



Local Government Energy Audit Report

MHS Weight Room Warehouse

January 26, 2022

Prepared for:

Manasquan Public School District
168 Broad Street
Manasquan, New Jersey 08736

Prepared by:

TRC
317 George Street
New Brunswick, NJ 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.

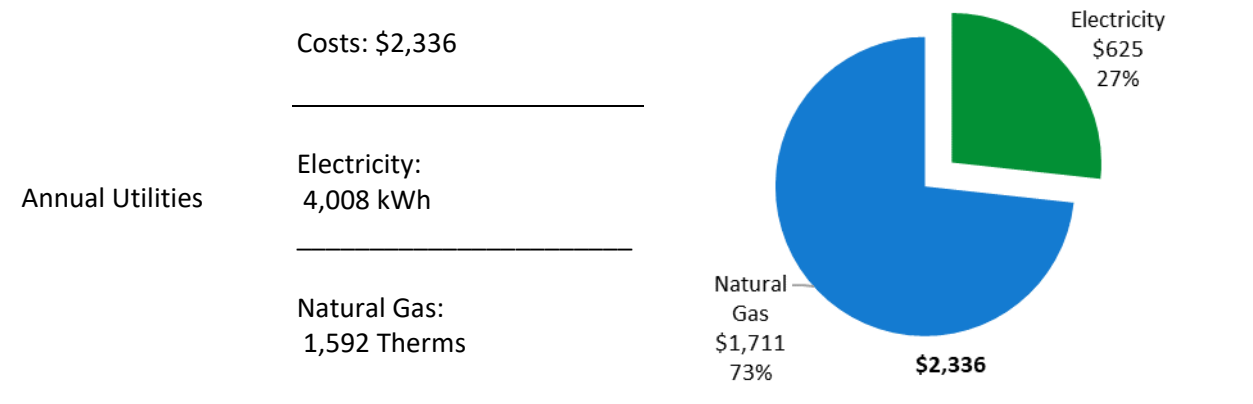
These next generation energy efficiency programs feature new ways of managing and delivering programs historically administered by New Jersey's Clean Energy Program™ (NJCEP). All of the investor-owned gas and electric utility companies will now also offer complementary energy efficiency programs and 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 MHS Weight Room Warehouse. 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



ENERGY STAR® Benchmarking Score	N/A <i>(1-100 scale)</i>	A standard energy use benchmark is not available for this facility type. This report contains suggestions about how to improve building performance and reduce energy costs.
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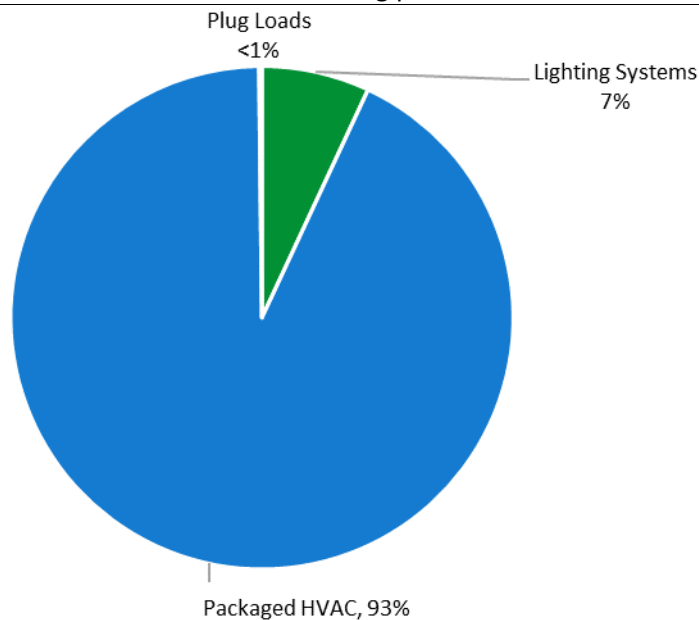


Figure 1 - Energy Use by System

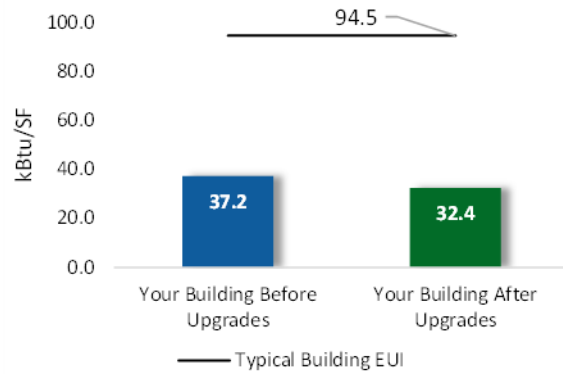
POTENTIAL IMPROVEMENTS



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.

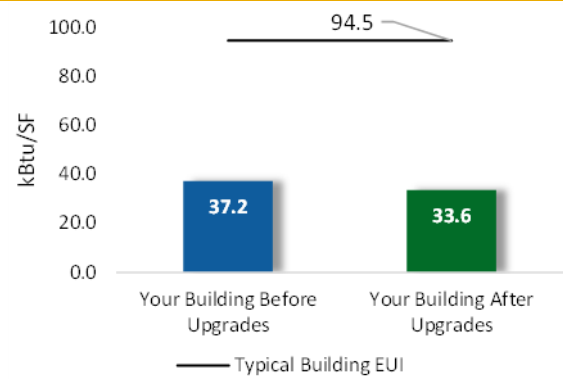
Scenario 1: Full Package (All Evaluated Measures)

Installation Cost	\$4,893
Potential Rebates & Incentives ¹	\$35
Annual Cost Savings	\$499
Annual Energy Savings	Electricity: 2,158 kWh Natural Gas: 152 Therms
Greenhouse Gas Emission Savings	2 Tons
Simple Payback	9.7 Years
Site Energy Savings (All Utilities)	13%



Scenario 2: Cost Effective Package²

Installation Cost	\$2,088
Potential Rebates & Incentives	\$35
Annual Cost Savings	\$441
Annual Energy Savings	Electricity: 2,158 kWh Natural Gas: 97 Therms
Greenhouse Gas Emission Savings	2 Tons
Simple Payback	4.7 Years
Site Energy Savings (all utilities)	10%



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			1,714	0.7	0	\$263	\$1,158	\$0	\$1,158	4.4	1,683
ECM 1	Retrofit Fluorescent Fixtures with LED Lamps and Drivers	Yes	1,714	0.7	0	\$263	\$1,158	\$0	\$1,158	4.4	1,683
Lighting Control Measures			445	0.2	0	\$68	\$270	\$35	\$235	3.4	437
ECM 2	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	Yes	445	0.2	0	\$68	\$270	\$35	\$235	3.4	437
Gas Heating (HVAC/Process) Replacement			0	0.0	5	\$58	\$2,805	\$0	\$2,805	48.1	635
ECM 3	Install High Efficiency Unit Heaters	No	0	0.0	5	\$58	\$2,805	\$0	\$2,805	48.1	635
HVAC System Improvements			0	0.0	10	\$110	\$660	\$0	\$660	6.0	1,194
ECM 4	Install Programmable Thermostats	Yes	0	0.0	10	\$110	\$660	\$0	\$660	6.0	1,194
TOTALS (COST EFFECTIVE MEASURES)			2,158	0.9	10	\$441	\$2,088	\$35	\$2,053	4.7	3,314
TOTALS (ALL MEASURES)			2,158	0.9	15	\$499	\$4,893	\$35	\$4,858	9.7	3,949

* - 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 MHS Weight Room Warehouse. 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 August 31, 2021, TRC performed an energy audit at MHS Weight Room Warehouse located in Manasquan, New Jersey. TRC met with Mathew Hudson to review the facility operations and help focus our investigation on specific energy-using systems.

The MHS Weight Room Warehouse is a single story, 4,640 square foot building built in 1963. The space is used as a gymnasium.

2.2 Building Occupancy

The facility is occupied from September through June. Typical weekday occupancy is two staff and 40 students.

Building Name	Weekday/Weekend	Operating Schedule
Weight Room Warehouse	Weekday	7:00 AM- 4:00 PM
	Weekend	Limited Use

Figure 3 - Building Occupancy Schedule

2.3 Building Envelope

The weight room is a wood frame structure with siding and a poured concrete foundation. The interior finish is drywall. The building envelope is in fair condition requiring repairs to damaged siding, for example. The roof is insulated, pitched, and covered with asphalt shingles. The roof is in good condition.

There are two roll up doors in the building, both new and in good condition. The other exterior doors are metal and wood with glass panels and weatherstripping. There are no windows in the building.



Exterior Door



Roll-up Door

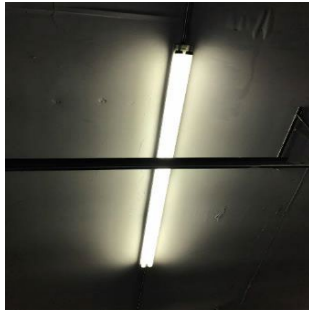


Building Façade and Roof

2.4 Lighting Systems

The primary interior lighting system uses 75-Watt, 8-foot, 2-lamp linear fluorescent T12 fixtures. The interior lighting is controlled using wall switches. All exit signs are 2-Watt LED units.

The exterior fixtures are 35-Watt LED wall packs that are controlled using photocells.



8-foot T12 Fixture



Exit Lights



LED Wall Pack

2.5 Air Handling Systems

Unitary Electric HVAC Equipment

The gymnasium is cooled by two, 1-ton window air conditioning (AC) units, each with an EER of 10.8. The units are within their useful life and in good condition.

Unitary Heating Equipment

The gymnasium is heated by two suspended gas-fired unit heaters, each with a capacity of 48 MBh and an efficiency rating of 80%. These units are beyond their useful life and have been evaluated for replacement. Equipment is controlled by a manual dial thermostat.



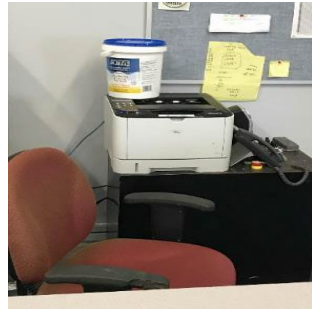
Window AC



Unit heater

2.6 Plug Load and Vending Machines

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



Printer

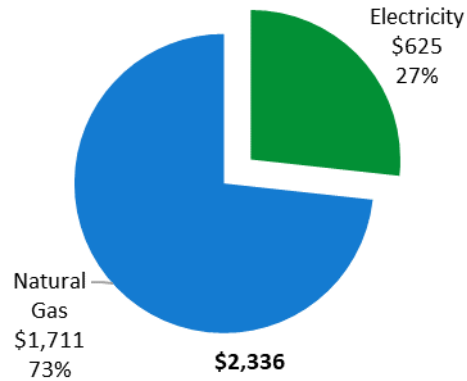


Water cooler

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	4,008 kWh	\$625
Natural Gas	1,592 Therms	\$1,711
Total		\$2,336



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.

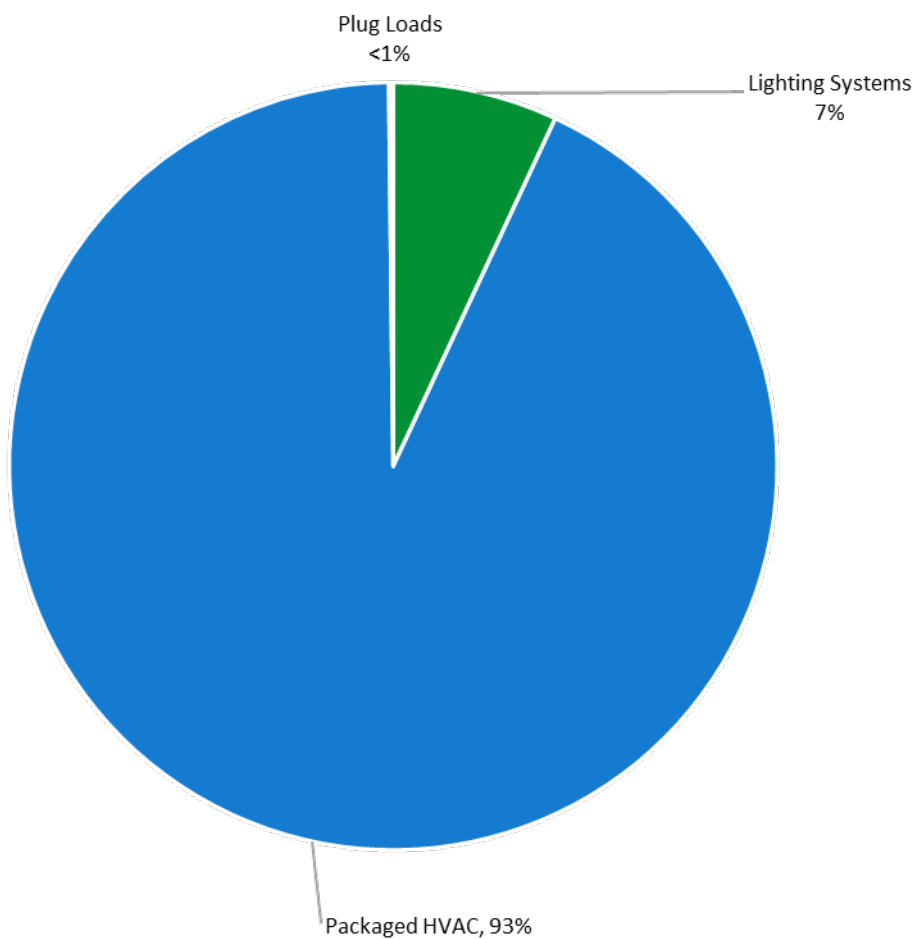
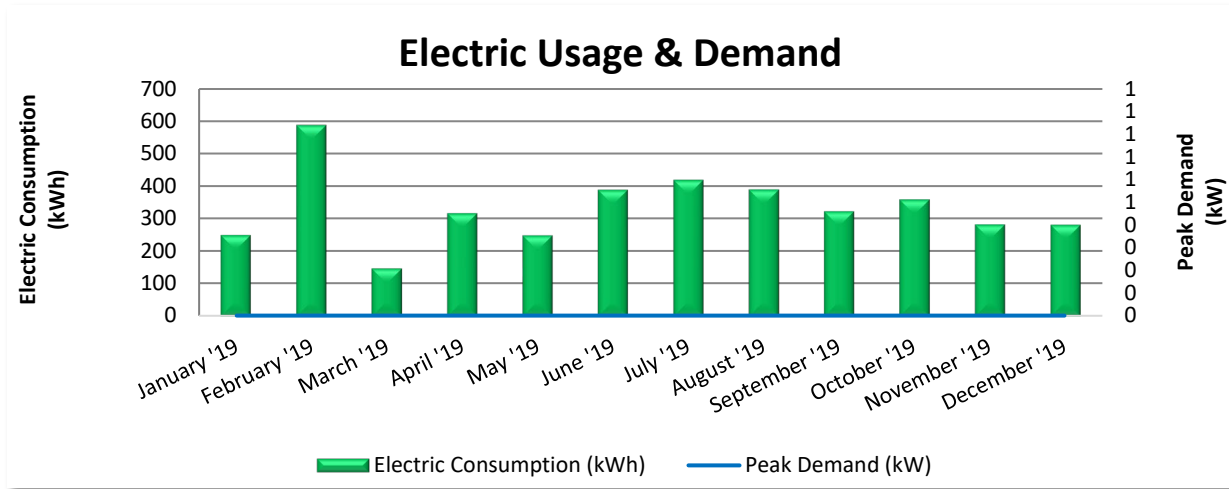


Figure 4 - Energy Balance

3.1 Electricity

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



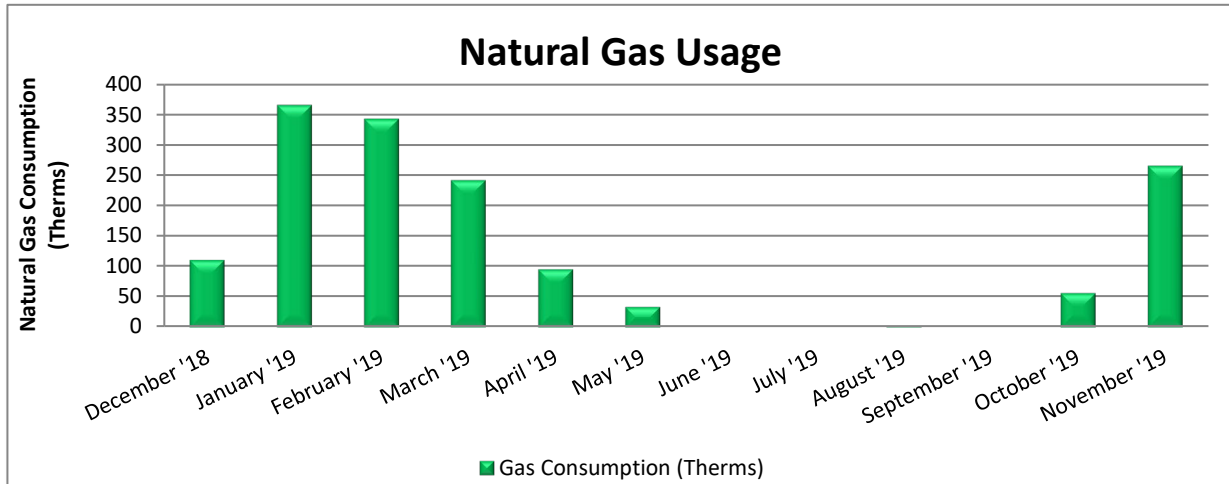
Electric Billing Data					
Period Ending	Days in Period	Electric Usage (kWh)	Demand (kW)	Demand Cost	Total Electric Cost
1/21/19	32	250			\$39
2/20/19	30	588			\$88
3/19/19	27	147			\$24
4/20/19	32	317			\$49
5/17/19	27	249			\$40
6/19/19	33	389			\$60
7/19/19	30	420			\$66
8/20/19	32	390			\$62
9/18/19	29	323			\$52
10/18/19	30	359			\$56
11/19/19	32	283			\$44
12/19/19	30	282			\$44
Totals	364	3,997	0	\$0	\$623
Annual	365	4,008	0	\$0	\$625

Notes:

- Peak demand information was not available for this account.
- The average electric cost over the past 12 months was \$0.156/kWh, which is the blended rate that includes energy supply, distribution, demand, and other charges. This report uses this blended rate to estimate energy cost savings.

3.2 Natural Gas

NJ Natural Gas delivers natural gas under rate class 057SNN2G, with natural gas supply provided by UGI Energy, a third-party supplier.



Gas Billing Data			
Period Ending	Days in Period	Natural Gas Usage (Therms)	Natural Gas Cost
1/9/19	14	111	\$103
2/6/19	28	366	\$333
3/8/19	30	343	\$327
4/9/19	32	242	\$238
5/8/19	29	96	\$106
6/10/19	33	34	\$55
7/11/19	31	0	\$26
8/8/19	28	0	\$26
9/9/19	32	1	\$27
10/7/19	28	0	\$26
11/6/19	30	57	\$77
12/9/19	33	266	\$286
Totals	348	1,518	\$1,632
Annual	365	1,592	\$1,711

Notes:

- The average gas cost for the past 12 months is \$1.075/therm, which is the blended rate used throughout the analysis.

3.3 Benchmarking

Your building was benchmarked using the United States Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) *Portfolio Manager*® software. Benchmarking compares your building's energy use to that of similar buildings across the country, while neutralizing variations due to location, occupancy, and operating hours. Some building types can be scored with a 1-100 ranking of a building's energy performance relative to the national building market. A score of 50 represents the national average and a score of 100 is best.

This ENERGY STAR® benchmarking score provides a comprehensive snapshot of your building's energy performance. It assesses the building's physical assets, operations, and occupant behavior, which is compiled into a quick and easy-to-understand score.

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

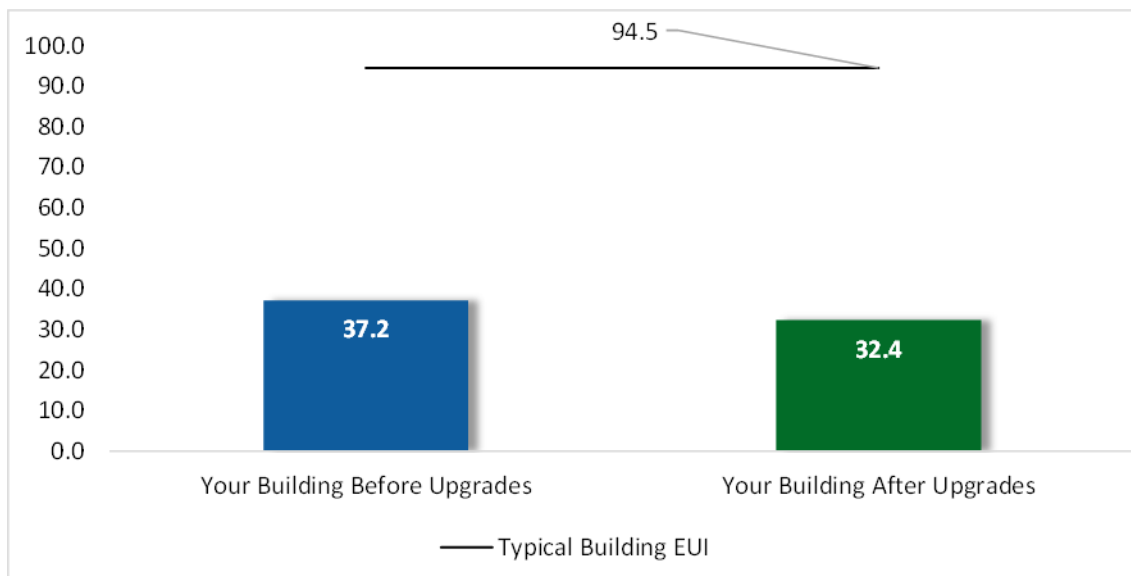


Figure 5 - Energy Use Intensity Comparison³

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			1,714	0.7	0	\$263	\$1,158	\$0	\$1,158	4.4	1,683
ECM 1	Retrofit Fluorescent Fixtures with LED Lamps and Drivers	Yes	1,714	0.7	0	\$263	\$1,158	\$0	\$1,158	4.4	1,683
Lighting Control Measures			445	0.2	0	\$68	\$270	\$35	\$235	3.4	437
ECM 2	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	Yes	445	0.2	0	\$68	\$270	\$35	\$235	3.4	437
Gas Heating (HVAC/Process) Replacement			0	0.0	5	\$58	\$2,805	\$0	\$2,805	48.1	635
ECM 3	Install High Efficiency Unit Heaters	No	0	0.0	5	\$58	\$2,805	\$0	\$2,805	48.1	635
HVAC System Improvements			0	0.0	10	\$110	\$660	\$0	\$660	6.0	1,194
ECM 4	Install Programmable Thermostats	Yes	0	0.0	10	\$110	\$660	\$0	\$660	6.0	1,194
TOTALS			2,158	0.9	15	\$499	\$4,893	\$35	\$4,858	9.7	3,949

* - 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)
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TOTALS		2,158	0.9	10	\$441	\$2,088	\$35	\$2,053	4.7	3,314

* - 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)
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ECM 1	Retrofit Fluorescent Fixtures with LED Lamps and Drivers	1,714	0.7	0	\$263	\$1,158	\$0	\$1,158	4.4	1,683

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: Retrofit Fluorescent Fixtures with LED Lamps and Drivers

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

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

Affected building areas: all areas with fluorescent fixtures with T12 tubes

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		445	0.2	0	\$68	\$270	\$35	\$235	3.4	437
ECM 2	Install Occupancy Sensor Lighting Controls	445	0.2	0	\$68	\$270	\$35	\$235	3.4	437

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 2: 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: gymnasium.

4.3 Gas-Fired Heating

#	Energy Conservation Measure	Annual Electric Savings (kWh)	Peak Demand Savings (kW)	Annual Fuel Savings (MMBtu)	Annual Energy Cost Savings (\$)	Estimated M&L Cost (\$)	Estimated Incentive (\$)*	Estimated Net M&L Cost (\$)	Simple Payback Period (yrs)**	CO ₂ e Emissions Reduction (lbs)
	Gas Heating (HVAC/Process) Replacement	0	0.0	5	\$58	\$2,805	\$0	\$2,805	48.1	635
ECM 3	Install High Efficiency Unit Heaters	0	0.0	5	\$58	\$2,805	\$0	\$2,805	48.1	635

ECM 3: Install High Efficiency Unit Heaters

We evaluated replacing existing standard gas-fired unit heaters with high efficiency gas-fired condensing unit heaters. Improved combustion technology and heat exchanger design optimize the heat recovery from the combustion gases, which can significantly improve unit heater efficiency. Savings result from improved system efficiency.

Note: these units produce acidic condensate that require proper drainage.

Replace forced air heating equipment with low-intensity infrared heating units with an enclosed flame, rather than an open flame on a ceramic or metal surface. The most optimal installed system would include modulating high-efficiency infrared heaters, designed for the space and with appropriate controls to vary the capacity based on the needs of the space.

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

For the purposes of this report, the proposed capacity of the infrared heaters is 80% of the existing capacity for forced air heating equipment. This is a conservative estimate based on collaboration with an expert in infrared heating technology. We recommend that you work with a mechanical contractor who specializes in the installation of infrared heaters for exact system sizing and costs.

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		0	0.0	10	\$110	\$660	\$0	\$660	6.0	1,194
ECM 4	Install Programmable Thermostats	0	0.0	10	\$110	\$660	\$0	\$660	6.0	1,194

ECM 4: Install Programmable Thermostats

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

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®



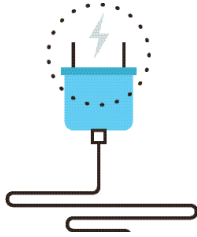
You've heard it before—you cannot manage what you do not measure. ENERGY STAR® Portfolio Manager® is an online tool that you can use to measure and track energy and water consumption, as well as greenhouse gas emissions⁴. Your account has already been established. Now you can continue to keep tabs on your energy performance every month.

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.

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

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.

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 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.

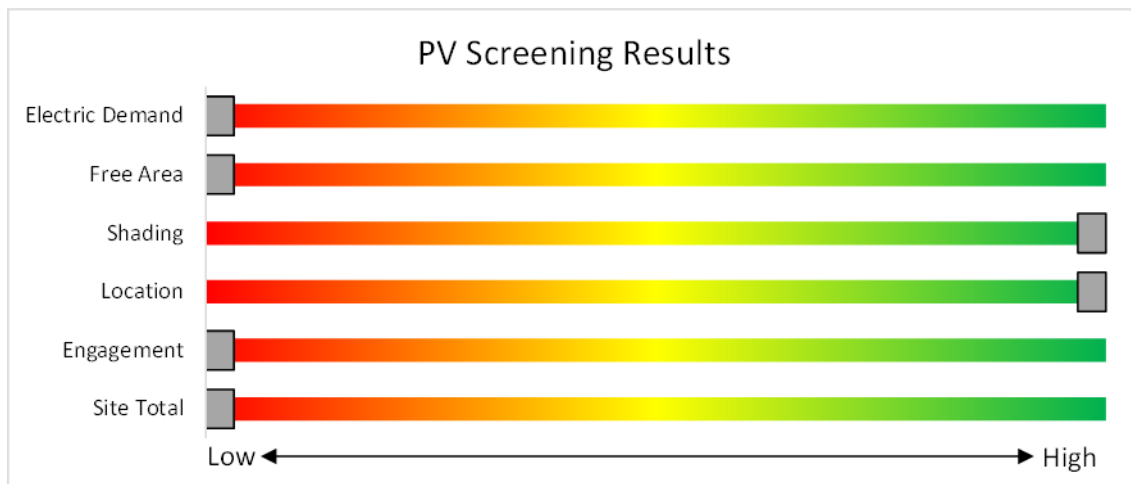


Figure 8 - Photovoltaic Screening

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

6.2 Combined Heat and Power

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

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

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

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

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

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

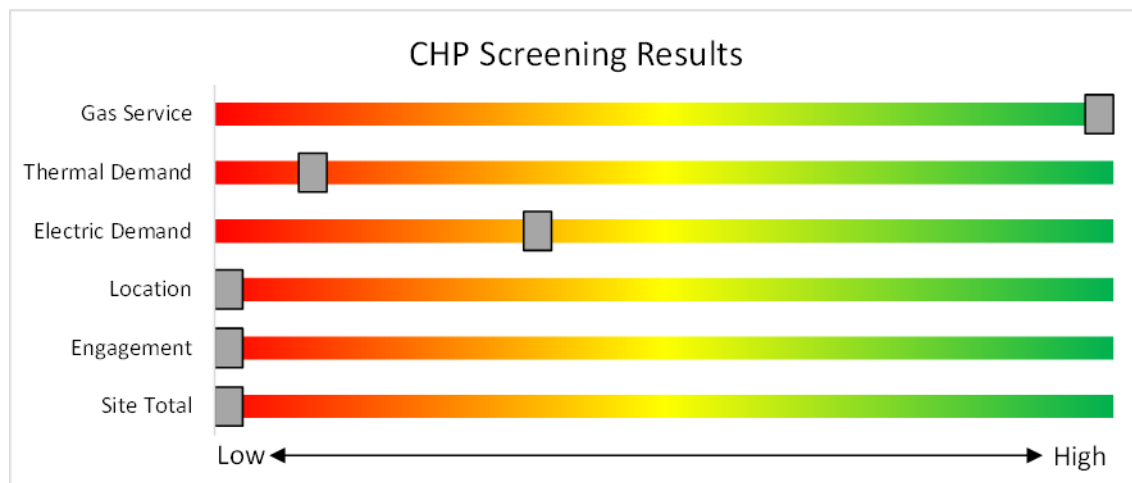


Figure 9 - Combined Heat and Power Screening

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

7 PROJECT FUNDING AND INCENTIVES

Ready to improve your building’s performance? 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 lists "Proposed New Programs & Features:" including a 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.



Program areas staying with NJCEP:

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

8.1 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 Energy Savings Improvement Program

The Energy Savings Improvement Program (ESIP) serves New Jersey's government agencies by financing energy projects. An ESIP is a type of performance contract, whereby school districts, counties, municipalities, housing authorities, and other public and state entities enter into contracts to help finance building energy upgrades. Annual payments are lower than the savings projected from the energy conservation measures (ECMs), ensuring that ESIP projects are cash flow positive for the life of the contract.

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

How to Participate

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

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

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

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

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

8.4 Successor Solar Incentive Program (SuSI)

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

Administratively Determined Incentive (ADI) Program

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

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

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

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

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

The ADI Program online portal is now open to new registrations 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>.

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.

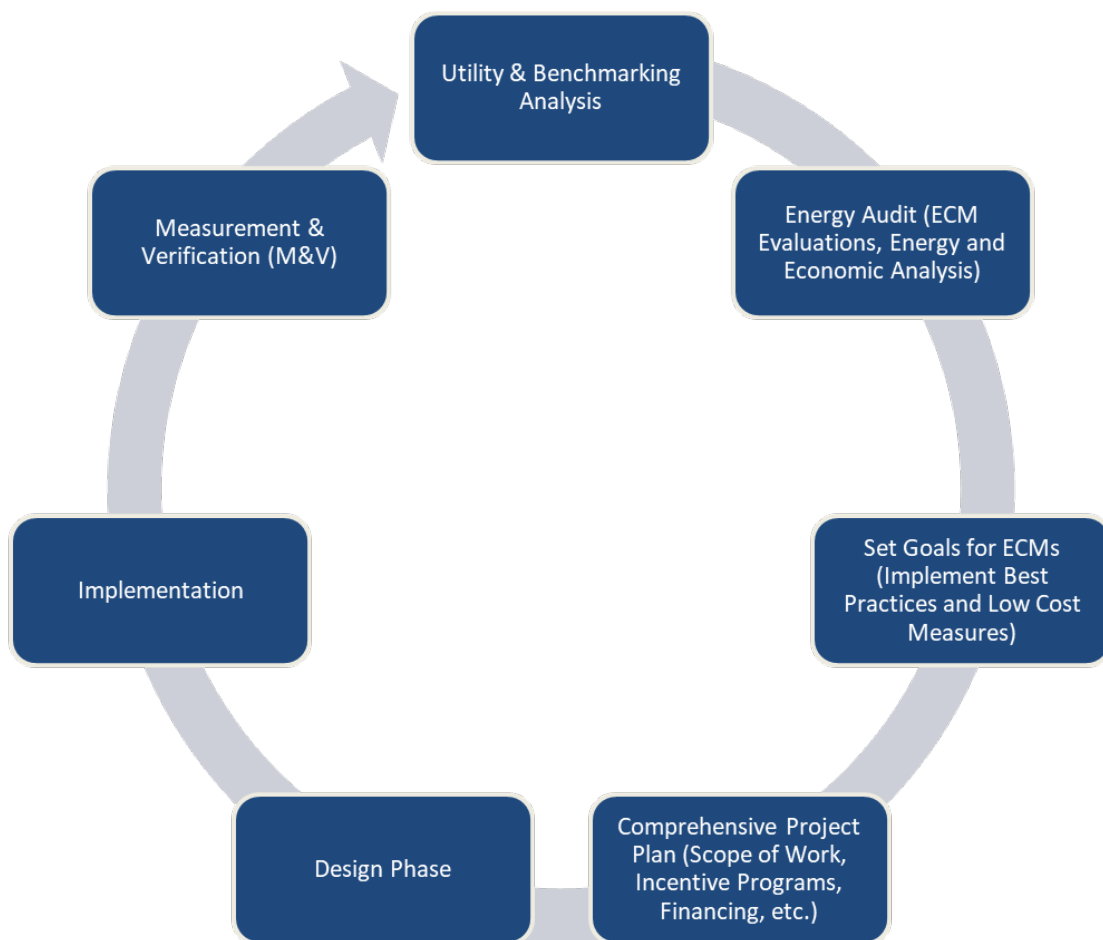


Figure 10 – Project Development Cycle

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 website⁶.

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 website⁷.

⁶ www.state.nj.us/bpu/commercial/shopping.html.

⁷ 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
Exterior	2	LED - Fixtures: Outdoor Wall-Mounted Area Fixture	Photocell		35	4,380		None	No	2	LED - Fixtures: Outdoor Wall-Mounted Area Fixture	Photocell	35	4,380	0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Gymnasium	2	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None		6	8,760		None	No	2	Exit Signs: LED - 2 W Lamp	None	6	8,760	0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0
Gymnasium	9	Linear Fluorescent - T12: 8' T12 (75W) - 2L	Wall Switch	S	158	2,050	1, 2	Relamp & Reballast	Yes	9	LED - Linear Tubes: (2) 8' Lamps	Occupancy Sensor	72	1,415	0.9	2,158	0	\$331	\$1,428	\$35	4.2

Packaged HVAC Inventory & Recommendations

Location	Area(s)/System(s) Served	Existing Conditions										Proposed Conditions						Energy Impact & Financial Analysis							
		System Quantity	System Type	Cooling Capacity per Unit (Tons)	Heating Capacity per Unit (MBh)	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
Gymnasium 1	Gymnasium 1	2	Unit Heater		48.00		0.8 Et	Modine		B	3	Yes	2	Unit Heater		48.00		0.83 Et	0.0	0	5	\$58	\$2,805	\$0	48.1
Gymnasium 1	Gymnasium 1	2	Window AC	1.00		10.80		GE		W		No							0.0	0	0	\$0	\$0	\$0	0.0

Programmable Thermostat Recommendations

Location	Area(s)/System(s) Affected	Recommendation Inputs					Energy Impact & Financial Analysis							
		ECM #	Thermostat Quantity	Cooling Capacity of Controlled System (Tons)	Electric Heating Capacity of Controlled System (kBtu/hr)	Output Heating Capacity of Controlled System (MBh)	Total Peak kW Savings	Total Annual kWh Savings	Total Annual MMBtu Savings	Total Annual Energy Cost Savings	Estimated M&L Cost (\$)	Total Incentives	Simple Payback w/ Incentives in Years	
Gymnasium	Gymnasium	4	2.00	0.00	0.00	96.00	0.0	0	10	\$110	\$660	\$0	6.0	

Plug Load Inventory

Location	Existing Conditions					
	Quantity	Equipment Description	Energy Rate (W)	ENERGY STAR Qualified?	Manufacturer	Model
MHS Weight Room Warehouse	1	Printer/Medium	80	No		
MHS Weight Room Warehouse	1	Water Cooler	250	No		

APPENDIX B: ENERGY STAR® STATEMENT OF ENERGY PERFORMANCE

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

ENERGY STAR® Statement of Energy Performance

LEARN MORE AT energystar.gov

N/A

MHS Weight Room / Warehouse

Primary Property Type: Fitness Center/Health Club/Gym
 Gross Floor Area (ft²): 4,640
 Built: 1963

For Year Ending: December 31, 2019
 Date Generated: October 21, 2021

ENERGY STAR®
Score¹

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

Property & Contact Information				
Property Address	Property Owner	Primary Contact		
MHS Weight Room / Warehouse 168 Broad Street Manasquan, New Jersey 08736	Manasquan Public School District 169 Broad Street Manasquan, NJ 08736 732-528-8800 x1923	Peter Crawley 169 Broad Street Manasquan, NJ 08736 732-528-8800 x1923 pcrawley@manasquan.k12.nj.us		
Property ID: 16089166				
Energy Consumption and Energy Use Intensity (EUI)				
Site EUI	Annual Energy by Fuel		National Median Comparison	
38.1 kBtu/ft ²	Natural Gas (kBtu)	163,292 (92%)	National Median Site EUI (kBtu/ft ²)	94.5
	Electric - Grid (kBtu)	13,709 (8%)	National Median Source EUI (kBtu/ft ²)	112
			% Diff from National Median Source EUI	-60%
Source EUI			Annual Emissions	
45.2 kBtu/ft ²			Greenhouse Gas Emissions (Metric Tons CO ₂ e/year)	10

Signature & Stamp of Verifying Professional

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

LP Signature: _____ Date: _____

Licensed Professional

() - _____



Professional Engineer or Registered Architect Stamp (if applicable)

APPENDIX C: GLOSSARY

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

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

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