



Local Government Energy Audit Report

Public Works Fleet Management

April 30, 2024

Prepared for:

Atlantic County

101 New Road

Northfield, New Jersey 08225

Prepared by:

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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.

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The New Jersey Board of Public Utilities (NJBP) has sponsored this Local Government Energy Audit (LGEA) report for Public Works Fleet Management. 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

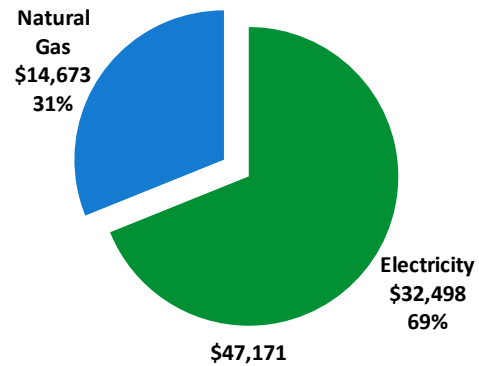


Annual Utilities

Costs: \$47,171

Electricity:
196,457 kWh

Natural Gas:
10,709 Therms



ENERGY STAR®
Benchmarking Score

N/A
(1-100 scale)

A standard energy use benchmark is not available for this facility type. This report contains suggestions about how to improve building performance and reduce energy costs.

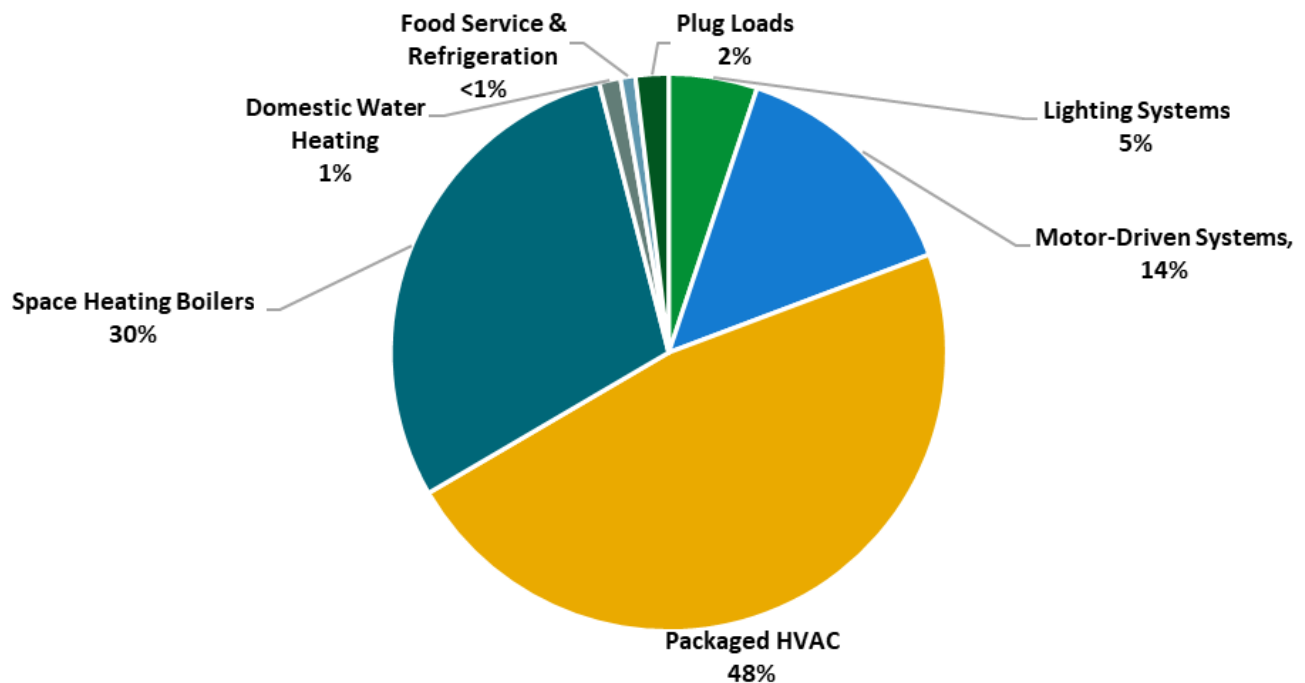


Figure 1 - Energy Use by System

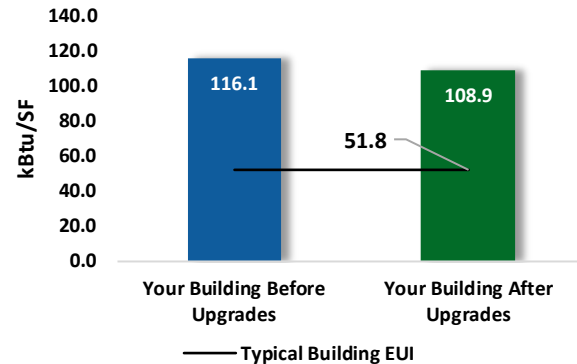
POTENTIAL IMPROVEMENTS



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

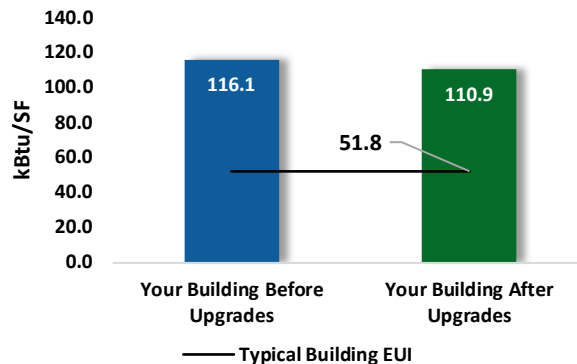
Scenario 1: Full Package (All Evaluated Measures)

Installation Cost	\$32,078
Potential Rebates & Incentives ¹	\$2,208
Annual Cost Savings	\$3,549
Annual Energy Savings	Electricity: 17,539 kWh Natural Gas: 473 Therms
Greenhouse Gas Emission Savings	12 Tons
Simple Payback	8.4 Years
Site Energy Savings (All Utilities)	6%



Scenario 2: Cost Effective Package²

Installation Cost	\$10,519
Potential Rebates & Incentives	\$1,333
Annual Cost Savings	\$3,139
Annual Energy Savings	Electricity: 17,539 kWh Natural Gas: 174 Therms
Greenhouse Gas Emission Savings	10 Tons
Simple Payback	2.9 Years
Site Energy Savings (all utilities)	4%



On-site Generation Potential

Photovoltaic	None
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 ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Lighting Upgrades			6,599	1.4	-1	\$1,072	\$3,790	\$631	\$3,159	2.9	6,474
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	Yes	2,151	0.3	0	\$350	\$1,486	\$150	\$1,336	3.8	2,114
ECM 2	Retrofit Fluorescent Fixtures with LED Lamps and Drivers	Yes	237	0.1	0	\$38	\$163	\$20	\$143	3.7	232
ECM 3	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	Yes	4,212	1.0	-1	\$684	\$2,141	\$461	\$1,680	2.5	4,128
Lighting Control Measures			5,435	1.3	-1	\$882	\$3,246	\$555	\$2,691	3.1	5,326
ECM 4	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	Yes	5,021	1.3	-1	\$815	\$2,695	\$310	\$2,385	2.9	4,921
ECM 5	Install High/Low Lighting Controls	Yes	413	0.1	0	\$67	\$551	\$245	\$306	4.6	405
Gas Heating (HVAC/Process) Replacement			0	0.0	30	\$410	\$21,559	\$875	\$20,684	50.5	3,502
ECM 6	Install High Efficiency Hot Water Boilers	No	0	0.0	30	\$410	\$21,559	\$875	\$20,684	50.5	3,502
HVAC System Improvements			633	0.0	20	\$380	\$836	\$100	\$736	1.9	2,988
ECM 7	Install Pipe Insulation	Yes	633	0.0	20	\$380	\$836	\$100	\$736	1.9	2,988
Domestic Water Heating Upgrade			1,073	0.0	0	\$178	\$172	\$47	\$125	0.7	1,081
ECM 8	Install Low-Flow DHW Devices	Yes	1,073	0.0	0	\$178	\$172	\$47	\$125	0.7	1,081
Custom Measures			3,798	0.0	0	\$628	\$2,475	\$0	\$2,475	3.9	3,825
ECM 9	Replace Electric Water Heater with Heat Pump Water Heater	Yes	3,798	0.0	0	\$628	\$2,475	\$0	\$2,475	3.9	3,825
TOTALS (COST EFFECTIVE MEASURES)			17,539	2.7	17	\$3,139	\$10,519	\$1,333	\$9,186	2.9	19,693
TOTALS (ALL MEASURES)			17,539	2.7	47	\$3,549	\$32,078	\$2,208	\$29,870	8.4	23,196

* - 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 (NJBPUB) has sponsored this Local Government Energy Audit (LGEA) report for Public Works Fleet Management. 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 February 1, 2023, TRC performed an energy audit at Public Works Fleet Management located in Northfield, New Jersey. TRC met with Rick McGee to review the facility operations and help focus our investigation on specific energy-using systems.

The Atlantic County Public Works Fleet Management is a one-story, 15,000 square foot building built in 1957. Spaces include offices, service areas, and garage space.

Lighting for the facility is provided mainly by linear fluorescent T8 fixtures with electronic ballasts. Cooling for the offices is achieved through a combination of several windows and split air conditioning units, while heating for office areas is provided by a hot water boiler. The open garage area is heated by a combination of gas-fired infrared and standard unit heaters while smaller garage areas are heated using electric resistance unit heaters.

2.2 Building Occupancy

The facility is occupied year-round from 8:30 AM until 4:00 PM on weekdays. The facility has limited use on weekends.

Building Name	Weekday/Weekend	Operating Schedule
Public Works Fleet Management	Weekday	8:30 AM - 4:00 PM
	Weekend	No

Figure 3 - Building Occupancy Schedule

2.3 Building Envelope

Building walls are constructed using structural steel as the primary material, finished with metal siding. The foundation is made of concrete. Steel beams support a pitched roof with a wood deck covered with asphalt shingles. The garage has sprayed-on insulation, while the office area features a drop ceiling where the roof encloses semi-conditioned space. Most of the windows are single pane and have wood frames. The glass-to-frame seals are in poor condition. The operable window weather seals are in poor condition, showing evidence of excessive wear. Exterior doors have wood frames and are in fair condition with worn door seals. The garage has seven motorized overhead doors. Degraded window and door seals increase drafts and outside air infiltration.



Building Walls with Overhead Doors



Building Walls



Building Doors



Building Windows

2.4 Lighting Systems

The primary interior lighting system, particularly in office areas, use 32-Watt fluorescent T8 lamps. Fixture types include 2-lamp, 3-lamp, and 4-lamp, 4-foot long recessed, surface mounted, and pendant fixtures with linear tube lamps. Typically, T8 fluorescent lamps use electronic ballasts.

Much of the garage is illuminated by LED fixtures or LED linear tubes. Additionally, there are a few 8-foot T12 lamps and metal halide lamps used in the garage area. Most exit signs are LED fixtures.

Most interior light fixtures are controlled by manual wall switches, with some occupancy sensors used in the main office. All light fixtures are in good condition, and interior lighting levels are generally sufficient.

Exterior fixtures use high-pressure sodium (HPS) and LED lamps. Exterior fixtures are photocell controlled.



Fluorescent T8 Fixtures



Garage: LED Fixtures



Typical Exit Lamps



Main Office Occupancy Sensor

2.5 Air Handling Systems

Unitary Electric HVAC Equipment

The garage office and main office area are cooled by window air conditioning (AC) units which vary in capacity between 0.67 tons and 0.83 tons. Additional office area cooling is provided by three split-system AC units ranging from 2-tons to 3-tons in capacity. AC units are in fair condition and are not ENERGY STAR-rated. During the site visit, all the split unit were controlled by an individual thermostat set at 71°F.



Main Office Window AC



Condensing Unit for Split AC

Unitary Heating Equipment

The main garage area is heated by five, 200 MBh suspended gas-fired furnaces and four infrared heaters, each with a heating capacity of 150 MBh. Electric unit heaters ranging from 5 kW to 15 kW provide heat for other garage spaces. Units are in fair condition and are controlled by manual dial thermostats.



Gas fired Furnace



Typical Electric Resistance Heater



Typical Infrared Heater

2.6 Heating Hot Water Systems

One Weil-McLain 500 MBh hot water boiler serves the office heating load. The burners are fully modulating with a nominal efficiency of 805. The boiler is configured in an automated control scheme. They were manufactured in 1960, are in fair condition, and have been recommended for replacement. A service contract is in place.

The boiler is configured in a constant-flow primary distribution with three fractional hp constant speed hot water pumps connected to the boiler. The boiler provides hot water to radiators and unit heaters throughout the facility. There are 30 feet of 1.5-inch supply and return pipe with no insulation that should be repaired.

Section 3.2 describes apparent natural gas usage during the summer months. TRC recommends that facility staff investigate and shut off the boilers and heaters during the summer if they are operating. This action could help the plant reduce its natural gas usage in the summer months.



Hot Water Boiler



Hot Water Boiler Pipes

2.7 Domestic Hot Water

Hot water for the facility is produced by one electric storage water heater. The electric storage water heater is rated at 4.5 kW with a storage capacity of 40 gallons.

The unit is in fair to good condition. The domestic hot water pipes are partially insulated, and the insulation is in poor condition. Section 4 discusses replacing the electric storage water heater with a heat pump water heater. For detailed information about each unit, refer to Appendix A.



Domestic Hot Water Heater

2.8 Refrigeration

The breakroom in the garage is equipped with a standard-efficiency Ice-O-Matic-brand commercial ice maker that is in good condition.

Visit https://www.energystar.gov/products/commercial_food_service_equipment for the latest information on high efficiency food service equipment.



Ice Maker

2.9 Plug Load and Vending Machines

The location is doing a great job managing the electrical plug loads. This report suggests additional ECMs and energy-efficient best practices in this area.

There are 18 computer workstations throughout the facility. Plug loads include general office and garage equipment, such as copiers, printers, microwaves, televisions, toasters, and residential-style refrigerators.

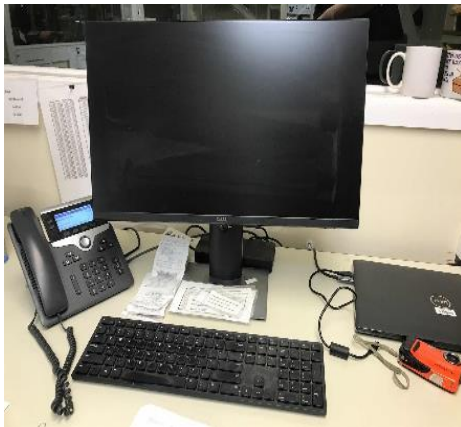
Two residential-style refrigerators are used to store food and drinks. These vary in condition and efficiency. Other plug loads include one water cooler and several types of garage equipment.



Toaster



Microwave



Typical Desktop Computer



Printer



Paper Shredder

2.10 Water-Using Systems

There are three restrooms with toilets, urinals, and sinks. Faucet flow rates are 2.2 gallons per minute (gpm) or higher, and one showerhead has a flow rate of 2.5 gallons per minute (gpm) or higher.

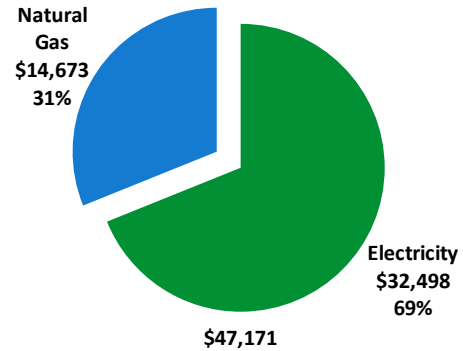


Typical Restroom Sink

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	196,457 kWh	\$32,498
Natural Gas	10,709 Therms	\$14,673
Total		\$47,171



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.

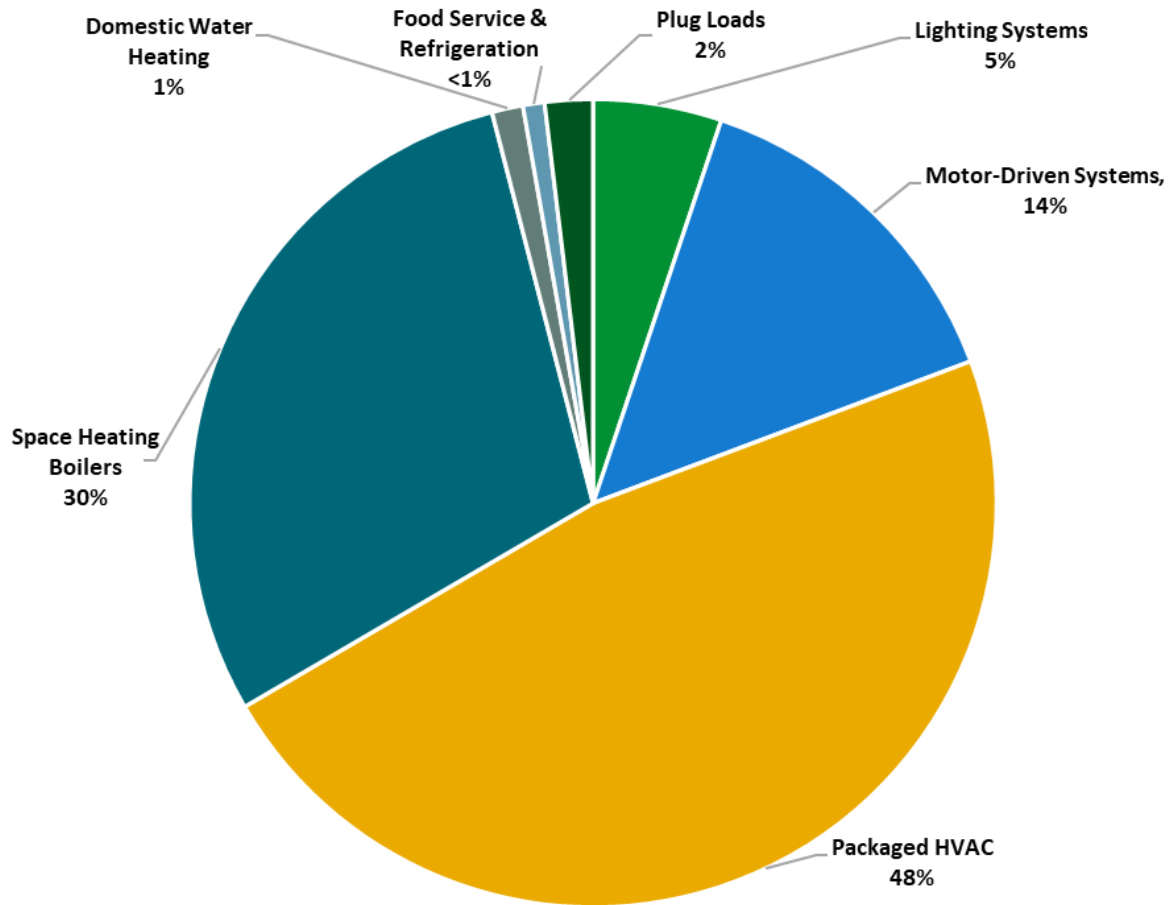
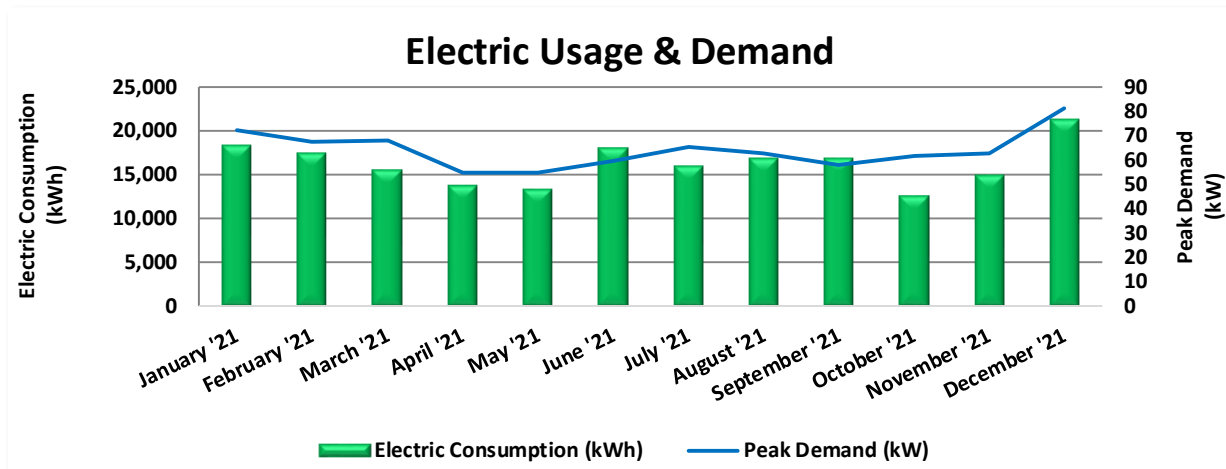


Figure 4 - Energy Balance

3.1 Electricity

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



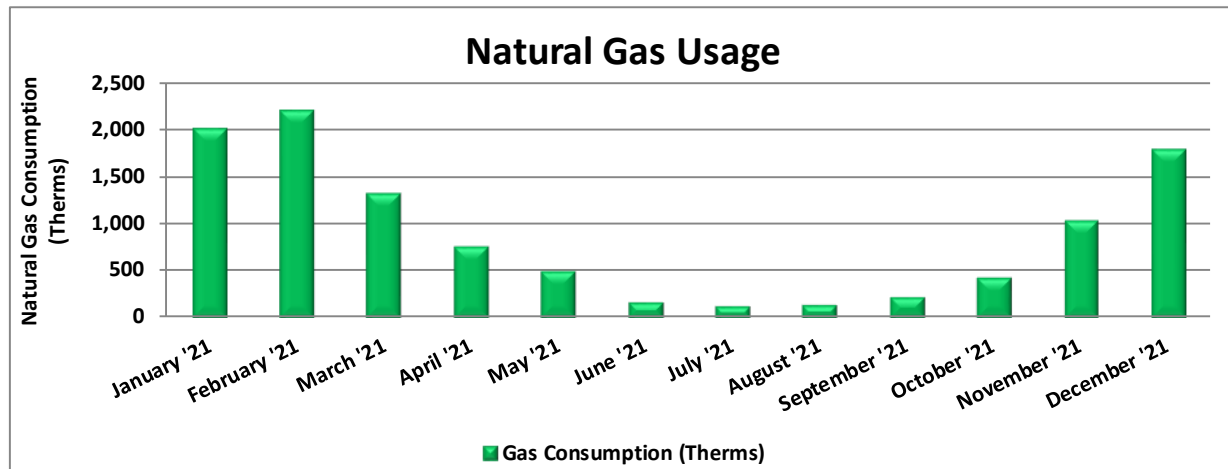
Electric Billing Data					
Period Ending	Days in Period	Electric Usage (kWh)	Demand (kW)	Demand Cost	Total Electric Cost
2/3/21	27	18,452	72	\$758	\$2,822
3/2/21	27	17,591	68	\$687	\$2,692
4/1/21	30	15,635	68	\$766	\$2,591
5/3/21	32	13,798	55	\$665	\$2,320
6/2/21	30	13,467	55	\$624	\$2,233
7/7/21	35	18,103	60	\$789	\$3,036
8/4/21	28	16,119	65	\$693	\$2,675
9/3/21	30	16,909	63	\$713	\$2,799
10/6/21	33	16,932	58	\$725	\$2,838
11/3/21	28	12,634	62	\$656	\$2,239
12/2/21	29	14,956	63	\$694	\$2,525
1/6/22	35	21,323	81	\$1,100	\$3,640
Totals	364	195,919	81	\$8,871	\$32,409
Annual	365	196,457	81	\$8,895	\$32,498

Notes:

- Peak demand of 81 kW occurred in December '21.
- Average demand over the past 12 months was 64 kW.
- The average electric cost over the past 12 months was \$0.165/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 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
2/3/21	28	2,012	\$2,673
3/2/21	27	2,218	\$2,964
4/1/21	30	1,322	\$1,783
5/3/21	32	765	\$1,050
6/2/21	30	491	\$686
7/7/21	35	162	\$259
8/4/21	28	123	\$199
9/3/21	30	134	\$217
10/6/21	33	218	\$334
11/3/21	28	430	\$617
12/2/21	29	1,037	\$1,439
1/6/22	35	1,797	\$2,451
Totals	365	10,709	\$14,673
Annual	365	10,709	\$14,673

Notes:

- The average gas cost for the past 12 months is \$1.370/therm, which is the blended rate used throughout the analysis.
- Natural gas is solely utilized for heating the plant; however, some usage during the summer months indicates that facility staff should explore equipment that consumes natural gas during this season.

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

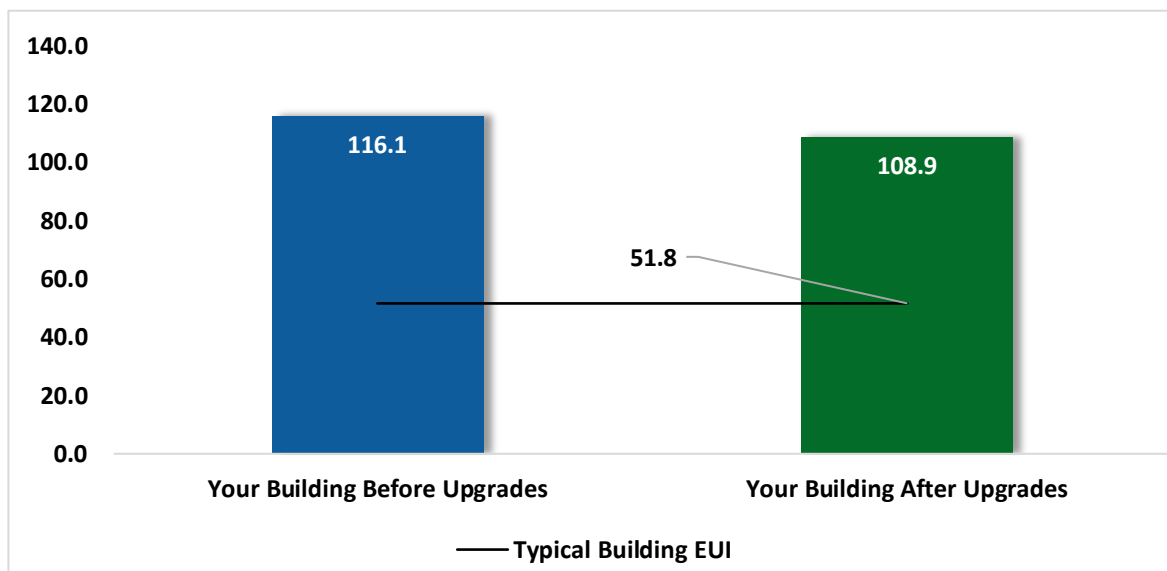


Figure 5 - Energy Use Intensity Comparison³

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 ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Lighting Upgrades			6,599	1.4	-1	\$1,072	\$3,790	\$631	\$3,159	2.9	6,474
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	Yes	2,151	0.3	0	\$350	\$1,486	\$150	\$1,336	3.8	2,114
ECM 2	Retrofit Fluorescent Fixtures with LED Lamps and Drivers	Yes	237	0.1	0	\$38	\$163	\$20	\$143	3.7	232
ECM 3	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	Yes	4,212	1.0	-1	\$684	\$2,141	\$461	\$1,680	2.5	4,128
Lighting Control Measures			5,435	1.3	-1	\$882	\$3,246	\$555	\$2,691	3.1	5,326
ECM 4	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	Yes	5,021	1.3	-1	\$815	\$2,695	\$310	\$2,385	2.9	4,921
ECM 5	Install High/Low Lighting Controls	Yes	413	0.1	0	\$67	\$551	\$245	\$306	4.6	405
Gas Heating (HVAC/Process) Replacement			0	0.0	30	\$410	\$21,559	\$875	\$20,684	50.5	3,502
ECM 6	Install High Efficiency Hot Water Boilers	No	0	0.0	30	\$410	\$21,559	\$875	\$20,684	50.5	3,502
HVAC System Improvements			633	0.0	20	\$380	\$836	\$100	\$736	1.9	2,988
ECM 7	Install Pipe Insulation	Yes	633	0.0	20	\$380	\$836	\$100	\$736	1.9	2,988
Domestic Water Heating Upgrade			1,073	0.0	0	\$178	\$172	\$47	\$125	0.7	1,081
ECM 8	Install Low-Flow DHW Devices	Yes	1,073	0.0	0	\$178	\$172	\$47	\$125	0.7	1,081
Custom Measures			3,798	0.0	0	\$628	\$2,475	\$0	\$2,475	3.9	3,825
ECM 9	Replace Electric Water Heater with Heat Pump Water Heater	Yes	3,798	0.0	0	\$628	\$2,475	\$0	\$2,475	3.9	3,825
TOTALS			17,539	2.7	47	\$3,549	\$32,078	\$2,208	\$29,870	8.4	23,196

* - 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 ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Lighting Upgrades		6,599	1.4	-1	\$1,072	\$3,790	\$631	\$3,159	2.9	6,474
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	2,151	0.3	0	\$350	\$1,486	\$150	\$1,336	3.8	2,114
ECM 2	Retrofit Fluorescent Fixtures with LED Lamps and Drivers	237	0.1	0	\$38	\$163	\$20	\$143	3.7	232
ECM 3	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	4,212	1.0	-1	\$684	\$2,141	\$461	\$1,680	2.5	4,128
Lighting Control Measures		5,435	1.3	-1	\$882	\$3,246	\$555	\$2,691	3.1	5,326
ECM 4	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	5,021	1.3	-1	\$815	\$2,695	\$310	\$2,385	2.9	4,921
ECM 5	Install High/Low Lighting Controls	413	0.1	0	\$67	\$551	\$245	\$306	4.6	405
HVAC System Improvements		633	0.0	20	\$380	\$836	\$100	\$736	1.9	2,988
ECM 7	Install Pipe Insulation	633	0.0	20	\$380	\$836	\$100	\$736	1.9	2,988
Domestic Water Heating Upgrade		1,073	0.0	0	\$178	\$172	\$47	\$125	0.7	1,081
ECM 8	Install Low-Flow DHW Devices	1,073	0.0	0	\$178	\$172	\$47	\$125	0.7	1,081
Custom Measures		3,798	0.0	0	\$628	\$2,475	\$0	\$2,475	3.9	3,825
ECM 9	Replace Electric Water Heater with Heat Pump Water Heater	3,798	0.0	0	\$628	\$2,475	\$0	\$2,475	3.9	3,825
TOTALS		17,539	2.7	17	\$3,139	\$10,519	\$1,333	\$9,186	2.9	19,693

* - 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 ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Lighting Upgrades		6,599	1.4	-1	\$1,072	\$3,790	\$631	\$3,159	2.9	6,474
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	2,151	0.3	0	\$350	\$1,486	\$150	\$1,336	3.8	2,114
ECM 2	Retrofit Fluorescent Fixtures with LED Lamps and Drivers	237	0.1	0	\$38	\$163	\$20	\$143	3.7	232
ECM 3	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	4,212	1.0	-1	\$684	\$2,141	\$461	\$1,680	2.5	4,128

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 and interior MH fixtures

ECM 2: Retrofit Fluorescent Fixtures with LED Lamps and Drivers

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

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

Affected Building Areas: all areas with fluorescent fixtures with T12 tubes

ECM 3: Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps

Replace fluorescent 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

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 ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Lighting Control Measures		5,435	1.3	-1	\$882	\$3,246	\$555	\$2,691	3.1	5,326
ECM 4	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	5,021	1.3	-1	\$815	\$2,695	\$310	\$2,385	2.9	4,921
ECM 5	Install High/Low Lighting Controls	413	0.1	0	\$67	\$551	\$245	\$306	4.6	405

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

ECM 4: Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls

Install occupancy sensors to control lighting fixtures in areas that are frequently unoccupied, even for short periods. For most spaces, we recommend 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: offices, garage area, and restrooms

ECM 5: 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: corridors

4.3 Gas-Fired 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 ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Gas Heating (HVAC/Process) Replacement		0	0.0	30	\$410	\$21,559	\$875	\$20,684	50.5	3,502
ECM 6	Install High Efficiency Hot Water Boilers	0	0.0	30	\$410	\$21,559	\$875	\$20,684	50.5	3,502

ECM 6: Install High Efficiency Hot Water Boilers

We evaluated replacing older inefficient hot water boilers with high efficiency hot water boilers. Energy savings results from improved combustion efficiency and reduced standby losses at low loads.

For the purposes of this analysis, we evaluated the replacement of boilers on a one-for-one basis with equipment of the same capacity. We recommend that you work with your mechanical design team to select boilers that are sized appropriately for the heating load. In many cases installing multiple modular boilers, rather than one or two large boilers, will result in higher overall plant efficiency while providing additional system redundancy.

Replacing the boilers has a long payback and may not be justifiable based simply on energy considerations. However, the boilers have reached the end of their normal useful life. Typically, the marginal cost of purchasing high efficiency boilers can be justified by the marginal savings from the improved efficiency. When the boiler is eventually replaced, consider purchasing boilers that exceed the minimum efficiency required by building codes. We also recommend working with your mechanical design team to determine whether the heating system can operate with return water temperatures below 130°F, which would allow the use of condensing boilers. If so, the plant could consider using a condensing boiler, which offers a significantly lower payback and is more cost-effective.

4.4 HVAC Improvements

#	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 ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
HVAC System Improvements		633	0.0	20	\$380	\$836	\$100	\$736	1.9	2,988
ECM 7	Install Pipe Insulation	633	0.0	20	\$380	\$836	\$100	\$736	1.9	2,988

ECM 7: Install Pipe Insulation

Install insulation on heating water and domestic hot water system piping. Distribution system losses are dependent on system fluid temperature, the size of the distribution system, and the level of insulation of the piping. Significant energy savings can be achieved when insulation has not been well maintained. When the insulation is exposed to water, when the insulation has been removed from some areas of the pipe, or when valves have not been properly insulated system efficiency can be significantly reduced. This measure saves energy by reducing heat transfer in the distribution system.

Affected Systems: hot water piping and domestic hot water piping

4.5 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 ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Domestic Water Heating Upgrade		1,073	0.0	0	\$178	\$172	\$47	\$125	0.7	1,081
ECM 8	Install Low-Flow DHW Devices	1,073	0.0	0	\$178	\$172	\$47	\$125	0.7	1,081

ECM 8: 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.

4.6 Custom 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 ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Custom Measures		3,798	0.0	0	\$628	\$2,475	\$0	\$2,475	3.9	3,825
ECM 9	Replace Electric Water Heater with Heat Pump Water Heater	3,798	0.0	0	\$628	\$2,475	\$0	\$2,475	3.9	3,825

ECM 9: Replace Electric Water Heater with Heat Pump Water Heater

A typical electric water heater uses electric resistance coils to heat water at a coefficient of performance (COP) of 1. Air source heat pump water heaters (HPWH) use a refrigeration cycle to transfer heat from the surrounding air to the domestic water. The typical average COP for a HPWH is about 2.5, so they require significantly less electricity to produce the same amount of hot water as a traditional electric water heater. There are two types of HPWH, those integrated with the heat pump and storage tank in the same unit, and those that are split into two sections (with the storage tank separate from the heat pump). The following addresses integrated HPWH.

HPWH reject cold air. As such, they need to be installed in an unconditioned space of about 750 cubic feet with good ventilation. Ideal locations are garages, large enclosed, unconditioned storage areas, or areas with excess heat such as a furnace or boiler room.⁴ The HPWH will also produce condensate so accommodations for draining the condensate need to be provided.

Most HPWH operate effectively down to an air temperature of 40 °F. Below that temperature, an electric resistance booster heater is typically required to achieve full heating capacity. It is critical that the HPWH controls are set up so that the electric resistance heat only engages when the air temperature is too cold for the HPWH to extract heat from it. HPWHs have a slow recovery. During periods of high demand, the electric resistance heating element, if enabled, may be energized to maintain set point, thus reducing the overall efficiency of the unit. It is recommended that a careful analysis of the hot water demand be conducted to determine if the application makes economic sense, and the HPWH heating capacity and storage are properly sized.

HPWH operate most effectively when the temperature difference between the incoming and outgoing water is high. Generally, this means that cold make-up water should be piped to the bottom of the tank and return water should be piped to the top of the tank in order to maintain stratification within the storage tank. Water should be drawn from the bottom of the tank to be heated. If there is a DHW recirculation pump, it should only be operated during high hot water demand periods.

⁴<https://basc.pnnl.gov/code-compliance/heat-pump-water-heaters-code-compliance-brief#:~:text=HPWH%20must%20have%20unrestricted%20airflow,depending%20on%20size%20of%20system>

4.7 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 measure(s) are therefore beyond the scope of this energy audit. These measure(s) 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.

Upgrade to a Heat Pump System

Electric resistance heating units work by passing an electric current through wires to heat them. The system is 100% efficient since for every unit of electricity consumed, one unit of heat is produced.

But there is a way to convert electricity to create heat at better than a 1:1 ratio. Heat pumps operate on a more efficient principle, the refrigeration cycle. Instead of directly converting electricity to heat, electricity does the work, via a compressor, of moving refrigerant through a system that transfers heat from a cooler place to a warmer place. That system can move three to five as much energy as is available using electric resistance heating methods. Heat pumps work in a similar manner to an air conditioner, except they reverse the cooling process to circulate warm air instead of cold air. Also, heat pumps are generally capable of dispensing refrigerated air as they can typically be operated in air conditioning mode.

Electric resistance heat, including electric furnaces and baseboard heaters, can be inexpensive to install but often expensive to run. Facilities with these systems can save substantial energy at a moderate cost by installing a heat pump when they replace a central air conditioner.

Even in buildings without central air-conditioning, there are opportunities to save energy when an existing electric furnace needs to be replaced, as well as opportunities to install ductless electric heat pumps in buildings with baseboard electric heaters and electric fan coils. Unit ventilators with built-in electric resistance heaters can be replaced with unit ventilators with integrated heat pumps.

Electric heat pumps have high coefficient of performance (COP) ratings and are substantially more efficient than traditional electric heating systems. Further investigation is required to determine whether installing a heat pump system is a cost-effective solution when replacing existing electrical heating systems.

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 emissions⁵. 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.

⁵ <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.

Motor Controls

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

Motor Maintenance

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

Thermostat Schedules and Temperature Resets



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

AC System Evaporator/Condenser Coil Cleaning

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

HVAC Filter Cleaning and Replacement

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

Boiler Maintenance

Many boiler problems develop slowly over time, so regular inspection and maintenance is essential to keeping the heating system running efficiently and preventing expensive repairs. Annual tune-ups should include a combustion analysis to analyze the exhaust from the boilers and to ensure the boiler is operating safely and efficiently. Boilers should be cleaned according to the manufacturer's instructions to remove soot and scale from the boiler tubes to improve heat transfer.

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.

Compressed Air System Maintenance

Compressed air systems require periodic maintenance to operate at peak efficiency. A maintenance plan for compressed air systems should include:

- Inspection, cleaning, and replacement of inlet filter cartridges.
- Cleaning of drain traps.
- Daily inspection of lubricant levels to reduce unwanted friction.
- Inspection of belt condition and tension.
- Check for leaks and adjust loose connections.
- Overall system cleaning.
- Reduce pressure setting to minimum needed for air operated equipment.
- Turn off compressor if not routinely needed.
- Use low pressure blower air rather than high pressure compressed air.

Contact a qualified technician for help with setting up periodic maintenance schedule.

Water Conservation



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

For more information regarding water conservation go to the EPA's WaterSense website⁶ or download a copy of EPA's "WaterSense at Work: Best Management Practices for Commercial and Institutional Facilities"⁷ to get ideas for creating a water management plan and best practices for a wide range of water using systems.

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

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

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

Procurement Strategies

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

⁶ <https://www.epa.gov/watersense>.

⁷ <https://www.epa.gov/watersense/watersense-work-0>.

6 ON-SITE GENERATION

You don't have to look far in New Jersey to see one of the thousands of solar electric systems providing clean power to homes, businesses, schools, and government buildings. On-site generation includes both renewable (e.g., solar, wind) and non-renewable (e.g., fuel cells) technologies that generate power to meet all or a portion of the facility's electric energy needs. Also referred to as distributed generation, these systems contribute to greenhouse gas (GHG) emission reductions, demand reductions, and reduced customer electricity purchases, 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 no potential for installing a PV array.

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

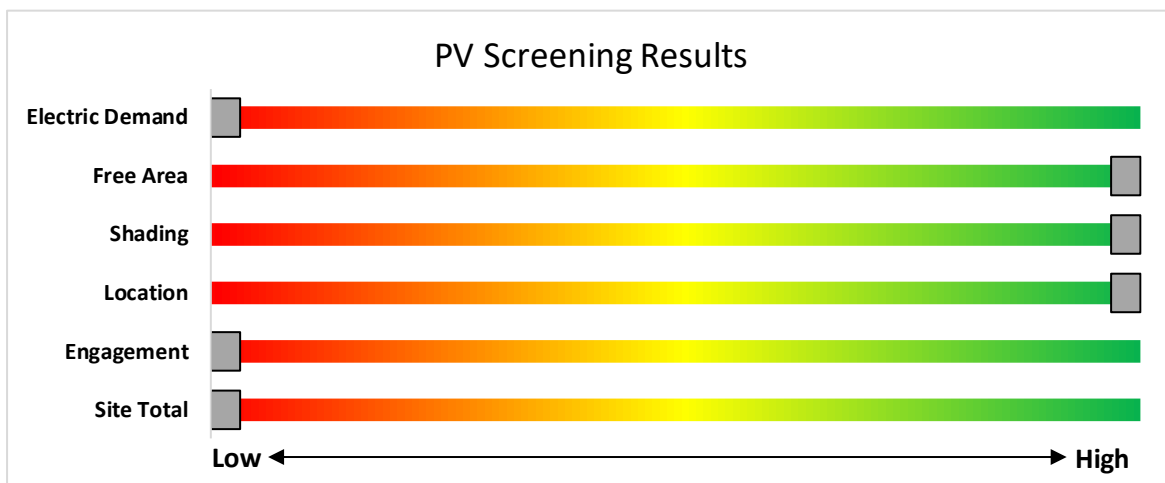


Figure 8 - Photovoltaic Screening

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.

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.

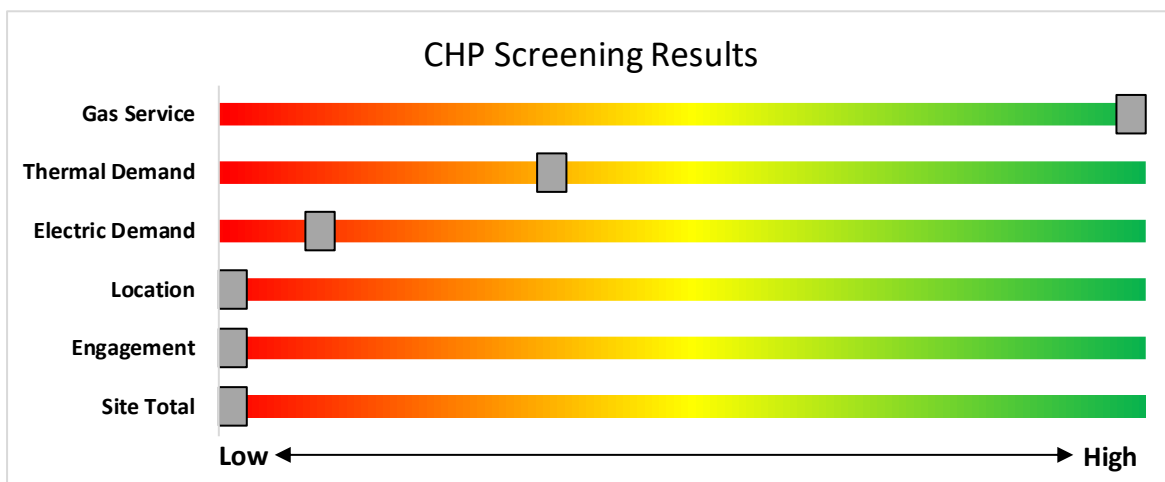


Figure 9 - Combined Heat and Power Screening

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/.

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.

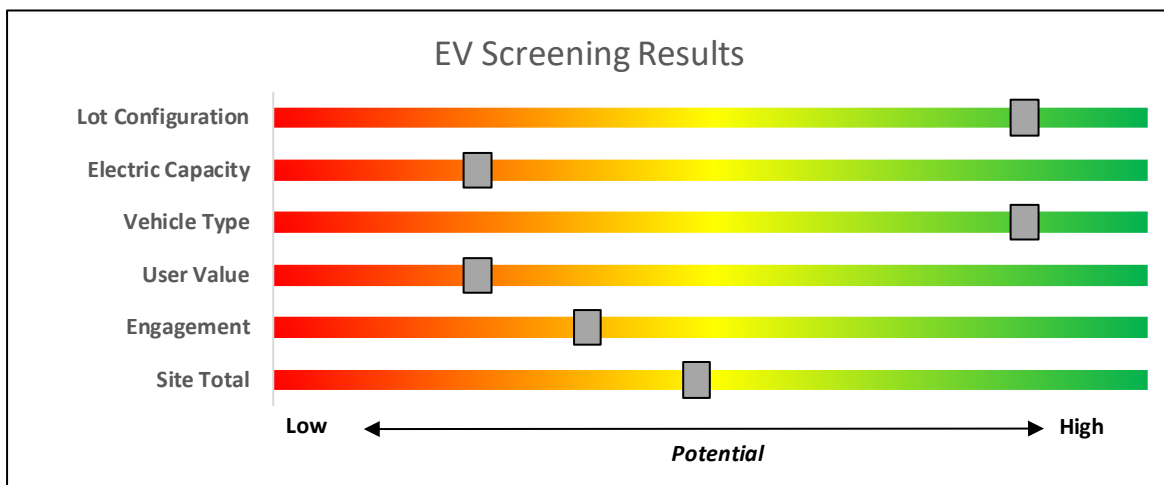


Figure 10 – EV Charger Screening

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.



Program areas to be served by the Utilities:

- Existing Buildings (residential, commercial, industrial, government)
- Efficient Products
 - HVAC
 - Appliance Rebates
 - Appliance Recycling

Proposed New Programs & Features:

- Dedicated multi-family program
- More financing options
- Quick home energy check-ups



Program areas staying with NJCEP:

- New Construction (residential, commercial, industrial, government)
- Large Energy Users
- Combined Heat & Power & Fuel Cells
- State Facilities
- Local Government Energy Audits
- Energy Savings Improvement Program
- Solar & Community Solar

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.

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 (FEED). Once the FEED 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	>3 MW	\$350				
Fuel Cells with Heat Recovery						
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.

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.

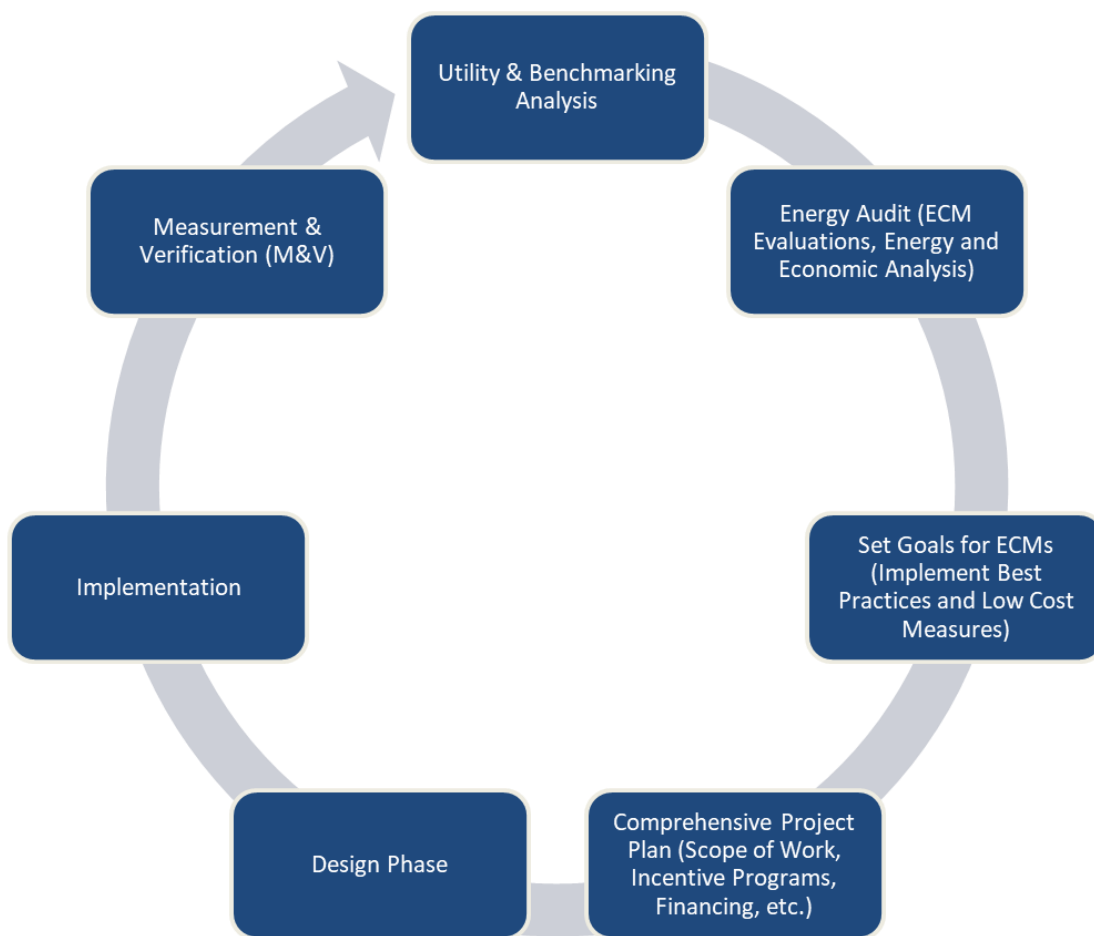


Figure 11 – Project Development Cycle

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 website⁸.

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 website⁹.

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

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



APPENDIX A: EQUIPMENT INVENTORY & RECOMMENDATIONS

Lighting Inventory & Recommendations

Location	Existing Conditions						Proposed Conditions								Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Light Level	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	ECM #	Fixture Recommendation	Add Controls?	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Estimated M&L Cost (\$)	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Corridor 1	7	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	S	93	4,380	3, 5	Relamp	Yes	7	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	High/Low Control	44	3,022	0.3	1,931	0	\$313	\$1,036	\$350	2.2
Exterior 1	1	LED - Fixtures: Downlight Surface Mount	Photocell		25	4,380		None	No	1	LED - Fixtures: Downlight Surface Mount	Photocell	25	4,380	0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Exterior 1	2	LED - Fixtures: Outdoor Wall-Mounted Area Fixture	Photocell		18	4,380		None	No	2	LED - Fixtures: Outdoor Wall-Mounted Area Fixture	Photocell	18	4,380	0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Exterior 1	1	LED - Fixtures: Outdoor Wall-Mounted Area Fixture	Photocell		53	4,380		None	No	1	LED - Fixtures: Outdoor Wall-Mounted Area Fixture	Photocell	53	4,380	0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Exterior 1	1	High-Pressure Sodium: (1) 50W Lamp	Photocell		66	4,380	1	Fixture Replacement	No	1	LED - Fixtures: Outdoor Wall-Mounted Area Fixture	Photocell	15	4,380	0.0	223	0	\$37	\$209	\$50	4.3
Finance	2	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None		6	8,760		None	No	2	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Finance	9	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 4L	Wall Switch	S	114	2,750	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	9	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	58	1,898	0.5	1,831	0	\$297	\$973	\$200	2.6
Garage 1	30	LED - Fixtures: High-Bay	Wall Switch	S	130	2,750	4	None	Yes	30	LED - Fixtures: High-Bay	Occupancy Sensor	130	1,898	0.8	3,325	-1	\$540	\$661	\$70	1.1
Garage 1	7	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	29	2,750	4	None	Yes	7	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,898	0.0	173	0	\$28	\$331	\$35	10.5
Garage 1	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 8' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	72	2,750	4	None	Yes	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 8' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	72	1,898	0.1	246	0	\$40	\$331	\$35	7.4
Garage 1	1	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 8' T12 (75W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	158	2,750	2	Relamp & Reballast	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 8' Lamps	Wall Switch	72	2,750	0.1	237	0	\$38	\$163	\$20	3.7
Garage 1	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,750	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,750	0.0	91	0	\$15	\$46	\$10	2.5
Garage 1	2	Metal Halide: (1) 250W Lamp	Timeclock	S	295	4,380	1	Fixture Replacement	No	2	LED - Fixtures: High-Bay	Timeclock	75	4,380	0.3	1,927	0	\$313	\$1,277	\$100	3.8
Garage breakroom	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,750	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,898	0.1	231	0	\$37	\$234	\$40	5.2
Garage Men's Restroom	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 2' T8 (17W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	33	2,750	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	17	1,898	0.0	58	0	\$9	\$41	\$6	3.7
Garage Men's Restroom	3	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,750	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	3	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,898	0.1	346	0	\$56	\$469	\$65	7.2
Garage Office	2	LED - Fixtures: Ambient 2x4 Fixture	Wall Switch	S	45	2,750	4	None	Yes	2	LED - Fixtures: Ambient 2x4 Fixture	Occupancy Sensor	45	1,898	0.0	77	0	\$12	\$142	\$20	9.8
Garage part room	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	29	2,750	4	None	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,898	0.0	49	0	\$8	\$142	\$20	15.2
Garage part room	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,750	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,898	0.0	115	0	\$19	\$46	\$10	1.9
Main Office	6	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Occupancy Sensor	S	62	1,346	3	Relamp	No	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,346	0.1	266	0	\$43	\$277	\$60	5.0
Main Offices 2	10	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	S	58	2,750	4	None	Yes	10	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	58	1,898	0.1	494	0	\$80	\$331	\$35	3.7
Mechanical 1	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,750	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,750	0.0	91	0	\$15	\$46	\$10	2.5
Restroom - Female 1	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,750	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,750	0.0	91	0	\$15	\$46	\$10	2.5
Restroom - Male 1	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,750	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,898	0.1	231	0	\$37	\$234	\$40	5.2



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
Garage 1	Compressed air system	1	Air Compressor	15.0	91.0%	No				4,680		No	91.0%	No		0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Exterior 1	Garage Area	1	Exhaust Fan	0.3	68.0%	No				5,465		No	68.0%	No		0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Garage part room	Garage Area	2	Exhaust Fan	0.8	78.0%	No				5,465		No	78.0%	No		0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Garage 1	Garage Area	7	Other	0.3	68.0%	No	Airmation			2,745		No	68.0%	No		0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Garage 1	Garage Area	7	Other	0.8	78.0%	No				500		No	78.0%	No		0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Garage Office	Garage Area	1	Other	0.3	68.0%	No				2,745		No	68.0%	No		0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Garage part room	Garage Area	2	Other	0.3	68.0%	No	Air Technology Solutions	Microcon CD-MCD-002		2,745		No	68.0%	No		0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Main Office	Main Office	1	Other	0.3	68.0%	No	Air Technology Solutions	Microcon CD-MCD-002		2,745		No	68.0%	No		0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Garage part room	Garage Area	1	Ventilation Fan	1.0	84.0%	No				2,745		No	84.0%	No		0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Mechanical 1	Hydronic Boiler	3	Heating Hot Water Pump	0.2	65.0%	No				2,745		No	65.0%	No		0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Office Area	Split-System	1	Supply Fan	0.5	78.0%	No				5,465		No	78.0%	No		0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Office Area	Split-System	1	Supply Fan	0.5	78.0%	No				5,465		No	78.0%	No		0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Office Area	Split-System	1	Supply Fan	0.5	78.0%	No				5,465		No	78.0%	No		0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Various	Heaters	8	Supply Fan	0.2	65.0%	No				1,860		No	65.0%	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
Garage 1	Garage	4	Infrared Heater		150.00		0.8 AFUE			W		No							0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Garage breakroom	Garage breakroom	1	Window AC	0.67		10.00				W		No							0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Garage Office	Garage Office	1	Window AC	0.67		12.20		Friedrich	CP08G10B	W		No							0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Garage part room	Garage part room	1	Window AC	0.83		10.80		Frigidaire	FAC105P1A	W		No							0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Main Office	Main Office	2	Window AC	0.67		10.80		Frigidaire	FRA086AT7	W		No							0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Garage 1	Garage 1	1	Unit Heater		17.00		1 COP			W		No							0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Garage 1	Garage 1	5	Unit Heater		200.00		0.8 AFUE			W		No							0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Garage breakroom	Garage breakroom	1	Unit Heater		34.00		1 COP	Dayton		W		No							0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Garage Men's Restroom	Garage Men's Restroom	1	Unit Heater		17.00		1 COP			W		No							0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Garage part room	Garage part room	1	Unit Heater		52.00		1 COP			W		No							0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Exterior 1	Office Area	1	Split-System	2.00		11.00		WEATHER KING	13AJA24A01	W		No							0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Exterior 1	Office Area	1	Split-System	2.00		10.00		Arcoaire	NAC024AKA	W		No							0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Exterior 1	Office Area	1	Split-System	3.00		11.00			TZAA-336-2C757	W		No							0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0

Space Heating Boiler Inventory & Recommendations

		Existing Conditions						Proposed Conditions							Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Area(s)/System(s) Served	System Quantity	System Type	Output Capacity per Unit (MBh)	Manufacturer	Model	Remaining Useful Life	ECM #	Install High Efficiency System?	System Quantity	System Type	Output Capacity per Unit (MBh)	Heating Efficiency	Heating Efficiency Units	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Estimated M&L Cost (\$)	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Mechanical 1	Hydronic Hot water	1	Non-Condensing Hot Water Boiler	500	Weil-McLain	J-S	B	6	Yes	1	Non-Condensing Hot Water Boiler	500	85.00%	Et	0.0	0	30	\$410	\$21,559	\$875	50.5

Pipe Insulation Recommendations

		Recommendation Inputs			Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Area(s)/System(s) Affected	ECM #	Length of Uninsulated Pipe (ft)	Pipe Diameter (in)	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
Garage Men's Restroom	Restrooms	7	20	1.00	0.0	633	0	\$105	\$273	\$40	2.2
Mechanical 1	Hydronic Boiler	7	30	1.50	0.0	0	20	\$275	\$563	\$60	1.8



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
Garage Men's Restroom	Restrooms	1	Storage Tank Water Heater (≤ 50 Gal)	A.O Smith	ECS 40 200	W		No						0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0

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
Restrooms	8	8	Faucet Aerator (Lavatory)	2.20	0.50	0.0	890	0	\$147	\$67	\$32	0.2
Garage Men's Restroom	8	1	Showerhead	2.50	1.50	0.0	184	0	\$30	\$105	\$15	3.0

Commercial Ice Maker Inventory & Recommendations

		Existing Conditions				Proposed Conditions		Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Quantity	Ice Maker Type	Manufacturer	Model	ENERGY STAR Qualified?	ECM #	Install ENERGY STAR Equipment?	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
Garage breakroom	1	Self-Contained Unit (<175 lbs/day), Batch	Ice-O-Matic		No		No	0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0



Plug Load Inventory

Existing Conditions						
Location	Quantity	Equipment Description	Energy Rate (W)	ENERGY STAR Qualified?	Manufacturer	Model
Garage breakroom	1	Coffee Machine	1,575	No		
Garage part room	1	Coffee Machine	900	No		
Main Offices 2	1	Coffee Machine	900	No		
Finance	6	Desktop	150	No		
Garage 1	1	Desktop	150	No		
Garage Office	2	Desktop	150	No		
Garage part room	2	Desktop	150	No		
Main Office	4	Desktop	150	No		
Main Offices 2	3	Desktop	150	No		
Garage 1	8	Fan (Large)	100	No		
Finance	1	Microwave	1,000	No		
Garage breakroom	2	Microwave	1,000	No		
Garage part room	1	Paper Shredder	150	No		
Main Offices 2	1	Paper Shredder	150	No		
Finance	1	Printer (Medium/Small)	200	No		
Main Office	2	Printer (Medium/Small)	200	No		
Main Offices 2	1	Printer (Medium/Small)	200	No		
Garage part room	1	Printer/Copier (Large)	400	No		
Main Office	1	Printer/Copier (Large)	400	Yes		
Main Offices 2	1	Printer/Copier (Large)	400	Yes		
Main Offices 2	1	Refrigerator (Mini)	153	No		
Finance	1	Refrigerator (Residential)	218	No		
Garage breakroom	1	Refrigerator (Residential)	218	No		
Garage breakroom	1	Television	80	No		
Main Offices 2	1	Television	80	No		
Garage breakroom	1	Toaster	850	No		
Main Offices 2	1	Toaster	850	No		
Garage breakroom	2	Toaster Oven	1,200	No		
Finance	1	Water Cooler	92	No		

Custom (High Level) Measure Analysis


Electric Tank Water Heater to HPWH

NOTE: HPWH calculation should not be used for existing water heaters with a storage capacity greater than 120 gal.

Existing Conditions						Proposed Conditions				Energy Impact & Financial Analysis										
Description	Area(s)/System(s) Served	SF of Area Served	Fuel Type	Input Capacity per Unit (kW)	Tank Capacity per Unit (Gal)	Description	COP	Tank Capacity per Unit (Gal)	Estimated Unit Cost	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Estimated M&L Cost (\$)	Base Incentives	Enhanced Incentives	Total Incentives	Total Net Cost	Payback w/o Incentives in Years	Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Storage Tank Water Heater (≤50 Gal)	Restrooms	4,500	Electric	4.5	40	Heat Pump Water Heater	2.5	40	\$2,069.90	0.00	3,798	0	\$628	\$2,475	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,475	3.94	3.94
			Electric																	
			Electric																	

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.



ENERGY STAR® Statement of Energy Performance

N/A

ENERGY STAR®
Score¹

Public Works Fleet Management

Primary Property Type: Other - Public Services
Gross Floor Area (ft²): 15,000
Built: 1957

For Year Ending: December 31, 2021
Date Generated: June 02, 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 Public Works Fleet Management 101 New Road Northfield, New Jersey 8225	Property Owner Atlantic County 1227 Drexel Avenue Atlantic City, NJ 08401 (609) 343-2284	Primary Contact Jerry Griffin 1227 Drexel Avenue Atlantic City, NJ 08401 (609) 343-2284 griffin_jerry@aclink.org
Property ID: 23954924		

Energy Consumption and Energy Use Intensity (EUI)			
Site EUI	Annual Energy by Fuel	National Median Comparison	
115.7 kBtu/ft²	Natural Gas (kBtu)	1,066,472 (62%)	National Median Site EUI (kBtu/ft²)
	Electric - Grid (kBtu)	668,476 (38%)	National Median Source EUI (kBtu/ft²)
			% Diff from National Median Source EUI
			123%
Source EUI	Annual Emissions		
199.4 kBtu/ft²	Total (Location-Based) GHG Emissions		
	(Metric Tons CO2e/year)		
			130

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

gpm	<i>Gallon per minute</i>
HID	<i>High intensity discharge</i> : high-output lighting lamps such as high-pressure sodium, metal halide, and mercury vapor.
hp	<i>Horsepower</i>
HPS	<i>High-pressure sodium</i> : a type of HID lamp.
HSPF	<i>Heating seasonal performance factor</i> : a measure of efficiency typically applied to heat pumps. Heating energy provided divided by seasonal energy input.
HVAC	<i>Heating, ventilating, and air conditioning</i>
IHP 2014	US DOE Integral Horsepower rule. The current ruling regarding required electric motor efficiency.
IPLV	<i>Integrated part load value</i> : a measure of the part load efficiency usually applied to chillers.
kBtu	One thousand British thermal units
kW	<i>Kilowatt</i> : equal to 1,000 Watts.
kWh	<i>Kilowatt-hour</i> : 1,000 Watts of power expended over one hour.
LED	<i>Light emitting diode</i> : a high-efficiency source of light with a long lamp life.
LGEA	<i>Local Government Energy Audit</i>
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	<i>Metal halide</i> : a type of HID lamp.
MBh	<i>Thousand Btu per hour</i>
MBtu	<i>One thousand British thermal units</i>
MMBtu	<i>One million British thermal units</i>
MV	<i>Mercury Vapor</i> : a type of HID lamp.
NJBPU	<i>New Jersey Board of Public Utilities</i>
NJCEP	<i>New Jersey's Clean Energy Program</i> : 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	<i>Photovoltaic</i> : refers to an electronic device capable of converting incident light directly into electricity (direct current).

SEER	<i>Seasonal energy efficiency ratio</i> : a measure of efficiency in terms of annual cooling energy provided divided by total electric input.
SEP	<i>Statement of energy performance</i> : 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)	<i>Solar renewable energy credit</i> : 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	<i>Variable air volume</i>
VFD	<i>Variable frequency drive</i> : 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.