Local Government Energy Audit Report

Trustees Pavilion

July 10, 2024

Prepared for:
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Disclaimer

The goal of this audit report is to identify potential energy efficiency opportunities and help prioritize specific measures for implementation. Most energy conservation measures have received preliminary analysis of feasibility that identifies expected ranges of savings and costs. This level of analysis is usually considered sufficient to establish a basis for further discussion and to help prioritize energy measures.

TRC reviewed the energy conservation measures and estimates of energy savings for technical accuracy. Actual, achieved energy savings depend on behavioral factors and other uncontrollable variables and, therefore, estimates of final energy savings are not guaranteed. TRC and the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities (NJBPU) shall in no event be liable should the actual energy savings vary.

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

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

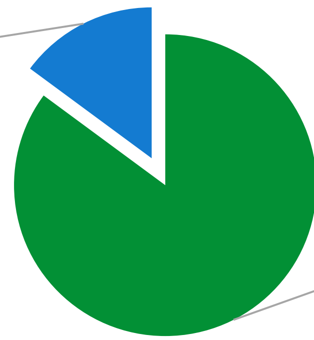
The customer and their respective contractor(s) are responsible to implement energy conservation measures in complete conformance with all applicable local, state, and federal requirements.

Table of Contents

1 Executive Summary

The New Jersey Board of Public Utilities (NJBPU) has sponsored this Local Government Energy Audit (LGEA) report for Trustees Pavilion. 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: $61,735 Electricity: 345,346 kWh Natural Gas: 8,480 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.

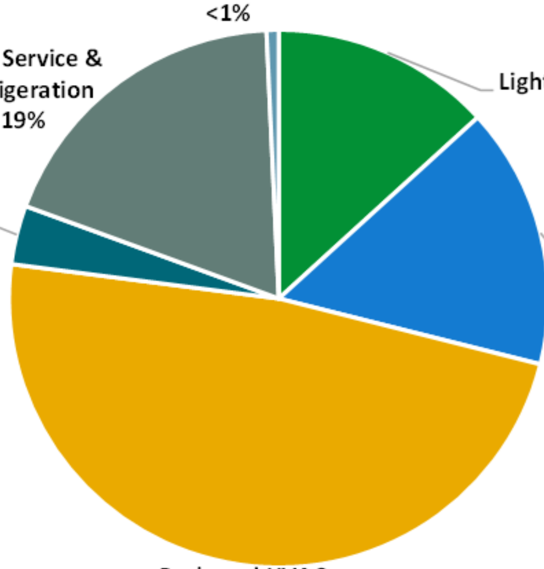


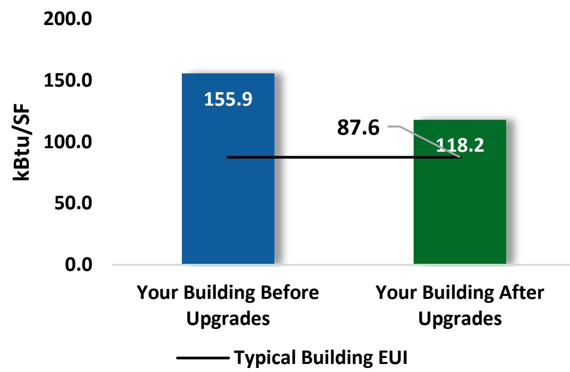
Figure 1 - Energy Use by System

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.

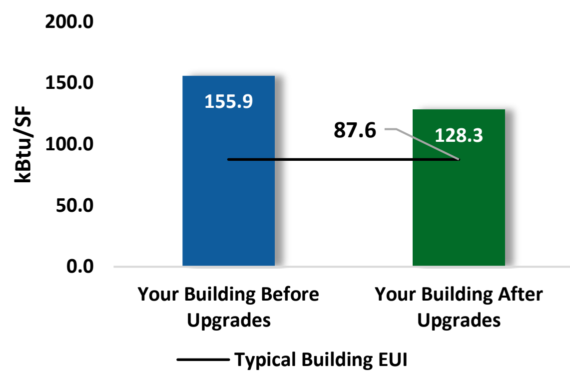
Scenario 1: Full Package (All Evaluated Measures)

Installation Cost	$245,062
Potential Rebates & Incentives[1]	$19,283
Annual Cost Savings	$19,673
Annual Energy Savings	Electricity: 124,734 kWh Natural Gas: 638 Therms
Greenhouse Gas Emission Savings	67 Tons
Simple Payback	11.5 Years
Site Energy Savings (All Utilities)	24%



Scenario 2: Cost Effective Package[2]

Installation Cost	$73,097
Potential Rebates & Incentives	$9,848
Annual Cost Savings	$15,038
Annual Energy Savings	Electricity: 96,833 kWh Natural Gas: 279 Therms
Greenhouse Gas Emission Savings	50 Tons
Simple Payback	4.2 Years
Site Energy Savings (all utilities)	18%



On-site Generation Potential

Photovoltaic	High
Combined Heat and Power	None

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

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

#	Energy Conservation Measure	Cost Effective?	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings ($)	Estimated M&L Cost ($)	Estimated Incentive ($)*	Estimated Net M&L Cost ($)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Lighting Upgrades			**38,517**	**5.1**	**-6**	**$5,800**	**$12,905**	**$2,415**	**$10,490**	**1.8**	**38,123**
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	Yes	6,771	0.0	0	$1,030	$3,452	$450	$3,002	2.9	6,819
ECM 2	Retrofit Fluorescent Fixtures with LED Lamps and Drivers	Yes	394	0.1	0	$59	$257	$40	$217	3.7	387
ECM 3	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	Yes	31,352	5.0	-6	$4,711	$9,196	$1,925	$7,271	1.5	30,918
Lighting Control Measures			**11,586**	**2.1**	**-2**	**$1,737**	**$8,294**	**$1,805**	**$6,489**	**3.7**	**11,383**
ECM 4	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	Yes	10,212	1.9	-2	$1,531	$6,944	$825	$6,119	4.0	10,033
ECM 5	Install High/Low Lighting Controls	Yes	1,374	0.2	0	$206	$1,350	$980	$370	1.8	1,350
Motor Upgrades			**93**	**0.1**	**0**	**$14**	**$1,009**	**$0**	**$1,009**	**71.4**	**94**
ECM 6	Premium Efficiency Motors	No	93	0.1	0	$14	$1,009	$0	$1,009	71.4	94
Variable Frequency Drive (VFD) Measures			**40,107**	**12.0**	**0**	**$6,104**	**$40,083**	**$5,225**	**$34,858**	**5.7**	**40,388**
ECM 7	Install VFD on Variable Air Volume (VAV) Fans	Yes	40,107	12.0	0	$6,104	$40,083	$5,225	$34,858	5.7	40,388
Unitary HVAC Measures			**29,778**	**24.8**	**7**	**$4,604**	**$153,583**	**$8,935**	**$144,648**	**31.4**	**30,769**
ECM 8	Install High Efficiency Air Conditioning Units	No	29,778	24.8	7	$4,604	$153,583	$8,935	$144,648	31.4	30,769
Gas Heating (HVAC/Process) Replacement			**0**	**0.0**	**8**	**$89**	**$15,302**	**$500**	**$14,802**	**166.4**	**962**
ECM 9	Install High Efficiency Furnaces	No	0	0.0	8	$89	$15,302	$500	$14,802	166.4	962
HVAC System Improvements			**4,428**	**0.0**	**31**	**$1,005**	**$6,850**	**$8**	**$6,842**	**6.8**	**8,040**
ECM 10	Implement Demand Control Ventilation (DCV)	Yes	4,428	0.0	28	$977	$6,797	$0	$6,797	7.0	7,739
ECM 11	Install Pipe Insulation	Yes	0	0.0	3	$28	$53	$8	$45	1.6	301
Domestic Water Heating Upgrade			**0**	**0.0**	**5**	**$58**	**$100**	**$45**	**$55**	**0.9**	**627**
ECM 12	Install Low-Flow DHW Devices	Yes	0	0.0	5	$58	$100	$45	$55	0.9	627
Food Service & Refrigeration Measures			**2,195**	**0.2**	**0**	**$334**	**$4,865**	**$350**	**$4,515**	**13.5**	**2,211**
ECM 13	Refrigerator/Freezer Case Electrically Commutated Motors	Yes	1,163	0.1	0	$177	$1,517	$200	$1,317	7.4	1,171
ECM 14	Refrigeration Controls	Yes	1,032	0.0	0	$157	$3,348	$150	$3,198	20.4	1,039
Custom Measures			**-1,970**	**0.0**	**21**	**-$72**	**$2,070**	**$0**	**$2,070**	**-28.7**	**475**
ECM 15	Replace Gas Fired Water Heater with Heat Pump Water Heater	No	-1,970	0.0	21	-$72	$2,070	$0	$2,070	-28.7	475
TOTALS (COST EFFECTIVE MEASURES)			**96,833**	**19.4**	**28**	**$15,038**	**$73,097**	**$9,848**	**$63,249**	**4.2**	**100,772**
TOTALS (ALL MEASURES)			**124,734**	**44.3**	**64**	**$19,673**	**$245,062**	**$19,283**	**$225,779**	**11.5**	**133,072**

* - 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).

*** - Negative payback explained in section 4.10.

Figure 2 – Evaluated Energy Improvements

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

1.1 Planning Your Project

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

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

Pick Your Installation Approach

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

Options from Your Utility Company

Prescriptive and Custom Rebates

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

Direct Install

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

Engineered Solutions

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

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

Options from New Jersey’s Clean Energy Program

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

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

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

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

Successor Solar Incentive Program (SuSI)

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

Ongoing Electric Savings with Demand Response

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

Large Energy User Program (LEUP)

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

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

2 Existing Conditions

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

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

2.1 Site Overview

On March 31, 2023, TRC performed an energy audit at Trustees Pavilion located in Mahwah, New Jersey. TRC met with Bob Cuprys to review the facility operations and help focus our investigation on specific energy-using systems.

Trustees Pavilion is a two-story, 13,000 square foot building built in 2000. Spaces include dining section, conference section, commercial kitchen, serving area, corridors, restrooms, and storage spaces. There is a band shell exterior to the building.

Recent Facility Operational Changes

The dining section and several other spaces in the building are used minimally since the onset of the COVID pandemic.

2.2 Building Occupancy

The facility is occupied all week typically during regular business hours. Janitorial services are performed after hours. Approximately 220 students use the building.

Building Name	Weekday/Weekend	Operating Schedule
Trustees Pavillion	Weekday	7:00 AM - 11:00 PM
	Weekend	7:00 AM - 11:00 PM

Figure 3 - Building Occupancy Schedule

2.3 Building Envelope

Building walls are concrete block with a brick façade structure. The roof is flat and covered with black membrane, and it is in good condition.

Most of the windows are double glazed with aluminum frames. The glass-to-frame seals are in good condition. The operable window weather seals are in good condition. Exterior doors have aluminum framed glass doors and slider doors. These are in good condition.

Roof

Windows

Exterior Doors

Facade

2.4 Lighting Systems

The primary interior lighting system uses 32-Watt linear fluorescent T8 lamps. There are also 8-foot 75-Watt T12 fixtures in one of the storage rooms. Fluorescent fixture types include a combination of 2-lamp, 3-lamp, or 4-lamp, 4-foot-long troffers, and surface mounted fixtures. Typically, T8 fluorescent lamps use electronic ballasts and T12 fluorescent lamps use magnetic ballasts.

Additionally, there are compact fluorescent lamps (CFL) ranging from 13-Watt to 42-Watt in spaces including the lobby, storage sections, entrance spaces, and restrooms.

All exit signs are 2-Watt LED units. Interior lighting is controlled using wall switches. Most fixtures are in good condition. Interior lighting levels were generally sufficient.

Building exterior lighting consists of recessed fixtures with 26-Watt CFLs and 60-Watt incandescent lamps and metal halide wall pack fixtures. The band shell area uses a combination of incandescent, high-pressure sodium, and LED fixtures. Building mounted exterior lighting is controlled using photocells while fixtures at the band shell are controlled by a switch.

Conference Room F 4-foot T8 Surface Mount Fixtures

2-Watt LED Light Fixture

CFL Light Fixtures – Dining Area

Metal Halide Exterior Fixture

2.5 Air Handling Systems

Packaged and Air Handling Units

Building heating and cooling is mainly provided by packaged units.

The packaged units are Trane roof top units with cooling capacities ranging from 10 tons to 30 tons. The average EER of these units is 8.5. Units are equipped with built-in furnaces with heating capacities ranging from 166 MBh to 486 MBh with an efficiency rating of 81 percent. Units are equipped with constant speed supply fans and in some cases exhaust fans. Original to the building, these units are beyond their useful life and have been evaluated for replacement.

Temperature control is provided using thermostats in the respective zones.

The kitchen has one forced air furnace which is barely used since the onset of the COVID pandemic. Minimal hours of operation have been assigned for the purpose of analysis.

Typical Trane Roof-top Unit

Make-up Air Unit - Kitchen

Thermostats

2.6 Domestic Hot Water

The building has two gas-fired storage domestic hot water heaters.

The Bradford White unit serving the restrooms has an input capacity of 40 MBh and a tank capacity of 40 gallons with an 80 percent efficiency rating.

The Rheem unit serving the kitchen has an input capacity of 400 MBh with a tank capacity of 100 gallons and an 80 percent efficiency rating.

The units were installed in 2015 and 2016, respectively. They are in good condition and well maintained.

The hot water is distributed to end uses using fractional horsepower circulation pumps.

Kitchen DHW

Restroom DHW

Circulation Pump

2.7 Food Service Equipment

The commercial kitchen setup at this building has a mix of gas and electric equipment that is used to prepare meals for students and staff, although this usage has been minimal since COVID. Most cooking is done using a convection gas-fired oven. Bulk prepared foods are held in several electric holding cabinets. Equipment is of standard efficiency and is in good condition.

The dishwasher is a non-ENERGY STAR, low-temperature, rack type unit.

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

Dishwasher

Rack Oven

Griddle

Mixer

2.8 Refrigeration

The kitchen has several stand-up refrigerators and freezers with either solid or glass doors. Some of them are used to store food that is prepared. The others are merchant-provided refrigerators and freezers. The facility also has two ice machines. All equipment is of standard efficiency and in good condition.

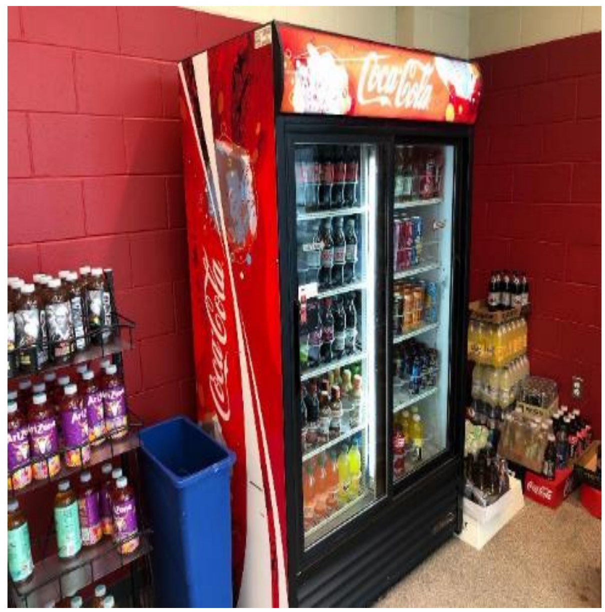
There are two walk-in refrigerators. These have estimated 0.58-tons and 0.75-tons compressors and a single and double fan evaporator, respectively.

The walk-in medium temperature freezer has a 0.75-tons compressor and a two-fan evaporator. The freezer is equipped with evaporator fan control and automatic defrost controls.

Our analysis determined that this building's refrigeration equipment accounts for a relatively high proportion of overall energy use. Consider turning off refrigeration equipment that may not be needed. While cost effective opportunities to replace equipment are limited at this time, we recommend that you work with your refrigeration suppliers to maintain equipment in a way that minimizes energy use. When refrigeration equipment does need to be replaced, consider installing high efficiency or ENERGY STAR labeled equipment.

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

Walk-in Freezer



Merchandise Refrigerators

Ice Machine

Merchandise Refrigerators

2.9 Plug Load and Vending Machines

The location is doing a great job managing the electrical plug loads. This report makes additional suggestions for ECMs in this area as well as energy efficient best practices.

There are computer workstations, electric space heaters, hand dryers, portable fans, water coolers, and water fountains throughout the facility. Plug loads include general cafe and office equipment.

Water Fountain

Coffee Machine

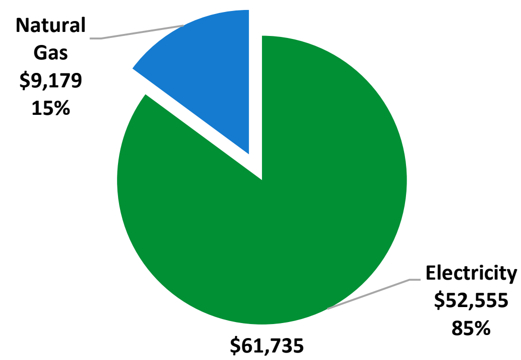
2.10 Water-Using Systems

There faucet flow rates are at 2.2 gallons per minute (gpm) or higher. Toilets are rated at 1.6 gallons per flush (gpf) and urinals are rated at 1.0 gpf.

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	345,346 kWh	$52,555
Natural Gas	8,480 Therms	$9,179
Total		**$61,735**



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.

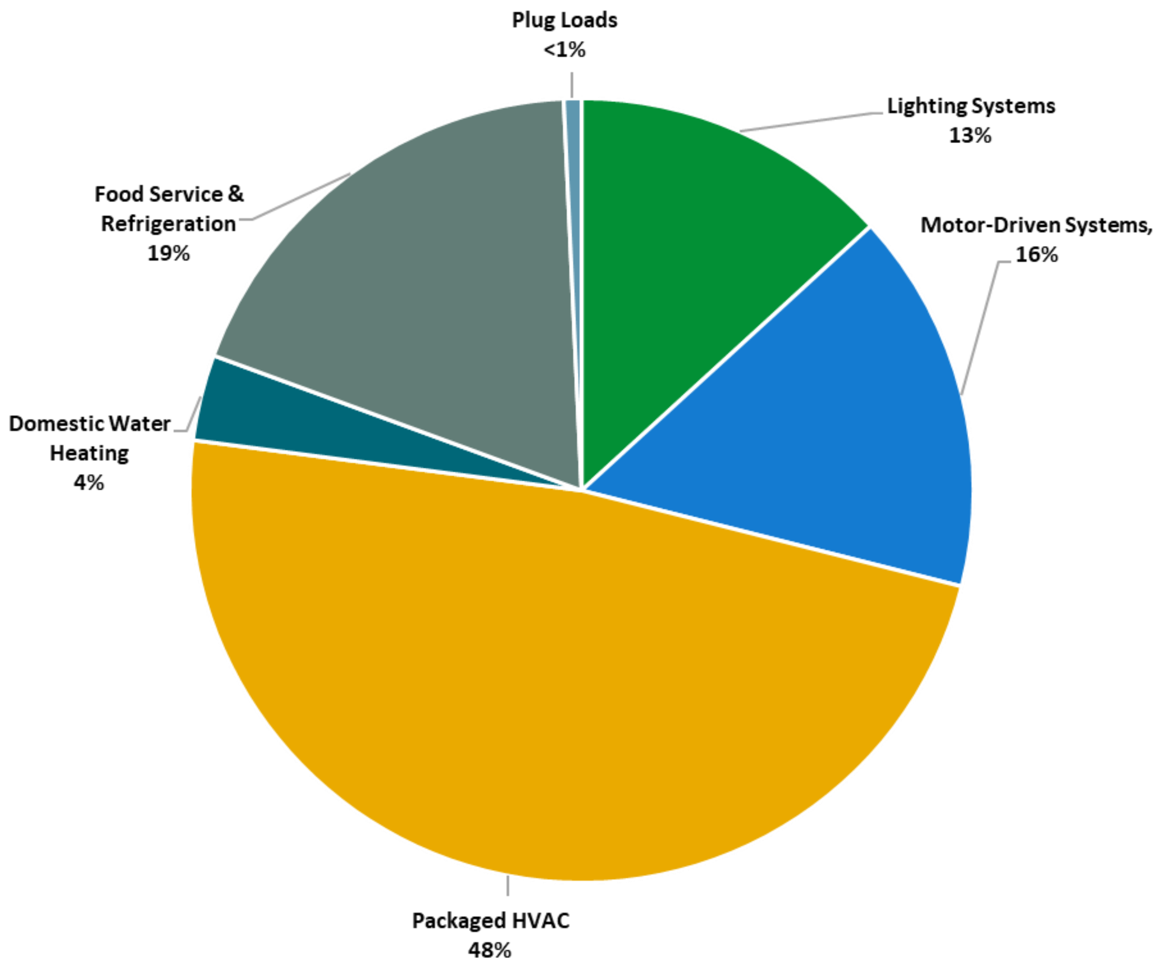
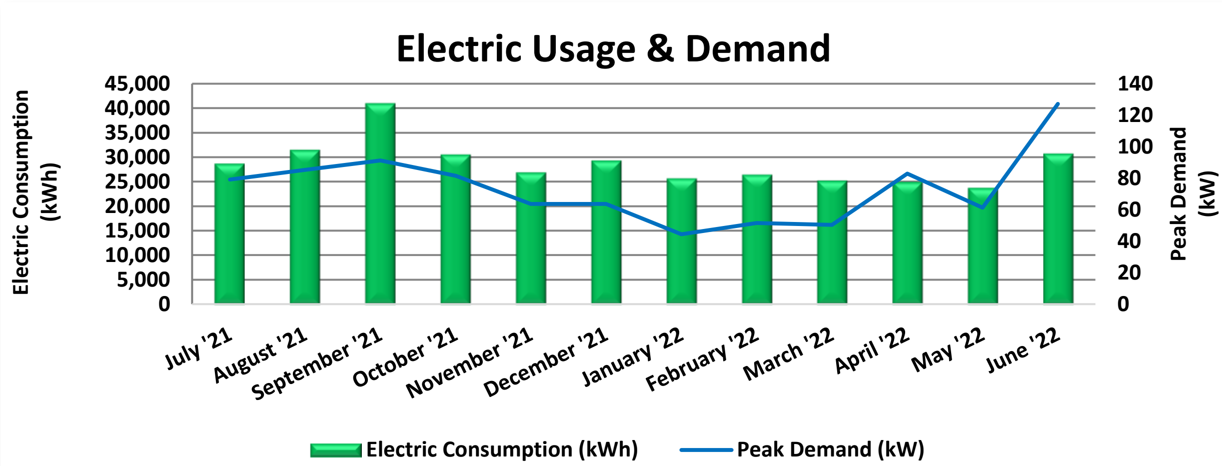


Figure 4 - Energy Balance

3.1 Electricity

Rockland Electric delivers electricity under rate class Electric Small C&I Gen Serv SEC-RE-DEL-PJM, with electric production provided by Direct Energy, a third-party supplier.



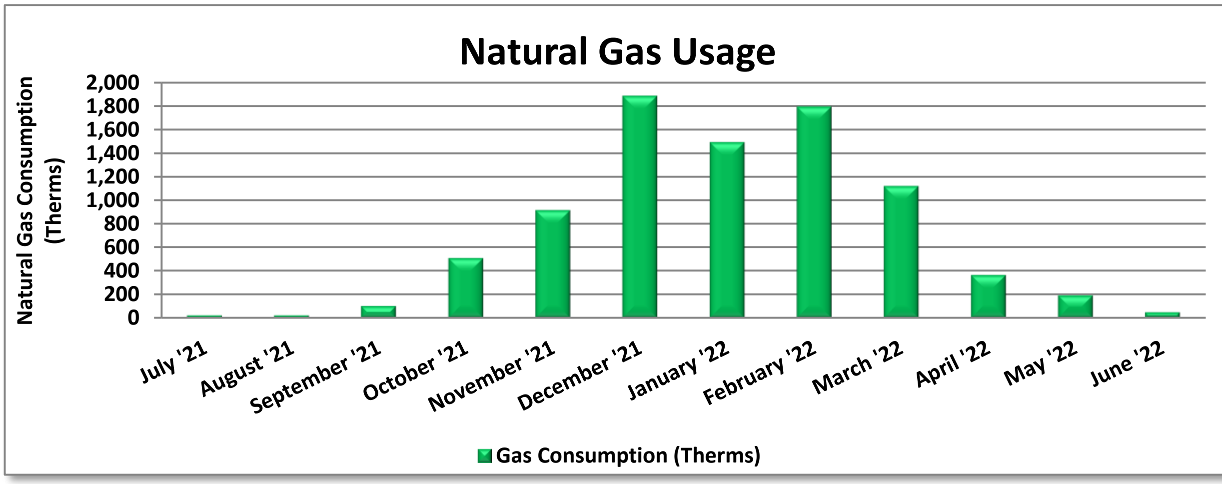
Electric Billing Data					
Period Ending	Days in Period	Electric Usage (kWh)	Demand (kW)	Demand Cost	Total Electric Cost
7/20/21	32	28,680	79	$469	$3,938
8/19/21	30	31,440	85	$505	$4,341
9/20/21	32	40,920	91	$542	$5,522
10/20/21	30	30,480	82	$432	$4,155
11/18/21	29	26,880	64	$316	$3,604
12/20/21	32	29,280	64	$316	$3,894
1/21/22	32	25,680	44	$389	$4,285
2/18/22	28	26,400	52	$426	$4,431
3/21/22	31	25,200	50	$426	$4,250
4/19/22	29	24,960	83	$556	$4,344
5/17/22	28	23,760	61	$426	$4,032
6/17/22	31	30,720	127	$950	$5,615
Totals	**364**	**344,400**	**127**	**$5,754**	**$52,411**
Annual	**365**	**345,346**	**127**	**$5,769**	**$52,555**

Notes:

- Peak demand of 127 kW occurred in June '22.
- Average demand over the past 12 months was 74 kW.
- The average electric cost over the past 12 months was $0.152/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

PSE&G delivers natural gas under rate class Large Volume Gas (LVG), with natural gas supply provided by Direct Energy, a third-party supplier.



Gas Billing Data			
Period Ending	Days in Period	Natural Gas Usage (Therms)	Natural Gas Cost
8/2/21	32	20	$198
8/30/21	28	20	$198
9/28/21	29	100	$283
10/28/21	30	507	$567
11/30/21	33	915	$878
12/29/21	29	1,886	$1,698
1/28/22	30	1,492	$1,432
3/2/22	33	1,796	$1,635
3/31/22	29	1,119	$1,186
5/2/22	32	364	$487
5/31/22	29	192	$354
6/30/22	30	47	$238
Totals	**364**	**8,457**	**$9,154**
Annual	**365**	**8,480**	**$9,179**

Notes:

- The average gas cost for the past 12 months is $1.082/therm, which is the blended rate used throughout the analysis.

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

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.

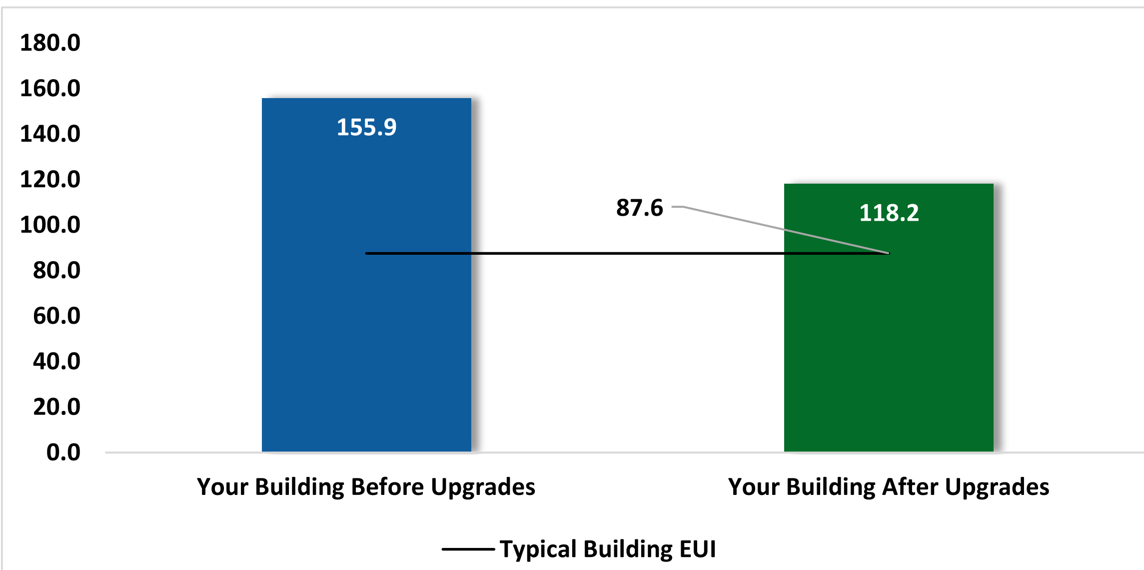


Figure 5 - Energy Use Intensity Comparison[3]

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

[3] Based on all evaluated ECMs

Tracking Your Energy Performance

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

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

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

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

4 Energy Conservation Measures

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

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

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

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

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

#	Energy Conservation Measure	Cost Effective?	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings ($)	Estimated M&L Cost ($)	Estimated Incentive ($)*	Estimated Net M&L Cost ($)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Lighting Upgrades			**38,517**	**5.1**	**-6**	**$5,800**	**$12,905**	**$2,415**	**$10,490**	**1.8**	**38,123**
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	Yes	6,771	0.0	0	$1,030	$3,452	$450	$3,002	2.9	6,819
ECM 2	Retrofit Fluorescent Fixtures with LED Lamps and Drivers	Yes	394	0.1	0	$59	$257	$40	$217	3.7	387
ECM 3	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	Yes	31,352	5.0	-6	$4,711	$9,196	$1,925	$7,271	1.5	30,918
Lighting Control Measures			**11,586**	**2.1**	**-2**	**$1,737**	**$8,294**	**$1,805**	**$6,489**	**3.7**	**11,383**
ECM 4	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	Yes	10,212	1.9	-2	$1,531	$6,944	$825	$6,119	4.0	10,033
ECM 5	Install High/Low Lighting Controls	Yes	1,374	0.2	0	$206	$1,350	$980	$370	1.8	1,350
Motor Upgrades			**93**	**0.1**	**0**	**$14**	**$1,009**	**$0**	**$1,009**	**71.4**	**94**
ECM 6	Premium Efficiency Motors	No	93	0.1	0	$14	$1,009	$0	$1,009	71.4	94
Variable Frequency Drive (VFD) Measures			**40,107**	**12.0**	**0**	**$6,104**	**$40,083**	**$5,225**	**$34,858**	**5.7**	**40,388**
ECM 7	Install VFD on Variable Air Volume (VAV) Fans	Yes	40,107	12.0	0	$6,104	$40,083	$5,225	$34,858	5.7	40,388
Unitary HVAC Measures			**29,778**	**24.8**	**7**	**$4,604**	**$153,583**	**$8,935**	**$144,648**	**31.4**	**30,769**
ECM 8	Install High Efficiency Air Conditioning Units	No	29,778	24.8	7	$4,604	$153,583	$8,935	$144,648	31.4	30,769
Gas Heating (HVAC/Process) Replacement			**0**	**0.0**	**8**	**$89**	**$15,302**	**$500**	**$14,802**	**166.4**	**962**
ECM 9	Install High Efficiency Furnaces	No	0	0.0	8	$89	$15,302	$500	$14,802	166.4	962
HVAC System Improvements			**4,428**	**0.0**	**31**	**$1,005**	**$6,850**	**$8**	**$6,842**	**6.8**	**8,040**
ECM 10	Implement Demand Control Ventilation (DCV)	Yes	4,428	0.0	28	$977	$6,797	$0	$6,797	7.0	7,739
ECM 11	Install Pipe Insulation	Yes	0	0.0	3	$28	$53	$8	$45	1.6	301
Domestic Water Heating Upgrade			**0**	**0.0**	**5**	**$58**	**$100**	**$45**	**$55**	**0.9**	**627**
ECM 12	Install Low-Flow DHW Devices	Yes	0	0.0	5	$58	$100	$45	$55	0.9	627
Food Service & Refrigeration Measures			**2,195**	**0.2**	**0**	**$334**	**$4,865**	**$350**	**$4,515**	**13.5**	**2,211**
ECM 13	Refrigerator/Freezer Case Electrically Commutated Motors	Yes	1,163	0.1	0	$177	$1,517	$200	$1,317	7.4	1,171
ECM 14	Refrigeration Controls	Yes	1,032	0.0	0	$157	$3,348	$150	$3,198	20.4	1,039
Custom Measures			**-1,970**	**0.0**	**21**	**-$72**	**$2,070**	**$0**	**$2,070**	**-28.7**	**475**
ECM 15	Replace Gas Fired Water Heater with Heat Pump Water Heater	No	-1,970	0.0	21	-$72	$2,070	$0	$2,070	-28.7	475
TOTALS			**124,734**	**44.3**	**64**	**$19,673**	**$245,062**	**$19,283**	**$225,779**	**11.5**	**133,072**

* - 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).

*** - Negative payback explained in section 4.10.

Figure 6 – All Evaluated ECMs

#	Energy Conservation Measure	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings ($)	Estimated M&L Cost ($)	Estimated Incentive ($)*	Estimated Net M&L Cost ($)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Lighting Upgrades		**38,517**	**5.1**	**-6**	**$5,800**	**$12,905**	**$2,415**	**$10,490**	**1.8**	**38,123**
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	6,771	0.0	0	$1,030	$3,452	$450	$3,002	2.9	6,819
ECM 2	Retrofit Fluorescent Fixtures with LED Lamps and Drivers	394	0.1	0	$59	$257	$40	$217	3.7	387
ECM 3	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	31,352	5.0	-6	$4,711	$9,196	$1,925	$7,271	1.5	30,918
Lighting Control Measures		**11,586**	**2.1**	**-2**	**$1,737**	**$8,294**	**$1,805**	**$6,489**	**3.7**	**11,383**
ECM 4	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	10,212	1.9	-2	$1,531	$6,944	$825	$6,119	4.0	10,033
ECM 5	Install High/Low Lighting Controls	1,374	0.2	0	$206	$1,350	$980	$370	1.8	1,350
Variable Frequency Drive (VFD) Measures		**40,107**	**12.0**	**0**	**$6,104**	**$40,083**	**$5,225**	**$34,858**	**5.7**	**40,388**
ECM 7	Install VFD on Variable Air Volume (VAV) Fans	40,107	12.0	0	$6,104	$40,083	$5,225	$34,858	5.7	40,388
HVAC System Improvements		**4,428**	**0.0**	**31**	**$1,005**	**$6,850**	**$8**	**$6,842**	**6.8**	**8,040**
ECM 10	Implement Demand Control Ventilation (DCV)	4,428	0.0	28	$977	$6,797	$0	$6,797	7.0	7,739
ECM 11	Install Pipe Insulation	0	0.0	3	$28	$53	$8	$45	1.6	301
Domestic Water Heating Upgrade		**0**	**0.0**	**5**	**$58**	**$100**	**$45**	**$55**	**0.9**	**627**
ECM 12	Install Low-Flow DHW Devices	0	0.0	5	$58	$100	$45	$55	0.9	627
Food Service & Refrigeration Measures		**2,195**	**0.2**	**0**	**$334**	**$4,865**	**$350**	**$4,515**	**13.5**	**2,211**
ECM 13	Refrigerator/Freezer Case Electrically Commutated Motors	1,163	0.1	0	$177	$1,517	$200	$1,317	7.4	1,171
ECM 14	Refrigeration Controls	1,032	0.0	0	$157	$3,348	$150	$3,198	20.4	1,039
TOTALS		**96,833**	**19.4**	**28**	**$15,038**	**$73,097**	**$9,848**	**$63,249**	**4.2**	**100,772**

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

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

Figure 7 – Cost Effective ECMs

4.1 Lighting

#	Energy Conservation Measure	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings ($)	Estimated M&L Cost ($)	Estimated Incentive ($)*	Estimated Net M&L Cost ($)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Lighting Upgrades		**38,517**	**5.1**	**-6**	**$5,800**	**$12,905**	**$2,415**	**$10,490**	**1.8**	**38,123**
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	6,771	0.0	0	$1,030	$3,452	$450	$3,002	2.9	6,819
ECM 2	Retrofit Fluorescent Fixtures with LED Lamps and Drivers	394	0.1	0	$59	$257	$40	$217	3.7	387
ECM 3	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	31,352	5.0	-6	$4,711	$9,196	$1,925	$7,271	1.5	30,918

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

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

Affected Building Areas: all areas with fluorescent fixtures with T8 tubes; CFLs, incandescent lamps

4.2 Lighting Controls

#	Energy Conservation Measure	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings ($)	Estimated M&L Cost ($)	Estimated Incentive ($)*	Estimated Net M&L Cost ($)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Lighting Control Measures		**11,586**	**2.1**	**-2**	**$1,737**	**$8,294**	**$1,805**	**$6,489**	**3.7**	**11,383**
ECM 4	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	10,212	1.9	-2	$1,531	$6,944	$825	$6,119	4.0	10,033
ECM 5	Install High/Low Lighting Controls	1,374	0.2	0	$206	$1,350	$980	$370	1.8	1,350

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: kitchen area, storage spaces, conference rooms, restrooms, and side entry

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 and lobby

4.3 Motors

#	Energy Conservation Measure	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings ($)	Estimated M&L Cost ($)	Estimated Incentive ($)*	Estimated Net M&L Cost ($)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Motor Upgrades		**93**	**0.1**	**0**	**$14**	**$1,009**	**$0**	**$1,009**	**71.4**	**94**
ECM 6	Premium Efficiency Motors	93	0.1	0	$14	$1,009	$0	$1,009	71.4	94

ECM 6: Premium Efficiency Motors

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

Affected Motors:

Location	Area(s)/System(s) Served	Motor Quantity	Motor Application	HP Per Motor	Additional Motor Description
Exterior 1	Kitchen	1	Makeup Air Fan	5.0	

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

4.4 Variable Frequency Drives (VFD)

#	Energy Conservation Measure	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings ($)	Estimated M&L Cost ($)	Estimated Incentive ($)*	Estimated Net M&L Cost ($)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Variable Frequency Drive (VFD) Measures		**40,107**	**12.0**	**0**	**$6,104**	**$40,083**	**$5,225**	**$34,858**	**5.7**	**40,388**
ECM 7	Install VFD on Variable Air Volume (VAV) Fans	40,107	12.0	0	$6,104	$40,083	$5,225	$34,858	5.7	40,388

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

ECM 7: Install VFD on Variable Air Volume (VAV) Fans

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

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

Affected Air Handlers: supply and exhaust fans of Trane RTUs

4.5 Unitary HVAC

#	Energy Conservation Measure	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings ($)	Estimated M&L Cost ($)	Estimated Incentive ($)*	Estimated Net M&L Cost ($)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Unitary HVAC Measures		**29,778**	**24.8**	**7**	**$4,604**	**$153,583**	**$8,935**	**$144,648**	**31.4**	**30,769**
ECM 8	Install High Efficiency Air Conditioning Units	29,778	24.8	7	$4,604	$153,583	$8,935	$144,648	31.4	30,769

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

ECM 8: Install High Efficiency Air Conditioning Units

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

Affected Units: all Trane RTUs. Note: this measure is mutually exclusive to installing external variable frequency drives for the existing package units.

4.6 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_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Gas Heating (HVAC/Process) Replacement		**0**	**0.0**	**8**	**$89**	**$15,302**	**$500**	**$14,802**	**166.4**	**962**
ECM 9	Install High Efficiency Furnaces	0	0.0	8	$89	$15,302	$500	$14,802	166.4	962

ECM 9: Install High Efficiency Furnaces

We evaluated replacing standard efficiency furnaces with condensing furnaces. Improved combustion technology and heat exchanger design optimize heat recovery from the combustion gases, which can significantly improve furnace efficiency. Savings result from improved system efficiency.

Note: these units produce acidic condensate that require proper drainage

Affected Units: forced air furnace in kitchen

4.7 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_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
HVAC System Improvements		**4,428**	**0.0**	**31**	**$1,005**	**$6,850**	**$8**	**$6,842**	**6.8**	**8,040**
ECM 10	Implement Demand Control Ventilation (DCV)	4,428	0.0	28	$977	$6,797	$0	$6,797	7.0	7,739
ECM 11	Install Pipe Insulation	0	0.0	3	$28	$53	$8	$45	1.6	301

ECM 10: Implement Demand Control Ventilation (DCV)

Demand control ventilation (DCV) is a control strategy that monitors the indoor air's carbon dioxide (CO_2) content to measure room occupancy. This data is used to regulate the amount of outdoor air provided to the space for ventilation.

Standard ventilation systems often provide outside air based on a space's estimated maximum occupancy but not actual occupancy. During low occupancy periods, the space may then be over ventilated. This wastes energy through heating and cooling the excess outside air flow. DCV reduces unnecessary outdoor air intake by regulating ventilation based on actual occupancy levels. DCV is most suited for facilities where occupancy levels vary significantly from hour to hour and day to day.

Energy savings associated with DCV are based on hours of operation, space occupancy, outside air reduction, and other factors. Energy savings results from eliminating unnecessary ventilation and space conditioning. Implementation of this measure is dependent upon having a building automation system (BAS) or other smart building control system connected to the space conditioning equipment serving the noted areas.

Affected Building Areas: all the spaces served by the roof-top units. Note: the cost associated with this measure assumes that ECM 7, variable frequency drives, will be installed.

ECM 11: Install Pipe Insulation

Install insulation on 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: domestic hot water piping around Rheem water heater

4.8 Domestic Water Heating

#	Energy Conservation Measure	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings ($)	Estimated M&L Cost ($)	Estimated Incentive ($)*	Estimated Net M&L Cost ($)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Domestic Water Heating Upgrade		**0**	**0.0**	**5**	**$58**	**$100**	**$45**	**$55**	**0.9**	**627**
ECM 12	Install Low-Flow DHW Devices	0	0.0	5	$58	$100	$45	$55	0.9	627

ECM 12: 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.

4.9 Food Service & Refrigeration Measures

#	Energy Conservation Measure	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings ($)	Estimated M&L Cost ($)	Estimated Incentive ($)*	Estimated Net M&L Cost ($)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Food Service & Refrigeration Measures		**2,195**	**0.2**	**0**	**$334**	**$4,865**	**$350**	**$4,515**	**13.5**	**2,211**
ECM 13	Refrigerator/Freezer Case Electrically Commutated Motors	1,163	0.1	0	$177	$1,517	$200	$1,317	7.4	1,171
ECM 14	Refrigeration Controls	1,032	0.0	0	$157	$3,348	$150	$3,198	20.4	1,039

ECM 13: Refrigerator/Freezer Case Electrically Commutated Motors

Replace shaded pole or permanent split capacitor (PSC) motors with electronically commutated (EC) motors in walk-in coolers. Fractional horsepower EC motors are significantly more efficient than mechanically commutated, brushed motors, particularly at low speeds or partial load. By using variable-speed technology, EC motors can optimize fan usage. Because these motors are brushless and use DC power, losses due to friction and phase shifting are eliminated.

Savings for this measure consider both the increased efficiency of the motor as well as the reduction in refrigeration load due to motor heat loss.

Affected Systems: walk in units

ECM 14: Refrigeration Controls

Install additional controls to optimize the operation of walk-in coolers and freezers.

Defrost controllers can be used to override defrost of evaporator fans when the defrost operation is not necessary, which reduces annual energy consumption. This measure is applicable to existing evaporator fans with a traditional electric de-frost mechanism.

Affected Systems: walk in coolers

4.10 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_2e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Custom Measures		**-1,970**	**0.0**	**21**	**-$72**	**$2,070**	**$0**	**$2,070**	**-28.7**	**475**
ECM 15	Replace Gas Fired Water Heater with Heat Pump Water Heater	-1,970	0.0	21	-$72	$2,070	$0	$2,070	-28.7	475

ECM 15: Replace Gas Fired Water Heater with Heat Pump Water Heater

A gas fired water heater uses a burner to heat water. Air source heat pump water heaters (HPWH) use a refrigeration cycle to transfer heat from the surrounding air to the domestic water. Water heater efficiency is rated by the uniform energy factor (UEF). For a relative comparison of water heater UEFs, the criteria for certifying a water heater in the ENERGY STAR program are provided below. These values indicate that HPWH heaters are significantly more efficient than gas fired water heaters.

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 measure considers an integrated HPWH.

ENERGY STAR Uniform Energy Factor (UEF) Criteria for Certified Water Heaters *

Water Heater Type	Minimum UEF	Other
Integrated HPWH	3.3	
Integrated HPWH	2.2	120 Volt, 15 Amp circuit
Split System HPWH	2.2	
Gas Fired Storage	0.64	≤ 55 gal, Medium Draw Pattern
Gas Fired Storage	0.68	≤ 55 gal, High Draw Pattern
Gas Fired Storage	0.78	> 55 gal, Medium Draw Pattern
Gas Fired Storage	0.80	> 55 gal, High Draw Pattern
Gas Fired Storage	0.80	Residential Duty
Gas Fired Instantaneous	0.87	

** Note: Uniform Energy Factor (UEF): The newest measure of water heater overall efficiency. The higher the UEF value is, the more efficient the water heater. UEF is determined by the Department of Energy's test method outlined in 10 CFR Part 430, Subpart B, Appendix E.*[4]

HPWH reject cold air. As such, they need to be installed in an unconditioned space of about 750 cubic feet with good ventilation[5]. Ideal locations are garages, large enclosed, unconditioned storage areas, or areas with excess heat such as a furnace or boiler room. 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.

Switching from a gas fired water heater to a HPWH has the potential to reduce the sites overall greenhouse gas emissions. If the electricity for the HPWH is provided by an on-site photovoltaic (PV) system then there are essentially no greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. A 2016 study conducted at Cornell

4 https://www.energy.gov/sites/prod/files/2014/06/f17/rwh_tp_final_rule.pdf

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

[6]calculated the kg of methane (CH_4) and carbon dioxide (CO_2) produced per GJ of water heated. The study compared HPWH to gas and electric fired, storage and tankless water heaters. The study also considered electricity produced from natural gas and coal fired electric plants. In all cases the study found that HPWHs produced less methane than all of the other water heaters. The study also found that HPWH produced less carbon dioxide than electric resistance water heaters but more carbon dioxide than tankless gas water heaters and about the same amount of carbon dioxide as storage gas water heaters. The summary tables provide the reduction in CO2 equivalent emissions based on the typical New Jersey electric utility.

This measure has a negative simple payback due to the relative cost of electricity to natural gas. At this site the cost per Btu for natural gas is significantly lower than for electricity. Therefore, even though this measure will result in a net energy savings in terms of Btu at this site it will increase the overall cost for providing domestic hot water. This is a potential future electrification measure if the site decides to pursue electrification.

[6] Greenhouse gas emissions from domestic hot water: Heat pumps compared to most commonly used systems. Bongghi Hong, Robert W. Howarth. Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, Cornell University. Energy Science and Engineering 2016.

5 Energy Efficient Best Practices

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

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

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

Energy Tracking with ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager

You've heard it before—you cannot manage what you do not measure. ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager is an online tool that you can use to measure and track energy and water consumption, as well as greenhouse gas emissions[7]. Your account has already been established. Now you can continue to keep tabs on your energy performance every month.

Doors and Windows

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

Window Treatments/Coverings

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

Lighting Maintenance

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

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

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

Lighting Controls

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

Motor Maintenance

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

Fans to Reduce Cooling Load

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

Thermostat Schedules and Temperature Resets

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

Economizer Maintenance

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

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

AC System Evaporator/Condenser Coil Cleaning

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

HVAC Filter Cleaning and Replacement

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

Ductwork Maintenance

Duct maintenance has two primary goals: keep the ducts clean to avoid air quality problems and seal leaks to save energy. Check for cleanliness, obstructions that block airflow, water damage, and leaks. Ducts should be inspected at least every two years.

The biggest symptoms of clogged air ducts are differing temperatures throughout the building and areas with limited airflow from supply registers. If a particular air duct is clogged, then air flow will only be cut off to some rooms in the building—not all of them. The reduced airflow will make it more difficult for those areas to reach the temperature setpoint, which will cause the HVAC system to run longer to cool or heat that area properly. If you suspect clogged air ducts, ensure that all areas in front of supply registers are clear of items that may block or restrict air flow, and you should check for fire dampers or balancing dampers that have failed closed.

Duct leakage in commercial buildings can account for 5%–25% of the supply airflow. In the case of rooftop air handlers, duct leakage can occur to the outside of the building wasting conditioned air. Check ductwork for leakage. Eliminating duct leaks can improve ventilation system performance and reduce heating and cooling system operation.

Distribution system losses are dependent on air system temperature, the size of the distribution system, and the level of insulation of the ductwork. Significant energy savings can be achieved when insulation has not been well maintained. When the insulation is missing or worn, the system efficiency can be significantly reduced. This measure saves energy by reducing heat transfer in the distribution system.

Furnace Maintenance

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

Optimize HVAC Equipment Schedules

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

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

Water Heater Maintenance

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

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

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

Refrigeration Equipment Maintenance

Preventative maintenance keeps commercial refrigeration equipment running reliably and efficiently. Commercial refrigerators and freezers are mission-critical equipment that can cost a fortune when they go down. Even when they appear to be working properly, refrigeration units can be consuming too much energy. Have walk-in refrigeration and freezer and other commercial systems serviced at least annually. This practice will allow systems to perform to their highest capabilities and will help identify system issues if they exist.

Maintaining your commercial refrigeration equipment can save between five and ten percent on energy costs. When condenser coils are dirty, your commercial refrigerators and freezers work harder to maintain the temperature inside. Worn gaskets, hinges, door handles or faulty seals cause cold air to leak from the unit, forcing the unit to run longer and use more electricity.

Regular cleaning and maintenance also help your commercial refrigeration equipment to last longer.

Computer Power Management Software

Many computers consume power during nights, weekends, and holidays. Screen savers are commonly confused as a power management strategy. This contributes to avoidable, excessive electrical energy consumption. There are innovative power management software packages available that are designed to deliver significant energy saving and provide ongoing tracking measurements. A central power management platform helps enforce energy savings policies as well as identify and eliminate underutilized devices.

Water Conservation

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

For more information regarding water conservation go to the EPA's WaterSense website[8] or download a copy of EPA's "WaterSense at Work: Best Management Practices for Commercial and Institutional Facilities"[9] 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.

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

[9] 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.

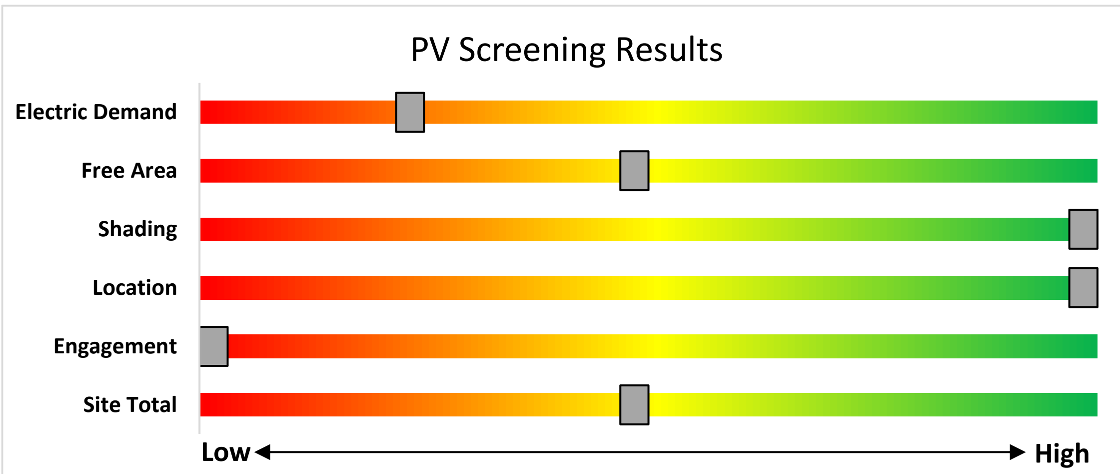
6.1 Solar Photovoltaic

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 medium potential for installing a PV array.

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

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



Potential	Medium	
System Potential	69	kW DC STC
Electric Generation	82,204	kWh/yr
Displaced Cost	$12,510	/yr
Installed Cost	$179,400	

Figure 8 - Photovoltaic Screening

Successor Solar Incentive Program (SuSI)

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

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

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

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

6.2 Combined Heat and Power

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

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

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

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

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

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

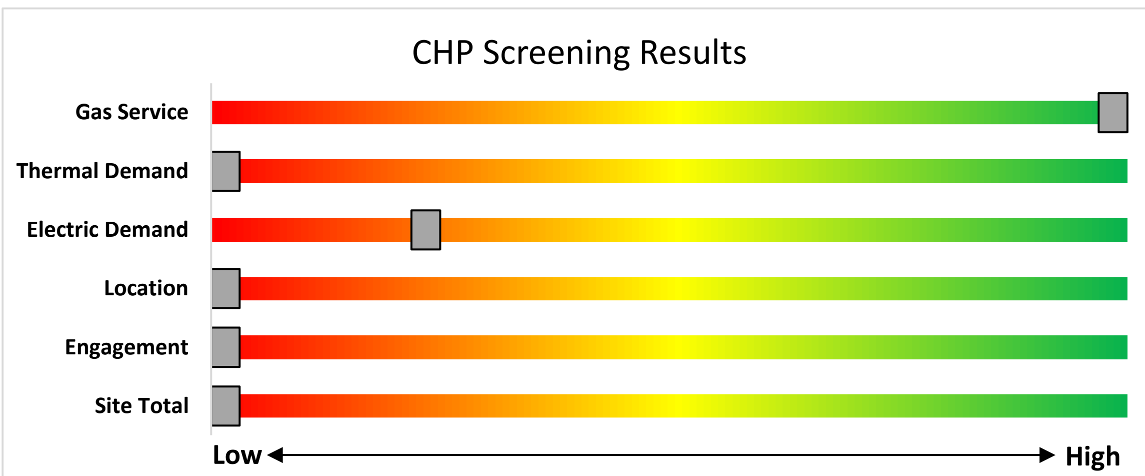


Figure 9 - Combined Heat and Power Screening

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

7 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.

7.1 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.

7.2 New Jersey's Clean Energy Programs

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

Large Energy Users

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

Incentives

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

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

How to Participate

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

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

Combined Heat and Power

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

Incentives

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

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

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

How to Participate

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

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.

8 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.

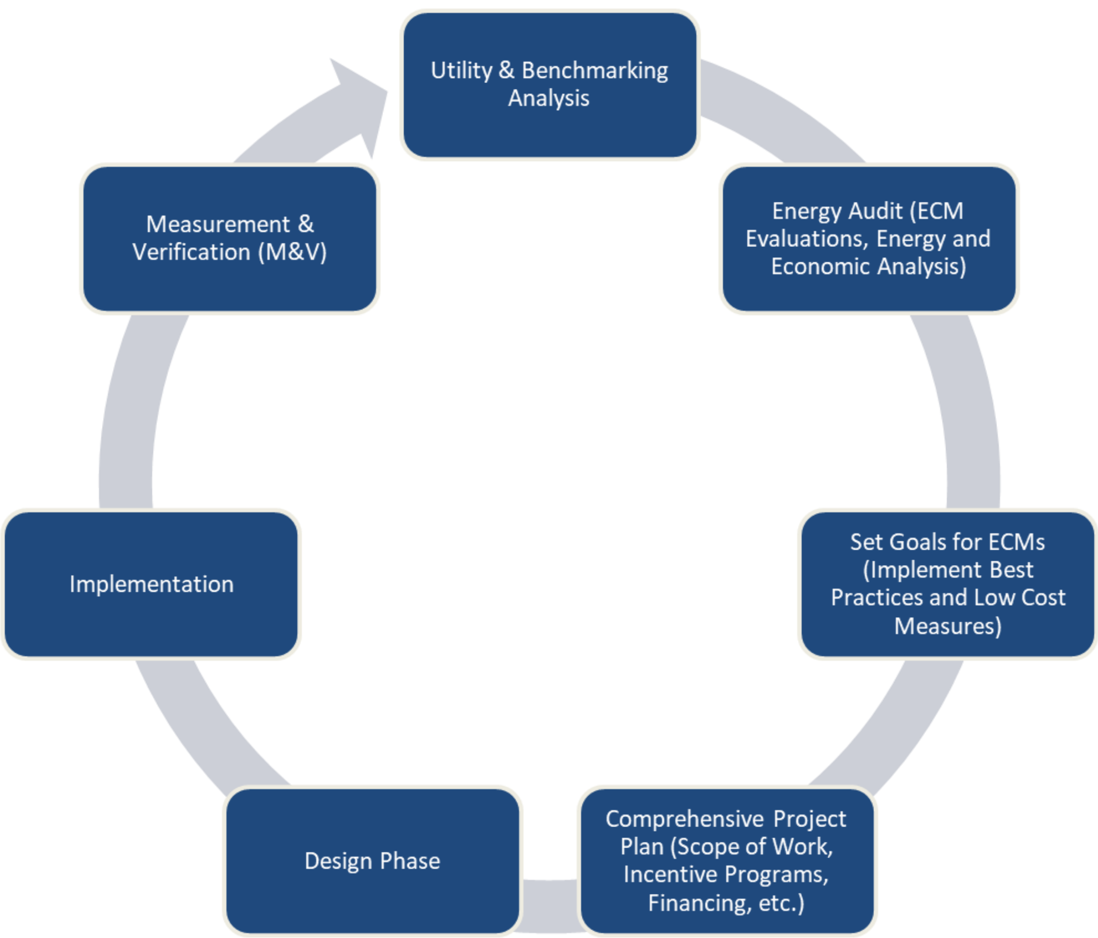


Figure 10 – Project Development Cycle

9 ENERGY PURCHASING AND PROCUREMENT STRATEGIES

9.1 Retail Electric Supply Options

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

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

A list of licensed third-party electric suppliers is available at the NJBPU website[10].

9.2 Retail Natural Gas Supply Options

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

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

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

A list of licensed third-party natural gas suppliers is available at the NJBPU website[11].

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

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

Appendix A: Equipment Inventory & Recommendations

Lighting Inventory & Recommendations

	Existing Conditions						Proposed Conditions								Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Light Level	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	ECM #	Fixture Recommendation	Add Controls?	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Estimated M&L Cost ($)	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Conference 1	5	Compact Fluorescent: (2) 13W Biaxial Plug-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	26	3,790	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	5	LED Lamps: GX23 (Plug-In) Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	19	2,615	0.0	269	0	$40	$395	$45	8.7
Conference 1	2	Compact Fluorescent: (2) 18W Biaxial Plug-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	36	3,790	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	2	LED Lamps: GX23 (Plug-In) Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	26	2,615	0.0	151	0	$23	$50	$4	2.0
Conference 1	2	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None		6	8,760		None	No	2	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Conference 1	30	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	3,790	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	30	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,615	0.9	5,252	-1	$787	$1,635	$370	1.6
Conference 2	2	Compact Fluorescent: (2) 13W Biaxial Plug-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	26	3,790	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	2	LED Lamps: GX23 (Plug-In) Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	19	2,615	0.0	107	0	$16	$320	$39	17.4
Conference 2	2	Compact Fluorescent: (2) 18W Biaxial Plug-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	36	3,790	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	2	LED Lamps: GX23 (Plug-In) Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	26	2,615	0.0	151	0	$23	$50	$4	2.0
Conference 2	2	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None		6	8,760		None	No	2	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Conference 2	30	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	3,790	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	30	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,615	0.9	5,252	-1	$787	$1,635	$370	1.6
Conference 3	5	Compact Fluorescent: (2) 13W Biaxial Plug-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	26	3,790	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	5	LED Lamps: GX23 (Plug-In) Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	19	2,615	0.0	269	0	$40	$395	$45	8.7
Conference 3	2	Compact Fluorescent: (2) 18W Biaxial Plug-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	36	3,790	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	2	LED Lamps: GX23 (Plug-In) Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	26	2,615	0.0	151	0	$23	$50	$4	2.0
Conference 3	2	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None		6	8,760		None	No	2	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Conference 3	30	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	3,790	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	30	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,615	0.9	5,252	-1	$787	$1,635	$370	1.6
Conference Electrical	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	3,790	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	3,790	0.0	138	0	$21	$37	$10	1.3
Corridor 2 Food Services	9	Compact Fluorescent: (2) 13W Biaxial Plug-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	26	4,380	3, 5	Relamp	Yes	9	LED Lamps: GX23 (Plug-In) Lamps	High/Low Control	19	3,022	0.1	559	0	$84	$675	$333	4.1
Corridor 2 Food Services	4	Compact Fluorescent: (2) 26W Biaxial Plug-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	52	4,380	3, 5	Relamp	Yes	4	LED Lamps: GX23 (Plug-In) Lamps	High/Low Control	37	3,022	0.1	510	0	$76	$325	$148	2.3
Corridor 2 Food Services	4	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None		6	8,760		None	No	4	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Corridor 2 Food Services	4	LED Lamps: (2) 27W Corn Bulb Screw-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	54	4,380	5	None	Yes	4	LED Lamps: (2) 27W Corn Bulb Screw-In Lamps	High/Low Control	54	3,022	0.0	323	0	$48	$225	$140	1.8
Corridor 2 Food Services	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	4,380	3, 5	Relamp	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	High/Low Control	29	3,022	0.1	405	0	$61	$73	$20	0.9
Dining Area 2	4	Compact Fluorescent: (2) 13W Biaxial Plug-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	26	3,790	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	4	LED Lamps: GX23 (Plug-In) Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	19	2,615	0.0	215	0	$32	$370	$43	10.1
Dining Area 2	3	Compact Fluorescent: (2) 18W Biaxial Plug-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	36	3,790	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	3	LED Lamps: GX23 (Plug-In) Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	26	2,615	0.0	226	0	$34	$75	$6	2.0
Dining Area 2	24	LED Lamps: (2) 27W Corn Bulb Screw-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	54	3,790	4	None	Yes	24	LED Lamps: (2) 27W Corn Bulb Screw-In Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	54	2,615	0.3	1,675	0	$251	$540	$70	1.9
Electrical Room 2	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	S	93	3,790	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	44	3,790	0.0	206	0	$31	$55	$15	1.3
Electrical Room 3	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	S	93	3,790	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	44	3,790	0.0	206	0	$31	$55	$15	1.3
Exterior 2	2	Compact Fluorescent: (2) 26W Biaxial Plug-In Lamps	Photocell		52	4,380	3	Relamp	No	2	LED Lamps: GX23 (Plug-In) Lamps	Photocell	37	4,380	0.0	131	0	$20	$50	$4	2.3
Exterior 2	1	Incandescent: (1) 60W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Photocell		60	4,380	3	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: A19 Lamps	Photocell	9	4,380	0.0	223	0	$34	$17	$1	0.5

	Existing Conditions						Proposed Conditions								Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Light Level	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	ECM #	Fixture Recommendation	Add Controls?	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Estimated M&L Cost ($)	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Exterior 2	7	Metal Halide: (1) 175W Lamp	Photocell		215	4,380	1	Fixture Replacement	No	7	LED - Fixtures: Outdoor Wall-Mounted Area Fixture	Photocell	53	4,380	0.0	4,967	0	$756	$2,692	$350	3.1
Exterior 2	1	Metal Halide: (1) 400W Lamp	Photocell		458	4,380	1	Fixture Replacement	No	1	LED - Fixtures: Outdoor Wall-Mounted Area Fixture	Photocell	120	4,380	0.0	1,480	0	$225	$555	$50	2.2
Exterior 3 Band Shell	1	High-Pressure Sodium: (1) 70W Lamp	Photocell		95	4,380	1	Fixture Replacement	No	1	LED - Fixtures: Outdoor Wall-Mounted Area Fixture	Photocell	21	4,380	0.0	324	0	$49	$206	$50	3.2
Exterior 3 Band Shell	9	Incandescent: (1) 150W Screw-in Lamps	Wall Switch		150	3,790	3	Relamp	No	9	LED Lamps: Screw-in lamps	Wall Switch	23	3,790	0.0	4,332	0	$659	$215	$27	0.3
Exterior 3 Band Shell	3	LED - Fixtures: Flood Fixture	Wall Switch		50	3,790		None	No	3	LED - Fixtures: Flood Fixture	Wall Switch	50	3,790	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Food Preparation 1	1	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None		6	8,760		None	No	1	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Food Preparation 1	6	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	3,790	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	2,615	0.2	1,050	0	$157	$489	$95	2.5
Janitorial 1	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	3,790	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	3,790	0.0	138	0	$21	$37	$10	1.3
Janitorial 2	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	3,790	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	3,790	0.0	138	0	$21	$37	$10	1.3
Kitchen 1	2	Compact Fluorescent: (1) 23W Spiral Plug-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	23	3,790	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	2	LED Lamps: GX23 (Plug-In) Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	17	2,615	0.0	94	0	$14	$25	$2	1.6
Kitchen 1	3	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None		6	8,760		None	No	3	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Kitchen 1	19	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	S	93	3,790	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	19	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,615	0.9	4,989	-1	$748	$1,581	$355	1.6
Kitchen 2 Dishwasher Room	3	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	S	93	3,790	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	3	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,615	0.1	788	0	$118	$434	$80	3.0
Lobby 1	11	Compact Fluorescent: (2) 13W Biaxial Plug-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	26	4,380	3, 5	Relamp	Yes	11	LED Lamps: GX23 (Plug-In) Lamps	High/Low Control	19	3,022	0.1	683	0	$102	$725	$407	3.1
Lobby 1	2	Compact Fluorescent: (2) 42W Biaxial Plug-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	84	4,380	3, 5	Relamp	Yes	2	LED Lamps: PL-L (Biax) Lamps	High/Low Control	59	3,022	0.1	417	0	$63	$54	$4	0.8
Lobby 1	3	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None		6	8,760		None	No	3	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Mechanical 1	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 4L	Wall Switch	S	114	3,790	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	58	3,790	0.0	233	0	$35	$73	$20	1.5
Office - Enclosed 1 Kitchen	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	S	93	3,790	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	2,615	0.1	525	0	$79	$226	$50	2.2
Restroom - Female 1	4	Compact Fluorescent: (2) 40W Biaxial Plug-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	80	3,790	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	4	LED Lamps: PL-L (Biax) Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	56	2,615	0.1	690	0	$103	$378	$43	3.2
Restroom - Female 2	1	Compact Fluorescent: (2) 18W Biaxial Plug-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	36	3,790	3	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: GX23 (Plug-In) Lamps	Wall Switch	26	3,790	0.0	42	0	$6	$25	$2	3.7
Restroom - Male 1	4	Compact Fluorescent: (2) 40W Biaxial Plug-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	80	3,790	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	4	LED Lamps: PL-L (Biax) Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	56	2,615	0.1	690	0	$103	$378	$43	3.2
Restroom - Male 2	10	Compact Fluorescent: (2) 18W Biaxial Plug-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	36	3,790	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	10	LED Lamps: GX23 (Plug-In) Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	26	2,615	0.1	753	0	$113	$520	$55	4.1
Restroom - Unisex 1 Kitchen	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	S	93	3,790	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	44	3,790	0.0	206	0	$31	$55	$15	1.3
Side Entry	2	Compact Fluorescent: (2) 13W Biaxial Plug-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	26	3,790	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	2	LED Lamps: GX23 (Plug-In) Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	19	2,615	0.0	107	0	$16	$50	$4	2.9
Side Entry	4	Compact Fluorescent: (2) 26W Biaxial Plug-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	52	3,790	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	4	LED Lamps: GX23 (Plug-In) Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	37	2,615	0.1	441	0	$66	$100	$8	1.4

	Existing Conditions						Proposed Conditions								Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Light Level	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	ECM #	Fixture Recommendation	Add Controls?	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Estimated M&L Cost ($)	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Side Entry	3	Compact Fluorescent: (2) 42W Biaxial Plug-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	84	3,790	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	3	LED Lamps: PL-L (Biax) Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	59	2,615	0.1	541	0	$81	$351	$41	3.8
Side Entry	1	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None		6	8,760		None	No	1	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Storage 1 Ice Machine	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	S	93	2,080	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	44	2,080	0.0	113	0	$17	$55	$15	2.3
Storage 10	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	S	93	2,080	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	1,435	0.1	288	0	$43	$226	$30	4.5
Storage 11 Band Shell	2	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 8' T12 (75W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	158	2,080	2, 4	Relamp & Reballast	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 8' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	72	1,435	0.2	496	0	$74	$373	$40	4.5
Storage 2 Store	3	Compact Fluorescent: (18) 26W Biaxial Plug-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	468	2,080	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	3	LED Lamps: GX23 (Plug-In) Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	328	1,435	0.5	1,659	0	$249	$945	$54	3.6
Storage 2 Store	1	Compact Fluorescent: (2) 40W Biaxial Plug-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	80	2,080	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	1	LED Lamps: PL-L (Biax) Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	56	1,435	0.0	95	0	$14	$27	$2	1.8
Storage 2 Store	1	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None		6	8,760		None	No	1	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Storage 2 Store	3	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,080	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	3	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,435	0.1	288	0	$43	$110	$30	1.8
Storage 8	1	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None		6	8,760		None	No	1	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Storage 8	8	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,080	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	8	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,435	0.2	769	0	$115	$562	$115	3.9
Storage 9 Kitchen	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	S	93	2,080	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	1,435	0.1	288	0	$43	$226	$30	4.5
Storage Conference 2A	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,080	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,080	0.0	76	0	$11	$37	$10	2.3
Storage Conference 2B	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,080	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,080	0.0	76	0	$11	$37	$10	2.3
Storage Conference 3	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,080	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,080	0.0	76	0	$11	$37	$10	2.3
Storage Conference 3A	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,080	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,080	0.0	76	0	$11	$37	$10	2.3
Storage Conference 3B	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,080	3	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,080	0.0	76	0	$11	$37	$10	2.3
Dining Area 1 Serving Area	1	Compact Fluorescent: (2) 13W Biaxial Plug-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	26	3,790	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	1	LED Lamps: GX23 (Plug-In) Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	19	2,615	0.0	54	0	$8	$25	$2	2.9
Dining Area 1 Serving Area	5	Compact Fluorescent: (1) 23W Spiral Plug-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	23	3,790	3, 4	Relamp	Yes	5	LED Lamps: (1) 18.5W Plug-In Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	17	2,615	0.0	235	0	$35	$333	$40	8.3
Dining Area 1 Serving Area	11	LED Lamps: (1) 10W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	10	3,790	4	None	Yes	11	LED Lamps: (1) 10W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	10	2,615	0.0	142	0	$21	$270	$35	11.0

Motor Inventory & Recommendations

		Existing Conditions									Proposed Conditions					Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Area(s)/System(s) Served	Motor Quantity	Motor Application	HP Per Motor	Full Load Efficiency	VFD Control?	Manufacturer	Model	Remaining Useful Life	Annual Operating Hours	ECM #	Install High Efficiency Motors?	Full Load Efficiency	Install VFDs?	Number of VFDs	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Estimated M&L Cost ($)	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Exterior 1	Various	3	Exhaust Fan	0.5	70.0%	No	Unknown	Unknown	W	3,000		No	70.0%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Exterior 1	Various	1	Exhaust Fan	0.5	70.0%	No	Penn ventilation	D22	W	3,000		No	70.0%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Exterior 1	Various	1	Exhaust Fan	0.5	70.0%	No	Unknown	Unknown	W	3,000		No	70.0%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Mechanical 1	Boiler	1	DHW Circulation Pump	0.0	60.0%	No	Taco	007-F3	W	8,760		No	60.0%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Mechanical 1	DHW	1	DHW Circulation Pump	0.2	60.0%	No	Bell and Gossett	LR15B WR	W	8,760		No	60.0%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Corridor 2 Food Services	Rolling door	1	Other	0.1	60.0%	No	Unknown	Unknown	W	200		No	60.0%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Exterior 1	Kitchen	1	Makeup Air Fan	5.0	87.5%	No	Captive Aire Systems	NHMUA4-18-20	B	1,300	6	Yes	89.5%	No		0.1	93	0	$14	$1,009	$0	71.4
Kitchen 1	Kitchen	2	Supply Fan	0.5	70.0%	No	Mars Air Door Brand Air Curtains	72CH-2	W	3,000		No	70.0%	No		0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Exterior 1	Various	1	Supply Fan	7.5	88.5%	No	Trane	YCH330AEHG2B1CH1AB0D000H00000	B	3,000	7	No	91.0%	Yes	1	2.2	7,464	0	$1,136	$5,945	$1,000	4.4
Exterior 1	Various	1	Exhaust Fan	1.0	85.5%	No	Trane	YCH330AEHG2B1CH1AB0D000H00000	B	3,000	7	No	85.5%	Yes	1	0.3	982	0	$149	$3,508	$75	23.0
Exterior 1	Various	1	Supply Fan	7.5	88.5%	No	Trane	YCD240B3HCFB	B	3,000	7	No	91.0%	Yes	1	2.2	7,464	0	$1,136	$5,945	$1,000	4.4
Exterior 1	Various	1	Supply Fan	7.5	88.5%	No	Trane	YCD210C3HCCA	B	3,000	7	No	91.0%	Yes	1	2.2	7,464	0	$1,136	$5,945	$1,000	4.4
Exterior 1	Various	1	Supply Fan	5.0	87.5%	No	Trane	YCD120C3MCAC	B	3,000	7	No	89.5%	Yes	1	1.5	4,989	0	$759	$5,028	$900	5.4
Exterior 1	Various	1	Supply Fan	10.0	89.5%	No	Trane	YCD360AEHD2A2DH1ABDH	B	3,000	7	No	91.7%	Yes	1	3.0	9,782	0	$1,489	$6,697	$1,100	3.8
Exterior 1	Various	2	Exhaust Fan	1.0	85.5%	No	Trane	YCD360AEHD2A2DH1ABDH	B	3,000	7	No	85.5%	Yes	2	0.6	1,963	0	$299	$7,015	$150	23.0

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
Side Entry	Various	1	Electric Resistance Heat		6.82		1 COP					No							0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Exterior 1	Various	1	Package Unit	27.50	486.00	8.50	0.81 Et	Trane	YCH330AEHG2B1CH1AB0D000H00000	B	8	Yes	1	Package Unit	27.50	486.00	12.50	0.82 Et	6.2	7,454	2	$1,155	$40,733	$2,338	33.2
Exterior 1	Various	1	Package Unit	20.00	324.00	8.50	0.81 Et	Trane	YCD240B3HCFB	B	8	Yes	1	Package Unit	20.00	324.00	12.50	0.82 Et	4.5	5,421	1	$839	$26,300	$1,700	29.3
Exterior 1	Various	1	Package Unit	17.50	284.00	8.50	0.811428571428571 Et	Trane	YCD210C3HCCA	B	8	Yes	1	Package Unit	17.50	284.00	14.00	0.82 Et	4.9	5,824	1	$897	$23,694	$1,558	24.7
Exterior 1	Various	1	Package Unit	10.00	166.00	8.90	0.809756097560976 Et	Trane	YCD120C3MCAC	B	8	Yes	1	Package Unit	10.00	166.00	14.00	0.82 Et	2.5	2,947	1	$456	$17,444	$790	36.5
Exterior 1	Various	1	Package Unit	30.00	486.00	8.50	0.81 Et	Trane	YCD360AEHD2A2DH1ABDH	B	8	Yes	1	Package Unit	30.00	486.00	12.50	0.82 Et	6.8	8,132	2	$1,258	$45,412	$2,550	34.1
Exterior 1	Kitchen - Make up air unit	1	Forced Air Furnace		690.00		0.869565217391304 Et	Captive Aire Systems	NHMUA4-18-20	B	9	Yes	1	Forced Air Furnace		690.00		0.97 AFUE	0.0	0	8	$89	$15,302	$500	166.4

Demand Control Ventilation Recommendations

		Recommendation Inputs					Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Area(s)/System(s) Affected	ECM #	Number of Zones	Cooling Capacity of Controlled System (Tons)	Electric Heating Capacity of Controlled System (kBtu/hr)	Output Heating Capacity of Controlled System (MBh)	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
Exterior 1	Various	10	1.00	27.50		486.00	0.0	1,165	8	$262	$1,359	$0	5.2
Exterior 1	Various	10	1.00	20.00		324.00	0.0	847	5	$185	$1,359	$0	7.3
Exterior 1	Various	10	1.00	17.50		284.00	0.0	741	5	$162	$1,359	$0	8.4
Exterior 1	Various	10	1.00	10.00		166.00	0.0	404	3	$90	$1,359	$0	15.0
Exterior 1	Various	10	1.00	30.00		486.00	0.0	1,271	8	$278	$1,359	$0	4.9

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
Mechanical	Rheem Water Heater	11	4	1.50	0.0	0	3	$28	$53	$8	1.6

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
Mechanical 1	Restrooms	1	Storage Tank Water Heater (≤ 50 Gal)	Bradford White	RG240T6N	W		No						0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Mechanical 1	Kitchen	1	Storage Tank Water Heater (> 50 Gal)	Rheem	G100-400A-1	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
Kitchen 1	12	2	Faucet Aerator (Kitchen)	2.20	1.50	0.0	0	0	$4	$14	$4	2.4
Storage 2 Store	12	1	Faucet Aerator (Kitchen)	2.00	1.50	0.0	0	0	$2	$7	$2	3.4
Restroom - Female 1	12	2	Faucet Aerator (Lavatory)	2.20	0.50	0.0	0	1	$10	$14	$7	0.7
Restroom - Female 2	12	3	Faucet Aerator (Lavatory)	2.00	0.50	0.0	0	1	$14	$22	$11	0.8
Restroom - Male 1	12	2	Faucet Aerator (Lavatory)	2.20	0.50	0.0	0	1	$10	$14	$7	0.7
Restroom - Male 2	12	3	Faucet Aerator (Lavatory)	2.00	0.50	0.0	0	1	$14	$22	$11	0.8
Restroom - Unisex 1 Kitchen	12	1	Faucet Aerator (Lavatory)	2.00	0.50	0.0	0	0	$5	$7	$4	0.8

Walk-In Cooler/Freezer Inventory & Recommendations

	Existing Conditions				Proposed Conditions				Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Cooler/ Freezer Quantity	Case Type/Temperature	Manufacturer	Model	ECM #	Install EC Evaporator Fan Motors?	Install Electric Defrost Control?	Install Evaporator Fan Control?	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
Kitchen 1	1	Cooler (35F to 55F)	Trenton	TPLP107MAS1BR6	13, 14	Yes	No	Yes	0.0	667	0	$102	$1,977	$115	18.3
Kitchen 1	1	Cooler (35F to 55F)	HeatCraft	ADT090ASWJ	13, 14	Yes	No	Yes	0.1	1,004	0	$153	$2,281	$155	13.9
Kitchen 1	1	Medium Temp Freezer (0F to 30F)	HeatCraft	LET090BSWJ	13	Yes	No	No	0.1	524	0	$80	$607	$80	6.6

Commercial Refrigerator/Freezer Inventory & Recommendations

	Existing Conditions					Proposed Conditions		Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Quantity	Refrigerator/ Freezer 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
Food Preparation 1	1	Refrigerator Chest	Powers		No		No	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Dining Area 1 Serving Area	1	Stand-Up Refrigerator, Glass Door (16 - 30 cu. ft.)	Victory		No		No	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Storage 2 Store	1	Stand-Up Refrigerator, Glass Door (16 - 30 cu. ft.)	QBD Cooling Systems	CD45-HC	No		No	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Storage 2 Store	2	Stand-Up Freezer, Solid Door (≤15 cu. ft.)	Liebherr		No		No	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Storage 2 Store	1	Stand-Up Refrigerator, Solid Door (16 - 30 cu. ft.)	TRUE	GDM-45	No		No	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Storage 2 Store	2	Stand-Up Refrigerator, Solid Door (16 - 30 cu. ft.)	Beverage Aire	MMR49HC-1-B	No		No	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Storage 2 Store	1	Stand-Up Refrigerator, Solid Door (≤15 cu. ft.)	TRUE	GDM-26-LD	No		No	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0

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
Storage 1 Ice Machine	1	Ice Making Head (<450 lbs/day), Continuous	Manitowoc		No		No	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Storage 1 Ice Machine	1	Ice Making Head (≥450 lbs/day), Continuous	Manitowoc	IYO906A-261	Yes		No	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0

Cooking Equipment Inventory & Recommendations

	Existing Conditions					Proposed Conditions		Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Quantity	Equipment Type	Manufacturer	Model	High Efficiency Equipement?	ECM #	Install High Efficiency 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
Kitchen 1	1	Gas Combination Oven/Steam Cooker (<15 Pans)	Cleveland	24CGA10	No		No	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Kitchen 1	1	Gas Griddle (3 Feet Width)	Garland		No		No	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Food Preparation 1	2	Insulated Food Holding Cabinet (1/2 Size)			No		No	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Kitchen 1	1	Insulated Food Holding Cabinet (1/2 Size)	Crescor		No		No	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Kitchen 1	1	Gas Griddle (3 Feet Width)	Cleveland		No		No	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Kitchen 1	1	Gas Steamer			No		No	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0
Kitchen 1	1	Gas Rack Oven (Double)	Blodgett		No		No	0.0	0	0	$0	$0	$0	0.0

Dishwasher Inventory & Recommendations

	Existing Conditions							Proposed Conditions		Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Quantity	Dishwasher Type	Manufacturer	Model	Water Heater Fuel Type	Booster Heater Fuel Type	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	Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Kitchen 2	1	Multi-Tank Conveyor (Low Temp)	Hobart	CRS66A	Natural Gas	N/A	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
Trustees Pavillion	2	Desktop	145	No		
Trustees Pavillion	1	Electric Space Heater	1,500	No		
Trustees Pavillion	1	Fan Portable	60	No		
Trustees Pavillion	3	Other - podium computers	140	No		
Trustees Pavillion	4	Hand Dryers	1,200	No		
Trustees Pavillion	2	Printer Medium	80	No		
Trustees Pavillion	3	Projector	200	No		
Trustees Pavillion	2	Television	120	No		
Trustees Pavillion	1	Water Cooler	350	No		
Trustees Pavillion	1	Water fountain	60	No		

APPENDIX B: ENERGY STAR STATEMENT OF ENERGY PERFORMANCE

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

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ENERGY STAR® Statement of Energy Performance

N/A

ENERGY STAR® Score[1]

Ramapo College - Trustees Pavilion

Primary Property Type: College/University
Gross Floor Area (ft²): 13,000
Built: 2000

For Year Ending: May 31, 2022
Date Generated: June 04, 2023

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

Property & Contact Information

Property Address	Property Owner	Primary Contact
Ramapo College - Trustees Pavilion 505 Ramapo Valley Road Mahwah, New Jersey 07430	Ramapo College of New Jersey 505 Ramapo Valley Road Mahwah, NJ 07430 (201) 684-7666	Mike Cunningham 505 Ramapo Valley Road Mahwah, NJ 07430 (201) 684-7666 mcunning@ramapo.edu

Property ID: 26333868

Energy Consumption and Energy Use Intensity (EUI)

Site EUI
153.8 kBtu/ft²

Annual Energy by Fuel

Natural Gas (kBtu)	843,183 (42%)
Electric - Grid (kBtu)	1,156,724 (58%)

Source EUI
317.2 kBtu/ft²

National Median Comparison

National Median Site EUI (kBtu/ft²)	87.6
National Median Source EUI (kBtu/ft²)	180.6
% Diff from National Median Source EUI	76%

Annual Emissions

Total (Location-Based) GHG Emissions (Metric Tons CO2e/year)	81

Signature & Stamp of Verifying Professional

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

LP Signature: ______________________Date: ___________

Licensed Professional

____ ________
,
(___)____-______
____

Professional Engineer or Registered Architect Stamp
(if applicable)

Appendix C: Glossary

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

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

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