



Local Government Energy Audit: Energy Audit Report



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Office of Special Services

Ridgefield Park Board of Education

98 Central Avenue
Ridgefield Park, NJ 07660

July 16, 2018

Final Report by:
TRC Energy Services

Disclaimer

The intent of this energy analysis report is to identify energy savings opportunities and recommend upgrades to the facility's energy using equipment and systems. Approximate savings are included in this report to help make decisions about reducing energy use at the facility. This report, however, is not intended to serve as a detailed engineering design document. Further design and analysis may be necessary in order to implement some of the measures recommended in this report.

The energy conservation measures and estimates of energy savings have been reviewed for technical accuracy. However, estimates of final energy savings are not guaranteed, because final savings may depend on behavioral factors and other uncontrollable variables. TRC Energy Services (TRC) and New Jersey Board of Public Utilities (NJBPU) shall in no event be liable should the actual energy savings vary.

Estimated installation costs are based on TRC's experience at similar facilities, pricing from local contractors and vendors, and/or cost estimates from *RS Means*. The owner of the facility is encouraged to independently confirm these cost estimates and to obtain multiple estimates when considering measure installations. Since actual installed costs can vary widely for certain 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. The owner of the facility should review available program incentives and eligibility requirements prior to selecting and installing any energy conservation measures.

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I EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The New Jersey Board of Public Utilities (NJBP) has sponsored this Local Government Energy Audit (LGEA) Report for Office of Special Services.

The goal of a LGEA is to provide you with information on how your facility uses energy, identify energy conservation measures (ECMs) that can reduce your energy use, and put you in a position to implement the ECMs. The LGEA also sets you on the path to receive financial incentives from New Jersey’s Clean Energy Program (NJCEP) for implementing the ECMs.

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

I.1 Facility Summary

The Office of Special Services is a two-story, 10,000 square foot building. The building was constructed in 1930. The building has a flat roof covered with a white membrane. Exterior walls are finished with brick masonry. The windows throughout the facility are double paned. Exterior doors are constructed of metal and are in good condition. Interior lighting system consists of a combination of T8 and T12 linear fluorescents and fixtures, compact fluorescent lamps (CFL), and incandescent lamps. Lighting control is provided by manual wall switches. Heating is provided by two furnaces, and the cooling system consists of two split air conditioning.

A thorough description of the facility and our observations are located in Section 2.

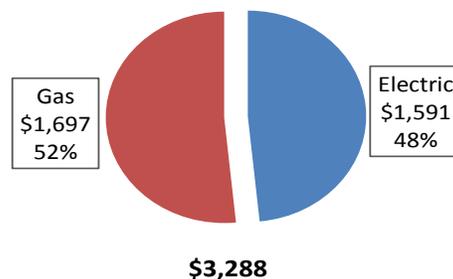
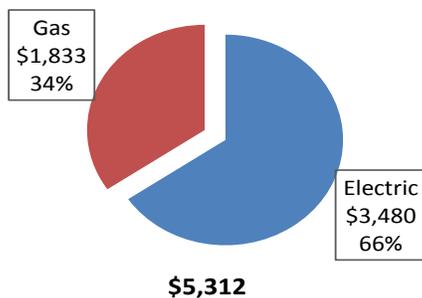
I.2 Your Cost Reduction Opportunities

Energy Conservation Measures

TRC evaluated six measures which represent an opportunity for Office of Special Services to reduce annual energy costs by \$1,586 and annual greenhouse gas emissions by 11,201 lbs CO₂e. The measures would pay for themselves in 7 years. The breakdown of existing and potential utility costs is illustrated in Figure 1 and Figure 2, respectively. These projects represent an opportunity to reduce Office of Special Service’s annual energy use by 18%.

Figure 1 – Previous 12 Month Utility Costs

Figure 2 – Potential Post-Implementation Costs



A detailed description of Office of Special Services’ existing energy use can be found in Section 3.

The evaluated measures have been listed and grouped into major categories as shown in Figure 3. Brief descriptions of the categories can be found below and descriptions of the individual opportunities can be found in Section 4.

Figure 3 – Summary of Energy Reduction Opportunities

Energy Conservation Measure	Recommend?	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Estimated Install Cost (\$)	Estimated Incentive (\$)*	Estimated Net Cost (\$)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)	
Lighting Upgrades		5,927	1.6	0.0	\$911.64	\$3,772.97	\$370.00	\$3,402.97	3.73	5,969	
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	Yes	1,518	0.4	0.0	\$233.47	\$1,082.07	\$15.00	\$1,067.07	4.57	1,529
ECM 2	Retrofit Fluorescent Fixtures with LED Lamps and Drivers	Yes	846	0.2	0.0	\$130.07	\$702.00	\$0.00	\$702.00	5.40	852
ECM 3	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	Yes	3,564	0.9	0.0	\$548.11	\$1,988.90	\$355.00	\$1,633.90	2.98	3,589
Lighting Control Measures		804	0.2	0.0	\$123.59	\$1,160.00	\$200.00	\$960.00	7.77	809	
ECM 4	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	Yes	804	0.2	0.0	\$123.59	\$1,160.00	\$200.00	\$960.00	7.77	809
Electric Unitary HVAC Measures		2,693	1.6	0.0	\$414.17	\$7,481.10	\$460.00	\$7,021.10	16.95	2,712	
ECM 5	Install High Efficiency Electric AC	Yes	2,693	1.6	0.0	\$414.17	\$7,481.10	\$460.00	\$7,021.10	16.95	2,712
Domestic Water Heating Upgrade		0	0.0	14.6	\$136.16	\$21.51	\$0.00	\$21.51	0.16	1,712	
ECM 6	Install Low-Flow Domestic Hot Water Devices	Yes	0	0.0	14.6	\$136.16	\$21.51	\$21.51	0.16	1,712	
TOTALS		9,424	3.4	14.6	\$1,585.56	\$12,435.58	\$1,030.00	\$11,405.58	7.19	11,201	

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

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

Lighting Upgrades generally involve the replacement of existing lighting components such as lamps and ballasts (or the entire fixture) with higher efficiency lighting components. These measures save energy by reducing the power used by the lighting components due to improved electrical efficiency.

Lighting Controls measures generally involve the installation of automated controls to turn off lights or reduce light output when conditions allow. Automated control reduces reliance on occupant behavior for adjusting lights. These measures save energy by reducing the amount of time lights are on.

Electric Unitary HVAC measures generally involve replacing old inefficient air conditioning systems with modern energy efficient systems. New air conditioning systems can provide cooling equivalent to older air conditioning systems, but use less energy. These measures save energy by reducing the power used by the air condition system due to improved electrical efficiency.

Domestic Water Heating upgrade measures generally involve replacing old inefficient domestic water heating systems with modern energy efficient systems. New domestic water heating systems can provide equivalent or greater capacity as older systems, but use less energy. These measures save energy by reducing the fuel used by the domestic water heating systems due to improved efficiency or the removal of standby losses.

Energy Efficient Practices

TRC also identified 11 low (or not) cost energy efficient practices. A facility’s energy performance can be significantly improved by employing certain behavioral and operational adjustments as well as performing routine maintenance on building systems. Through these practices equipment lifetime can be extended; occupant comfort, health and safety can be improved; and annual energy, operation, and maintenance costs can be reduced. Opportunities identified at Office of Special Services include:

- Reduce Air Leakage
- Close Doors and Windows
- Perform Lighting Maintenance
- Develop a Lighting Maintenance Schedule
- Ensure Lighting Controls Are Operating Properly
- Use Fans to Reduce Cooling Load
- Check for and Seal Duct Leakage
- Perform Furnace Maintenance
- Perform Water Heater Maintenance
- Install Plug Load Controls
- Water Conservation

For details on these energy efficient practices, please refer to Section 5.

Self-Generation Measures

TRC evaluated the potential for installing self-generation sources for Office of Special Services. Based on the configuration of the site and its loads there is a low potential for installing any PV and combined heat and power self-generation measures.

For details on our evaluation and the self-generation potential, please refer to Section 0.

I.3 Implementation Planning

To realize the energy savings from the ECMs listed in this report, the equipment changes outlined for each ECM need to be selected and installed through project implementation. One of the first considerations is if there is capital available for project implementation. Another consideration is whether to pursue individual ECMs, a group of ECMs, or a comprehensive approach wherein all ECMs are pursued, potentially in conjunction with other facility projects or improvements.

Rebates, incentives, and financing are available from the NJBPU, NJCEP, as well as some of the state's investor-owned utilities, to help reduce the costs associated with the implementation of energy efficiency projects. Prior to implementing any project, please review the appropriate incentive program guidelines before proceeding. This is important because in most cases you will need to submit an application for the incentives before purchasing materials and beginning installation.

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

- SmartStart
- Direct Install
- Energy Savings Improvement Program (ESIP)

For facilities with capital available for implementation of selected individual measures or phasing implementation of selected measures over multiple years, incentives are available through the SmartStart program. To participate in this program you may utilize internal resources, or an outside firm or contractor, to design the ECM(s), select the equipment and apply for the incentive(s). Program pre-approval is required for some SmartStart incentives, so only after receiving approval may the ECM(s) be installed. The incentive values listed above in Figure 3 represent the SmartStart program and will be explained further in Section 8, as well as the other programs as mentioned below.

This facility also qualifies for the Direct Install program which, through an authorized network of participating contractors, can assist with the implementation of a group of measures versus installing individual measures or phasing implementation. This program is designed to be turnkey and will provide an incentive up to 70% of the cost of the project identified by the designated contractor.

For facilities without capital available to implement ECMs, project financing may be available through the Energy Savings Improvement Program (ESIP). Supported directly by the NJBPU, ESIP provides government agencies with external project development, design, and implementation services as well as financing for implementing ECMs. This LGEA report is the first step for participating in ESIP and should help you determine next steps. Refer to Section 8.3 for additional information on the ESIP Program.

Additional descriptions of all relevant incentive programs are located in Section 8. You may also check the following website for further information on available rebates and incentives: www.njcleanenergy.com/ci.

To ensure projects are implemented such that maximum savings and incentives are achieved, bids and specifications should be reviewed by your procurement personnel and/or consultant(s) to ensure that selected equipment coincides with LGEA recommendations, as well as applicable incentive program guidelines and requirements.

2 FACILITY INFORMATION AND EXISTING CONDITIONS

2.1 Project Contacts

Figure 4 – Project Contacts

Name	Role	E-Mail	Phone #
Customer			
Eric Koenig	Superintendent	ekoenig@rpps.net	(201) 641-0800
Designated Representative			
Michael Daglezt	Director Buildings & Grounds		(201) 522-7660
TRC Energy Services			
Moussa Traore	Auditor	mtraore@trcsolutions.com	(732) 855-2879

2.2 General Site Information

On October 4, 2016, TRC performed an energy audit at Office of Special Services located in Ridgefield Park, New Jersey. TRC’s team met with Michael Daglezt, Director Buildings and Grounds to review the facility operations and focus the investigation on specific energy-using systems.

The Office of Special Services is a 10,000 square foot building. The building was originally constructed in 1930 and received minor renovations at various times. The building is two floors and includes offices, conference room, study room, kitchen, the main lobby area, and the boiler room. The building’s base consists of cast-in-place concrete perimeter wall footings with masonry foundation walls. The building has a flat roof covered with a white membrane that in good condition and contribute to cooling savings by reflecting heat. The windows throughout the facility are double pane and are in good condition. Exterior doors are constructed of metal and are in good condition as well. The building’s base and perimeter were inspected for signs of uncontrolled moisture or water presence and other energy-compromising issues. Overall the base was reported to be in acceptable condition.

Interior lighting system consists of a combination of linear T8 and T12 linear fluorescents and fixtures with both electronic and magnetic ballasts, compact fluorescent lamps (CFL), and incandescent lamps. Lighting control is provided by manual wall switches.

The facility’s HVAC system consists of two split AC units, one of which was at least 20 years old. The two furnaces located in the boiler room are used to heat the building. They appear in good condition. Cooling and heating system are controlled by local thermostats.

2.3 Building Occupancy

The building is open Monday through Friday. The typical schedule is presented in the table below.

Figure 5 - Building Schedule

Building Name	Weekday/Weekend	Operating Schedule
Office of Special Services	Weekday	8:30 AM - 6:30 PM
Office of Special Services	Weekend	N/A

2.4 Building Envelope

The building's base consists of cast-in-place concrete perimeter wall footings with masonry foundation walls. The building has a flat roof covered with a white membrane that is in good condition and contributes to cooling savings by reflecting heat. The windows throughout the facility are double pane and are in good condition. Exterior doors are constructed of metal and are in good condition as well. The building's base and its perimeter were inspected for signs of uncontrolled moisture or water presence and other energy-compromising issues. Overall the base was reported to be in acceptable condition.



2.5 On-site Generation

Office of Special Services does not have any on-site electric generation capacity.

2.6 Energy-Using Systems

Please refer to Appendix A: Equipment Inventory & Recommendations for an inventory of your equipment.

Lighting System

Interior lighting system consists of a combination of T8 and T12 linear fluorescents and fixtures with both electronic and magnetic ballasts, compact fluorescent lamps (CFL), and incandescent lamps. The conference room, the study room, offices, and the main lobby are lit with linear T8 fluorescent lamps and fixtures. The restrooms, kitchen, boiler room, and hallway are lit with a combination of T12 linear fluorescent fixtures, compact fluorescent, and incandescent lamps. Lighting control is provided by manual wall switches. The facility has no exterior perimeter light.

Air Conditioning (DX)

There are two split AC units that are used to cool the building. One four, and one five ton with outside condensers located rear building. The five ton Fedders unit is over 20 years old, and was running with minimal efficiency as mentioned by the site contact. The units are controlled by local thermostats.



Heating System

Heating is provided by two furnaces located in the boiler room. They have an output capacity rated for 125 KBtu/hr, and 100 KBtu/hr with a nominal efficiency of 80%. The two furnaces appear to be in good condition, and are controlled by local thermostats.



Domestic Hot Water

The domestic hot water system for the facility consists of one Bradford White gas-fired, non-condensing hot water heater with an input rating of 4,000 kBtu/hr and a nominal efficiency of 80%. The water heater has a 40 gallon storage tank, and appears to be in good working condition.

Plug load & Vending Machines

The facility plug load consists of 11 computer work stations, water fountain, copy machine, microwave, and small refrigerator. The computers are mostly desktop units with LCD monitors. There is no centralized PC power management software installed.

The facility has no refrigerated beverage vending machines.

2.7 Water-Using Systems

There are 3 restrooms at this facility. A sampling of restrooms found that the faucets are rated for 2.2 gallons per minute (gpm) or higher, the toilets are rated at 2.5 gallons per flush (gpf) and the urinals are rated at 2 gpf. There are no restrooms with showers.

3 SITE ENERGY USE AND COSTS

Utility data for electricity and natural gas was analyzed to identify opportunities for savings. In addition, data for electricity and natural gas was evaluated to determine the annual energy performance metrics for the building in energy cost per square foot and energy use per square foot. These energy use indices are indicative of the relative energy effectiveness of this building. There are a number of factors that could cause the energy use of this building to vary from the “typical” energy use for other facilities identified as: Office. Specific local climate conditions, daily occupancy hours of the facility, seasonal fluctuations in occupancy, daily operating hours of energy use systems, and the behavior of the occupants with regard to operating systems that impact energy use such as turning off appliances and leaving windows open. Please refer to the Benchmarking section within Section 3.4 for additional information.

3.1 Total Cost of Energy

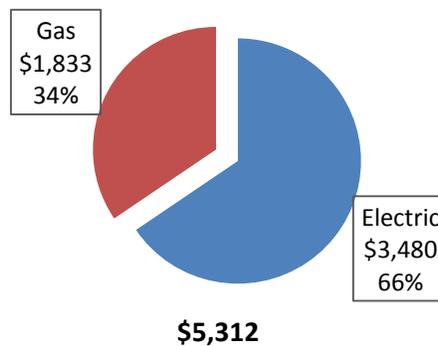
The following energy consumption and cost data is based on the last 12 month period of utility usage data that was provided for each utility. The annual consumption and cost was developed from this information.

Figure 6 - Utility Summary

Utility Summary for Office of Special Services		
Fuel	Usage	Cost
Electricity	19,388 kWh	\$3,480
Natural Gas	1,968 Therms	\$1,833
Total		\$5,312

The current utility cost for this site is \$5,312 as shown in the chart below.

Figure 7 - Energy Cost Breakdown



3.2 Electricity Usage

Electricity is provided by PSE&G. The average electric cost (combined for commodity, transmission and distribution) for the past 12 months is \$0.154/kWh, which is the blended rate used throughout the analyses in this report. The monthly electricity consumption and peak demand is represented graphically in the chart below.

Figure 8 - Electric Usage & Demand

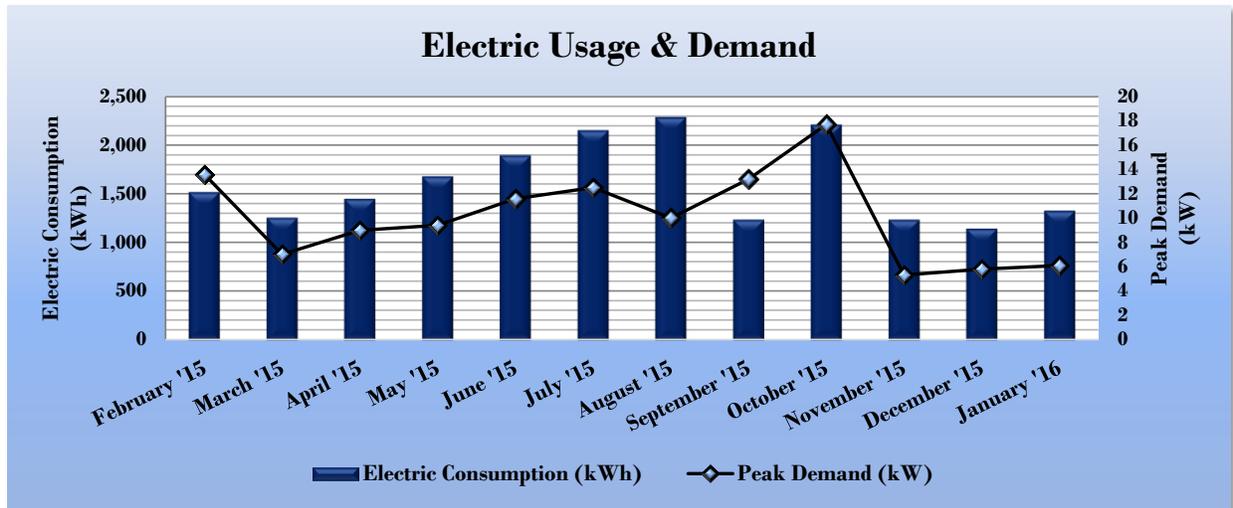


Figure 9 - Electric Usage & Demand

Electric Billing Data for Office of Special Services					
Period Ending	Days in Period	Electric Usage (kWh)	Demand (kW)	Demand Cost	Total Electric Cost
3/1/15	31	1,517	14	\$30	\$239
4/1/15	30	1,257	7	\$30	\$213
5/1/15	30	1,448	9	\$39	\$249
6/1/15	30	1,680	9	\$41	\$358
7/1/15	31	1,895	12	\$50	\$416
8/1/15	31	2,151	13	\$54	\$441
9/1/15	30	2,286	10	\$44	\$424
10/1/15	31	1,236	13	\$58	\$223
11/1/15	30	2,209	18	\$77	\$373
12/1/15	31	1,236	5	\$23	\$184
1/1/16	31	1,144	6	\$25	\$169
2/1/16	29	1,329	6	\$27	\$190
Totals	365	19,388	17.7	\$498	\$3,480
Annual	365	19,388	17.7	\$498	\$3,480

3.3 Natural Gas Usage

Natural gas is provided by PSE&G. The average gas cost for the past 12 months is \$0.931/therm, which is the blended rate used throughout the analyses in this report. The monthly gas consumption is represented graphically in the chart below.

Figure 10 - Natural Gas Usage

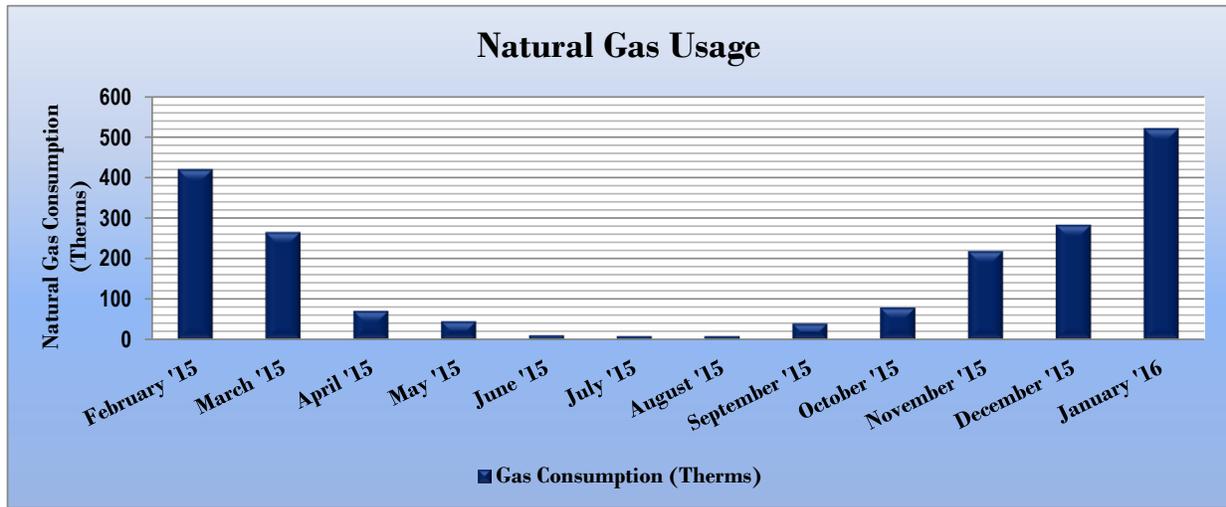


Figure 11 - Natural Gas Usage

Gas Billing Data for Office of Special Services				
Period Ending	Days in Period	Natural Gas Usage (Therms)	Natural Gas Cost	TRC Estimated Usage?
3/1/15	31	419	\$383	No
4/1/15	30	265	\$212	No
5/1/15	30	71	\$70	Yes
6/1/15	30	45	\$49	Yes
7/1/15	31	11	\$20	Yes
8/1/15	31	8	\$18	Yes
9/1/15	30	8	\$19	No
10/1/15	31	40	\$42	Yes
11/1/15	30	79	\$84	Yes
12/1/15	31	218	\$204	Yes
1/1/16	31	283	\$262	Yes
2/1/16	29	520	\$471	Yes
Totals	365	1,968	\$1,833	9
Annual	365	1,968	\$1,833	

3.4 Benchmarking

This facility was benchmarked through Portfolio Manager, an online tool created and managed by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) through the ENERGY STAR® program. Portfolio Manager analyzes your building’s consumption data, cost information, and operational use details and compares its performance against a yearly baseline, national medians, or similar buildings in your portfolio. Metrics used in this comparison are the energy use intensity (EUI) and ENERGY STAR® score.

The EUI is a measure of a facility’s energy consumption per square foot, and it is the standard metric for comparing buildings’ energy performance. Comparing the EUI of a building with the national median EUI for that building type illustrates whether that building uses more energy than similar buildings on a square foot basis or if that building performs better than the median. EUI is presented in both 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 is the raw fuel consumed to generate the energy consumed at the site, factoring in energy production and distribution losses.

Figure 12 - Energy Use Intensity Comparison – Existing Conditions

Energy Use Intensity Comparison - Existing Conditions		
	Office of Special Services	National Median Building Type: Office
Source Energy Use Intensity (kBtu/ft ²)	41.4	148.1
Site Energy Use Intensity (kBtu/ft ²)	26.3	67.3

By implementing all recommended measures covered in this reporting, the Project’s estimated post-implementation EUI improves as shown in the table below:

Figure 13 - Energy Use Intensity Comparison – Following Installation of Recommended Measures

Energy Use Intensity Comparison - Following Installation of Recommended Measures		
	Office of Special Services	National Median Building Type: Office
Source Energy Use Intensity (kBtu/ft ²)	29.8	148.1
Site Energy Use Intensity (kBtu/ft ²)	21.6	67.3

Many buildings can also receive a 1–100 ENERGY STAR® score. This score compares your building’s energy performance to similar buildings nationwide. A score of 50 represents median energy performance, while a score of 75 means your building performs better than 75 percent of all similar buildings nationwide — and may be eligible for ENERGY STAR® certification. This facility has a current score of 100 which could possibly earn the facility an ENERGY STAR® certification. Please refer to the link below for more information.

The Portfolio Manager, Statement of Energy Performance can be found in Appendix B: ENERGY STAR® Statement of Energy Performance.

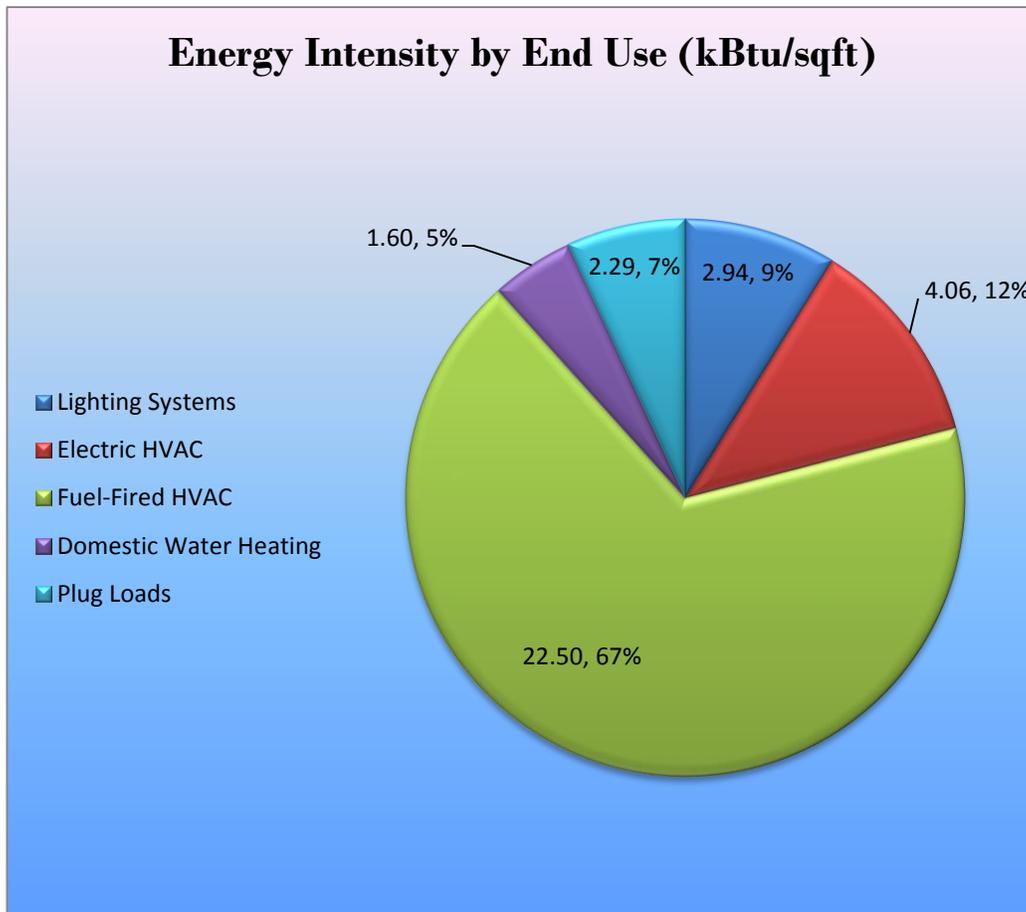
For more information on ENERGY STAR® certification go to: <https://www.energystar.gov/buildings/facility-owners-and-managers/existing-buildings/earn-recognition/energy-star-certification/how-app-1>.

A Portfolio Manager account has been created online for your facility and you will be provided with the login information for the account. We encourage you to update your utility information in Portfolio Manager regularly, so that you can keep track of your building’s performance. Free online training is available to help you use ENERGY STAR® Portfolio Manager to track your building’s performance at: <https://www.energystar.gov/buildings/training>

3.5 Energy End-Use Breakdown

In order to provide a complete overview of energy consumption across building systems, an energy balance was performed at this facility. An energy balance utilizes standard practice engineering methods to evaluate all components of the various electric and fuel-fired systems found in a building and determine their proportional contribution to overall building energy usage. This visual representation of energy end uses highlights systems that may benefit most from energy efficiency projects.

Figure 14 - Energy Balance (kBtu/SF)



4 ENERGY CONSERVATION MEASURES

Level of Analysis

The goal of this audit report is to identify potential energy projects, help prioritize specific measures for implementation, and set Office of Special Services on the path to receive financial incentives. For this audit report, most measures have received only a preliminary analysis of feasibility which identifies expected ranges of savings and costs. This level of analysis is considered sufficient to make decisions and to prioritize energy projects. Savings are based on the New Jersey Board of Public Utilities New Jersey Clean Energy Program Protocols to Measure Resource Savings dated June 29, 2016. Further analysis or investigation may be required to calculate more accurate savings to support any custom SmartStart, Pay for Performance, or Large Energy Users incentive applications. Financial incentives for the ECMs identified in this report have been calculated based the NJCEP prescriptive SmartStart program. Depending on your implementation strategy, the project may be eligible for more lucrative incentives through other programs as identified in Section 8.

The following sections describe the evaluated measures.

4.1 Recommended ECMs

The measures below have been evaluated by the auditor and are recommended for implementation at the facility.

Figure 15 – Summary of Recommended ECMs

Energy Conservation Measure		Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Estimated Install Cost (\$)	Estimated Incentive (\$)*	Estimated Net Cost (\$)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Lighting Upgrades		5,927	1.6	0.0	\$911.64	\$3,772.97	\$370.00	\$3,402.97	3.73	5,969
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	1,518	0.4	0.0	\$233.47	\$1,082.07	\$15.00	\$1,067.07	4.57	1,529
ECM 2	Retrofit Fluorescent Fixtures with LED Lamps and Drivers	846	0.2	0.0	\$130.07	\$702.00	\$0.00	\$702.00	5.40	852
ECM 3	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	3,564	0.9	0.0	\$548.11	\$1,988.90	\$355.00	\$1,633.90	2.98	3,589
Lighting Control Measures		804	0.2	0.0	\$123.59	\$1,160.00	\$200.00	\$960.00	7.77	809
ECM 4	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	804	0.2	0.0	\$123.59	\$1,160.00	\$200.00	\$960.00	7.77	809
Electric Unitary HVAC Measures		2,693	1.6	0.0	\$414.17	\$7,481.10	\$460.00	\$7,021.10	16.95	2,712
ECM 5	Install High Efficiency Electric AC	2,693	1.6	0.0	\$414.17	\$7,481.10	\$460.00	\$7,021.10	16.95	2,712
Domestic Water Heating Upgrade		0	0.0	14.6	\$136.16	\$21.51	\$0.00	\$21.51	0.16	1,712
ECM 6	Install Low-Flow Domestic Hot Water Devices	0	0.0	14.6	\$136.16	\$21.51	\$0.00	\$21.51	0.16	1,712
TOTALS		9,424	3.4	14.6	\$1,585.56	\$12,435.58	\$1,030.00	\$11,405.58	7.19	11,201

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

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

4.1.1 Lighting Upgrades

Recommended upgrades to existing lighting fixtures are summarized in Figure 16 below.

Figure 16 – Summary of Lighting Upgrade ECMs

Energy Conservation Measure		Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Estimated Install Cost (\$)	Estimated Incentive (\$)	Estimated Net Cost (\$)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)	CO ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Lighting Upgrades		5,927	1.6	0.0	\$911.64	\$3,772.97	\$370.00	\$3,402.97	3.73	5,969
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	1,518	0.4	0.0	\$233.47	\$1,082.07	\$15.00	\$1,067.07	4.57	1,529
ECM 2	Retrofit Fluorescent Fixtures with LED Lamps and Drivers	846	0.2	0.0	\$130.07	\$702.00	\$0.00	\$702.00	5.40	852
ECM 3	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	3,564	0.9	0.0	\$548.11	\$1,988.90	\$355.00	\$1,633.90	2.98	3,589

ECM 1: Install LED Fixtures

Summary of Measure Economics

Interior/ Exterior	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Estimated Install Cost (\$)	Estimated Incentive (\$)	Estimated Net Cost (\$)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)	CO ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Interior	1,518	0.4	0.0	\$233.47	\$1,082.07	\$15.00	\$1,067.07	4.57	1,529
Exterior	0	0.0	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00	0

Measure Description

This measure evaluates replacing existing fixtures containing fluorescent (excluding T-12), HID, and incandescent lamps with new high performance LED light fixtures. This measure saves energy by installing LED sources which use less power than other technologies with a comparable light output.

Maintenance savings are anticipated since LED sources have burn hours which are generally more than twice that of a fluorescent source and more than TEN times incandescent sources. Maintenance savings may be partially offset by the higher material costs associated with LED sources.

During planning and design for the installation of new fixtures, we recommend a comprehensive approach that considers both the technology of the lighting sources and how they are controlled.

ECM 2: Retrofit Fluorescent Fixtures with LED Lamps and Drivers

Summary of Measure Economics

Interior/ Exterior	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Estimated Install Cost (\$)	Estimated Incentive (\$)	Estimated Net Cost (\$)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)	CO ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Interior	846	0.2	0.0	\$130.07	\$702.00	\$0.00	\$702.00	5.40	852
Exterior	0	0.0	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00	0

Measure Description

This measure evaluates replacing linear fluorescent lamps, ballasts, and reflectors with LED tube lamps, reflectors, and drivers specifically designed for existing linear fluorescent fixtures. The retrofit uses the existing fixture housing but replaces the rest of the components with an efficient source and reflectors designed for LEDs. This measure saves energy by installing LED sources which use less power than other technologies with a comparable light output and efficiently projects the light into the space.

ECM 3: Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps

Summary of Measure Economics

Interior/ Exterior	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Estimated Install Cost (\$)	Estimated Incentive (\$)	Estimated Net Cost (\$)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)	CO ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Interior	3,564	0.9	0.0	\$548.11	\$1,988.90	\$355.00	\$1,633.90	2.98	3,589
Exterior	0	0.0	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00	0

Measure Description

This measure evaluates replacing linear fluorescent lamps with LED tube lamps and replacing incandescent and halogen screw-in/plug-in based lamps with LED lamps. Many LED tube lamps are direct replacements for existing fluorescent lamps and can be installed although there is a fluorescent fixture ballast in place. Other tube lamps require that fluorescent fixture ballasts be removed or replaced with LED drivers. Screw-in/plug-in LED lamps can be used as a direct replacement for most other screw-in/plug-in lamps. This measure saves energy by installing LED sources which use less power than other technologies with a comparable light output.

4.1.2 Lighting Control Measures

During lighting upgrade planning and design, we recommend a comprehensive approach that considers both the efficiency of the lighting fixtures and how they are controlled.

Figure 17 – Summary of Lighting Control ECMs

Energy Conservation Measure		Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Estimated Install Cost (\$)	Estimated Incentive (\$)	Estimated Net Cost (\$)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)	CO ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Lighting Control Measures		804	0.2	0.0	\$123.59	\$1,160.00	\$200.00	\$960.00	7.77	809
ECM 4	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	804	0.2	0.0	\$123.59	\$1,160.00	\$200.00	\$960.00	7.77	809

ECM 4: Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls

Summary of Measure Economics

Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Estimated Install Cost (\$)	Estimated Incentive (\$)	Estimated Net Cost (\$)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)	CO ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
804	0.2	0.0	\$123.59	\$1,160.00	\$200.00	\$960.00	7.77	809

Measure Description

This measure evaluates installing occupancy sensors to control light fixtures that are currently manually controlled in offices and meeting room. Sensors detect occupancy using ultrasonic and/or infrared wave technologies. Lighting is enabled when an occupant is detected in the area. Fixtures are automatically turned off after an area has been vacant for a preset period. Occupants will have the option of manually turning off the lighting.

Occupancy sensors may be mounted on the wall at existing switch locations, mounted on the ceiling, or in remote locations. Ceiling-mounted or remote-mounted sensors require the use of low voltage switching relays or a wireless signal to the switch. In general, use wall switch replacement sensors for single occupant offices and other small rooms. Install ceiling-mounted or remote mounted sensors in locations without local switching, in situations where the existing wall switches are not in the line-of-sight of the main work area, and in large spaces. We recommend a holistic design approach that considers both the technology of the lighting sources and how they are controlled.

Maintenance savings are anticipated due to reduced lamp operation, however, additional maintenance costs may be incurred because the occupancy sensors may require periodic adjustment; it is anticipated that the net effect on maintenance costs will be negligible.

4.1.3 Electric Unitary HVAC Measures

Our recommendations for unitary HVAC measures are summarized in Figure 18 below.

Figure 18 - Summary of Unitary HVAC 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)
Electric Unitary HVAC Measures	2,693	1.6	0.0	\$414.17	\$7,481.10	\$460.00	\$7,021.10	16.95	2,712
ECM 5 Install High Efficiency Electric AC	2,693	1.6	0.0	\$414.17	\$7,481.10	\$460.00	\$7,021.10	16.95	2,712

ECM 5: Install High Efficiency Electric AC

Summary of Measure Economics

Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Estimated Install Cost (\$)	Estimated Incentive (\$)	Estimated Net Cost (\$)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)	CO ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
2,693	1.6	0.0	\$414.17	\$7,481.10	\$460.00	\$7,021.10	16.95	2,712

Measure Description

This measure evaluates replacing package air conditioners with high efficiency package air conditioners. There have been significant improvements in both compressor and fan motor efficiencies in the past several years. Therefore, electricity savings can be achieved by replacing old units with new high efficiency units. A higher EER or SEER rating indicates a more efficient cooling system. The magnitude of energy savings for this measure depends on the relative efficiency of the old and new unit, the cooling load, and the annual operating hours.

4.1.4 Domestic Water Heating Upgrade

Our recommendations for domestic water heating system improvements are summarized in Figure 19 below.

Figure 19 - Summary of Domestic Water Heating 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)
Domestic Water Heating Upgrade	0	0.0	14.6	\$136.16	\$21.51	\$0.00	\$21.51	0.16	1,712
ECM 6 Install Low-Flow Domestic Hot Water Devices	0	0.0	14.6	\$136.16	\$21.51	\$0.00	\$21.51	0.16	1,712

ECM 6: Install Low-Flow DHW Devices

Summary of Measure Economics

Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Estimated Install Cost (\$)	Estimated Incentive (\$)	Estimated Net Cost (\$)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)	CO ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
0	0.0	14.6	\$136.16	\$21.51	\$0.00	\$21.51	0.16	1,712

Measure Description

This measure evaluates the savings from installing low-flow domestic water devices to reduce overall water flow in general and hot water flow in particular.

Low-flow fixtures reduce the overall water flow from the fixture which reduces the amount of hot water used resulting in energy and water savings.

5 ENERGY EFFICIENT PRACTICES

In addition to the quantifiable savings estimated in Section 4, a facility's energy performance can also be improved through application of low or no-cost efficiency strategies. By employing certain behavioral and operational adjustments as well as performing routine maintenance on building systems, equipment lifetime can be extended; occupant comfort, health and safety can be improved; and annual energy, operation, and maintenance costs can be reduced. The recommendations below are provided as a framework for developing a whole building maintenance plan that is customized to your facility. Consult with qualified equipment specialists for details on proper maintenance and system operation.

Reduce Air Leakage

Air leakage, or infiltration, occurs when outside air enters a building uncontrollably through cracks and openings. Properly sealing such cracks and openings can significantly reduce heating and cooling costs, improve building durability, and create a healthier indoor environment. This includes caulking or installing weather stripping around leaky doors and windows allowing for better control of indoor air quality through controlled ventilation.

Close Doors and Windows

Ensure doors and windows are closed in conditioned spaces. Leaving doors and windows open leads to a significant increase in heat transfer between conditioned spaces and the outside air. Reducing a facility's air changes per hour (ACH) can lead to increased occupant comfort as well as significant heating and cooling savings, especially when combined with proper HVAC controls and adequate ventilation.

Perform Lighting Maintenance

In order to sustain optimal lighting levels, lighting fixtures should undergo routine maintenance. Light levels decrease over time due to lamp aging, lamp and ballast failure, and buildup of dirt and dust on lamps, fixtures and reflective surfaces. Together, these factors can reduce total illumination by 20%-60% or more, while operating fixtures continue drawing full power. To limit this reduction, lamps, reflectors and diffusers should be thoroughly cleaned of dirt, dust, oil, and smoke film buildup approximately every 6–12 months.

Develop a Lighting Maintenance Schedule

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

Ensure Lighting Controls Are Operating Properly

Lighting controls are very cost effective energy efficient devices, when installed and operating correctly. As part of a lighting maintenance schedule, lighting controls should be tested annually to ensure proper functioning. For occupancy sensors, this requires triggering the sensor and verifying that the sensor's timer settings are correct. For daylight sensors, maintenance involves cleaning of sensor lenses and confirming setpoints and sensitivity are appropriately configured.

Use Fans to Reduce Cooling Load

Utilizing ceiling fans to supplement cooling is a low (or not) cost strategy to reduce cooling load considerably. Thermostat settings can be increased by 4°F with no change in overall occupant comfort when the wind chill effect of moving air is employed for cooling.

Check for and Seal Duct Leakage

Duct leakage in commercial buildings typically accounts for 5% to 25% of the supply airflow. In the case of rooftop air handlers, duct leakage can occur to the outside of the building, significantly increasing cooling and heating costs. By sealing sources of leakage, cooling, heating, and ventilation energy use can be reduced significantly, depending on the severity of air leakage.

Perform Furnace Maintenance

Preventative furnace 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 include tasks such as checking for gas/carbon monoxide leaks; changing the air and fuel filters; checking components for cracks, corrosion, dirt, or debris build-up; ensuring the ignition system is working properly; testing and adjusting operation and safety controls; inspecting the electrical connections; and ensuring proper lubrication for motors and bearings.

Perform Water Heater Maintenance

At least once a year, 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. Once a year check for any leaks or heavy corrosion on the pipes and valves. For gas water heaters, check the draft hood and make sure it is placed properly, with a few inches of air space between the tank and where it connects to the vent. Look for any 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 any 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 over three to four years old have a technician inspect the sacrificial anode annually.

Plug Load Controls

There are a variety of ways to limit the energy use of plug loads including increasing occupant awareness, removing under-utilized equipment, installing hardware controls, and using software controls. Some control steps to take are to enable the most aggressive power settings on existing devices or install load sensing or occupancy sensing (advanced) power strips. For additional information refer to "Assessing and Reducing Plug and Process Loads in Office Buildings," or "Plug Load Best Practices Guide" <http://www.advancedbuildings.net/plug-load-best-practices-guide-offices>.

Water Conservation

Installing low-flow faucets or faucet aerators, low-flow showerheads, and kitchen sink pre-rinse spray valves saves both energy and water. These devices save energy by reducing the overall amount of hot water used hence reducing the energy used to heat the water. The flow ratings for EPA WaterSense™ (<http://www3.epa.gov/watersense/products>) labeled devices are 1.5 gpm for bathroom faucets, 2.0 gpm for showerheads, and 1.28 gpm for pre-rinse spray valves.

Installing dual flush or low-flow toilets and low-flow or waterless urinals are additional ways to reduce the sites water use, however, these devices do not provide energy savings at the site level. 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. The EPA WaterSense™ ratings for urinals is 0.5 gpf) and toilets that use as little as 1.28 gpf (this is lower than the current 1.6 gpf federal standard).

Refer to Section 4.1.44 for any low-flow ECM recommendations.

6 SELF-GENERATION MEASURES

Self-generation measures include both renewable (e.g., solar, wind) and non-renewable (e.g., microturbines) on-site technologies that generate power to meet all or a portion of the electric energy needs of a facility, often repurposing any waste heat where applicable. Also referred to as distributed generation, these systems contribute to Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emission reductions, demand reductions and reduced customer electricity purchases, resulting in the electric system reliability through improved transmission and distribution system utilization.

The State of New Jersey’s Energy Master Plan (EMP) encourages new distributed generation of all forms and specifically focuses on expanding use of combined heat and power (CHP) by reducing financial, regulatory and technical barriers and identifying opportunities for new entries. The EMP also outlines a goal of 70% of the State’s electrical needs to be met by renewable sources by 2050.

Preliminary screenings were performed to determine the potential that a generation project could provide a cost-effective solution for your facility. Before making a decision to implement, a feasibility study should be conducted that would take a detailed look at existing energy profiles, siting, interconnection, and the costs associated with the generation project including interconnection costs, departing load charges, and any additional special facilities charges.

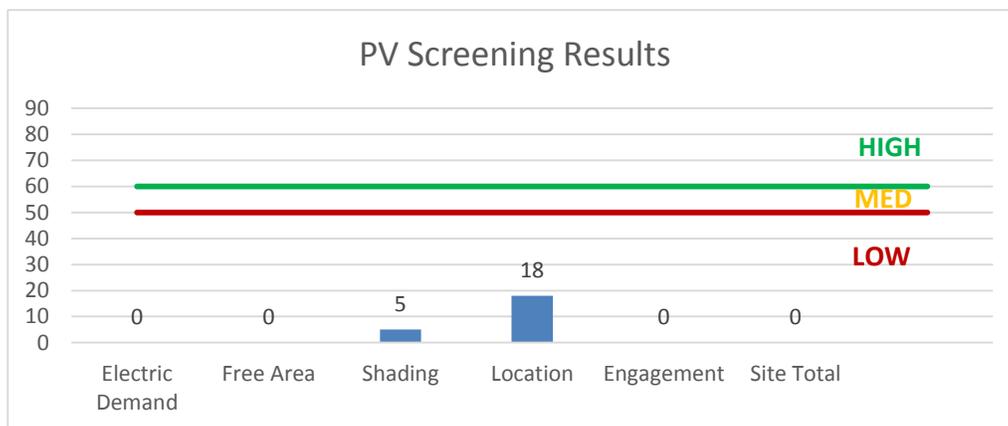
6.1 Photovoltaic

Sunlight can be converted into electricity using photovoltaics (PV) modules. Modules are racked together into an array that produces direct current (DC) electricity. The DC current is converted to alternating current (AC) through an inverter. The inverter is interconnected to the facility’s electrical distribution system. The amount of unobstructed area available determines how large of a solar array can be installed. The size of the array combined with the orientation, tilt, and shading elements determines the energy produced.

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

In order to be cost-effective, a solar PV array generally needs a minimum of 4,000 square feet of flat or south-facing rooftop, or other unshaded space, on which to place the PV panels. In our opinion, the facility does appear not meet these minimum criteria for cost-effective PV installation.

Figure 20 - Photovoltaic Screening



Rebates are not available for solar projects, but owners of solar projects MUST register their projects in the SREC Registration Program prior to the start of construction in order 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.

For more information on solar PV technology and commercial solar markets in New Jersey, or to find a qualified solar installer, who can provide a more detailed assessment of the specific costs and benefits of solar develop of the site, please visit the following links below:

- **Basic Info on Solar PV in NJ:** <http://www.njcleanenergy.com/whysolar>
- **NJ Solar Market FAQs:** <http://www.njcleanenergy.com/renewable-energy/program-updates-and-background-information/solar-transition/solar-market-faqs>
- **Approved Solar Installers in the NJ Market:** http://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

In non-industrial settings, combined heat and power (CHP) is the on-site generation of electricity and recovery of heat which is put to beneficial use. Common prime movers in CHP applications include reciprocating engines, microturbines, fuel cells, and (at large facilities) gas turbines. Electricity is typically interconnected to the sites local distribution system. Heat is recovered from the exhaust stream and the ancillary cooling system and interconnected to the existing hot water (or steam) distribution system.

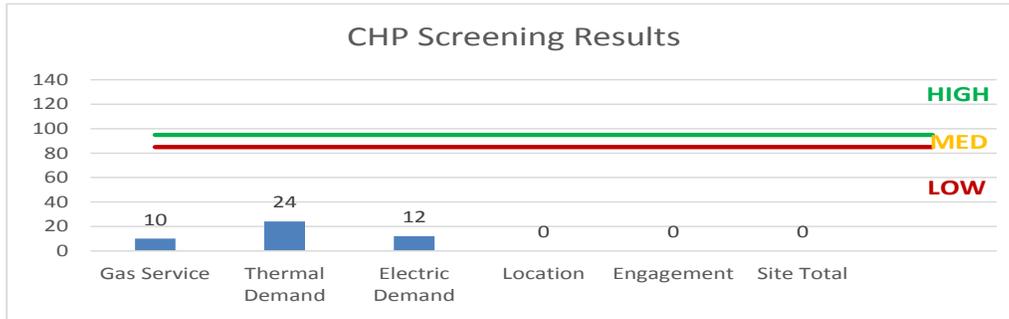
CHP systems are typically used to produce a portion of the electricity needed by a facility, with the balance of electric needs satisfied by purchase from the grid. The heat is used to supplement (or supplant) existing boilers for the purpose of space heating and/or domestic hot water heating. Waste heat can also be routed through absorption chillers for the purpose of space cooling. The key criteria used for screening, however, is the amount of time the system operates at full load and the facility's ability to use the recovered heat. Facilities with continuous use for large quantities of waste heat are the best candidates for CHP.

A preliminary screening based on heating and electrical demand, siting, and interconnection shows that the facility has a low potential for installing a cost-effective CHP system.

Low or infrequent thermal load, and lack of space near the existing thermal generation are the most significant factors contributing to the low potential for CHP at the site. In our opinion, the facility does not appear to meet the minimum requirements for a cost-effective CHP installation.

For a list of qualified firms in NJ specializing in commercial CHP cost assessment and installation, go to: http://www.njcleanenergy.com/commercial-industrial/programs/nj-smartstart-buildings/tools-and-resources/tradeally/approved_vendorsearch/.

Figure 21 - Combined Heat and Power Screening



7 DEMAND RESPONSE

Demand Response (DR) is a program designed to reduce the electric load of commercial facilities when electric wholesale prices are high or when the reliability of the electric grid is threatened due to peak demand. Demand Response service providers (a.k.a. Curtailment Service Providers) are registered with PJM, the independent system operator (ISO) for mid-Atlantic state region that is charged with maintaining electric grid reliability.

By enabling grid operators to call upon Curtailment Service Providers and commercial facilities to reduce electric usage during times of peak demand, the grid is made more reliable and overall transmission costs are reduced for all ratepayers. Curtailment Service Providers provide regular payments to medium and large consumers of electric power for their participation in DR programs. Program participation is voluntary and participants receive payments whether or not their facility is called upon to curtail their electric usage.

Typically an electric customer needs to be capable of reducing their electric demand, within minutes, by at least 100 kW or more in order to participate in a DR program. Customers with a greater capability to quickly curtail their demand during peak hours will receive higher payments. Customers with back-up generators onsite may also receive additional DR payments for their generating capacity if they agree to run the generators for grid support when called upon. Eligible customers who have chosen to participate in a DR programs often find it to be a valuable source of revenue for their facility because the payments can significantly offset annual electric costs.

Participating customers can often quickly reduce their peak load through simple measures, such as temporarily raising temperature set points on thermostats, so that air conditioning units run less frequently, or agreeing to dim or shut off less critical lighting. This usually requires some level of building automation and controls capability to ensure rapid load reduction during a DR curtailment event. DR program participants may need to install smart meters or may need to also sub-meter larger energy-using equipment, such as chillers, in order to demonstrate compliance with DR program requirements.

DR does not include the reduction of electricity consumption based on normal operating practice or behavior. For example, if a company's normal schedule is to close for a holiday, the reduction of electricity due to this closure or scaled-back operation is not considered a demand response activity in most situations.

The first step toward participation in a DR program is to contact a Curtailment Service Provider. A list of these providers is available on PJM's website and it includes contact information for each company, as well as the states where they have active business (<http://www.pjm.com/markets-and-operations/demand-response/csps.aspx>). PJM also posts training materials that are developed for program members interested in specific rules and requirements regarding DR activity (<http://www.pjm.com/training/training%20material.aspx>), along with a variety of other DR program information.

Curtailment Service Providers typically offer free assessments to determine a facility's eligibility to participate in a DR program. They will provide details regarding program rules and requirements for metering and controls, assess a facility's ability to temporarily reduce electric load, and provide details on payments to be expected for participation in the program. Providers usually offer multiple options for DR to larger facilities and may also install controls or remote monitoring equipment of their own to help ensure compliance with all terms and conditions of a DR contract.

8 PROJECT FUNDING / INCENTIVES

The NJCEP is able to provide the incentive programs described below, and others, because of the Societal Benefits Charge (SBC) Fund. The SBC was created by the State of New Jersey’s 1999 Electricity Restructuring Law which requires all customers of investor-owned electric and gas utilities to pay this charge on their monthly energy bills. As a contributor to the fund, you were able to participate in the LGEA program and are also eligible to utilize the equipment incentive programs. Also available through the NJBPU are some alternative financing programs described later in this section. Please refer to Figure 22 for a list of the eligible programs identified for each recommended ECM.

Figure 22 - ECM Incentive Program Eligibility

Energy Conservation Measure		SmartStart Prescriptive	SmartStart Custom	Direct Install
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	x		x
ECM 2	Retrofit Fluorescent Fixtures with LED Lamps and Drivers			x
ECM 3	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	x		x
ECM 4	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	x		x
ECM 5	Install High Efficiency Electric AC			x
ECM 6	Install Low-Flow Domestic Hot Water Devices			x

SmartStart is generally well suited for implementation of individual or small sets of measures, with the flexibility to install projects at your own pace using in-house staff or a preferred contractor. Direct Install caters to small to mid-size facilities to bundle measures and simplify participation, but requires the use of pre-approved contractors. The Pay for Performance (P4P) program is a “whole-building” energy improvement program designed for larger facilities and requires implementation of multiple measures meeting minimum savings thresholds, as well as use of pre-approved consultants. The Large Energy Users Program (LEUP) is available to New Jersey’s largest energy users giving them flexibility to install as little or as many measures, in a single facility or several facilities, with incentives capped based on the entity’s annual energy consumption; applicants can use in-house staff or preferred contractor.

Generally, the incentive values provided throughout the report assume the SS program is utilized because it provides a consistent comparison of available incentives.

Brief descriptions of all relevant alternative financing and incentive programs are located in the sections below. You may also check the following website for further information, including most current program availability, requirements, and incentive levels: www.njcleanenergy.com/ci.

8.1 SmartStart

Overview

The SmartStart program is comprised of New Construction and Retrofit components that offer incentives for installing prescriptive and custom energy efficiency measures at your facility. Routinely the program adds, removes or modifies incentives for various energy efficiency equipment based on national/market trends, new technologies or changes in efficiency baselines.

Prescriptive Equipment Incentives 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

All customer sizes and types may be served by this program. This program provides an effective mechanism for securing incentives for individual projects that may be completed at once or over several years.

Incentives

The prescriptive path provides fixed incentives for specific energy efficiency measures whereas the custom measure path provides incentives for unique or specialized technologies that are not addressed through prescriptive offerings.

Since your facility is an existing building, only the retrofit incentives have been applied in this report. Custom Measure incentives are calculated at \$0.16/kWh and \$1.60/therm based on estimated annual savings, capped at 50% of the total installed incremental project cost, or a project cost buy down to a one year payback (whichever is less). Program incentives are capped at \$500,000 per electric account and \$500,000 per natural gas account, per fiscal year.

How to Participate

To participate in the SmartStart program you will need to submit an application for the specific equipment to be installed. Many applications are designed as rebates, although others require application approval prior to installation. Applicants may work with a contractor of their choosing and can also utilize internal personnel, which provides added flexibility to the program. Using internal personnel also helps improve the economics of the ECM by reducing the labor cost that is included in the tables in this report.

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

8.2 Direct Install

Overview

Direct Install is a turnkey program available to existing small to mid-sized facilities with a peak electric demand that did not exceed 200 kW in any of the preceding 12 months. You will work directly with a pre-approved contractor who will perform a free energy assessment at your facility, identify specific eligible measures, and install those 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. Direct Install participants will also be held to a fiscal year cap of \$250,000 per entity.

How to Participate

To participate in the Direct Install program you will need to contact the participating contractor assigned to the county where your facility is located; a complete list is provided on the Direct Install website identified below. The contractor will be paid the program incentive directly 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 mentioned above, and the remaining 30% of the cost is your responsibility to the contractor.

Since DI offers a free assessment, LGEA applicants that do not meet the audit program eligibility requirements, but do meet the Direct Install requirements, may be moved directly into this program.

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

8.3 Energy Savings Improvement Program

The Energy Savings Improvement Program (ESIP) is an alternate method for New Jersey's government agencies to finance the implementation of energy conservation measures. An ESIP is a type of "performance contract," whereby school districts, counties, municipalities, housing authorities and other public and state entities enter in to contracts to help finance building energy upgrades. This is done in a manner that ensures that annual payments are lower than the savings projected from the ECMs, ensuring that ESIP projects are cash flow positive in year one, and every year thereafter. ESIP provides government agencies in New Jersey with a flexible tool to improve and reduce energy usage with minimal expenditure of new financial resources. NJCEP incentive programs can be leveraged to help further reduce the total project cost of eligible measures.

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

- (1) Use an Energy Services Company or "ESCO."
- (2) Use independent engineers and other specialists, or your own qualified staff, to provide and manage the requirements of the program through bonds or lease obligations.
- (3) Use a hybrid approach of the two options described above where the ESCO is utilized for some services and independent engineers, or other specialists or qualified staff, are used to deliver other requirements of the program.

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

The ESIP approach may not be appropriate for all energy conservation and energy efficiency improvements. Entities should carefully consider all alternatives to develop an approach that best meets their needs. A detailed program description and application can be found at: www.njcleanenergy.com/ESIP.

Please note that ESIP is a program delivered directly by the NJBPU and is not an NJCEP incentive program. As mentioned above, you may utilize the incentive programs to help further reduce costs when compiling the ESP. You should refer to the ESIP guidelines at the link above for further information and guidance on next steps.

9 ENERGY PURCHASING AND PROCUREMENT STRATEGIES

9.1 Retail Electric Supply Options

In 1999, New Jersey State Legislature passed the Electric Discount & Energy Competition Act (EDECA) to restructure the electric power industry in New Jersey. This law deregulated the retail electric markets, allowing all consumers to shop for service from competitive electric suppliers. The intent was to create a more competitive market for electric power supply in New Jersey. As a result, utilities were allowed to charge Cost of Service and customers were given the ability to choose a third party (i.e., non-utility) energy supplier.

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

If your facility is not purchasing electricity from a third party supplier, consider shopping for a reduced rate from third party electric suppliers. If your facility is purchasing electricity from a third party supplier, review and compare prices at the end of the current contract or every couple years.

A list of third party electric suppliers, who are licensed by the state to provide service in New Jersey, can be found online at: www.state.nj.us/bpu/commercial/shopping.html.

9.2 Retail Natural Gas Supply Options

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

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

If your facility is not purchasing natural gas from a third party supplier, consider shopping for a reduced rate from third party natural gas suppliers. If your facility is purchasing natural gas from a third party supplier, review and compare prices at the end of the current contract or every couple years.

A list of third party natural gas suppliers, who are licensed by the state to provide service in New Jersey, can be found online at: www.state.nj.us/bpu/commercial/shopping.html.

Appendix A: Equipment Inventory & Recommendations

Lighting Inventory & Recommendations

Location	Existing Conditions					Proposed Conditions							Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	Fixture Recommendation	Add Controls?	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
2nd Floor Conference Room	6	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,600	Relamp	Yes	6	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,820	0.20	761	0.0	\$117.06	\$467.00	\$80.00	3.31
Study Room	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,600	Relamp	Yes	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,820	0.13	507	0.0	\$78.04	\$350.00	\$60.00	3.72
Office1	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,600	Relamp	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,820	0.07	254	0.0	\$39.02	\$233.00	\$40.00	4.95
Office2	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,600	Relamp	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,820	0.07	254	0.0	\$39.02	\$233.00	\$40.00	4.95
Office2	2	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 4' T12 (40W) - 2L	Wall Switch	88	2,600	Relamp & Reballast	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,600	0.09	359	0.0	\$55.21	\$234.00	\$0.00	4.24
Bathroom	2	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 2' T12 (20W) - 2L	Wall Switch	50	2,600	Relamp & Reballast	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,820	0.05	181	0.0	\$27.79	\$350.00	\$20.00	11.87
Hallway	4	Compact Fluorescent: 2x26W CFL	Wall Switch	26	2,600	Fixture Replacement	No	4	LED - Fixtures: Downlight Solid State Retrofit	Wall Switch	9	2,600	0.05	207	0.0	\$31.82	\$254.60	\$0.00	8.00
1st Floor Entrance Hallway	4	Compact Fluorescent: 2x26W CFL	Wall Switch	26	2,600	Fixture Replacement	No	4	LED - Fixtures: Downlight Solid State Retrofit	Wall Switch	9	2,600	0.05	207	0.0	\$31.82	\$254.60	\$0.00	8.00
Kitchen	2	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 4' T12 (40W) - 2L	Wall Switch	88	2,600	Relamp & Reballast	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	29	1,820	0.11	412	0.0	\$63.35	\$350.00	\$20.00	5.21
Main Lobby	11	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 2L	Wall Switch	62	2,600	Relamp	No	11	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	29	2,600	0.29	1,104	0.0	\$169.84	\$643.50	\$110.00	3.14
Office1	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	93	2,600	Relamp	Yes	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	1,820	0.20	761	0.0	\$117.06	\$416.80	\$80.00	2.88
Office2	3	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	93	2,600	Relamp	Yes	3	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	1,820	0.15	571	0.0	\$87.80	\$341.60	\$65.00	3.15
Bathroom	4	Compact Fluorescent: 2x26W CFL	Wall Switch	26	2,600	Fixture Replacement	Yes	4	LED - Fixtures: Downlight Solid State Retrofit	Occupancy Sensor	9	1,820	0.06	240	0.0	\$36.87	\$370.60	\$20.00	9.51
Boiler Room	1	Incandescent: 100W A lamp	Wall Switch	100	2,600	Fixture Replacement	No	1	LED - Fixtures: Downlight Solid State Retrofit	Wall Switch	13	2,600	0.07	265	0.0	\$40.70	\$63.65	\$5.00	1.44
Front Entrance	2	Incandescent: 100W A lamp	Wall Switch	100	2,600	Fixture Replacement	No	2	LED - Fixtures: Downlight Solid State Retrofit	Wall Switch	13	2,600	0.14	529	0.0	\$81.41	\$127.30	\$10.00	1.44
1st Floor Men Bathroom	2	Compact Fluorescent: 2x13W CFL	Wall Switch	26	2,600	Fixture Replacement	Yes	2	LED - Fixtures: Downlight Solid State Retrofit	Occupancy Sensor	9	1,820	0.03	120	0.0	\$18.43	\$243.30	\$20.00	12.11

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 (kBtu/hr)	Install High Efficiency System?	System Quantity	System Type	Cooling Capacity per Unit (Tons)	Heating Capacity per Unit (kBtu/hr)	Cooling Mode Efficiency (SEER/EER)	Heating Mode Efficiency (COP)	Install Dual Enthalpy Economizer?	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Total Installation Cost	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Rear Building	Building	1	Split-System AC	4.00		No							No	0.00	0	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00
Rear Building	Building	1	Split-System AC	5.00		Yes	1	Split-System AC	5.00		18.00		No	1.60	2,693	0.0	\$414.17	\$7,481.10	\$460.00	16.95

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)	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		
Boiler Room	Second Floor	1	Furnace	125.00	No								0.00	0	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00
Boiler Room	First Floor	1	Furnace	100.00	No								0.00	0	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00

DHW Inventory & Recommendations

Location	Area(s)/System(s) Served	Existing Conditions		Proposed Conditions						Energy Impact & Financial Analysis									
		System Quantity	System Type	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			
Boiler Room	Building	1	Storage Tank Water Heater (≤ 50 Gal)	No									0.00	0	0.0	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.00

Low-Flow Device Recommendations

Location	Recommendation Inputs				Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
	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
Bathrooms	3	Faucet Aerator (Lavatory)	2.20	1.00	0.00	0	14.6	\$136.16	\$21.51	\$0.00	0.16

Plug Load Inventory

Existing Conditions				
Location	Quantity	Equipment Description	Energy Rate (W)	ENERGY STAR Qualified?
Building	11	Desktop Computer	110.0	Yes
Kitchen	1	Water Fountain	200.0	No
Kitchen	1	Microwave	1,000.0	No
Main Lobby	1	Copy Machine	1,000.0	Yes
Conference Room	1	Small freezer	125.0	Yes

Appendix B: ENERGY STAR® Statement of Energy Performance

Import as separate document – not in audit tool

100
ENERGY STAR®
Score¹

Office of Special Services
Primary Property Type: Office
Gross Floor Area (ft²): 10,000
Built: 1930

For Year Ending: January 31, 2016
Date Generated: May 29, 2017

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 Office of Special Services 98 Central Avenue Ridgefield Park, New Jersey 07860	Property Owner Ridgefield Park Board of Education 712 Lincoln Avenue Ridgefield Park, NJ 07860 (201) 641-0801	Primary Contact Eric Koenig 712 Lincoln Avenue Ridgefield Park, NJ 07860 (201) 641-0801 EKoenig@rpps.net
Property ID: 5785941		

Energy Consumption and Energy Use Intensity (EUI)				
Site EUI 26.1 kBtu/ft ²	Annual Energy by Fuel		National Median Comparison	
	Electric - Grid (kBtu)	85,850 (25%)	National Median Site EUI (kBtu/ft ²)	89.3
	Natural Gas (kBtu)	195,149 (75%)	National Median Source EUI (kBtu/ft ²)	140.9
			% Diff from National Median Source EUI	-71%
Source EUI 41.2 kBtu/ft ²	Annual Emissions			
		Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Metric Tons CO ₂ e/year)		18

Signature & Stamp of Verifying Professional

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

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Licensed Professional

() _____



Professional Engineer Stamp
(if applicable)