



Local Government Energy Audit Report

Public Works Garage

July 17, 2020

Prepared for:

Parsippany Troy Hills Township
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Disclaimer

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

TRC 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 installation costs on our experience at similar facilities, pricing from local contractors and vendors, and/or cost estimates from RS Means. Cost estimates include material and labor pricing associated with installation of primary recommended equipment only. Cost estimates do not include demolition or removal of hazardous waste. We encourage the owner of the facility to independently confirm these cost estimates and to obtain multiple estimates when considering measure installations. Actual installation costs can vary widely based on individual measures and conditions. TRC and NJBPU do not guarantee installed cost estimates and shall in no event be held liable should actual installed costs vary from estimates.

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

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

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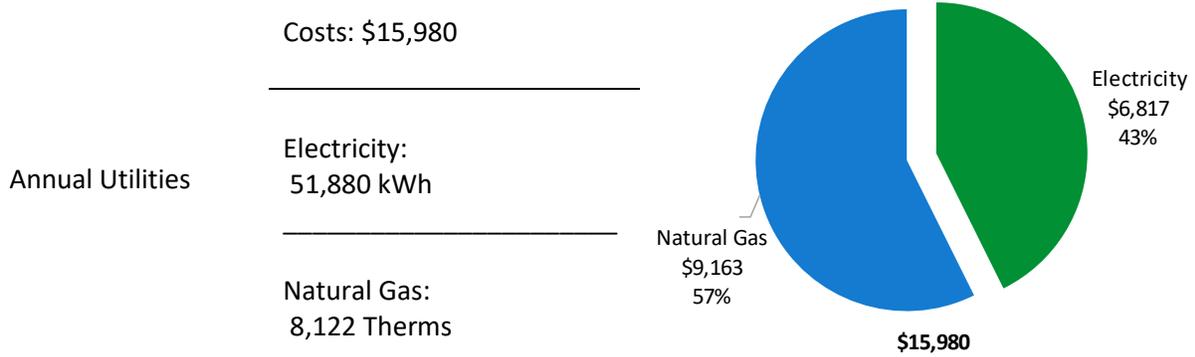
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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The New Jersey Board of Public Utilities (NJBP) has sponsored this Local Government Energy Audit (LGEA) report for Public Works Garage. This report provides you with information about the Garage'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



<p>ENERGY STAR® Benchmarking Score</p>	<p>N/A <i>(1-100 scale)</i></p>	<p>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.</p>
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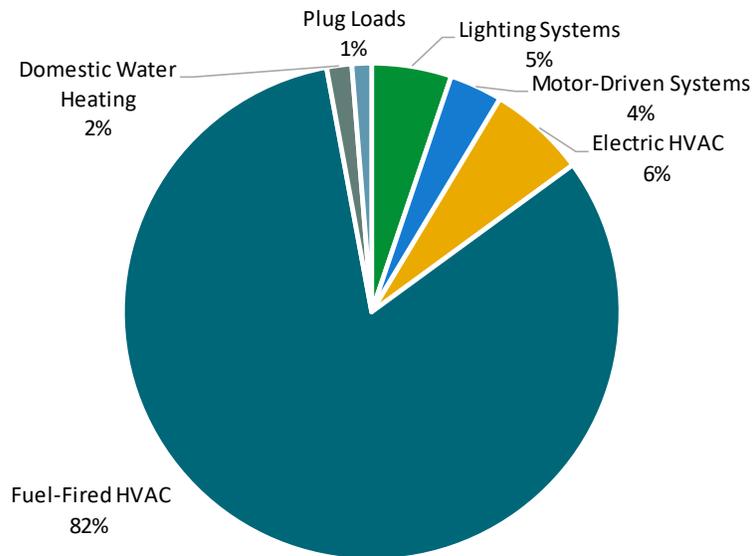


Figure 1 - Energy Use by System

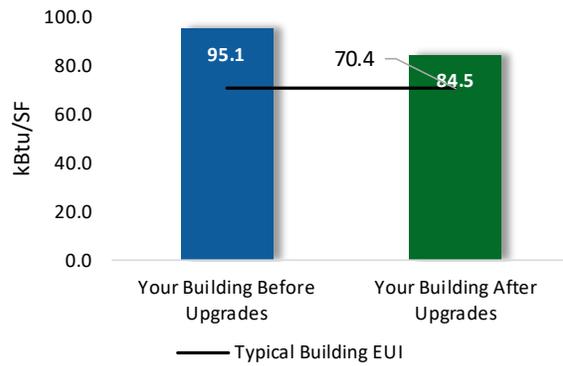
POTENTIAL IMPROVEMENTS



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.

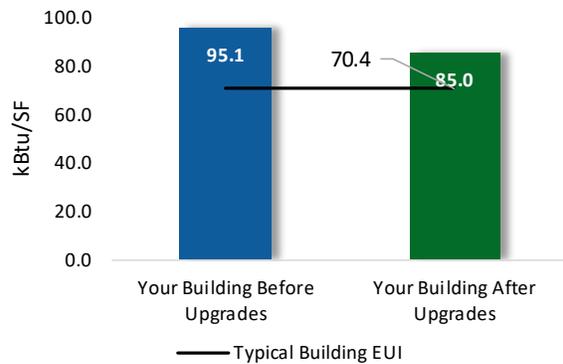
Scenario 1: Full Package (all evaluated measures)

Installation Cost	\$10,329
Potential Rebates & Incentives ¹	\$3,316
Annual Cost Savings	\$2,241
Annual Energy Savings	Electricity: 10,722 kWh Natural Gas: 738 Therms
Greenhouse Gas Emission Savings	10 Tons
Simple Payback	3.1 Years
Site Energy Savings (all utilities)	11%



Scenario 2: Cost-Effective Package²

Installation Cost	\$7,513
Potential Rebates & Incentives	\$2,826
Annual Cost Savings	\$2,051
Annual Energy Savings	Electricity: 9,246 kWh Natural Gas: 741 Therms
Greenhouse Gas Emission Savings	9 Tons
Simple Payback	2.3 Years
Site Energy Savings (all utilities)	11%



On-site Generation Potential

Photovoltaic	None
Combined Heat and Power	None

¹ Incentives are based on current SmartStart Prescriptive incentives. Other program incentives 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 Install Cost (\$)	Estimated Incentive (\$)*	Estimated Net Cost (\$)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Lighting Upgrades			8,551	2.6	-2	\$1,101	\$4,283	\$1,690	\$2,593	2.4	8,381
ECM 1	Retrofit Fluorescent Fixtures with LED Lamps and Drivers	Yes	4,250	1.3	-1	\$547	\$2,091	\$700	\$1,391	2.5	4,165
ECM 2	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	Yes	4,249	1.2	-1	\$547	\$2,120	\$990	\$1,130	2.1	4,164
ECM 3	Install LED Exit Signs	Yes	53	0.0	0	\$7	\$72	\$0	\$72	10.7	52
Lighting Control Measures			1,476	0.4	0	\$190	\$2,816	\$490	\$2,326	12.2	1,447
ECM 4	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	No	1,476	0.4	0	\$190	\$2,816	\$490	\$2,326	12.2	1,447
Gas Heating (HVAC/Process) Replacement			0	0.0	12	\$135	\$2,354	\$1,000	\$1,354	10.0	1,405
ECM 5	Install Infrared Heaters	Yes	0	0.0	12	\$135	\$2,354	\$1,000	\$1,354	10.0	1,405
HVAC System Improvements			0	0.0	64	\$723	\$840	\$100	\$740	1.0	7,503
ECM 6	Install Programmable Thermostats	Yes	0	0.0	51	\$575	\$660	\$0	\$660	1.1	5,964
ECM 7	Install Pipe Insulation	Yes	0	0.0	13	\$148	\$180	\$100	\$80	0.5	1,539
Domestic Water Heating Upgrade			695	0.0	0	\$91	\$36	\$36	\$0	0.0	700
ECM 8	Install Low-Flow DHW Devices	Yes	695	0.0	0	\$91	\$36	\$36	\$0	0.0	700
TOTALS (COST EFFECTIVE MEASURES)			9,246	2.6	74	\$2,051	\$7,513	\$2,826	\$4,687	2.3	17,988
TOTALS (ALL MEASURES)			10,722	3.0	74	\$2,241	\$10,329	\$3,316	\$7,013	3.1	19,435

* - All incentives presented in this table are based on NJ SmartStart equipment incentives and assume proposed equipment meets minimum performance criteria for that program.

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

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

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.

The potential ECMs identified for this building likely qualify for multiple incentive and funding programs. Based on current program rules and requirements, your measures are likely to qualify for the following programs:

Energy Conservation Measure		SmartStart	Direct Install	Pay For Performance
ECM 1	Retrofit Fluorescent Fixtures with LED Lamps and Drivers	X	X	
ECM 2	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	X	X	
ECM 3	Install LED Exit Signs		X	
ECM 4	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	X	X	
ECM 5	Install Infrared Heaters	X	X	
ECM 6	Install Programmable Thermostats		X	
ECM 7	Install Pipe Insulation	X	X	
ECM 8	Install Low-Flow DHW Devices	X	X	

Figure 3 – Funding Options



New Jersey's Clean Energy Programs At-A-Glance

	SmartStart Flexibility to install at your own pace	Direct Install Turnkey installation	Pay for Performance Whole building upgrades
Who should use it?	Buildings installing individual measures or small group of measures.	Small to mid-size facilities that can bundle multiple measures together. Average peak demand should be below 200 kW. Not suitable for significant building shell issues.	Mid to large size facilities looking to implement as many measures as possible at one time. Peak demand should be over 200 kW.
How does it work?	Use in-house staff or your preferred contractor.	Pre-approved contractors pass savings along to you via reduced material and labor costs.	Whole-building approach to energy upgrades designed to reduce energy use by at least 15%. The more you save, the higher the incentives.
What are the Incentives?	Fixed incentives for specific energy efficiency measures.	Incentives pay up to 70% of eligible costs, up to \$125,000 per project. You pay the remaining 30% directly to the contractor.	Up to 25% of installation cost, calculated based on level of energy savings per square foot.
How do I participate?	Submit an application for the specific equipment to be installed.	Contact a participating contractor in your region.	Contact a pre-qualified Partner to develop your Energy Reduction Plan and set your energy savings targets.

Take the next step by visiting www.njcleanenergy.com for program details, applications, and to contact a qualified contractor.

Individual Measures with SmartStart

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 SmartStart 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 is required for some SmartStart incentives, so only after receiving pre-approval should you proceed with ECM installation.

Turnkey Installation with Direct Install

The Direct Install program provides turnkey installation of multiple measures through an authorized network of participating contractors. This program can provide substantially higher incentives than SmartStart, up to 70% of the cost of selected measures. Direct Install contractors will assess and verify individual measure eligibility and, in most cases, they perform the installation work. The Direct Install program is available to sites with an average peak demand of less than 200 kW.

Whole Building Approach with Pay for Performance

Pay for Performance can be a good option for medium to large sized facilities to achieve deep energy savings. Pay for Performance 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. Many facilities pursuing an Energy Savings Improvement Program (ESIP) loan also use this program. Pay for Performance works for larger customers with a peak demand over 200 kW. The minimum installed scope of work must include at least two unique measures resulting in at least 15% energy savings, where lighting cannot make up the majority of the savings.

More Options from Around the State

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 & Power (CHP)

The CHP program provides incentives for combined heat and power (aka 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.

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.

2 EXISTING CONDITIONS

The New Jersey Board of Public Utilities (NJBP) has sponsored this Local Government Energy Audit (LGEA) Report for Public Works Garage. This report provides information on how the Garage uses energy, identifies energy conservation measures (ECMs) that can reduce your energy use, and provides information and assistance to help you implement the ECMs. This report also contains valuable information on financial incentives from New Jersey's Clean Energy Program (NJCEP) for implementing ECMs.

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

2.1 Site Overview

On February 26, 2020, TRC performed an energy audit at the Public Works Garage located in Parsippany, New Jersey. TRC met with John Pirny to review the facility operations and help focus our investigation on specific energy-using systems.

The Parsippany Troy Hills Public Works Garage is a 1-story, 10,400 square foot building built in 1928. The building is used as a workshop for storage and as an office space for the Office of Emergency Management (OEM). The building is not to the public and access is restricted to authorized personnel.



Meeting Room

2.2 Building Occupancy

The Garage is occupied year-round. Typical weekday occupancy is 20 staff members.

Building Name	Weekday/Weekend	Operating Schedule
Public Works Garage	Weekday	7:30 AM - 3:30 PM
	Weekend	Closed

Figure 4 - Building Occupancy Schedule

2.3 Building Envelope

The walls are made of concrete masonry units (CMUs) with a brick veneer façade and gypsum drywall painted CMU interior finish. Steel trusses support a pitched roof with a wood deck covered with asphalt shingles and fiberglass blanket insulation. The roof appears to be in good condition.

Most windows are wooden framed vinyl clad single paned units that are double hung. They are in poor condition with damaged frames and signs of cracking around the frames. There are also fixed single paned aluminum framed casement units with grills. The exterior doors comprise metal frame insulated hollow core metal exit doors, metal frame paneled wooden doors, and paneled aluminum overhead garage doors. The paneled wooden doors appear in fair condition with signs of frame wear. We recommend checking the weather-stripping of each door on a regular basis and replacing any broken seals to help optimize comfort and energy performance.



Building Walls and Roof



Windows



Exterior Doors

2.4 Lighting Systems

The primary interior lighting system uses both 32-Watt (T8) and 40-Watt linear fluorescent (T12) lamps. There are also incandescent globe lamps and high output linear fluorescent T5 lamps. Typically, T8 and T5 fluorescent lamps use electronic ballasts and T12 fluorescent lamps use magnetic ballasts.

Fixture types include 2-, 4-, and 6-lamp, 4- and 8-foot long troffer, recessed, and surface-mounted fixtures. The side garage is lit with 6-lamp, 4-foot long high output T5 fixtures, while the OEM restroom uses five 40-Watt incandescent globe lamps. The truck bay is illuminated with 2-lamp, 8-foot T8 lamps, and one of the storage rooms has a 2-lamp, 8-foot T12 fixture. The OEM office and meeting room are lit by 40-Watt T12 fixtures. The only exit sign at the OEM has fluorescent lamps. Interior lighting levels were generally sufficient. Lighting fixtures in space are controlled by wall switches.

There are two exterior wall-mounted LED flood lights that are controlled with photocells.



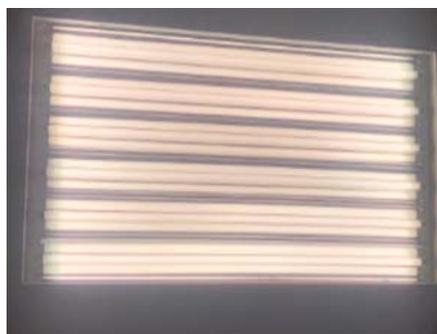
2-Lamp, 8-Foot T8 Troffer



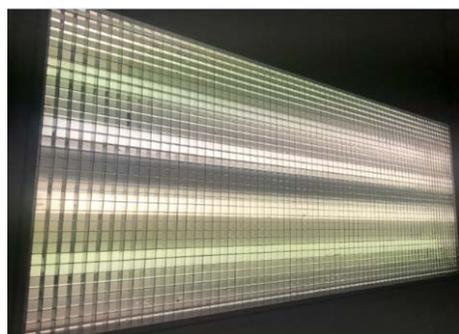
2-Lamp, 8-Foot T12 Troffer



40-Watt Incandescent Globe Lamps



2-lamp T8 and 6-Lamp T5HO 4-Foot Fixtures



4-Lamp, 4-Foot T12 Lamps and Fluorescent Exit Sign



LED Flood Lights

2.5 Air Handling Systems

Air Conditioners

Two window units and one portable air conditioner (AC) provide cooling to the OEM office and meeting room. These vary in capacity between 0.67- and 0.83-ton. They all appear in good condition.



Window and Portable ACs

2.6 Heating Hot Water System

One Weil McLain 440 MBh hot water boiler serves the building heating load. The burner is non-modulating with a nominal efficiency of 80%. The boiler provides heating hot water to a unit heater and to baseboard heaters located in the office area, as well as to a cast iron radiator located in the garage area. The garage area is heated using unit heaters that are connected to the boiler hot water loop. The boiler is 8-years-old and appears to be in good condition.

The side garage is heated using a Modine gas-fired warm air unit heater. The OEM office area also has a 7.5 kW Qmark electric unit heater. The restroom has a small linear electric baseboard heater. We did not identify any hot water space control systems at the site.



Hot Water Boiler and Pumps



Hot Water Unit and Electric Baseboard Heaters



Gas-Fired Warm Air and Electric Unit Heaters

2.7 Domestic Hot Water

Hot water is produced by a 30-gallon 4.5 kW electric storage water heater located in the closet. It is in good condition. However, the PVC hot water pipes need to be replaced and insulated.



30-Gallon Electric Storage Tank Water Heater

2.8 Plug Load & Vending Machines

There are a few computer workstations throughout the Garage. Plug loads in the building include six electric purifiers in the truck bay, televisions, microwave, and a refrigerator. There is also an OEM radio charge station.



Refrigerator and OEM Radio Charge Station

2.9 Water-Using Systems

There are three restrooms with toilets, urinals, and sinks. Faucet flow rates are at 2.2 gallons per minute (gpm) or higher. Toilets are rated at 2.5 gallons per flush (gpf), and urinals are rated at 2.5 gpf.

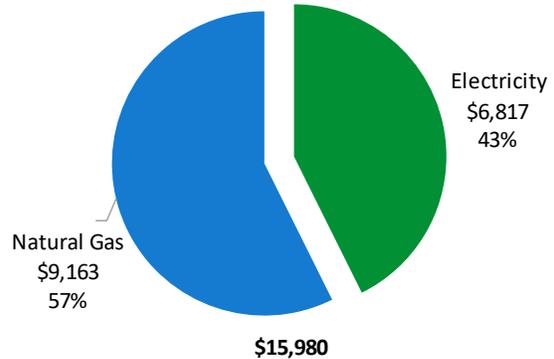


Typical Sink and Urinals

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	51,880 kWh	\$6,817
Natural Gas	8,122 Therms	\$9,163
Total		\$15,980



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.

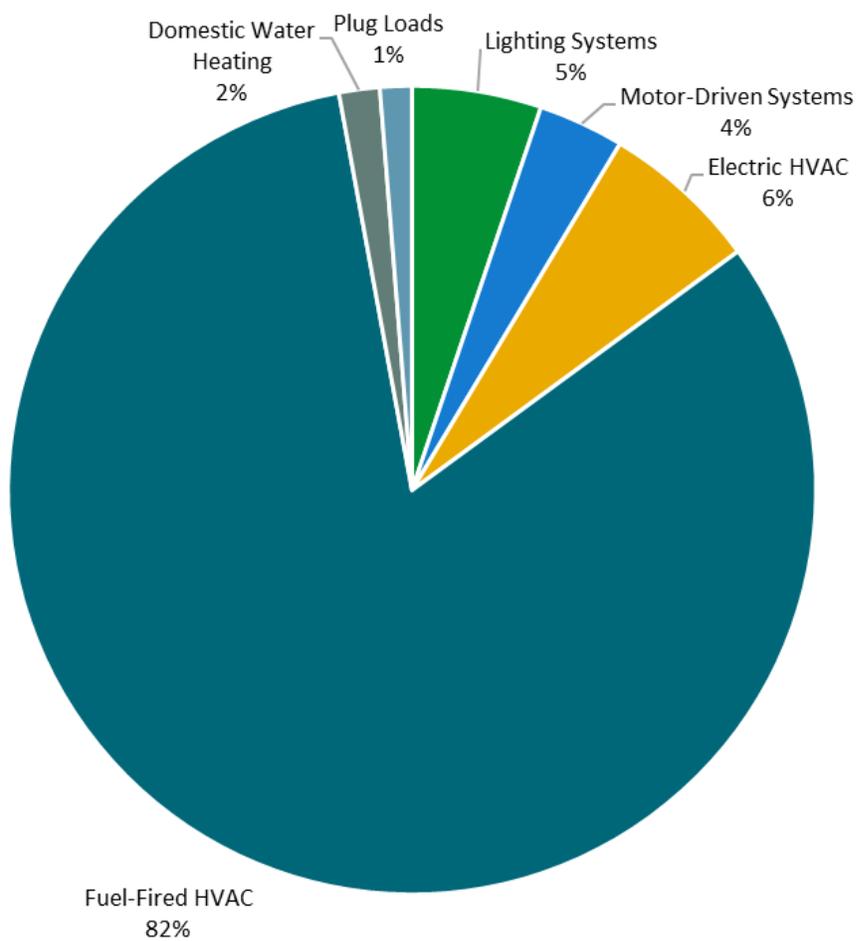
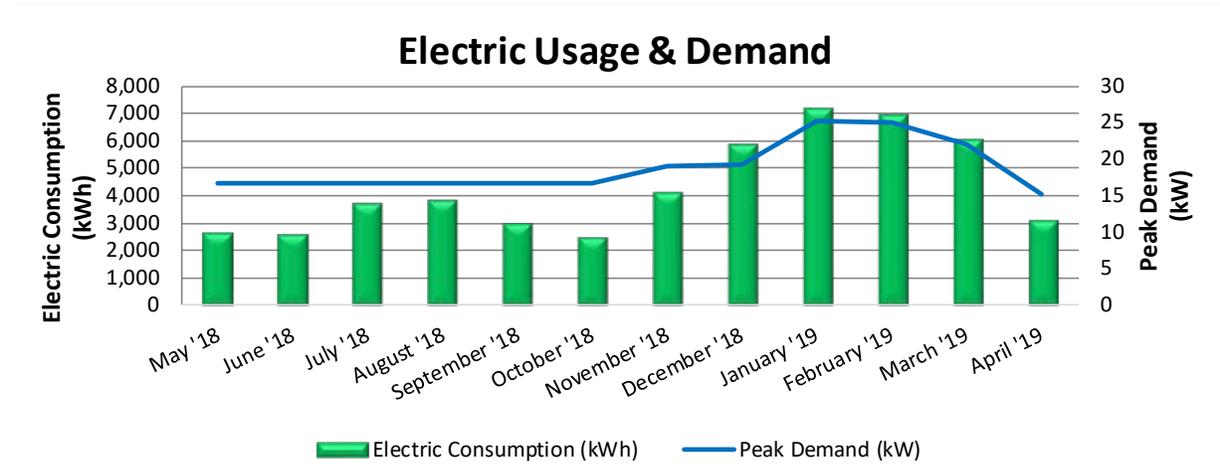


Figure 5 - Energy Balance

3.1 Electricity

JCP&L delivers electricity under rate class General Service Secondary 3-Phase.



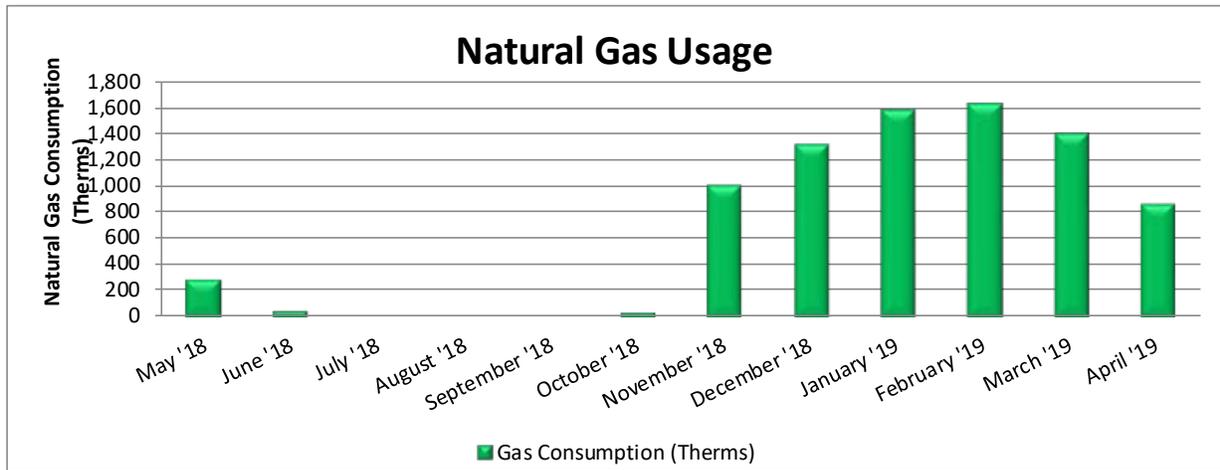
Electric Billing Data					
Period Ending	Days in Period	Electric Usage (kWh)	Demand (kW)	Demand Cost	Total Electric Cost
5/22/18	30	2,649	17	\$51	\$364
6/20/18	31	2,618	17	\$51	\$370
7/19/18	30	3,760	17	\$51	\$486
8/21/18	31	3,865	17	\$51	\$497
9/21/18	31	3,030	17	\$51	\$414
10/22/18	30	2,490	17	\$51	\$355
11/20/18	31	4,147	19	\$57	\$519
12/19/18	31	5,904	19	\$58	\$687
1/22/19	28	7,207	25	\$96	\$960
2/20/19	31	6,972	25	\$94	\$930
3/20/19	30	6,097	22	\$76	\$844
4/18/19	31	3,141	15	\$47	\$391
Totals	365	51,880	25	\$734	\$6,817
Annual	365	51,880	25	\$734	\$6,817

Notes:

- Peak demand of 25 kW occurred in December '18 and January '19.
- Average demand over the past 12 months was 19 kW.
- The average electric cost over the past 12 months was \$0.131/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

NJ Natural Gas delivers natural gas under rate class Monthly 006CNN2G.



Gas Billing Data			
Period Ending	Days in Period	Natural Gas Usage (Therms)	Natural Gas Cost
5/22/18	30	284	\$432
6/20/18	31	42	\$214
7/19/18	30	0	\$177
8/21/18	31	0	\$177
9/21/18	31	0	\$177
10/22/18	30	29	\$195
11/20/18	31	997	\$1,056
12/19/18	31	1,311	\$1,335
1/22/19	28	1,583	\$1,596
2/20/19	31	1,623	\$1,590
3/20/19	30	1,395	\$1,391
4/18/19	31	857	\$821
Totals	365	8,122	\$9,163
Annual	365	8,122	\$9,163

Notes:

- The average gas cost for the past 12 months is \$1.128/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
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Due to its unique characteristics, this building type is not able to receive a benchmarking score. This report contains suggestions about how to improve building performance and reduce energy costs.

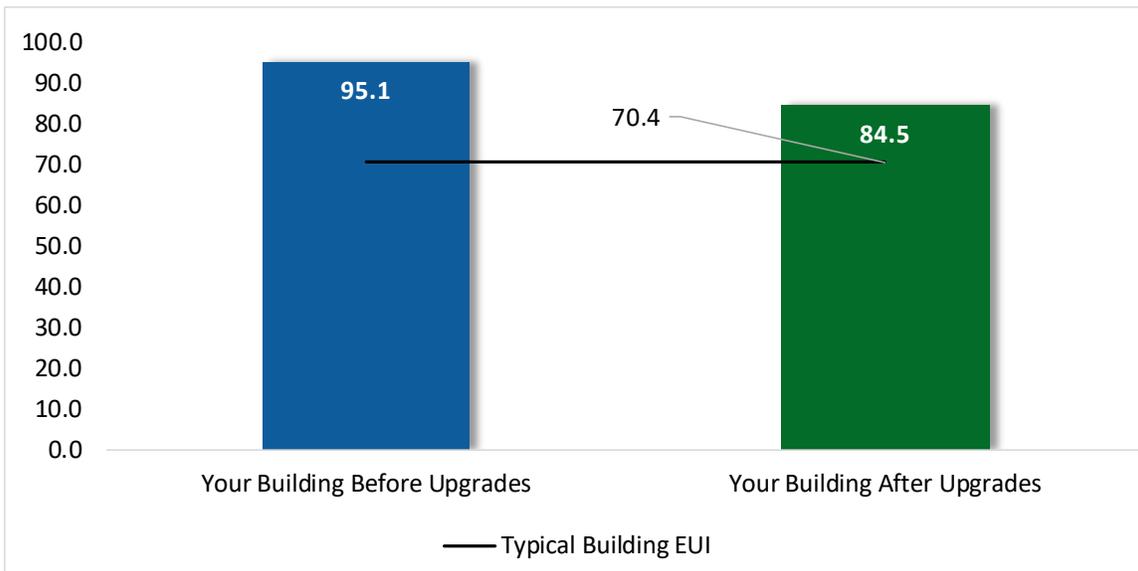


Figure 6 - Energy Use Intensity Comparison³

Energy use intensity (EUI) measures energy consumption per square foot and is the standard metric for comparing buildings’ energy performance. A lower EUI means better performance and less energy consumed. A number of factors can cause a building to vary from the “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 we 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 website⁴.

⁴ <https://www.energystar.gov/buildings/facility-owners-and-managers/existing-buildings/earn-recognition/energy-star-certification/how-app-1>.

4 ENERGY CONSERVATION MEASURES

The goal of this audit report is to identify and evaluate potential energy efficiency improvements, provide information about the cost-effectiveness of those improvements, and recognize potential financial incentives from NJBPU. Most energy conservation measures have received preliminary analysis of feasibility which identifies expected ranges of savings and costs. 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 are based on the current NJCEP prescriptive SmartStart program. A higher level of investigation may be necessary to support any SmartStart Custom, Pay for Performance, or Direct Install incentive applications. Some measures and proposed upgrades may be eligible for higher incentives than those shown below through other NJCEP programs described in a following section of this report.

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 Install Cost (\$)	Estimated Incentive (\$)*	Estimated Net Cost (\$)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Lighting Upgrades			8,551	2.6	-2	\$1,101	\$4,283	\$1,690	\$2,593	2.4	8,381
ECM 1	Retrofit Fluorescent Fixtures with LED Lamps and Drivers	Yes	4,250	1.3	-1	\$547	\$2,091	\$700	\$1,391	2.5	4,165
ECM 2	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	Yes	4,249	1.2	-1	\$547	\$2,120	\$990	\$1,130	2.1	4,164
ECM 3	Install LED Exit Signs	Yes	53	0.0	0	\$7	\$72	\$0	\$72	10.7	52
Lighting Control Measures			1,476	0.4	0	\$190	\$2,816	\$490	\$2,326	12.2	1,447
ECM 4	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	No	1,476	0.4	0	\$190	\$2,816	\$490	\$2,326	12.2	1,447
Gas Heating (HVAC/Process) Replacement			0	0.0	12	\$135	\$2,354	\$1,000	\$1,354	10.0	1,405
ECM 5	Install Infrared Heaters	Yes	0	0.0	12	\$135	\$2,354	\$1,000	\$1,354	10.0	1,405
HVAC System Improvements			0	0.0	64	\$723	\$840	\$100	\$740	1.0	7,503
ECM 6	Install Programmable Thermostats	Yes	0	0.0	51	\$575	\$660	\$0	\$660	1.1	5,964
ECM 7	Install Pipe Insulation	Yes	0	0.0	13	\$148	\$180	\$100	\$80	0.5	1,539
Domestic Water Heating Upgrade			695	0.0	0	\$91	\$36	\$36	\$0	0.0	700
ECM 8	Install Low-Flow DHW Devices	Yes	695	0.0	0	\$91	\$36	\$36	\$0	0.0	700
TOTALS			10,722	3.0	74	\$2,241	\$10,329	\$3,316	\$7,013	3.1	19,435

* - All incentives presented in this table are based on NJ SmartStart equipment incentives and assume proposed equipment meets minimum performance criteria for that program.

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

Figure 7 – All Evaluated ECMs

#	Energy Conservation Measure	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Estimated Install Cost (\$)	Estimated Incentive (\$)*	Estimated Net Cost (\$)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Lighting Upgrades		8,551	2.6	-2	\$1,101	\$4,283	\$1,690	\$2,593	2.4	8,381
ECM 1	Retrofit Fluorescent Fixtures with LED Lamps and Drivers	4,250	1.3	-1	\$547	\$2,091	\$700	\$1,391	2.5	4,165
ECM 2	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	4,249	1.2	-1	\$547	\$2,120	\$990	\$1,130	2.1	4,164
ECM 3	Install LED Exit Signs	53	0.0	0	\$7	\$72	\$0	\$72	10.7	52
Gas Heating (HVAC/Process) Replacement		0	0.0	12	\$135	\$2,354	\$1,000	\$1,354	10.0	1,405
ECM 5	Install Infrared Heaters	0	0.0	12	\$135	\$2,354	\$1,000	\$1,354	10.0	1,405
HVAC System Improvements		0	0.0	64	\$723	\$840	\$100	\$740	1.0	7,503
ECM 6	Install Programmable Thermostats	0	0.0	51	\$575	\$660	\$0	\$660	1.1	5,964
ECM 7	Install Pipe Insulation	0	0.0	13	\$148	\$180	\$100	\$80	0.5	1,539
Domestic Water Heating Upgrade		695	0.0	0	\$91	\$36	\$36	\$0	0.0	700
ECM 8	Install Low-Flow DHW Devices	695	0.0	0	\$91	\$36	\$36	\$0	0.0	700
TOTALS		9,246	2.6	74	\$2,051	\$7,513	\$2,826	\$4,687	2.3	17,988

* - All incentives presented in this table are based on NJ SmartStart equipment incentives and assume proposed equipment meets minimum performance criteria for that program.

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

Figure 8 – 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 Install Cost (\$)	Estimated Incentive (\$)*	Estimated Net Cost (\$)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Lighting Upgrades		8,551	2.6	-2	\$1,101	\$4,283	\$1,690	\$2,593	2.4	8,381
ECM 1	Retrofit Fluorescent Fixtures with LED Lamps and Drivers	4,250	1.3	-1	\$547	\$2,091	\$700	\$1,391	2.5	4,165
ECM 2	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	4,249	1.2	-1	\$547	\$2,120	\$990	\$1,130	2.1	4,164
ECM 3	Install LED Exit Signs	53	0.0	0	\$7	\$72	\$0	\$72	10.7	52

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 Garage, which should help reduce future maintenance costs.

ECM 1: Retrofit Fluorescent Fixtures with LED Lamps and Drivers

Retrofit fluorescent T12 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 uses less power than other lighting technologies while providing 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: office, meeting area, and storage room.

ECM 2: Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps

Replace fluorescent T8, T5, and 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 direct replacements for most other lighting technologies.

This measure saves energy by installing LEDs, which use less power than other lighting technologies yet provide equivalent lighting output for the space. 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: truck bay, side garage, and restrooms.

ECM 3: Install LED Exit Signs

Replace compact fluorescent exit signs with LED exit signs. LED exit signs require virtually no maintenance and have a life expectancy of at least 20 years. This measure saves energy by installing LED fixtures, which use less power than other technologies with an equivalent lighting output. Maintenance savings and improved reliability may also be achieved, as the longer-lasting LED lamps will not need to be replaced as often as the existing 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 Install Cost (\$)	Estimated Incentive (\$)*	Estimated Net Cost (\$)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Lighting Control Measures		1,476	0.4	0	\$190	\$2,816	\$490	\$2,326	12.2	1,447
ECM 4	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	1,476	0.4	0	\$190	\$2,816	\$490	\$2,326	12.2	1,447

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, 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.

Installing occupancy control sensors has a long simple payback; therefore, this measure is not recommended for implementation.

Affected building areas: office, truck bay, restrooms, and storage room.

4.3 Gas-Fired Heating

#	Energy Conservation Measure	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Estimated Install Cost (\$)	Estimated Incentive (\$)*	Estimated Net Cost (\$)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
	Gas Heating (HVAC/Process) Replacement	0	0.0	12	\$135	\$2,354	\$1,000	\$1,354	10.0	1,405
ECM 5	Install Infrared Heaters	0	0.0	12	\$135	\$2,354	\$1,000	\$1,354	10.0	1,405

ECM 5: Install Infrared Heaters

Replace forced air heating equipment with low-intensity infrared heating units with an enclosed flame rather than an open flame on a ceramic or metal surface.

Forced air furnaces heat all of the air in the space served, which is inefficient for large volume spaces with relatively few occupants, areas with high ceilings, or areas with high outside air infiltration. Infrared heaters heat objects and surfaces directly, including the occupants of the space, rather than heating large volumes of air. Infrared heaters also heat the floor, which then re-radiates the heat. As a result, infrared heaters are more effective and efficient at maintaining occupant comfort at significantly lower cost for certain space types.

Affected building areas: side garage.

4.4 HVAC Improvements

#	Energy Conservation Measure	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Estimated Install Cost (\$)	Estimated Incentive (\$)*	Estimated Net Cost (\$)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
HVAC System Improvements		0	0.0	64	\$723	\$840	\$100	\$740	1.0	7,503
ECM 6	Install Programmable Thermostats	0	0.0	51	\$575	\$660	\$0	\$660	1.1	5,964
ECM 7	Install Pipe Insulation	0	0.0	13	\$148	\$180	\$100	\$80	0.5	1,539

ECM 6: Install Programmable Thermostats

Replace manual thermostats with programmable thermostats, which provide energy savings by reducing heating and cooling energy usage when a room is unoccupied. Manual thermostats are generally adjusted to a single heating and cooling setpoint and left at that setting regardless of occupancy, and they provide the same level of heating and cooling regardless of whether the space is being used. Programmable thermostats can maintain different temperature settings for different times of day and different days of the week. By reducing heating temperature setpoints and raising cooling temperature setpoints when spaces are unoccupied, the operation of the HVAC equipment is reduced while maintaining comfortable space temperatures for building usage.

Affected building areas: thermostats in the office and truck bay.

ECM 7: Install Pipe Insulation

Install insulation on heating 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 reduced when insulation has not been well maintained. System efficiency can be significantly reduced 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. This measure saves energy by reducing heat transfer in the distribution system.

4.5 Domestic Water Heating

#	Energy Conservation Measure	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Estimated Install Cost (\$)	Estimated Incentive (\$)*	Estimated Net Cost (\$)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Domestic Water Heating Upgrade		695	0.0	0	\$91	\$36	\$36	\$0	0.0	700
ECM 8	Install Low-Flow DHW Devices	695	0.0	0	\$91	\$36	\$36	\$0	0.0	700

ECM 8: Install Low-Flow DHW Devices

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

Device	Flow Rate
Faucet aerators (lavatory)	0.5 gpm

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

4.6 Measures for Future Consideration

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

Parsippany Troy Hills Township may wish to consider the Energy Savings Improvement Program (ESIP) or a whole building approach. With interest in implementing comprehensive, largescale and/or complex system wide projects, these measures may be pursued during development of a future energy savings plan. We recommend that you work with your energy service company (ESCO) and/or design team to evaluate these measures further and develop firm costs, savings estimates, and detailed implementation plans. Other modernization or capital improvement funds may be leveraged for these types of refurbishments. As you plan for capital upgrades, be sure to consider the energy impact of the building systems and controls being specified.

Upgrade to a Heat Pump System

An electric furnace or boiler has no flue loss through a chimney. The AFUE rating for an all-electric furnace or boiler is between 95% and 100%. The lower values are for units installed outdoors because they have greater jacket heat loss. However, despite their high-efficiency, the higher cost of electricity in most parts of the country makes all-electric furnaces or boilers an uneconomic choice. If you are interested in electric heating, consider installing a heat pump system.

Electric resistance heat, including electric furnaces and baseboard heaters, can be inexpensive to install but expensive to run. Facilities with these systems can save substantial energy at a moderate cost by installing a heat pump when they replace a central air conditioner. Even in buildings without central air-conditioning, there are opportunities to save energy when an existing electric furnace needs to be replaced, as well as opportunities to install ductless electric heat pumps in buildings with baseboard electric heaters. Electric heat pumps have high coefficient of performance (COP) ratings and are substantially more efficient than traditional electric heating systems. Further investigation is required to determine whether installing a heat pump system is a cost-effective solution when replacing existing electrical heating systems.

Window Replacements

Energy efficient windows are an important consideration when improving the building envelope. The heat transfer through the glass panes is responsible for a significant portion of the facility's heating and cooling energy consumption. We recommend replacing single pane windows with double pane windows and considering gas-filled models with low-e coatings to reduce heat loss. Windows should be selected with low U-factors to maximize energy savings. The U-factor is the rate at which the window conducts non-solar heat flow and a key indicator of performance. The lower the U-factor, the higher the efficiency of the window. Window frames and sashes should be efficient as well; if metal frames are specified or required by code; the frame extrusions should have a thermal break to reduce conduction through the frame. As part of the installation, the window frames should be properly sealed with caulk materials to ensure the mitigation of air infiltration. Building envelopes that limit air infiltration and that have adequate fenestrations play a key role in optimizing heating and cooling efficiency, controlling moisture, and providing occupant comfort. Window system replacement is an expensive upgrade that generally involves architectural elements. We recommend this as a measure for further study.

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. 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 can't manage what you don't measure. ENERGY STAR® Portfolio Manager® is an online tool that you can use to measure and track energy and water consumption, as well as greenhouse gas emissions⁵. Your account has already been established. Now you can continue to keep tabs on your energy performance every month.

Lighting Maintenance



- Clean lamps, reflectors and lenses of dirt, dust, oil, and smoke buildup every six to twelve months. Light levels decrease over time due to lamp aging, lamp and ballast failure, and buildup of dirt and dust. Together, this can reduce total light output by up to 60% while still drawing full power.
- In addition to routine cleaning, developing a maintenance schedule can ensure that maintenance is performed regularly, and it can reduce the overall cost of fixture re-lamping and re-ballasting. Group re-lamping and re-ballasting maintains lighting levels and minimizes the number of site visits by a lighting technician or contractor, decreasing the overall cost of maintenance.

Lighting Controls

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

Boiler Maintenance

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

⁵ <https://www.energystar.gov/buildings/facility-owners-and-managers/existing-buildings/use-portfolio-manager>.

Water Heater Maintenance

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

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

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

Water Conservation



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

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

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

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

⁶ <https://www.epa.gov/watersense>.

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

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

Procurement Strategies

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

6 ON-SITE GENERATION

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

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

6.1 Solar Photovoltaic

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

A preliminary screening based on the facility’s electric demand, size and location of free area, and shading elements shows that the facility has no potential for installing a PV array.

This facility does not appear to meet the minimum criteria for a cost-effective solar PV installation. To be cost-effective, a solar PV array needs certain minimum criteria, such as sufficient and sustained electric demand and sufficient flat or south-facing rooftop or other unshaded space on which to place the PV panels.

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

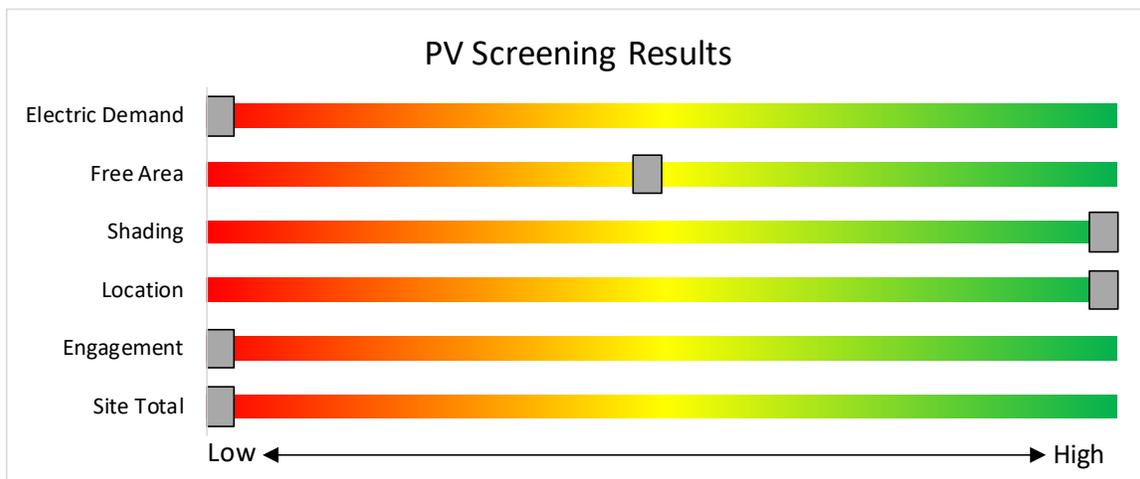


Figure 9 - Photovoltaic Screening

Solar Renewable Energy Certificate (SREC) Registration Program (SRP)

Rebates are not available for solar projects, but owners of solar projects MUST register their projects in the SREC Registration Program before starting construction. Once your PV system is up and running, you periodically earn credits, which can then be sold on the open market for up to 15 years.

If you are considering installing solar photovoltaics on your building, visit www.njcleanenergy.com/srec for more information about the SREC Registration Program.

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:

- **Basic Info on Solar PV in New Jersey:** www.njcleanenergy.com/whysolar.
- **New Jersey Solar Market FAQs:** www.njcleanenergy.com/renewable-energy/program-updates-and-background-information/solar-transition/solar-market-faqs.
- **Approved Solar Installers in the New Jersey 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) generate electricity at the Garage 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.

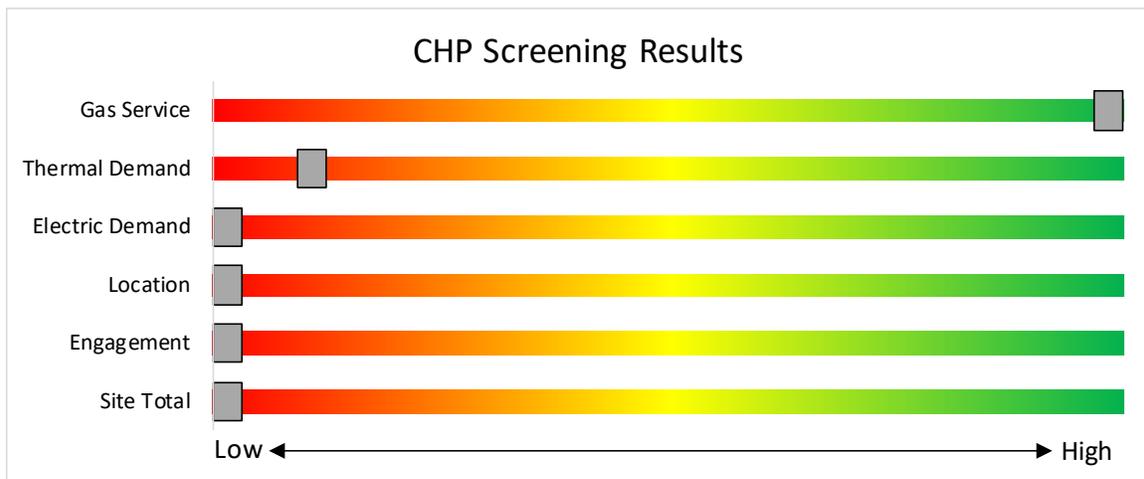


Figure 10 - Combined Heat and Power Screening

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 can help. Pick the program that works best for you. Incentive programs that may apply to this facility are identified in the Executive Summary. This section provides an overview of currently available New Jersey’s Clean Energy Programs.

	SmartStart <i>Flexibility to install at your own pace</i>	Direct Install <i>Turnkey installation</i>	Pay for Performance <i>Whole building upgrades</i>
Who should use it?	Buildings installing individual measures or small group of measures.	Small to mid-size facilities that can bundle multiple measures together. Average peak demand should be below 200 kW. Not suitable for significant building shell issues.	Mid to large size facilities looking to implement as many measures as possible at one time. Peak demand should be over 200 kW.
How does it work?	Use in-house staff or your preferred contractor.	Pre-approved contractors pass savings along to you via reduced material and labor costs.	Whole-building approach to energy upgrades designed to reduce energy use by at least 15%. The more you save, the higher the incentives.
What are the Incentives?	Fixed incentives for specific energy efficiency measures.	Incentives pay up to 70% of eligible costs, up to \$125,000 per project. You pay the remaining 30% directly to the contractor.	Up to 25% of installation cost, calculated based on level of energy savings per square foot.
How do I participate?	Submit an application for the specific equipment to be installed.	Contact a participating contractor in your region.	Contact a pre-qualified Partner to develop your Energy Reduction Plan and set your energy savings targets.

Take the next step by visiting www.njcleanenergy.com for program details, applications, and to contact a qualified contractor.



SmartStart offers incentives for installing prescriptive and custom energy efficiency measures at the Garage. 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.

SmartStart routinely adds, removes, or modifies incentives from year-to-year for various energy efficient equipment based on market trends and new technologies.

Equipment with Prescriptive Incentives Currently Available:

Electric Chillers
Electric Unitary HVAC
Gas Cooling
Gas Heating
Gas Water Heating
Ground Source Heat Pumps
Lighting

Lighting Controls
Refrigeration Doors
Refrigeration Controls
Refrigerator/Freezer Motors
Food Service Equipment
Variable Frequency Drives

Incentives

The SmartStart Prescriptive program provides fixed incentives for specific energy efficiency measures. Prescriptive incentives vary by equipment type.

SmartStart Custom provides incentives for more unique or specialized technologies or systems that are not addressed through prescriptive incentives. Custom incentives are calculated at \$0.16/kWh and \$1.60/therm based on estimated annual savings. Incentives are capped at 50% of the total installed incremental project cost, or a project cost buy down to a one-year payback (whichever is less). Program incentives are capped at \$500,000 per electric account and \$500,000 per natural gas account, per fiscal year.

How to Participate

Submit an application for the specific equipment to be installed. Many applications are designed as rebates, although others require application approval prior to installation. You can work with your preferred contractor or use internal staff to install measures.

Visit www.njcleanenergy.com/SSB for a detailed program description, instructions for applying, and applications.

7.2 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 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, up to \$125,000 per project. Each entity is limited to incentives up to \$250,000 per fiscal year.

How to Participate

To participate in Direct Install, you will need to contact the participating contractor assigned to the region of the state where your facility is located. A complete list of Direct Install program partners is provided on the Direct Install website linked below. 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 program, subject to program caps and eligibility, while the remaining 30% of the cost is paid to the contractor by the customer.

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

7.3 Pay for Performance - Existing Buildings



Pay for Performance works for larger customers with a peak demand over 200 kW. The minimum installed scope of work must include at least two unique measures that results in at least 15% source energy savings, and lighting cannot make up the majority of the savings. P4P is a generally a good option for

medium-to-large sized facilities looking to implement as many measures as possible under a single project to achieve deep energy savings. This program 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.

Based on the site building and utility data provided, the facility does not meet the requirements of the current P4P program.

Incentives

Incentives are based on estimated and achieved energy savings ranging from \$0.18-\$0.22/kWh and \$1.80-\$2.50/therm, capped at the lesser of 50% total project cost, or \$1 million per electric account and \$1 million per natural gas account, per fiscal year, not to exceed \$2 million per project. An incentive of \$0.15/square foot is also available to offset the cost of developing the Energy Reduction Plan (see below) contingent on the project moving forward with measure installation.

How to Participate

Contact one of the pre-approved consultants and contractors (“Partners”). Under direct contract to you, they will help further evaluate the measures identified in this report through development of the energy reduction plan), assist you in implementing selected measures, and verify actual savings one year after the installation. Your Partner will also help you apply for incentives.

Approval of the final scope of work is required by the program prior to installation. Installation can be done by the contractor of your choice (some P4P Partners are also contractors) or by internal staff, but the Partner remains involved throughout construction to ensure compliance with the program requirements.

Detailed program descriptions, instructions for applying, applications and list of Partners can be found at: www.njcleanenergy.com/P4P.

7.4 Combined Heat and Power

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

Incentives

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

7.5 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 in to contracts to help finance building energy upgrades. Annual payments are lower than the savings projected from the 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 (ESP) can begin. The ESP demonstrates that the total project costs of the ECMs are offset by the energy savings over the financing term, not to exceed 15 years. The verified savings will then be used to pay for the financing.

The ESIP approach may not be appropriate for all energy conservation and energy efficiency improvements. 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.

7.6 SREC Registration Program

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

After the registration is accepted, construction is complete, and final paperwork has been submitted and is deemed complete, the project is issued a New Jersey certification number, which enables it to generate New Jersey SRECs. SREC's are generated once the solar project has been authorized to be energized by the Electric Distribution Company (EDC).

Each time a solar installation generates 1,000 kilowatt-hours (kWh) of electricity, an SREC is earned. Solar project owners report the energy production to the SREC Tracking System. This reporting allows SREC's to be placed in the customer's electronic account. SRECs can then be sold on the SREC Tracking System, providing revenue for the first 15 years of the project's life.

Electricity suppliers, the primary purchasers of SRECs, are required to pay a Solar Alternative Compliance Payment (SACP) if they do not meet the requirements of New Jersey's Solar Renewable Portfolio Standard. Purchasing SRECs can help them meet those requirements. As SRECs are traded in a competitive market, the price may vary significantly. The actual price of an SREC during a trading period fluctuates depending on supply and demand.

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

8 ENERGY PURCHASING AND PROCUREMENT STRATEGIES

8.1 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. So, though you may choose a different company from which to buy your electric power, responsibility for your facility's interconnection to the grid and repair to local power distribution will still reside with the traditional utility company serving your region.

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

A list of licensed third-party electric suppliers is available at the NJBPU website⁸.

8.2 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 that fluctuate monthly. The utility provides basic gas supply service (BGSS) to customers who choose not to buy from a third-party supplier for natural gas commodity.

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

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

A list of licensed third-party natural gas suppliers is available at the NJBPU website⁹.

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

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

APPENDIX A: EQUIPMENT INVENTORY & RECOMMENDATIONS

Lighting Inventory & Recommendations

Location	Existing Conditions						Proposed Conditions						Energy Impact & Financial Analysis								
	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Light Level	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	ECM #	Fixture Recommendation	Add Controls?	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Truck Bay	12	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 8' T8 (59W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	110	2,288	2, 4	Relamp	Yes	12	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 8' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	72	1,579	0.5	1,656	0	\$213	\$1,602	\$620	4.6
Truck Bay	6	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,288	2, 4	Relamp	Yes	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,579	0.2	576	0	\$74	\$489	\$190	4.0
Entrance	1	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 4' T12 (40W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	88	2,288	1	Relamp & Reballast	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,288	0.0	135	0	\$17	\$69	\$20	2.8
Storage Room	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	1,040	2	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	1,040	0.0	34	0	\$4	\$37	\$20	3.7
Restroom	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,288	2, 4	Relamp	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,579	0.1	192	0	\$25	\$343	\$40	12.2
Restroom	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,288	2, 4	Relamp	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,579	0.1	192	0	\$25	\$343	\$40	12.2
Side Garage	4	Linear Fluorescent - T5HO: 4' T5HO (54W) - 6L	Wall Switch	S	358	2,288	2	Relamp	No	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (6) 4' T5HO (25W) Lamps	Wall Switch	153	2,288	0.5	1,876	0	\$242	\$497	\$240	1.1
Side Garage	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	62	2,288	2	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,288	0.0	151	0	\$19	\$73	\$40	1.7
Storage Room	1	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 8' T12 (75W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	158	1,040	1, 4	Relamp & Reballast	Yes	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 8' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	72	718	0.1	113	0	\$15	\$245	\$40	14.1
OEM Office	4	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 4' T12 (40W) - 4L	Wall Switch	S	176	2,288	1, 4	Relamp & Reballast	Yes	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	58	1,579	0.4	1,244	0	\$160	\$743	\$230	3.2
OEM Office	1	Exit Signs: Fluorescent	None		12	8,760	3	Fixture Replacement	No	1	LED Exit Signs: 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.0	53	0	\$7	\$72	\$0	10.7
Restroom	5	Incandescent: Screw in	Wall Switch	S	40	2,288	2, 4	Relamp	Yes	5	LED Lamps: 10-Watt LED Screw in Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	6	1,579	0.1	410	0	\$53	\$356	\$80	5.2
Storage Room	2	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 4' T12 (40W) - 4L	Wall Switch	S	176	1,040	1, 4	Relamp & Reballast	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	58	718	0.2	283	0	\$36	\$507	\$80	11.7
OEM	6	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 4' T12 (40W) - 4L	Wall Switch	S	176	2,288	1, 4	Relamp & Reballast	Yes	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	58	1,579	0.5	1,867	0	\$240	\$980	\$310	2.8
Office	4	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 4' T12 (40W) - 4L	Wall Switch	S	176	2,288	1, 4	Relamp & Reballast	Yes	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	58	1,579	0.4	1,244	0	\$160	\$743	\$230	3.2

Motor Inventory & Recommendations

Location	Area(s)/System(s) Served	Existing Conditions							Proposed Conditions				Energy Impact & Financial Analysis							
		Motor Quantity	Motor Application	HP Per Motor	Full Load Efficiency	VFD Control?	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	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Truck Bay	Compressed Air System	1	Air Compressor	7.5	89.5%	No	W	1,040		No	89.5%	No		0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Truck Bay	Hot Water Heating System	2	Heating Hot Water Pump	0.2	65.0%	No	W	2,745		No	65.0%	No		0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Truck Bay	Rollup Door	1	Other	0.1	65.0%	No	W	400		No	65.0%	No		0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Side Garage	Rollup Door	1	Other	0.8	70.0%	No	W	400		No	70.0%	No		0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Side Garage	Side Garage	1	Exhaust Fan	0.8	70.0%	No	W	2,745		No	70.0%	No		0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Public Works Garage	Unit Heaters	3	Supply Fan	0.3	65.0%	No	W	2,745		No	65.0%	No		0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0

Electric HVAC Inventory & Recommendations

Location	Area(s)/System(s) Served	Existing Conditions					Proposed Conditions								Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
		System Quantity	System Type	Cooling Capacity per Unit (Tons)	Heating Capacity per Unit (MBh)	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/EER)	Heating Mode Efficiency (COP)	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
OEM Office	OEM Office	1	Electric Resistance Heat		25.59	W		No							0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
OEM Office	OEM Office	1	Window AC	0.67		W		No							0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
OEM Office	OEM Office	1	Window AC	0.83		W		No							0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
OEM Office	OEM Office - Portable AC	1	Through-The-Wall HP	0.67	42.00	W		No							0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Restroom	Restroom	1	Electric Resistance Heat		5.12	W		No							0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
OEM Office	OEM Office	1	Electric Resistance Heat		6.82	W		No							0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0

Fuel Heating Inventory & Recommendations

Location	Area(s)/System(s) Served	Existing Conditions				Proposed Conditions							Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
		System Quantity	System Type	Output Capacity per Unit (MBh)	Remaining Useful Life	ECM #	Install High Efficiency System?	System Quantity	System Type	Output Capacity per Unit (MBh)	Heating Efficiency	Heating Efficiency Units	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Truck Bay	Heating Hot Water System	1	Non-Condensing Hot Water Boiler	440	W		No						0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Side Garage	Side Garage	1	Warm Air Unit Heater	60	B	5	Yes	1	Infrared Unit Heater	80	93.00%	Et	0.0	0	12	\$135	\$2,354	\$1,000	10.0

Programmable Thermostat Recommendations

Location	Area(s)/System(s) Affected	Recommendation Inputs					Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
		ECM #	Thermostat Quantity	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	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Truck Bay	Heating Hot Water System	6	1.00	0.00	0.00	440.00	0.0	0	25	\$287	\$330	\$0	1.1
Office	Heating Hot Water System	6	1.00	0.00	0.00	440.00	0.0	0	25	\$287	\$330	\$0	1.1

Pipe Insulation Recommendations

Location	Area(s)/System(s) Affected	Recommendation Inputs			Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
		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	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Truck Bay	Heating Hot Water System	7	15	1.25	0.0	0	9	\$97	\$108	\$60	0.5
Truck Bay	Heating Hot Water System	7	10	1.00	0.0	0	5	\$51	\$72	\$40	0.6

DHW Inventory & Recommendations

Location	Area(s)/System(s) Served	Existing Conditions			Proposed Conditions							Energy Impact & Financial Analysis							
		System Quantity	System Type	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	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years	
Closet	Domestic Hot Water System	1	Storage Tank Water Heater (≤ 50 Gal)	W		No							0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0

Low-Flow Device Recommendations

Location	Recommendation Inputs					Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
	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	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Restrooms	8	5	Faucet Aerator (Lavatory)	2.20	0.50	0.0	695	0	\$91	\$36	\$36	0.0

Plug Load Inventory

Existing Conditions				
Location	Quantity	Equipment Description	Energy Rate (W)	ENERGY STAR Qualified?
Public Works Garage	1	Refrigerator	244	No
Public Works Garage	1	Microwave	1,000	No
Public Works Garage	2	Printer	144	Yes
Public Works Garage	1	Coffee Machine	700	No
Public Works Garage	3	TV	165	Yes
Public Works Garage	2	Desktop Computer	120	Yes
Public Works Garage	6	Electric Purifiers	1,000	No

APPENDIX B: ENERGY STAR® STATEMENT OF ENERGY PERFORMANCE

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

ENERGY STAR® Statement of Energy Performance

LEARN MORE AT energystar.gov

N/A

DPW Building - Garage (Parsippany-Troy Hills)

Primary Property Type: Repair Services (Vehicle, Shoe, Locksmith, etc.)
Gross Floor Area (ft²): 10,400
Built: 1928

For Year Ending: March 31, 2019
Date Generated: March 31, 2020

ENERGY STAR® Score¹

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

Property & Contact Information		
Property Address DPW Building - Garage (Parsippany-Troy Hills) 1 Pump House Road, Suite 100 Parsippany, New Jersey 07054	Property Owner Township of Parsippany-Troy Hills 1001 Parsippany Boulevard Parsippany, NJ 07054 973-263-4391	Primary Contact Keith Kazmark 1001 Parsippany Boulevard Parsippany, NJ 07054 973-263-4391 kkazmark@parsippany.net
Property ID: 9003629		

Energy Consumption and Energy Use Intensity (EUI)			
Site EUI 96 kBtu/ft²	Annual Energy by Fuel	National Median Comparison	
	Natural Gas (kBtu) 811,868 (81%)	National Median Site EUI (kBtu/ft²)	70.4
	Electric - Grid (kBtu) 186,538 (19%)	National Median Source EUI (kBtu/ft²)	96.9
Source EUI 132.2 kBtu/ft²		% Diff from National Median Source EUI	36%
		Annual Emissions	
		Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Metric Tons CO2e/year)	62

Signature & Stamp of Verifying Professional

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

LP Signature: _____ Date: _____

Licensed Professional

 () - _____



Professional Engineer or Registered Architect Stamp (if applicable)

APPENDIX C: GLOSSARY

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

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

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