0.1 | 409 | 0 | $59 | $300 | $111 | 3.2 |
| Lobby - Waiting Room 1st | 2 | Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L | Wall Switch | S | 93 | 4,680 | 2, 4 | Relamp | Yes | 2 | LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps | High/Low Control | 44 | 3,229 | 0.1 | 648 | 0 | $94 | $335 | $100 | 2.5 |
| Lounge - Break Room 1st | 4 | Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L | Wall Switch | S | 93 | 3,900 | 2, 3 | Relamp | Yes | 4 | LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps | Occupancy Sensor | 44 | 2,691 | 0.2 | 1,081 | 0 | $157 | $489 | $95 | 2.5 |
| Mechanical - Elevator 1 | 1 | Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L | Wall Switch | S | 93 | 780 | 2 | Relamp | No | 1 | LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps | Wall Switch | 44 | 780 | 0.0 | 42 | 0 | $6 | $55 | $15 | 6.5 |
| Mechanical - Elevator 2 | 2 | Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L | Wall Switch | S | 93 | 780 | 2 | Relamp | No | 2 | LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps | Wall Switch | 44 | 780 | 0.1 | 85 | 0 | $12 | $110 | $30 | 6.5 |
| Office - #3 | 2 | Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L | Wall Switch | S | 62 | 3,900 | 2, 3 | Relamp | Yes | 2 | LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps | Occupancy Sensor | 29 | 2,691 | 0.1 | 360 | 0 | $52 | $189 | $40 | 2.9 |
| Office - #4 | 2 | Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L | Wall Switch | S | 62 | 3,900 | 2, 3 | Relamp | Yes | 2 | LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps | Occupancy Sensor | 29 | 2,691 | 0.1 | 360 | 0 | $52 | $189 | $40 | 2.9 |

| | Existing Conditions | | | | | | Proposed Conditions | | | | | | | | Energy Impact & Financial Analysis | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Location | Fixture Quantity | Fixture Description | Control System | Light Level | Watts per Fixture | Annual Operating Hours | ECM # | Fixture Recommendation | Add Controls? | Fixture Quantity | Fixture Description | Control System | Watts per Fixture | Annual Operating Hours | Total Peak kW Savings | Total Annual kWh Savings | Total Annual MMBtu Savings | Total Annual Energy Cost Savings | Estimated M&L Cost ($) | Total Incentives | Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years |
| Office - Business | 6 | Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L | Wall Switch | S | 62 | 3,900 | 2, 3 | Relamp | Yes | 6 | LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps | Occupancy Sensor | 29 | 2,691 | 0.2 | 1,081 | 0 | $157 | $489 | $95 | 2.5 |
| Office - Executive #1 1st Floor | 2 | Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L | Wall Switch | S | 62 | 3,900 | 2, 3 | Relamp | Yes | 2 | LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps | Occupancy Sensor | 29 | 2,691 | 0.1 | 360 | 0 | $52 | $189 | $40 | 2.9 |
| Office - Executive #2 1st Floor | 2 | Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L | Wall Switch | S | 93 | 3,900 | 2, 3 | Relamp | Yes | 2 | LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps | Occupancy Sensor | 44 | 2,691 | 0.1 | 540 | 0 | $78 | $226 | $50 | 2.2 |
| Office - Executive #3 1st Floor | 2 | Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L | Wall Switch | S | 62 | 3,900 | 2, 3 | Relamp | Yes | 2 | LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps | Occupancy Sensor | 29 | 2,691 | 0.1 | 360 | 0 | $52 | $189 | $40 | 2.9 |
| Office - File Room #1 | 2 | Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L | Wall Switch | S | 93 | 3,900 | 2, 3 | Relamp | Yes | 2 | LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps | Occupancy Sensor | 44 | 2,691 | 0.1 | 540 | 0 | $78 | $226 | $50 | 2.2 |
| Office - File Room #2 | 2 | Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L | Wall Switch | S | 93 | 3,900 | 2, 3 | Relamp | Yes | 2 | LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps | Occupancy Sensor | 44 | 2,691 | 0.1 | 540 | 0 | $78 | $226 | $50 | 2.2 |
| Office - Interview #1 | 2 | Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L | Wall Switch | S | 62 | 3,900 | 2, 3 | Relamp | Yes | 2 | LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps | Occupancy Sensor | 29 | 2,691 | 0.1 | 360 | 0 | $52 | $189 | $40 | 2.9 |
| Office - Interview #2 | 2 | Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L | Wall Switch | S | 62 | 3,900 | 2, 3 | Relamp | Yes | 2 | LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps | Occupancy Sensor | 29 | 2,691 | 0.1 | 360 | 0 | $52 | $189 | $40 | 2.9 |
| Office - Interview #3 | 2 | Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L | Wall Switch | S | 62 | 3,900 | 2, 3 | Relamp | Yes | 2 | LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps | Occupancy Sensor | 29 | 2,691 | 0.1 | 360 | 0 | $52 | $189 | $40 | 2.9 |
| Office - Interview #4 | 2 | Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L | Wall Switch | S | 62 | 3,900 | 2, 3 | Relamp | Yes | 2 | LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps | Occupancy Sensor | 29 | 2,691 | 0.1 | 360 | 0 | $52 | $189 | $40 | 2.9 |
| Office - Open 1st Floor | 8 | Compact Fluorescent: (2) 26W Double Biaxial Plug-In Lamps | Wall Switch | S | 52 | 3,900 | 2, 3 | Relamp | Yes | 8 | LED Lamps: GX23 (Plug-In) Lamps | Occupancy Sensor | 37 | 2,691 | 0.2 | 908 | 0 | $132 | $470 | $51 | 3.2 |
| Office - Open 1st Floor | 7 | Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp | None | | 6 | 8,760 | | None | No | 7 | Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp | None | 6 | 8,760 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | $0 | $0 | 0.0 |
| Office - Open 1st Floor | 239 | Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L | Wall Switch | S | 62 | 3,900 | 2, 3 | Relamp | Yes | 239 | LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps | Occupancy Sensor | 29 | 2,691 | 9.5 | 43,053 | -9 | $6,237 | $13,047 | $2,950 | 1.6 |
| Restroom - Female Non-Public 1st | 2 | Compact Fluorescent: (2) 26W Double Biaxial Plug-In Lamps | Wall Switch | S | 52 | 3,900 | 2, 3 | Relamp | Yes | 2 | LED Lamps: GX23 (Plug-In) Lamps | Occupancy Sensor | 37 | 2,691 | 0.1 | 227 | 0 | $33 | $320 | $39 | 8.5 |
| Restroom - Female Non-Public 1st | 2 | Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L | Wall Switch | S | 93 | 3,900 | 2, 3 | Relamp | Yes | 2 | LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps | Occupancy Sensor | 44 | 2,691 | 0.1 | 540 | 0 | $78 | $380 | $65 | 4.0 |
| Restroom - Female Public 1st | 2 | Compact Fluorescent: (2) 26W Double Biaxial Plug-In Lamps | Wall Switch | S | 52 | 3,900 | 2, 3 | Relamp | Yes | 2 | LED Lamps: GX23 (Plug-In) Lamps | Occupancy Sensor | 37 | 2,691 | 0.1 | 227 | 0 | $33 | $50 | $4 | 1.4 |
| Restroom - Female Public 1st | 2 | Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L | Wall Switch | S | 93 | 3,900 | 2, 3 | Relamp | Yes | 2 | LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps | Occupancy Sensor | 44 | 2,691 | 0.1 | 540 | 0 | $78 | $380 | $65 | 4.0 |
| Restroom - Male Non-Public 1st | 2 | Compact Fluorescent: (2) 26W Double Biaxial Plug-In Lamps | Wall Switch | S | 52 | 3,900 | 2, 3 | Relamp | Yes | 2 | LED Lamps: GX23 (Plug-In) Lamps | Occupancy Sensor | 37 | 2,691 | 0.1 | 227 | 0 | $33 | $50 | $4 | 1.4 |
| Restroom - Male Non-Public 1st | 2 | Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L | Wall Switch | S | 93 | 3,900 | 2, 3 | Relamp | Yes | 2 | LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps | Occupancy Sensor | 44 | 2,691 | 0.1 | 540 | 0 | $78 | $380 | $65 | 4.0 |
| Restroom - Male Public 1st | 2 | Compact Fluorescent: (2) 26W Double Biaxial Plug-In Lamps | Wall Switch | S | 52 | 3,900 | 2, 3 | Relamp | Yes | 2 | LED Lamps: GX23 (Plug-In) Lamps | Occupancy Sensor | 37 | 2,691 | 0.1 | 227 | 0 | $33 | $50 | $4 | 1.4 |
| Restroom - Male Public 1st | 2 | Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L | Wall Switch | S | 93 | 3,900 | 2, 3 | Relamp | Yes | 2 | LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps | Occupancy Sensor | 44 | 2,691 | 0.1 | 540 | 0 | $78 | $380 | $65 | 4.0 |
| Restroom - Male Public 2nd | 2 | Compact Fluorescent: (2) 26W Double Biaxial Plug-In Lamps | Wall Switch | S | 52 | 3,900 | 2, 3 | Relamp | Yes | 2 | LED Lamps: GX23 (Plug-In) Lamps | Occupancy Sensor | 37 | 2,691 | 0.1 | 227 | 0 | $33 | $50 | $4 | 1.4 |
| Restroom - Male Public 2nd | 2 | Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L | Wall Switch | S | 93 | 3,900 | 2, 3 | Relamp | Yes | 2 | LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps | Occupancy Sensor | 44 | 2,691 | 0.1 | 540 | 0 | $78 | $380 | $65 | 4.0 |
| Restroom - Training Room 1 | 1 | U-Bend Fluorescent - T8: U T8 (32W) - 2L | Wall Switch | S | 62 | 3,900 | 2 | Relamp | No | 1 | LED - Linear Tubes: (2) U-Lamp | Wall Switch | 33 | 3,900 | 0.0 | 124 | 0 | $18 | $72 | $10 | 3.5 |
| Stairs - Back | 3 | Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L | Wall Switch | | 62 | 4,680 | 2, 4 | Relamp | Yes | 3 | LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps | High/Low Control | 29 | 3,229 | 0.1 | 648 | 0 | $94 | $335 | $135 | 2.1 |

| | Existing Conditions | | | | | | Proposed Conditions | | | | | | | | Energy Impact & Financial Analysis | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Location | Fixture Quantity | Fixture Description | Control System | Light Level | Watts per Fixture | Annual Operating Hours | ECM # | Fixture Recommendation | Add Controls? | Fixture Quantity | Fixture Description | Control System | Watts per Fixture | Annual Operating Hours | Total Peak kW Savings | Total Annual kWh Savings | Total Annual MMBtu Savings | Total Annual Energy Cost Savings | Estimated M&L Cost ($) | Total Incentives | Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years |
| Stairs - Front | 3 | Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L | Wall Switch | | 62 | 4,680 | 2, 4 | Relamp | Yes | 3 | LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps | High/Low Control | 29 | 3,229 | 0.1 | 648 | 0 | $94 | $335 | $135 | 2.1 |
| Classroom 203 | 12 | Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L | Wall Switch | S | 62 | 3,900 | 2, 3 | Relamp | Yes | 12 | LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps | Occupancy Sensor | 29 | 2,691 | 0.5 | 2,162 | 0 | $313 | $708 | $155 | 1.8 |
| Classroom 204 | 10 | Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L | Wall Switch | S | 62 | 3,900 | 2, 3 | Relamp | Yes | 10 | LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps | Occupancy Sensor | 29 | 2,691 | 0.4 | 1,801 | 0 | $261 | $635 | $135 | 1.9 |
| Classroom 205A | 6 | Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L | Wall Switch | S | 62 | 3,900 | 2, 3 | Relamp | Yes | 6 | LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps | Occupancy Sensor | 29 | 2,691 | 0.2 | 1,081 | 0 | $157 | $489 | $95 | 2.5 |
| Classroom 205B | 8 | Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L | Wall Switch | S | 62 | 3,900 | 2, 3 | Relamp | Yes | 8 | LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps | Occupancy Sensor | 29 | 2,691 | 0.3 | 1,441 | 0 | $209 | $562 | $115 | 2.1 |
| Classroom 206 | 12 | Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L | Wall Switch | S | 62 | 3,900 | 2, 3 | Relamp | Yes | 12 | LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps | Occupancy Sensor | 29 | 2,691 | 0.5 | 2,162 | 0 | $313 | $708 | $155 | 1.8 |
| Classroom 208 | 8 | Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L | Wall Switch | S | 62 | 3,900 | 2, 3 | Relamp | Yes | 8 | LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps | Occupancy Sensor | 29 | 2,691 | 0.3 | 1,441 | 0 | $209 | $562 | $115 | 2.1 |
| Classroom 209 | 10 | Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L | Wall Switch | S | 62 | 3,900 | 2, 3 | Relamp | Yes | 10 | LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps | Occupancy Sensor | 29 | 2,691 | 0.4 | 1,801 | 0 | $261 | $635 | $135 | 1.9 |
| Classroom 2nd - #1 | 24 | Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L | Wall Switch | S | 62 | 3,900 | 2, 3 | Relamp | Yes | 24 | LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps | Occupancy Sensor | 29 | 2,691 | 1.0 | 4,323 | -1 | $626 | $1,416 | $310 | 1.8 |
| Conference 2nd A | 6 | Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L | Wall Switch | S | 93 | 3,900 | 2, 3 | Relamp | Yes | 6 | LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps | Occupancy Sensor | 44 | 2,691 | 0.4 | 1,621 | 0 | $235 | $599 | $125 | 2.0 |
| Conference 2nd B | 3 | Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L | Wall Switch | S | 93 | 3,900 | 2, 3 | Relamp | Yes | 3 | LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps | Occupancy Sensor | 44 | 2,691 | 0.2 | 811 | 0 | $117 | $434 | $80 | 3.0 |
| Corridor - 2nd Back Non-Public | 3 | Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp | None | | 6 | 8,760 | | None | No | 3 | Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp | None | 6 | 8,760 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | $0 | $0 | 0.0 |
| Corridor - 2nd Back Non-Public | 6 | Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L | Wall Switch | S | 93 | 4,680 | 2, 4 | Relamp | Yes | 6 | LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps | High/Low Control | 44 | 3,229 | 0.4 | 1,945 | 0 | $282 | $554 | $300 | 0.9 |
| Corridor - 2nd Back Public | 3 | Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp | None | | 6 | 8,760 | | None | No | 3 | Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp | None | 6 | 8,760 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | $0 | $0 | 0.0 |
| Corridor - 2nd Back Public | 15 | Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L | Wall Switch | S | 93 | 4,680 | 2, 4 | Relamp | Yes | 15 | LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps | High/Low Control | 44 | 3,229 | 0.9 | 4,864 | -1 | $705 | $1,497 | $750 | 1.1 |
| Janitorial - 2nd | 1 | Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L | Wall Switch | S | 93 | 780 | 2 | Relamp | No | 1 | LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps | Wall Switch | 44 | 780 | 0.0 | 42 | 0 | $6 | $55 | $15 | 6.5 |
| Lobby - Back 2nd | 6 | Compact Fluorescent: (2) 26W Double Biaxial Plug-In Lamps | Wall Switch | S | 52 | 4,680 | 2, 4 | Relamp | Yes | 6 | LED Lamps: GX23 (Plug-In) Lamps | High/Low Control | 37 | 3,229 | 0.2 | 818 | 0 | $118 | $375 | $222 | 1.3 |
| Lobby - Back 2nd | 1 | Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp | None | | 6 | 8,760 | | None | No | 1 | Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp | None | 6 | 8,760 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | $0 | $0 | 0.0 |
| Lobby - Back 2nd | 2 | Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L | Wall Switch | S | 93 | 4,680 | 2, 4 | Relamp | Yes | 2 | LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps | High/Low Control | 44 | 3,229 | 0.1 | 648 | 0 | $94 | $335 | $100 | 2.5 |
| Lounge - Break Room 2nd | 4 | Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L | Wall Switch | S | 93 | 3,900 | 2, 3 | Relamp | Yes | 4 | LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps | Occupancy Sensor | 44 | 2,691 | 0.2 | 1,081 | 0 | $157 | $489 | $95 | 2.5 |
| Office - Executive #1 2nd Floor | 4 | Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L | Wall Switch | S | 93 | 3,900 | 2, 3 | Relamp | Yes | 4 | LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps | Occupancy Sensor | 44 | 2,691 | 0.2 | 1,081 | 0 | $157 | $489 | $95 | 2.5 |
| Office - Executive #2 2nd Floor | 2 | Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L | Wall Switch | S | 93 | 3,900 | 2, 3 | Relamp | Yes | 2 | LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps | Occupancy Sensor | 44 | 2,691 | 0.1 | 540 | 0 | $78 | $226 | $50 | 2.2 |
| Office - Executive #3 2nd Floor | 2 | Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L | Wall Switch | S | 93 | 3,900 | 2, 3 | Relamp | Yes | 2 | LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps | Occupancy Sensor | 44 | 2,691 | 0.1 | 540 | 0 | $78 | $226 | $50 | 2.2 |
| Office - Executive #4 2nd Floor | 2 | Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L | Wall Switch | S | 93 | 3,900 | 2, 3 | Relamp | Yes | 2 | LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps | Occupancy Sensor | 44 | 2,691 | 0.1 | 540 | 0 | $78 | $226 | $50 | 2.2 |
| Office - Executive #5 2nd Floor | 2 | Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L | Wall Switch | S | 93 | 3,900 | 2, 3 | Relamp | Yes | 2 | LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps | Occupancy Sensor | 44 | 2,691 | 0.1 | 540 | 0 | $78 | $226 | $50 | 2.2 |

| | Existing Conditions | | | | | | Proposed Conditions | | | | | | | | Energy Impact & Financial Analysis | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Location | Fixture Quantity | Fixture Description | Control System | Light Level | Watts per Fixture | Annual Operating Hours | ECM # | Fixture Recommendation | Add Controls? | Fixture Quantity | Fixture Description | Control System | Watts per Fixture | Annual Operating Hours | Total Peak kW Savings | Total Annual kWh Savings | Total Annual MMBtu Savings | Total Annual Energy Cost Savings | Estimated M&L Cost ($) | Total Incentives | Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years |
| Office - Janitor | 1 | Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L | Wall Switch | S | 93 | 3,900 | 2 | Relamp | No | 1 | LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps | Wall Switch | 44 | 3,900 | 0.0 | 212 | 0 | $31 | $55 | $15 | 1.3 |
| Office - Open 2nd | 2 | Compact Fluorescent: (2) 26W Double Biaxial Plug-In Lamps | Wall Switch | S | 52 | 3,900 | 2, 3 | Relamp | Yes | 2 | LED Lamps: GX23 (Plug-In) Lamps | Occupancy Sensor | 37 | 2,691 | 0.1 | 227 | 0 | $33 | $166 | $24 | 4.3 |
| Office - Open 2nd | 140 | Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L | Wall Switch | S | 62 | 3,900 | 2, 3 | Relamp | Yes | 140 | LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps | Occupancy Sensor | 29 | 2,691 | 5.6 | 25,219 | -5 | $3,653 | $7,812 | $1,750 | 1.7 |
| Office - Open 2nd | 2 | Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L | Wall Switch | S | 93 | 3,900 | 2, 3 | Relamp | Yes | 2 | LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps | Occupancy Sensor | 44 | 2,691 | 0.1 | 540 | 0 | $78 | $226 | $50 | 2.2 |
| Office - Open 2nd #2 | 12 | Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L | Wall Switch | S | 62 | 3,900 | 2, 3 | Relamp | Yes | 12 | LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps | Occupancy Sensor | 29 | 2,691 | 0.5 | 2,162 | 0 | $313 | $708 | $155 | 1.8 |
| Restroom - Female Non-Public 2nd | 2 | Compact Fluorescent: (2) 26W Double Biaxial Plug-In Lamps | Wall Switch | S | 52 | 3,900 | 2, 3 | Relamp | Yes | 2 | LED Lamps: GX23 (Plug-In) Lamps | Occupancy Sensor | 37 | 2,691 | 0.1 | 227 | 0 | $33 | $50 | $4 | 1.4 |
| Restroom - Female Non-Public 2nd | 2 | Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L | Wall Switch | S | 93 | 3,900 | 2, 3 | Relamp | Yes | 2 | LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps | Occupancy Sensor | 44 | 2,691 | 0.1 | 540 | 0 | $78 | $226 | $50 | 2.2 |
| Restroom - Female Public 2nd | 2 | Compact Fluorescent: (2) 26W Double Biaxial Plug-In Lamps | Wall Switch | S | 52 | 3,900 | 2, 3 | Relamp | Yes | 2 | LED Lamps: GX23 (Plug-In) Lamps | Occupancy Sensor | 37 | 2,691 | 0.1 | 227 | 0 | $33 | $50 | $4 | 1.4 |
| Restroom - Female Public 2nd | 2 | Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L | Wall Switch | S | 93 | 3,900 | 2, 3 | Relamp | Yes | 2 | LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps | Occupancy Sensor | 44 | 2,691 | 0.1 | 540 | 0 | $78 | $226 | $50 | 2.2 |
| Restroom - Male Non-Public 2nd | 2 | Compact Fluorescent: (2) 26W Double Biaxial Plug-In Lamps | Wall Switch | S | 52 | 3,900 | 2, 3 | Relamp | Yes | 2 | LED Lamps: GX23 (Plug-In) Lamps | Occupancy Sensor | 37 | 2,691 | 0.1 | 227 | 0 | $33 | $50 | $4 | 1.4 |
| Restroom - Male Non-Public 2nd | 2 | Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L | Wall Switch | S | 93 | 3,900 | 2, 3 | Relamp | Yes | 2 | LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps | Occupancy Sensor | 44 | 2,691 | 0.1 | 540 | 0 | $78 | $226 | $50 | 2.2 |
| Storage - File Room 2nd | 4 | Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L | Wall Switch | S | 93 | 3,900 | 2, 3 | Relamp | Yes | 4 | LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps | Occupancy Sensor | 44 | 2,691 | 0.2 | 1,081 | 0 | $157 | $489 | $60 | 2.7 |
| Storage - Testing | 7 | Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L | Wall Switch | S | 93 | 780 | 2, 3 | Relamp | Yes | 7 | LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps | Occupancy Sensor | 44 | 538 | 0.4 | 378 | 0 | $55 | $653 | $105 | 10.0 |
| Storage 2nd Front | 1 | Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L | Wall Switch | S | 93 | 780 | 2 | Relamp | No | 1 | LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps | Wall Switch | 44 | 780 | 0.0 | 42 | 0 | $6 | $55 | $15 | 6.5 |
| Exterior | 20 | High-Pressure Sodium: (1) 250W Lamp | Timeclock | | 295 | 4,380 | 1 | Fixture Replacement | No | 20 | LED - Fixtures: Outdoor Wall-Mounted Area Fixture | Timeclock | 75 | 4,380 | 0.0 | 19,272 | 0 | $2,862 | $9,415 | $1,000 | 2.9 |
| Exterior | 4 | LED Lamps: (2) 23W Corn Bulb Screw-In Lamps | Timeclock | | 46 | 4,380 | | None | No | 4 | LED Lamps: (2) 23W Corn Bulb Screw-In Lamps | Timeclock | 46 | 4,380 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | $0 | $0 | 0.0 |
| Exterior | 1 | LED Lamps: (2) 23W Corn Bulb Screw-In Lamps | Timeclock | | 46 | 4,380 | | None | No | 1 | LED Lamps: (2) 23W Corn Bulb Screw-In Lamps | Timeclock | 46 | 4,380 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | $0 | $0 | 0.0 |

## 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? | Manufacturer | Model | Remaining Useful Life | Annual Operating Hours | ECM # | Install High Efficiency Motors? | Full Load Efficiency | Install VFDs? | Number of VFDs | Total Peak kW Savings | Total Annual kWh Savings | Total Annual MMBtu Savings | Total Annual Energy Cost Savings | Estimated M&L Cost ($) | Total Incentives | Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years |
| Roof | RTU-1 Back 1st Floor | 1 | Supply Fan | 10.0 | 89.5% | No | | | B | 3,640 | 6 | No | 91.7% | Yes | 1 | 3.0 | 11,869 | 0 | $1,762 | $6,697 | $1,100 | 3.2 |
| Roof | RTU-2 Front 2nd Floor | 1 | Supply Fan | 15.0 | 91.0% | No | | | B | 3,640 | 6 | No | 93.0% | Yes | 1 | 4.4 | 17,435 | 0 | $2,589 | $9,177 | $1,200 | 3.1 |
| Roof | RTU-3 Back 2nd Floor | 1 | Supply Fan | 15.0 | 91.0% | No | | | B | 3,640 | 6 | No | 93.0% | Yes | 1 | 4.4 | 17,435 | 0 | $2,589 | $9,177 | $1,200 | 3.1 |
| Roof | RTU-4 Front 1st Floor | 1 | Supply Fan | 15.0 | 91.0% | No | | | B | 3,640 | 6 | No | 93.0% | Yes | 1 | 4.4 | 17,435 | 0 | $2,589 | $9,177 | $1,200 | 3.1 |
| Roof | Exhaust Fans | 4 | Exhaust Fan | 0.3 | 62.5% | No | | | B | 3,640 | 5 | Yes | 69.5% | No | | 0.1 | 328 | 0 | $49 | $1,793 | $0 | 36.8 |
| Mechanical - Elevator 1 | Elevator #1 | 1 | Other | 20.0 | 91.0% | No | | | B | 400 | | No | 91.0% | No | | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | $0 | $0 | 0.0 |
| Mechanical - Elevator 2 | Elevator #2 | 1 | Other | 20.0 | 91.0% | No | | | B | 400 | | No | 91.0% | No | | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | $0 | $0 | 0.0 |

## Packaged HVAC Inventory & Recommendations

| | | Existing Conditions | | | | | | | | | Proposed Conditions | | | | | | | | Energy Impact & Financial Analysis | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Location | Area(s)/System(s) Served | System Quantity | System Type | Cooling Capacity per Unit (Tons) | Heating Capacity per Unit (MBh) | Cooling Mode Efficiency (SEER/IEER/EER) | Heating Mode Efficiency | Manufacturer | Model | Remaining Useful Life | ECM # | Install High Efficiency System? | System Quantity | System Type | Cooling Capacity per Unit (Tons) | Heating Capacity per Unit (MBh) | Cooling Mode Efficiency (SEER/IEER/EER) | Heating Mode Efficiency | Total Peak kW Savings | Total Annual kWh Savings | Total Annual MMBtu Savings | Total Annual Energy Cost Savings | Estimated M&L Cost ($) | Total Incentives | Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years |
| Roof | Elevator Rooms | 2 | Ductless Mini-Split HP | 0.73 | 10.50 | 10.00 | 6.8 HSPF | Mitsubishi | MUH09TW | B | 8 | Yes | 2 | Ductless Mini-Split HP | 0.73 | 10.50 | 18.00 | 3.8 COP | 1.1 | 2,779 | 0 | $413 | $4,330 | $0 | 10.5 |
| Electrical Room - IT | Electrical Room - IT | 1 | Window AC | 1.00 | | 9.50 | | Delonghi | PAC EX270LN-3A | W | | No | | | | | | | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | $0 | $0 | 0.0 |
| Roof | RTU-1 Back 1st Floor | 1 | Package Unit | 30.00 | 486.00 | 9.00 | 0.81 Et | Trane | YCD360A | B | 7 | Yes | 1 | Package Unit | 30.00 | 486.00 | 12.50 | 0.82 Et | 5.6 | 14,560 | 1 | $2,173 | $45,412 | $2,550 | 19.7 |
| Roof | RTU-2 Front 2nd Floor | 1 | Package Unit | 35.00 | 486.00 | 9.00 | 0.81 Et | Trane | YCD420A | B | 7 | Yes | 1 | Package Unit | 35.00 | 486.00 | 12.50 | 0.82 Et | 6.5 | 16,987 | 1 | $2,533 | $54,131 | $2,975 | 20.2 |
| Roof | RTU-3 Back 2nd Floor | 1 | Package Unit | 35.00 | 486.00 | 9.00 | 0.81 Et | Trane | YCD420A | B | 7 | Yes | 1 | Package Unit | 35.00 | 486.00 | 12.50 | 0.82 Et | 6.5 | 16,987 | 1 | $2,533 | $54,131 | $2,975 | 20.2 |
| Roof | RTU-4 Front 1st Floor | 1 | Package Unit | 35.00 | 486.00 | 9.00 | 0.81 Et | Trane | YCD420A | B | 7 | Yes | 1 | Package Unit | 35.00 | 486.00 | 12.50 | 0.82 Et | 6.5 | 16,987 | 1 | $2,533 | $54,131 | $2,975 | 20.2 |
| Back 1st Floor | RTU-1 Electric Reheat Zones | 14 | Electric Resistance Heat | | 3.41 | | 1 COP | Trane | | W | | No | | | | | | | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | $0 | $0 | 0.0 |
| Front 2nd Floor | RTU-2 Electric Reheat Zones | 12 | Electric Resistance Heat | | 3.41 | | 1 COP | Trane | | W | | No | | | | | | | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | $0 | $0 | 0.0 |
| Back 2nd Floor | RTU-3 Electric Reheat Zones | 13 | Electric Resistance Heat | | 3.41 | | 1 COP | Trane | | W | | No | | | | | | | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | $0 | $0 | 0.0 |
| Front 1st Floor | RTU-4 Electric Reheat Zones | 14 | Electric Resistance Heat | | 3.41 | | 1 COP | Trane | | W | | No | | | | | | | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | $0 | $0 | $0 | 0.0 |

## DHW Inventory & Recommendations

| | | Existing Conditions | | | | | Proposed Conditions | | | | | | | Energy Impact & Financial Analysis | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Location | Area(s)/System(s) Served | System Quantity | System Type | Manufacturer | Model | Remaining Useful Life | ECM # | Replace? | System Quantity | System Type | Fuel Type | System Efficiency | Efficiency Units | Total Peak kW Savings | Total Annual kWh Savings | Total Annual MMBtu Savings | Total Annual Energy Cost Savings | Estimated M&L Cost ($) | Total Incentives | Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years |
| Electrical Room - DHW | 1st Floor | 1 | Storage Tank Water Heater (≤ 50 Gal) | Bradford White | 50T653N | B | 9 | Yes | 1 | Storage Tank Water Heater (≤ 50 Gal) | Natural Gas | 85.00% | UEF | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | $5 | $2,494 | $228 | 462.0 |
| Electrical Room - DHW | 2nd Floor | 1 | Storage Tank Water Heater (≤ 50 Gal) | Bradford White | 50T65E3N | B | 9 | Yes | 1 | Storage Tank Water Heater (≤ 50 Gal) | Natural Gas | 85.00% | UEF | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | $5 | $2,494 | $228 | 462.0 |

**Low-Flow Device Recommendations**

| | Recommendation Inputs | | | | | Energy Impact & Financial Analysis | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Location | ECM # | Device Quantity | Device Type | Existing Flow Rate (gpm) | Proposed Flow Rate (gpm) | Total Peak kW Savings | Total Annual kWh Savings | Total Annual MMBtu Savings | Total Annual Energy Cost Savings | Estimated M&L Cost ($) | Total Incentives | Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years |
| One Stop Career Center | 10 | 19 | Faucet Aerator (Lavatory) | 2.20 | 0.50 | 0.0 | 0 | 9 | $157 | $136 | $68 | 0.4 |

**Plug Load Inventory**

| | Existing Conditions | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Location | Quantity | Equipment Description | Energy Rate (W) | ENERGY STAR Qualified? | Manufacturer | Model |
| One Stop Career Center | 4 | Coffee Machine | 500 | No | | |
| One Stop Career Center | 267 | Desktop | 120 | No | | |
| One Stop Career Center | 6 | Microwave | 1,000 | No | | |
| One Stop Career Center | 2 | Paper Shredder | 146 | No | | |
| One Stop Career Center | 65 | Printer (Medium/Small) | 450 | No | | |
| One Stop Career Center | 5 | Printer/Copier (Large) | 600 | No | | |
| One Stop Career Center | 1 | Refrigerator (Mini) | 175 | No | | |
| One Stop Career Center | 3 | Refrigerator (Residential) | 340 | No | | |
| One Stop Career Center | 3 | Smart Board | 215 | Yes | | |
| One Stop Career Center | 2 | Television | 224 | No | | |
| One Stop Career Center | 3 | Toaster | 600 | No | | |

**Vending Machine Inventory & Recommendations**

| | Existing Conditions | | Proposed Conditions | | Energy Impact & Financial Analysis | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Location | Quantity | Vending Machine Type | ECM # | Install Controls? | Total Peak kW Savings | Total Annual kWh Savings | Total Annual MMBtu Savings | Total Annual Energy Cost Savings | Estimated M&L Cost ($) | Total Incentives | Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years |
| Lobby - Back 2nd | 1 | Refrigerated | 11 | Yes | 0.2 | 1,612 | 0 | $239 | $230 | $50 | 0.8 |

# APPENDIX B: ENERGY STAR STATEMENT OF ENERGY PERFORMANCE

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

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## ENERGY STAR® Statement of Energy Performance

# 62

ENERGY STAR® Score[1]

### One Stop Career Center

**Primary Property Type:** Office
**Gross Floor Area (ft²):** 40,075
**Built:** 2003

**For Year Ending:** November 30, 2021
**Date Generated:** August 08, 2023

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 |
|---|---|---|
| One Stop Career Center<br>2 South Main Street<br>Pleasantville, New Jersey 08232 | Atlantic County<br>1227 Drexel Avenue<br>Atlantic City, NJ 08401<br>(609) 343-2284 | Jerry Griffin<br>1227 Drexel Avenue<br>Atlantic City, NJ 08401<br>(609) 343-2284<br>griffin_jerry@aclink.org |

**Property ID**: 25082979

### Energy Consumption and Energy Use Intensity (EUI)

**Site EUI**
65.8 kBtu/ft²

**Annual Energy by Fuel**

| | |
|---|---|
| Natural Gas (kBtu) | 215,447 (8%) |
| Electric - Grid (kBtu) | 2,419,769 (92%) |

**Source EUI**
174.7 kBtu/ft²

**National Median Comparison**

| | |
|---|---|
| National Median Site EUI (kBtu/ft²) | 77.7 |
| National Median Source EUI (kBtu/ft²) | 206.4 |
| % Diff from National Median Source EUI | -15% |

**Annual Emissions**

| | |
|---|---|
| Total (Location-Based) GHG Emissions (Metric Tons CO2e/year) | 222 |

### Signature & Stamp of Verifying Professional

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

LP Signature: ____________________Date: __________

**Licensed Professional**

____ ________
,
(___)____-______
________________

**Professional Engineer or Registered Architect Stamp (if applicable)**

# APPENDIX C: GLOSSARY

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

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

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