



Local Government Energy Audit Report

Tacony Palmyra Administration

June 17, 2022

Prepared for:

Burlington County Bridge Commission
1300 Rt 73
Palmyra, New Jersey 08065

Prepared by:

TRC
317 George Street
New Brunswick, New Jersey 08901

Disclaimer

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

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

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

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

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

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ENERGY EFFICIENCY INCENTIVE & REBATE TRANSITION

For the purposes of your LGEA, estimated incentives and rebates are included as placeholders for planning purposes. New Jersey utilities are rolling out their own energy efficiency programs, which your project may be eligible for depending on individual measures, quantities, and size of the building.

In 2018, Governor Murphy signed into law the landmark legislation known as the [Clean Energy Act](#). The law called for a significant overhaul of New Jersey's clean energy systems by building sustainable infrastructure in order to fight climate change and reduce carbon emissions, which will in turn create well-paying local jobs, grow the state's economy, and improve public health while ensuring a cleaner environment for current and future residents.

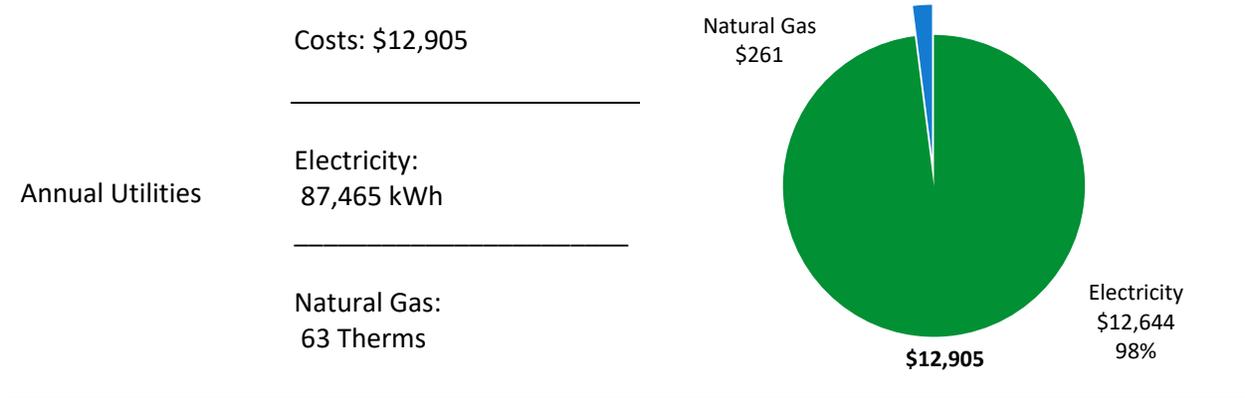
These next generation energy efficiency programs feature new ways of managing and delivering programs historically administered by New Jersey's Clean Energy Program™ (NJCEP). All of the investor-owned gas and electric utility companies will now also offer complementary energy efficiency programs and incentives directly to customers like you. NJCEP will still offer programs for new construction, renewable energy, the Energy Savings Improvement Program (ESIP), and large energy users.

New utility programs are under development. Keep up to date with developments by visiting the [NJCEP website](#).

1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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

BUILDING PERFORMANCE REPORT



<p>ENERGY STAR® Benchmarking Score</p>	<p>51 <i>(1-100 scale)</i></p>	<p>Congratulations, your building performs better than the national average. This report has suggestions about how to keep your building running efficiently, further improve performance, and lower your energy bills even more.</p>
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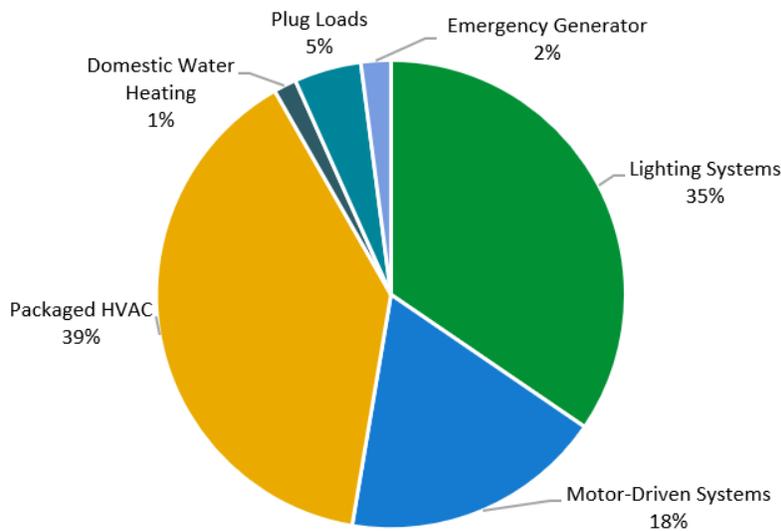


Figure 1 - Energy Use by System

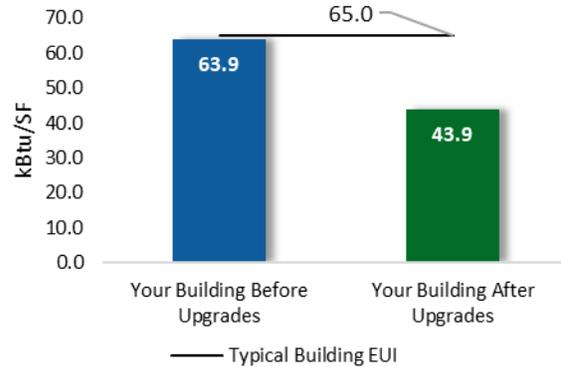
POTENTIAL IMPROVEMENTS



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.

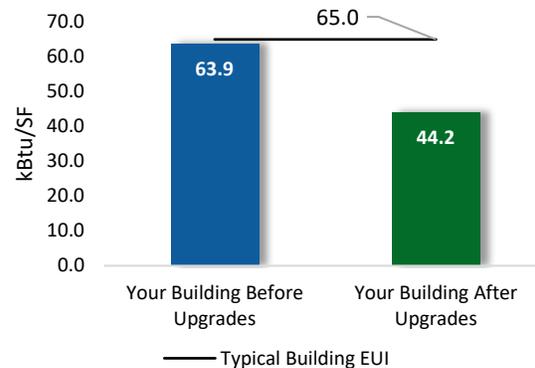
Scenario 1: Full Package (All Evaluated Measures)

Installation Cost	\$30,456
Potential Rebates & Incentives ¹	\$3,989
Annual Cost Savings	\$4,044
Annual Energy Savings	Electricity: 27,972 kWh
Greenhouse Gas Emission Savings	14 Tons
Simple Payback	6.5 Years
Site Energy Savings (All Utilities)	31%



Scenario 2: Cost Effective Package²

Installation Cost	\$28,073
Potential Rebates & Incentives	\$3,989
Annual Cost Savings	\$3,983
Annual Energy Savings	Electricity: 27,550 kWh
Greenhouse Gas Emission Savings	14 Tons
Simple Payback	6.0 Years
Site Energy Savings (all utilities)	31%



On-site Generation Potential

Photovoltaic	None
Combined Heat and Power	None

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

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

#	Energy Conservation Measure	Cost Effective?	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Estimated M&L Cost (\$)	Estimated Incentive (\$)*	Estimated Net M&L Cost (\$)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Lighting Upgrades			19,696	3.5	0	\$2,847	\$12,026	\$2,608	\$9,418	3.3	19,833
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	Yes	14,454	0.0	0	\$2,089	\$6,751	\$1,450	\$5,301	2.5	14,555
ECM 2	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	Yes	5,242	3.5	0	\$758	\$5,274	\$1,158	\$4,116	5.4	5,278
Lighting Control Measures			866	0.5	0	\$125	\$2,212	\$845	\$1,367	10.9	872
ECM 3	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	Yes	534	0.3	0	\$77	\$1,312	\$180	\$1,132	14.7	538
ECM 4	Install High/Low Lighting Controls	Yes	332	0.2	0	\$48	\$900	\$665	\$235	4.9	335
Variable Frequency Drive (VFD) Measures			6,602	2.4	0	\$954	\$13,809	\$525	\$13,284	13.9	6,649
ECM 5	Install VFDs on Constant Volume (CV) Fans	Yes	6,602	2.4	0	\$954	\$13,809	\$525	\$13,284	13.9	6,649
HVAC System Improvements			141	0.0	0	\$20	\$12	\$4	\$8	0.4	142
ECM 6	Install Pipe Insulation	Yes	141	0.0	0	\$20	\$12	\$4	\$8	0.4	142
Domestic Water Heating Upgrade			245	0.0	0	\$35	\$14	\$7	\$7	0.2	247
ECM 7	Install Low-Flow DHW Devices	Yes	245	0.0	0	\$35	\$14	\$7	\$7	0.2	247
Custom Measures			422	0.0	0	\$61	\$2,383	\$0	\$2,383	39.1	425
ECM 8	Install Heat Pump Water Heater	No	422	0.0	0	\$61	\$2,383	\$0	\$2,383	39.1	425
TOTALS (COST EFFECTIVE MEASURES)			27,550	6.4	0	\$3,983	\$28,073	\$3,989	\$24,084	6.0	27,743
TOTALS (ALL MEASURES)			27,972	6.4	0	\$4,044	\$30,456	\$3,989	\$26,467	6.5	28,168

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

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

Figure 2 – Evaluated Energy Improvements

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

1.1 Planning Your Project

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

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

Pick Your Installation Approach

Utility-run energy efficiency programs, such as 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.

For details on these programs please visit [New Jersey's Clean Energy Program website](#) or contact your utility provider.



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 and Power (CHP)

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

Successor Solar Incentive Program (SuSI)

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

Ongoing Electric Savings with Demand Response

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

Large Energy User Program (LEUP)

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

2 EXISTING CONDITIONS

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

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

2.1 Site Overview

On February 22, 2022, TRC performed an energy audit at Tacony Palmyra Administration located in Palmyra, New Jersey. TRC met with facility staff to review the facility operations and help focus our investigation on specific energy-using systems.

Tacony Palmyra Administration is a one-story, 4,766 square foot building built in 1929. Spaces include offices, corridors, and mechanical space.

2.2 Building Occupancy

The facility is occupied year-round. Typical weekday occupancy is six staff members.

Building Name	Weekday/Weekend	Operating Schedule
Tacony Palmyra Administration	Weekday	8:30 AM - 4:30 PM
	Weekend	Closed

Figure 3 - Building Occupancy Schedule

2.3 Building Envelope

Building walls are concrete block over structural steel with a combination of brick and stucco facade. The roof is flat and covered with white membrane, and it is in fair condition. The exterior wall has sections of glass block.



Flat roof and exterior facade

Most of the windows are double glazed and have aluminum frames with a thermal break. The glass-to-frame seals are in fair condition. The operable window weather seals are in fair condition, showing little evidence of excessive wear. Exterior doors have aluminum frames and are in fair condition with undamaged door seals. Degraded window and door seals increase drafts and outside air infiltration.



Windows & door

2.4 Lighting Systems

The primary interior lighting system uses 32-Watt linear fluorescent T8 lamps. Additionally, there are some compact fluorescent lamps (CFL) plug-ins, incandescent, and LED general purpose lamps. Typically, T8 fluorescent lamps use electronic ballasts.

Fixture types include 1- 2- 3- or 4-lamp, 2- or 4-foot long recessed or surface-mounted fixtures. Most fixtures are in fair condition. All exit signs are LED. Interior lighting levels were generally sufficient.



Recessed troffers, custom sign light, and cove lighting

Most lighting fixtures are controlled manually and the remainder by occupancy sensors.



Occupancy sensor, manual controls, and manual dimming controls

Exterior fixtures include wall packs, flood lights, and canopy lights with high intensity discharge (HID) and LED sources. The pole mounted flood fixtures contain HID lamps. Exterior light fixtures are controlled by a time clock, switch, or photocell, depending on the fixture.



Wall pack, flood light, and pole light fixtures

2.5 Air Handling Systems

Unitary Electric HVAC Equipment

The facility has two split system air-source heat pumps. The larger has a 4.83-ton cooling capacity and a heating capacity of 57.5 MBh with a heating coefficient of performance (COP) of 3.9, while the smaller unit has a 3.96-ton cooling capacity and a heating capacity of 49 MBh at a COP of 3.84. In addition, each is equipped with a 5 kW electric resistance heater.



Condensing unit, air handling unit, and programmable thermostat

Unitary Heating Equipment

Offices are heated by electric resistance heaters. They are supplemental heat to the heat pumps. These vary in capacity between 1 and 5 KW. The units are in fair condition. Equipment is controlled by a manual dial thermostat.



Electric resistance heating

Packaged Units

The Tacony Palmyra Administration building is primarily conditioned by three packaged roof top heat pump units (RTUs) ranging in size from 3- to 5-tons. These units are equipped with economizers that are in fair condition. They have back-up electric resistance heaters ranging in size from 4.39 to 8.69 KW.



Packaged RTUs

2.6 Domestic Hot Water

Hot water is produced by one 50-gallon and one 40-gallon 4.5 kW electric storage water heater. Domestic hot water pipes are partially insulated, and the insulation is in fair condition.



Hot water storage tanks and unit label

2.7 Plug Load and Vending Machines

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

There are approximately seven computer workstations throughout the facility. Plug loads throughout the building include general cafe and office equipment.



Television, copier, and water cooler

2.8 On-Site Generation

Tacony Palmyra Administration has a natural gas-fired emergency generator that, in the event of a power outage, serves the entire building. It is generally only used for emergency needs; however, it is regularly tested.

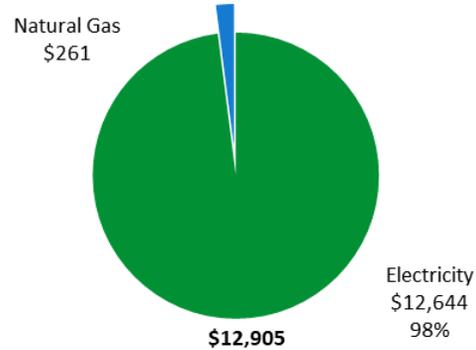


Gas-fired generator and emergency transfer switch

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	87,465 kWh	\$12,644
Natural Gas	63 Therms	\$261
Total		\$12,905



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

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

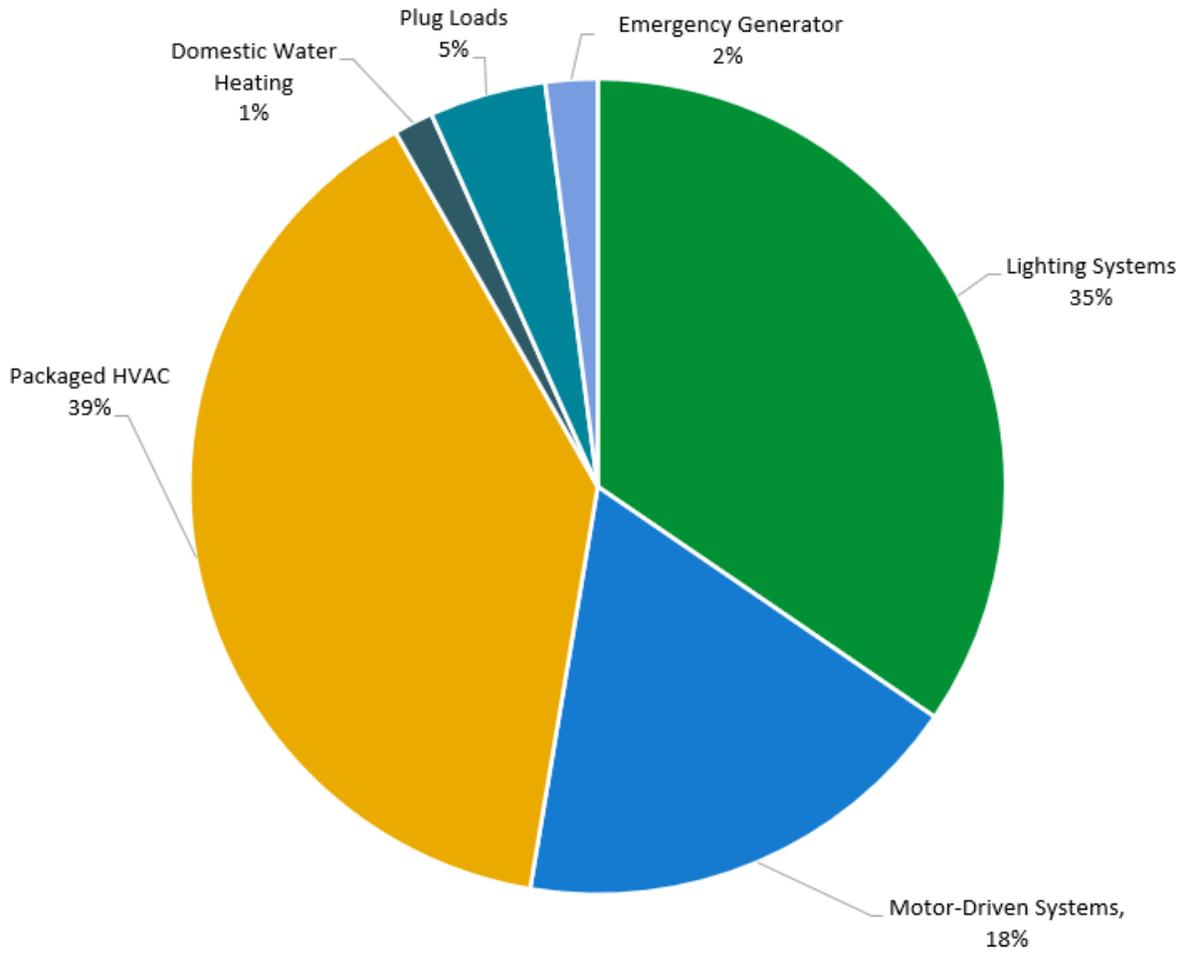
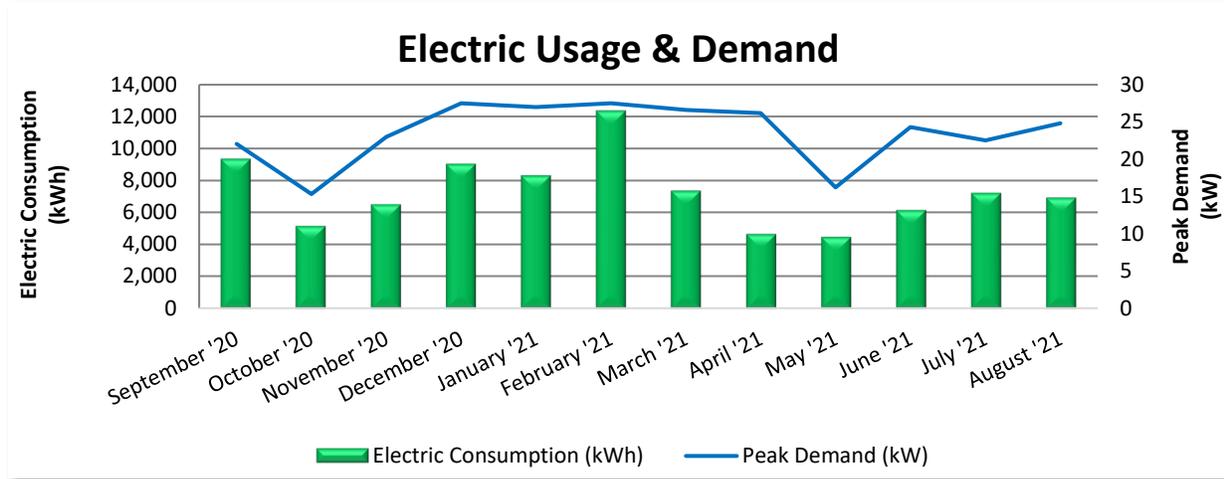


Figure 4 - Energy Balance

3.1 Electricity

PSE&G delivers electricity under rate class General Lighting & Power.



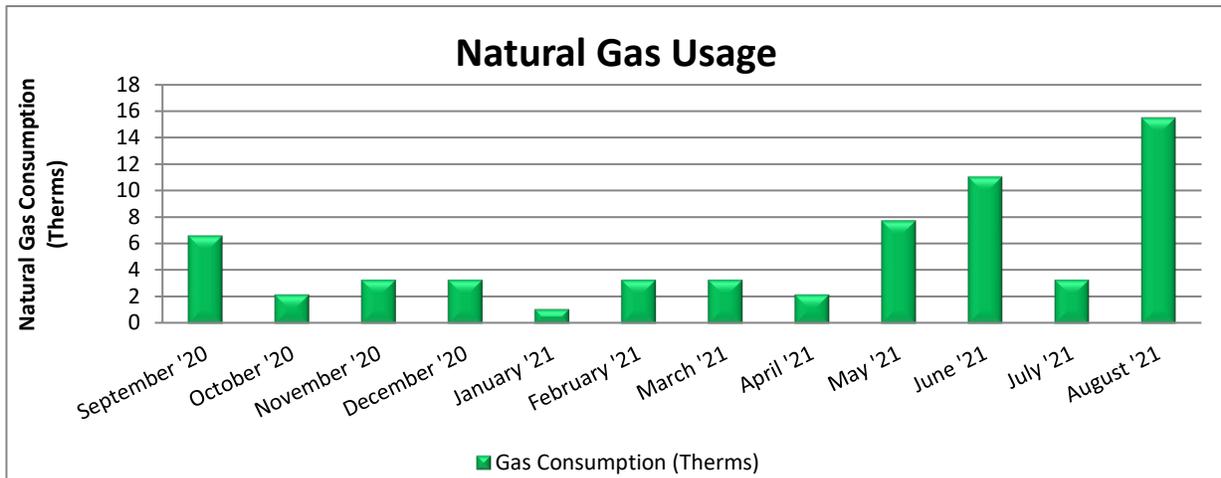
Electric Billing Data					
Period Ending	Days in Period	Electric Usage (kWh)	Demand (kW)	Demand Cost	Total Electric Cost
10/1/20	31	9,360	22	\$86	\$1,404
11/1/20	31	5,175	15	\$60	\$812
12/2/20	31	6,525	23	\$91	\$897
1/4/21	33	9,045	28	\$108	\$1,166
2/2/21	29	8,325	27	\$106	\$846
3/4/21	30	12,375	28	\$108	\$1,420
4/5/21	32	7,380	27	\$105	\$1,023
5/4/21	29	4,680	26	\$52	\$819
6/3/21	30	4,500	16	\$64	\$795
7/2/21	29	6,165	24	\$337	\$1,130
8/3/21	32	7,245	23	\$312	\$1,180
9/1/21	29	6,930	25	\$344	\$1,187
Totals	366	87,705	28	\$1,774	\$12,679
Annual	365	87,465	28	\$1,769	\$12,644

Notes:

- Peak demand of 28 kW occurred in December '20.
- Average demand over the past 12 months was 24 kW.
- The average electric cost over the past 12 months was \$0.145/kWh, which is the blended rate that includes energy supply, distribution, demand, and other charges. This report uses this blended rate to estimate energy cost savings.

3.2 Natural Gas

PSE&G delivers natural gas under rate class General Service Gas.



Gas Billing Data			
Period Ending	Days in Period	Natural Gas Usage (Therms)	Natural Gas Cost
10/1/20	31	7	\$22
11/1/20	31	2	\$18
12/2/20	31	3	\$20
1/4/21	33	3	\$20
2/2/21	29	1	\$18
3/4/21	30	3	\$20
4/5/21	32	3	\$20
5/4/21	29	2	\$19
6/3/21	30	8	\$24
7/2/21	29	11	\$27
8/3/21	32	3	\$21
9/1/21	29	15	\$33
Totals	366	63	\$262
Annual	365	63	\$261

Notes:

- The average gas cost for the past 12 months is \$4.159/therm, which is the blended rate used throughout the analysis. The relatively high cost per therm includes fixed charges. Fixed charges make up a relatively large component of the per-therm cost due to very low gas usage.
- Gas at this site is consumed by the natural gas-fired generator

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	51
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Congratulations, your building performs better than the national average. This report has suggestions about how to keep your building running efficiently, further improve performance, and lower your energy bills even more.

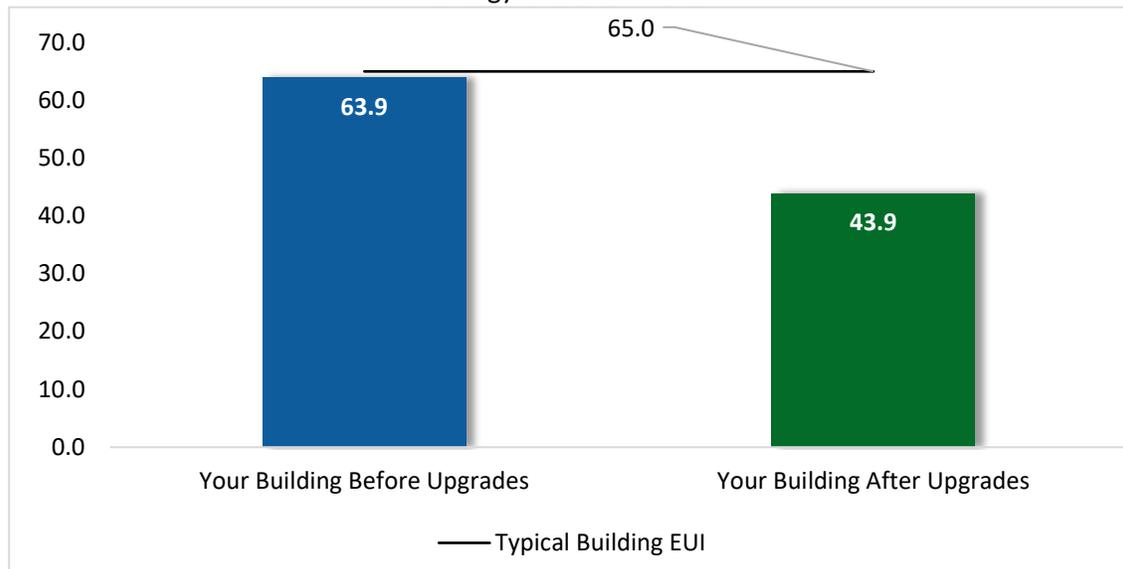


Figure 5 - Energy Use Intensity Comparison³

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

³ Based on all evaluated ECMs



Tracking Your Energy Performance

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

We have created a Portfolio Manager account for your facility, and 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 [website](#).

4 ENERGY CONSERVATION MEASURES

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

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

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

Financial incentives are based on previously run state rebate programs. New utility programs are expected to start rolling out in the spring and summer of 2021. Keep up to date with developments by visiting the [NJCEP website](#). Some measures and proposed upgrades may be eligible for higher incentives than those shown below.

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

#	Energy Conservation Measure	Cost Effective?	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Estimated M&L Cost (\$)	Estimated Incentive (\$)*	Estimated Net M&L Cost (\$)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Lighting Upgrades			19,696	3.5	0	\$2,847	\$12,026	\$2,608	\$9,418	3.3	19,833
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	Yes	14,454	0.0	0	\$2,089	\$6,751	\$1,450	\$5,301	2.5	14,555
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ECM 4	Install High/Low Lighting Controls	Yes	332	0.2	0	\$48	\$900	\$665	\$235	4.9	335
Variable Frequency Drive (VFD) Measures			6,602	2.4	0	\$954	\$13,809	\$525	\$13,284	13.9	6,649
ECM 5	Install VFDs on Constant Volume (CV) Fans	Yes	6,602	2.4	0	\$954	\$13,809	\$525	\$13,284	13.9	6,649
HVAC System Improvements			141	0.0	0	\$20	\$12	\$4	\$8	0.4	142
ECM 6	Install Pipe Insulation	Yes	141	0.0	0	\$20	\$12	\$4	\$8	0.4	142
Domestic Water Heating Upgrade			245	0.0	0	\$35	\$14	\$7	\$7	0.2	247
ECM 7	Install Low-Flow DHW Devices	Yes	245	0.0	0	\$35	\$14	\$7	\$7	0.2	247
Custom Measures			422	0.0	0	\$61	\$2,383	\$0	\$2,383	39.1	425
ECM 8	Install Heat Pump Water Heater	No	422	0.0	0	\$61	\$2,383	\$0	\$2,383	39.1	425
TOTALS			27,972	6.4	0	\$4,044	\$30,456	\$3,989	\$26,467	6.5	28,168

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

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

Figure 6 – All Evaluated ECMs

#	Energy Conservation Measure	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Estimated M&L Cost (\$)	Estimated Incentive (\$)*	Estimated Net M&L Cost (\$)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Lighting Upgrades		19,696	3.5	0	\$2,847	\$12,026	\$2,608	\$9,418	3.3	19,833
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	14,454	0.0	0	\$2,089	\$6,751	\$1,450	\$5,301	2.5	14,555
ECM 2	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	5,242	3.5	0	\$758	\$5,274	\$1,158	\$4,116	5.4	5,278
Lighting Control Measures		866	0.5	0	\$125	\$2,212	\$845	\$1,367	10.9	872
ECM 3	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	534	0.3	0	\$77	\$1,312	\$180	\$1,132	14.7	538
ECM 4	Install High/Low Lighting Controls	332	0.2	0	\$48	\$900	\$665	\$235	4.9	335
Variable Frequency Drive (VFD) Measures		6,602	2.4	0	\$954	\$13,809	\$525	\$13,284	13.9	6,649
ECM 5	Install VFDs on Constant Volume (CV) Fans	6,602	2.4	0	\$954	\$13,809	\$525	\$13,284	13.9	6,649
HVAC System Improvements		141	0.0	0	\$20	\$12	\$4	\$8	0.4	142
ECM 6	Install Pipe Insulation	141	0.0	0	\$20	\$12	\$4	\$8	0.4	142
Domestic Water Heating Upgrade		245	0.0	0	\$35	\$14	\$7	\$7	0.2	247
ECM 7	Install Low-Flow DHW Devices	245	0.0	0	\$35	\$14	\$7	\$7	0.2	247
TOTALS		27,550	6.4	0	\$3,983	\$28,073	\$3,989	\$24,084	6.0	27,743

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

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

Figure 7 – Cost Effective ECMs

4.1 Lighting

#	Energy Conservation Measure	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Estimated M&L Cost (\$)	Estimated Incentive (\$)*	Estimated Net M&L Cost (\$)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Lighting Upgrades		19,696	3.5	0	\$2,847	\$12,026	\$2,608	\$9,418	3.3	19,833
ECM 1	Install LED Fixtures	14,454	0.0	0	\$2,089	\$6,751	\$1,450	\$5,301	2.5	14,555
ECM 2	Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps	5,242	3.5	0	\$758	\$5,274	\$1,158	\$4,116	5.4	5,278

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

ECM 1: Install LED Fixtures

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

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

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

Affected Building Areas: exterior HID fixtures.

ECM 2: Retrofit Fixtures with LED Lamps

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

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

Affected Building Areas: all areas with fluorescent fixtures with T8 tubes, CFL, or incandescent lamps.

4.2 Lighting Controls

#	Energy Conservation Measure	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Estimated M&L Cost (\$)	Estimated Incentive (\$)*	Estimated Net M&L Cost (\$)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Lighting Control Measures		866	0.5	0	\$125	\$2,212	\$845	\$1,367	10.9	872
ECM 3	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	534	0.3	0	\$77	\$1,312	\$180	\$1,132	14.7	538
ECM 4	Install High/Low Lighting Controls	332	0.2	0	\$48	\$900	\$665	\$235	4.9	335

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

ECM 3: Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls

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

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

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

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

Affected Building Areas: offices and conference rooms.

ECM 4: Install High/Low Lighting Controls

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

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

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

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

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

Affected Building Areas: hallways.

4.3 Variable Frequency Drives (VFD)

#	Energy Conservation Measure	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Estimated M&L Cost (\$)	Estimated Incentive (\$)*	Estimated Net M&L Cost (\$)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Variable Frequency Drive (VFD) Measures		6,602	2.4	0	\$954	\$13,809	\$525	\$13,284	13.9	6,649
ECM 5	Install VFDs on Constant Volume (CV) Fans	6,602	2.4	0	\$954	\$13,809	\$525	\$13,284	13.9	6,649

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

ECM 5: Install VFDs on Constant Volume Fans

Install VFDs to control constant volume fan motor speeds. This converts a constant-volume, single-zone air handling system into a variable-air-volume (VAV) system. A separate VFD is usually required to control the return fan motor or dedicated exhaust fan motor if the air handler has one.

Zone thermostats signal the VFD to adjust fan speed to maintain the appropriate temperature in the zone, while maintaining a constant supply air temperature.

VAV system controls should not raise the supply air temperature at the expense of the fan power. A common mistake is to reset the supply air temperature to achieve chiller energy savings, which can lead to additional air flow requirements. Supply air temperature should be kept low (e.g., 55°F) until the minimum fan speed (typically about 50%) is met. At this point, it is efficient to raise the supply air temperature as the load decreases, but not such that additional air flow and thus fan energy is required.

For RTUs with direct expansion cooling systems, the minimum air flow across the cooling coil required to prevent the coil from freezing must be determined during the final project design. The control system programming should maintain the minimum air flow whenever the compressor is operating. Prior to implementation, verify minimum fan speed in cooling mode with the manufacturer. Note that savings will vary depending on the operating characteristics of each RTU.

Energy savings result from reducing the fan speed (and power) when conditions allow for reduced air flow.

Affected Air Handlers: rooftop heat pump units 1-3.

4.4 HVAC Improvements

#	Energy Conservation Measure	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Estimated M&L Cost (\$)	Estimated Incentive (\$)*	Estimated Net M&L Cost (\$)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
HVAC System Improvements		141	0.0	0	\$20	\$12	\$4	\$8	0.4	142
ECM 6	Install Pipe Insulation	141	0.0	0	\$20	\$12	\$4	\$8	0.4	142

ECM 6: Install Pipe Insulation

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

Affected Systems: domestic hot water piping.

4.5 Domestic Water Heating

#	Energy Conservation Measure	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Estimated M&L Cost (\$)	Estimated Incentive (\$)*	Estimated Net M&L Cost (\$)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Domestic Water Heating Upgrade		245	0.0	0	\$35	\$14	\$7	\$7	0.2	247
ECM 7	Install Low-Flow DHW Devices	245	0.0	0	\$35	\$14	\$7	\$7	0.2	247

ECM 7: Install Low-Flow DHW Devices

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

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

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

4.6 Custom Measures

#	Energy Conservation Measure	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Estimated M&L Cost (\$)	Estimated Incentive (\$)*	Estimated Net M&L Cost (\$)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
Custom Measures		422	0.0	0	\$61	\$2,383	\$0	\$2,383	39.1	425
ECM 8	Install Heat Pump Water Heater	422	0.0	0	\$61	\$2,383	\$0	\$2,383	39.1	425

ECM 8: Install Heat Pump Water Heater

A typical electric water heater uses electric resistance coils to heat water at a COP of 1. Heat pump water heaters (HPWH) use a refrigeration cycle to transfer heat from the air to the domestic water. The typical average COP for a HPWH is about 2.5, so they require significantly less electricity to produce the same amount of hot water as a traditional electric water heater. HPWH also reject cold air. As such, they need to be in an unconditioned space with good ventilation. Ideal locations are garages or large enclosed, unconditioned storage areas.

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

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

Project economics for this measure were calculated based on replacing the larger (50 gallon) hot water heater.

5 ENERGY EFFICIENT BEST PRACTICES

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

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

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

Energy Tracking with ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager



You've heard it before—you cannot manage what you do not measure. ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager is an online tool that you can use to measure and track energy and water consumption, as well as greenhouse gas emissions⁴. 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.

Motor Controls

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

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

Motor Short Cycling Reduction

Frequent stopping and starting of motors places substantial stress on rotors and other parts. This leads to wear and tear, lower efficiency, and higher maintenance costs. Adjust the load on the motor to limit the amount of unnecessary stopping and starting to improve motor performance.

Motor Maintenance

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

Fans to Reduce Cooling Load

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

Economizer Maintenance

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

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

AC System Evaporator/Condenser Coil Cleaning

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

HVAC Filter Cleaning and Replacement

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

Ductwork Maintenance

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

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

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

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

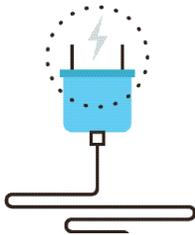
Water Heater Maintenance

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.

Plug Load Controls



Reducing plug loads is a common way to decrease your electrical use. Limiting the energy use of plug loads can include increasing occupant awareness, removing under-used equipment, installing hardware controls, and using software controls. Consider enabling the most aggressive power settings on existing devices or install load sensing or occupancy sensing (advanced) power strips⁵. Your local utility may offer incentives or rebates for this equipment.

Water Conservation



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

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

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

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

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

Procurement Strategies

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

⁵ For additional information refer to "Assessing and Reducing Plug and Process Loads in Office Buildings" <http://www.nrel.gov/docs/fy13osti/54175.pdf>, or "Plug Load Best Practices Guide" <http://www.advancedbuildings.net/plug-load-best-practices-guide-offices>.

⁶ <https://www.epa.gov/watersense>.

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

6 ON-SITE GENERATION

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

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

6.1 Solar Photovoltaic

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

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

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.

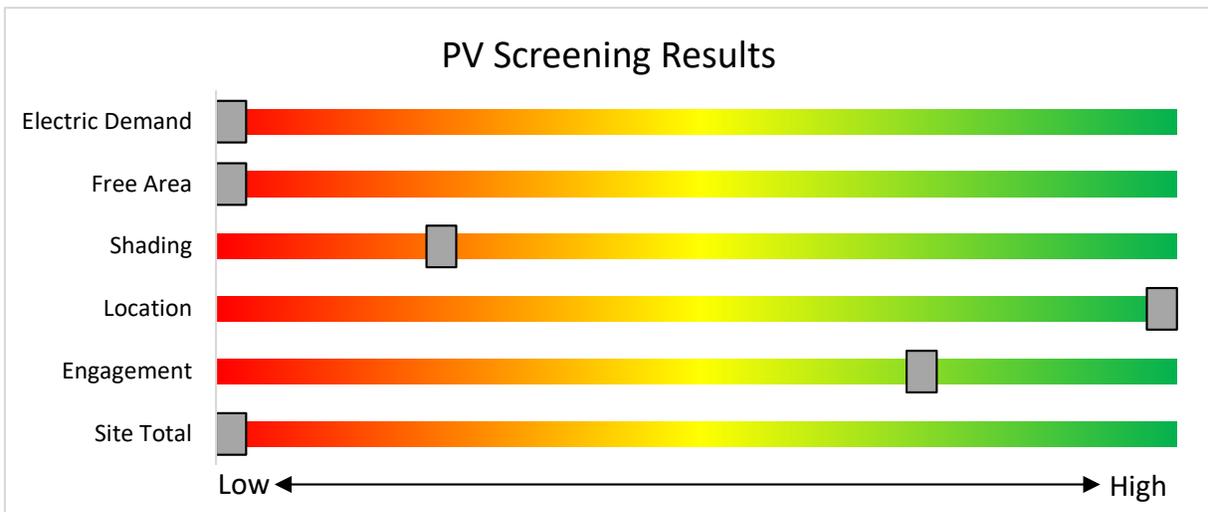


Figure 8 - Photovoltaic Screening

Successor Solar Incentive Program (SuSI)

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

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

- **Successor Solar Incentive Program (SuSI):** <https://www.njcleanenergy.com/renewable-energy/programs/susi-program>
- **Basic Info on Solar PV in 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 facility and puts waste heat energy to good use. Common types of CHP systems are reciprocating engines, microturbines, fuel cells, backpressure steam turbines, and (at large facilities) gas turbines.

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

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

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

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

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

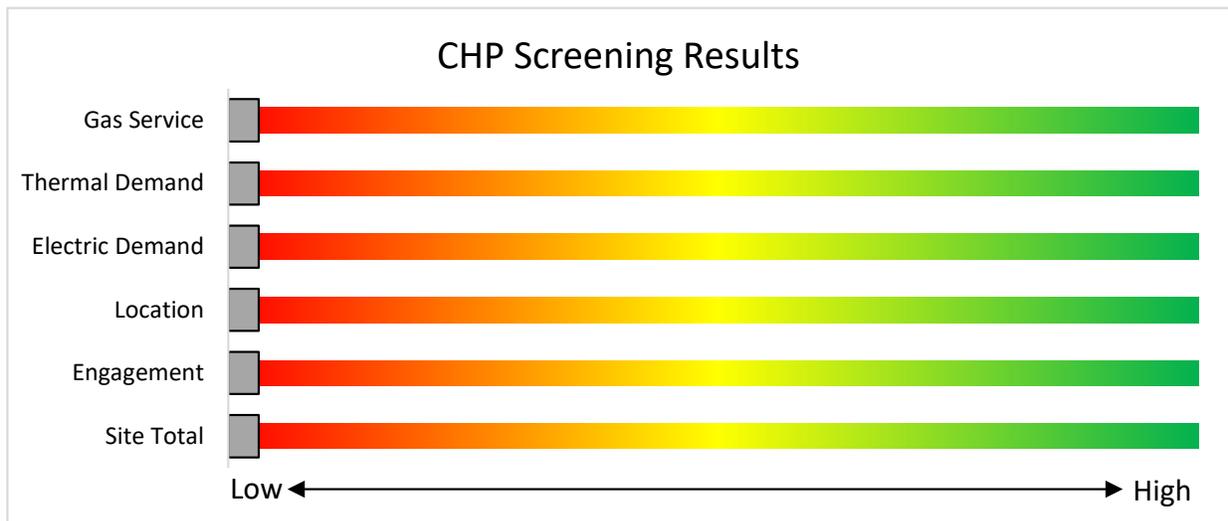


Figure 9 - Combined Heat and Power Screening

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

7 PROJECT FUNDING AND INCENTIVES

Ready to improve your building’s performance? Your utility provider may be able to help.

7.1 Utility Energy Efficiency Programs

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

The infographic features logos for Atlantic City Electric, Jersey Central Power & Light, PSEG, Rockland Electric Company, Elizabethtown Gas, South Jersey Gas, and New Jersey Natural Gas. Below the logos, the text reads: "Program areas to be served by the Utilities:" followed by a list of areas: Existing Buildings (residential, commercial, industrial, government), and Efficient Products (HVAC, Appliance Rebates, Appliance Recycling). A separate box titled "Proposed New Programs & Features:" lists: Dedicated multi-family program, More financing options, and Quick home energy check-ups.

These new utility programs are rolling out in the spring and summer of 2021. Keep up to date with developments by visiting:

<https://www.njcleanenergy.com/transition>

8 NEW JERSEY'S CLEAN ENERGY PROGRAMS

New Jersey's Clean Energy Program will continue to offer some energy efficiency programs.



8.1 Large Energy Users

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

Incentives

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

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

How to Participate

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

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

8.2 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		
Gas Combustion Turbine	> 1 MW - 3 MW	\$550	30%	\$3 million
Microturbine	>3 MW	\$350		
Fuel Cells with Heat Recovery				
Waste Heat to Power*	<1 MW	\$1,000	30%	\$2 million
	> 1MW	\$500		\$3 million

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

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

How to Participate

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

8.3 Successor Solar Incentive Program (SuSI)

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

Administratively Determined Incentive (ADI) Program

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

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

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

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

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

The ADI Program online portal is now open to new registrations effective August 28, 2021.

Competitive Solar Incentive Program

The Competitive Solar Incentive (CSI) Program will provide competitively set incentives for grid supply projects and net metered non-residential projects greater than 5MW. The program is currently under development with the goal of holding the first solicitation by early-to-mid 2022. For updates, please continue to check the [Solar Proceedings](#) page on the New Jersey’s Clean Energy Program website.

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

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

8.4 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 energy conservation measures (ECMs), ensuring that ESIP projects are cash flow positive for the life of the contract.

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

How to Participate

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

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

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

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

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

9 PROJECT DEVELOPMENT

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

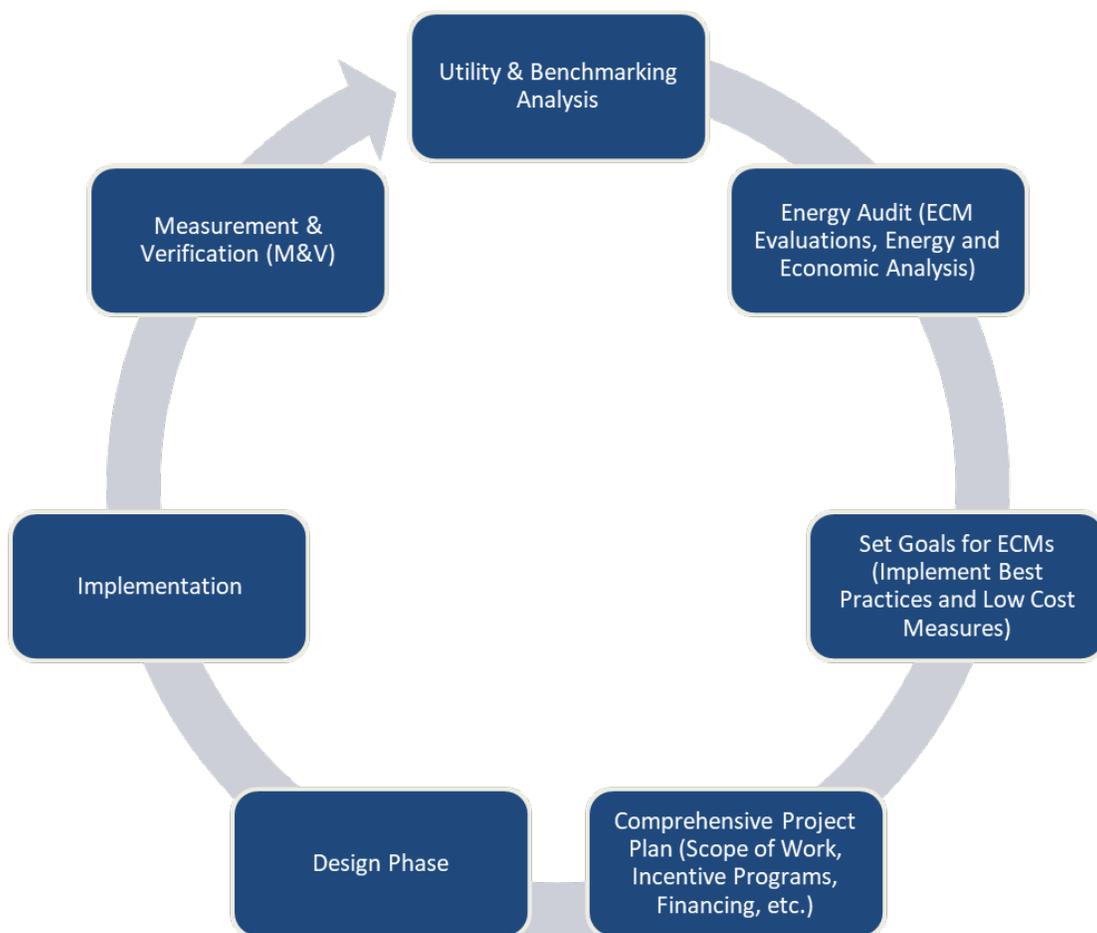


Figure 10 – Project Development Cycle

10 ENERGY PURCHASING AND PROCUREMENT STRATEGIES

10.1 Retail Electric Supply Options

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

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

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

10.2 Retail Natural Gas Supply Options

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

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX A: EQUIPMENT INVENTORY & RECOMMENDATIONS

Lighting Inventory & Recommendations

Location	Existing Conditions						Proposed Conditions						Energy Impact & Financial Analysis								
	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Light Level	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	ECM #	Fixture Recommendation	Add Controls?	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Estimated M&L Cost (\$)	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Conference 1	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Occupancy Sensor	S	93	1,200	2	Relamp	No	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	1,200	0.2	223	0	\$32	\$219	\$60	4.9
Conference 2	10	Compact Fluorescent: (2) 26W Biaxial Plug-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	52	1,200	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	10	LED Lamps: LED Plug-In	Occupancy Sensor	22	828	0.3	415	0	\$60	\$500	\$100	6.7
Conference 2	11	Compact Fluorescent: (2) 26W Biaxial Plug-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	52	1,200	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	11	LED Lamps: LED Plug-In	Occupancy Sensor	22	828	0.4	457	0	\$66	\$820	\$145	10.2
Conference 2	2	Compact Fluorescent: (1) 23W Spiral Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	23	1,200	2	Relamp	No	2	LED Lamps: A19 Lamps	Wall Switch	15	1,200	0.0	18	0	\$3	\$34	\$2	12.4
Conference 2	3	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 2' T8 (17W) - 4L	Wall Switch	S	63	1,200	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	3	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 2' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	34	828	0.1	134	0	\$19	\$195	\$36	8.2
Conference 2	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 4L	Wall Switch	S	114	1,200	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (4) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	58	828	0.1	83	0	\$12	\$343	\$55	23.9
Conference 3	4	Compact Fluorescent: (2) 26W Biaxial Plug-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	52	1,200	2	Relamp	No	4	LED Lamps: LED Plug-In	Wall Switch	22	1,200	0.1	135	0	\$20	\$200	\$40	8.2
Conference 3	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 2' T8 (17W) - 1L	Wall Switch	S	22	1,200	2	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 2' Lamp	Wall Switch	9	1,200	0.0	30	0	\$4	\$33	\$6	6.0
Corridor 1	3	Compact Fluorescent: (2) 26W Biaxial Plug-In Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	S	52	1,435	2	Relamp	No	3	LED Lamps: LED Plug-In	Occupancy Sensor	22	1,435	0.1	121	0	\$18	\$150	\$30	6.8
Corridor 1	1	Compact Fluorescent: (1) 13W Spiral Screw-In Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	S	13	1,435	2	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: A19 Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	9	1,435	0.0	5	0	\$1	\$17	\$1	20.8
Corridor 2	10	Compact Fluorescent: (2) 26W Biaxial Plug-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	52	2,080	2, 4	Relamp	Yes	10	LED Lamps: LED Plug-In	High/Low Control	22	1,435	0.3	720	0	\$104	\$950	\$450	4.8
Corridor 2	3	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None		6	8,760		None	No	3	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Electrical Room 1	1	LED - Fixtures: Ambient - 2' - Direct Fixture	Wall Switch	S	20	500		None	No	1	LED - Fixtures: Ambient - 2' - Direct Fixture	Wall Switch	20	500	0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Exterior 2	1	High-Pressure Sodium: (1) 250W Lamp	Photocell		295	4,380	1	Fixture Replacement	No	1	LED - Fixtures: Architectural Flood/Spot Luminaire	Photocell	75	4,380	0.0	964	0	\$139	\$517	\$50	3.4
Exterior 2	4	High-Pressure Sodium: (1) 250W Lamp	Photocell		295	4,380	1	Fixture Replacement	No	4	LED - Fixtures: Outdoor Pole/Arm-Mounted Area/Roadway Fixture	Photocell	75	4,380	0.0	3,854	0	\$557	\$1,781	\$400	2.5
Exterior 2	17	LED Lamps: (1) 10W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Photocell		10	4,380		None	No	17	LED Lamps: (1) 10W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Photocell	10	4,380	0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Exterior 2	2	LED - Fixtures: Wall Pack	Photocell		26	4,380		None	No	2	LED - Fixtures: Wall Pack	Photocell	26	4,380	0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Exterior 2	10	Metal Halide: (1) 250W Lamp	Photocell		295	4,380	1	Fixture Replacement	No	10	LED - Fixtures: Outdoor Pole/Arm-Mounted Area/Roadway Fixture	Photocell	75	4,380	0.0	9,636	0	\$1,393	\$4,453	\$1,000	2.5
Janitorial 1	1	Incandescent: (1) 43W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	43	500	2	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: A19 Lamps	Wall Switch	9	500	0.0	16	0	\$2	\$17	\$1	7.0
Kitchen 1	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 2' T8 (17W) - 1L	Wall Switch	S	22	2,080	2	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (1) 2' Lamp	Wall Switch	9	2,080	0.0	26	0	\$4	\$16	\$3	3.5
Kitchen 1	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Occupancy Sensor	S	93	1,435	2	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	1,435	0.0	67	0	\$10	\$55	\$15	4.1
Kitchen 1	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Occupancy Sensor	S	93	1,435	2	Relamp	No	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	1,435	0.2	267	0	\$39	\$219	\$60	4.1
Lobby 1	8	Compact Fluorescent: (2) 13W Biaxial Plug-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	26	1,200	2	Relamp	No	8	LED Lamps: (2) 5.5W Plug-In Lamps	Wall Switch	11	1,200	0.1	135	0	\$20	\$400	\$80	16.4
Lobby 1	9	Compact Fluorescent: (2) 26W Biaxial Plug-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	52	2,080	2, 4	Relamp	Yes	9	LED Lamps: LED Plug-In	High/Low Control	22	1,435	0.3	648	0	\$94	\$900	\$405	5.3
Lobby 1	1	Incandescent: (1) 43W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Wall Switch	S	43	1,000	2	Relamp	No	1	LED Lamps: A19 Lamps	Wall Switch	9	1,000	0.0	32	0	\$5	\$17	\$1	3.5

Location	Existing Conditions						Proposed Conditions								Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Light Level	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	ECM #	Fixture Recommendation	Add Controls?	Fixture Quantity	Fixture Description	Control System	Watts per Fixture	Annual Operating Hours	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Estimated M&L Cost (\$)	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Lobby 1	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	S	93	2,080	2, 4	Relamp	Yes	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	High/Low Control	44	1,435	0.1	123	0	\$18	\$55	\$15	2.2
Lobby 1	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	S	93	2,080	2, 4	Relamp	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	High/Low Control	44	1,435	0.1	246	0	\$36	\$110	\$30	2.2
Office - Enclosed 1	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	S	93	2,080	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	1,435	0.1	246	0	\$36	\$226	\$50	4.9
Office - Enclosed 2-5	4	Compact Fluorescent: (2) 26W Biaxial Plug-In Lamps	Wall Switch	S	52	1,200	2	Relamp	No	4	LED Lamps: LED Plug-In	Wall Switch	22	1,200	0.1	135	0	\$20	\$200	\$40	8.2
Office - Enclosed 2-5	1	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None		6	8,760		None	No	1	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Office - Enclosed 2-5	5	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	S	93	1,200	2	Relamp	No	5	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Wall Switch	44	1,200	0.2	279	0	\$40	\$274	\$75	4.9
Office - Enclosed 4	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	S	93	2,080	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	1,435	0.2	493	0	\$71	\$489	\$95	5.5
Office - Enclosed 5	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	S	93	2,080	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	1,435	0.1	246	0	\$36	\$226	\$50	4.9
Office - Enclosed 6	4	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Wall Switch	S	93	2,080	2, 3	Relamp	Yes	4	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	1,435	0.2	493	0	\$71	\$489	\$95	5.5
Office - Enclosed 7	4	LED - Fixtures: Ambient - 4' - Direct Fixture	Wall Switch	S	40	2,080		None	No	4	LED - Fixtures: Ambient - 4' - Direct Fixture	Wall Switch	40	2,080	0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Restroom - Female 1	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 2' T8 (17W) - 2L	Occupancy Sensor	S	33	500	2	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	17	500	0.0	8	0	\$1	\$33	\$6	24.4
Restroom - Female 2	3	Incandescent: (1) 43W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	S	43	500	2	Relamp	No	3	LED Lamps: A19 Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	9	500	0.1	48	0	\$7	\$52	\$3	7.0
Restroom - Male 1	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 2' T8 (17W) - 2L	Occupancy Sensor	S	33	500	2	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 2' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	17	500	0.0	8	0	\$1	\$33	\$6	24.4
Restroom - Male 2	3	Incandescent: (1) 43W A19 Screw-In Lamp	Occupancy Sensor	S	43	500	2	Relamp	No	3	LED Lamps: A19 Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	9	500	0.1	48	0	\$7	\$52	\$3	7.0
Restroom - Unisex 1	1	LED - Fixtures: Ambient - 2' - Direct Fixture	Occupancy Sensor	S	20	500		None	No	1	LED - Fixtures: Ambient - 2' - Direct Fixture	Occupancy Sensor	20	500	0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Storage 1	2	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Occupancy Sensor	S	93	1,435	2	Relamp	No	2	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	1,435	0.1	134	0	\$19	\$110	\$30	4.1
Storage 1	1	Linear Fluorescent - T8: 4' T8 (32W) - 3L	Occupancy Sensor	S	93	1,435	2	Relamp	No	1	LED - Linear Tubes: (3) 4' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	44	1,435	0.0	67	0	\$10	\$55	\$15	4.1

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?	Manufacturer	Model	Remaining Useful Life	Annual Operating Hours	ECM #	Install High Efficiency Motors?	Full Load Efficiency	Install VFDs?	Number of VFDs	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Estimated M&L Cost (\$)	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Restroom - Female 1	Restroom - Female 1	1	Exhaust Fan	0.1	65.0%	No	Unknown	Unknown	W	500		No	65.0%	No		0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Restroom - Male 1	Restroom - Male 1	1	Exhaust Fan	0.1	65.0%	No	Unknown	Unknown	W	500		No	65.0%	No		0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Electrical Room 1	AHU-1	1	Supply Fan	0.8	70.0%	No	Unknown	Unknown	W	2,500		No	70.0%	No		0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Electrical Room 1	AHU-2	1	Supply Fan	0.8	70.0%	No	Unknown	Unknown	W	2,500		No	70.0%	No		0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Exterior 01	HP-3	1	Supply Fan	4.0	89.5%	No	Unknown	Unknown	W	2,500	5	No	89.5%	Yes	1	1.1	3,126	0	\$452	\$4,018	\$300	8.2
Exterior 01	HP-3	1	Return Fan	1.3	86.5%	No	Unknown	Unknown	W	2,500	5	No	86.5%	Yes	1	0.4	1,051	0	\$152	\$3,010	\$75	19.3
Exterior 01	HP-1	1	Supply Fan	1.5	86.5%	No	Marathon	5K49MN4738Z	W	2,500	5	No	86.5%	Yes	1	0.4	1,213	0	\$175	\$3,391	\$75	18.9
Exterior 01	HP-2	1	Supply Fan	1.5	86.5%	No	Marathon	5K49MN4738Z	W	2,500	5	No	86.5%	Yes	1	0.4	1,213	0	\$175	\$3,391	\$75	18.9

Packaged HVAC Inventory & Recommendations

		Existing Conditions									Proposed Conditions								Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Area(s)/System(s) Served	System Quantity	System Type	Cooling Capacity per Unit (Tons)	Heating Capacity per Unit (MBh)	Cooling Mode Efficiency (SEER/IEER/EER)	Heating Mode Efficiency	Manufacturer	Model	Remaining Useful Life	ECM #	Install High Efficiency System?	System Quantity	System Type	Cooling Capacity per Unit (Tons)	Heating Capacity per Unit (MBh)	Cooling Mode Efficiency (SEER/IEER/EER)	Heating Mode Efficiency	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Estimated M&L Cost (\$)	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Electrical Room 1	HP-4/AHU-1	1	Split-System Air-Source HP	3.96	46.00	12.50	3.9 COP	Carrier	25HNB548A300/FV4CNB006	W		No							0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Electrical Room 1	AHU-1	1	Electric Resistance Heat		17.06		1 COP	Carrier	KFCEH0501N05	W		No							0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Electrical Room 1	HP-5/AHU-2	1	Split-System Air-Source HP	4.83	57.50	12.50	3.84 COP	Carrier	25HNB560A300/FV4CNB006	W		No							0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Electrical Room 1	AHU-2	1	Electric Resistance Heat		17.06		1 COP	Carrier	KFCEH0501N05	W		No							0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Exterior 01	HP-3	1	Packaged Air-Source HP	5.00	54.00	13.00	8.5 HSPF	Daikin	DPS005AHHE2D W-4	W		No							0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Exterior 01	HP-3	1	Electric Resistance Heat		18.00		1 COP	Thermolec	SE-CTBU	W		No							0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Exterior 01	HP-1	1	Packaged Air-Source HP	3.00	34.00	15.40	3.7 COP	Carrier	50HCQA04A2A5 A0F2C0	W		No							0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Exterior 01	HP-1	1	Electric Resistance Heat		15.01		1 COP	Unknown	Unknown	W		No							0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Exterior 01	HP-2	1	Packaged Air-Source HP	3.92	46.00	15.80	3.66 COP	Carrier	50HCQA05A2A5 A0F2C0	W		No							0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Exterior 01	HP-2	1	Electric Resistance Heat		29.68		1 COP	Unknown	Unknown	W		No							0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Conference 1	Conference 1	1	Electric Resistance Heat		17.06		1 COP	Unknown	Unknown	W		No							0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Corridor 2	Corridor 2	1	Electric Resistance Heat		6.82		1 COP	Unknown	Unknown	W		No							0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Lobby 1	Lobby 1	1	Electric Resistance Heat		3.41		1 COP	Unknown	Unknown	W		No							0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Lobby 1	Lobby 1	1	Electric Resistance Heat		5.12		1 COP	Unknown	Unknown	W		No							0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Office - Enclosed 1	Office - Enclosed 1	1	Electric Resistance Heat		17.06		1 COP	Unknown	Unknown	W		No							0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Office - Enclosed 1	Office - Enclosed 1	1	Electric Resistance Heat		3.41		1 COP	Unknown	Unknown	W		No							0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Office - Enclosed 2-5	Office - Enclosed 2-5	1	Electric Resistance Heat		3.41		1 COP	Unknown	Unknown	W		No							0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Office - Enclosed 2-5	Office - Enclosed 2-5	1	Electric Resistance Heat		3.41		1 COP	Unknown	Unknown	W		No							0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Office - Enclosed 4	Office - Enclosed 4	1	Electric Resistance Heat		3.41		1 COP	Unknown	Unknown	W		No							0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Office - Enclosed 4	Office - Enclosed 4	1	Electric Resistance Heat		2.56		1 COP	Unknown	Unknown	W		No							0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0

		Existing Conditions									Proposed Conditions								Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Area(s)/System(s) Served	System Quantity	System Type	Cooling Capacity per Unit (Tons)	Heating Capacity per Unit (MBh)	Cooling Mode Efficiency (SEER/IEER/EER)	Heating Mode Efficiency	Manufacturer	Model	Remaining Useful Life	ECM #	Install High Efficiency System?	System Quantity	System Type	Cooling Capacity per Unit (Tons)	Heating Capacity per Unit (kBtu/hr)	Cooling Mode Efficiency (SEER/EER)	Heating Mode Efficiency	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Estimated M&L Cost (\$)	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Office - Enclosed 5	Office - Enclosed 5	1	Electric Resistance Heat		3.41		1 COP	Unknown	Unknown	W		No							0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Office - Enclosed 6	Office - Enclosed 6	1	Electric Resistance Heat		3.41		1 COP	Unknown	Unknown	W		No							0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Storage 1	Storage 1	1	Electric Resistance Heat		1.36		1 COP	Unknown	Unknown	W		No							0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0

Pipe Insulation Recommendations

		Recommendation Inputs			Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Area(s)/System(s) Affected	ECM #	Length of Uninsulated Pipe (ft)	Pipe Diameter (in)	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Estimated M&L Cost (\$)	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Janitorial	Domestic Hot Water	6	2	0.75	0.0	141	0	\$20	\$12	\$4	0.4

DHW Inventory & Recommendations

		Existing Conditions					Proposed Conditions							Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	Area(s)/System(s) Served	System Quantity	System Type	Manufacturer	Model	Remaining Useful Life	ECM #	Replace?	System Quantity	System Type	Fuel Type	System Efficiency	Efficiency Units	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Estimated M&L Cost (\$)	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Electrical Room 1	Tacony Palmyra Administration	1	Storage Tank Water Heater (≤ 50 Gal)	Bradford White	CB7331003	B		No						0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Janitorial 1	Tacony Palmyra Administration	1	Storage Tank Water Heater (≤ 50 Gal)	AO Smith	E6-40R45DV 110	W		No						0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0

Low-Flow Device Recommendations

		Recommendation Inputs				Energy Impact & Financial Analysis						
Location	ECM #	Device Quantity	Device Type	Existing Flow Rate (gpm)	Proposed Flow Rate (gpm)	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Estimated M&L Cost (\$)	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Tacony Palmyra Administration	7	2	Faucet Aerator (Lavatory)	2.00	0.50	0.0	245	0	\$35	\$14	\$7	0.2

Plug Load Inventory

Existing Conditions						
Location	Quantity	Equipment Description	Energy Rate (W)	ENERGY STAR Qualified ?	Manufacturer	Model
Kitchen 01	1	Coffee Machine	800	No	Keurig	K3000 SE
Tacony Palmyra Administration	7	Desktop	270	No	Unknown	Unknown
Office - Enclosed 4	1	Electric Space Heater	500	No	Unknown	Unknown
Storage 1	1	Papper Shredder	1,380	No	GBC	7160X
Tacony Palmyra Administration	6	Printer	200	No	Varied	Varied
Tacony Palmyra Administration	2	Copier	1,200	No	Konica Minolta	Bizhub
Tacony Palmyra Administration	3	Television	200	No	Varied	Varied
Tacony Palmyra Administration	1	Water Cooler	600	Yes	Oasis	Unknown

Miscellaneous Fuel Inventory

Existing Conditions						
Location	Quantity	Equipment Description	Input Capacity per Unit (MBh)	ENERGY STAR Qualified ?	Manufacturer	Model
Exterior 01	1	Generator	100.0	No	Unknown	Unknown

Custom (High Level) Measure Analysis

Heat Pump Water Heater

Existing Conditions						Proposed Conditions				Energy Impact & Financial Analysis										
Description	Area(s)/System(s) Served	SF of Area Served	Fuel Type	Input Capacity per Unit (kW)	Tank Capacity per Unit (Gal)	Description	COP	Tank Capacity per Unit (Gal)	Estimated Unit Cost	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Estimated M&L Cost (\$)	Base Incentives	Enhanced Incentives	Total Incentives	Total Net Cost	Payback w/o Incentives in Years	Payback w/ Incentives in Years
Storage Tank Water Heater (≤50 Gal)	Tacony Palmyra Administration	500	Electric	4.5	50	Heat Pump Water Heater	2.5	50	\$2,383.17	0.00	422	0	\$61	\$2,383	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,383	39.07	39.07

APPENDIX B: ENERGY STAR STATEMENT OF ENERGY PERFORMANCE

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

ENERGY STAR[®] Statement of Energy Performance

LEARN MORE AT energystar.gov

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ENERGY STAR[®]
Score¹

Tacony Palmyra - Administration Building

Primary Property Type: Office
Gross Floor Area (ft²): 4,766
Built: 1929

For Year Ending: August 31, 2021
Date Generated: February 27, 2022

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 Tacony Palmyra - Administration Building 1300 Route 73 North Palmyra Boro, New Jersey 08065	Property Owner Burlington County Bridge Commission 1300 Route 73 North Palmyra, NJ 08065 (856) 829-1900	Primary Contact Steven Rathgeb 1300 Route 73 North Palmyra, NJ 08065 (856) 829-1900 Ext. 1264 SRathgeb@bcbridges.org
Property ID: 19076138		

Energy Consumption and Energy Use Intensity (EUI)			
Site EUI 63.9 kBtu/ft ²	Annual Energy by Fuel Electric - Grid (kBtu) 298,219 (98%) Natural Gas (kBtu) 6,273 (2%)	National Median Comparison National Median Site EUI (kBtu/ft ²) 65 National Median Source EUI (kBtu/ft ²) 179.7 % Diff from National Median Source EUI -2%	
Source EUI 176.6 kBtu/ft ²	Annual Emissions Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Metric Tons CO ₂ e/year) 28		

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.
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SEP	<i>Statement of energy performance</i> : a summary document from the ENERGY STAR Portfolio Manager.
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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.
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SREC	<i>Solar renewable energy credit</i> : a credit you can earn from the state for energy produced from a photovoltaic array.
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TREC	<i>Transition Incentive Renewable Energy Certificate</i> : a factorized renewable energy certificate you can earn from the state for energy produced from a photovoltaic array.
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T5, T8, T12	A reference to a linear lamp diameter. The number represents increments of 1/8 th of an inch.
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Temperature Setpoint	The temperature at which a temperature regulating device (thermostat, for example) has been set.
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therm	100,000 Btu. Typically used as a measure of natural gas consumption.
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tons	A unit of cooling capacity equal to 12,000 Btu/hr.
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Turnkey	Provision of a complete product or service that is ready for immediate use.
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VAV	<i>Variable air volume</i>
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VFD	<i>Variable frequency drive</i> : a controller used to vary the speed of an electric motor.
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WaterSense®	The symbol for water efficiency. The WaterSense® program is managed by the EPA.
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Watt (W)	Unit of power commonly used to measure electricity use.
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